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GPS Guide

Sustainable Public Management

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Updated with SDG

THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development

SUMMARIZED VERSION

CREDITS

Production and contents

1st version, launched in 2013:
Partnership between NEF (Future Studies Center) - PUC-SP
and the executive secretariat of the Sustainable Cities Program

Current version, launched in May 2016:
executive secretariat of the Sustainable Cities Program

Print

Agência Frutífera

São Paulo, May 2016.

Organization

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REDE NOSSA SAOPAULO

Rede Social Brasileira
por Cidades Justas e
Sustentáveis

INSTITUTO
ETHOS

SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The world is going through a period of fast socio-economic, environmental, technological and cultural changes, together with intense urbanization and a strong feeling that a governance and value crisis is in place to achieve a vision of future able to face the challenges that are posed at such a fast pace. Brazil is inserted directly in this context.

One of the most difficult questions that pose a challenge to Brazil and a number of other countries is:

how to balance
economic development

with environmental sustainability and social justice, through transparent and democratic governance?

To build such an answer, choices addressing the problem in fragments or parts are no longer appropriate – the question is complex and must be addressed systemically and horizontally. Nothing should be put aside momentarily to try to resolve later. The global socio-economic crisis needs to be resolved within the natural limits that the planet itself imposes, reversing trends of extreme climate changes and depletion of natural resources, in addition to overcoming the unacceptable social inequality. Therefore, it should be considered that the temporal dimension of the problem is real, and that there is no more time to waste.

But, if on the one hand there is a social malaise about the effects caused by this systemic crisis, on the other hand, creative opportunities open up allowing a shared volume of information, knowledge and practical experience, through new technological tools in real time. The spread of such virtual tools is leading to the formation of large organized networks around the world seeking effective and innovative solutions to the complexity of the ongoing process.

Since 2011, Rede Nossa São Paulo (Our São Paulo Network), the Brazilian Social Network for Fair, Democratic and Sustainable Cities and the Ethos Institute, in a partnership with several other organizations and national and international networks, have provided a set of tools to help build this vision of the future combined with transparent and participatory processes: the Sustainable Cities Program. A program under constant construction, but which has as its starting point the observation that implementing a new development paradigm is possible, necessary and urgent.

It is possible because the Sustainable Cities Program combines the idea of change with opportunities and experiences that are already available to be put into practice in the construction of a new development model. It is necessary because, in recent decades, a global consensus has emerged in the sense that our development model has been causing the systematic destruction of the planet's resources, putting at risk the continuity of the human species. And it is urgent because there is also a consensus that the ability to govern and tackle the socio-environmental crisis in the planet still fails to match the speed of the process of destruction of natural resources and of the climate changes in progress.

The UN system has been acting more strongly in this direction, seeking to mobilize its nearly 200 Member States to acknowledge the severity of the diagnosis and commit to agreements and targets that will give global and solid answers to humanity and the planetary crisis.

✅ The Sustainable Development Goals and COP-21

Approved at the United Nations Summit on Sustainable Development (September 25-27, 2015), **the Sustainable Development Goals** (2030 Agenda) combine **17** global objectives and **169** goals **with the purpose of ending poverty by 2030 and universally promote economic prosperity, social development and environmental protection.**

The commitment was made by the **193** Member States of the United Nations, including Brazil. These are based on **5 P's**:

**People,
Prosperity,
Peace,
Partnership and Planet.**

Although global in nature and universally applicable, the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) converse with the policies and actions at regional and local levels.

The process started in 2013, following a mandate originated from the Rio+20 Conference, the SDGs should guide national policies and activities of international cooperation over the next fifteen years, succeeding and updating the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The implementation of the SDGs is a challenge that requires a partnership with the active participation of all, including Governments, civil society and the private sector.

These goals will be accompanied by a set of indicators for Governments, civil society and businesses to review their actions and priorities in favor of a new development model able to put mankind back on the planet and the planet back on mankind.

In December 2015, another key UN initiative took place, the 21st Conference of Parties (COP-21) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), when a new global agreement to combat the effects of climate change was approved by consensus.

The Paris Agreement provides for **reducing greenhouse gas emissions in all regions of the planet** and was agreed by consensus by the **195** Participating States.

Under the Agreement, **global warming** should be held below **2ºC** and it highlights the importance of efforts to ensure that the temperature rise on earth will not exceed **1,5ºC** above pre-industrial levels.

In the Brazilian context, the fundamental participation of the cities in achieving the proposed challenges agreed in the SDGs and in the COP-21 stands out.

An example of that is the target to reduce

by **37**%, by 2025,

and by **43**%, by 2030,
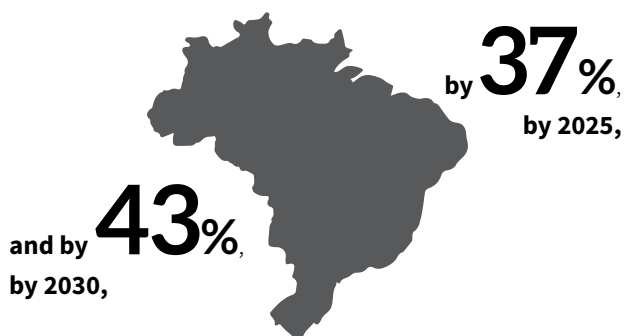
the greenhouse gas emissions in Brazil.

To achieve such results, it is of utmost importance that cities may play a leading role in actions such as restructuring urban mobility systems and prioritizing planning to reduce the use of fossil-based fuel in public transport, among other initiatives. The Country also intends to zero deforestation in the Legal Amazon and restore 12 million hectares of forests by 2030, an area equivalent to the territory of England. The Sustainable Cities Program, with this publication, is brought up to date with the decisions agreed upon by almost 200 countries, incorporating the goals and indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals and the COP-21, mainly those which can be implemented at a municipal and regional level – precisely where the municipalities have the central role of that governance.

One of the solutions that the Sustainable Cities Program (and in particular this Sustainable Public Management Guide – SPMG) proposes is promoting, from the municipalities, synergies between scientific-technological, socio-cultural and institutional advances, harmonizing development processes and impacts at a local level, making it sustainable. In addition, the objective is always to encourage citizen participation as a way of contributing to the improvement of life quality in each region, taking advantage of the exchange of information and experiences in the local and global levels.

With this purpose in mind, improving the life quality of the populations residing in Brazilian municipalities in line with global transformations, that Our São Paulo Network initiated this movement in 2007, which was soon expanded into the Brazilian Social Network for Fair, Democratic and Sustainable Cities, responsible for the promotion of the Sustainable Cities Program throughout the Country.

With this Sustainable Public Management Guide (SPMG), which also counted on the collaboration of the Center for the Study of the Future, PUC-SP University, we offered the Brazilian municipalities a set of concepts, tools, goals, indicators and exemplary practices of public policies in various cities of the world so that the municipal public management could improve and advance in innovative planning in line with the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations.

The current management of cities

The reality of the cities: progressive urbanization

More than half of humanity now lives in cities – a percentage that is expected to reach **60% by 2030**, according to estimates. In Latin America, Brazil is the most urbanized country, as a result of an intense structuring process in the cities started in the 1950s, which led to a concentration of **86,53% of its population in urban areas.**

According to the "World Urbanization Prospects 2014" report, by the United Nations, this percentage can reach over **90% by 2050.**

The accelerated unsustainable growth of cities is one of the biggest challenges for the future of mankind. The cities concentrate the most serious global problems, such as poverty, social inequality, pollution, mobility difficul-ties, lack of basic sanitation, substandard dwelling, violence and impact of climate changes. Adopting this logic, if it is in cities that global problems manifest themselves, it is also in cities that the human, technological and political resources needed to overcome such problems are concentrated.

As a way of providing cities with tools to face this situation, the 1988 Federal Constitution established a process to decentralize public policies, thus giving cities a leading role and allowing society participation as central platforms in the redemocratization period consolidated with the Constitution.

In fact, Brazilian municipalities took a leading role in the decision-making processes. That is precisely the reason why it is necessary to establish new ways of planning, governing, producing and consuming in the cities to ensure the construction of inclusive, prosperous, creative, educating, healthy and democratic cities that will provide citizens with good life quality and allow the society to take part in all aspects of public life.

✔ The management of cities requires a systemic approach

The development of modern urban planning requires a systemic approach based on sustainability, which is able to capture the relationship between the different fields of interaction in the city: economic, cultural, social, ecological, technological, tax, demographic, etc.

The plan should involve the various municipal bodies related to these topics and make an integrated analysis of the information.

Strategic planning based on a systemic and participative approach should, thus, consider the implementation of the projects under a vision of short, medium and long terms, in order to ensure the continuity of programs, especially infrastructure works, which typically take longer. It should also set goals that can be publicly monitored over time. Such guidelines should be included in the Master Plan and in the Multiyear Plan, as we will see below.o.

The Master Plan

Required by the Constitution for cities with more than 20 thousand inhabitants, the Master Plan is the instrument of the urban development policy. Its main goal is to provide conditions for local development, by enabling an understanding of political, economic and territorial factors relating to the city.

The principles that guide the Master Plan are contained in the Statute of the City, where the plan is defined as a basic tool to guide the development

The Multiyear Plan (MYP)

Also determined by the Federal Constitution, the Multiyear Plan specifies the annual expenditures of the municipal administration that are intended for works and projects set out in the government action plan or in the Master Plan. The Multiyear Plan should be drawn up in the first year of management of the elected Mayor, covering the four-year period of municipal management, effective as of the second year of the management, until the first year of the subsequent management.

✓ The Sustainable Cities Program

The Sustainable Cities Program was born at the initiative of the organized civil society, with the purpose of contributing to the sustainability of Brazilian cities, by seeking to improve the quality of life and well-being of the population in general.
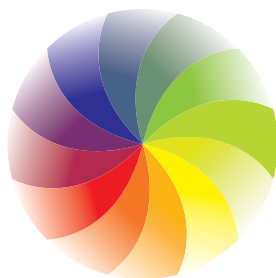
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The letter of commitment

In 2012, the Sustainable Cities Program launched a Letter of Commitment for political parties, candidates and mayors, to guide public managers and ensure that they will in fact act towards the sustainable development of cities.

In practice, this letter represents a commitment on the part of managers to work on administrative priorities that take into account the economic, social, environmental and cultural variables, according to the local context.

The Program was joined by mayors

of **285** Brazilian cities

including **22** cities and the Federal District,

contributing to the creation of indicator observatories

in **105** of these cities,

which managed to improve their planning and implement innovative public policies in their managements, exchanging experiences and taking part in a network of cities committed to sustainable development.

Considering the 2016 election process and the incorporation of the SDGs in the new platform of the Sustainable Cities Program, the letter of commitment has been updated and is available

to political parties and candidates for municipal administrations that are interested in being part of this unprecedented movement in Brazil in building fairer, more democratic and sustainable cities. It will be a great opportunity to raise awareness among candidates so that they make commitments aligned with the Sustainable Cities Program and with the implementation and municipalization of the SDGs.

Carta compromisso
rta compromisso
compromis

Sustainable Cities' 12 Platform Themes

As already seen, the Sustainable Cities Program aims at contributing to the teams in charge at the city hall to develop their Master Plan and establish Strategic Targets; and for such purpose, the Program is based on guidelines, indicators and targets, organized into 12 platform themes:
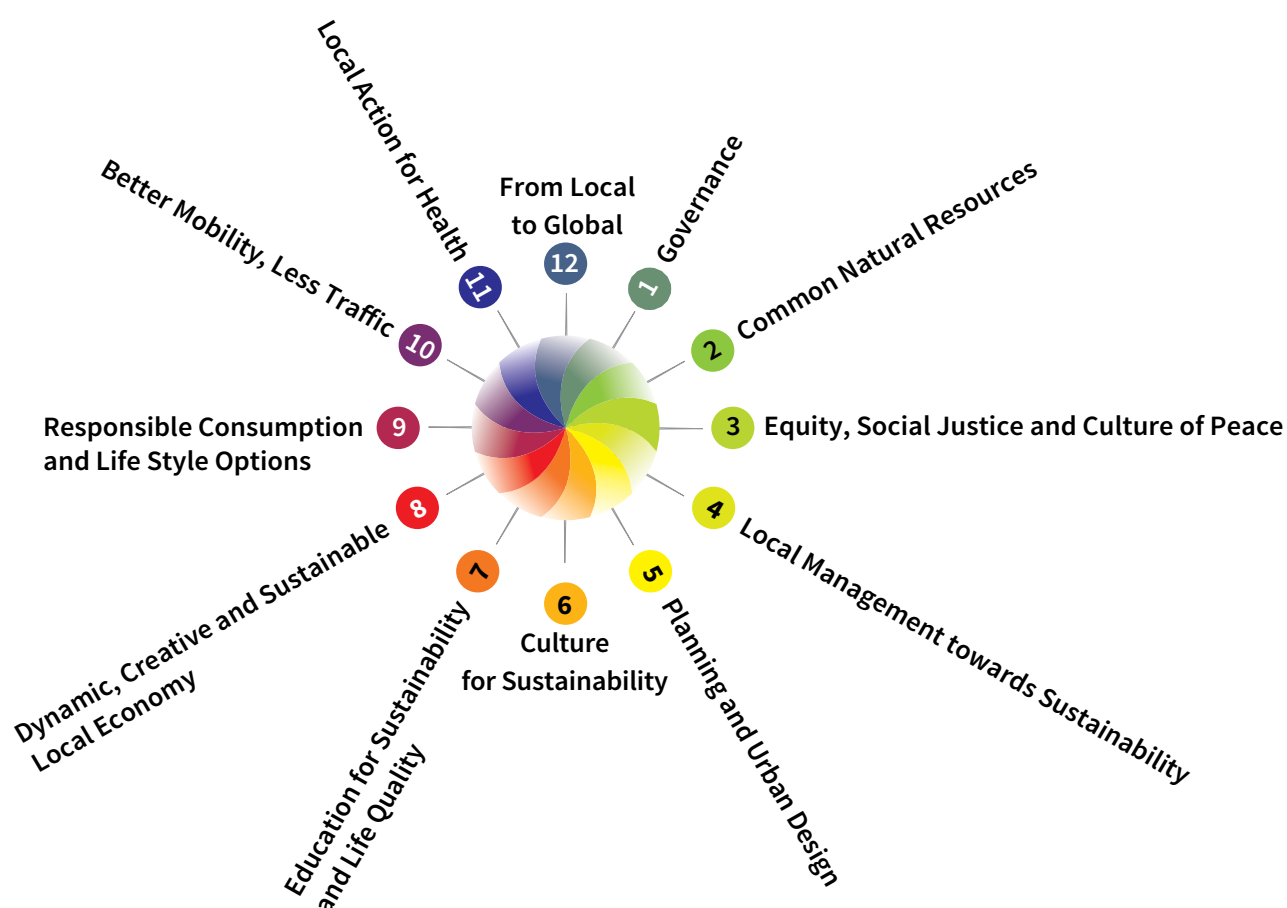
The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals that correspond to the local scope were organized in 12 platform themes as well as the respective indicators used as bases for the diagnosis and the planning of the municipal administrations.

The strategic planning for the Sustainable Cities Program

Cities well-succeeded in the conception and the implementation of the Master Plan and of the Target Plan used the indicators, the project mapping and the innovative knowledge already existent and verified whether they were aligned with the future view of the municipality.

Guiding questions to start the process

The questions listed below may serve as a focal point for the considerations of the planning team as a starting point. They make up a check-up of the current situation, and in view of the answers, they allow a visualization of what has to be done along the current and future administrations:

01 How can the Sustainable Cities Program help assess the overall situation of the city, overcome challenges and identify paths that could take it towards the desired future?

02 How can the promotion of the Sustainable Cities Program help mobilize the municipal administration and the society at large?

03 Will there be a team responsible for preparing the initial diagnosis, planning, implementation and monitoring of the program?

04 Is the government team aligned with the commitments made and willing to use the tools offered by the Sustainable Cities Program?

05 What kind of partnerships, support and external agreements would be needed to develop the program?

Planning step by step

ORGANIZED INFORMATION **1** → DIAGNOSIS BASED ON THE INDICATORS **2** → DEFINITION OF PRIORITIES **3** → VISION FOR THE FUTURE **4** → GOAL PLAN **5**

1 **ORGANIZED INFORMATION - gathering, organization of information on the indicators and preliminary diagnosis**

Planning of the goals requires data on the respective indicators, which need to be gathered, organized and analyzed beforehand. After the data are organized, the next step is the description of a diagnosis of the city.

2 **DIAGNOSIS BASED ON THE INDICATORS**

The diagnosis must express the internal and external perspectives on the city. At an internal level, understanding the view on the operation of the city individually, considering its strength points (which indicators have already reached the goals suggested or are close to reaching them) and weaknesses (which indicators have values far from the goals suggested).

Externally, one must see the city inserted in its region, its state and Country, taking into account the opportunities offered and the responsibilities assumed in these three levels. At the same time, it is necessary to project possible burdens that the dynamics in regional, state and federal contexts could bring to the city.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
The strengths of the city in each platform	The weaknesses of the city in each platform
OPPORTUNITIES	**THREATS**
The opportunities for the city to stand out positively in each platform	Situations that may hinder or harm the Goal Plan

The diagnosis must be done for each platform of the Sustainable Cities Program, considering the proposed indicators.

EXAMPLE:

Goal: **Common Natural Resources**

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
• Rich biodiversity • Different ecosystems • Structured recycling program • Engaged civil society • Dynamic business hub	• Small green area per inhabitant • Low environmental awareness of the population and of the business sector.
OPPORTUNITIES	**THREATS**
• Region becoming the technological hub of the state • Geographic location allowing the development of wind energy	• Requirement for qualification of young manpower • Low investment in education.

③ DEFINITION OF INDICATORS

Upon analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, in the light of a vision for the future of the city, the team responsible will be able to identify which indicators are most critical and require greater effort of public management, in order to guide the city planning. It is essential that the priorities listed may be determined on a participatory basis and may be projected at the time of their completion, so that they can stay in public policies beyond one administration, are monitored by society and can reach the improvement goals of that specific area.

④ VISION FOR THE FUTURE OF THE CITIES

Every city needs to have, as an aggregator of all society, a vision for what is intended to be achieved according to its vocation, which can be touristic, cultural, historic, natural, scientific, industrial or a number of combinations. It is important to add the social players of the territory to this planning for the future, so that the choice of directions may have legitimacy and may be successful over the years.

How to design a vision for the future?

The different conceptions of the cities of tomorrow are increasingly important in all levels. Currently, management models are sought for sustainability with humanitarian features and that will balance economic and environmental factors.

A vision for the future of the city should be the result of a collective imagination construction, described in clear terms, to encourage actions and show the direction of the Goal Plan within medium and long terms. Such imaginative exercise can be accomplished through appropriate methodologies, by bringing together specialized technical teams, civil society and by holding meetings with residents and representatives of the Government.

The visions for the future must come from realistic diagnostics, but they need to have optimistic projections. The objective is to engage broad segments with expectations favorable to local planning.

The following are examples of such visions:

- Being a city recognized nationally for the best health policy;
- Being among the highest HDIs of Brazil (and Latin America);
- Achieving all the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, and for such achievement, obtaining global recognition;
- Being a Latin American reference in sustainable urban mobility;
- Being a Brazilian hub in terms of well-being and life quality;
- Being a recognized destination for sustainable tourism.

5 GOAL PLAN DRAFTING

The Goal Plan should point out the management priorities: strategic actions, indicators and quantitative targets for each of the sectors of the public municipal administration and should consider criteria, such as promotion of sustainable development, social inclusion and respect for human rights.

EXAMPLE:

Platform: **Local action for Health**

A. Organized information
INDICATOR: proportion of public and private hospital beds available per 1,000 inhabitants of the city.

GOAL REFERENCE: according to the World Health Organization: a minimum of 2.5 hospital beds for every 1,000 inhabitants.

B. Diagnosis

The city has only 1 hospital bed for every 1,000 inhabitants, therefore, below the standard indicated by the World Health Organization.

C. Goal
Provide the city with the number of hospital beds that will meet the population's needs adequately.
Priority: high

D. Vision for the future
To become a city recognized for having a health policy with level of excellence according to international standards.

EXAMPLES OF GOAL PLANS:

• Barueri (SP)
http://indicadores.cidadessustentaveis.org.br/static-user/user_111_programa_metas_planometas_barueri.pdf

• Petrópolis (RJ)
http://indicadores.cidadessustentaveis.org.br/static-user/user_115_programa_metas_apresentacao_completa_plano_de_metas_pcs1.pdf

• São Paulo (SP)
http://www.nossasaopaulo.org.br/portal/arquivos/programasdemetas/plano-de-metas-saopaulo-2013-2016.pdf

Benefits of the Goal Plan

The requirement for drafting a Goal Plan for the four years of management, to be complemented by demonstration of performance indicators and periodic accountability to society, means, first of all, investing in the improvement of public administration, in its democratic modernization and in the search for efficiency and quality of the services provided to the population. The Goal Plan will allow good planning and budget performance, providing greater predictability, election of priorities, elimination of waste and productivity gains. This will allow an enhancement of the ability to manage.

Further, the benefits of the Goal Plan also include: programmatic consolidation of political parties and their electoral proposals; and the promotion of participation, transparency and broad social co-responsibility with regard to the implementation of public policies.

Sustainable Cities Program and the 12 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Now, we will present, in details, each of the **12 platforms** with conceptual and theoretical basis on the several different management areas and their impact on sustainable development, linking the SDGs with which the platform converses and contextualizing them in a municipal government level, listing the linked indicators and outlining successful references, i.e. municipal public policies that are already working successfully in cities in Brazil and in the world.

A source of information for planning, management and decision-making in the government, the publication aims to contribute to the capacity of municipal administrators to implement goal plans that include sustainable development.

All the material is available on *www.cidadessustentaveis.org.br*

GOVERNANCE

✓ What we understand as Governance

The concept of Governance is based on the linkage between the political-administrative system, which governs the decision-making process in a government level, and the different social actors of the municipal, state or federal territories. In this regard, Governance encompasses how the territory is organized politically and the participation of the various segments of civil society in decision-making spaces. A modern and democratic management must combine the political and political-party guidelines of the elected member of government with direct performance mechanisms of society in administrative decisions, always respecting diversity and building instruments that promote equality in different levels.

The objective is to gradually replace the concept of "government" by "public service", in order to increasingly establish partnerships between government and citizens. The dialogue between public managers and society will be successful to the extent that it includes the highest number of civil sectors, such as NGOs, companies, unions, universities, media, among others. It should also provide for transparency, accountability and free access to information of public management.

According to the new UN's development parameters, this platform of the Sustainable Cities Program converses with the SDGs:

Objectives and goals

General objective

✔ Strengthening decision-making processes by promoting the instruments of participative democracy, fostering equality in its multiple dimensions.

Every Mayor is elected to represent the citizens and, whenever possible, meet their expectations; however, with the advancement of democratic modernization associated with the complexity of contemporary society, the structuring of direct democracy mechanisms allowing the participation and opening of dialogue channels of the Executive with various social segments and schools of thought is desirable. The purpose is to build broadly majority decisions that strengthen the achievement of the priorities and common objectives of the city for short, medium and long terms.

Specific Objectives

✔ Establishing strategic guidelines for the joint work of the government with the organized society. This work can originate ideas that value the positive aspects of the cities, point out collective solutions agreed by consensus for everyday problems, such as flooding, lack of day-care centers or health centers as well as building the vision for the future of the cities and their strategic master plans.

✔ Transparency in information on the public policies, budget data and the choice of business partners is the trust base for the participatory process.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and specific objectives

Here, we highlight the incentive to policies aimed at women, with a focus on empowerment of girls and women to the full exercise of citizenship and active participation in politics.

SDG 5: Gender equality

Achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls

In the 2014 elections there was a growth of

46% in the number of female candidates when compared to the 2010 election.

Of the **25,000** candidates for offices in the Executive and Legislative branches throughout Brazil,

over **7,000** were women.

However, after the election, the women's representation dropped significantly: in 2014, **51 women** were elected for the National Congress. This represents only **10% of the total** representatives.

The gender disparity in the Brazilian political and political-party universe also takes place at a municipal level. In 2012, according to the Secretariat of Policies for Women, 31.9% of the candidates for the offices of city councilors in the municipal elections were women, and these were only 13.3% of those elected, which is virtually the same drop as in the number of women's representation in the general elections.

Thus, in pursuit of expansion of political participation of all in decision-making, there is the need for building institutional tools and procedures to boost the political role of women.

Goal SDG 5

✔ **Goal 5.5** ensure full and effective participation of women and equal opportunities for leadership at all decision-making levels in political, economic and public life.

SDG 10: Reduced inequalities

Reduce inequality within and among countries.

The search for an egalitarian and democratic society is directly related to social and political inclusion. This goal is focused on the importance of eliminating discriminatory laws, especially in dealing with immigrants.

Brazil was historically formed as the country of arrival of important migratory flows. According to data from Conare (National Committee for Refugees), a body attached to the Ministry of Justice, 2,077 Syrians

were given a refugee status by the Brazilian Government from 2011 to August 2015. It is the nationality with the highest number of recognized refugees in Brazil, ahead of Angola and Congo.

In this context, it is imperative not just to welcome with dignity those who arrive in the country, by fostering social and economic inclusion programs and projects, but also create strategies to include them in

the political world by strengthening their voice and decision-making power.

Goal SDG 10

✔ **Goal 10.2 by 2030** empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.

SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

The full exercise of citizenship requires building strong, transparent institutions with instruments of popular participation. Access to justice for all and the strengthening of the bases that support the development of a Rule of Law must be secured.

Social control mechanisms are strategic to ensure good management. In addition to monitoring the work carried out by the management and direct participation in building public policies, such tools allow monitoring and combating one of the greatest obstacles to good governance: corruption.

In 2005, the UN created the United Nations Convention against Corruption, aimed at building rules and pathways to recognize, prevent and punish crimes of such kind. In Brazil, the dialogue with this convention takes place mainly through the Office of the Federal Controller General (CGU), responsible for creating the Brazil Transparent Scale (EBT), a methodology for evaluating the level of compliance with the provisions of the Access to Information Act (Law 12.527/2011).

Goals SDG 16

✔ **Goal 16.3** - Promote the Rule of Law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

✔ **Goal 16.5** - Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.

✔ **Goal 16.6** - Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

✔ **Goal 16.7** - Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

✔ **Goal 16.10** - Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.

✅ Indicators and their benefits

The indicators can help to promote not only inclusion and social justice, but the necessary citizenship and participatory governance.

Indicators related to Governance platform

GOVERNANCE

1 Accessibility in public spaces
2 Access to justice
3 Access denied in the citizen information system
4 Municipal Conferences
5 Municipal Councils
6 Dada in open format
7 Deliberative participation spaces and public hearings in the city
8 Public officials investigated for corruption
9 Public officials who have suffered administrative action
10 Individuals who used electronic government
11 Regulated Access to Information Act
12 Mechanisms of direct democracy
13 Women in management positions in the municipal government
14 Women in charge of the Municipal Government Departments
15 Afro-Brazilian in management positions in the municipal government
16 Budget implemented and decided on a participatory basis
17 Agencies to control and combat corruption
18 Ombudsman
19 Gender equality in Municipal Councils
20 Participation of adolescents and youth in decision-making bodies
21 Queries answered in the citizen information system
22 People with disabilities employed in the municipal government
23 Regionalized public policies
24 Transparency Portal
25 Presence of Female City Councilors in the Municipal Council
26 Municipal lawsuits for corruption
27 Goal Program
28 Appeals and complaints recorded in the citizen information system
29 Systems to control and combat corruption
30 Smart and transparent systems for procurement and competitive bidding
31 Internet users by types of service of electronic government

How to do it?

To summarize the concepts presented about Governance, successful practical examples that can serve as reference or inspiration for your city are presented below:

Erechim, RS

Municipal Ombudsman as a citizenship channel

In 2011, a new model of municipal ombudsman was implemented in the city of Erechim, called "Active Ombudsman". The initiative represented the establishment of a more human dialogue channel between the demands of the community and the services provided by the city. The Active Ombudsman seeks city citizens to hear their opinion about the service used and thus contribute to improve the quality and efficiency of public administration. This after-service work stands out as an example of innovation.

Since the ombudsman reorganization, 138,499 after-service calls were recorded, and 11,555 claims were received – and 79.13% of these had a positive resolution by the city. In total, there were 150,054 call records in five years of operation, representing an average of 150 calls a day.

http://www.cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas/ouvidoria-municipal-de-erechim-um-canal-de-cidadania

Lisboa, Portugal

Participatory Budgeting is deliberative

The Participatory Budgeting of Lisbon is a decision-making process, giving actual decision-making power to citizens to submit proposals for their city and vote on the projects to be included in the Activity and Budget Plan of the City of Lisbon. The proposals can be submitted online and in Participatory Meetings.

In the participatory budgeting cycles of Lisbon, between the years of 2008 and 2015, 5.208 proposals were presented, 1.647 projects were voted and 88 projects were approved, with a total of 179.272 votes, and investments of € 28,825,668.00.

http://cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas/lisboa-participa

Get to know other initiatives related to the Governance platform on
http://cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas

COMMON NATURAL RESOURCES

✅ What we mean by Natural Common Resources

The concept of Common Natural Resources includes the elements of the physical environment, such as water, soil and air, and the different terrestrial ecosystems which, in addition to being necessary to sustain human life, contain different species of Brazilian fauna and flora, the variety of which is called biodiversity *(http://www.mma.gov.br/ biodiversidade/biodiversidade-brasileira).*

Brazil stands out internationally for being one of the countries with the highest flora and fauna biodiversity on the planet, and to preserve this natural wealth, the country needs local public policies to streamline access to and use of these resources, as well as protect its reservations and recover its degraded areas. It is imperative that a sustainable city be administered under guidelines that promote water resources and biodiversity and encourage reforestation, soil preservation and good air quality.

In this context, the promotion of public policies aimed at the balance between urban interventions and environmental preservation becomes necessary. It is recommended to work with its inhabitants and municipal entities the practice of conscious consumption, reuse and recycling of products and composting of waste. Examples are the policies that encourage the production of renewable energies (wind and solar), the use of biomass fuels (such as ethanol and biodiesel), and agricultural and cattle-ranching activities that do not engage in predatory exploitation and do not contaminate the environment.

In accordance with the new UN development parameters, this platform of the Sustainable Cities Program converses with the SDGs:

✅ Goals and objectives

General objective

✔ Fully assume the responsibility for protecting, preserving and ensuring balanced access to natural common resources.

Most of the Brazilian municipalities have under their responsibility enormous territorial extensions, which make up significant portions of our natural wealth. With a high concentration of population in cities, it is of utmost importance not to neglect the municipal/regional territory as a whole, as it is vital to control the pressure on the natural resources that urban growth often causes. The natural resources are finite and the municipal administrations must ensure their rational use in order to preserve them over the years.

More compact cities, occupying modest portions of the municipal territory and seeking an increasingly harmonious relationship with all the natural environment (as well as encourage the adoption of sustainable agricultural and cattle-ranching practices and the recovery and protection of their natural resources) will certainly be the cities of the future. And only these will be able to offer better life quality and water and food security, as well as avoid intense climatic changes and extreme events.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and specific objectives

The care for the elements of the physical environment, fauna and flora, always in relation to the social interaction required and needed to match the parameters of sustainable development stands out.

SDG 2: Zero hunger and sustainable agriculture

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Sustainable development has as its premise the harmonic coexistence between natural ecosystems and society. In this context, the promotion of public policies that provide a balance between urban interventions, rural development and environmental preservation becomes necessary. The maintenance of green areas, particularly those close to urban centers, is essential for good air quality, preservation of biodiversity and the quality of life of the inhabitants of the cities.

The **World Health Organization** (WHO) recommends a minimum of

12 sq. m.
of green area per inhabitant in the city.

To maintain the recommended standard, it is important that the municipal government protect rural areas, native forests and even urban green areas, turning them into areas of preservation, environmental protection areas or protected areas. Environmental protection policies should also be linked to those of social inclusion, economic development of rural areas and reduced inequalities.

Sustainable agriculture practices are an important example of balance between rural, urban and respect for the environment. In addition to providing better environmental conditions for production in the field, this modality ensures social benefits for the urban environment itself, especially in terms of food security.

Significant advance in this direction was obtained with the National School Feeding Program (PNAE), sanctioned in 2009.

The law determines that, among other things, at least

30% of the food for public elementary and middle schools derives from family agriculture.

Goal SDG 2

✔ **Goal 2.4 by 2030**, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

Goal SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

The development of sustainable societies requires concern for the preservation of water resources and for an extensive offer of sanitation, given that lack of sanitation can lead to contamination of soil, sea, rivers and other sources of clean water. In addition, it is critical to have strategies in place to monitor the rational use of water by the industry and agriculture, as well as secure the commitment of these sectors to programs for protection and restoration of watersheds.

On the other hand, a large number of Brazilian cities presents high rates of treated water loss.

According to the study **"Water Loss: Challenges to the Advancement of Basic Sanitation and Water Scarcity"** (2015), prepared by the Trata Brasil Institute,
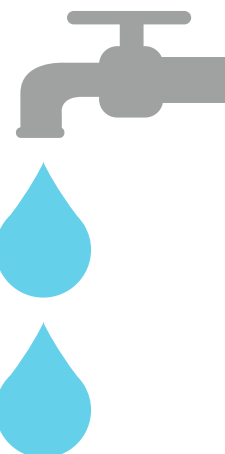
the average water loss against billing
(Index that compares the volume of water available to be distributed with the volume that is billed by the company)

in the **100** largest cities in Brazil was **37**% in the year 2013.

This is the result of leaks, theft, lack of or errors in metering, lack of investment in prevention and maintenance in the distribution system.

The situation of sewage collection and treatment is even more alarming: : less than 50% of Brazilian households are connected to the sewage network, as well as only 38.7% of the total collected sewage is treated before being dumped in river beds, stream beds or marine outfalls. That causes all these resources to be contaminated and, often, their ecosystems to be destroyed. Giving sanitation priority is therefore one of the fundamental premises to build sustainable cities.

Goals SDG 6

✔ **Goal 6.1 by 2030**, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

✔ **Goal 6.2 by 2030**, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

✔ **Goal 6.3 by 2030**, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.

✔ **Goal 6.4 by 2030**, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

✔ **Goal 6.5 by 2030**, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation, as appropriate.

✔ **Goal 6.6 by 2020**, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.

✔ **Goal 6.b** support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Major cities internationally recognized such as Vitoria-Gasteiz, in Spain, and Lyon, in France, have developed projects for the expansion of vegetation cover in the urban area and managed to ensure that the whole population's access to green areas is within a radius of up to 300 meters away from their homes.

Another important factor of preservation of green areas concerns the safety and welfare of the population. Many cities have reduced or even eliminated the sources of depredation through proactive urban planning, by implementing collective public spaces for leisure and contemplation, with cultural activities and prioritizing urban parks.

In addition, seeking to deepen the resilience of cities, strategies to qualify rural areas have been adopted in some municipalities, such as development of rural tourism and fostering of agricultural pluriactivity.

Territorial planning is the key to making cities more inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. This tool adjusts the rural and urban areas of the city and assists in mitigating the environmental impacts resulting from anthropic actions.

Goal SDG 11

✔ **Goal 11.4** strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

SDG 12: Responsible consumption and production

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

To achieve an effectively sustainable management and the efficient use of natural resources, paradigms must be broken and the population must be re-educated by involving it in participatory cycles, with practical experiences showing more sustainable alternatives for a change of habits.

A recurring problem faced in several municipalities is fires and forest burning, the vast majority of which is man-made, for lack of care or lack of proper information.

In this scenario, it is important to go beyond actions to protect natural resources and mitigate climate change. The government must promote educational activities with the entire community and promote public policies to encourage a culture that is more ecological and organic.

Goal SDG 12

✔ **Goal 12.2 by 2030**, achieve sustainable management and the efficient use of natural resources.

SDG 14: Life below water

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

The conservation of marine resources depends on the reduction of pollution and acidification of the seas. In this sense, the regulation of fishing is essential to restore and ensure the balance of marine ecosystems, ensuring a maximum and sustainable yield.

Brazil has

7.367

km of coastline, without taking into account the coastal cutouts (bays, coves, gulfs, etc.),

which brings this extension up to over

8,5

thousand km

Spread over

395 municipalities in 17 states

However, the Federal Constitution of 1988 defines that sea beaches and their natural resources, marine land, territorial sea, river beaches, among others, are the property of the Federal Government.

A fact that poses a new challenge for municipal management: developing mechanisms to protect these ecosystems and natural resources.

Thus, municipal and social participation mechanisms must be established in policies related to access to the sea, use, management and protection of marine resources and, especially, small-scale fishing.
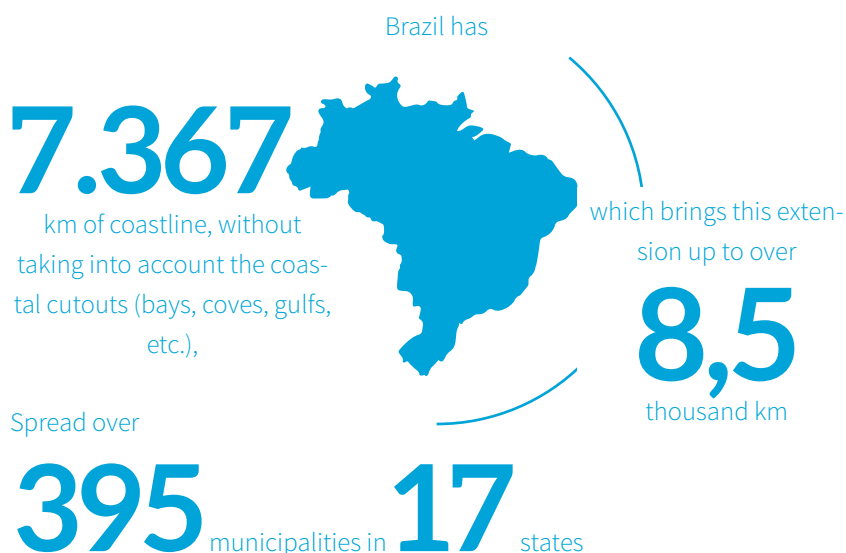
Goals SDG 14

✔ **Goal 14.1 by 2025**, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.

✔ **Goal 14.5 by 2020**, conserve at least 10% of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.

SDG 15: Life on land

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss degradação da terra, e estancar a perda de biodiversidade

Sustainable development provides, in its essence, a link between natural ecosystems and society, indicating that conservation policies should be linked to those who seek objective opportunities for social inclusion and reducing inequalities.

The preservation of terrestrial ecosystems, forests and biodiversity requires the conservation of what currently exists and the reversal of damage previously caused to the environment. In addition, for being linked to the maintenance of biodiversity, it sets specific goals to put an end to illegal hunting and trafficking of species of wild fauna and flora. To enhance this care, it is important to have as a reference, also, the 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets, adopted in the Convention of Nagoya, Japan, in 2010 *(www.cbd.int/nbsap/training/quick-guides).*

There is clear concern for the speeding up of processes such as deforestation and desertification, which are issues close to Brazil, in view of the range of municipalities responsible for segments of the Atlantic Forest, Amazon Rainforest, Pantanal and Cerrado.

Our country includes: :

60%
of the entire Amazon basin and about

50%
of the national territory is covered by this biome..

However, according to data from the Ministry of the Environment, between August 2014 and July 2015 deforestation increased by

16%

Of the Atlantic Forest and its rich biodiversity, only

8%
of the original coverage is left.

That upslope is worrying, as it resumes a movement that was being fought by Governments. What makes SDG 15 extremely important and relevant to our country.

Goals SDG 15

✔ **Goal 15.1 by 2020**, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.

✔ **Goal 15.2 by 2020**, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halts deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation.

✔ **Goal 15.a** mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.

✅ Indicators and their benefits

The Common Natural Resources Platform indicators reflect the main points on the care for the environment, the health of the population and the future generations. Monitoring and improving these indicators is a way to provide more quality of life in the present and ensure its continuation in the future.

Indicators relating to the platform Common Natural Resources

COMMON NATURAL RESOURCES

1 Permanent and sustainable access to drinking water

2 Deforested area

3 Restored area of degraded forests

4 Protected watershed areas

5 Areas for Protected Areas

6 Assessment of supply/demand of urban water supply

7 Remaining native plant coverage

8 Sewage that does not receive any kind of treatment

9 Sewage treated before reaching the sea, rivers and streams

10 Afforestation and reforestation

11 Public expenses intended for the regeneration of natural resources, ecosystems and biodiversity

12 Specific legislation on environmental issues

13 Participation of the city in the Basins Committee

14 Loss of treated water

15 Medium and long term plans for water resources

16 Forest burning and fires

17 Recovery of degraded soil

18 Sewage network

19 Reservations and protected areas

20 Rivers and streams rated as at least "in good conditions" according to official criteria

21 Coastal area in conservation and scientific interest area

How to do it?

To summarize the concepts presented about Common Natural Resources, successful practical examples that can serve as reference or inspiration for your city are presented below:

| Quatro Pontes, PR | Lyon, França |

The "Water, Who Loves It Takes Care of It" program recovers springs

City revitalizes rivers and creates parks

A partnership between the city and the citizens prioritized the recovery of springs in the region as an environmentally healthy and sustainable consensus for water collection and supply. The initiative helps prevent pollution and shortage of water in aquifers.

In two years, 19 springs were recovered. After the recovery, the water flow increased fivefold on average.

http://cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas/agua-quem -ama-cuida-recuperacao-de-nascentes-em-quatro-pontes

The city of Lyon has been investing in preservation and creation of new green areas for over 10 years. The initiatives range from the conversion of vacant lots into urban parks, to larger projects, such as the revitalization of river banks. In addition to the new initiatives, the maintenance of existing green infrastructure is constant.

With all this attention to green areas, currently the city has 430 hectares of gardens, parks and green spaces, corresponding to 32 sq. m. of green area per inhabitant. *http://cidadessustenta-veis.org.br/boas-praticas/lyon-cidade-mais-verde*

Get to know other initiatives related to the platform Common Natural Resources on
http://cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas

EQUITY, SOCIAL JUSTICE AND CULTURE OF PEACE

✔ What we mean by Equity, Social Justice and Culture of Peace

The concepts of equity and social justice refer to equal access to public services of health, education, culture, security and housing and the real opportunities of professional occupation.

The effectiveness in this access promotes an environment of culture of peace, which means to say less social inequalities, driving a set of values, attitudes, behaviors and lifestyles that prevent conflicts and contribute to the resolution of problems through dialogue and negotiation between the parties involved.

Satisfactory fulfillment of such socio-economic parameters, combined with sustainable development, is reflected on the Human Development Index (HDI) of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). Therefore, more egalitarian societies tend to produce superior results in the HDI ranking. The economic and social inclusion process is also based on the strengthening of freedom and individual rights.

The objective should be to build a society that is economically viable, socially fair and environmentally sustainable.

The According to the new UN development parameters, this platform Sustainable Cities Program converses with the SDGs:

Objectives and goals

General objective

✔ Promote inclusive and supportive communities. Social inclusion and solidarity promotion policies are fundamental to the development of our societies and should be adopted by municipal administrations, so that cities may become more fair and egalitarian.

Specific Goals

✔ The reduction in social differences is a basic condition for the well-being of the population and enables the construction of a sustainable urban space.

✔ Bearing that in mind, the specific goals of this platform include: developing and implementing programs to prevent and overcome the condition of poverty; ensuring equitable access to public services, education, health, employment opportunities, vocational training, cultural and sports activities, information and digital inclusion with internet access; promoting social inclusion and equality between genders, races and ethnic groups and respect for sexual diversity; increasing the security of the community and promoting the culture of peace; and ensuring the right to dwelling in social and environmental conditions of good quality.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and specific targets

The link between the sustainable development of cities and the promotion of public policies that significantly reduce social inequality stands out

SDG 1: No poverty

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

The elimination of poverty is a central aspect of any strategy aimed at sustainable development. In this sense, the eradication of extreme poverty (living on less than $1.90 per capita per day, according to the World Bank methodology) must be understood as one of the pillars of sustainability. Moreover, it is necessary to pay attention to other parameters linked to social inequality, such as the concentration of income.

With respect to Brazil, the significant investments in social policies and programs for combating poverty that have been undertaken in recent decades stand out. However, the country remains one of the most unequal in the world.

According to the World Bank, the percentage of Brazilians living in extreme poverty

fell from **10**% to **4**% between 2001 and 2013.

However, without modifying the deeper social structures, the country still has a high concentration of wealth,

1% of the richest holds **13**% of national income;

and the poorest **40**% only **11**%

Hence, administrators must establish new political milestones to strengthen social protection systems, by implementing income distribution programs in order to achieve goals to reduce inequality and increase access to safe land and dwelling.

Goals SDG 1

✔ **Goal 1.1 by 2030,** eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.90 a day.

✔ **Goal 1.2 by 2030**, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

✔ **Goal 1.3**, implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

✔ **Goal 1.4 by 2030**, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

✔ **Goal 1.5 by 2030**, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

SDG 3: Health and well-being

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Focused on equal access to health, the main targets of this SDG are related to guarantee of life, human dignity and quality of life for all populations. One of the central points to promote the well-being of citizens is controlling and combating abuse of alcohol and other drugs. Brazil has alarming numbers on distribution and consumption of cocaine and crack, not to mention the high use of the so-called legal drugs like alcohol and those sold in pharmacies.

With that in mind, local governments must give special attention to combating abuse of alcohol and other drugs, by implementing policies on prevention, education, welcoming, follow-up and treatment, as well as actions seeking to insert users in life in society.

Goal SDG 3

✔ **Goal 3.5** strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.

SDG 5: Gender equality

Achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls

The focus here is the importance of qualifying and better structuring the policies for women, especially in combating violence, in economic development and in policies to promote equality.

According to data from **the 9th Yearbook of the Brazilian Forum on Public Security**, released in 2015, about 50.000 rapes were reported in Brazil in 2014

released in 2015, about **50,000** rapes were reported in Brazil in 2014 that figure represents a drop of only

7%

from 2013.

The survey also shows that on average, **1** rape is committed every **11** minutes in Brazil.

In addition to physical and psychological violence crimes, the structural bias of the Brazilian society with regard to women also stands out.

According to the National Household Sample Survey (Pnad) of 2015, based on data from the IBGE, Brazilian women still make only

70,7%

of what men make.

This distance has decreased in recent years: in 2004, for example, the wage earned by women was on average

62,9%

of that earned by men.

However, despite the improvement, that pace tells us that it will take over 20 years for both genders to reach equivalent compensation.

In this context, local governments must assume their responsibilities for building a just and egalitarian society, away from prejudice and sexism.

Goals SDG 5

✔ **Goal 5.2** eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

✔ **Goal 5.5** ensure full and effective participation of women and equal opportunities for leadership at all decision-making levels in political, economic and public life.

✔ **Goal 5.a** undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.

✔ **Goal 5.c** adopt and strengthens sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in all levels.

SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

One of the biggest challenges for administrators of Brazilian cities is building a fruitful relationship between urban development and informational society. More and more present in people's lives, technology currently represents a vast field of possibilities for social, educational and technological inclusion.

And, in order to build this relationship between the city and the informational society, the municipal government must invest in public policies which have technology as the foundation for sustainable development. These policies should focus on creating and developing technological hubs, research centers, liaison with scientific players, innovative local economic arrangements, and encouraging the use of Information and Communications Technologies (ICTs).

Municipal policies centered on the use of ICTs allow cities to move towards the universalization of access to technologies, which promote greater equality of opportunities for the local population, as well as guarantees social inclusion in terms of education and technology.

The experiments show that digital inclusion and access to knowledge qualify school performance, causing the population to be more able to develop solutions and propose innovative initiatives for the problems of the cities. This strategic process of investment in technology and knowledge feeds the cycle of urban development for more sustainable cities.

Goal SDG 9

✔ **Goal 9.c** significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in the least developed countries by 2020.

SDG 10: Reduced inequalities

Reduce inequality within and among countries

The reduction of inequality in the cities is one of the most basic points to ensure that the development of the cities will be sustainable. This Goal aims to reduce inequalities in all its dimensions, both income and opportunity, and access and personal and professional development.

According to the report presented by the **Oxfam Organization**, in 2016, based on data **from Credit Suisse bank** for October 2015, the richest **1%** of the world's population already has more wealth than the rest of the world's population **(the other 99%)**.

The greater the inequality, the greater are the challenges to sustainable development. Thus, investment in public policies aimed at social inclusion and combating the concentration of income are essential.

Goals SDG 10

✔ **Goal 10.1 by 2030**, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average.

✔ **Goal 10.2 by 2030**, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, regardless of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.

✔ **Goal 10.3** ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.

✔ **Goal 10.4** adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.

Goal SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Understanding the city as a right is consolidating a set of public policies aimed at conversion and sustainable use of public spaces, such as streets, parks and squares. Fostering public life and the unification of different cultures in the city is an essential element in an administration committed to sustainable development.

When the "different" meet, facilitated by the conversion of public spaces, this enables socialization and economic development, given that the exchange of experience enables the construction of creative alternatives to the problems of everyday life.

The goals of this SDG aim to qualify public spaces and ensure universal access to the city, promoting more and better quality of life.

Goal SDG 11

✔ **Goal 11.7 by 2030**, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Promoting a peaceful society requires equal access to justice and public security. In this context, the concern for a reduction in deaths from violent causes, drug trafficking and weapons and for combating crimes of torture stands out

.

According to figures released by the Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea) in 2016,

59.627

people were murdered in 2014,

up by **3,9%** from 2013

and **21,9%** in a decade.

. Of these, **31.419**

were young, between **15 and 29 anos**, years old,

a number **4%**

higher than in 2013.

The overall homicide rate in Brazil rose from

26,5 to **29,1** violent deaths

per **100,000** inhabitants between 2004 and 2014,

an increase of almost **10%**

Among the young, from 15 to 29 years old, the rate reached 61 murders per 100,000 inhabitants in 2014, the highest in the historical series that began in 2004.
If we consider only black youth, the situation worsens drastically. **Between 2004 and 2014, the homicide rate of afro-descendants grew by 18.2%. In 2014, for every non-black murdered, 2.4 black individuals were killed.**

These data confirm the assessment by Amnesty International Brazil, saying that the premise of police action in Brazil is the social construction of a "dangerous class", comprised of young black people and those living in poor neighborhoSDG.

This scenario highlights the unequal treatment given by the State, which must be faced with strategies to combat violence and promote public security and the culture of peace. These strategies should be based on some practices, such as the implementation of the Disarmament Statute (Law 10.826/2003), an international reference on gun control policy.

Goals SDG 16

✔ **Goal 16.1** significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.

✔ **Goal 16.2** end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.

✔ **Goal 16.3** promote the Rule of Law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

✔ **Goal 16.4 by 2030**, reduzir significativamente os fluxos financeiros e de armas ilegais, reforçar a recuperação e devolução de recursos roubados e combater todas as formas de crime organizado.

✓ Indicators and their benefits

The platform indicators reflect the need to overcome the social problems through actions that improve the distribution of income of the population, reduce violence and broaden access to information.

Another key objective is to contribute to the exercise of citizenship and to local development, especially on the outskirts. Such data enable monitoring of social conditions and the creation of public policies directed to low-income populations, reduction of violence, access to information and improvement of infrastructure.

Indicators relating to the Equity, Social Justice and Culture of Peace strand

EQUITY, SOCIAL JUSTICE AND CULTURE OF PEACE

1 Affirmative actions to reduce inequality
2 Adolescents fulfilling socio-educational actions
3 Adolescents involved in infractions
4 Affected by extreme weather events
5 Violence against children and adolescents
6 Violence against the elderly
7 Contents on human rights in police training
8 Children and adolescents who are victims of sexual violence
9 Crimes against sexual freedom
10 Sexual crimes
11 Fatal violent crimes
12 Complaints of human rights violations
13 Income distribution
14 Households with Internet access
15 Households with cell phone access
16 Families entered in the Single Register for social programs
17 Juvenile homicide
18 Homicide against women
19 Homicide in black and white population
20 Municipal Human Development Index (HDI)
21 Deaths by assault
22 Deaths by firearms
23 Young women from 15 to 24 years of age who neither study nor work
24 Negligence and abandonment of children and adolescents
25 Reports of rape suffered by women
26 Reports of violence against women and girls
27 Budget to reduce inequality
28 People earning an income of up 1/4 of the minimum wage
29 Municipal policy for assistance to drug users and alcohol-dependents
30 Municipal housing policies with gender criterion
31 Municipal policies designed to enhance socioeconomic equality
32 Population living on the streets
33 Elderly population
34 Number of families who receive the benefit to overcome extreme poverty
35 Budgetary funds for promotion of gender equality
36 Municipal income held by the poorest 20%
37 Actual average income by gender
38 Thefts
39 Indigenous lands in the municipality
40 Deeds issued to Maroons communities
41 Total amount transferred to families benefited by the Family Benefit program
42 Variation of household income per capita
43 Free public Wi-Fi

How to do it?

To summarize the concepts presented about Equity, Social Justice and Culture of Peace, successful practical examples that can serve as reference or inspiration for your city are presented below:

Canoas, RS	Rosário, Argentina

A "Territory of Peace" is born in the city

Safe Cities program focuses on women

The Territory of Peace program, held in the districts of Guajuviras, Mathias Velho and Harmonia, significantly reduced the rates of local violence by promoting cultural and educational actions with youth, women's organization, community justice and by using social media to regain citizens' self-esteem.

With the implementation of the program, the annual homicide rate fell from 70.8 (2009) per 100,000 inhabitants to 32.9 (2012) in Guajuviras and from 47.6 (2009) to 40.7 (2012) in the city as a whole. This means a drop of 53.6% in Guajuviras and 14.3% in the city, between 2009 and 2012.

http://cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas/um-territorio-de-paz-nasce-dentro-da-cidade

Through a partnership between the City Government, the UN and the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation, the program proposes and encourages municipal public policies for the prevention of urban violence against women.

Women's Networks have been set up in every district of the city so that they can discuss and work for a society without violence and more equitable. With all the proposed activities, the topic gender violence was included in the public agenda, in local security policies, and even in discussions about the City's Participatory Budgeting. In addition, the Women's Integral Protection Act; the Municipal Act for Integral Protection to Prevent, Sanction and Eradicate Violence against women; and Decree 2621/2008, which provides for the civil and metropolitan guard in case of violence against women (Action Protocol of the Municipal Urban Guard) have been created and regulated.

As a result, Rosario is being internationally recognized for its efforts to introduce the gender approach in local policies.

http://www.cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas/programa-cidades-seguras-para-mulheres-de-rosario

Get to know other initiatives related to platform Equity, Social Justice and Culture of Peace on *http://cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas*

LOCAL MANAGEMENT FOR SUSTAINABILITY

✅ What we mean by Local Management towards sustainability

The search for effective and viable sustainable development demands the implementation of well planned managements, with a vision for the future, ability to anticipate and governance on the local economic, social and environmental transformations.

Given this complexity, there is a growing feeling that administrations need to modernize. The UN World Public Sector Report prepared in 2005 shows progress in the conventional view of "Government", which until then was traditionally centralized, to a more democratic vision, with direct participation of stakeholders (the meaning of Governance).

In this system, the efficiency is measured not only by means of results, and the monitoring of the processes becomes central, as shown in the following table:

	Traditional Public Management	"New" Public Management	Participatory Management
Citizen-State relationship	Compliance	Accreditation	Citizen empowerment
Responsibility of upper management	Politicians	Customers	Society's/State's joint responsibility
Guiding principles	Compliance with laws and rules	Efficiency and results	Accountability, efficiency, transparency and participatory planning
Criteria for success	Quantitative objectives	Quantitative and qualitative objectives	Vision and goals for short, medium and long term
Key attribute	Formalism and centralization	Professionalism	Sustainability and social control

This new model also assumes more transparency, with a strong opening to the new information and communication technologies, and organizational solutions to ensure interactivity between government and citizens. In addition, it seeks to respond to the different interests of civil society groups with citizens' participation mechanisms.

The primary goal is that the city may have instruments to seek development in harmony with environmental preservation, so that natural resources may be used rationally and renewably and, at the same time, promote the necessary social advancements.

According to the new UN development parameters, this strand of the Sustainable Cities Program converses with the SDGs:

Objectives and Goals

General objective

✔ Implement a responsible, efficient and participatory management involving the steps of planning, implementation and evaluation.

Promoting efficient management is being successful in achieving the goals towards common interests. Participatory planning gives structure to the vision for development in the short, medium and long term – while performance is the way to achieve it, and ongoing assessment allows the actions to be improved.

Specific objectives

✔ Ensuring the importance of the issues of sustainability in the decision-making processes at urban and regional levels, as well as a resource management policy based on solid and comprehensive sustainability criteria. The management needs to be integrated and efficient for sustainability, based on the precautionary principle on the urban environment and its surroundings.

✔ To that effect, it is necessary to strengthen the SDG-UN targets, the COP-21 targets and the national targets aimed at local and regional sustainable development and fully integrate them into the operation of the administration at all levels. And ensure administrative transparency, involving various players to monitor and assess the performance, with a view to achieving the sustainability targets set.

Finally, the administrator shall establish solid goals and deadlines, given the commitments of the Sustainable Cities Program, as well as a program to monitor these commitments.

SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

In order to improve citizens' quality of life, cities must qualify their public services and municipal public management as a whole, by modernizing the instrumental apparatus and improving the tools for integrated and long-term planning.

The investment in internal technology infrastructure is a prerequisite for the development of cities. Local administrators must have access to cutting-edge technologies, internet and new and current communication mechanisms, for the best operation of the machinery of government.

Also, investments must be made in the improvement of mechanisms for planning and systematization of public data and indicators, for the best development of public policies. Smart systems, software, platforms, databases, maps and others are some of the key elements that must be considered when we highlight the planning tools. In addition, methodologies and dynamics of work integrating the different municipal

areas and portfolios based on goals and follow-up indicators are also indispensable.

This set of internal actions ensures that government may be modernized and that its technological capacity to administer the city may be deepened, which directly allows better public services for the population and strengthening transparency in the municipality.

Goal SDG 11

✔ **Target 11.7 by 2030**, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

SDG 12: Responsible consumption and production

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

More than striving for efficiency in the patterns of production, use and disposal of different resources, public administrators can also avail themselves of the Government's procurement to promote sustainable development. According to the Sustainable Public Procurement Guide, produced by Iclei in a partnership with the Ministry of Environment, despite advances in the transparency of processes, the current model that inspires most of the requests for proposals in Brazil are not sustainable.

The guide highlights that public procurement represents about 10% of the country's GDP, and calls attention to the importance of practices to improve the efficiency of the use of products and features to reduce the impact on the environment, promote social equality and poverty reduction, stimulate new markets and reward technological innovation.

Therefore, without opposing to the primacy of having the best product/service at the lowest price, we draw attention to a challenge to the current management of cities: the creation of a public procurement system to ensure transparency, social control, popular participation and respect for sustainable development parameters.

Goal SDG 12

✔ **Goal 12.7** promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.

✔ **Goal 12.8 by 2030**, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.

Goal SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

The Federal Constitution of 1988 determines sharing with other federal entities (States and Cities) certain taxes collected by the Federal Government. The main constitutional transfers are made through the Cities Participation Fund (FPM) and the States Participation Fund (FPE), made up with part of the budget collected through Income Tax (IR) and Tax on Industrial Production (IPI). Thus, the National Treasury shall, in compliance with the constitutional provisions, transfer the funds to the federated entities, within the deadlines legally established, whereupon the federative pact prevails and is complied with.

In addition to funds from federal and/or state transfers, the cities have full autonomy to manage the funds from municipal taxes, namely: Tax on Services of Any Kind (ISS), Tax on the Transfer of Real Estate (ITBI) and Urban Land and Property Tax (IPTU).

To assist the management of public funds, give greater agility to the State structure and combat corruption, the Fiscal Responsibility Act (LRF) has been in effect since 2000. It determines, among other things, limits to public spending, improving Government Management. In addition to increasing the transparency of public funds and forcing finances to be presented in details to the Accounting Court (Federal, State or City), the Fiscal Responsibility Act provides for punishment by fine or even ineligibility of the public administrator in case of non compliance.

Public managers are also responsible for creating participation and transparency mechanisms, which must, on the one hand, include the population in the decision-making structures on contribution of financial funds and, on the other hand, allow budget management to be monitored, both in relation to the origin of the funds and the

guidelines to use them. An important tool for the management of cities is the Municipal Funds, provided under federal law and created to secure revenue exclusively for certain goals or services. Municipal Funds are created by municipal law and can aim at initiatives in several areas, such as Municipal Fund for Education, Municipal Fund for Health, Municipal Fund for Children and Adolescents and Municipal Fund for Environment. The management of the resources in these Funds is the responsibility of a Municipal Council and it is always linked to the guidelines and goals of Municipal Plans.

Thus, the tripod made up of Municipal Council, Municipal Plan and Municipal Fund features an important process to provide improvements in municipal public policies and extend the guarantee of rights.

Another point of distinction with regard to transparency and the fight against corruption is the General Controllerships of the City. From internal monitoring and control mechanisms of management of public funds, such bodies are important tools to ensure the defense of public assets and promote transparency and social participation.

Goal SDG 16

✔ **Goal 16.5** substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.

✔ **Goal 16.6** develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

SDG 17: Partnerships and means of implementation

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

The Public Administration needs to have its financial and administrative resources strengthened to better meet the challenges to sustainable development. The mechanisms of cooperation and establishment of local, regional, national and international partnerships should be called upon for faster access to the best solutions, processes and technologies available glo-

bally. By doing that, time wasting is avoided, knowledge is socialized and processes to drive the transformations needed for sustainable development are accelerated.

Although the Federal Government has more powers in this area, it is essential that municipal administrations may extend their activities in exchanges, partnerships and

cooperation policies specific to the local characteristics and needs, so that they can access funding opportunities and technical assistance for their public policies. Accordingly, making some objectives of Goal 17 of the SDGs available to public administrators was considered important.

Goals SDG 17

✔ **Goal 17.1** strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

✔ **Goal 17.18 by 2020**, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries (...), to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity,
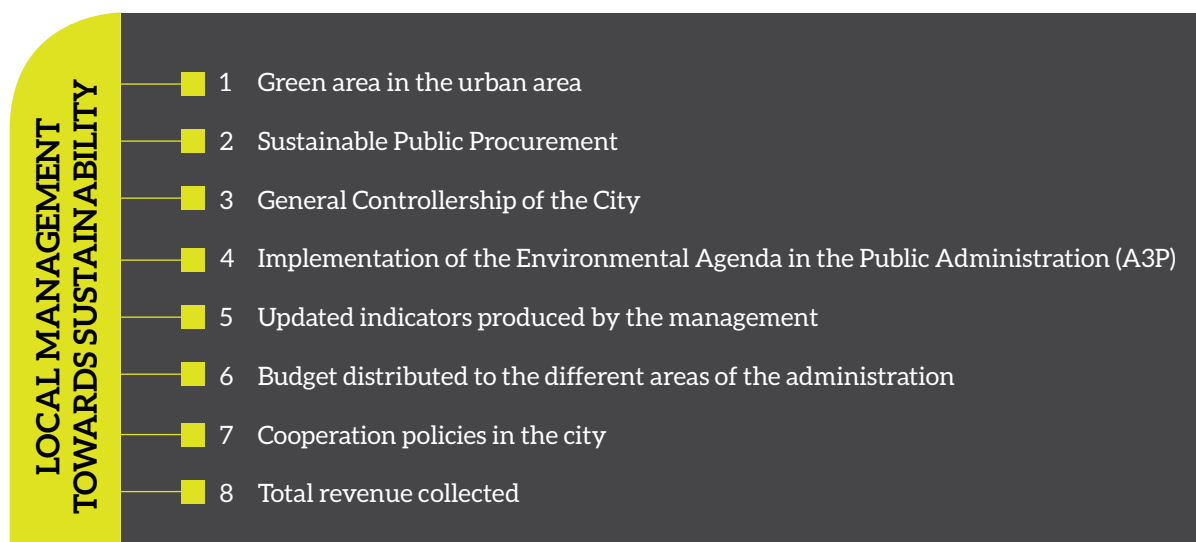
migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

✓ Indicators and their benefits

The indicators of the strand are focused on strategic actions of the public administration. The implementation of sustainable procurement in municipal administration is an example to other bodies of the city and encourages the development of suppliers with sustainable production processes. This concern should be made explicit in the portion of the budget aimed at enabling the different sectors of the city, in the search for sustainable solutions to the challenges faced by the city

Indicators related to the platform Local Management towards sustainability

LOCAL MANAGEMENT TOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY

1 Green area in the urban area

2 Sustainable Public Procurement

3 General Controllership of the City

4 Implementation of the Environmental Agenda in the Public Administration (A3P)

5 Updated indicators produced by the management

6 Budget distributed to the different areas of the administration

7 Cooperation policies in the city

8 Total revenue collected

How to do it?

To summarize the concepts presented about Local Management towards Sustainability, successful practical examples that can serve as reference or inspiration for your city are presented below:

The Hague, Netherlands

Sustainability in the districts of the Hague with the active participation of society

The Hague municipal government is investing in sustainability projects proposed by residents. Incentives are offered to groups of citizens who develop proposals with sustainable principles and actions, aiming at the preservation of the environment and reduction of energy use and local emissions.

From this initiative, the inhabitants of the city began to invest in the collective environment and, with that, a number of new social connections emerged. Between 2013 and 2015, 133 projects were approved and implemented. In 2015, the groups received up to 5,000 Euros per project and 50 civil society groups are actively involved with the sustainability of the city.

http://cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas/sustentabilidade-nos-bairros-de-haia-com-participacao-ativa-da-sociedade

Campinas, SP

Integrated Planning for Sustainability

The City of Campinas invested in integrated management by formulating strategic plans to prioritize actions for sustainable development. Such actions, in addition to consolidate structural bases for environmental conservation, decide on territorial planning matters.

Some of the results of these initiatives were the following: 211,000 seedlings planted by the Bank of Green Areas (BAV) in areas of environmental recovery (riparian forests, areas of permanent protection, among others); 70,000 seedlings planted on public roads; and a 50-ton reduction in annual emissions of CO_2, by replacing 10 buses with electric vehicles.

http://cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas/planejamento-integrado-para-sustentabilidade

Get to know other initiatives related to the platform Local Management towards Sustainability on *http://cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas*

PLANNING AND URBAN DESIGN

✓ What we mean by Planning and Urban Design

Urban planning encompasses conceptions, public policies management plans and programs, through actions that allow greater harmony between interventions in the urban territory and to meet the specific needs of the population. To that effect, it is necessary to identify the local and regional vocations of a territory and establish the rules of soil occupation and the policies of municipal development in the short, medium and long term, always seeking to improve the quality of life of people and the preservation of natural resources. Urban planning strategies should pursue the transformation of cities and the inclusion of the population in decision making about the future of the place where they live.

Urban design aims at both conservation and transformation of shapes and their spaces by working the appearance, the layout of the buildings, housing plans, logistics, "free" and public areas and the features of the cities. But such changes (or preservations) do not affect only the material and visible aspect. It is an important tool to reduce the negative effects that the urbanization process of a society based on such unequal fundamentals causes for the different social classes and for the environment. Large-scale urbanization also creates challenges related to the demand for goSDG and services of first necessity such as food, water, energy, health care, education, sanitation, transportation and housing. This causes adminis-

trators to face complex needs of the population for infrastructure, efficient supply systems of the city by the rural areas, number of public professionals qualified to act in Education and Health services, public cleaning policy, among other sophisticated equations. And that requires greater coordination between urban planning and the different areas of institutional policy.

Cities must keep a network of public and private services in its territory – allowing the population to have its needs and desires met without having to travel great distances. The positive consequences for the environment are evident. A reduced urban displacement decreases, for example, the emission of greenhouse gases caused by means of transportation.

According to the new UN development parameters, this platform of the Sustainable Cities Program converses with SDG

Objectives and goals

General objectives

✔ Recognize the strategic role of planning and urban design in the systemic approach of environmental, social, economic, cultural and health issues, for the benefit of all.

Planning the structure of the city and its development will result in more quality of life and will allow the municipal management to anticipate contemporary saturations that the cities may present, as well as draw public policies to prevent these problems and enhance the strengths of the city. To that effect, it is essential that planning may integrate all areas of municipal administration and may be based on indicators, data and studies in the entire territory (urban, transition and rural areas), so that the concept of sustainability (socioeconomic, environmental, political and cultural) may be transversal for the short, medium and long term policies of the city.

Specific objectives

✔ The goal of this strand is to promote innovative ideas and actions to solve urban problems and develop the cities and territories sustainably. Such solutions include: re-using and regenerating abandoned or socially degraded areas; avoiding urban expansion in the territory, giving priority to urban density and development within the spaces built; ensuring compatibility of uses of the soil in urban areas; and ensuring adequate conservation, renovation and use/reuse of the urban cultural heritage.

✔ In addition, it is necessary to adopt criteria for urban design and sustainable building, respecting and considering natural resources and phenomena in the planning.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and specific objectives

Urban planning based on consistent studies and on social participation is the solid path for the sustainable development of cities.

SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

It is important to all cities, the concern of Goal 11 of the SDGs is with addressing serious urban housing issues. Such actions have to be articulated with the forms of adaptation, mitigation and resilience in view of extreme events that are already occurring due to climate change. In this sense, special attention is to be paid to appropriate and safe housing conditions and the provision of urban equipment to areas occupied by slums.

According to João Pinheiro Foundation, the housing deficit in 2013 was of

5,846
million domiciles

In addition, the excessive burden on rent appears as the item of greatest weight in this picture, accounting for

2,553
million units

or

43,7%
of the deficit

A fact that calls attention to the need for formulation and management of housing policies that will address the issue in its structures.

Another important aspect is that the planning and performance of urban policy require the creation of instruments for popular participation. Urban transformations, as well as improvement of public spaces, depend on the empowerment of all citizens and on forming consensus. Thus, in order to transform the city, plans and projects require social legitimacy.

Goal SDG 11

✔ **Goal 11.1 by 2030**, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.

✔ **Goal 11.3 by 2030**, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlements planning and management in all countries.

✔ **Goal 11.7 by 2030**, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

✔ **Goal 11.a**, support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, per-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.
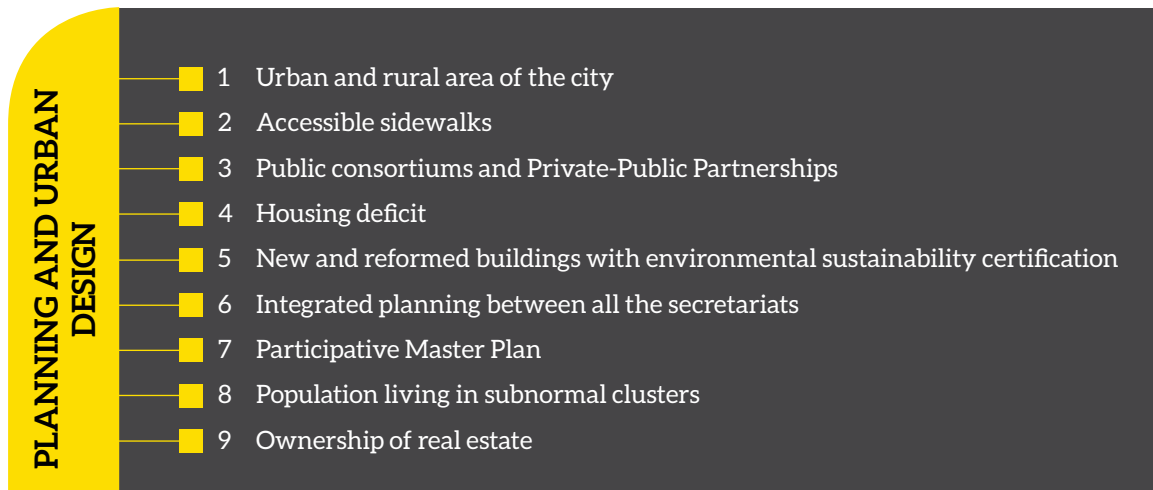
✔ **Goal 11.c**, support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.

✓ Indicators and their benefits

The indicators in this platform make it easier to monitor housing deficits and contribute to planning actions which aim to decrease such needs, preserve or recover biodiversity in deforested areas and environmental reserves, indicate the construction or restoration of sustainable buildings with certification and install sidewalks to allow adequate urban mobility and meet the legal requirements.

Indicators related to platform Planning and Urban Design

PLANNING AND URBAN DESIGN

1 Urban and rural area of the city
2 Accessible sidewalks
3 Public consortiums and Private-Public Partnerships
4 Housing deficit
5 New and reformed buildings with environmental sustainability certification
6 Integrated planning between all the secretariats
7 Participative Master Plan
8 Population living in subnormal clusters
9 Ownership of real estate

How to do it?

To summarize the concepts presented about Planning and Urban Design, successful practical examples that can serve as reference or inspiration for your city are presented below:

Ibirarema, SP

"Sustainable Housing" has created new standards for construction

The project "Sustainable Housing" began in 2009, when the Municipal Code of Environment of Ibirarema was approved. The legislation stipulates that construction permits may only be granted to buildings drawn from concepts of sustainability.

This measure allowed a 30% growth in the number of households with sustainability criteria (2009 to 2014) and savings of natural resources in the short term and of financial resources in the medium and long terms.

http://cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas/programa-municipal-habitacao-sustentavel

Vitoria-Gasteiz, Spain

The city was voted European Green Capital 2012

The city has implemented actions for sustainability, such as expansion of the vegetation cover in urban areas, actions to increase biodiversity, creation of a Green Belt with 787 hectares around the center, as well as initiatives for sustainable mobility, with the rational use of water and waste management.

This planning has allowed the recovery of the local flora and fauna, improved the quality of groundwater and prevented floods.

The city has a ratio of 465 sq. m. of forest per inhabitant and a total of 130,000 trees on the streets, 95 km of bike lanes and 598 bike parking lots. In addition, 99% of the population has access to basic services no further than 300 meters away from their houses.

http://cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas/vitoria-gasteiz-capital-verde-europeia-de-2012

Get to know other initiatives related to the platform Planning and Urban Design on http://cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas

CULTURE FOR SUSTAINABILITY

✓ What do we understand as Culture for Sustainability?

Culture for Sustainability is a concept necessary for the integration between the several sectors of municipal administration, once results in the valuation of local identity and participatory administration, in addition to contributing to promote local production.

The sustainable development requires the promotion of a cultural practice that respects and values cultural diversity, pluralism, the natural wealth, the preservation of natural cultural and artistic heritage and opens space for citizens' participation. The cultural dynamics appear as possibilities to expand the public space when they provide new socialization instruments and support the development of the citizen.

The access to the cultural assets should be universal, with the supply of proper equipment by the public authorities and ample participation of the society under the different manners of cultural expression. In that regard, the National Plan of Culture, launched in 2010 by the Culture Ministry, establishes that the cultural policies should acknowledge and value the symbolic capital pursuant to the encouragement to its multiple manifestations — which creates identity connections among the Brazilians. The culture should also be viewed and used as an opportunity to generate work and income.

The municipal planning needs to consider the cultural dimension as one of the pillars for the sustainable development. That variable is connected with the roots of a certain population, adding value to understand the past and view the future.

According to UN's new development parameters, that platform Sustainable Cities Program converses with SDG's specific aspects::

Objectives and goals

General objective

✔ Develop cultural policies that respect and value cultural diversity, pluralism and the protection of natural, material and immaterial heritage while promoting the preservation of memory and the transmission of natural cultural and artistic heritage, as well as encourage an open vision of culture, in which solidarity and cross-cultural and symbolic values are grounded on dialogical, participatory and sustainable practices.

Local culture valuing allows the citizen to recognize his historical heritage, and the municipality to generate wealth. The support from the public management may transform local abilities into an inclusion and outstanding factor for the city, producing related economic activities.

Specific Objectives

✔ Building a local identity comprehending the diversity of cultural manifestations is an important part in the development of a sustainable city. Promoting cultural expressions is a public policy necessary for the development of the city and the participation of the inhabitants.

For such purpose, some essential strategies need to be adopted such as: working towards the formulation of conceptual and methodological references to public policies for each action or equipment; promoting participatory management, engaging community, cultural professionals and public administrators; ensuring broad access to existing cultural spaces and keeping diversified programming; promoting; encouraging cultural creation and production in the communities; and establishing free access (or at symbolic prices) to public cultural facilities and spaces.

In brief, it is essential that the local administrators bet on promoting the culture of sustainability as an area of integration between the several sectors of municipal administration.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) And Specific Objectives

Valuing diversity through culture and education and the care of cultural heritage material and immaterial of a society are highlighted in building sustainable societies.

SDG 4: Quality education

To ensure an inclusive and equal quality education, and to promote access to life-long learning opportunities

The national cultural diversity should be valued, and for such purpose, it is essential to bind educational and cultural policies. With basis on this perspective, the Ministry of Education has been preparing the Common Basic Curriculum since 2015, grounded on five integrative platforms:

• Consumption and financial education;
• Ethics, human rights and citizenship;
• Sustainability;
• Digital Technologies;
• African and Indigenous Cultures.

The essential dimension of the educational background and the recognition of several ethnic and racial identities are part of the Brazilian society should seek the development of citizens that live well together with different ways of life and their respective cultural representations.

Goal SDG 4

✔ **Goal 4.7 by 2030**, Ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture contribution to sustainable development.

SDG 11: Cities and sustainable communities

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

The culture, under its most different forms, is a platform integrating society's several sectors. Public policies that value the diversity, the protection of the immaterial and natural wealth and promote supportive and sustainable values are able to transform society.

By means of Culture, the local identity is built as well as social integration, consolidating in an effectively participatory administration. Culture is the platform that dialogues with all the others, humanizing the city and approximating its inhabitants.
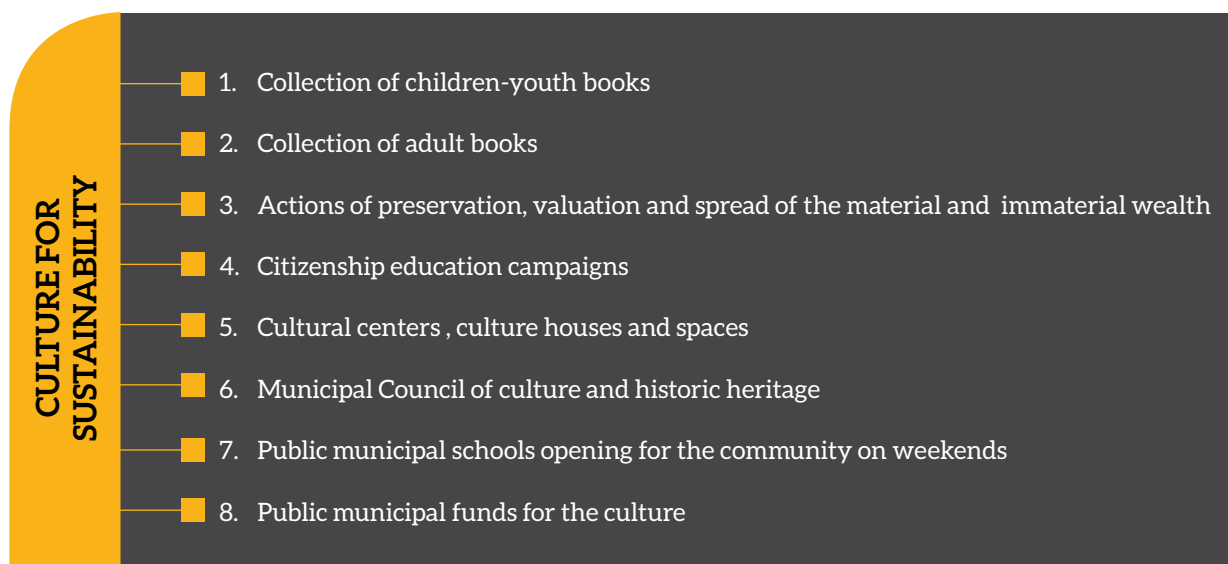
Goal SDG 11

✔ **Goal 11.4**, strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.

✓ The Indicators and their benefits

The indicators in this platform focus on the contact of the population with the different cultural manifestations. They start with the awareness of the platform (citizenship education campaigns); then, we have the offer of books (libraries in different places of the city) and reach to spaces where the forms of culture are developed and interact with the population.

Indicators referring to the platform Culture for Sustainability

CULTURE FOR SUSTAINABILITY

1. Collection of children-youth books
2. Collection of adult books
3. Actions of preservation, valuation and spread of the material and immaterial wealth
4. Citizenship education campaigns
5. Cultural centers , culture houses and spaces
6. Municipal Council of culture and historic heritage
7. Public municipal schools opening for the community on weekends
8. Public municipal funds for the culture

How to do it?

To summarize the concepts presented on Culture for the Sustainability, you will find below successful practical examples that may be reference or inspiration for your city:

Admiral Brown, Argentina

Cultural Network transforms the municipality into the City of Arts and Ideas

A city's program of the Secretariat of Education and Culture has the objectives to map and integrate the cultural policies of the city. Such policies are worked through a network by articulating the public and private spaces of culture and education and with the active involvement of local artists.

The articulation and holding of cultural events created from a Network privileges local artists, eases artists contracting, improves the articulation between private spaces and public authorities. In addition, it is a pioneering initiative of online registration, with a dynamic database constantly updated allowing free access to the information about all the cultural, artistic and educational services in the district.

http://cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas/rede-cultural-no-municipio-de-almirante-brown-cidade-das-artes-e-das-ideias

Blumenau, SC

The Reading Park contemplates targets from all age ranges

The Reading Park project was created to encourage the reading practice and to appropriate the public space, and is held on a fortnight basis in a large park of the city and provides a huge book collection to all those interested, with the concern to contemplate readers from all age categories.

The daily average of the persons attending the Reading Park is between 120 and 150 persons; 1.977 constant readers were benefited from the project in 2013. In 2014, there were 3.226 readers, indicating a growth of more than 161%. The Project book collection started with 368 books, and currently, has more than 2 thousand issues.

http://cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas/parque-da-leitura

➡ **Get to know other initiatives related to the platform Culture for Sustainability on**
http://cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas

EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABILITY AND LIFE QUALITY

✓ What we understand as Education for Sustainability and Life Quality

The concept of education for sustainability is based on the improvement of the society's critical awareness; for such purpose, it is necessary to establish an approach interrelating and deepening social, ecological, economic, political, cultural, scientific, technological and ethical aspects.

The platform has become even more relevant when UNESCO launched the International Decade of Education for Sustainable Development executed between 2005 and 2014. The purpose was to include principles and practices of sustainable development to all education and learning aspects, which implies work for social inclusion, diversity defense and inclusion of sustainability in the curriculums and pedagogical proposals. The Ministry of Education has suggested such agenda by means of the National Program for Environmental Education.

In Brazil, the theme has become visible with the approval, in 2014, from the National Education Plan (PNE), which counted on a strong participation of the organized civil society. Pursuant to indicators and strategies aiming at the guidelines of the educational public policies by 2024, the law has established parameters to strengthen a quality educational network.

The citizens will become more clarified about sustainable development to the extent the school shapes critical students who dialogue with the reality and are able to assume a position and act systematically in the search for solutions to social and environmental problems. Thus, quality education is intended for everyone.

According to the new UNO's development parameters, such platform of the Sustainable Development dialogues with the SDG:

Goals and objectives

General Objective

✔ Integrate into formal and non-formal education, knowledge, values and skills for building a city qualified for sustainable and healthy way of life.
The cities' sustainability requires well educated citizens that are able to convert information into knowledge for practical life. The environmental education may modify habits and build a society fitted with sustainable development. Integrate it, under a transversal manner, to education is the path for transformation.

Specific Objectives

✔ Among the basic strategies of the local management intended for an effective education for sustainability, we have: providing everyone with all educational opportunities allowing them the main role in the local and regional sustainable development; ensuring the implementation of the sustainability theme across the board in the school curriculum; encouraging the role of the mass media in raising awareness about social and environmental challenges and the cultural changes necessary to achieve sustainability; recognize the importance of ethical education, based on principles and values, for a sustainable livelihood; and encourage sport education.

Promote education for sustainability in the local management working to integrate education and life, knowledge and ethics in the whole society.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and specific objectives

The unrestricted and continuous access to quality education is understood as a basis for an equitable and sustainable society.

SDG 4: Quality Education

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for everyone

Education is an important part of the whole social transformation process and the sustainable city development. The unrestricted access to quality education for all is a sustainability assumption as of the initial years until the professional training; however, the concern should not be restricted to the mere conclusion of the educational cycles, but it should ensure quality in the education provided.

Another challenge is to face the educational deficiencies with com inclusive and equitative strategies. Literacy programs for youth and adults play an important role and should be related to ampler skills and directed to include everyone in the work market.

According to the most recent results from the Functional Literacy Indicator
(Inaf - 2011),

In 2001, the percentage of the literate population was **61%** and in 2011 such percentage increased to **73%**, **but only one out of 4 Brazilians** has full control in reading, writing and mathematics skills.

In addition, the survey made throughout Brazil **evidences an increase in the basic level of** the reading, writing and mathematics skills of the Brazilian population.

However, the proportion of those achieving a full level of skills is

around **25%**, which shows the need for deep transformations in the learning model provided.

A quality eduction is based on valuing the professionals of the area. Constant training and building of career plans that provide safety and stability for the teachers are development strategies of a transforming education .

Goals SDG 4

✔ **Goal 4.1 by 2030**, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.

✔ **Goal 4.2**, by 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.

✔ **Goal 4.3 by 2030**, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.

✔ **Goal 4.4 by 2030**, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.

✔ **Goal 4.5 by 2030**, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the most vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situation.

✔ **Goal 4.6 by 2030**, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.

✔ **Goal 4.7 by 2030**, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture contribution to sustainable development.

✔ **Goal 4.a** build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.

✔ **Goal 4.c by 2030**, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially the least developed countries and small Island developing States.

✓ Indicators and their benefits

The indicators related to this platform deal with the key points of teaching practices in the country. They start with the offer of openings in the different educational levels (preschool and basic, high school and superior levels), go through the data related to the quality of the education, and conclude with the indexes related to problems — such as illiteracy — and manners to improve access to education.

Indicators referring to the platform Education for Sustainability and Life Quality

EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABILITY AND LIFE QUALITY

1 Access to the Web at the Basic and High schools
2 Age/year matching at Basic School
3 Students with access to sports court (indoor and outdoor)
4 Handicapped students in the regular school network
5 Students, teachers and employees victims of violence in the school environment
6 Functional illiteracy among the population
7 Illiteracy among the population with 15 or more years
8 Children and youth between 4 and 17 years old at school
9. Fully literate children up to 8 years old
10 Fulfilled demand for openings at preschool
11. Fulfilled demand for openings at Basic School
12. Fulfilled demand for openings at High School
13. Fulfilled demand at day nurseries
14 Sociocultural diversity in the municipal school network
15 Education for the Youth and Adults (EJA) integrated to professional education
16 Full-time education at the nurseries
17 Full-time education at preschool
18 Full-time education at Basic School - final years
19 Full-time education at Basic S – School - initial years
20 High School concluded
21 Schools with active boards
22 Schools with adequate premises for handicapped people
23 Schools with resources for Special Educational Services
24 Schools with platforms across the board in the school curriculum
25 Public schools with educational sports practices in the obligatory shift
26 Basic Teaching Development Rate (IDEB) - final years
27 Basic Teaching Development Rate (IDEB) - initial years
28 Young students with high school concluded up to 19 years old
29 Teachers with higher-level formation
30. Teachers holding a bachelor's degree
31 Basic School Teachers holding special education formation
32 Brazil Exam – Portuguese language
33 Brazil Exam - Mathematics
34 Ratio between schooling rates per gender
35 Ratio between the number of students and teachers at preschool
36 Ratio between the number of students and teachers at Basic School
37 Ratio between the number of students and teachers at High School

How to do it?

To sum up the presented concepts on Education for Sustainability and Life Quality, you will find below some successful practical examples that may serve as a reference or as an inspiration for your municipality:

Barcelon, Spain

Spanish city has created the Agenda 21 for Schools

Through the Education for Sustainable Development Program (Agenda 21 for Schools), themes are discussed, such as: food safety and sustainable agriculture; sustainable energy; sustainable cities and urban areas; water and sewage management; sustainable management of oceans (blue economy); natural disaster prevention and adaptation to climate changes, biodiversity, forests and other ecosystems. In the 2014-2015 cycle, 342 schools participated in the Program with projects involving health, parks, composting, among others.

http://cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas/escolas-sustentaveis-em-barcelona

Sobral, CE

City from the State of Ceará is a national benchmark in children's education

By prioritizing simple goals, the Municipal Education Secretariat of Sobral defined policies for literacy at the right age and also for the literacy of those students who, even after being schooled in the 2nd, 3rd or 4th grades, have not acquired reading skills yet.

As a consequence of all that directed work, Sobral reached the first place in the IDEB (Basic School Development Rate) among cities with more than 100 thousand inhabitants and is the municipality with the largest number of quality public schools throughout the country. In 2014, the number of literate children at the age of seven reached 95.8% and data from 2012 indicate that the percentage of children who could not read and write in the 3rd year of basic teaching fell from 48% to 3%.

http://cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas/sobral-no-ceara-e-referencia-nacional-em-educacao-infantil

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DYNAMIC, CREATIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

✓ What we understand as Local, Creative and Sustainable Economy

A dynamic, creative and sustainable local economy allows the efficient and intelligent use of the regional vocations and the territory characteristics, and includes innovations and encourages trends aiming at zeroing the environmental impact and the use of not renewable s natural resources. The Creative Economy is one of such models once it is based on encouragement of immaterial economy, which involves production, distribution, exchange and use of symbolic assets. Such practice has developed by encouraging talents that organize themselves individually or collectively to produce innovative goods and services.

The UnCTaD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) established some creative sectors and the Ministry of Culture classify them as follows:

- **Heritage** – Material, immaterial, archives and museums.
- **Cultural Expressions** – Art crafts, popular cultures, Indigenous and Afro-Brazilian, visual and digital arts.
- **Performing Arts** – Dance, music, circus and theater.
- **Audiovisual and Literature** - Cinema and video, publishing and printed media.
- **Cultural and functional creations** – Fashion, design and architecture.

Brazil, for its cultural diversity, has a huge potential for development of Creative Economy (similar to biodiversity for Green Economy). What can generate energy alternatives, organic agriculture, sustainable extractivism combined with biotechnology development, general recycling, ecologic tourism, collaboration and solidarity-based economy, and local productive arrangements to increase efficiency and sustainability in the whole production chain.

According to UN's organization development parameters, this platform Sustainable Cities Program dialogues with SDG:

Objectives and Goals

General Objective

✔ Support and create the conditions for a local dynamic and creative economy, to ensure development and employment without damaging the environment.

The public administration should consider the culture and the green economy as strategic platforms of the city's sustainable development policies to transform creative potential cultural and natural diversity of the region into goSDG and services production resulting in job generation and environment protection.

Specific Objectives

✔ The creative and sustainable economy is based on several pillars and requires multisectorial policies. For such reason, it is necessary that the public administration, together with the community's participation, may plan it to encourage the potentialities of the city.

In this regard, it is essential to adopt strategies such as to introduce measures to encourage and support local employment, decent work, hiring apprentices and training companies; to cooperate with local businesses to promote and implement corporate social responsibility, developing and implementing sustainability indicators for companies; to protect the regional biodiversity and the controlled extractivism; to support the organic and phytotherapeutic production; encourage the biotechnology development; to promote the local market creative productions; to implement sustainable local tourism, among others.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and specific objectives

In order to contribute to social development, economic growth needs to strengthen the local labor market and value workers' qualification and inclusive and sustainable technological innovation.

SDG 2: Zero hunger and sustainable agriculture

End hunger, achieve food safety and improve nutrition levels and promote sustainable agriculture

The greater is the inequality and the vulnerable situation of part of the society, greater the violence indexes are, lower the life quality, and the lower will be the education, culture and health indexes.

The goals related to the current SDG aim at encouraging the productive sector to fight inequalities. The encouragement and the valuing of small producers are an excellent manner of promoting economic development and, at the same time, fighting hunger and increasing the income of rural workers.

According to the **UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)**, in the latest years, Brazil was able to reduce

by **50**%

the number of starving people.

And, that has been achieved through redistributive public policies and income generation as well as through direct purchase strategies and training of small farmers.

Currently,

70%

of food consumption by Brazilians derive from family farming

What helps us to dimension the impact that land access and incentive to small production policies might generate in the process to fight hunger and misery.

SDG GOAL 2

✔ **Goal 2.3 by 2030**, double the agricultural productivity and income of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous people, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.

SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Despite the advancements in the latest decades, Brazil still has precarious premises hindering the development of structural public policies such as the ones directed to basic services, i.e. water, light, Internet and energy.

These hindrances may be solved through relevant investment in infrastructure as long as the focus is on the sustainable technologies, maximizing the results from the actions without generating damages to the environment and the society. Examples of initiatives that meet such guideline are the renewable energies in its several types (water, wind, solar, geothermic and biomass).

Policies aiming at the technological development of the cities have been developed, but further under slow and gradual manner. The goal related to this DGS aims at valuing actions that seek to expand the infrastructure and to modernize the technology for furnishing essential services and ensuring the access to all and life quality.

Goal SDG 7

✔ **Goal 7.b, by 2030**, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small Island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective support programs.

SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

The development of sustainable companies requires establishing new parameters for the economic growth, and differently from the past, it is not possible anymore to obtain it at any cost. Thus, it is understood that the efficiency and productivity should be directly connected with the performance goals of an economy with social and environmental responsibility in all the links and dimensions of its productive chain.

In this regard, the strengthening of the work environment is essential to build a fair and equitable society. Valuing the workers and fighting the manners of predatory exploitation

should be executed through strategies that promote decent work, entrepreneurship and value creativity and innovation. In addition, the economic development should be totally disassociated from the processes that damage the environment.
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On the other side, Brazil has further specific challenges:
According to the **Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE),** as of data from 2013 PNAD, (National Sample Survey of Households)
more than **40**%
of the workers are still employed in the informal sector, without signed labor card and guaranteeing rights.

The low introduction in the formal labor market, the frailty of labor laws, the social vulnerability of certain groups, among other specifications, require that the administrators pay special attention to society's segments such as women, disabled and children.

Goal SDG 8

✔ **Goal 8.1**, sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 percent gross domestic product growth (DPG) per annum in the least developed countries.

✔ **Goal 8.2**, achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labor-intensive sector.

✔ **Goal 8.3**, promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro, small and

medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

✔ **Goal 8.4** (adapted to the municipal context), improve progressively, through 2030, resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation.

✔ **Goal 8.5 by 2030**, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.

✔ **Goal 8.6 by 2020**, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.

✔ **Goal 8.7**, take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms.

✔ **Goal 8.9 by 2030**, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

✔ **Goal 8.b by 2020**, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Employment Pact of the International Labor Organization (ILO).

SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

In Brazil, the industrial sector represented a significant part of the economic growth for many years, and is still an important pole of employment, income and development; however, the industry cause significant environmental by polluting derived from its production system, high energy consumption and large-scale use of the natural resources as raw material.

According to data from Global Footprint Network, disclosed in 2014 in partnership with WWF, the planet has depleted its natural resources for that year in August 19, which means that, from that date onwards, the whole world population used more natural resources than the planet could offer, a kind of "overdraft banking services" from the environment.

The investment in technology and sustainable solutions is among the industrial impacts, and in order to make such investment very well, it is important to bet on multisectorial partnerships, including, besides the public authorities and the industrial sector, the society, social organizations and learning institutes.

The goals related to SDG 9 aim at encouraging, measuring and valuing the public authorities' actions aiming at industry development, but without damaging society and environment. The goals also focus on technology investment with the purpose of modernizing the whole production chain, resulting in social inclusion, employment and income.

Goals SDG 9

✔ **Goal 9.1**, develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.

✔ **Goal 9.2**, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product (GDP), in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.

✔ **Goal 9.3** increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.

✔ **Goal 9.4 by 2030**, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

SDG 12: Responsible consumption and production

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

One of the greatest Brazilian potentialities, the tourism industry, depends essentially on the local administrations to be successful and sustainable.

In 2015, according to the **World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC)**, the Brazilian tourism moved about

R$ 500 billion.

The Ecotourism, for example, is the great bet. As per the data from the **World Tourism Organization (WTO)**, this sector grows worldwide between

15% and **25%** per year.

In a survey made **with foreign tourists by the Tourism Ministry (MTur)**, in a partnership with the **Economic Researches Foundation Institute (Fipe)**, in 2012, it was stated that

5 million foreigners, (which represents half of the international tourists) **come to Brazil in search for leisure and nature activities.**

O cenário é promissor, mas, se não for bem estruturado, o turismo pode ser predatório, descaracterizando o espaço visitado e destruindo as riquezas naturais locais.

The scenario is promising, but if not well structured, the tourism may be predatory, the space visited may lose its characteristics and the local natural resources would be destroyed.

When the sustainable tourism is well planned, it may also make the city's income increase, the local economy moves and be used in environmental education strategies for its educational and pedagogical characteristics.

The Ministry of Tourism provides guidelines for implementing monitoring and evaluation tools referring to sustainable tourism administration in the Country. The Green Passport campaign carried out by UNEP (United Nations Environment Program) in Brazil in a partnership with the Tourism and Environment Ministries, promotes the "Green Passport Voluntary Commitment", whereby the tourism establishments commit themselves to sustainability measures in their businesses, submitting their results after one year.
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Goal SDG 12

✔ **Goal 12.b**, develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

✓ The Indicators and their benefits

The platform indicators reflect the importance of a local dynamic and sustainable economy when they analyze the unemployment issues regarding the adults and the youth, child work and the energy and water efficiency in the economy.

Indicators referring to the platform Local Dynamic, Creative and Sustainable Economy

LOCAL DYNAMIC CREATIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

1 Access to the credit for small entrepreneurs
2 Apprentices contracted in the city
3 Professional training and encouragement to the first job
4 Water consumption in the local economic activity
5 Children and adolescents removed from the irregular situation of child work
6 Unemployment
7 Youth Unemployment
8 Disclosure of sustainability indicators for tourism
9 Energy efficiency of the local economy
10 Emissions of greenhouse gases
11 Jobs in tourism activities
12 Formal employments
13 Local companies with sustainability indicators
14 Companies carrying out waste reverse logistics
15 Development in the local energy efficiency
16 Emissions intensity of the infrastructure sector
17 Public investments in infrastructure under GNP proportion
18 Youth of 15 to 24 years that do not study and do not work
19 Black list of labor similar to slavery
20 Material recycled in industrial activities
21 Technological modernization and innovation in the municipal administration
22 Occupation of persons with 16 years or more
23 Municipal budget invested in Science and Technology
24 Participation of the familiar farm in the cultures and in the livestock
25 Participation of the industry in the municipal GNP
26 City's GNP
27 Tourism GNP
28 City's GNP per capita
29 Promotion of the cultural activities and local production
30 Quantity produced, cultivated area and production value of cereals, dried vegetables and oil-seed plants
31 Average income of the main job of persons with 16 years or more
32 Average hour salary of men and women per occupation
33 Precarious work
34 Waste and remainder treatment of the local economic activity
35 Variation of the jobs in the industrial sector

How to do it?

Summarizing the concepts presented on Local, Dynamic, Creative and Sustainable Economy, please find below the successful practical examples that may serve as reference or inspiration for your city:

Seul, South Korea

Recognized as the Sharing City

Seoul opted for the development of a shared economy. The city implemented policies encouraging the companies of collaborative economy that, in addition to providing services more evident for the population, they create jobs, generate profit for the country, and thus, use the existing resources better.

The local government goal is to promote more than 300 sharing companies by 2018. In 2015, 57 participated in the project, besides other organizations. Since the project began in 2012, the sales of many registered companies increased about nine times. The activities were expanded to several fields, and so, more than 100 cities sent representatives to Seoul to learn the sharing policies.

http://cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas/seul-cidade-que-compartilha

Ubiratã, PR (State of Paraná)

Easy Field Program (Campo Fácil) invests in small producers

The program is focused on the familiar agriculture and small producers, aiming at preventing the rural exodus, and as a result, the productivity increased as well as the income of such professionals, in addition to improvement in the product quality.

Currently, the initiative provides technical assistance to 150 producers and 73 of which were included in the Direct Purchase Programs (PAA): Food Purchase Program and National School Nutrition Program (PNAE). Before Easy Field Program (Campo Fácil), 30% of the school meal served was extracted from the field; afterwards, such rate increased to 70%. *http://cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas/programa-campo-facil*

Get to know other initiatives related to the Education for Sustainability and Life Quality platform at *http://cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas*

RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND LIFE STYLE OPTIONS

✔ What do we understand as Responsible Consumption and Life Style Options

The sustainable consumption means to choose goods and services meeting the basic needs and providing a better life quality, and at the same time, it minimizes the use of natural resources and toxic materials as well as the waste generation and pollutant emission. Sustainable production consists of including the best practices, aiming at reducing the environmental and social costs in the productive chain of SDG and services.

Both consumption and production are parameters used for planning the future of the companies and life in the planet, as defined in the United Nations Environment Program.

In the last decades, Brazil became one of the most competitive countries in the international agribusiness market.

However, Brazil still remains among the **10** nations that waste food in the world.

about **35%** of the whole agricultural production is thrown away.

This means that more than **10** million tons of food could be on the table of the

of the **54** million Brazilians living in poverty.

According to Akatu Institute, the main parameters to promote sustainable consumption and production are the following:

1. Use products with greater duration, instead of discardable products with accelerated obsolescence;
2. Privilege the local production and development, instead of the overall production;
3. Use on a shared basis the products, in substitution for possession and individual use;
4. Adopt production methSDG, of products and services, which should be socially and environmentally sustainable;
5. Reduce the waste of food and products, through the full use of those items and the extension of its useful life;
6. Encourage the satisfaction with the use of the products and not with their excessive purchase;
7. Give more importance to emotions, ideas and experiences than to material products;
8. Value to cooperation than to competition;

Clarifying campaigns directed to the population incentive conscious consumption. The public administration may also promote practical actions aiming at conscious consumption, reduction reuse and recycling of products.

According to UN's new development parameters, that platform Sustainable Cities Program converses with the SDGs:

Goals and objectives

General Objective

✔ Adopt and provide the responsible and efficient use of resources and encourage a pattern of sustainable production and consumption.

Among the important measures for a sustainable economy, we have the creation of conditions and the granting of incentives for the production of goSDG using fewer natural resources in their elaboration that may be easily reused. Also, campaigns may be launched encouraging the purchase of only two essential products and guiding the extension of their useful life.

Specific Goals

✔ The main manner to establish a local sustainable planning should be the education of the inhabitants to reduce the consumption and waste and the proper allocation of all kind of residues.

For such purpose, it is essential to invest in actions aiming at avoiding and reducing the residue generation and increasing reuse and recycling, with the social inclusion of the cooperatives of collectors and recyclers. It is also necessary to manage and treat the residues according to sustainable techniques and models; to avoid energy waste; to improve energy efficiency and encourage self-sufficiency; and to adopt a strict policy of public sustainable policy.

The local administrator should also actively promote sustainable production and consumption, encouraging and regulating productive chains with certifications, environmental labels, organic and ethical products on a fair commerce basis.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and specific objectives

It is necessary to ensure population's food, establish food security policies, and give special attention to all types of residues and their disposal.

SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

The accelerated urbanization without any previous planning ends up polluting many clear water sources and making them improper for use. In addition, the irresponsible and excessive use of such resource by all society's segments has been accelerating the water shortage.

With regard **to sewerage collection and treatment**, it is frightening to know that at least **50%** of the Brazilian domiciles are connected to the network as well as only **38,7%** Of the total collection is treated before being disposed into the beds of rivers and streams.

According to the **United Nations Organization (UNO)**, each person needs about **110** liters of water per day. In Brasil, the average water consumption per person is approximately **166,3** liters per day.

Goal GDS 6

✔ **Goal 6.1 by 2030**, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

SDG 7: Clean and affordable energy

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

The renewable energies present several advantages such as high availability, zero greenhouse emissions (except whenever necessary for construction or exploration of structure or in the cases of biofuels), allowing decentralizing the production; therefore, reducing the need to use the energy transport system and minimizing the ecological risks.

In view of all such benefits, it is important to point out the need to insert in the cities the policies for the production, distribution and consumption of different energy sources. The level of technological development in our society requires continuous and intense use of energy, from daily life to the different production sectors. The use of renewable energies should permeate the strategy for the sustainable cities once they are efficient, not pollutant and practically inexhaustible.

Goals SDG 7

✔ **Goal 7.2 by 2030**, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

✔ **Goal 7.3 by 2030**, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Public consortia, covenants and partnerships involving different sectors from the society, and specific plans taking into account common elements are some of the proposals to optimize the use of both natural and financial resources.

Sharing obligations and care and the joint liability of the administrators, entrepreneurs and civil societybenefitting from social life contribute to a greater awareness of the importance of collective actions for common goods.

Intermunicipal consortia related to the waste management, water planning considering a river basin common in certain region or event the aid from companies industries to hold a determinate venture aiming at favoring the common welfare are attitudes essential for the fair and sustainable urban development.

Goals SDG 11

✔ **Goal 11.6 by 2030**, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.

✔ **Goal 11.a**, support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban.

SDG 12: Responsible consumption and production

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Sustainable consumption is directly linked to efficiency in terms of production, use and disposal patterns of different resources. Thus, in order to foster and monitor it, it is fundamental to fight production inefficiency and to encourage waste reduction, the correct solid waste handling and a decrease in pollutant emissions.

The garbage production and handling are highlight issues.

According to data from 2015 disclosed by the Brazilian Association of Public Cleaning and Special Waste Companies (Abrelpe),

every Brazilian generates, in average,

1 kg

of garbage per day.

Overall, garbage production in Brazil has increased **29%** by between the years 2003 and 2014.

However, it is also worrying to note that the quantity of adequately disposed waste has not followed that growth, since only 58.4% of the total waste is sent to adequate sanitary landfills, and only 3% is recycled.

Goals SDG 12

✔ **Goal 12.3 By 2030,** reduce by half per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.

✔ **Goal 12.4 By 2020**, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all waste throughout their life cycle, in accordance with the agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.

✔ **Goal 12.5 By 2030**, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

✔ **Goal 12.8 By 2030**, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.

✔ The Indicators and their benefits

The platform indicators include from the reduction/education about the consumption of goSDG (water, power, waste generation) and the waste generation per capita, including the collectors in the local waste management system up to the correct destination of the produced waste.

Indicators referring to the platform responsible Consumption and life style options

RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND LIFE STYLE OPTIONS

- 1. Access to household waste collection system
- 2. Selective collection
- 3. Water consumption per capita
- 4. Power consumption per capita
- 5. Annual municipal consumption of pesticides and related products per planted area
- 6. Diseases related to the improper environmental sanitation
- 7. Economy per efficient power distribution
- 8. Inclusion of collectors in the selective collection system
- 9. Integrated Management Plan of Solid Waste
- 10. Organic production and consumption
- 11. Quantity of waste per capita
- 12 Recycling of solid waste
- 13. Recovery of recyclable materials
- 14. Waste deposited in sanitary landfills
- 15. Volume of organic waste directed to composting

How to do it?

To summarize the presented concepts on Responsible Consumption and Life Style Options, you will find below some successful practical examples that may serve as reference or inspiration to your municipality:

Kitakyushu, Japan

First municipality in that Country to develop the Eco-City concept

That project is focused on promoting a society committed to recycling, that is, to facilitate the use of any kind of waste as the raw material for other industries so that the emission of disposed waste into the environment gets closer to zero. To do that, an environmental industrial complex has been built. It includes a large patio enabling companies to manage their generated recyclable materials in a vast area. It can be considered a pole that closes the cycle of materials from many different industries and, therefore, it creates a recycling chain between them.

In Kitakyushu, in 1997 the recycling rate amounted to 12%. In 2009, it was 30.4%. Currently, its effect in terms of CO2 emission reduction amounted to 380,000 tons per year, and the visitors to that large industrial complex, where they learn about the recycling chain, have already surpassed the one million mark.

http://cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas/kitakyushu-no-japao-foi-o-primeiro-municipio-do-pais-desenvolver-o-conceito-de-eco

Caxias do Sul, RS

Solidary Exchange fosters local farming

This Program aims at fostering correct recyclable garbage disposal, complementing the nourishment of city dwellers, and encouraging local farming. The initiative enables the local population to exchange four kilos of recyclable waste for one kilo of food. This action encourages city cleaning while benefiting countless families, and placing food supplement on their tables.

The region's farmers are benefited, since they have already ensured a percentage on the sale of their products to the City Hall.

In 2014, the program reached 2.550 tons of collected garbage and 640 tons of delivered food, thus benefitting 61 thousand families. In addition to that, taking all recyclers and farmers together, the program employs around 450 people.

http://cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas/troca-solidaria-em-caxias-do-sul-estimula-agricultura-local

Get to know other initiatives related to the Responsible Consumption and Life Quality platform on *http://cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas*

BETTER MOBILITY, LESS TRAFFIC

✓ What we understand as better Mobility, Less Traffic

The concept of better mobility and less traffic means the search for solutions to the modern phenomen of urban expansion and increase in the vehicle fleet. The context resulted in the saturation of the city's road system and mass transport services and the increase in the air pollution with serious consequences to public health.

Nevertheless, despite the apparent sensation such scenario being insolvable, within a short term several cities worldwide have developed plans and made investments that addressed the urban transport challenge. Among the innovations adopted, we have the intermodal integration that encourages using public transportation and not the car, benefitting the population in general.

In January 2012, within the federal scope, the government approved the National Policy for Urban Mobility, which establishes, for the cities with more than 20 thousand inhabitants, the obligation to prepare a mobility plan aligned with the local Master Plan. In accordance with the law, the cities that have not delivered their respective local plans by April 2015 are hindered from receiving federal budget resources destined to urban mobility until meeting thre requirement of the National Policy.

The National Policy for Urban Mobility is grounded on nine principles that should guide the mobility planning in the:

1. **Universal accessibility;**
2. **Sustainable development of the cities, within the social, economic and environmental dimensions;**
3. **Equity in the citizens' access to the public collective transportation;**
4. **Efficiency, efficacy and effetiveness in the execution of the urban transportation services;**
5. **Deocratic administration and social control of the planning and evaluation of the National Policy for Urban Mobility;**
6. **Security in people's dislocations;**
7. **Fair distribution of the benefits and liens deriving from the use of different modes and services;**
8. **Equity in the use of public space for circulation, roads and addresses;**
9. **Efficiency, efficacy and effetiveness in urban circulation.**

According to UNO's new development parameters, that platform of the Sustainable Cities Program dialogues with the SDG:

Goals and objectives

General objective

✔ Promote sustainable mobility, recognizing the interdependence between transport, health, the environment and access to the city.

The external factors affecting health and causing diseases are related, among other reasons, to the lack of investments in infrastructure, education, transportation, sanitation, dwelling and health service, and such financial allocations derive from political decisions.

With regard to the transportation, the city's strategic plan should contemplate actions that improve urban mobility conditions with positive impact on public health, air quality and dislocation right.

Specific goals

✔ Reduce the need for individual motorized transport and promote public transport that is accessible and affordable to all, at reasonable prices, is the basic strategy for local administrators that actually bet on the sustainable mobility in their cities.

Within this context, it is essential that they increase the number of trips made in public transportation, on foot or by bicycle, develop and keep a good infrastructure for dislocating pedestrians and disabled, with proper pavements and crossings, accelerating the transition to clean vehicles and reducing the impact of the transportation on the environment and the public health.

These initiatives may serve as basis for integrated and sustainable urban plan, developed on a participative basis.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and specific goals

Investments in actions directed to urban mobility are an essential condition for sustainable development in municipalities. It is a central aspect to ensure the right to the city, and it also includes respect for life and the insertion of all dwellers into the public transportation system as top priorities.

SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being

Ensure healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages

Think of the mobility as good health and well-being viewpoint includes several concerns. Two of the most relevant issues directly impacting on the population's health refer to violence in the transit and emissions of pollutant gases deriving from the gas use.

According to
the **2013 Violence map,
from 1980 to 2011,**

around
1
million people were factal victims
of many different kinds of traffic violence.

Also according to that same survey,
**redone in 2014,
it is one of the main causes of death among the
Brazilian youth from**

15 to **29** years old.

In 2011,

66,6%
of traffic victims were
pedestrians, cyclists and motorcyclists.

A survey undertaken by the National Observatory for Road Safety, based on the indemnification requests made to DPVAT (the mandatory vehicle insurance), has revealed that, in Brazil, in 2012, more than **60 thousand deaths,**

a **4%** increase if compared to 2011, and **352 thousand cases of permanent disability** were recorded.

By contrast, in Germany traffic-related deaths have fallen by **81% in the last forty years,** while Australia has reduced traffic-related death rates by **40% throughout two decades.** China needed only **ten years** to revert a dire situation in which traffic accidents had become the main cause of death among citizens up to **45 years old**. Between 2002 and 2011, the number of deaths related to crashes, motorcycle or bicycle falls and trampling decreased by **43%**.

As regards polluting gas emissions by automobiles and their effects on human health, it is a consensus that we need to reduce emission levels generated by vehicles.

According to the report "Reducing global health risks through mitigation of short-lived climate pollutants" released in 2015, **air pollution has led to the death of more than 7 million people per annum**. Based on that data, the World Health Organization (WHO) has stressed the pressing need of reducing air pollution emissions. And, for that purpose, the WHO has proposed measures that might relieve the pressure of gas emissions on the climate and human health. Among the presented suggestions, some interventions are deemed fundamental as regards urban mobility: the implementation of strictest requirements to reduce emissions from vehicles powered by fossil fuels; policies to prioritize smoother traffic, through investments in public transportation; and the construction of safe lanes for cyclists and pedestrians.

Concern with life is a fundamental guideline for public policies aimed at improving urban mobility quality in Brazilian cities. For that purpose, public administrators will be responsible for establishing affirmative actions to reduce pollution and traffic violence.

Goal SDG 3

✔ **Goal 3.6., by 2020**, reduce half the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

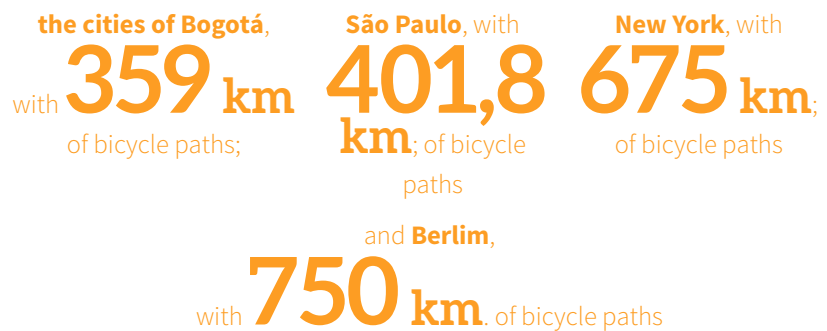## SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

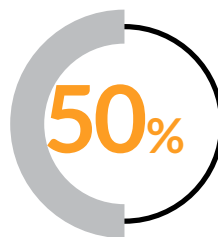Urban mobility is essential for the individual exerça sua cidadania.

The right to circulate at the city should be ensured through a public transport capillary network of good quality, with interconnected networks of bus, train and underground, besides encouraging the non motorized transporte like the bicycle paths.

Goal SDG 11

✔ **Goal 11.2 by 2030**, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

Some countries have a large bicycle path network that, if inserted in the transport system, improves urban mobility.

As examples, we have

the cities of Bogotá, with **359 km** of bicycle paths;

São Paulo, with **401,8 km**; of bicycle paths

New York, with **675 km**; of bicycle paths

and **Berlim**, with **750 km**. of bicycle paths

And, also the cases of **Copenhaguen**, where **50%** of the population uses bicycles daily

and the cases of **Tokyo** and **Amsterdam**, where **25%** the paths are travelled by bicycle.

✅ The Indicators and their benefits

The indicators in this platform are the sustainable mobility and transit safety. For such purpose, in addition to improvement in the infrastructure and in the logistics of the urban transport, educational campaigns and well planned investments should be made - as the bus lanes and exclusive bicycle paths benefitting the collectivity.

However, in view of the continuous urban growth, the increase in the population and the flow of persons among different places, it is necessary to conciliate public policies to solve current problems within medium and long terms, inducing the economic descentralization among several regions of the o as a manner to reduce the daily need of dislocations as well as to plan seriously the metropolitan development.

Indicators referring to the platform better mobility, less traffic

MELHOR MOBILIDADE, MENOS TR[AFEGO

1. Traffic accidents
2. Tramplings
3. Bicycle paths and exclusive bicycle lanes
4. Traffic jams
5. Bus exclusive lanes
6. Annual cost of traffic accidents
7. Bus fleet with accessibility for disabled
8. Traffic-related deaths
9. City's budget allocated to public transportation
10. Power of public transport tariff in the monthly budget
11. Proximity of public transportation
12. Average time spent from home to workplace
13. Public transportation by bus with sustainable energy

How to do it?

To summarize the presented concepts on Better Mobility, Less Traffic, you will find below some successful practical examples that may serve as reference or inspiration to your municipality:

Maricá, RJ

Transporte público é gratuito em Maricá

In December 2014, public transportation became free of charge in Maricá, benefitting the city's population concerning the ensured right to come and go. For such purpose, the first bus lines free of charge started to circulate.

About one month after the free buses started to operate, they already transported more than 200 thousand passangers. The City Hall of Maricá estimates that they are already serving 70% of the population.

http://cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas/transporte-publico-gratuito-em-marica

Seul, South Korea

Challenges and achievements in sustainable urban transportation

In the latest years, Seul's government invested in the development of public policies to improve the mobility in the city, based on a sustainable model prioritizing public transportation.

In order to succeed in the mobilitu policy, some actions have been essential such as investing in the punctuality of public transportation, the expansion in the underground (currently, the city has 10 lines with 265 unnderground stations totaling 286.9 Km and transporting 4.4 million people) and more than 2,000 paved bicycle paths, very well signalized and safe, with a good structure for cycle tourists.

The authorities started to measure the satisfaction level of the population and 90% of the population has affirmed to be pleased ith the new sistema de public transport system in Seul.

http://cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas/seul-desafios-e-realizacoes-em-transporte-urbano-sustentavel

Get to know other initiatives related to the platform Better Mobility, Less Traffic on
http://cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas

LOCAL ACTION FOR HEALTH

✔ What do we understand as Local Action for Health

Health and education are among the main factors that increase the human development indexes. Local action for the health such as public policy means to promote initiatives, information and knowledge to have a healthier life as well as investments in the public system so that it may be more effective in meeting the population's needs. Further, it is necessary to consider both the risk factors to the public health and the specific demands of each territory.

The Health should be understood as the main platform of integrated public policies. The sector, of a systemic nature, interrelates with other municipal spheres such as the supply of basic sanitation, access to drinkable water, waste collection service, air pollution, climate changes and guidance policies and information about healthy and proper food attention to consumption of liquor and drugs in general.

The municipal health policy also requires guidelines directed to an integrated urban planning, enabling the proper access by the citizens to the health equipment and clear and accurate information about the service. Communication is an essential element for socializing health systems and strenghtening public administration.

The city's database must be updated with studies and indicators evaluating the quality of the public health provided in the territory and that can be adopted as a guide for the sector's actions. The health policy has to include the physical infrastructure, the inclusion of innovative methSDG and equipment, qualification and recycling of the professionals' updating (resulting in agility and service quality) and the access to all the services.

It is important to point out that the National Policy of Health Promotion, of the Federal Government establishes the basic guidelines of the service within the national sphere and that should be implemented in the cities according to its local facts and reality. Likewise the Education, the Health Saúde requires that the municipal authorities define policies involving the most different administration sectors, on an integrated and transversal basis.

According UN's new development parameters, such platform of the Sustainable Cities Program dialogues ith the SDGs:

Goals and objectives

General Objective

✔ Protect and promote health and well-being of the citizens. The promotion and health prevention programs need to be followed up locally, on an efficient and permanent basis, so that the investments in the sector may generate the benefits wished when they integrate the

Instructions for a healthy life, the technologies and knowledge advancements as well as the formation and valuation of the professionals from the area.

Specific Objectives

✔ The health guidelines are comprehensive and contemplate from urban planning, which directly influences the quality of life, to equal access to public services, including disease prevention and the disclosure of indicators.

To disseminate information to society on the essential conditions for a healthier life is a basic premise for local managers. In addition to that, it is necessary to stimulate urban planning to promote a healthy development to cities; ensure equal access with special attention to the poorest people; promote public health evaluation studies, participative management practices and social control of the system; request urban planners to integrate health conditioning factors into the urban planning strategies; and encourage an adequate diet and the practice of physical and sports activities that emphasize the values of a healthier life.

Sustainable Development Objectives (SDG) and specific objectives

An important challenge is to enhance the recording and handling of Health data, in order to subsidize policies that substantially improve general well-being and disease prevention.

SDG 2: Zero hunger and sustainable agriculture

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Thus, to end poverty and eradicate hunger is a central aspect of any strategy aimed at sustainable development. And to confront both problems it is necessary first to define the political frameworks that help to strengthen the social protection systems.

According to the 2013 **National Household Sample Survey (Pnad)**, the percentage of Brazilian private households whose dwellers faced any degree of food insecurity fell from

30,2%, to 22,6%,
in 2009, **in 2013**.

However, still it is worrying to consider

that **52** million people faced in that same year some level of food restriction or, at least, a concern with the lack of resources to buy supplies.

On the other side, it is necessary to pay attention to food production and establish material indicators and objectives to monitor the advancements in sustainable agriculture and in the efforts to preserve biodiversity. The link between health care, fighting malnutrition and producing sustainable food production fosters an important healthy lifestyle cycle. However, this dimension requires new parameters to increase farming productivity without using agrochemicals and to pay special attention to protecting and ensuring income to small farmers, indigenous peoples and fishermen.

Goals SDG 2

✔ **Goal 2.1 until 2030**, to end with hunger and ensure access to all, particularly to the poorest and to vulnerable people, including children, to safe, nutritive and sufficient food all year long

✔ **Goal 2.2 until 2030**, to end with any and every form of malnutrition, including to achieve until 2025 the internationally agreed goals on chronic malnutrition and malnutrition among children below the age of five, and to fulfill the nutritional needs of adolescents, pregnant and lactating women and the elderly.

SDG 3 Health and well-being

Ensure healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages

Focused on the population's health, the main goals of this SDG are connected to reducing maternal mortality, ending preventable deaths of newborns and children , combating communicable diseases (such as AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, hepatitis, among others), in addition to reducing premature mortality from non-communicable diseases as hypertension and diabetes. Harmful use of alchool, narcotic and drug abuse are also pointed out.

Unrestricted access to public health system shall be ensured simultaneously with family monitoring programs, focused on preventive strategies; an example is the National Program of Famly Healh Strategy (ESF), aiming at reorganizing the basic service in the country. With basis on parmeters developed by the Brazilian Public Integrated Health System (SUS), the Health Department and the state and municipal administrators can expand, qualify and consolidate a basic service network with direct impact on the health conditions of people and communities, besides enabling a relevant cost-effectiveness ratio.

Goals SDG 3

✔ **Goal 3.1, by 2030**, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100.000 live births.

✔ **Goal 3.2, by 2030**, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1.000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1.000 live births.

✔ **Goal 3.3, by 2030**, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

✔ **Goal 3.4, by 2030**, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.

✔ **Goal 3.7, by 2030**, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

✔ **Goal 3.8, by 2030** achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

✔ **Goal 3.b** support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the TRIPS Agreement regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.

✔ **Goal 3.d** the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.

SDG 5: Gender Equality

Achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls

Gender inequality, acknowledged in the whole world, needs to end. In this platform, women's health and right to their on body is stressed.

The Brazilian Penal Code authorizes the abortion in case of rape or risk to the health of the pregnant woman. In 2012, the Federal Supreme Court (STF) decided to authorize women to terminate a pregnancy in case of anencephalic fectus, and such practice will not characterize illegal abortion.

Nevertheless, in Brazil, the SUS serves 100 times more post-abortion cases (187 thousand, in 2014) than the legal terminations (1600, in 2014). Such information exposes failures in the contraceptive policies and combat against the illegal abortion in Brazil.

The lack of structure and teams willing to serve a woman under that condition as well as the lack of specialized medical services harm the women's health and right.

Goal SDG 5

✔ **Goal 5.6** ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.

✅ The Indicators and their benefits

The indicators of the platform reflect the level of structural and educational development of the city. They include factors such as health basic units, hospital beds, mortalities for several causes, problems in the pregnancy and in the birth of the baby, sports equipment and epidemic diseases (like dengue) and from waterborne diseases (like dysenteries).

Indicators referring to the platform Local Action for healt

LOCAL ACTION FOR HEALTH

- 1 Low birth weight
- 2 Vaccine coverage
- 3 Food contamination with pesticides
- 4 Child malnutrition
- 5 Detection of hepatitis A, B, C e D
- 6 Sports equipment
- 7 Facilities that proceed to voluntary pregnancy termination, according to the law
- 8 Adult overweight
- 9 Municipal health expenses proportionally to the total health expenses
- 10 Teenage pregnancy
- 11 Hospital stay for chronic diseases
- 12 Investment in saúde preventive health
- 13 Hospital beds
- 14 Infant mortality (children under 1 year old)
- 15 Maternal mortality
- 16 Infant mortality (children under 5 years old)
- 17 Neonatal mortality (children from 0 to 27 days)
- 18 Mortality from Aids
- 19 Mortality from dengue
- 20 Mortality from non-communicable chronic diseases
- 21 Childhood obesity
- 22 Municipal budget for sexual and reproductive health-care services
- 23 Municipal Health budget per capita
- 24 People infected with dengue
- 25 Population served by health teams for the Family
- 26 Inadequate prenatal care
- 27 Prevalence of diabetes mellitus
- 28 Basic Health Units
- 29 Basic Health Units providing family planning services

How to do it?

To summarize the concepts presented on Ação Local Action for Health, you will find below successful practical examples that may be references or inspiration for your city:

São Caetano do Sul, SP	*Cuba*

Reference in the Health System for Senior Citizens

The City Hall, pursuant to the Municipal Coordination for the Senior Citizens, provides the citizens with more than 50 years old several services at four Integrated Centers of Health and Education (CISEs), besides the Open University for the Senior Citizens. In addition, in 2013, it was created the Municipal Fund for the old-aged, determined by Law 5.127, of June 5, 2013. The city has one of the country's highest longevity rates, with a life expectation of 78.2 years.

http://cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas/referencia-no-sistema-de-saude-para-terceira-idade

National Health System generates performance in life quality

With the strategy to work on an effective basis in the preventive treatment of health problems in general, Cuba managed to reduce by mortality fee, increase by life estimate and improve the life quality of the population.

Among the several positive results, we stress that 95.2% of the country's population has access to acceptable/drinking water; 94% of the population does not have any kind of wastewater collection and serviço de elimination service with minimum acceptance for sanitation; 36% of the wastewater of the country are treated, in addition to the reduction in the cases of depression in view of the family's health activities such as physical activities, healthy nutrition, combat to obesity and awareness of the risks to smoke.

http://cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas/sistema-nacional-de-saude-em-cuba-traz-desempenhos-elevados-na-qualidade-de-vida

Get to know other initiatives related to the platform Local Action for Health on
http://cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas

FROM LOCAL TO GLOBAL

✔ What we understand as From Local to Global

The concept from "local to global" is based on the assumption that local actions cause global impacts, whether beneficial or harmful. Likewise our neuronal system is composed of a large network of neurons interconnected in real timeagindo em tempo real, the integrated municipalities may create a network and become the solution for the national and even global problems. The metaphor is used to show how the local and the global are more and more articulated and interdependent.

Within this context, a significant example of world impact of the local actions is the global warming. In the latest yars, the annual average temperature of the planet has been growing more than expected, and as a consequence, the level of seas and oceans has also been increasing. At the 21st World Conference on the Climate (COP 21) held between November 30 and December 12, 2015, in Paris, the first universal text to repress the increase in the planet's average temperature below 2ºC was approved, by consensus. 195 countries signed the agreement; however, in order to meet the goal, it is not sufficient that only the national governments adopt firm strategies to face the climate changes; the local governments also need investment and take integrated actions.

The Sustainable Development Goals and the agreement executed in COP 21 aim at avoiding the disaster of a very intense climate change as well as to make once more the ways towards developent so that the error committed up to know are not repeated, mainly the ones that been causing the destruction of natural resources and the ecosystemic unbalance. Thus, each municipality may be considered a living cell of our planet, a microcosm that should be very well cared so that it may be recovered and preserve the whole under threaten.

When the flow from the local to the global is considered (and vice versa), some principles of such relation should be adopted, among of which the collaboration, the exchange of ideas and experiences, the flexibility, the adaptation of global experiences to the local context, the collectivism, the encouragement to partnerships and the diversity and the understanding of the importance to complementarity of the actions aiming at the common good.

According to UNO's new development parameters, that platform of the Sustainable Cities Program converses with the SDG:

Goals and objectives

General objective

✔ Undertake global responsibility for peace, justice, equity, sustainable development, climate protection and biodiversity.

In a globalized world, local contribution to the world sustainable development has become more and more important given the impacts on the planet related to climate changes and loss of biodiversity.

Specific objectives

✔ In 2015, the planet's total populationn reached ção 7.3 billion people. Actually, the more number of inhabitants and cities involved in the ações de preservação, the better will be the chances of success. The local approach has the advantage to reach a fewer number of persons and interests; therefore, of being able to mobilize and obtain better results within shorter terms.

In this regard, the local administrators should necessarily develop and follow a strategic and integrated approach to mitigate climate change, and work to achieve sustainable levels of greenhouse gas emissions, integrate the climate protection policy in the areas of energy, transports, consumption, waste, agriculture and forests, disseminate information about the causes and likely impacts of climate change and promote the principle of environmental justice.

Enhance regional national and international cooperation among cities and develop local responses to global problems in partnership with other local and regional governments, communities and other relevant actors.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and specific objectives

The local role should be stressed aand adopted for surpassing poverty, reducing the social and economic inequalities and the climate changes. The assumption is that local action encourages society's involvement in world transformation processes.

SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Encourage energy sustainable consumption is one of the main local initiatives necessary for the cities reducing their global impact on society and on environment, especially regarding emissions of polluting gases deriving from the use of fossil energy sources.

According to the **United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)**, in a partnership with the finances entity of New Energy of Bloomberg (BNEF) and the Center for Collaboration with the Climate and the Financing of Sustainable Energy of Frankfurt School and of UN's agency, in 2015, **US\$ 286 billion** were invested in renewable energies in the world It is the highest investment already registered, hindering that **1,5** gigatons of carbonic gas released into the atmosphere.

According to the survey, Brazil is among the ten countries that more invest in renewable energies in the world. The National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES) is a reference as the fourth development bank financing the most active projects of clean energy in the world. For such reason, the Brazilian cities have the oportunity to invest in the increase of the participation of renewable energies in the energy matrix of the cities as well as to ensure the universal access to energy service.

Goals SDG 7

✔ **Goal 7.1 by 2030**, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

✔ **Goal 7.2**, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy matrix.

SDG 11: Sustainable cities and commmunidades sustentáveis

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

The local performance should value the reduction in the number of persons affected by disasters and the weakening of environmental impacts deriving from the economic production in the cities. According to the Climate Observatory, in 2015 more than 25% of the Brazilian cities have decreed emergency situation or public calamity in view of natural disasters connected to the extreme climate.

The National Policy for Civil Protection and Defense, Law No. 12.608, of 2012 determines that the cities shall have the attribution to coordinate preventive actions, identify, map and inspect the occupation of the risk areas, include the civil defense actions in the municipal planning and meeting the populations affected by eventual disasters or incidents.

In addition, the law suggests actions mitigating disasters that include the following global aspects:

1. Disaster Prevention;
2. Preparation for Emergencies and Disasters;
3. Disaster Response;
4. Reconstruction

Goal SDG 11

✔ **Goal 11.5 by 2030**, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by climate disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.

SDG 13: Climate action

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

This objective stresses the adaptation capacity of the different human groupings to the local impact of natural disaster and transformations in the global climate. The main focus is to monitor and interfere in the combat to the climate changes from a local viewpoint.

In 2009, the **National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC)** was instituted pursuant to Law No. 12.187.

This policy aims at achieving one of the commitments undertaken by Brazil before the United Nations Organization (UNO), i.e., reducing between

36,1% and 38,9%

the carbon emissions projected by 2020.
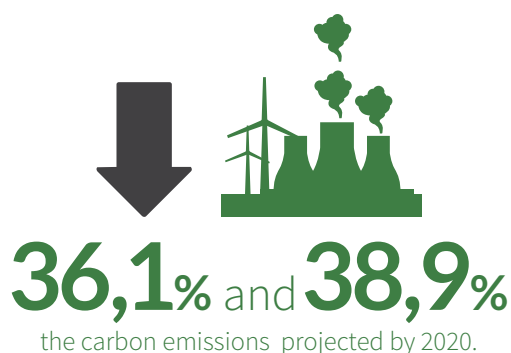
In addition, at the 21st World Climate Conference (COP-21), held in December 2015, in Paris, Brazil was signatory to the agreement as well as the 195 nations represented therein, undertaking to take actions to reduce the impacts of the climate changes. The countries defined the purpose of holding the increase in global average temperature at 2°C by the end of the century; however, ensuring efforts in order that the increase does not surpass 1,5°C. For such global action, a transfer of US$ 100 billion per year to the developing countries was confirmed.

For the purposes of Brazil being able to accomplish such goal, the local administrators should be aware of the base instruments necessary for executing the policies related to the theme. In addition to the National Policy on Climate Change and the National Fund on Climate Change, it is an essential strategy that the cities create Municipal Plans of Climate Changes and Municipais Forums on the same theme, aiming at mitigating the local impacts of the climate changes. The cities should equally and essentially articulate investments for the awareness, perception, development and education of all citizens.
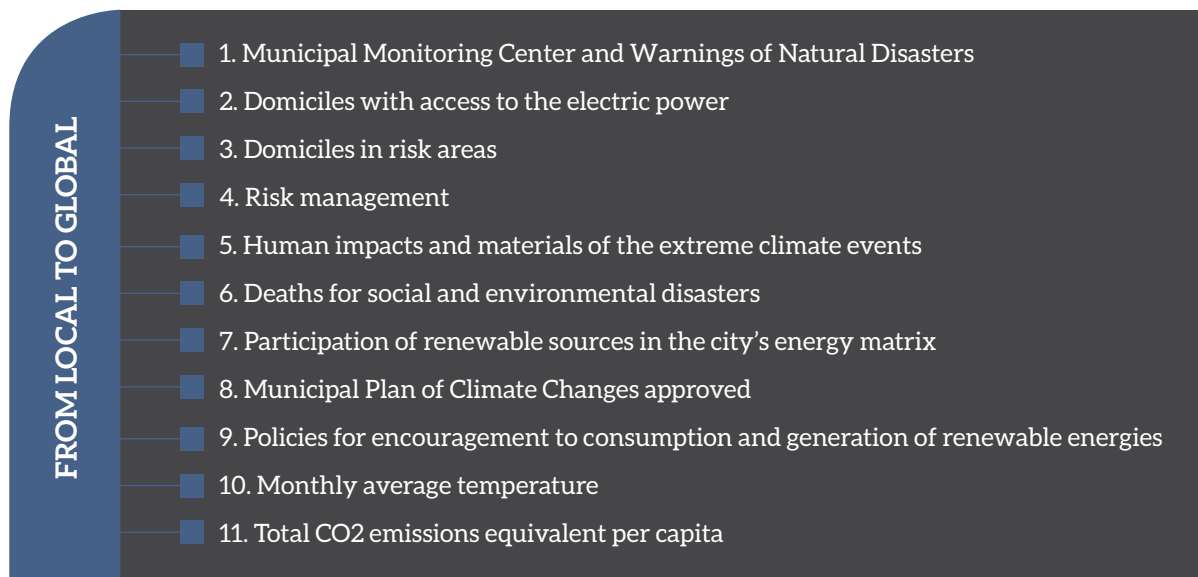
Goals SDG 13

✔ **Goal 13.1** strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.

✔ **Goal 13.2** integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.

✔ **Goal 13.3** improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

✔ **Goal 13.b** promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in the least developed countries, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.

✓ The Indicators and their benefits

The indicators of this platform focus on the main problems caused by the deterioration of the environment, air pollution, metereological variations and environmental disasters.

Indicators referring to the platform from local to global

FROM LOCAL TO GLOBAL

1. Municipal Monitoring Center and Warnings of Natural Disasters
2. Domiciles with access to the electric power
3. Domiciles in risk areas
4. Risk management
5. Human impacts and materials of the extreme climate events
6. Deaths for social and environmental disasters
7. Participation of renewable sources in the city's energy matrix
8. Municipal Plan of Climate Changes approved
9. Policies for encouragement to consumption and generation of renewable energies
10. Monthly average temperature
11. Total CO2 emissions equivalent per capita

How to do it?

To summarize the concepts presented on Ação Local Action for Health, you will find below successful practical examples that may be reference or inspiration for your city:

Edimburg, Scotland

Efficient Energy for all buses of the city

As part of a permanent strategy to reduce the pollution in Edinburgh and in neighborhing districts, the municipal bus company has invested in measures to reduce the environmental impact of its fleet. These actions should contribute to the city for achieving the goals of Edinburgh's Council, as the one that foresees a reduction in the carbon emissions from 42% by 2020.

Among the main results, a 35% reduction in the fuel consumption stands, of 2,000 tons per year in the environmental and carbon footprint of the company, from 184 kg of emissions of PM10 per year, of 70% (9.6 tons) in the annual nitrogen emissions and of 99% of the other air pollutants. Also, there was a 10% increase in the number of passengers on the routes of hybrid buses.

http://cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas/energia-eficiente-para-os-onibus-de-edimburgo

Búzios, RJ

"Carioca" City seeks to be reference in efficient energy consumption

Since 2011, the "Búzios, Intelligent City" project has been implemented by the electric power distribution to improve its electricity system and make the city the first one in efficient energy consumption in Latin America Latina.

In addition to an incentive to the mobility area (mainly to the use of bicycles and electric cars, several other actions have been taken in the city, as the installation of LED lamps o streets with micro wind generator and other remote controlled points of light. Another example is the installation of solar powered showers on the beach with photovoltaic plates, instead of diesel driven pumps bombas generating air and noise pollution.

The project was included among the ten most relevant ones in urban infrastructure in the whole world in a report prepared by an international consulting company.

http://cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas/buzios-busca-ser-referencia-em-consumo-eficiente-de-energia

Get to know other initiatives related to the platform From Local to Global on
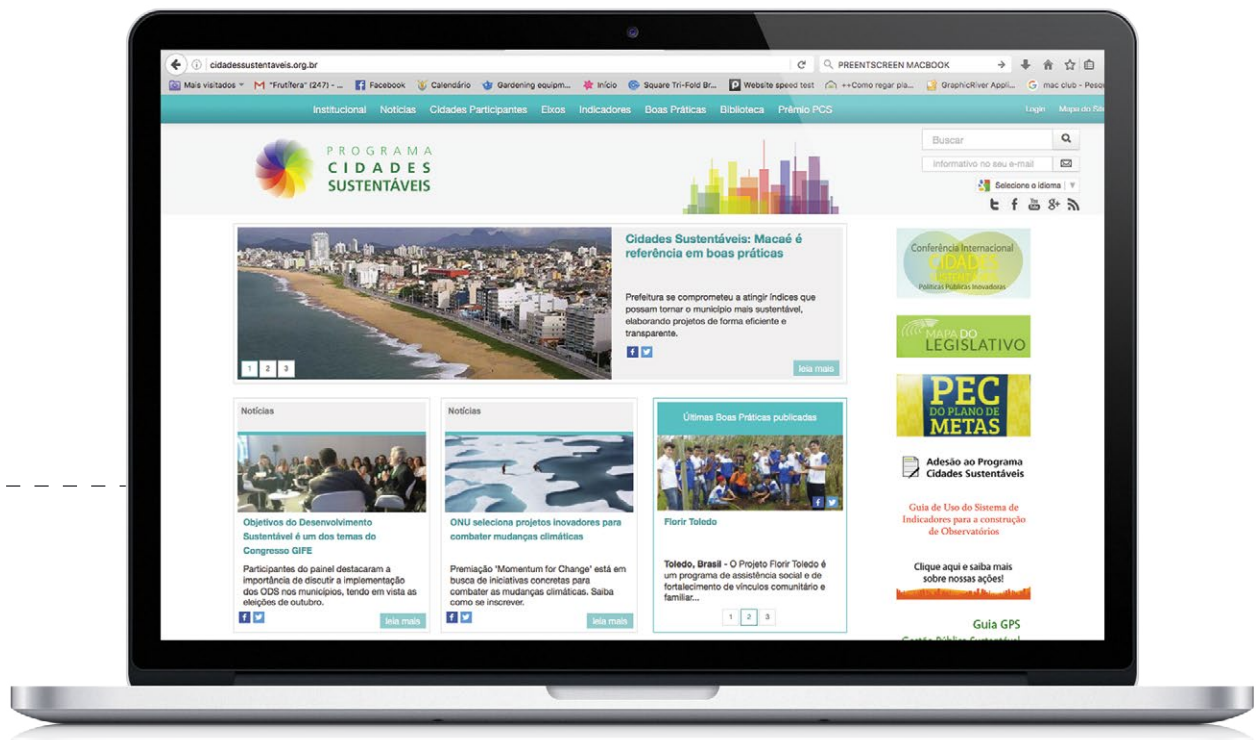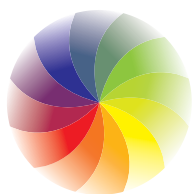*http://cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas*

Every information about the Sustainable Cities Program, including Good Practices Bank, Indicators, Letter-Commitment, are available on

www.cidadessustentaveis.org.br

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