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| **The right to the city and International Urban Agendas: a document analysis** |
| **Background** The city is a setting of cultural, social and affective production. Living in the city can also imply inadequate living conditions, social exclusion, inequities and other issues. There is a need to reflect upon the right to the city and its relationship to health promotion. Urban agendas have been developed to address the ambiguities of life in the city. This research aimed to analyze four of these agendas through the lenses of health promotion.**Methodology**The research conducted an exploratory review of urban agendas proposed by international organizations and adopted in Brazilian contexts: Healthy Cities, Sustainable Cities, Smart Cities and Educating Cities. It applied a qualitative approach and document analyses procedures. The documents reviewed included official materials available at the website of institutions that promoted the agenda. The analyses were based on the question: how does the agenda consider the principles of intersectoriality, equity, social participation, social inclusion and relationship with the territory?**Results**Results indicated some level of effort by the agendas to assume social participation, intersectoriality and the territory as central to addressing exclusion and inequities. However, in-depth discussions are required on each of these concepts. The four urban agendas provide clues as to how to produce health within the city. However, considerations are needed in order for them to better influence the right to the city: to have a common definition of the right to the city; to construct homogeneity between the different understandings of the concepts used; and to build opportunities for alignment among the agendas, considering their similarities and strengthening the power of the proposed right to the city.**Discussion**This analysis was based on the idea that urban agendas influence public agendas, the definition of priorities, mechanisms and strategies and, thus, the development of cities and the lives of their inhabitants. It is important to understand how these agendas align with the precepts of the right to the city, hoping that they will be confluent models and reinforce a transforming participatory process in favor of equity and diversity. We conclude that urban agendas can contribute greatly toward consolidating the right to the city, provided that their underpinning concepts are critically comprehended. K**ey words**: City planning; health promotion; equity; public policies; healthy cities. |