

ACTS

**CITY CENTER
HOMELESS
MOVEMENT**

**HOUSING AS
CITIZENSHIP
PRACTICE**

- TO FIGHT**
- TO OCCUPY**
- TO RESIST**
- TO BUILD**
- TO CARE**
- TO DWELL**

EDUCATION, HEALTHCARE, WORK, CULTURE, POLICY,
ENVIRONMENT, ATHLETICS, MOBILITY, THE RIGHT
TO THE CITY, SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT, PERSONAL
TRANSFORMATION, SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION, URBAN
TRANSFORMATION, APPRECIATION OF ARCHITECTURE,
CHILDREN, YOUTHS, ADULTS, SENIORS, CAREFULNESS

HOUSING AS CITIZENSHIP PRACTICE

IN 1888, BRAZIL'S SO-CALLED GOLDEN LAW (IMPERIAL LAW NO. 3353) WAS SIGNED, SUPPOSEDLY ENDING SLAVERY IN THE COUNTRY. WITH NO PUBLIC POLICIES REGARDING WORK, EDUCATION, HEALTHCARE, CULTURE OR HOUSING FOR THE BLACK POPULATION, THIS DATE IS NOT CELEBRATED.

"There was no such thing as abolition. The former slaves were denied access to housing and land. The same thing happened with the Indians and to this day it happens to all of those excluded by this system that doesn't want to let go of its cheap labor force [...] What do they want from us? For us to content ourselves with hunger and the favela? It's wrong!"

Carmen Silva, MSTC leader

"Once it was the whip now it is the law. Both in the custody of the same hands. hands of the plantation owners. 'Mister! Don't touch me!' Even washing my soul, the marks won't come out."

Preta Ferreira, *My Flesh*, 2019

Quote extracted from the Jornalistas Livres portal, from an interview conducted by Flávia Martinelli with Carmen Silva.

Photo: Rodrigo Zaim, during the shooting of the music video "Minha Carne" (2019) by Preta Ferreira. Directed by Tarsila Araújo, Sônia Ara Mirim and Preta Ferreira. In the photo: Carmen Silva and Preta Ferreira at MASP in São Paulo.

FOREWORD

This publication is the result of the collaboration between MSTC, Escola da Cidade, O Grupo Inteiro and an extensive network of collaborators, on the occasion of the presentation of the Movement at the Chicago Architecture Biennial (2019) entitled: “And Other Such Stories ...”

The research process involved in this publication, as well as the exhibition presented in Chicago, contributed to the consolidation of the so-called 9 de Julho Studio. A political-pedagogical and extension project, in which students from Escola da Cidade have the possibility to work directly in the field, within the Occupation 9 de Julho, simultaneously to the courses that they attend at the architecture school. The Studio continues and strengthens the Escola’s actions with MSTC, since the innovative creation of a partnership between architecture, cinema and education in the production design of the feature film “The Cambridge Squatter” (2016).

The following content presents MSTC as an organized social movement and its sophisticated acting network that converts abandoned spaces into housing for low-income workers, welcoming and transforming the lives of children, youth, adults and the elderly, including immigrants and refugees. It mainly aims to multiply and share the knowledge of the Movement about housing in the city of São Paulo. Therefore, it is believed that it could gather new people interested in the struggle for housing, whether homeless people or a network of support and advice in legal matters, culture, architecture, education, among others – as has already happened.

The conceptual guidelines of this material were built on the notion of housing as a citizenship practice. We emphasize, therefore, the recognition of housing as a right (guaranteed in the Brazilian Federal Constitution of 1988), as well as the expansion of the concept of housing, understood not only as a roof, but as a right to the city, including: health, education, mobility, culture, security and all the infrastructure for a dignified life in a large and exclusionary metropolis such as Sao Paulo, in which real estate speculation has had serious consequences for the lives of homeless and low-income people, most of them being black.

The international recognition of the work done by the MSTC contributes to the decriminalization of social movements in the current Brazilian context, marked by regressions in rights and achievements obtained in recent years which endanger the Movement’s important performance.

During the production of this exhibition, MSTC leader and general coordinator Carmen Silva Ferreira, official participant of this edition of the Chicago Architecture Biennial, had her prison declared by the same accusations that she had already been acquitted by the Brazilian jurisdictional authorities – involving false extortion accusations of families living in the occupations and of connection with organized crime. Carmen was thus unable to attend this event.

In early 2019, the MSTC began to suffer systematic political persecution. On June 24, 2019, the singer and social producer Janice Ferreira Silva – known as Preta and daughter of Carmen Silva Ferreira – was arrested without accurate condemnation information along with her brothers Sidney Ferreira and Edinalva Franco, also MSTC support agents. Preta’s case became nationally known and the campaign for her freedom is spreading, supported by many important public figures. Her struggle has become a symbol of resistance against conservative and racist forces, which are acting to criminalize social movements and silence them in their rights to protest and fight for civil rights.

As partners of the MSTC and this exhibition, the editors and everyone who participated in this publication would like to express support for all serious and ethical social movements in Brazil, and in other countries of the world facing similar attacks. We commend the brave members of our societies who work with their creativity and make the effort to fight for better and more equal conditions in the life of our cities.

May they be respected and continue to act freely.

#PRETALIVRE
#SIDNEYLIVRE
#EDINALVALIVRE
FREEDOM TO THE LEADERSHIP OF SOCIAL
MOVEMENTS.

TO THE CHICAGO ARCHITECTURE BIENNIAL

I would like to express my gratitude for the confidence and respect shown by the MSTC to myself as its director.

At this moment, we are experiencing a state of exception in the country that I love so dearly, and where I have always sought to act with decency and dedicated myself, above all, to encourage thousands of people to engage in civic and collective conduct; to turn their lives into the daily pursuit of their rights, with the full understanding that having rights is not the same as welfarism. The understanding that true citizen action is consisted of the action and construction of a State of absolute inclusion, enforcing the laws and also calling out the same State when it is faulty and inoperative. A State that does not provide continuity to the ongoing disorder or deepens the evils of the shortage of decent housing, which includes education, healthcare, and mobility above all. A State that actually listens to its own.

By inviting the MSTC, the Chicago Architecture Biennial legitimizes this movement with the ideology of truly binding the citizen to society, with the objective of real participation, meeting social demands and strengthening the State through popular participation. The MSTC takes the premise of bringing the least advantaged in society to an understanding of the functions of the laws, seeking to provide a geopolitical and social education for all who join.

The movement does what the State is not able to do. The MSTC embraces citizens of the very State that so pushes them away. As such, the movement is a direct interlocutor between the two, telling citizens that it is possible to have quality of life. In this way, they produce an inclusive, compact city that generates services and prepares citizens that respect the lawful State, so that they can also live under its rule.

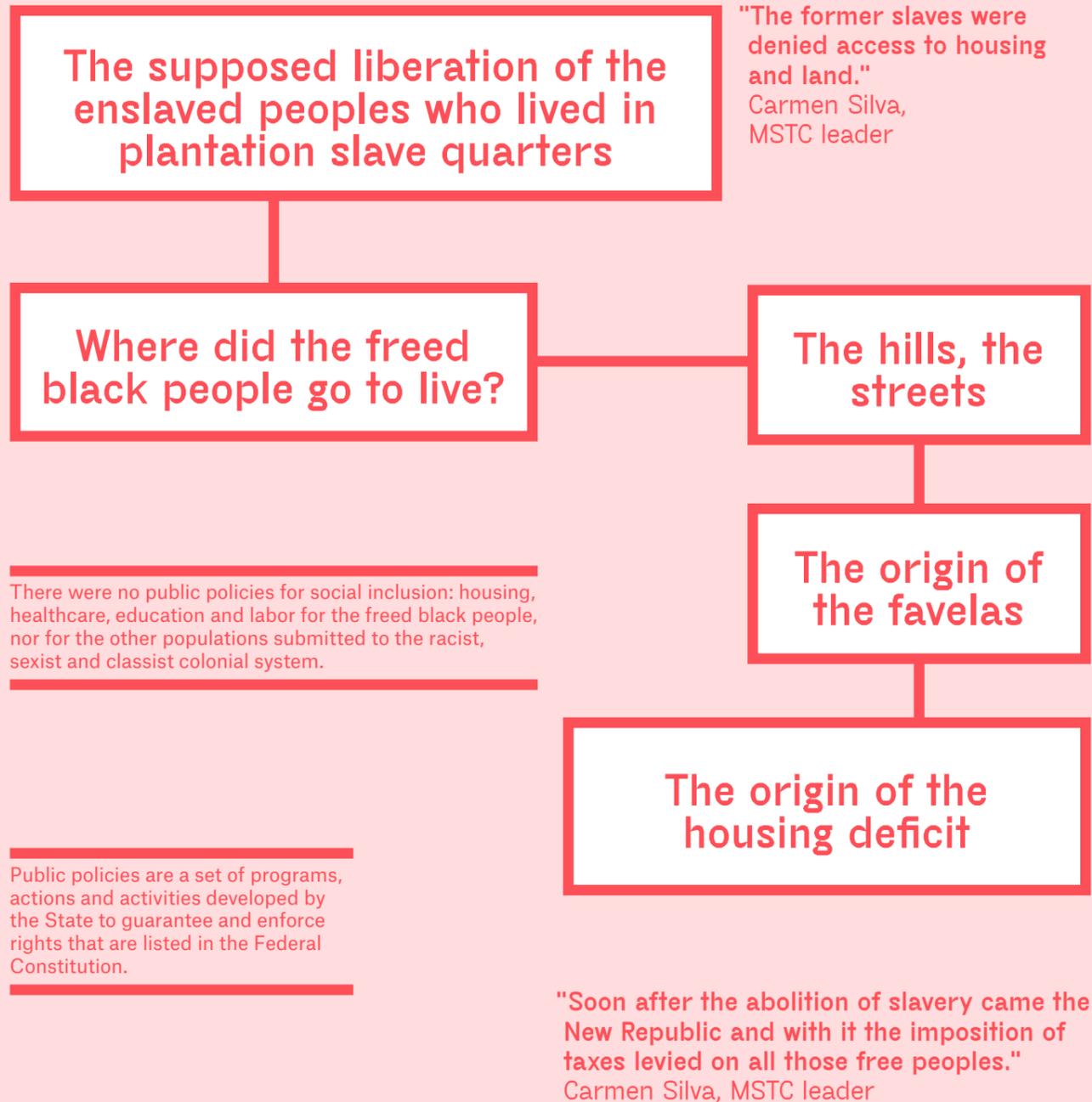
I am unable to attend and to be there with you all, but I am extremely thankful for this participation. I’m grateful for the recognition of our simple, but arduous work, that of educating citizens to be capable of recognizing that, by acting as a network and as a collective, we can live in better circumstances, idealizing an experience and coexistence with everyone, assuring diversity and freedom, because we cannot continue to separate ourselves by class. Our convictions are that diversity unites us and brings us closer together and that we can indeed make things better with good intentions.

Thank you to the curators of the Chicago Architecture Biennial. I will be present in thought and heart!

Let’s continue fighting for more inclusive cities capable of understanding that we are humans.

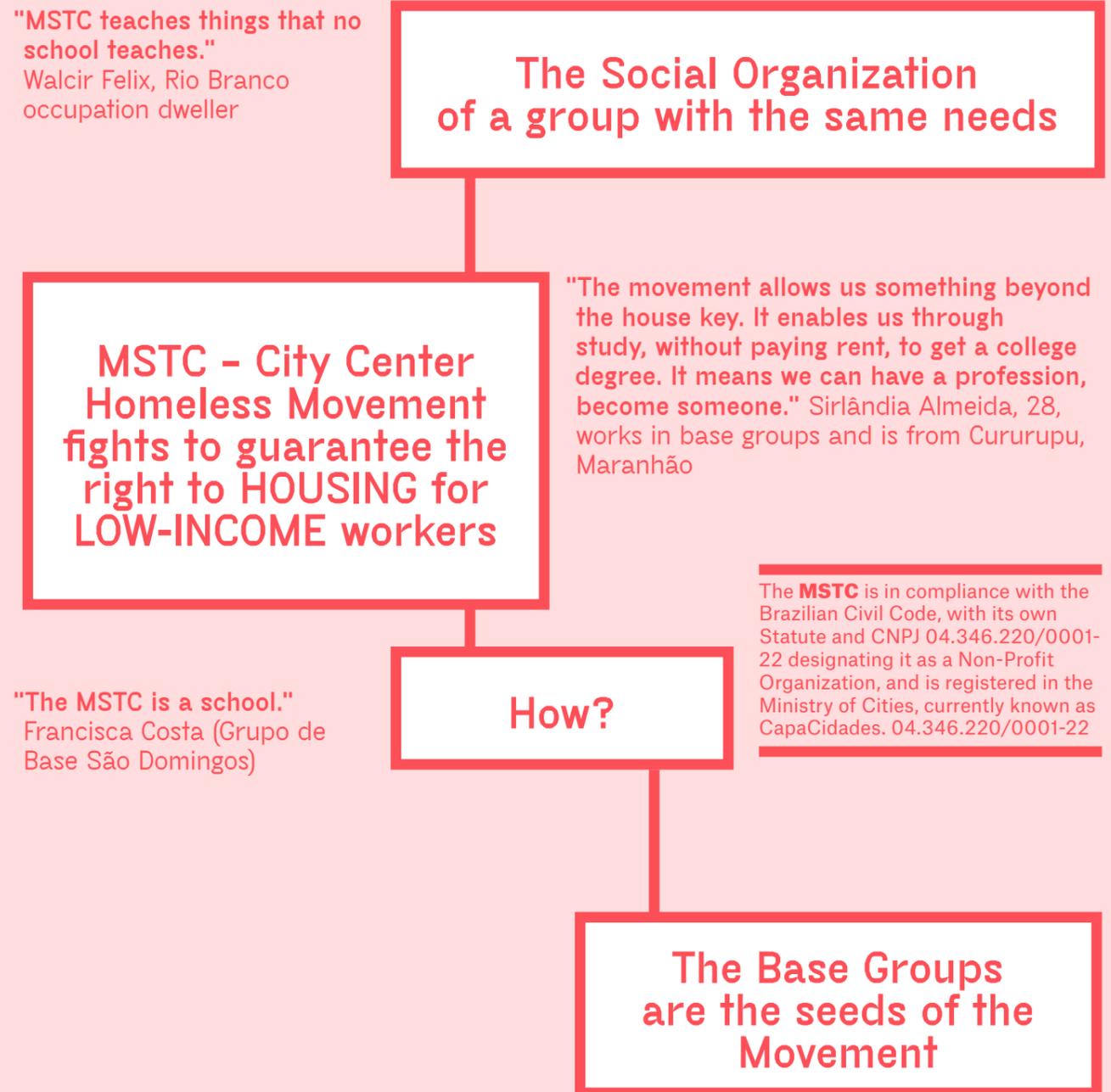
Carmen Silva
MSTC leader
MSTC – City Center Homeless Movement (since 2000)

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN BRAZIL "THE GOLDEN LAW," 1888



WHAT IS A SOCIAL MOVEMENT?

MSTC work goes hand in hand with the **CMP (Popular Movement Central)** and **FLM** in the struggle to guarantee the right to housing, and believes that as long as a worker has no house, the fight against real estate speculation must go on. Their objective is to improve the quality of life, housing, healthcare, leisure and culture for all MSTC members and those who want to be a part of the **MSTC**, defending, organizing and developing social work free of charge. It provides distribution of the benefits achieved with the municipal, state, federal organs (CDHU, COHAB) and private initiative among participants. The MSTC realizes occupations and collective actions of DIY construction, forms base groups and operates in the regional, municipal, state and federal geopolitical scene.



BASE GROUPS

WEEKLY MEETINGS HELD EVERY WEEK OR EVERY 15 DAYS TO **EDUCATE AND CLARIFY** ABOUT:

1. **The empowerment of low-income workers as a subject with rights**
2. **Appreciation of childhood education and family healthcare**
3. **Life in community and collective work for self-management**
4. **The right to housing**
5. **The importance of getting the personal documents of the members in order**
6. **Access to social Investment Funds for housing**
7. **The relationship between The Statute of the City and Social Movements**
8. **The right to the city**
9. **Encouragement of participation in the public agency agendas**

They fulfill the role of educating and enlightening those who want to join the movement regarding their rights, not only in terms of housing but also as citizens.

Thus, we emphasize the recognition of housing as a right (guaranteed in the Brazilian Constitution of 1988), as well as the expansion of the concept of housing, as not simply limited to shelter, but as the right to the city, including: healthcare, education, mobility, safety and all the infrastructure necessary for a decent life in the cities.

BASE GROUPS FUNCTIONING IN 2019

➤ **São Domingos**
Meetings on Sundays.

➤ **Caguassu**
With a fixed coordinator.
Meetings on Sundays every 15 days.

➤ **Rio Branco**
Meetings on Saturdays every 15 days.

➤ **Vila Formosa**
Meetings on Sundays every 15 days.

PARTICIPATION IN THE MOVEMENT

- Is the most effective instrument for reviving citizenship, which includes rights as well as duties;
- It results in a record of the housing demands for the mobilization by the public authorities;
- It is the power of the struggle!

"The strength we have [against the criminalization of movements] is unity!"
Fabrício, resident of the São Francisco Occupation

1. THE EMPOWERMENT OF THE LOW-INCOME WORKER AS THE SUBJECT OF RIGHTS

While the social movements of the 20th century were characterized by men standing in front of factory gates, the 21st century will see women at the forefront in the fight for housing.

"At MSTC, it's women who take the lead!"
Elizabete Pereira, José Bonifácio occupation dweller.

"I, black woman, resident of the occupation, I resist. And I'm going to keep on resisting! I'm not alone and this is important. [...] I never wanted to leave the little place I came from, but things got really bad there. [...] I had some significant losses that really marked me. The genocide issue, I know this in my skin, I truly know it: the genocide that goes on with the young black population in Brazil and especially in the city of Salvador. [...] One of the reasons that brought me to São Paulo was this violence I suffered. I had to run away from that so it was an escape too."

Dani Neves, 9 de julho occupation dweller.

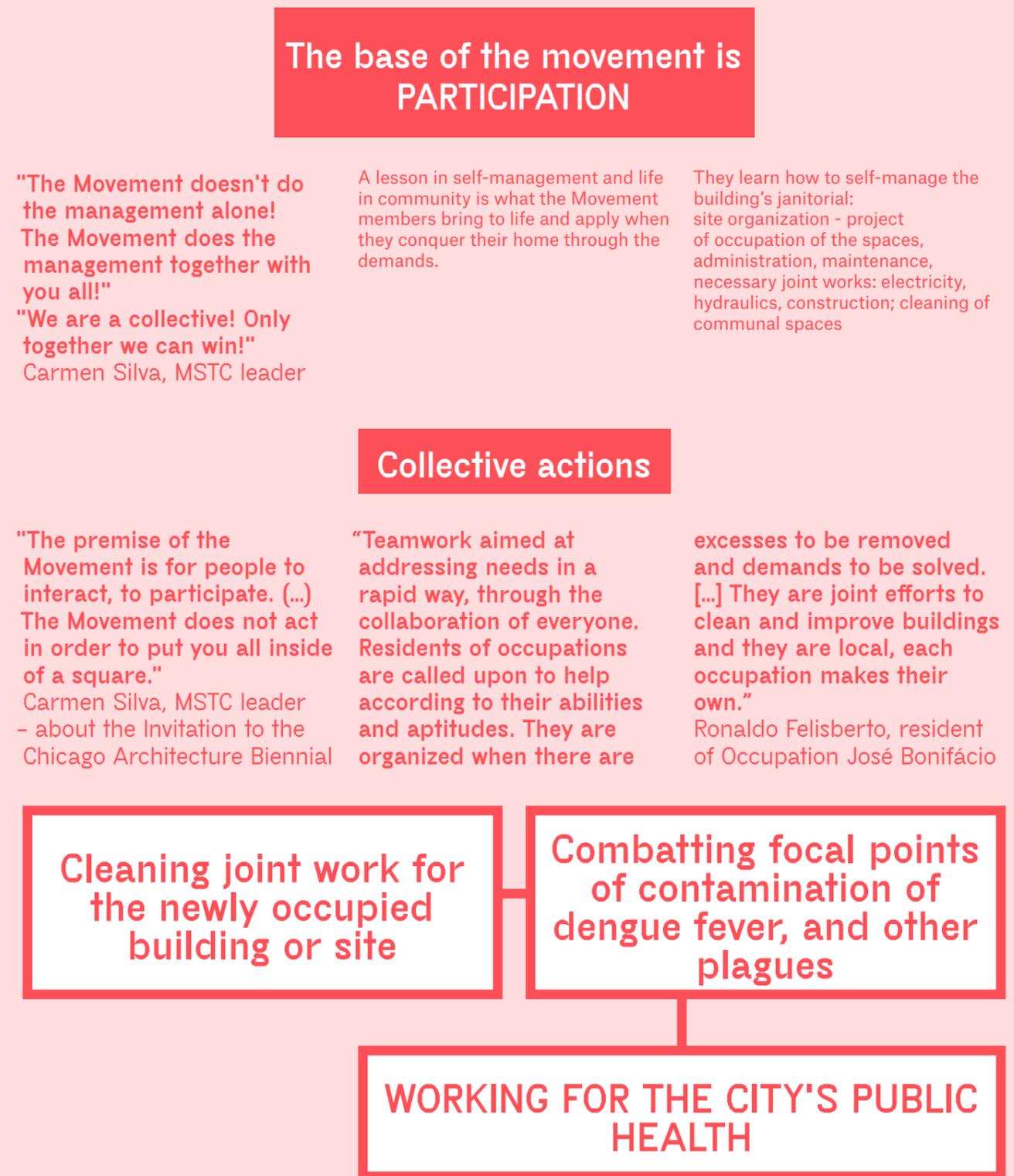
"My change really came in my personal and professional life and it came through the movement for housing. I used to work at a family home, ok? I was a maid. I used to work in two houses. I worked in one home where I was a nanny. After I left and went to another one. I'd work during the day doing general cleaning and I was also a nanny. And I worked at night. [...] We have an agency, an NGO inside the movement that's called APOIO [...] Its mission is work inclusion for those excluded from the job market. And I was invited by APOIO to work as a social educator. Look at the difference!"
Jo Marina, 9 de julho occupation dweller.

Today I am a social worker. I am a survivor of violence against women. And today I am very happy to be able to tell other women that it is possible to get out of violence."
Leni Ferreira, former resident of Cambridge occupation.

2. APPRECIATION OF CHILDHOOD EDUCATION AND FAMILY HEALTHCARE



3. LIFE IN COMMUNITY AND JOINT WORK FOR SELF-MANAGEMENT



4. THE RIGHT TO HOUSING

Therefore, we emphasize the recognition of housing as a right (guaranteed in the Brazilian Constitution), as well as the expansion of the concept of living, not only as a roof, but as a right to the city, including: health, education, mobility, culture, security and all the infrastructure for a dignified life in a large metropolis like São Paulo.

Founded in 2001, the City Center Homeless People's Movement (MSTC) acts to mobilize and organize homeless families who are fighting for decent housing in downtown São Paulo

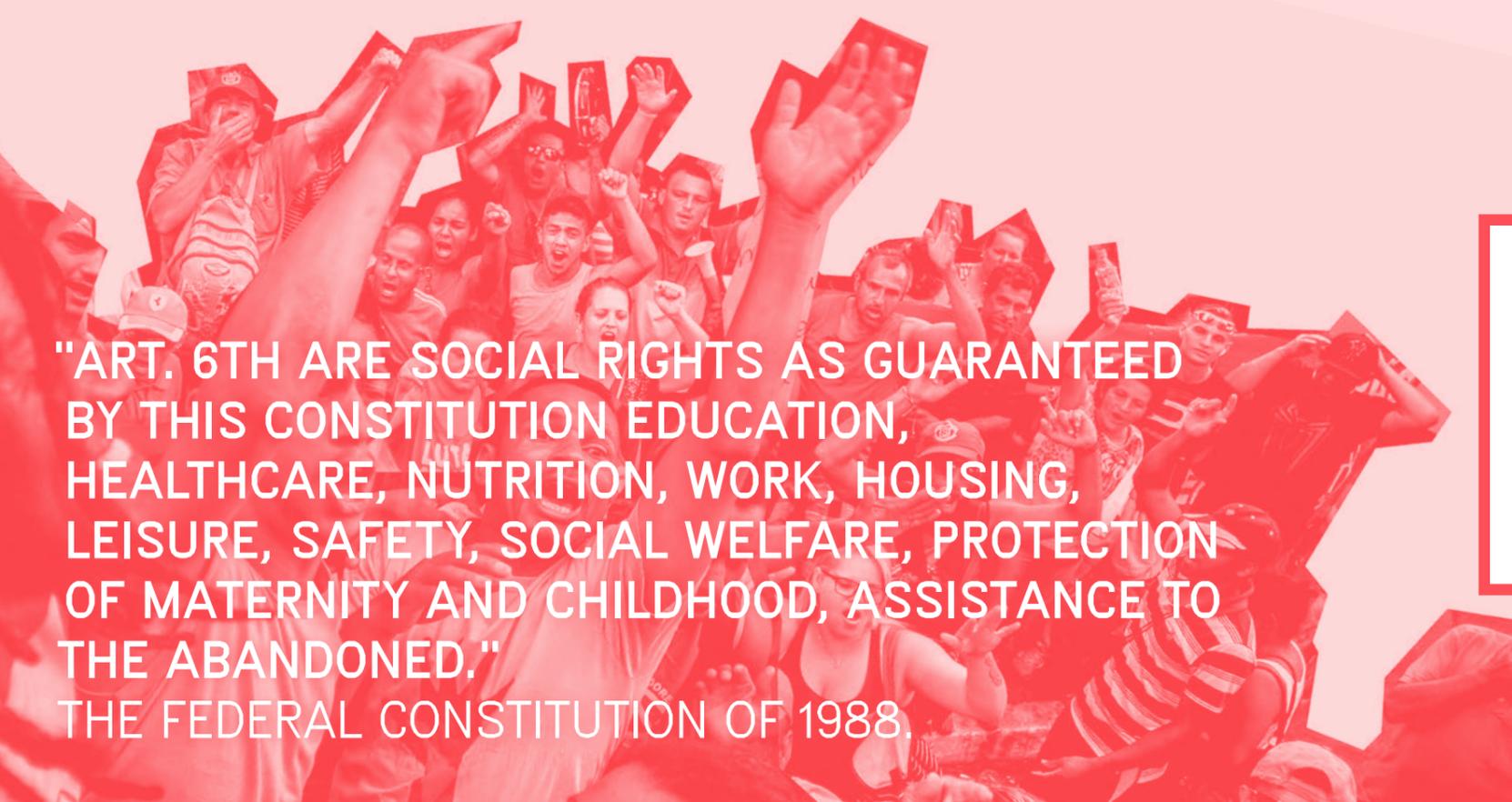
"We need to multiply our bases. To bring them the information that we have."

"I'm an activist, (...) but more than an activist, I'm a nativist (...). I want to make my country better!"

"This is the space where we dialogue with the truth. THOSE WHO AREN'T FIGHTING... ARE DEAD!"

"Housing is the foundation and the base of the family. Without an address, people can't get a job, access to healthcare system, quality of life."

Danilo Martinelle, Childcare Counselor and resident of Occupation São Francisco



"ART. 6TH ARE SOCIAL RIGHTS AS GUARANTEED BY THIS CONSTITUTION EDUCATION, HEALTHCARE, NUTRITION, WORK, HOUSING, LEISURE, SAFETY, SOCIAL WELFARE, PROTECTION OF MATERNITY AND CHILDHOOD, ASSISTANCE TO THE ABANDONED."
THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION OF 1988.

Need for decent housing

The contact with the Movement is established through oral communication, pamphleting or social networks

The experience of living in the occupations acquired by the families is replicated in the definitive housing units. This guarantees that public housing has a greater chance of success, since the families go there already aware of the collective obligations within the condominium.

The technical social work of the demands and of the definitive developments is the work done for the maintenance of self-management after delivery and which the families carry out as payment related to their housing unit.

"To summarize, the movement works so that Caixa Econômica Federal (Brazilian Federal Savings Bank) doesn't get stiffed and it's a fiduciary relationship. The MSTC is an insurer. It's a guarantor that organizes the general expenses that have to be presented to Caixa Econômica Federal: the environmental report, the report to Sabesp (water and waste management company of São Paulo), architectural project, technical consultation, etc..."

Carmen Silva, MSTC leader.

Interested families are directed to the Base Groups and must attend at least three meetings to become associated.

Associated members must participate in the agendas of public agencies: assemblies, events and municipal, state and federal councils

If necessary, families are sent to occupations and should engage in collective maintenance tasks of common areas.

5. THE IMPORTANCE OF GETTING MEMBERS' PERSONAL DOCUMENTS IN ORDER



DEMANDS
 The Movement with its administrative body organizes families according to income and directs the demand for housing programs at the three governmental spheres: municipal, governmental and federal

It guides and assists families in issuing and updating their documents

It guides and helps families to be registered in social housing programs and national registrations

With the families organized according to income, we make sure that they have the necessary requisites to access the public housing programs



Associated and sheltered members
 FLM has 30.000 associated members
 5.000 are registered to MSTC, from which 2.000 people have already been benefited with housing.

In its 19 years of existence, MSTC has already secured housing benefits for over 2.000 families, sharing its achievements with other movements affiliated with FLM.
 Through the demands, it is possible for former occupations to be refurbished using investment funds and public social housing programs – and then become permanent housing for families

Negotiates and presents to the government the associated families, registered and with all regularized documentation

The public authorities issues a public call, defines the funds and housing program, attending the demand presented by the Movement

CITIZEN GUIDANCE FOR MOVEMENT MEMBERS.
 It guides and assists in the registration and issuance of DOCUMENTS SO THEY CAN BENEFIT FROM THEIR RIGHTS, FULLY PARTICIPATE IN THE POLITICAL LIFE OF THE CITY and be able to be contemplated with social housing.

The MSTC is currently administering the construction work on the old Hotel Cambridge and 121 families that believed in the cause have been assured housing there.
 THEY CONTINUE TO CONVENE EVERY TWO WEEKS COMPOSING 17 COMMISSIONS THAT ACT TO MONITOR THIS CONSTRUCTION WORK.
 The work of the commissions is aligned with the social technician **required by Caixa Econômica Federal.**

- DEMANDS already fulfilled:**
- **PAR**
Labor Building
Old Hotel São Paul
 - **CDHU**
Pari Canindé building 1 and 2
Old Mooca Cinema
Pari Canindé 1 and 2
 - **COHAB**
Sao Rafael Residential Condominium
Residential Condominium Caraguatatuba
 - **Family Rent Programs**
 - **State Credit**
 - **SOCIAL HOUSING PROGRAMS**
Federal government
State government
Municipal government

By occupying, it maps idle buildings that do not fulfill their social function. Public authorities are notified about the illegal buildings

6. ACCESS TO SOCIAL INVESTMENT FUNDS FOR HOUSING

PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAMS

There are multiple public housing programs at all levels of government. Below is a detailed list of the best-known and those from which the MSTC has successfully obtained benefits for their families

COHAB - Housing Company of São Paulo, Municipal

Procedures: Realization of online enrollment, where a family title-holder, who is over 18 years-old or an emancipated minor, is names, in addition to residing or working in the São Paulo Metropolitan Area. It is necessary to update the registration annually even if there aren't changes.

Selection: 1. Families who live/are left homeless in hazardous or unsanitary areas;

2. Families with women as the head of the household;

3. Families that include people with disabilities.

Resources: Programs of urbanization of favelas, partnerships with the State Government and Federal Government.

CDHU - São Paulo Company of Housing and Urban Development, State

Procedures:

- 1 to 10 monthly minimum wage salaries

- Updated registrations and documents: NIS, CPF, RG, Voter ID card

- Must not own or possess financing of a residential property anywhere in Brazilian territory

- Must not have been previously benefited by housing programs

- Reside or work in the São Paulo Metropolitan Region for at least 5 years

Selection: Order of priority with national criteria

1. 7% families that include people with disabilities

2. 5% reserved for families comprised of elderly people

3. 4% reserved for civil police, military police, prison officers and prison escort or vigilance agents.

Resources: Programs of urbanization of favelas; partnerships with the Federal Government, FPHIS, Casa Paulista

INVESTMENT FUNDS WITH SOCIAL PARTICIPATION REGISTRATION WITH CAIXA* TO RECEIVE SOCIAL INVESTMENT FUNDS.

*Brazilian Federal Savings Bank

FUNDURB - Urban Development Fund

Investment Source: Development exactions and others. 30% of the fund is designated for the acquisition of land with favorable locations for public housing and housing programs.

FPHIS - São Paulo Fund for Social Interest Housing

Source of investment: FNHIS, Housing Department Budget, associations, loans, donations.

FNHIS - National Fund for Social Interest Housing

Source of investment: Resources from the Fund to Support Social Development - FAS and Donations from the Government Budget of the Union.

FDS - Fund for Social Development

Source of investment: Various sources of funds and the Government Budget of the Union (OGU)

Associated housing program: contracted within in the scope of the National Urban Housing Program PNHU, a component of the PMCMV-E

CASA PAULISTA

Source of investment:

Management of resources originated from the Partnership with SEHAB, aiming for budgetary resources from the city, along with subsidies designated for the PMCMV - FAR and PMCMV-E - FDS.

FAR - Residential Leasing Fund

Source of investment: Government Budget of the Union (OGU)

Associated housing program: PMCMV

They are subsidies for public housing programs from the 3 levels of government.

PMCMV - Federal Program Minha Casa Minha Vida ["My House My Life"]

APPLICATION REQUISITES:

↗ Bracket 1: Household income ≤ R\$ 1,800.00 per month;

↗ Bracket 1.5: Household income ≤ R\$ 2,600.00 per month;

↗ Bracket 2: Household income ≤ R\$ 4,000.00 per month;

↗ Bracket 3: Household income up to R\$ 7,000.00 per month.

ORDER OF PRIORITY NATIONAL CRITERIA FOR SELECTION:

1. Families that live/were left homeless in hazardous or unsanitary areas;

2. Families in which women are head of household;

3. Families that include people with disabilities.

*The municipal criteria is determined in each Municipality.

RESOURCES: FAR - Bracket 1 FGTS - Bracket 2 and 3

PMCMV-E - Federal Program Minha Casa Minha Vida ["My House My Life - Entities"]

Program created to specifically attend "Entities," in other words, social movements for housing that present collective, non-individual demands.

Procedures: Construction of housing units or rehabilitation of urban real estate;

APPLICATION REQUISITES:

↗ 90% families with gross monthly income ≤ R\$ 1,800.00

↗ 10% families with gross monthly income ≤ R\$ 2,350.00

↗ Regulated registrations: FGTS; RAIS; SIPES (SINAD and CADIN), SIACI/CIWEB and CADMUT.

ORDER OF PRIORITY NATIONAL CRITERIA OF SELECTION:

1. Household income compatible with category;

2. Families in which women are head of household;

3. Families that include people with disabilities;

4. Families that reside in hazardous, unsanitary areas, have lost their homes to floods, river overflow or any other natural disaster.

Other criteria can be determined by the Agency through submission to the approval of the National Department of Housing.

RESOURCES: OGU (Government Budget of the Union) deposited in the FDS (Fund for Social Development).

↗ Participation of future residents in the construction;

↗ Follow up with a social worker for 1 year after the delivery;

↗ Demands made as a group favor the creation of community and belonging *Greater chances of success and permanence in social housing.

7. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE STATUTE OF THE CITY AND THE SOCIAL MOVEMENTS



Maria das Neves Lindoso Pereira

The **Statute of the City**, 2001, was an achievement of the social causes that took 12 years to be approved by the Brazilian Congress and it represents a milestone in the break with the patrimonialist culture present on public authorities in Brazil who used laws to contribute to the production of inequality and preserve the privileges and interest of those groups in power.

It acknowledges the importance of the participation of communities, MOVEMENTS and organizations from civil society in the planning and management of cities, opening a legitimate path and directing social movements and their bases to formally claim and demand their rights from public authorities at all levels of government.

Goals

- to regulate the participation of different actors and political agents present in the city to ensure collective interests;
- to strengthen the role of the municipality in regulating the right to property;
- to minimize conflicts and legal questions that may arise in the use of urban planning instruments in city hall.

Guidelines

- stresses the importance of participatory management that was essential for the drafting of the City Statute;
- it indicates that relationships are established between the State sector, the private sector and the community, especially in actions aimed at public-private partnerships, public consortia and real estate consortia, and urban consortium operations.

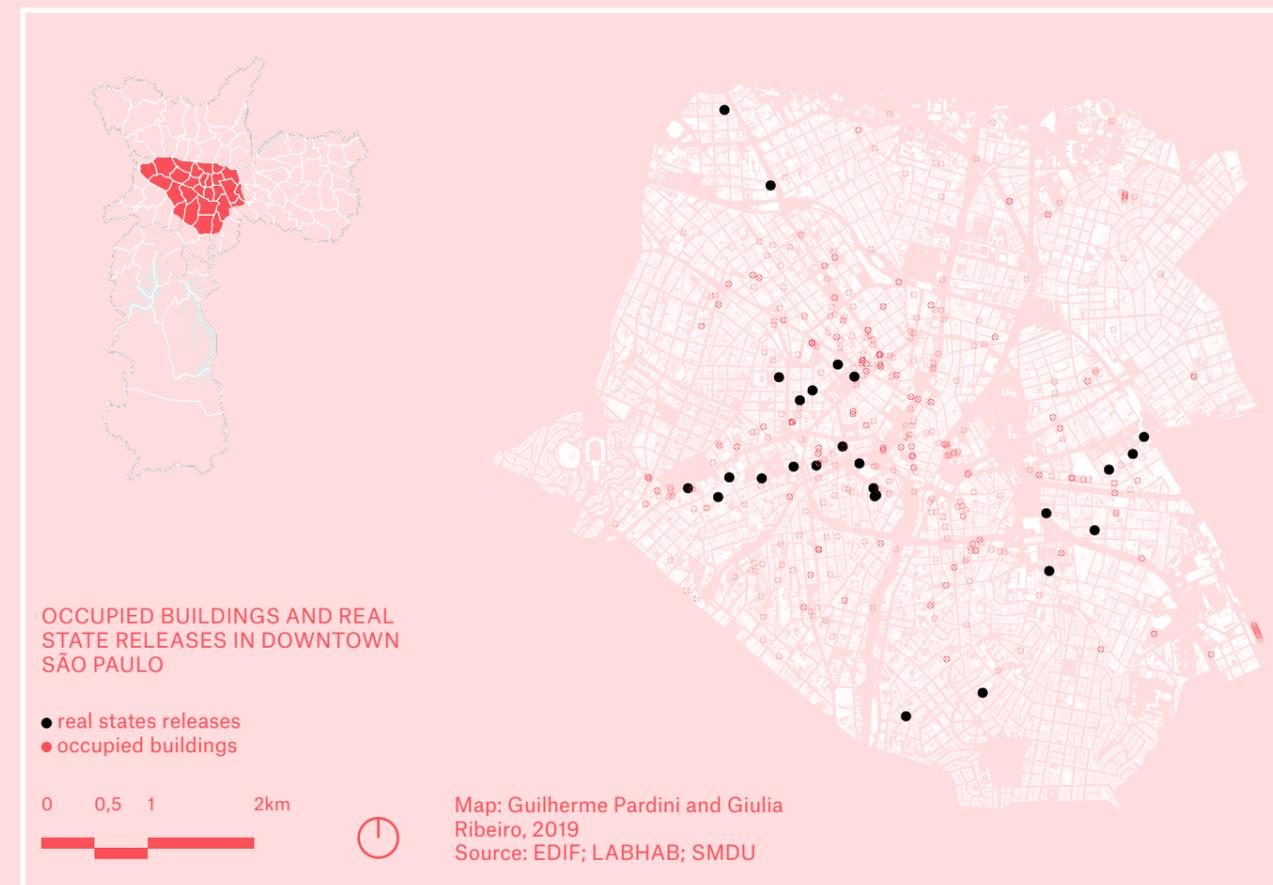
According to the City Statute:

“§ 3o The instruments provided for in this article that require the expenditure of resources on the part of the municipal Public Powers must be the object of social control, guaranteeing the participation of communities, MOVEMENTS and organizations from civil society and organizations from civil society, real estate consortia, and urban consortium operations.” Statute of the City, 2001

“Section II Of the Composition
Article 4o ConCidades is composed of the following members, organized by segments: (...) IV – twenty-three representatives of grassroots movement organizations;” Statute of the City, 2001

The MSTC is in compliance with the Brazilian Civil Code, with its own Statute and CNPJ 04.346.220/0001-22 designating it as a Non-Profit Organization, and is registered in the Ministry of Cities, currently known as CapaCidades. 04.346.220/0001-22

8. RIGHT TO THE CITY



After its emptying and divestment in the 1980s, downtown São Paulo has been the target of real estate speculation in recent years. The return of investments to the region is in friction with the social movements of the struggle for housing, which occupied several buildings, facing the emptiness in which it was in past decades

Occupied buildings and real estate launches in downtown São Paulo

Located as points in the urban perimeter of São Paulo, buildings, currently occupied by housing movements with notification of total or partial removal.

Data provided by the Removal Observatory, developed since 2012 and June 2019, as a research product of the LabCidade (FAUUSP, USP) research labs, LabJUTA (UFABC), Housing Studies Lab (LEHAB, UFC) and the Research Group. Social Practices in Urban Space (PRAXIS-EA, UFMG).

There is also the location of the real estate launches present in GEOEmpresp between 2016 and 2019.

SO MANY HOMES WITHOUT PEOPLE, SO MANY PEOPLE WITHOUT HOME.

In the logic of the neoliberal system, profits are not reverted to social projects, most of the time, profits fuel financial market speculation.

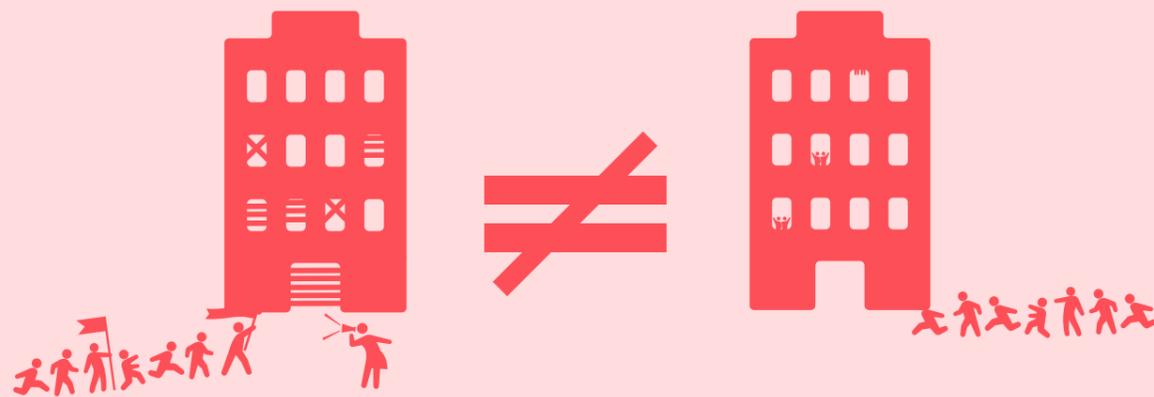
“OUR ORDER IS THE DISORDER OF THE SYSTEM”*

Carmen Siva, MSTC leader

*about how they always need to demonstrate their preparation and to go above and beyond what is expected of them whenever someone questions them, like at the Department of Housing meeting

Art.39 Urban property fulfills its social function when it meets the fundamental requirements of city ordination expressed in the master plan ensuring the fulfillment of citizens’ needs regarding quality of life, social justice and the development of economic activities, respected. the guidelines provided for in art.2º of this law

ACTION OF ORGANIZED HOUSING MOVEMENTS TO COMBAT THE HOUSING DEFICIT



INVASION

Entering a property that fulfills a social function:
In use
Whose IPTU tax has been paid
Is not the object of real estate speculation

OCCUPATION

Property that does not fulfill a social function:
Abandoned or idle
IPTU property tax delinquency
Real speculation

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN OCCUPYING AND INVADING

THE SOCIAL FUNCTION OF PROPERTY
according to the Brazilian Federal Constitution of 1988

To serve collective interests: housing, culture, services.

Art.6 of the 1988 Constitution defines housing as a social right and others and Item XIII of Art. 5 requires that property fulfill its social function. **Occupying is a way of providing a social function, through housing,** to a building or lot that is abandoned, tax delinquent and the object of real estate speculation. In this way, it is possible to pressure the government to develop and enforce public policies for housing, report real estate speculation and offer adequate housing and quality of life for people who are not able to pay rent or acquire housing at market prices.



595.691 UNITS

Metropolitan Region of Sao Paulo, 2015
Source: João Pinheiro Foundation

=

93% of housing deficit

Abandoned property with IPTU debt is the subject of real estate speculation and has no social function

TO OCCUPY DOWNTOWN REAL ESTATE AS HOUSING IS TO GIVE THEM A SOCIAL FUNCTION

Improves city mobility

Improves city security

Prevents the occupation of the watershed regions

Helps the public to map the city's illegal properties

"The city, by contrast, excludes the poor and throws them... in the protected areas of the springs, drawing people to the extreme, such as Parelheiros in the south and Cantareira in the north."
Erminia Maricato

Fighting outbreaks of dengue and other pests contamination

COLLABORATES FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

We occupy buildings and land that do not fulfill their social function where families live with dignity, quality and accessibility, leaving precarious conditions and abusive rents, until contemplated by social housing programs proposed by the government.

The buildings occupied by the MSTC, in São Paulo, are inhabited by low-income workers, young, adult and also elderly and children, including immigrants and refugees. These inhabitants transform abandoned, deprived places and without social function into an organized home with residential and cultural capacity.

Within the MSTC's occupations there is a shared and generous management that keeps the places full of life, reducing the conditions of social vulnerability to which most homeless people find themselves. For this, educational and cultural actions are developed, as well as political, environmental and sports training, allowing its residents to go through a complete cycle contemplating occupation, resistance and social empowerment.



Marineide de Jesus da Silva

“OCCUPYING IS NOT A CRIME. IT'S A RIGHT Walcir Felix - Rio Branco occupation dweller

“Our practices are public and widely followed and reported by the press. We have registration as legal entity and our bylaws are registered at a notary's office. We are in constant dialogue with civil society, in open events where we have received more than eight thousand people. Together with the government, and with representatives of the departments of Human Rights, Social Welfare, Infrastructure and Works, Housing, Urban Security, Metropolitan Civil Guard, Public Prosecutor, Court of Auditors, who, among others, visit and survey our occupations without any hindrance. And with the academy, we developed a series of projects in our spaces.”

Carmem Silva

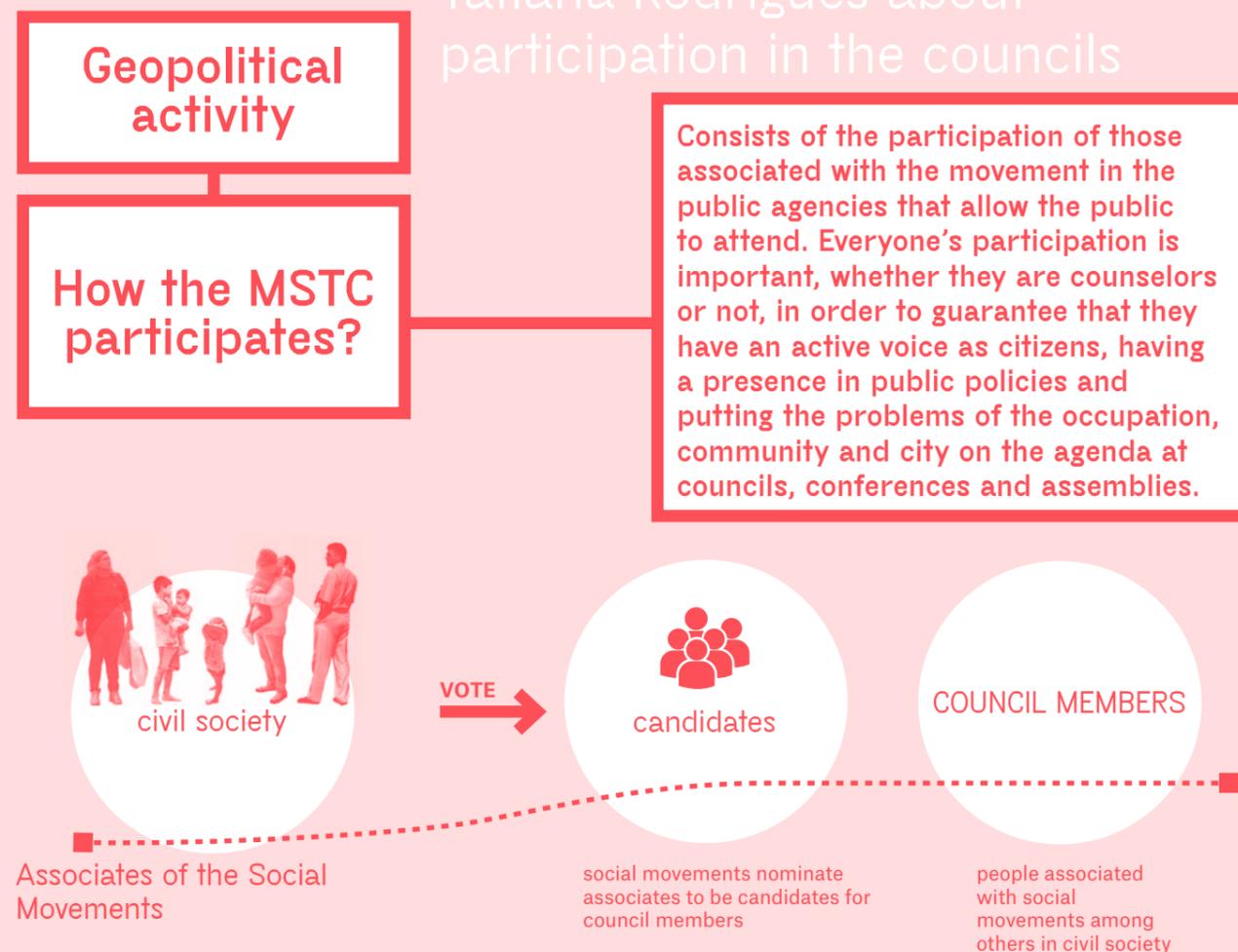
“No one here is going to live on the street. The movement will always provide shelter and find a way to put a roof over your head. You are not alone. With the last repossession at São Francisco the families who lived there spent a month at José Bonifácio before they were able to return to São Francisco. The movement doesn't abandon anyone. It doesn't exclude anyone. People exclude themselves.”

Walcir Felix - Rio Branco occupation dweller

9. ENCOURAGEMENT OF PARTICIPATION IN THE ITINERARIES OF PUBLIC AGENCIES

“PARTICIPATING IS HAVING DECISION-MAKING POWER OVER SOMETHING IN THE CITY.”

Tatiana Rodrigues about participation in the councils



The geopolitical and citizenship activities are related to the participation of associates in public agencies, audiences, assemblies, forums and councils, especially those who require the presence of organized civil society.

The movement promotes actions and debates, with the government and civil society, so that the constitutional right of access to housing is fulfilled by the state. Thus, it seeks to correct the failures committed by the government for decades, regarding the urban and housing distribution of the Brazilian metropolises.

COUNCILS

They exist at the federal, state and municipal levels, varying in terms of composition, attributions, structure and attachment, but they share in common the purpose of social control of public policies and the strengthening of participatory democracy in Brazil.

The extinction of the Ministry of Cities by the new federal government, in early 2019, and the Decree No. 9.759, of April of the same year, establish conditions that prevent the continuation of part of these councils, weakening the participation of civil society in the demands of social policies, and limiting their role in decisions that impact housing policies.

COUNCIL MEMBERS

- representatives of civil society
- representatives of public authority
- representatives of organized civil society: **social movements**, NGOs, professional bodies, trade unionists...

- to accompany
- to assist
- to guide



civil society

- to plan
- to oversee
- to manage

- budgets
- funds
- public policy

CONFERENCES

- to identify demands
- to develop proposals
- to refer proposals to the legislative authorities: municipal (municipal chamber), state (legislative assembly), federal (house of representatives)
- to oversee the results
- feedback for civil society

LEGISLATIVE POWER

- MUNICIPAL – City Hall
- STATE – Legislative Assembly
- FEDERAL – Chamber of Deputies

CITY STATUS PROVIDES COUNCIL FORMATION

COUNCIL FUNCTIONS

- accompany, guide and assist civil society;
- plan, oversee, evaluate, control and manage budgets, public policies and funds.

Conferences

- to identify demands;
- to develop proposals;
- to refer proposals to the LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITIES: municipal (municipal chamber), state (legislative assembly), federal (house of representatives);
- to oversee the results

ORGANIZATION OF A CONFERENCE

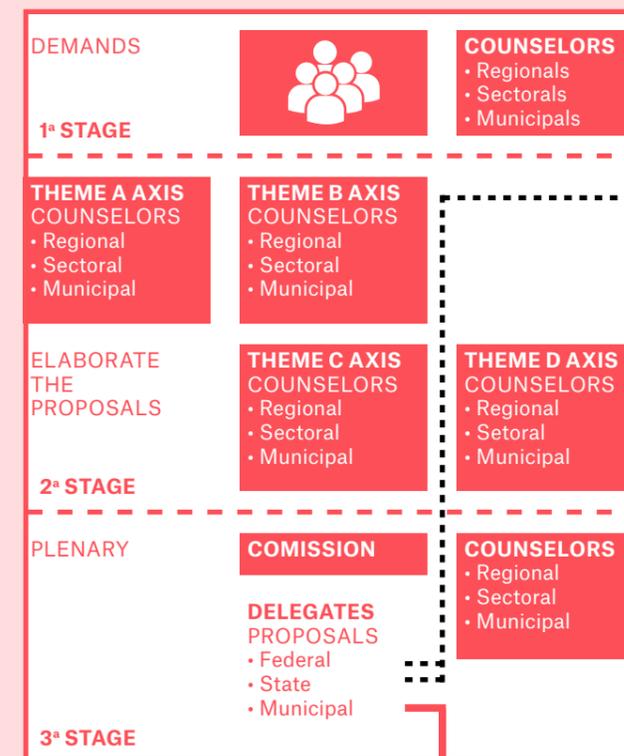
Convocation

- local executive authority convokes the conference through a normative act;
- formation of organizing committee: Members of the government, members of organized civil society. They organize the mobilization and conference. They accompany state and federal phases and provide answers for civil society.

Mobilization - Promotion

- preparative events on the conference themes: lectures, debates, meetings.

REGIONAL AND MUNICIPAL CONFERENCES



forwarded to state councils

returns to new study

STATE CONFERENCES - SAME STAGES



forwarded to federal councils

FEDERAL COUNCILS - SAME STAGES



CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

MUNICIPAL COUNCILS THAT CURRENTLY INCLUDE MSTC REPRESENTANTES

- participation in the planning of benchmarks for the Municipal and State departments;
- participation in the discussion of existing laws and statutes with the presence of civil society.

- CMH** – Municipal Housing Council;
- CPM** – Participative Municipal Council;
- CMTT** – Municipal Council of Transportation and Transit;
- CONSEG** – State Coordinating Body of community safety councils;
- CMDCA** – Municipal Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents **COUNCIL OF GUARDIANSHIP**;
- CMS** – Municipal Healthcare Council / Managing Council of Basic Healthcare Units;
- CRESS** – Regional Council of Social Services.

“So we go on with one certainty, the certainty of denouncing the violation of our rights.”



Photo: Christian Braga, 2018

CARMEN SILVA, MSTC LEADER, MINUTES BEFORE ENTERING THE 9 DE JULHO OCCUPATION BUILDING, AT THE GROUND FLOOR OF THE FORMER CAMBRIDGE HOTEL



Photo: Marcos Cimardi, in the context of the "Alma de Bronze" ["Soul of Bronze"] work (2016-2018) of Virginia de Medeiros

URBAN AGENCY AND SOCIAL WORK

Maintenance and care



Cleaning action upon entering the building



Current building. Frames from the video "Soul of Bronze" (2016-2018) by artist Virgínia de Medeiros

The building was constructed in the early 1940s, under the Getúlio Vargas administration, to house the National Social Security Institute (INSS). The first three floors of the building were designed to attend the public with spaces for administrative services. The other floors, 12 total, were idealized as housing for INSS employees, configuring a building of mixed use which, for three decades, functioned as it was designed. In 1970, with the beginning of the INSS's downturn, started a degradation process that resulted in the abandonment of the building.

The occupation's first act was to clean up the locale. The families who had previously participated in the movement helped to remove the trash accumulated on the floors, mopped up the puddles of still water and painted the walls in white lime, decreasing the incidence of diseases like dengue fever by combatting mosquitos, mice and cockroaches. With this action, the building was made minimally inhabitable, contributing to the greater public health of the city.

Subsequently, essential construction works of recuperation are needed to make the locale adequate for

living, renovations of the plumbing and electrical systems, in addition to civil construction works restoring staircases and enclosing spaces with drywall. Once again, here the workforce is comprised of the families who are members of the actual group, including building professionals such as electricians, plumbers, site managers and construction workers, skilled to execute the necessary services. The public authorities recognize the housing movements' capability in renovating buildings and, in addition to receiving incentives, they are also overseen through reports created in partnership with the Municipal Coordinator of Civil Defense (COMDEC).

In this way, the movement acts as a social agent that recuperates abandoned infrastructures and tax delinquent properties. They collectively invest time, labor and resources in necessary improvements for the safe reutilization of these buildings, as well as bringing them up to code with the city. They regenerate the urban quality of life in its surroundings and enable the possibility of definitively converting abandoned areas to buildings designated to be permanent homes for numerous families.

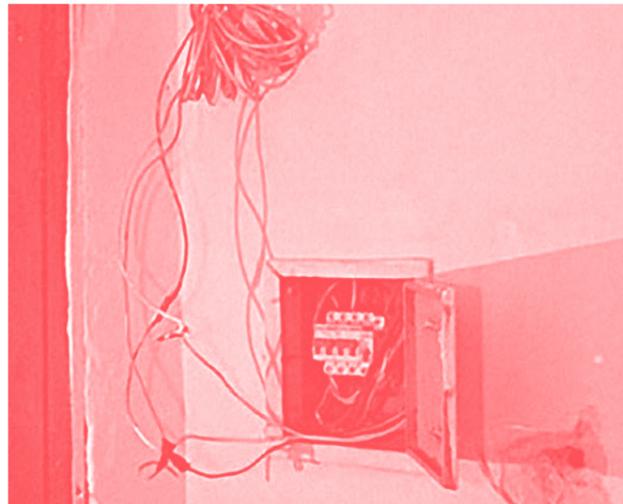
EXCERPT OF THE REPORT OF ACTIONS FOR THE MITIGATION OF RISKS AT 9 DE JULHO OCCUPATION BUILDING



BEFORE. Photo from the COMDEC Report – May 14, 2018
Deterioration of the steps



CURRENT PHOTO 7.B. View of the staircases, in which repairs to damaged stairs were executed and the installation of non-slip tape and wooden handrails can be observed. COMDEC June 2019



BEFORE. Photo from the COMDEC Report – May 14, 2018



CURRENT PHOTO. Electrical conduits and outlets regularized in apartment COMDEC June 2019



BEFORE. USE of Liquefied Petroleum Gas



CURRENT PHOTO. View of the Liquefied Petroleum Gas in the community kitchen installed in the external area, COMDEC June, 2019

The value for the realization of this entire infrastructure is decided in assembly precisely to prevent extortion.

COMDEC is the Municipal Coordination of Protection and Civil Defense of the City of São Paulo.

“IF CITY HALL ACKNOWLEDGES THE ORGANIZATIONAL ROLE PLAYED BY THE MOVEMENTS IN THE OCCUPATIONS, TO THE POINT THAT THEY REALIZE INSPECTIONS AND SOLICIT MITIGATING ACTIONS IN THE OCCUPATIONS, THEN WHY THE HIGH LEVEL OF IGNORANCE IN THE MEDIA AND THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR’S OFFICE IN ACCUSING THE MOVEMENTS OF EXTORTION?”

Carmen Silva

ARCHITECTURAL PROJECT TO RECUPERATE FACADES

9 DE JULHO OCCUPATION, THE IAPETC OLD BUILDING - INSS, SÃO PAULO

Vinicius de Andrade

The project foresees the creation of a solution that dialogues with the pre-existence of the building designed by architect Jaime da Fonseca Rodrigues, inserting itself in a way that is distinctly highlighted, without mimicking the existing building.

The building's original facades are coated in plaster and mortar applied to brick masonry. This solution, typical of the era in which the building was constructed, requires permanent maintenance and, even so, it has a limited lifespan, relatively shorter than the one attained by the building structure. Today, a series of pathologies can be observed, often resulting in the detachment of fragments, occasioning the fall of debris, exposing the brickwork masonry and making it vulnerable to infiltrations.

The present proposal aims for the recuperation of the building's original facades by installing galvanized steel tiles, which should, all at once, contain the deterioration of the remaining wall plaster, waterproof the undermined facades and function as a mechanical bulkhead to block the fall of fragments that will occasionally become detached in the future. The proposal was conceived as a long-term plan, being that the

material utilized has long durability and dispenses with the need for maintenance. In addition, the installation of the metallic sheets can be programmed on a long-term basis, according to need and the availability of resources.

The capping will be executed through the installation of steel tiles, set atop tubular steel sections that should, in turn, be bolted with the use of anchor bolts to the masonry. This is a light, easily manageable constructive system, which doesn't overload the existing structure, and which can be easily removed (without any significant effects) entirely preserving the possibility of reversing this intervention in the event that the decision is made to recuperate and restore the building in the future.

According to the city's long-term development plan, the 9 de Julho Occupation is positioned within a Special Zone of Social Interest 3 (ZEIS 3), able to be designated for public housing. According to the municipal policies for housing and culture, this Occupation provides the population with spaces for leisure, classes and other cultural and economic activities.

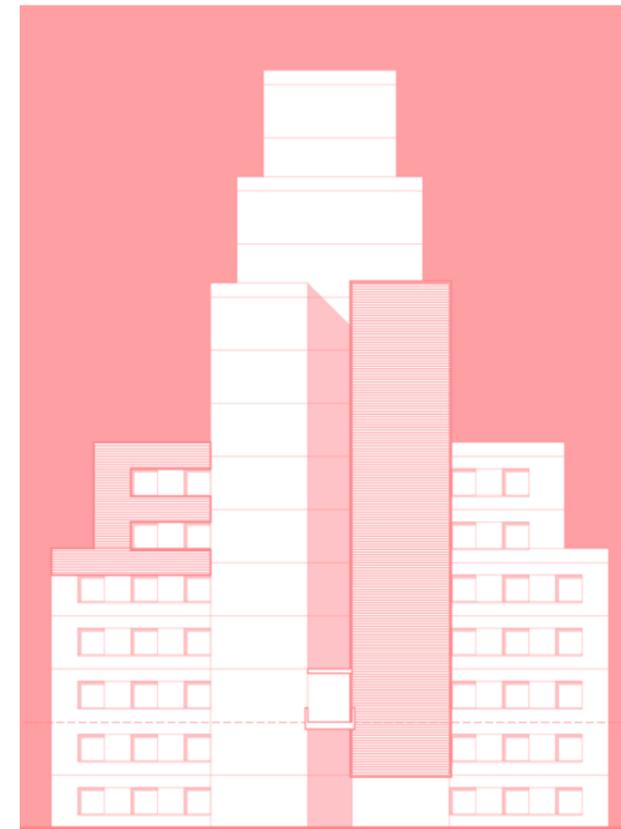
Due to the building's peculiar, mixed-use character, the 9 de Julho Occupation offers housing to 138 families and 347 residents and it promotes, in areas previously

designated for the administration and attendance of the old INSS, cultural and educational actions, such as drawing classes, tutoring for children, a collaborative management of the kitchen, carpentry and a community garden, a thrift shop and other activities such as traditional parties and thematic meetings. All of this creative economy is generated by horizontal management which the MSTC movement promotes through its network of collaborators from civil society, universities and partner schools.

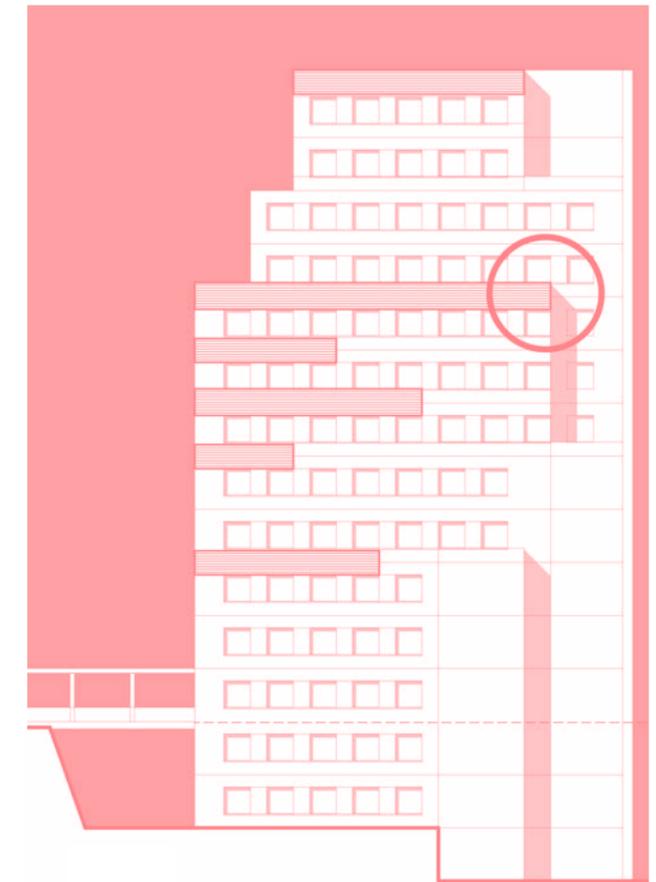
As such, after the rehabilitation of the building to receive the members of the MSTC, it went on to fully serve its housing function, as well as also contribute to the need for leisure and culture, thus fulfilling all the demands of the long-term development plan in terms of buildings in ZEIS 3.

"The large-scale mitigating actions need a technical body, where the movement looks for partnerships and support, allowing universities to have an executive practice of apprenticeship. This strategy puts the academic world in touch with the city's real demands. Even though the movement makes ephemeral architecture with its own workforce."

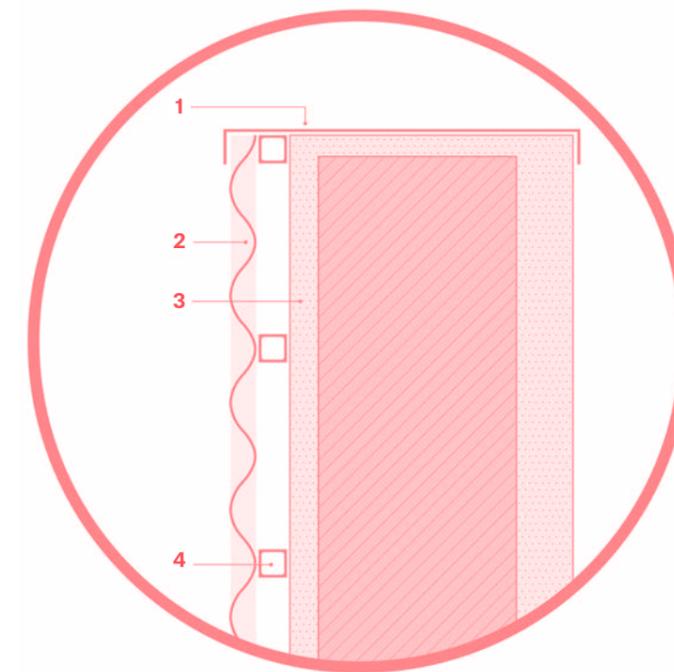
Carmem Silva



VIEW 1
ESCALE 1:400



VIEW 2
ESCALE 1:400



DETAIL. TYPE
DETAIL OF CAPSTONE IN THE MASONRY
WATERPROOFING AND MECHANICAL PROTECTION
ESCALE 1:100

- 1 • metallic sheet to cap the top of the masonry, 2 mm-thick
• painting in the same color as the roofing tile
- 2 • galvanized metallic tile
• color to be defined
- 3 • mortar coating
- 4 • metallic profile for attaching the set tile directly to the masonry
• 20x20-mm metallic tube

CULTURAL PARTNERSHIPS AND PEDAGOGICAL ACTIONS

For the rehabilitation of the building, construction material demands are generated. These demands are discussed in residents' assemblies with apportionment of values among residents. Even though most of those who work in the recovery works are residents of their occupation, sometimes it is necessary to hire outsourced professionals to perform specific services. The costs of these hires are also discussed at assemblies and divided among the residents.

Another relevant aspect in relation to these reforms is the demand for large scale projects. When not carried out by the construction workers themselves - suitable for this purpose - or by civil society supporters, the projects may be carried out in partnership with educational institutions. Thus, they promote an update on educational models of extension and teaching; generate discussions and research on the real needs of society; and provide students with a political and social engagement by revitalizing the city's empty spaces.



Elective Discipline - Escola da Cidade: "Furniture for Occupation Open Square - Ladeira da Memoria

Teacher: Luis Felipe Abbud

Elective discipline held in the 2nd semester 2017 for the construction of furniture and leisure equipment at the Open Square Occupation, held by the MSTC on an abandoned public ground in the city center adjacent to Ladeira da Memoria, an intermodal transport zone characterized by the daily circulation of a large number of people. During the project, face-to-face meetings were held with Carmen Silva Ferreira with city councils requesting the use of the square for leisure programs. Students conducted a detailed survey of the square and developed equipment projects with scale models. With the failure of the occupation in the square, a single developed project was effectively built outside the 9 de Julho Occupation: a bench around a tree near the vegetable garden, which was held in a workshop with the collective The City Needs You



Elective Discipline - Escola da Cidade - "Narrative in Construction - Furniture for 9 de Julho Occupation"

Teachers: Fabiola Bergamo + Luis Felipe Abbud

Elective course held in the 2nd semester 2018 for the design and construction of furniture for 9 de Julho Occupation residents. Visits were made to the residents' apartments together with interviews to understand their residential needs, followed by the composition of a frame of reference, attendance and the holding of lectures, all held in the communal meeting room of the occupation. The teams raised funds for the purchase of materials and student groups were able to design different pieces of furniture, which were presented in assembly to the residents. All pieces of furniture were effectively built at the Escola da Cidade and 9 de Julho Occupation woodwork, at a cost price and lower than those found in the popular market. The furniture was displayed in apartment 909, which was open for visitation for a few months, and its pieces donated to the residents of the occupation.





Photos: Kitchen 9 de Julho Occupation.

The model for the revitalization of abandoned spaces proposed by these movements in the center of São Paulo is a viable example and one that doesn't cost the public coffers anything.

So far, the MSTC has realized, at its own expense, numerous actions to rehabilitate the safety of domiciles and common areas that have already attended around 70% of the guidelines established by the Civil Defense.



"In June of 2019, the MSTC presented to the City of São Paulo, via intermediary through the municipal departments of Housing and Culture, a proposal for a popular public-private partnership (a new type of PPP) in which, in exchange for the concession of the property for a period of 30 years, it would commit to implementing a public rental program as well as a program of cultural activities in compliance with municipal policies of housing, culture and creative economy. The costs for the implementation of these programs, including the finalization of the building's renovation, will be leveraged by the movement itself and its national and international partners,

without any expenses for the municipal coffers. At the end of the concession period, much like with traditional PPPs, established with private companies, the property will be returned to the City. Through the public rental programs administered by social movements in the form of self-management and implemented in abandoned public buildings, we get a glimpse of a new way to make public housing viable in the São Paulo city center, guaranteeing the constitutional right to housing and preventing these families from being evicted and ending up increasing the homeless population or occupations in areas of freshwater springs." Celso Carvalho, architect

"She understands the importance and the power of the market. This is why she sees it as a strategic partner, with whom it is advantageous to join forces. She is one of the few leaders who has the ability to dialogue with public employees, with private initiatives and even with those who disagree with her actions. She acts based on the ideas that emerge. She combines practical and fundamental experience to teach us how to develop more accessible solutions for the entire population." A Magik JC - builder André Czitrom, businessman

Carmen operates in a gap of society, in a model resembling that of the Enterprise Community [a non-profit organization based in Columbia, Maryland, that builds accessible housing in the U.S. for low-income families]. This organization has an arm for financing and another for management - something that Brazil's social enterprises have yet to achieve, and which Carmen handles very well. She has developed a methodology that has no parallel in the country's economic chain. Her success is based on the search for financing, territorial management, building management and the management of people. She is also responsible for the community administration of the property's renovation project.

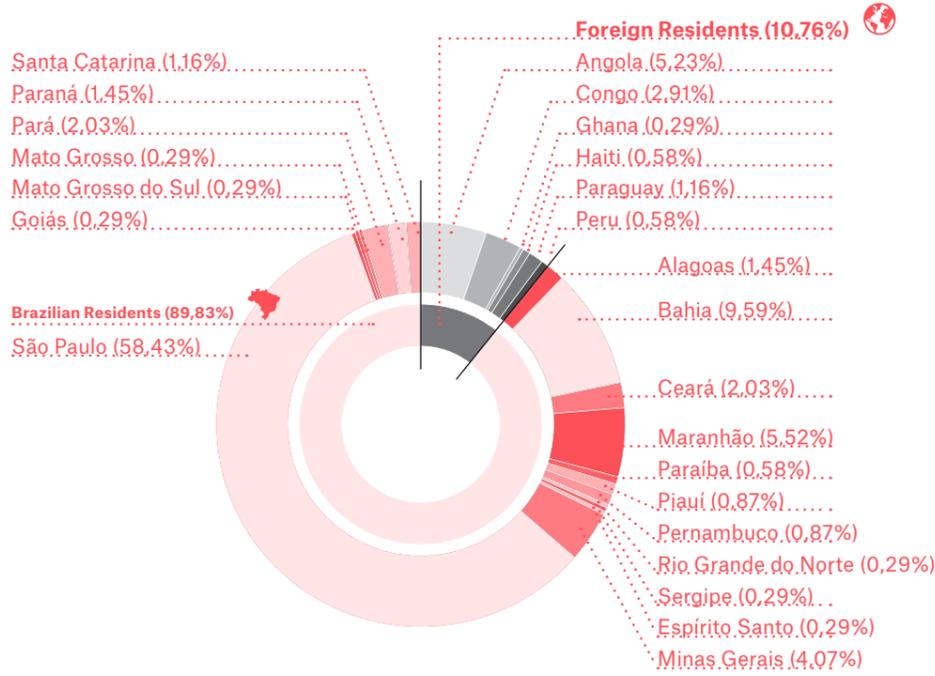
Philip Yang, founder of the Urbem Institute, an entrepreneur from the oil, gas, mining and energy sector who hold a Master's degree in public administration from the Harvard Kennedy School. He has served as a diplomat for Brazil in Geneva, Beijing and Washington D.C.

"We have never positioned ourselves against the authorities and we have always adhered to their regulatory benchmarks: the Ministry of Cities, currently "Capacidades," state and municipal ordinances, the municipal and state council on housing, among others. Our work is so large that, aside from the employment of a free labor force, both technical and operational, we have expenses to pay, since nothing comes for free to us. We are willing to contribute to teaching the methodology of network labor in order to not deplete the reserves in public coffers. The recipe is simple: labor in network." Carmem Silva

9 DE JULHO BUILDING - ÁLVARO DE CARVALHO STREET 427

ORIGIN OF THE RESIDENTS

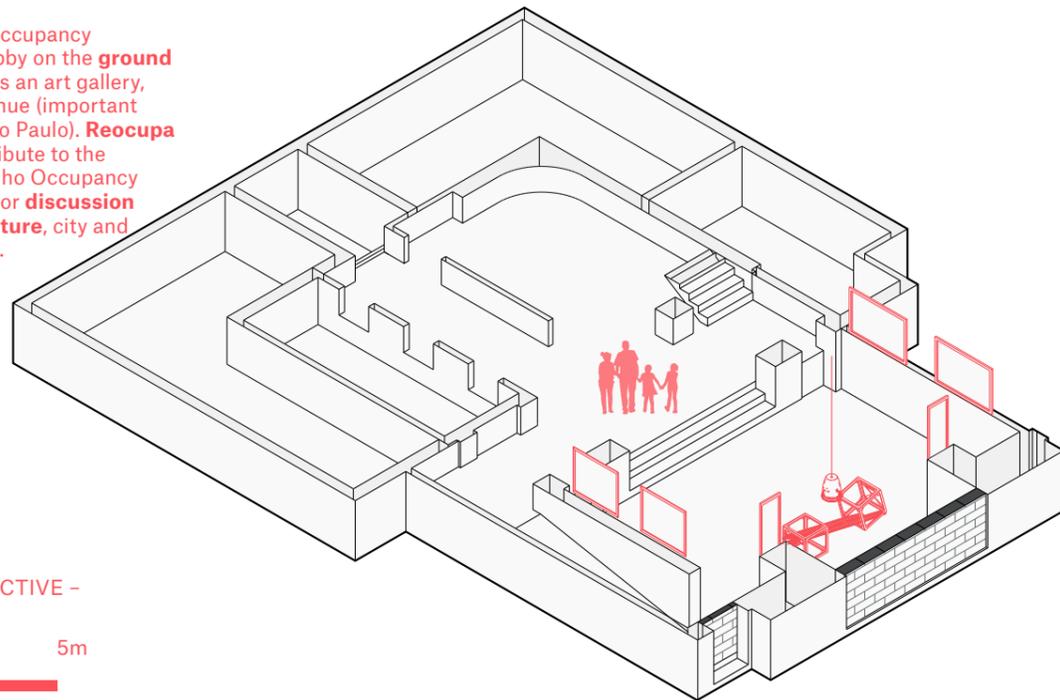
78,35% of foreign residents are from **African origin**.



After São Paulo, which corresponds to 58.43% of residents' origin, Brazilians of **northeastern origin** correspond to the largest portion (21.51%), especially from Maranhão and Bahia (15.12%). This region, from the 1950s until the mid-2000s, represented a strong migratory wave to the city of São Paulo.

REOCUPA GALLERY

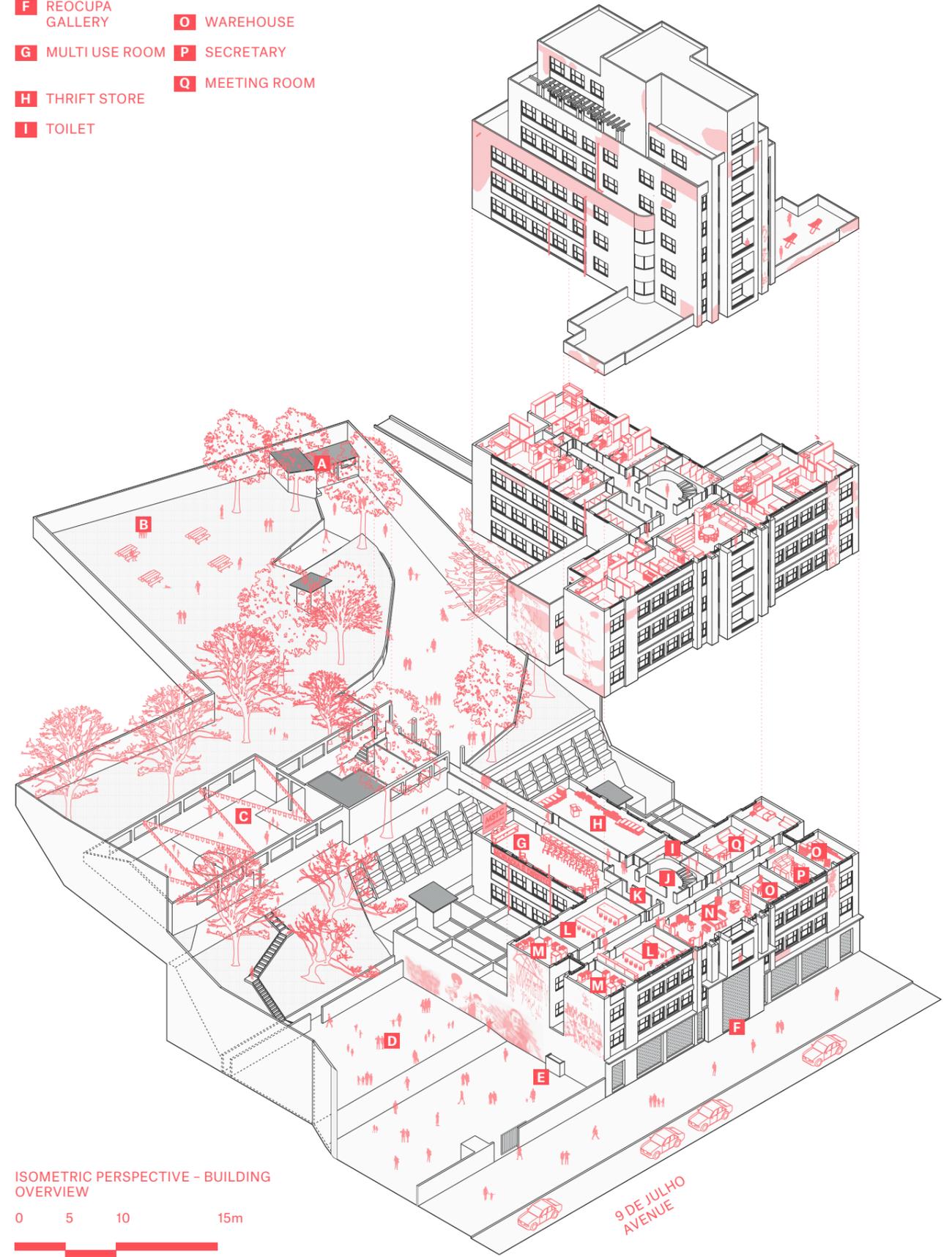
The residents of the occupancy reactivated the old lobby on the **ground floor** of the building as an art gallery, facing 9 de Julho Avenue (important road for the city of São Paulo). **Reocupa Gallery** aims to contribute to the positioning of 9 de Julho Occupancy as a reference space for **discussion and reflection on culture**, city and contemporary society.



ISOMETRIC PERSPECTIVE -
REOCUPA GALLERY

0 1,25 2,50 5m

- A** MAIN ENTRANCE
- B** GARDEN
- C** SPORTS COURT
- D** PARKING LOT
- E** GAS CENTER
- F** REOCUPA GALLERY
- G** MULTI USE ROOM
- H** THRIFT STORE
- I** TOILET
- J** STAIRCASE
- K** ELEVATOR (out of service)
- L** DINING ROOM
- M** KITCHEN
- N** WOODEN WORK ROOM
- O** WAREHOUSE
- P** SECRETARY
- Q** MEETING ROOM



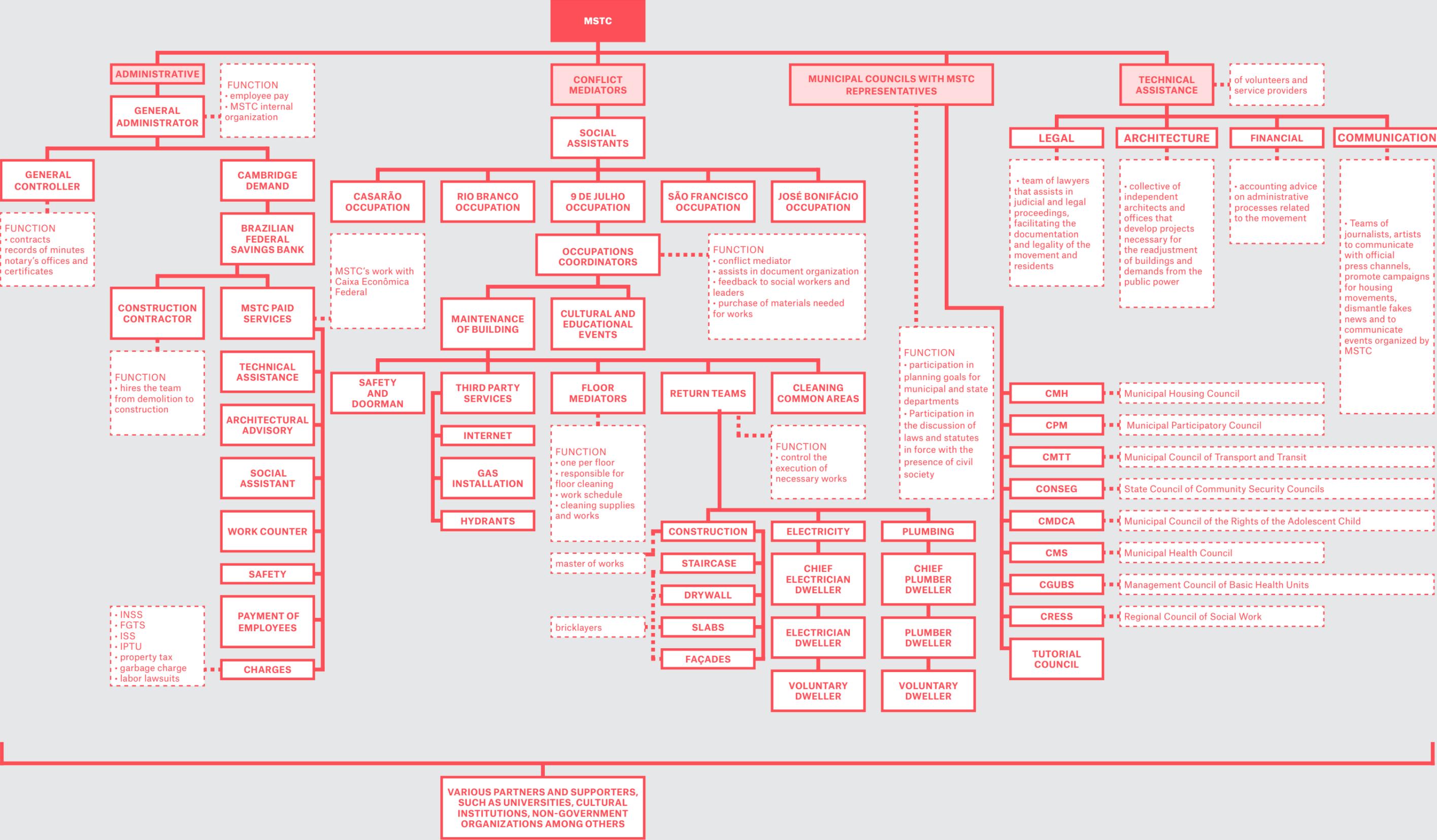
ISOMETRIC PERSPECTIVE - BUILDING
OVERVIEW

0 5 10 15m

9 DE JULHO
AVENUE

MSTC STRUCTURE

Nonprofit organisation



Colaborators

MSTC - CITY CENTER HOMELESS PEOPLE’S MOVEMENT, SAO PAULO (MOVIMENTO SEM TETO DO CENTRO)

MSTC is a social movement that acts in the mobilization and organization of homeless families that are in the struggle for dignified housing conditions, founded in the belief that as long as there is a worker unable to have a home to live in, the fight against real estate speculation should continue. The movement, together with the government and civil society, promotes actions and debates guaranteeing that the constitutional right of access to housing can be properly executed by the Government. This is accomplished throughout the creation and promotion of alternative measures to structural failures committed by the public authorities on the past decades in terms of urban planning, social inclusion and housing policies for the Brazilian metropolises. www.movimentosemetetodocentro.com.br

ASSOCIAÇÃO ESCOLA DA CIDADE Architecture School

Bold and independent experience of university-level education of architecture, Escola da Cidade is understood as a multidisciplinary and collaborative activity, oriented to social development. It is the materialization of the dream of a group of architects together with other professionals in order to train architects and urban planners, critics and citizens, with the ability to know their surrounding reality and contribute through the exercise of their profession by transforming the living condition of the cities. Its pedagogical project gains body in an articulated and consistent set of contents, actions and disciplines that create an interdisciplinary learning experiences that are permeable to the outside world, and both practical and reflective in equal parts. The 9 de Julho Studio, coordinated by Luís Felipe Abbud, was created inside the school in order to organize and promote pedagogical activities together with the 9 de Julho squat occupants, and has already produced a wide range of products such as effective construction and infrastructural interventions, furniture design, research and sociocultural activities developed together with the inhabitants of the squatted building. For more: <http://www.escoladacidade.org>

O GRUPO INTEIRO

Co-Curators, Artists, Editors, Installation Work And Designers

Comprised of Carol Tonetti, Cláudio Bueno, Ligia Nobre and Vitor Cesar, O grupo inteiro gathers different practices and repertoires. Since 2014, the group has positioned itself as a crossroad. It thus seeks to multiply paths and establish conditions for public dialogues through political aesthetic propositions by different networks, platforms and projects realized by its members and collaborators. The most recent propositions and projects carried out by the group, include: “Condutores” (2016) at MASP and Sesc Interlagos, “Manejo” (2016) in collaboration with Jorge Menna Barreto at the 32nd Bienal de São Paulo, “Fields of Prepositions” (2016) at Sesc Ipiranga in partnership with Central Saint Martins/UAL (London), “Mano Fato Mano” at Centro Cultural São Paulo (2014-2015), “Metacozinha” at Casa do Povo (2015), “Obstáculo” and “Teia” for “A Marquise, o MAM e nós no meio” at MAM São Paulo (2018), “Correspondence” for Pro-Helvetia/FARº/Collège de Marens (Switzerland), “Polvo” for “Fields of Invisibility” at Sesc Belenzinho (2018-19) about global technological infrastructure and its modes of operation regarding the dynamics of life and the Earth. For more: www.ogrupointeiro.net

Carmen Silva

Leader of MSTC in the city of São Paulo, Carmen was born in Bahia. Victim of domestic violence, mother of eight children and homeless immigrant. In the struggle for urban reform, she has constituted several oases of solidarity and respect in São Paulo, a city used to exclude the poorest, the weakest and the different. Carmen was the main actress of the feature film Era o Hotel Cambridge [The Cambridge Squatter] (Eliane Caffé, 2017): “This film is important for the movement housing because we speak for ourselves. The official press criminal us, places us as thieves. In many countries, housing problems are increasingly serious. The realities are different, but the problems are the same, come from the same source.”

Carla Caffé

Project Coordinator, Escola da Cidade

Artist, art director and teacher, Carla Caffé is recognized by her multidisciplinary projects involving pedagogical practices, having participated in important international events and exhibitions such as the Venice Biennale of Architecture, 2018. Her main projects in the cinema include the feature films Era o Hotel Cambridge [The Cambridge Squatter] (Eliane Caffé, 2017) and Central do Brasil [Central Station] (Walter Salles, 1998). Among her published books are The Cambridge Squatter – Architecture, Cinema and Education (SESC Publisher, 2017) and A(e)rea Paulista (Galeria Vermelho, 2012). For more: www.carlacaffe.com.br

Luís Felipe Abud

Coordinator - 9 de Julho Studio, Escola da Cidade

Abbud has graduated in architecture from the University of Sao Paulo (2010), with exchange program at Delft University of Technology (Netherlands, 2008) and post-graduate specialization in architecture education at Associação Escola da Cidade (Sao Paulo), where he teaches since 2016 and is a member of its Social Council, coordinating the 9 de Julho Studio. Abbud’s didactic strategy is based in elaborating disciplines that merge the students pedagogical activities with social innovation projects dealing with urban demands and acting together with social movements, specially MSTC since his participation in the feature filme project Era o Hotel Cambridge [The Cambridge Squatter] (2016). He is the founder and creative director of NúMENA (2012 -), studio that acts throughout various sociocultural projects by transiting through different fronts such as design and activation of public spaces, scenographic and set design, exhibition design, audiovisual productions, installations, research and citizenship engagement. For more: www.numena.com.br

Datasheet

MSTC - MOVIMENTO SEM TETO DO CENTRO (CITY CENTER HOMELESS PEOPLE’S MOVEMENT) São Paulo (since 2000)

General Coordination

Carmen Silva Ferreira

MSTC Mediators

Ana Paula do Nascimento Pinheiro, Elisabete Afonso Perreira, Kellen Wini Da Silva Ferreira Santos, Layla Raisa Espíndola Vieira, Marcia De Fatima Araujo, Maria Monica Gomes Dos Santos, Ronaldo Felisberto Dos Santos, Tatiana Rodrigues Pereira

MSTC Interviewed Members

Danilo Martinelle, Elisabete Afonso Pereira, Irene Da Silva, Kellen Wini Ferreira, Leila Sandra Alves Marques, Márcia De Fátima Araújo, Maria Das Neves Lindoso Pereira, Marineide Jesus Da Silva, Ronaldo Felisberto Dos Santos, Sonia Mabel Bogado De Miranda, Tatiana Rodrigues, Walcir Felix

ASSOCIAÇÃO ESCOLA DA CIDADE São Paulo (since 1996)

President

Alvaro Puntoni
Deputy President Fernando Viégas
Deputy President Marta Moreira

College Council Of Escola Da Cidade

Director Cristiane Muniz
Deputy Director Maira Rios

Communication And Social Council

Director Anderson Freitas
Coordination Alexandre Benoit, Fábio Rago Valentim, Luís Felipe Abbud

PROJECT PEDAGOGIC COORDINATION AND PUBLICATION EDITOR

9 DE JULHO STUDIO

Pedagogic Coordination

Luís Felipe Abbud
Executive Coordination Carol Tonetti, Luís Felipe Abbud

Project “MSTC: Housing As Citizenship Practice”

Research Helena Cavalheiro, Louise Uchôa, Rodrigo Voegeli
Research Assistance Amanda Ribeiro, André Ferreira, Bibiana Tini, Cora Rocha, Fernando Botton, Giulia Godinho, Gyovanna Freire
Consultancy Fernanda Colejo, Paula Santoro

O GRUPO INTEIRO (since 2014)

Co-curators, Co-Editors, Installation Work in Chicago and Designers

Carol Tonetti, Claudio Bueno, Vitor Cesar, Ligia Nobre
Exhibition Design Assistance Guilherme Pardini
Graphic Design Assistance Julia Pinto, Daniel Carvalho

PRODUCTION TEAM

Logistic Support Thais Albuquerque
Legal Consultancy Maria Aparecida Correia

Accountability Dayse Lymberopoulos, Gabriele Liandrade De Sousa, Luana Rodrigues, Tamara Pereira

Translation Matthew Rinaldi

Subtitles Clarissa Mohany
Revision Renata Assumpção, Marina Piotto, Gabriella Gonçalves

AKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Ana Catarina Mousinho, André Montenegro, Aparelhamento, Aurora Films, Bruna Daniel, Clara Barzbaghi, Edições Sesc, Erica Ferrari, Eliane Caffé, Isabel Maria Macedo Alexandre, Jeroen Stevens, Katia Truijen, Laura Davina, Marina Otero Verzier, Megafone Filmes, N-1 Edições, Pedro Rivera, Penha Brant, Peter Pal Pelbart, Rui Pires, Sofia Brayner, Tarsila Araújo, Vinicius Andrade, Virginia De Medeiros, Washington Fajardo, Tomás Alvim, Jornalistas Livres

All the families living at 9 de Julho occupation and MSTC squats

All the groups and collectives that work together and support MSTC’s cause

ART WORKS EXHIBITED

• Aparelhamento. Quem Ocupa Cuida [Those Who Occupy Care], 2019. Video In 2 Screens, 17’ And 16’.

• Art Workshop – 9 De Julho Occupation. Flags And Manifestation Banners, 2019. Acrylic Paint On Fabric.

• Eliane Caffé (Dir.). Era O Hotel Cambridge[The Cambridge Squatter], 2016. Featurefilm, 99’.

• Preta Ferreira, Tarsia Araujo (Dir.)Minha Carne[My Flesh] 2019. Videoclip, 8’.

• Virginia De Medeiros. Quem Não Luta Tá Morto [Who Does Not Struggle Is Dead], 2016-2019. Video Installation, 4 Videos, 13’ Each Video.**PUBLICATIONS**

• ARANTES, Priscila (Org.). Paço Comunidade No Hotel Cambridge. São Paulo: Paço Das Artes, 2017.

• BRIERS,Carmen; Cattoor, Bieje; De Meulder, Bruno; De Vos, Lisa; Stevens, Jeroen. A Look Into The Vibrant Lives Of A Residual Building. Ocupação Hoel Cambridge, Avenida 9 De Julho, 216, São Paulo. Ennvironment And Planning, 2016

• CAFFÉ, Carla. Era O Hotel Cambridge – Arquitetura, Cinema E Educação. São Paulo: Edições, Sesc, 2016.

• FERRARI, Erica Regina. De Terra, Pedra E Palavra/ Ocupação-Monumento. São Paulo: Dissertação De Mestado Eca Usp, 2019.

• FERREIRA,Carmen Silva. A Terra Prometida. São Paulo: N-1, 2019.

• Grupo De Trabalho – Adequação E Segurança | Ocupação 9 De Julho. Registro De Atualizações Nas Obras Do Edifício Sede Da Ocupação 9 De Julho – MSTC. São Paulo, 2019.

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THOSE WHO AREN'T FIGHTING, ARE DEAD!

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