

# SDGs

*IN THE RIO DE JANEIRO  
METROPOLITAN AREA AND IN BRAZIL*

*Experiences of localization,  
monitoring and advocacy  
of Sustainable Development Goals*



## TECHNICAL INFORMATION

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## INTRODUCTION

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015, following debates sparked by the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio+20, which took place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 2012. The SDGs consist of 17 goals, which establish a set of 169 targets to be pursued by the over 190 UN member states until 2030. The so-called 2030 Agenda is bold, and seeks to continue, while simultaneously elaborating on and deepening, the development agenda set about by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which were to be achieved by 2015.

The SDGs build upon the Millennium Development Goals, which set targets and indicators for 8 global goals to be achieved between 2000 and 2015. The SDGs, however, show progress in relation to the MDGs due to their transversal nature, and especially with respect to the urban matter – the main focus of this publication –, SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) is a good example of the rupture with the previous sectoral character of the goals, since it brings together issues of mobility, security, resilience, cultural heritage, planning and urban-rural links from a city perspective.

In terms of metropolitan cooperation, Brazil is becoming prominent due to the recently approved federal legislations on metropolitan planning and governance. This is because there are 17 large cities with a population of over 1 million in Brazil – a country with an urbanization rate of about 85%. Therefore, building upon recent publications by GIZ SDSN on the links between sustainable development and the urban matter[1], Casa Fluminense,



in partnership with the SDSN network and GIZ through the Solutions Initiative project, presents this Guide to government officials, private sector and civil society actors, as part of a series of efforts to disseminate and advance the debate on and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development in metropolitan areas.

The present work offers a systematized overview of actions being implemented in different metropolitan areas around Brazil towards attaining the Sustainable Development Goals, specifically SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), with the Rio de Janeiro Metropolitan Area as a starting point. This allows perceiving the urban matter beyond the municipal sphere and addresses the specific challenges concerning metropolitan areas (that congregate different municipalities), as do the experiences and actions here presented, and which operate across the country at local, state and national levels. These actions are being carried out by government officials, but also civil society and private sector actors. This way, SDGs function as a methodology for directing multiple efforts towards sustainable development, by consolidating targets and indicators that make sense to all stakeholders.

The document is organized into three chapters. The first one presents the Sustainable Development Goals, their meaning and the particularities of the urban dimension, besides the purpose of bringing together experiences around the 2030 Agenda. The second chapter is about how global-level SDGs are being localized and monitored, by presenting data collection and analysis methodologies that show potential for monitoring SDG targets. The final chapter presents how some of those methodologies are being implemented by various actors and how they can function as a tool for

promoting metropolitan cooperation, as well as opportunities and challenges faced by the metropolitan area of Rio de Janeiro and the whole of Brazil with regard to the topic.

The experiences here presented are color-coded: in BLUE are those that are aligned with SDGs, in ORANGE those that operate at metropolitan levels and in GREEN those that bring together the 2030 Agenda and the metropolitan scale.

The need for knowing what challenges cities are facing in terms of SDGs and of resuming metropolitan-level planning is an opportunity and demands the involvement of public administration officers, civil society and companies. With this in mind, this document proposes 6 steps towards localizing SDGs:

**Step 1:** Raising awareness about the 2030 Agenda and the Statute of the Metropolis;

**Step 2:** Adopting baselines that build upon challenges and opportunities;

**Step 3:** Defining indicators for monitoring SDG targets that are territorially based;

**Step 4:** Identifying existing plans and actions and assessing their alignment with SDGs and metropolitan areas;

**Step 5:** Partnering with civil society, university, private sector and governments;

**Step 6:** Monitoring sustainable development at a metropolitan scale.

Building up on these steps, and with the cross-sectoral mobilization around the 2030 Agenda, it is important to find alternative data collection and analysis processes. The limitations of official national data should not prevent the understanding of

local realities. The integration between data and administrative registries, as well as the more recent concept of citizen generated data, for instance, can be useful for promoting public policies that are committed to SDG targets. In this sense, the present document aims to bring together different experiences that indicate practical ways to reach the 2030 Agenda, either initiatives directly related to SDGs or ones that support public policies and actions that work in this direction.

The monitoring perspective on which this document focuses is being reinforced by numerous civil society organizations in Brazil. Examples of citizen overseeing of public policies need necessarily to deal with this perspective, and the current efforts towards defining national indicators for the monitoring of SDGs are fundamental for the embracing of this Agenda by the different sectors of the Brazilian society. With this in mind, this Guide presents SDG 11 and its urban dimension, highlights the importance of local actions for the dissemination of topics and the materialization of such Goals and promotes a reflection on the current challenges and achievements of the 2030 Agenda in Brazil, especially in regard to SDG 11 in metropolitan areas.

Despite the potential visibility given to the Agenda by initiatives such as the National Commission for the Sustainable Development Goals, or events such as the Workshop on SDG monitoring and the activities of the SDSN-Brazil network, there is still much to be done in terms of localizing

SDGs at municipal and metropolitan level. The current metropolitan planning process presents an opportunity in this sense, and partnerships between governments, civil society and companies is vital for this process to be successful.

Some sections of the civil society have been producing good-quality information on the subject, especially with the work of the Civil Society Working Group on the 2030 Agenda, which brings together dozens of civil society organizations in order to monitor the progress on the SDG agenda at national and subnational level. It is our hope that the experiences and here reported are inspiring and the tools useful for the readers.

This guide has the intention of being a practical tool to support the implementation of the very ambitious 2030 Agenda, which is being carried out worldwide. Local challenges and opportunities regarding the implementation and the monitoring of this new agenda in Brazilian metropolitan areas will be identified. In this sense, the current scenario of political-economic crisis should act as a catalyst for civil society action and nurture alternative sources and forms of financing and collecting data for monitoring purposes and activities.

Even though the process is still taking form in Brazil, it is expected that the Guide will be used in other Latin-American metropolises, as well as other parts of the world that are also confronted with challenges regarding metropolitan planning and sustainable development.



Chapter 1 :

*LOCALIZATION*

Implementing  
SDGs in an  
urbanized  
world



## 1.1 OVERVIEW OF THE SDGS AND THEIR URBAN DIMENSION

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015, following debates sparked by the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio+20, which took place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 2012. The SDGs consist of 17 goals, which establish a set of 169 targets to be pursued by the over 193 UN member states until 2030.

The so-called 2030 Agenda is bold, and seeks to continue, while simultaneously elaborating on and deepening, the development agenda set about by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which were to be achieved by 2015. The SDGs define development challenges goals until 2030 in terms of poverty eradication, social inequality and climate change reduction, fostering of sustainable urbanization, protection of endangered ecosystems, strengthening of institutions and promotion of social inclusion and participation.

The Sustainable Development Goals present themselves as commitments towards an increasingly urban future. Therefore, the city urban perspective is not

restricted to SDG 11, but is transversal to many other SDGs, if not all of them. Despite concentration of disparities, sustainable urban development may be seen as the possibility of reinventing our relationship to nature, which is itself mediated by work and by technology. For this reason, the implementation of SDGs deserves special attention at local level public management, since the majority of the population lives in cities, which concentrate demands and where social inequality is blatant.

In an unprecedented political scenario such as the one Brazil is going through, it is paramount that municipalities and metropolitan areas take a leading role in the process of localizing SDGs, through cross-sectoral and intergovernmental actions. The 2030 Agenda should act as inspiration for establishing baselines for development and access to public services. In this sense, the potential comparability among municipalities generally established at the central sphere (for which measuring methodologies are developed) is important, but should not obstruct local mobilization actions and engagement with the 2030 Agenda.

### **OBJETIVO 11. Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**

- 11.1** *By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums*
- 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*
- 11.3** *By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries*
- 11.4** *Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage*
- 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 disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations*
- 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*
- 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*
- 11.a** *Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning*
- 11.b** *By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels*
- 11.c** *Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials*

It is necessary to make all the effort within reach to adapt the SDGs to different realities, a challenging proposition in a fast-urbanizing world of more than 7 billion people.

The transversal nature of SDGs is seen in the economic-social-environmental nexus that informs the realization and assessment of an integrated and indivisible form of development, one that shows commitment to the full implementation of SDGs in all the UN member countries and to the "leave no

one behind" motto. This means that urban challenges become global challenges – and so do urban potentials, since 54% of the world population lives in cities, which cover only 3% of the planet's surface, according to the UN. Thus, the urban matter becomes increasingly vital, and is intimately related to everyday life challenges posed to the human development, in such a way that the Sustainable Development Goals present themselves as commitments towards an increasingly urban future.

## 1.2 THE ROLE OF CITIES AND METROPOLITAN AREAS IN SDGS IMPLEMENTATION

We live in an unprecedentedly fast-urbanizing world. Irresponsible use of natural resources has led to climate stresses, including an increase in the average surface temperature of the planet and water shortages, such as the one undergone by the country in 2014. In order to promote sustainable development, it is fundamental to adopt more sensible consumption patterns, by subverting the processes of natural resources exploration and energy use demanded by urban, capitalist lifestyles. An alternative can be found in the establishment of more humanized relations between rural and urban areas, in order to guarantee the sustainability of rural livelihoods, as well as the continuation of food production, which is often threatened by the expansion of urbanization dynamics to the countryside.

The United Nations New Urban Agenda sets sustainable infrastructures, urban mobility, energy and resilience as fundamental pillars for the transformation of cities in more sustainable spaces. This can be done by encouraging a sharing type of economy in opposition to an asset-accumulating economy, and the use (and reuse) of materials that can be recycled, for instance, for the construction of urban infrastructures, among many others. At the same time, changes in the conception of a modernist type of planning, towards a more active, participatory planning that engages different stakeholders, aims at building a more integrated, inclusive and political view of the city – less subjected to the traditional technical divisions of planning.

### PLANNED CITY

*implies a universal march towards development; homogeneity, little attention paid to regional diversity, for example; urban dividends are concentrated on small groups or elites; focus on infrastructure design, letting the market regulate other important matters; generally a top-down approach]*

### PLANNING CITY

*congregates (future) perspectives from residents, workers, investors and leaders; seeks to integrate land use, employment, transport, education, culture and natural resources; process involves communication; attention paid to national and cultural context; concerned with equity and environmental quality]*

**1** MISSELWITZ, Philipp; MUÑOZ, María Rosa; VILLANUEVA, Jesús Salcedo; and WALTER, Anna Marie. "The Urban Dimension of the SDGs: Implications for the New Urban Agenda." Cooperação entre GIZ, UC, e UT Berlim. Junho de 2016.

In order to respond to some of the more urgent development challenges posed by modern cities, it is necessary to go beyond municipal boundaries. This is made particularly evident when the purpose is to create metropolitan areas that are more resilient, including more adequate water sources and sanitation, and that promote improvements in transport infrastructures, allowing for the reduction of social inequality, which is exacerbated by the socio-spatial segregation in metropolitan regions.

Recent reports show that 65% of the SDG targets demand the direct involvement of municipal-level government officials<sup>1</sup>. That is why SDGs will not be achieved without metropolitan coordination and inter-municipal cooperation. Therefore, it is fundamental that their implementation is done in a way that promotes metropolitan cooperation and joint efforts among local governments. A recent report by United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) highlights the need for cooperation between municipalities in order to achieve the SDGs:

“

Inter-municipal cooperation, including crossborder cooperation where appropriate, should be used by local governments to jointly assess their needs, define their SDG priorities and develop programmes and plans at territorial level. Local and regional governments should work together to guarantee a more integrated and efficient approach to territorial development through cooperation in service delivery, infrastructures and, where possible, through the pooling of resources and capacities.<sup>2</sup>

”

In addition to that, in a recent report published by the Brazilian Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA) on national achievements and challenges regarding the New Urban Agenda<sup>3</sup>, the topic of metropolitan governance was thoroughly mentioned. The report highlighted the need for the redistribution of access to public services and facilities and for the implementation of public functions of common interest in metropolitan areas (transport, land use, sanitation and resilience, in the case of the

Rio de Janeiro Metropolitan Area), as well as for the strengthening of social monitoring and political transparency.

The new national legislation on the matter, which includes a recent decision by the Supreme Court that obliges state governments to create a metropolitan management and governance Collegiate to coordinate public functions of common interest, has sparked interest in metropolitan-level planning. The 2015

1 MISSELWITZ, Philipp; MUÑOZ, María Rosa; VILLANUEVA, Jesús Salcedo; and WALTER, Anna Marie. "The Urban Dimension of the SDGs: Implications for the New Urban Agenda." Cooperation among GIZ, UC and UT Berlin. June 2016.

2 "Roadmap for Localizing the SDGs: Implementation and Monitoring at Subnational Level." United Cities and Local Governments: Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments. 2016.

3 Brazilian Report for Habitat III, Brazilian Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA). Brasilia, 2016.

Statute of the Metropolis (Federal Law 13.089/2015) reinforces this renewed focus on the metropolis and the importance of metropolitan-level planning, by admitting the critical role such conglomerates have in seeking a more sustainable development and better quality of life for residents.

According to the 2010 census, over 50% of the Brazilian population lives in 71 metropolitan areas within the country<sup>4</sup>.

All the metropolitan areas of the country are now obliged to develop Integrated Urban Development Plans (PDUI) at metropolitan-level and to create entities responsible for coordinating public functions of common interest, such as transport, land use, sanitation and resilience. This process should include the participation of all the municipalities of the

metropolitan area, as well as the civil society.

Commitments made by national governments at the UN General Assembly meeting should not, however, be confined to the central level, and civil society, private sector and other stakeholders should have an active role in mobilizing and monitoring the achievement of the proposed targets. These non-state actors played key roles in Brazil in the context of the Millennium Development Goals, in which extensive campaigns, monitoring observatories and awards were created, independently from, but in constant dialogue with, governments. This multi-sectoral actions accomplished important results, which led to the achievement of numerous MDG targets, especially with respect to hunger alleviation and reduction of maternal and infant mortality rates in the country.

### 1.3 LESSONS LEARNED FROM MDGS IN BRAZIL

Brazil developed an international reputation for attaining several of the targets established by the Millennium Development Goals (2000-2015), notably with respect to eradication of hunger and extreme poverty and reduction of infant mortality and deaths from diseases such as tuberculosis.

The country's performance in some of these targets also contributed to their achievement at global level, such as the reduction of extreme poverty, in which

Brazil managed to reduce the population living in extreme poverty to 1/7 of the figure before MDGs. However, this was not achieved evenly throughout the country, and researches have shown that many municipalities within metropolitan areas did not manage to reach their targets.

Several lessons may be learned from the implementation of MDGs in Brazil, which in its turn may better inform strategies for the implementation of SDGs and the New Urban Agenda<sup>5</sup>:

4 To Model the Metropolis, "RMRJ." 2016. Available at <http://www.modelarametropole.com.br/rmrj/#rmrj-camara> (Portuguese)

5 PUIG, Gonzalez Hélios; SANTAGADA, Salvatore. Objetivos de Desenvolvimento do Milênio (ODM): o que se pode esperar dos indicadores nos municípios da Região Metropolitana de Porto Alegre (RMPA) até 2015?. Ensaio FEE, Porto Alegre, v. 36, n. 2, p.383-476, 10 Dec. 2015.

- The role of international organizations, such as UNDP, which assisted with the mobilization and coordination of interests around the MDG agenda, was fundamental to encourage different sectors of society to integrate targets into their plans.

- The adoption of MDGs helped start a process of civil society mobilization around the international development agenda, on which the implementation of the SDGs can be based.

- The national development of planning tools, such as compulsory municipal master plans, plans for education, social assistance, among others, has presented an opportunity to incorporate MDGs into governmental actions. The increasing focus on planning at the metropolitan level is both a challenge and an opportunity for the implementation of SDGs.

- Data collection for MDGs was analyzed at state level, and often faced challenges in terms of data quality and access. The challenges posed to the SDGs are even greater, not only because there are now more goals and they have a more transversal character, but also because there is a greater emphasis on municipal data. Even though data collection has significantly improved in Brazil over the last 10 years, there still exists a clear demand for capacity building from state-level data agencies in order to fill in the information gaps at subnational level.

- Another challenge faced during MDG implementation was the use of administrative registries as a source for monitoring progress in attaining their targets. Administrative registries, ranging from data on employment to maternal and infant health, are known for their limitation in providing reliable statistical

data due to their non-standardization and the variable levels of administrative capacity of the different entities involved (municipal, state or central government). Poor municipalities, which have lower administrative capacities (and invariably show poorer performances in social indicators), are often not able to collect data and feed them timely into national-level databases, such as the Unified Health System (Datasus) and the Ministry of Labor and Employment (RAIS-MTE) databases. Uniformity in administrative registries is a challenge that is being taken into consideration for the definition of key indicators for the monitoring of SDGs – hence the propositions for the prioritization of primary data.

- MDGs were attained due to central government actions in partnership with private sector and civil society initiatives. The We Can Movement in Paraná (Movimento Nós Podemos do Paraná), in partnership with the Social Service of Industry (SESI), for instance, created the “MDG Seal” to acknowledge public and private sector entities, as well as civil society organizations, which showed commitment to MDGs. Hundreds of institutions were awarded the Seal during the program’s five editions.

- Brazil’s MDG Award was created in 2004 following a partnership between the central government, UNDP, the Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA) and the Brazilian National School of Public Administration (ENAP). Its goal was to acknowledge good practices towards MDG targets attainment by municipal administrations and civil society organizations. In its 5 editions more than 5 thousand municipal government and social organizations initiatives were submitted.

- Despite significant progress in MDG implementation, there still remain challenges

to be tackled, even in more developed areas, as is the case of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, in southern Brazil. Out of the 34 municipalities that compose the Porto Alegre metropolitan area, 31 municipalities did not achieve 50%

of the goals expected by 2015, according to a study published by the Economics and Statistics Foundation (FEE / RS)<sup>6</sup>, in spite of the high performance of the capital, Porto Alegre, in attaining the targets.

## 1.4 NATIONAL CONTEXT OF SDG INDICATORS

Brazil has been playing a leading role in the efforts to localize SDGs according to the country's realities and priorities. This is a long process that started in 2012 at the Rio+20 Conference, which pointed to the formulation of SDGs to replace the Millennium Development Goals as the global pact towards sustainable development.

An extensive process is being carried out in order to achieve this purpose, involving government, civil society and university actors. At the government level, in order to define Brazil's role with respect to the 2030 Agenda, the central government established an Inter-ministerial Working Group (GTI) on the post-2015 agenda. The GTI brought together 27 ministries and government entities, in addition to gathering contributions from civil society in events taking place in the cities of Brasília and Rio de Janeiro, as well as contributions from municipal government representatives in workshops held by the Secretary of Institutional Relations and the Ministry of Cities.

In the GTI perspective, Brazil understands SDGs as a "national tool for the alignment of social, environmental and economic

policies<sup>7</sup>," and, in addition to the GTI, it has developed a working group on SDGs, led by UNDP and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and composed of 16 technical groups (one for each SDG), involving 19 different UN agencies. This effort led to the identification of over 574 national indicators that may be used for monitoring SDG progress in Brazil. At the international level, the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), the official data-producing agency in the country, currently chairs the United Nations Statistical Commission, which works towards the adoption of a set of international indicators to monitor SDGs, taking into consideration Latin America's regional context.

Brazilian participation in international debates on SDGs, starting with the elaboration of the 2030 Agenda itself, is fundamental to create local ownership of such tools and commitments. This participation can be traced back to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in 2012, which culminated in the approval of the 2030 Agenda during the 70th session of the UN General Assembly in 2015. Brazil underwent

**6** MACHADO FILHO, Haroldo. "União Europeia, Brasil e os Desafios da Agenda do Desenvolvimento Sustentável: Dos Objetivos do Milênio aos Objetivos do Desenvolvimento Sustentável: lições Aprendidas e Desafios." Konrad Adenauer Stiftung. 27 April 2016.

**7** UNDP Brazil: Seminar presentation at the Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA). Brasília, 17 May 2016, delivered by Haroldo de Oliveira Machado Filho.

a series of significant political changes in the following year, since the impeachment of the President elected in 2014. This led to changes in the team conducting the process both at the national and the international levels. Nevertheless, local civil society and international entities, such as UNDP, have been working to improve the national process for implementing SDGs through debates, working groups, seminars, agreements and online platforms.

It should be noted that the process of defining national indicators for the monitoring of SDGs is not yet fully completed. Civil society participation is still restricted, and the process is currently centered on IBGE. As a way of conciliating debates at the government level with civil society (and its different sectors), the central government issued Decree 8892/2016 in October 2016, creating the National Commission for the Sustainable Development Goals. The commission has an advisory character and brings together 8 government representatives from the three levels (municipal, state and national levels<sup>8</sup>)

and 8 civil society representatives, among NGOs, private sector entities and others. The Executive-Secretary is allocated at the Secretary of Government of the Presidency (SEGOV).

This participation in international-level pre-decision deliberative spaces is believed to have contributed to creating ownership at the national level. It is worth noting that the then Minister for the Environment, Izabella Teixeira, participated in the High Panel on Post-2015 Agenda and the Minister's Executive Secretary represented the country at the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing.

In addition to government actions and participation in such international forums, civil society has also come up with an agenda for debate and with contributions to the elaboration of the Sustainable Development Goals, and is contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, through a process of localization of SDGs, which will be further described below.

## 1.5 CONTEXT OF THE PRESENT RESEARCH: THE SOLUTIONS INITIATIVE PROJECT

The Brazil SDSN (Sustainable Development Solutions Network) was founded in Rio de Janeiro in 2014. The national network is part of a global initiative started by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon to support the local implementation of the

UN Sustainable Development Goals, given each country and region's unique context.

The Brazil SDSN focuses specifically on implementation of the urban SDG 11, "Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe,

<sup>8</sup> The Federal Government will participate through its Secretary of Government, as well as through representatives of the following Ministries: Foreign Affairs, Social and Rural Development, Planning, Management and Development, Environment, besides the Chief of Staff of the Presidency of the Republic and one representative from the municipal and one from the state government.

resilient and sustainable." Through its work in Brazil, the network, which consists of more than 40 members and partners including NGOs, universities, and public agencies, came to the conclusion that in order to successfully implement SDG 11 in Brazil, it would be necessary to look beyond the city center, as many key development challenges are occurring at the metropolitan scale.

In this context, the SDSN Brazil, in partnership with GIZ on behalf of BMZ, is leading a SDSN Solutions Initiative, "Sustainable Cities: Implementation and Monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals in a Metropolitan Context." The project aims to serve as a reference for the local implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG 11.

The Rio de Janeiro Metropolitan Area (RJMA) shares many of the same development challenges as other parts of the world, such as high levels of inequality, lack of proper

sanitation systems, and increasing demands for sustainable urban mobility solutions. In addition, Brazil's economy has struggled in recent years, both making development challenges more pressing and more often difficult to implement. This will require the adoption of creative and innovative solutions.

Brazil also possesses certain strengths, as it is a regional leader in the collection of data, an integral component to monitoring progress on the New Urban Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals.

The Rio de Janeiro Metropolitan Area (along with other metropolitan regions in Brazil) displays inequalities both among and within municipalities, and is constantly seeking new strategies and structures for metropolitan governance. With the aim of promoting local solutions, this project presents experiences that may act as inspiration to a wider audience, in a context of a number of global challenges and restrictions.

## NO RIO DE JANEIRO

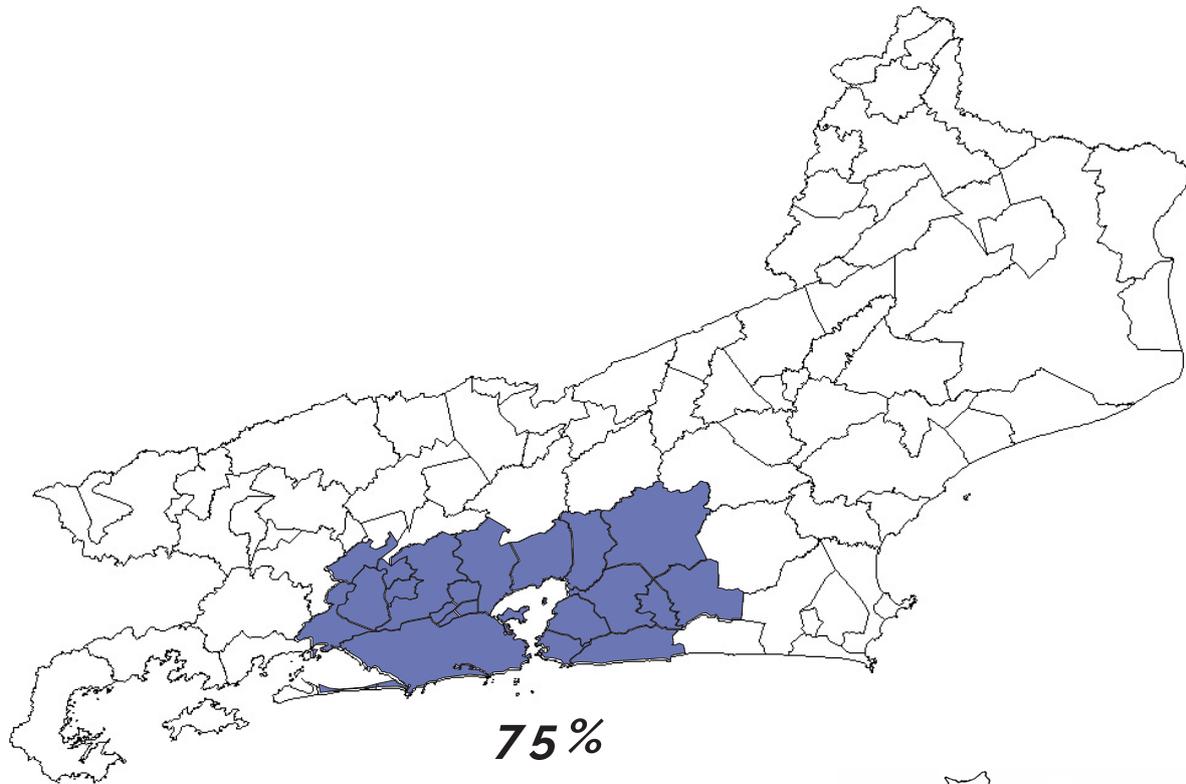


Image: state of Rio de Janeiro, the 4th smallest state in Brazil (43.696 km<sup>2</sup>), 3rd greatest population (16 million people), 2nd greatest metropolitan area (12 million people), highest degree of metropolitanization (75% of state population living in the metropolitan area).



## LIVING CONDITIONS IN RIO DE JANEIRO METROPOLITAN AREA

	POPULATION (2016) <sup>1</sup>	MHDI (2010) <sup>2</sup>	PER CAPITA HOUSEHOLD INCOME ((USD/2016) <sup>3</sup>	% OF HOUSING DEFICIT (2010) <sup>4</sup>
Rio de Janeiro metropolitan area	12.330.186	0,77	534	9,9
Belford Roxo	494.141	0,68	231	9,7
Cachoeiras de Macacu	56.603	0,70	285	7,6
Duque de Caxias	886.917	0,71	279	9,9
Guapimirim	57.105	0,70	280	8,9
Itaboraí	230.786	0,69	275	8,6
Itaguaí	120.855	0,72	299	10,4
Japeri	100.562	0,66	198	8,3
Magé	236.319	0,71	267	8,6
Maricá	149.876	0,77	429	7,8
Mesquita	171.020	0,74	302	10,9
Nilópolis	158.319	0,75	356	12,3
Niterói	497.883	0,84	942	7,5
Nova Iguaçu	797.435	0,71	278	8,9
Paracambi	50.071	0,72	273	10,8
Queimados	144.525	0,68	228	7,9
Rio Bonito	57.963	0,71	303	10,0
Rio de Janeiro	6.498.837	0,80	703	10,3
São Gonçalo	1.044.058	0,74	315	9,9
São João de Meriti	460.541	0,72	281	11,2
Seropédica	83.667	0,71	285	8,4
Tanguá	32.703	0,65	208	7,7

**Sources:**

<sup>1</sup> Population estimates for 2016, IBGE.

<sup>2</sup> UNDP

<sup>3</sup> 2010 Census/IBGE, corrected according to IPCA and exchange rates in Dec/2016.

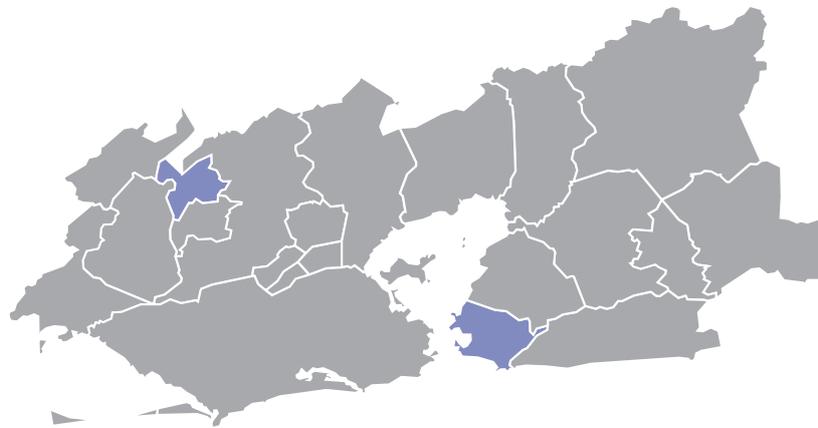
<sup>4</sup> João Pinheiro Foundation (FJP), 2010

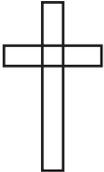
	% PEOPLE WHOSE COMMUTING TIME IS OVER 60 MINUTES (2010) <sup>5</sup>	HOMICIDE RATE (FOR EACH 100 THOUSAND PEOPLE, 2016) <sup>6</sup>	% OF PEOPLE WITH ACCESS TO SANITATION (2015) <sup>7</sup>
Rio de Janeiro metropolitan area	28,0	38,9	66,8
Belford Roxo	42,6	53,2	40,7
Cachoeiras de Macacu	9,2	19,4	56,8
Duque de Caxias	31,5	51,2	44,1
Guapimirim	16,5	45,5	ND
Itaboraí	29,8	40,3	42,3
Itaguaí	9,4	72,8	39,2
Japeri	54,1	100,4	ND
Magé	29,0	50,8	42,4
Maricá	28,1	34,7	12,1
Mesquita	32,5	46,8	43,7
Nilópolis	33,4	36,0	99,8
Niterói	23,9	37,2	93,1
Nova Iguaçu	38,8	54,0	45,0
Paracambi	17,8	67,9	45,9
Queimados	46,6	134,9	40,7
Rio Bonito	7,9	10,4	ND
Rio de Janeiro	25,5	29,3	83,1
São Gonçalo	31,2	42,1	38,6
São João de Meriti	33,1	46,9	48,9
Seropédica	23,1	41,8	33,3
Tanguá	17,5	30,6	31,2

Sources:

<sup>5</sup> 2010 Census/IBGE.<sup>6</sup> "Violent Homicides, Institute for Public Security (ISP), 2016".<sup>7</sup> "National System for Information on Sanitation (SNIS), 2015".

## JAPERI X NITERÓI



INDICATOR	JAPERI	NITERÓI
 <p>MHDI (2010)</p>	<p><b>0.66</b></p> <p>(3458<sup>TH</sup> HIGHEST IN BRAZIL)</p>	<p><b>0.84</b></p> <p>(7<sup>TH</sup> HIGHEST IN BRAZIL)</p>
 <p>PER CAPITA MONTHLY INCOME</p>	<p><b>197.85</b></p> <p>USD</p>	<p><b>941.96</b></p> <p>USD</p>
 <p>EXTREME POVERTY RATES</p>	<p><b>4.1%</b></p>	<p><b>0.8%</b></p>
 <p>LIFE EXPECTANCY</p>	<p><b>73.5</b></p> <p>YEARS</p>	<p><b>76.2</b></p> <p>YEARS</p>
 <p>HOMICIDE RATE</p>	<p><b>100</b></p> <p>DEATHS FOR EACH 100 THOUSAND INHABITANTS</p>	<p><b>37</b></p> <p>DEATHS FOR EACH 100 THOUSAND INHABITANTS</p>

INDICATOR	JAPERI	NITERÓI
 <p>HOMICIDE RATE AMONG BLACK YOUTH</p>	<p><b>104</b></p> <p>104 DEATHS FOR EACH 100 THOUSAND INHABITANTS</p>	<p><b>121</b></p> <p>104 DEATHS FOR EACH 100 THOUSAND INHABITANTS</p>
 <p>TEENAGE MOTHERS BETWEEN 15 AND 17 YEARS OLD</p>	<p><b>11.1%</b></p>	<p><b>4.4%</b></p>
 <p>CHILDREN BETWEEN 0 AND 3 YEARS OLD IN PRE-SCHOOL</p>	<p><b>14%</b></p>	<p><b>40%</b></p>
 <p>AVERAGE COMMUTING TIME</p>	<p><b>71</b></p> <p>MINUTES</p>	<p><b>45</b></p> <p>MINUTES</p>
 <p>UNEMPLOYMENT</p>	<p><b>12%</b></p>	<p><b>6.7%</b></p>

Source: Inequality Map (Casa Fluminense)

Given this opportunity, the Solutions Initiative is working to: (1) incentivize and accompany the institutionalization of the Sustainable Development Goals in metropolitan structures; (2) assess current data availability in Brazil to monitor the SDGs, and propose alternative data sources to fill in gaps; (3) recognize and support civil society's role in monitoring progress of the Sustainable Development Goals; and (4) showcase how SDG monitoring and improved local data can foster inter-municipal cooperation in metropolitan regions.

The project aims to work from the local to the global, providing experiences in localizing the global SDGs and aligning the monitoring and reviewing framework to local metropolitan contexts. The case of Brazil, especially focusing on the Rio de Janeiro Metropolitan Area, will be analyzed as a practical example in order to illustrate how the process of SDG contextualization, data gathering and monitoring at a local level can be systematized.

## SOLUTIONS INITIATIVE PROJECT

### Workshops on “Metropolitan governance and mobility” and “Resilience and governance” in the Rio de Janeiro metropolitan area

As part of the **Solutions Initiative: Sustainable Cities** project (Casa Fluminense/SDSN/GIZ), two workshops were held in Rio de Janeiro in March 2016. They brought together representatives from municipal, state and central government and a number of civil society and university actors.

The aim was to “identify the main characteristics of the current metropolitan governance scenario for mobility and resilience”, as well as “to reach a common understanding (...) on the implementation of improvements and to collectively build recommendations for the next steps”, particularly regarding the Metropolitan Chamber and the Ministry of Cities. The following recommendations and next steps were identified:

- With respect to resilience, the main issues raised were the situation of the Guanabara Bay and the need for preventive actions from extreme weather events, for which the unification of databases at the metropolitan level was identified as a key aspect;
- The need for the formulation of integrated plans and the inclusion of climate modelling data into municipal planning and into investment plans for sanitation and drainage, for instance, was also raised;
- At the institutional level, the need for resuming regional-level planning, especially with respect to river basins, was stressed, as well as the need for the articulation between such planning and the whole of the metropolitan area (which comprises two bays, the Guanabara and Sepetiba bays, a number of streams originating in the surrounding mountain areas and an expressive coastline);
- The workshops aimed at establishing state-of-the-art practices of metropolitan governance concerning urban mobility, highlighting the role played by railways in the urban fabric of the metropolitan area and the great limitations posed to physical and fare integration between transport modes.
- The need for aligning goals and actions towards the National Urban Mobility Policy (PNMU), Integrated Urban Development Plans (PDUIs) and SDGs was also raised.
- Strengthening new centralities and economic decentralization initiatives are also directly related to both topics, and it is expected that the PDUI points out actions in order to achieve these and that local governments, civil society, universities and private sector actors are actively involved in the process.
- The establishment of a Metropolitan Observatory to monitor indicators and the efficiency of the PDUI is a way of systematizing information and of promoting citizen overseeing of the process, so as to enhance the transparency of public investments.



## WORKSHOP ON LOCAL AND REGIONAL MONITORING OF SDGs IN BRAZIL



The Solutions Initiative, in partnership with the Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA), held the workshop “Local and Regional Monitoring of SDGs in Brazil” on 16th March 2016, in the city of Brasília. The event sought to debate actions for the monitoring of SDGs at the metropolitan level. On the same day, IPEA also held a workshop on “Metropolitan Governance Arrangements adequacy to the Statute of the Metropolis and Inputs for the Formulation of PDUIs”. Both presented a great opportunity for connecting metropolitan governance and planning issues with SDGs.

The Solutions Initiative workshop included representatives from metropolitan-level institutions, central government officials (from the Ministry of Cities), as well as UN and civil society representatives.

The three main topics addressed at the workshop, which are consolidated in the present document, were:

- 1) Challenges posed to the institutionalization of SDG monitoring at the metropolitan level;
- 2) The role of civil society in monitoring SDGs;
- 3) Use of existing data and indicators to monitor SDGs.

Some of the case studies presented at the workshop are also addressed in this document, such as Casa Fluminense’s Rio 2017 Agenda, the identification and alignment of public policies with SDGs (as is being done by the São Paulo state government) and the adaptation of indicators for monitoring (such as UN-Habitat’s CPI or Our São Paulo Network’s Sustainable Cities Platform).

## 1.6 DISCUSSION OF THE PRESENT DOCUMENT AT HABITAT III

“HABITAT III” was the third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development and the first to be held after the 2030 Agenda was set. Bringing together around 40 thousand people, from 167 countries and very different backgrounds, the week-long conference took place in Quito, Ecuador, between 15th and 20th October 2016.

During the conference, UN member states voted and sanctioned the New Urban Agenda. By signing the declaration, they committed themselves to acting consciously in the next 20 years in order to improve urban life according to the Quito Implementation Plan, with support from the New Urban Agenda and the results of the conference.

The event presented a unique opportunity for discussing and proposing new paths in order to face urbanization challenges and take advantages of the opportunities presented to the implementation of SDGs. In addition to the adoption of the New Urban Agenda, the conference launched the monitoring platform of the 2030 Agenda designed by UNDP and a number of books on the metropolitan subject.

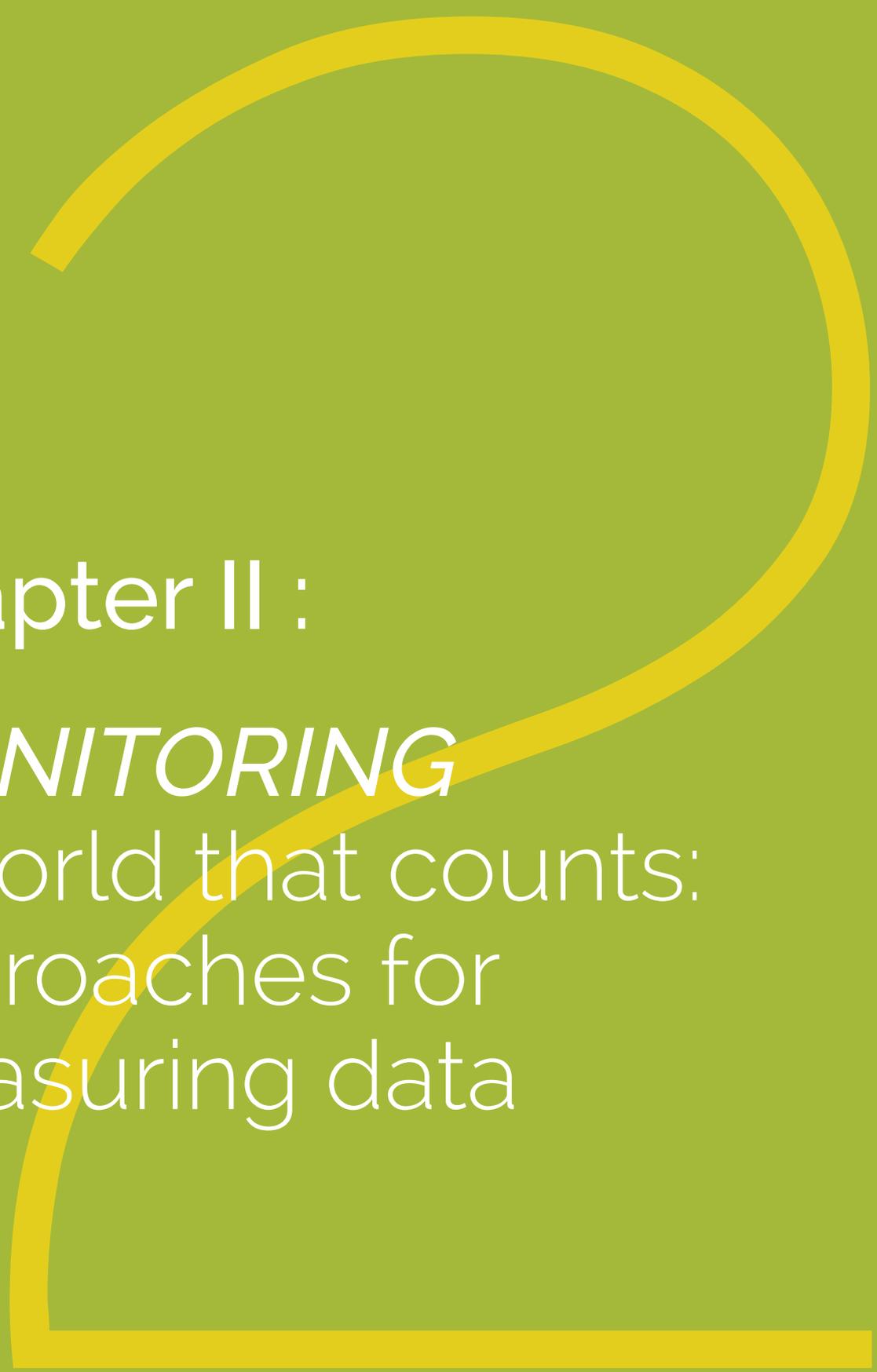
The release of the book “Participation, conflicts and urban interventions: contributions to Habitat III”, put together by the Brazilian Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA), included Casa Fluminense in the roundtable, as well as in one chapter on monitoring and advocacy around

SDGs at the metropolitan level. The present document, on this same subject, was also discussed at Quito in its preliminary version, at a roundtable held by GIZ.

That way, an important mapping exercise was promoted in order to strengthen and inspire a myriad of actors and to broaden the debate, building upon the research and articulation work done by Casa Fluminense in the 21 municipalities of the Rio de Janeiro metropolitan area, as well as the efforts led by SDSN to raise awareness around SDG 11 in Brazil and those of GIZ to bring the metropolitan scale to the forefront in urban public policy analysis.

The following chapters aim at giving visibility to monitoring initiatives (chapter 2), by measuring and assessing steps forward and back in this sense, as well as advocacy ones (chapter 3), by assessing methodologies applied in order to prompt actions and to demand the alignment of public policies and actions with both the sustainability and the metropolitan agendas.

The initiatives are displayed here according to three typologies and their potential interactions: experiences related to SDGs, experiences related to metropolitan areas, and experiences related to both SDGs and metropolitan areas. The idea is to raise awareness around both agendas when analyzing the development of Brazilian areas: the 2030 Agenda and metropolitan policies. **We hope you enjoy the reading!**



Chapter II :

***MONITORING***

A world that counts:  
approaches for  
measuring data



## 2.1 ACCESS TO INFORMATION NEEDED FOR MONITORING

High-quality data collection and use is fundamental for the implementation of SDGs. Beyond the challenge of obtaining up-to-date, disaggregated and good quality data, it is paramount that such data is made available to all sectors of society and that disparities in data production capabilities among countries, or even at the subnational level, is reduced. The “leave no one behind” motto, proposed by the UN, presupposes the strengthening of global capacities for obtaining reliable information on the socioeconomic and environmental situation worldwide.

This challenge has become more complex lately due to the exponential growth in the amount of data produced by increasingly connected people and by the development of boundless identification, mapping and telecommunications devices. Therefore, the challenge can be reformulated in terms of how such technological developments and individual potential for collaboration can be made compatible with sustainable development and the 2030 Agenda.

When used sensibly, data can help define government priorities, direct resource allocation and involve civil society in decision-making processes. The way in which data is presented is also important, since it plays an important role in defining people’s perceptions and decisions. In Brazil, it is necessary to seek sources beyond the national Census in order to

monitor the progress of the SDGs and, therefore, in order to adapt public policies to their effective implementation.

Developing indicators and methodologies suitable to measuring goals and targets set by the 2030 Agenda should be pursued by the different government entities involved, together with civil society and private sector actors. This way, the challenge of collecting data should be taken on by all the actors committed to the process. Citizen engagement is particularly important for achieving the Agenda – both with respect to monitoring and to citizen-generated data to enable such monitoring. It is important that citizens, companies and the government trust the anonymous nature of the data they produce and trust that such data will be used for specific purposes so that they are willing to collaborate and engage themselves in the process.

The report “A World That Counts”<sup>1</sup>, prepared at the request of the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, talks about the “data revolution” made possible by the development of new technologies and of the informational society, and which aims at promoting a sustainable development global project. The document highlights the urgency of producing high-quality data worldwide in order to improve public policy making and to “leave no one behind”, the 2030 Agenda motto.

<sup>1</sup> UN Secretary-General. IEAG (Independent Expert Advisory Group). A World That Counts – Mobilising the Data Revolution for Sustainable Development. New York, 2015. Available at <http://www.undatarevolution.org/report/>. Access on 10/02/2017.



Data are the lifeblood of decision-making and the raw material for accountability. Without high-quality data providing the right information on the right things at the right time; designing, monitoring, and evaluating effective policies becomes almost impossible.<sup>2</sup>(IEAG-UN, 2015, p. 2)



Alternative methods for data collection and production of indicators, especially (but not only) by civil society members, have enjoyed greater credibility and acknowledgement lately. The current economic crisis in Brazil has made survey-based researches unaffordable due to their prohibitive costs. Indicators based on administrative registries, for instance, have become more common, as is the case of the Social Progress Index (IPS).

These administrative registries are (largely) continuous data sources (as opposed to periodic ones), which allows for a closer analysis of the phenomenon investigated. The challenges of uniformity (especially in moment of collection, in order to compare different municipalities, for instance) and of identifying potential biases and blind spots in such registries are, however, two of their main limitations.

## 2.2 PERCEPTION DATA

Perception data are especially useful as qualitative data sources and can help integrate experiences and priorities of different sectors into decision-making processes. They are also a direct form of assessing the impact of a specific action on society – after all, not all policies considered successful by specialists are well perceived by the population, for instance. Furthermore, perception surveys make it possible to assess the quality as well the amount of goods and services offered, while most indicators only measure the latter.

Casa Fluminense, as a local NGO that promotes debates around metropolitan-

level participatory planning in the Rio de Janeiro metropolitan area, holds twice a year forums to engage with and listen the residents' demands. The aim is to contribute to the public policy debate in the region and to give visibility to territories and municipalities that seldom figure in the media, besides strengthening citizen role in decision-making processes. Casa Fluminense collects perception data in such forums, including first-hand experiences from different actors. In addition to the forums, perception data are also collected in the form of interviews and online consultations in order to identify priority areas for resource allocations towards development.

<sup>2</sup> Data are the vital force and raw material for accountability. Without good quality, time-sensitive data, formulating, monitoring and evaluating the effectivity of public policies becomes virtually impossible.



PARTICIPATORY PROCESSES FOR BUILDING AGENDA RIO 2017

## 2.3 MONITORING OPTIONS

In addition to collecting high-quality data, a number of factors are essential for the adequate monitoring of SDG progress. These include the scale of monitoring, the actors involved in the monitoring and the frequency of monitoring. In the case of metropolitan areas, data must be disaggregated by municipality so as to make possible the identification of higher and lower-end performances in service provision in the area, as well as to make possible the aggregation of data at the metropolitan level, in order to identify regional trends and to make comparisons between different metropolitan areas.

The use of Big Data for statistical purposes is a new global trend in data collection. Specialists in national statistics are engaging themselves in a debate around how these new sets of data can be used to give insights about social dynamics<sup>3</sup>.

Integrating different databases is one of

the main challenges to those working with such data, as well as their great dimensions and the demand for new mathematical and statistical tools to deal with them. One of the commitments made in the 2030 Agenda, "Big Data for Development", is concerned with the uses of such data so as to inform public policy formulation and planning towards development. Such data are:

- Digitally-bound (data is digitally-produced and collected and is handled by computers);
- Passively produced (data are a side effect of the interface between people and digital platforms);
- Automatically gathered;
- Geographically or temporally traceable;
- Continuously analyzed (which opens space for real-time or longitudinal analyses).

**3** UNECE, What Does Big Data Mean for Official Statistics, 2013, <http://www1.unece.org/stat/platform/pages/viewpage.action?pagelD=77170614>. UN GLOBAL PULSE. Big Data for Development: a Primer. 2013. Available at [www.unglobalpulse.org](http://www.unglobalpulse.org).





A series of 15 experiences is brought to the reader as a way of proposing indicators, metrics, tools and methodologies for monitoring the progress of targets. The categorization into three typologies will show in **BLUE** those experiences that deal with SDGs, in particular with SDG 11, but still don't include a metropolitan perspective; in **ORANGE** those that take into account the regional scale, with special attention to peripheral areas, but are not yet aligned with sustainability in its three dimensions; and in **GREEN** the experiences that are concerned with SDG 11 in metropolitan areas and, therefore, fully perform the localization strategy put forward by this work.



## SDG 11 EXPERIENCE: SUSTAINABLE CITIES PROGRAM – Our São Paulo Network/RBCJDS/ETHOS

The Sustainable Cities Program (PCS) is a national initiative by the Our São Paulo Network (Rede Nossa São Paulo), the Brazilian Network for Fair, Democratic and Sustainable Cities (RBCJDS) and the Ethos Institute, which aims at raising awareness among civil society and local government actors regarding sustainable development. In addition to information campaigns, the program offers municipalities a set of tools that can assist them in attaining SDGs. This includes a platform that brings together the SDGs and around 300 indicators aligned with the 2030 Agenda. The platform supports the transformation of universal SDGs into concrete local actions, besides functioning as a space for sharing national and international good practices.

It is a democratic tool that promotes bottom-up political actions towards sustainability – an essential step for the implementation of SDGs.

The program came up with a letter of commitment as a way of ensuring investments will take into considerations economic, social and environmental variables and of publicly showcasing local governments' commitment to the process. The letter has been signed by 285 Brazilian mayors, including 22 mayors of capital cities (out of 27).

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Alignment with SDG themes and topics;
- Set of indicators ready to use for the monitoring of SDGs;
- Multidimensionality.



[cidadessustentaveis.org.br/gps](http://cidadessustentaveis.org.br/gps)



## SDG 11 EXPERIENCE: RIO OPERATIONS CENTER (COR), THINK-RIO AND RESILIENT RIO – Rio de Janeiro city administration (2013)

**RIO OPERATIONS CENTER.** COR was implemented in 2010 and since then brings together information for the real-time monitoring of transit, inundations and other emergency situations in the city – which is done through a combination of systems, such as the Rio Alert (for rainfall levels), transit monitoring cameras and information provided by public services operators, such as electricity and water. Based on this information, the more than 30 public institutions represented in the COR can perform emergency actions and implement contingency plans. In addition to this, partnerships with apps such as Waze and Moovit make it possible for government officials to access data and give users real-time information on special transit arrangements, for instance.

**THINK-RIO.** The municipal administration of Rio de Janeiro came up in 2013 with a “THINK-Room for ideas”, a type of data analysis office subordinated to the municipal secretary responsible for the planning and implementation of strategic projects (Casa Civil). The project conducted a series of Big Data analyses so as to inform municipal planning actions, such as transportation arrangements for New Year’s Eve (which concentrates 2 million people on the Copacabana beach only) or transit schemes during pre-Olympic public works in the city center. In addition to these, the georeferencing of documented occurrences of Dengue fever in previous years allowed for the analysis of the spread of the disease and helped plan the government’s strategy against it – which resulted in a 98% reduction in documented cases (from 130 thousand in 2013 to 2700 in 2014).

**RESILIENT RIO.** Resilient Rio was created in 2014 by the city administration in partnership with the 100 Resilient Cities, so as to improve Rio’s resilience with respect to so-called shocks and stresses that might disturb its regular state, culminating in the first Resilience Strategy for the city. The Strategy was formulated in two moments. The first consisted in the identification of main risks and vulnerabilities. Once priorities in terms of resilience were mapped, the second moment brought together civil society, university, public and private sector actors in debates around four main points - climate change, socioeconomic resilience, resilient behavior and resilient management. The Strategy was then officially released in 2016, with a set of guidelines for dealing with vulnerabilities and improving resilience.

Resilient Rio actions are directed by three main principles: 1) Connection, by recognizing and connecting with successful cases; 2) Collaboration, by working in a horizontal, transparent and cross-sectoral manner; and 3) Co-benefits, by recognizing the complexity of problems and seeking to enhance the usefulness of each action.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Integration between governmental entities for real-time monitoring;
- Directly applicable to public policy planning;
- Employment of alternative sources of data (Big Data)

## 3

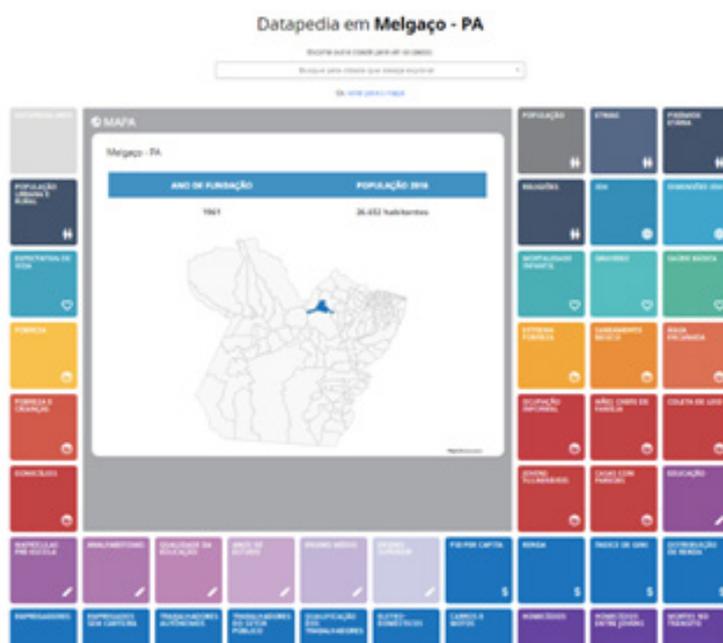
## SDG 11 EXPERIENCE: DATA ENCYCLOPEDIA - Datapedia

"The Wikipedia for public data" aims at unifying, translating and disseminating public and official data on Brazilian municipalities in order to support decision-making. The project brings together in a user-friendly platform information on the 5568 municipalities, in a total of 10 billion pieces of data. This number is expected to reach the 50 billion mark until the end of 2017 and it is expected that they can be used to monitor SDGs in each municipality and maybe even in each region.

It includes data on education, work and income, violence, public finances, health and infrastructure, among others, and the team leading the project has been partnering up with city administrations, NGOs and journalists, so as to offer inputs for information production towards public policy effectivity improvement.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Online, user-friendly platform;
- Visualization of results;
- Set of indicators useful for SDG monitoring.



[datapedia.info](http://datapedia.info)



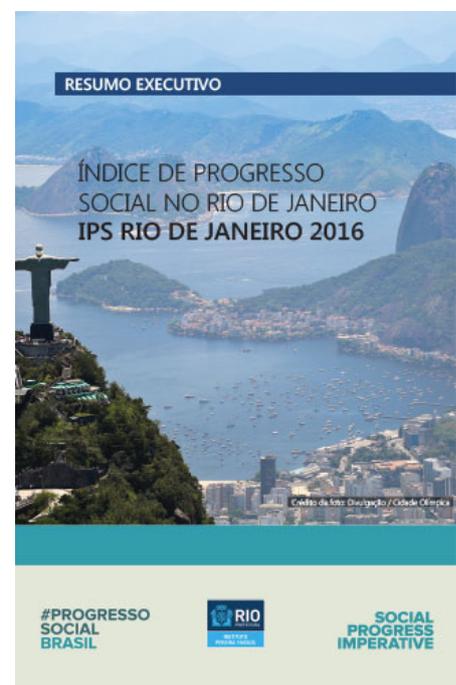
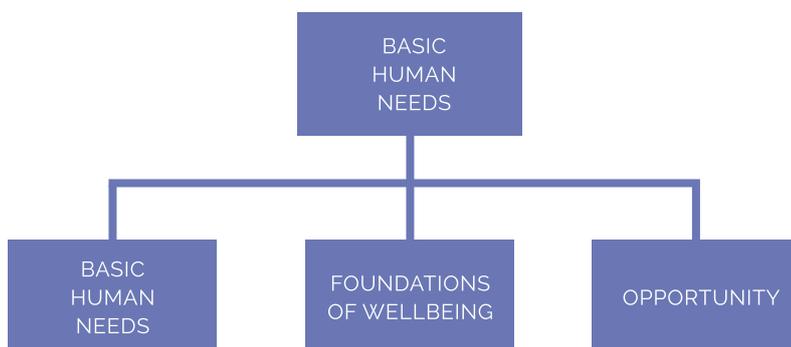
## SDG 11 EXPERIENCE: SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX (IPS) – Pereira Passos Institute (IPP)

A recent project developed by the Pereira Passos Institute (IPP), an autarchy linked to the city government, together with the Social Progress Initiative and the Avina Foundation is the Social Progress Index (IPS). The index shows great potential in terms of articulation with the SDGs beyond only SDG 11 and seeks to further develop approaches that deal with life conditions and disparities by analyzing social and environmental results data, not only performance data (as is the case of most economic indicators). The index has three main components: Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Wellbeing and Opportunity, which together comprehend a set of 36 indicators, disaggregated and available for the 32 administrative areas of the city.

Next steps include the compatibilization of municipal planning tools (such as the 2017-2020 Strategic Plan) with IPS indicators, as a way of directing public investment in different areas of the city according to their performance in these indicators. The indicators may provide inputs for the monitoring of SDGs in the municipalities of the metropolitan area, besides presenting alternative data (as is the case of data from administrative registries) in relation to the official census data, which are only collected every 10 years.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Set of indicators useful for SDG monitoring;
- Employment of administrative registries (as alternative sources of data);
- Multidimensionality;
- Cross-sectoral partnerships.



## 5

## METROPOLITAN AREA EXPERIENCE: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT ATLAS IN THE BRAZILIAN METROPOLITAN REGIONS – IPEA/ UNDP/João Pinheiro Foundation

The project brings together information on the Municipal Human Development Index (MHDI) for all the 5565 Brazilian municipalities, spread across 27 states, and for the 20 metropolitan areas in the country. For the metropolitan areas, data is also available at the intra-municipal level, sorted by Human Development Unities (UDHs), unities similar to neighborhoods, but which are delimited based on data and territorial uniformity (as informed by the IBGE Census).

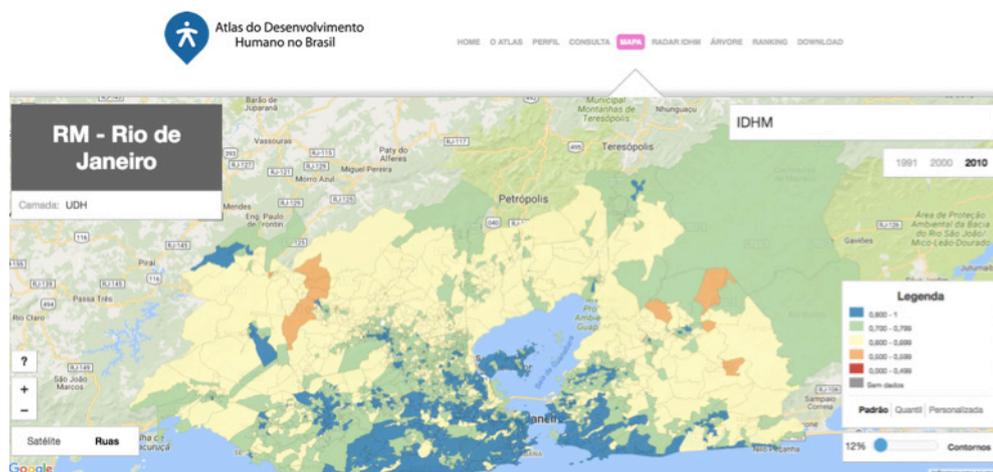
Besides de MHDI, the Atlas also presents indicators on demographics, education, income, work, housing and vulnerability, on which maps tracing parallels between municipalities, states, metropolitan areas and UDHs can be based. It is a powerful tool for data visualization and planning, whose only limitation is the 10-year gap between Censuses – the information in the Atlas refers to 1990, 2000 and 2010.

In a broader global scenario of fighting against inequality as a way to reach sustainable development, the Atlas is a fundamental tool for planning at the government level, since it shows trends in the evolution of indicators based on specific time series and on the metropolitan territory.

It is an innovative approach that will most probably become the norm for thinking the urban phenomenon in great cities. Moreover, the Atlas has a very straightforward interface, making it suitable for school students, scholars and journalists, since maps can easily be produced based on it to show inter- and intra-metropolitan disparities.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Data disaggregated at intra-municipal level;
- Multidimensionality and synthetic indicators
- User friendly;



[atlasbrasil.org.br/mapa](http://atlasbrasil.org.br/mapa)

## 6

## METROPOLITAN AREA EXPERIENCE: CENSUS OF MARÉ – Maré Development Network (REDES DA MARÉ)

The Census of Maré, undertaken by the Maré Development Network in partnership with dozens of local organizations, is a territorial development project in Maré, a complex of 13 favelas in the North Zone of Rio de Janeiro. The project carried out a broad socioeconomic survey of the 130 thousand residents, trying to answer questions regarding their geographic origin (a fair amount of residents are migrants from other parts of Brazil and even other countries), family structure, income, schooling, information on housing conditions, common diseases, mortality rates, religious and cultural practices and leisure activities.

Moreover, the project also sought to identify public services and economic activities available to residents, as well the scenario regarding violence in the communities and its impacts on families and on the social organization of territory. Some of this information is available from the official IBGE Census, but not at the level of detail made possible by the project. The project, carried out with support from the Slum Observatory (Observatório de Favelas), Petrobras, Ford Foundation and with technical collaboration from the city's Pereira Passos Institute, is expected to offer inputs to the elaboration, implementation and evaluation of a Local Development Integrated Project (PIDL) that takes into account local characteristics.

In addition to that, the region was extensively mapped, information which is often limited in the case of favelas. The government should build upon this effort, which originated the Maré Street Guide, in order to extend postal codes (CEPs) coverage to places lacking them, so as to broaden access to public services and confer streets in Maré the same juridical status as the streets in the rest of the city enjoy. This way, the project nurtures a new outlook of favelas, since information is collected from a resident's point of view, which creates a greater feeling of ownership among the residents involved. This points to a possibility of monitoring SDGs according to a local perspective and based upon census data.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Alternative sources of data;
- Cross-sectoral partnerships;
- Territory as methodology;
- Community involvement.



## 7

## METROPOLITAN AREA EXPERIENCE: PEOPLE NEAR TRANSIT (PNT) INDEX – ITDP/ Casa Fluminense

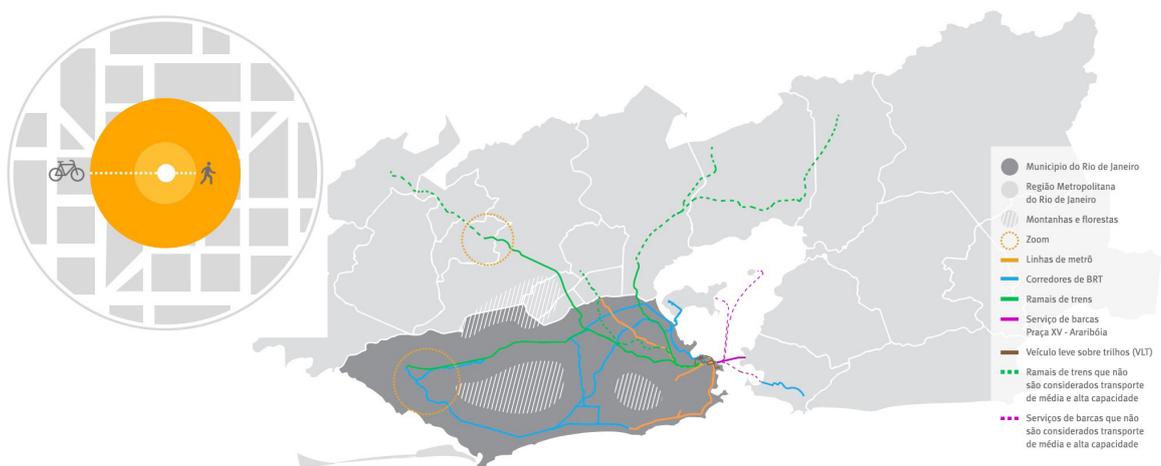
The Institute for Transportation and Development Policy (ITDP), an NGO committed to promoting sustainable transport policies worldwide, through its Brazilian branch, came up with a People Near Transit index for the Rio de Janeiro metropolitan area. The index measures the percentage of people living in a 1 km-radius of middle or high-capacity transport terminals, in relation to the total population. The number of people living within 1 km of train, metro and Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) stations is determined by demographic data from the IBGE Census and from transport infrastructure data provided by municipal transport agencies and their operators in the metropolitan area.

The PNT map shows which parts of the metropolitan area have a higher potential for investments in housing, employment and public and private facilities. Every day, around 68% of people living in municipalities other than the capital in the metropolitan area of Rio de Janeiro have to head to the capital, since it concentrates the majority of employment opportunities.

The index is relevant for measuring SDG 11's target 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.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Set of indicators useful for SDG monitoring at metropolitan scale;
- Makes analysis disaggregated by social strata possible.





## METROPOLITAN AREA EXPERIENCE: MONITORING PANEL – (Municipal management tool for the Rio de Janeiro Metropolitan Area) – Casa Fluminense

The purpose of the Monitoring Panel of Municipal Management Tools is to improve public policy formulation in the 21 municipalities in the metropolitan area of Rio de Janeiro, so as to make them more democratic, equal and sustainable. It encourages transparency and participation, so as to create a monitoring and advocacy culture in the whole of the metropolitan area. The Panel shows which management tools and plans were delivered by the city administration, taking as a reference the end of the previous mandate. This means that only tools and plans fully delivered by the end of the previous governing cycle and made available in official sources, accessed through the Access to Information Act, are taken into account. Those that are still being elaborated will be featured, when concluded, in future versions of the Panel, which will be extended and updated regularly.

The Panel allows for comparisons among municipal administrations in terms of plans delivered and socioeconomic targets achieved, which are also featured in the Inequality Maps (which in its turn is aligned with SDGs). For instance, one of the Panel's indicators is concerned with the existence of Strategic Plans - out of the 21 municipalities of the metropolitan area, only Niterói and Rio de Janeiro are obliged by law to present targets and the beginning of a new mandate, and only Rio's plan shows alignment with SDGs. During the Seminar on Intermunicipal Cooperation, promoted by Casa Fluminense in partnership with SDSN, during which the Panel was launched, the demand for Strategic Plans was recurrently raised. The event aimed precisely at encouraging intermunicipal cooperation by presenting successful examples from around the country in terms of public consortia and alignment with SDGs.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Planning and management tools for the 21 municipalities in the metropolitan area;
- Use of the Access to Information Law to gain access to administrative data;
- Strategic, sectoral and masterplans potentially aligned with SDGs.
- Promotion of a monitoring culture through transparency, control and citizen participation.

PAINEL DE MONITORAMENTO: INSTRUMENTOS DE GESTÃO MUNICIPAL NO RIO METROPOLITANO							CASA FLUMINENSE	
INSTRUMENTOS DE GESTÃO	LEI DE ACESSO À INFORMAÇÃO (1)	PROGRAMA DE METAS (2)	PLANO DIRETOR (3)	PLANO DE MOBILIDADE (4)	PLANO DE SANEAMENTO (5)	PLANO DE RESÍDUOS SÓLIDOS (6)	CONSÓRCIOS INTERMUNICIPAIS (7)	
MUNICÍPIO	solicitação via portal	existência / ano da lei	ano da última revisão	existência / ano de elaboração	existência / ano de elaboração	existência / ano de elaboração	município participante	
BELFORD ROXO	✓	X	2007	X	X	X	✓	
CACHOEIRAS DE MACACU	✓	X	2006	X	2013	X	X	
DUQUE DE CAXIAS	✓	X	2006	X	X	X	✓	
GUAPIMIRIM	X	X	2003	X	2013	X	X	
ITABORAÍ	✓	X	2006	X	2013	X	✓	
ITAGUAÍ	✓	X	2012	X	2015	X	✓	



## METROPOLITAN AREA EXPERIENCE: METROPOLITAN INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR THE METROPOLITAN AREA OF RIO DE JANEIRO (SIMRIO) – The Metropolitan Chamber of Government Integration of Rio de Janeiro

The metropolitan area of Rio de Janeiro has recently had a cartographic database of urban areas of its 21 municipalities developed. The new maps are being broadly distributed among municipal administration official and state-level planning entities. The new maps might be used to monitor urban density and expansion, besides speeding the concession of licenses for public service operators and significantly assisting the processes of formulating municipal masterplans and of making decisions in order to allocate territorially-bound resources. The maps can also be used to monitor key SDGs through proxy data. For instance, information on urbanized and non-urbanized roads is already available for the Rio de Janeiro metropolitan area. In this case, it is safe to take non-urbanized roads as a proxy variable and assume there is a lack of proper sanitation systems or adequate solid waste collection in such places.

*Relevant to SDG 11, target 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, besides target 11.a: Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, per-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.*

In addition to the Metropolitan Plan (Integrated Urban Development Plan – PDUI), the Metropolitan Chamber of Rio de Janeiro is formulating a database of georeferenced data at the metropolitan level. The system will be used by municipalities in the metropolitan area and by the Metropolitan Chamber in order to monitor public service provision and metropolitan indicators, contributing to public policy formulation and monitoring. The database will include key information for metropolitan governance, such as data on mobility, infrastructure, risk areas, public works, as well as masterplans for each municipality, taking into considerations public functions of common interest as defined by state-level legislation. The information will be homogeneous for all municipalities in the metropolitan area. In addition to a database and a map, the project also has a training component, in the form of trainings on the handling of the tool offered to technicians from the city administrations of the 21 municipalities in the metropolitan area.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Metropolitan-level database;
- Incentive to policy planning and to the monitoring of SDGs (and public policies in general) at a metropolitan level;
- Employment of administrative registries (as alternative sources of data).

## 1

## SDG 11 + METROPOLITAN AREA EXPERIENCE: GEOBAHIA-MAP (TRAMARCTOS)/PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT MODULE - Conservation International

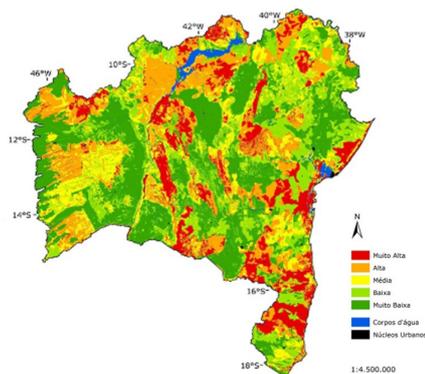
Conservation International Brazil, an international NGO working in over 40 countries in the fields of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, developed an innovative geospatial tool, Tremarctos, which aggregates social and environmental information to maps, resulting in bundles of socioenvironmental data. The tool has been used for licensing and for the selection of places for investment in infrastructure, both in Colombia and in the state of Bahia.

The tool generates reports on the extension and specificity of potential impacts, informing possible mitigation and compensation actions. The system is a reference to private and public sectors actors, and since 2012 it is officially recommended by Colombia's Ministry for Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS).

In Brazil, Conservation International has recently developed, in partnership with the state government of Bahia, a preliminary assessment module for the GeoBahia-MAP system, which generates orientations for defining the best spots for wind farms and mining sites, as well as for defining the layout for energy distribution lines. In the Rio de Janeiro metropolitan area, the tool could be used in order to collect spatial data for consultation, analysis and simulation of urban expansion scenarios, using data from the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (INDE) and the Metropolitan Database, and contributing to the improvement of political decisions, since it takes into consideration, in an integrated manner, the impact that development projects might have in a given area.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Cross-sectoral partnerships;
- Set of indicators useful for SDG monitoring at metropolitan scale;
- Territory as methodology.





## **SDG 11 + METROPOLITAN AREA EXPERIENCE: HRWS 2030 (HUMAN RIGHT TO WATER AND SANITATION INDICATORS IN THE 2030 AGENDA) – Fiocruz/MG**

The research aims at developing indicators to assess and monitor progress regarding the human right to water and sanitation and the level of attainment of SDG 6 targets (6.1 – by 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all and 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). The goal is to do this for the 34 municipalities of the Belo Horizonte metropolitan area.

The indicators should be aligned with HRWS guidelines, such as:

- Water supply services should be sufficient, affordable, physically accessible, safe, acceptable, sensitive to privacy and should promote dignity;
- Human rights transversal guidelines, including equality, non-discrimination, participation and transparency;
- Data should be able to be disaggregated in terms of vulnerable population groups;
- Indicators should allow for time-based analyses (2 or more periods of time);
- Indicators should address different categories, such as structural (government-led planning obligations, such as Sanitation Plans), process- and result-oriented indicators.

"Key questions" and "potential indicators" are being formulated in the scope of this initiative based on a vast number of data sources, such as the Census, the National Household Sample Survey, the National Information System on Sanitation and DATASUS, among others. A participatory process will follow, including consultations and focus groups, which will bring together government officials (including metropolitan level ones), civil society members and universities, in order to validate or propose changes to the suggested indicators. The results will be further discussed and a monitoring group will be established to follow up on municipal performance on such indicators until 2030.

### **HIGHLIGHTS:**

- Participatory formulation of indicators based on human rights; Construção de indicadores com base em Direitos Humanos e de maneira participativa;
- Employment of administrative registries (as alternative sources of data);
- Makes analysis disaggregated by social strata possible.

1  
2

## SDG 11 + METROPOLITAN AREA EXPERIENCE: INEQUALITY MAP – Casa Fluminense

As part of an effort to visualize data and inequalities in the Rio de Janeiro metropolitan area and to make this information easily accessible to residents of the region, Casa Fluminense has extensively aggregated, analyzed and disseminated public data and indicators concerning the area. Information on quality of life, such as infrastructure and public services provision, are organized and georeferenced so as to highlight the main challenges of the metropolitan area.

Such information is then systematized in maps comparing the selected indicators among the 21 municipalities that make up the metropolitan area. The maps highlight the inequalities among them by showing 30 indicators, divided in eight key development topics, namely: mobility, job market, poverty and income, education, public security and citizenship, health and sanitation and urban sustainability. The indicators are aligned with 3 specific SDGs each, even though they can be transversally related to the whole Agenda. The data are updated whenever official publications, including the national Census, and administrative registries are released.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

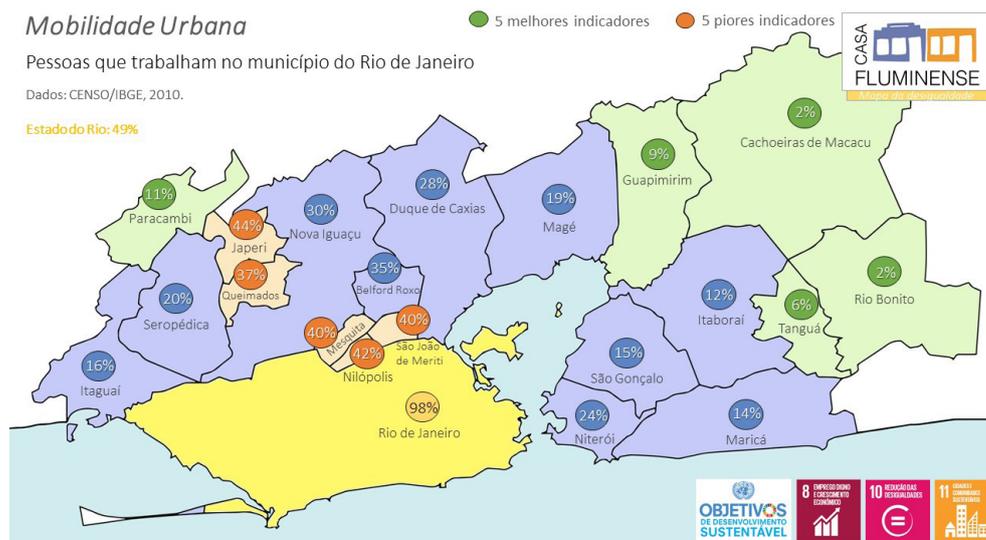
- Multidimensionality;
- Metropolitan-level information;
- Tools that are easy to visualize, read appropriate.
- Employment of administrative registries (as alternative sources of data);
- Alignment with the 2030 Agenda.

#### *Mobilidade Urbana*

Pessoas que trabalham no município do Rio de Janeiro

Dados: CENSO/IBGE, 2010.

Estado do Rio: 49%



[casafluminense.org.br](http://casafluminense.org.br)

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## SDG 11 + METROPOLITAN AREA EXPERIENCE: CITY PROSPERITY INDEX (CPI), UN-HABITAT

The City Prosperity Index (CPI) is a composite index created by UN-Habitat to measure and compare the overall achievements in cities throughout the world in relation to distribution of socio-economic benefits and the pursuit of prosperity. It functions as a basis for the formulation or improvement of public policies, taking into consideration data from multiple sources.

Covering more than 4200 cities in 46 countries around the world, CPI brings together 32 indicators (in its basic version) and has a great potential in terms of monitoring SDG 11 in cities and metropolitan areas, since it covers different dimensions of sustainable development and since it can be applied at local, metropolitan, regional or national levels.

The index consists of data from six dimensions:

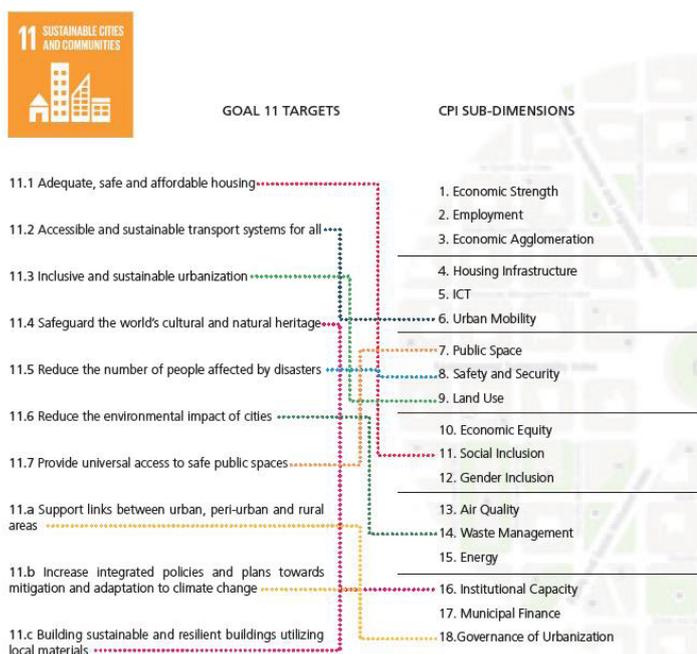
- productivity;
- infrastructure development;
- quality of life;
- equity and social inclusion;
- environmental sustainability;
- urban governance and legislation.

In the São Paulo metropolitan area, the index was measured and systematized by EMLASA (the Metropolitan Planning Agency for the Greater São Paulo Inc.), in partnership with UN-Habitat, using data from the 39 municipalities that compose the metropolis (with a total of 21 million people).

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Conjunto de Indicadores úteis para monitoramento dos ODS;
- Multidimensionalidade.

#### GOAL 11 and The City Prosperity Initiative



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## SDG 11 + METROPOLITAN AREA EXPERIENCE: POOPOOZAP – DataLabe and Casa Fluminense

DATA LABE initiatives fall within the scope of perception data produced by civil society and of strengthening citizen-generated and appropriated data as a means of monitoring the progress of the 2030 Agenda. International initiatives such as Open Knowledge Foundation and CIVICUS's DATASHIFT has put forth the debate around means to promote cooperation between NGOs and citizens in order to monitor SDG progress, since alternatives have to be actively pursued as long as national statistics agencies are not strong enough to fulfill their mandate of monitoring the 2030 Agenda. Citizen initiatives are more capable of doing a bottom-up monitoring that takes into considerations specific needs and challenges of the less visible sectors of society in terms of public policy, as is the case of favela residents, black people, women and those with disabilities.

DATA LABE, together with Casa Fluminense, won the international Datashift award, granted by Civicus to initiatives that promote citizen-generated and appropriated data as a means of monitoring and influencing public policies.

The award contemplates a project that will promote monitoring in the field of sanitation and which will build upon data gathered by citizens with smartphone apps and systematized in an online platform, which will congregate data on water supply and sewage services, waste collection and treatment and water drainage, so as to confront official data (which generally show high levels of sanitation services coverage) with data generated by those affected by the deficit in sanitation infrastructure themselves. The project, therefore, will collaborate to the attainment of SDGs 6 and 11, which are concerned with sanitation and urban sustainability.

Relevant to SDG 11, target **11.3**: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

DATA LABE defines itself as a "permanent data laboratory in favelas" that encourages lower-class youngsters to access, produce and disseminate information, as a way of taking them beyond the dominant narratives of reality proposed by the mainstream media. Since 2016 it proposes to "create new narratives that make communities of rights possible". The initiative was put forth by the NGO Favela Observatory (Observatório de Favelas), in partnership with Escola de Dados (Data School), Coding Rights and DATA BASE/Rio de Janeiro, and developed a total of 5 projects in its first phase:

- Comparative monitoring of main issues featured in news websites and trending topics on Twitter, so as to show the discrepancies between what Twitter users and what the two biggest news vehicles in Rio de Janeiro were talking about;
- A mapping of schools in the Complexo da Maré and Complexo do Alemão favelas, in terms of number of high school students who took the National High School Exam (ENEM, which grants entrance to public universities across the country) and their performance;

- A project that sought to give visibility to transsexuals by showing the information gaps on this sector of the population, in terms both of employment levels and of inequality and gender-based discrimination;
- A project that aimed at drawing the profile of the women dying in the state of Rio de Janeiro during pregnancy and at or following childbirth, using data made available by the Ministry of Health, and which showed that young, black, single women were the most vulnerable.
- A research on how Rio de Janeiro bus companies use the data collected through their digital charging system, showing the lack privacy and security when handling information on individuals, and at the same time the lack of transparency in the data on the public transportation service providers, which should be disclosed.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Data production based on alternative sources of data;
- Promotion and dissemination of citizen engagement with the 2030 Agenda;
- Local perspective on building information linked to broader analytical scales.



UM LABORATÓRIO DE DADOS E NARRATIVAS NA FAVELA



BUSCA DE DADOS



COLETA E TRATAMENTO



VISUALIZAÇÕES E ANÁLISES

[datalabe.org](http://datalabe.org)

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## SDG 11 + METROPOLITAN AREA EXPERIENCE: DATASHIFT - Civicus

CIVICUS is a global alliance of civil society organizations and activists dedicated to strengthening citizen and civil society action in over 160 countries. DataShift is a global initiative that involved very diverse organizations and seeks to use new technologies to promote a form of social responsibility that is innovative, community-based and effective. In order for that to happen, CIVICUS assist civil society organization in producing and using data, especially citizen-generated data, as well as for influencing public policy formulation and implementation. In 2016 they held the DataShift Community Challenge to foster initiatives worldwide that used citizen-generated data to monitor SDGs. The winning initiative, by Casa Fluminense and DataLabe, consisted of a platform for collecting data submitted by Maré residents about sanitation conditions in the community. These data would then be presented as a collaborative map, which would be used for proposing public policy actions.

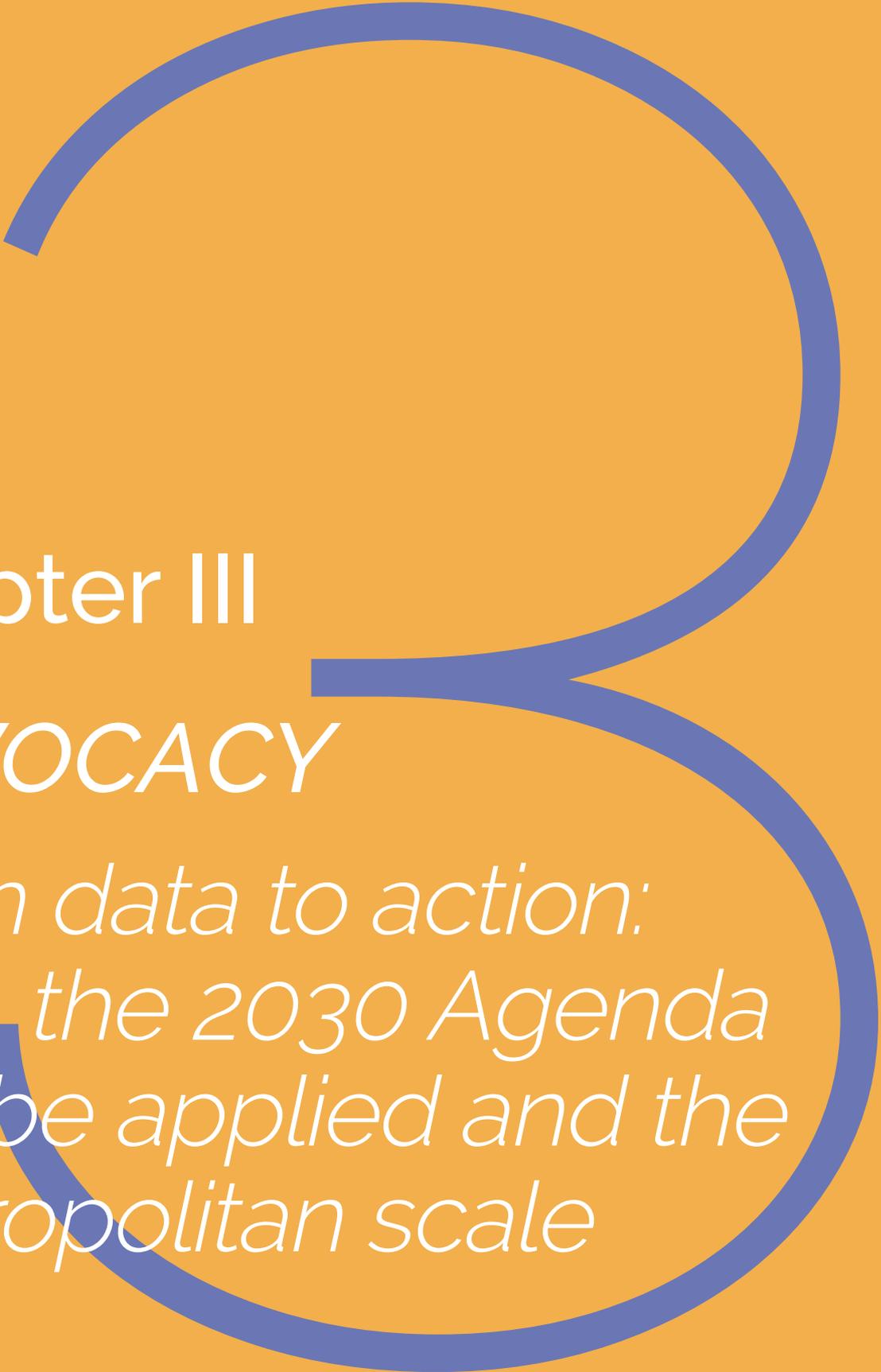
The Action for Sustainable Development (A4SD) in its turn is a global platform that connects and supports civil society actions that promote sustainable development at all levels (local, national, regional and global). The support is done in three ways: the first consists in the provision of a virtual space for sharing information on the sustainable development agenda (both in each country and the more general one, involving all countries), allowing for the sharing of resources and strategies for political incidence, monitoring, mobilization and programme implementation by civil society. The second consists in the attempt to mitigate the inequality in terms of capacities among civil society actors, especially between big organizations and local groups. The third, the platform hosts a community of over 1500 activists and organizations working together towards innovative ways of organization and mobilization around the 2030 Agenda.

Also in 2016, national dialogues on the "Leave no one behind" motto were held in 30 countries, including Brazil. The initiative, in partnership with Development Initiatives and Project Everyone, promotes the inclusive implementation of SDGs and has three main goals: 1) to examine and produce new data on those who are vulnerable to being left behind; 2) to involve people from all over the world, including civil society activists, global leaders and the general public, by creating attractive content and by telling the stories of those who are being left behind; and 3) To empower those who are vulnerable to being left behind so that they can speak for themselves.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Strengthening of civil society for promoting the 2030 Agenda;
- Incentives to seek alternative sources of data;
- Promotion and dissemination of citizen engagement with the 2030 Agenda.





# Chapter III

## *ADVOCACY*

*From data to action:  
how the 2030 Agenda  
can be applied and the  
metropolitan scale*



### 3.1 LOCALIZING SDGS

Metropolitan-level planning has recently been resumed in Brazil, at least in an institutional manner, after a decades-long lack of governmental action in this direction. States such as Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais, São Paulo and Pernambuco have been formulating their Integrated Urban Development Plan (PDUI) since 2015, in parallel with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.

In Rio de Janeiro, the Metropolitan Chamber for Governmental Integration and the Quanta/Lerner consortium, responsible for elaborating the PDUI, have sought civil society actors, including universities, in order to include their perspectives and contributions in the monitoring of the plan. The SDGs can support this process by providing a reliable monitoring framework based on their targets.

#### METROPOLITAN REGION OF RIO DE JANEIRO



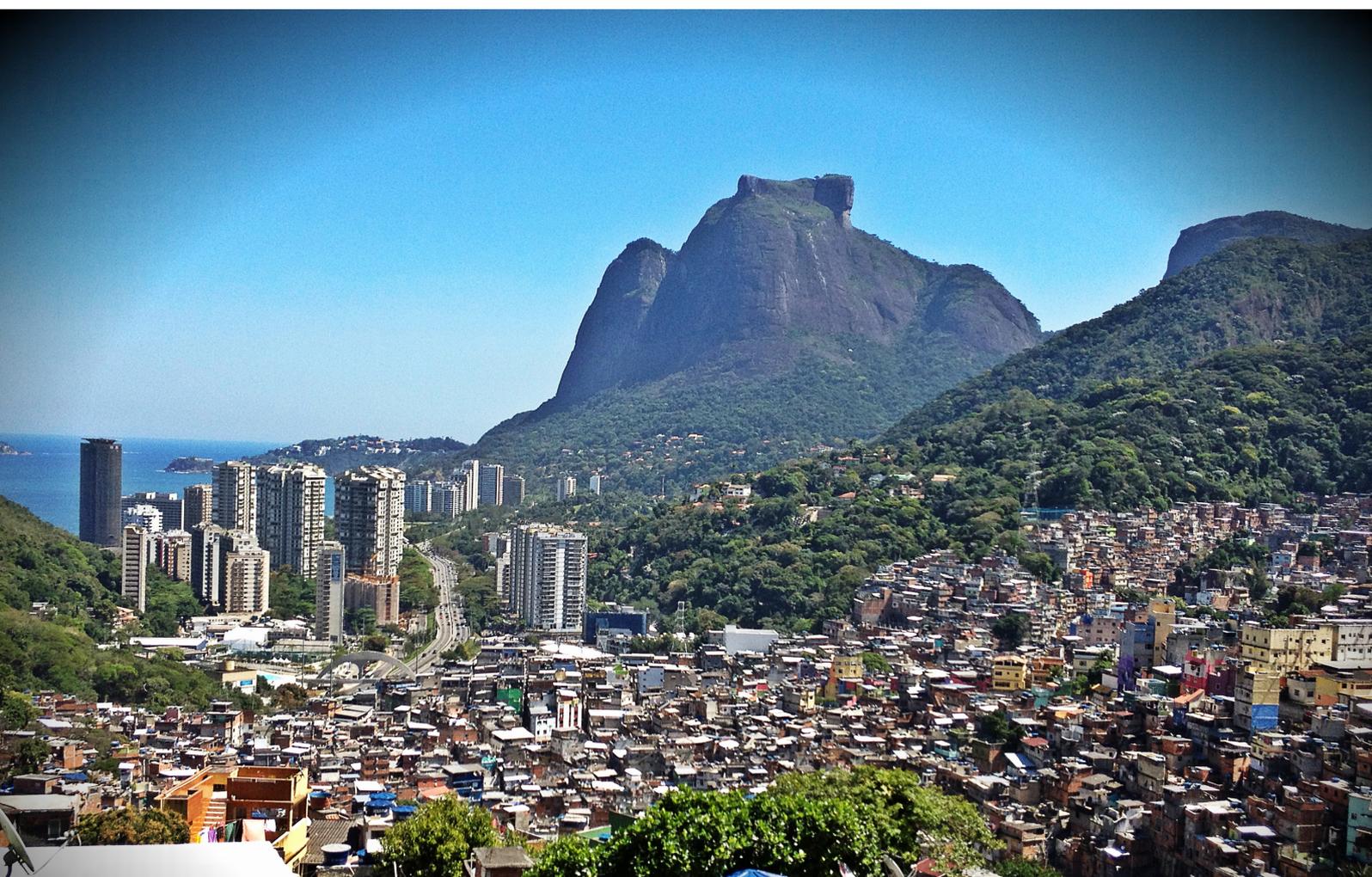
The Chamber and the consortium are currently systematizing the results of a comprehensive public consultation and diagnosis process, so as to define sustainable development priorities and targets for the Rio de Janeiro metropolitan area and to combine them with SDGs and their indicators. This will result in an integrated approach towards SDG monitoring as part of the so-called "Metropolitan Plan", which will deal with priorities and needs identified for the metropolitan area.

The metropolitan framework poses some challenges to the achievement of sustainable development. Socio-spatial disparities are particularly evident in metropolises, within which different levels of basic services provision,

such as sanitation and solid waste collection, are very common. Integrated policies aimed at metropolitan areas (as in the case of land use, transportation or sanitation, for instance) involve many more actors than localized policies, since urbanization is not constrained by municipal limits.

This calls for robust agreements on priorities and resource allocation within the region. Despite the great challenges, great opportunities in terms of significant impact towards a more sustainable development also arise from this scenario, particularly in very needy areas that are often neglected.

#### ROCINHA AND SÃO CONRADO RIO DE JANEIRO





### 3.2 THE FOLLOWING STEPS ARE SUGGESTED AS A PATH TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF SDGS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS:

#### Step 1:

Raising awareness about the 2030 Agenda and The New Urban Agenda

1

#### Step 2:

Adopting baselines that build upon challenges and opportunities

2

#### Step 3:

Defining indicators for monitoring SDG targets that are territorially based

3

#### Step 4:

Identifying existing plans and actions and assessing their alignment with SDGs and metropolitan areas

4

#### Step 5:

Partnering with civil society, university, private sector and governments

5

#### Step 6:

Monitoring sustainable development at a metropolitan scale

6

## STEP 1. AWARENESS RAISING:

Awareness raising around SDGs and their local and international relevance is often needed before any implementation strategies. It is paramount that all sectors of society (public, private, academia, civil society) are aware of their content and of the commitments made by the government in order to attain them. This can be done through campaigns, forums, workshops and multilateral meetings, for instance.

- The Brazilian Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (ABONG) established a Working Group on the 2030 Agenda in 2014, bringing together around 30 NGOs from across the country. The group has organized meetings, seminars and public hearings at the Chamber of Deputies, in addition to representing civil society in exchanges with the central government. This is one of the first mobilization initiatives around the 2030 Agenda at the national level, since each organization, besides aligning their activities with the SDG agenda, are also in permanent exchange with other institutions regarding their shared scopes of action, thus contributing to the horizontal dissemination of SDGs.

The group was formed following rounds of workshops in 2013, as part of a national consultation process around the contents of the 2030 Agenda, which involved more than 80 organizations and civil society movements and resulted in recommendations to the central government and to the UN, which were then taken to global-level debates. This group has been advocating for the definition of national SDG indicators by the Brazilian government, so that the monitoring of public policies

touching upon them can be effectively undertaken. A recent achievement in this respect was the creation of the National Commission for Sustainable Development Goals, established by decree 8892 / 2016, which will congregate government officials and civil society representatives in equal proportions. Another achievement was the Spotlight Report, which will be further analyzed below.

Other civil society networks around SDGs are emerging in the whole country, such as the National SDG Movement We Can (MNODS). MNODS builds upon previous experiences with Millennium Development Goals articulation and functions as a gathering of different types of entities, social movements and volunteers, organized by states and aiming at assisting the implementations of the 2030 Agenda. Established in 2004, it has today 36 regional cells and 27 state-level ones, with different scopes of action. MNODS promotes annually the SDG Award, which aims at disseminating the 2030 Agenda and recognizing initiatives that promote it.

The SDG Network (Rede ODS), in its turn, brings together public and private sector institutions, civil society organizations, social movements, indigenous people and traditional communities around cross-sectoral dialogues on development that is aligned with human rights principles and SDGs. The SDG Strategy (Estratégia ODS), similarly, brings together civil society, university and public and private sector organizations so as to broaden and improve the debate on SDGs in Brazil and to mobilize, discuss and propose means for effectively implementing the 2030 Agenda.

Partners, such as the Public Agenda (Agenda Pública), the Brazilian Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (Abong), Avina Foundation, the Sustainable Cities Program, Ethos Institute, Abrinq Foundation for the Rights of Children and Teenagers, the National Front of Mayors (FNP), the Business School of the Getúlio Vargas Foundation (FGV-EAESP) and the Group of Institutes, Foundations and Companies (GIFE) together are part of a group of organizations committed to raising awareness and engaging key actors in

terms of their roles and the efforts needed for the successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Finally, another network-based experience deserves attention with respect to advocacy and influencing public debates: the SDG Metropolitan Observatory (MetrODS), proposed by the actors involved in the formulation of the present document, as a means of promoting the 2030 Agenda and its localization at the metropolitan level. Check it out.

## STEP 2. DIAGNOSIS:

Adopting baselines is an important step in order to establish goals and priorities in face of current development challenges and opportunities. Reports such as the SDSN's Index and Dashboards can help build a general perspective of a country's performance when compared to other countries at the regional and global levels. A more detailed baseline that corresponds to its specific metropolitan context can be defined by building upon such assessments and the challenges identified.

In Brazil, the "Federative Republic of Brazil National Report for Habitat III" brings together a series of demands for development made

by Brazilian society, approved by the National Council of the Cities and reported by the Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA). The report summarizes national challenges and priorities regarding the New Urban Agenda, gathered from debates during preliminary workshops attended by civil society actors and from an online platform aimed at the whole population. Even though the document does not directly reflect the SDGs (since it was elaborated before the formulation and adoption of the goals and targets), it is a good starting point and offers a good baseline for the understanding of current development challenges and priorities in Brazil.

## STEP 3. INDICATORS:

Poucas regiões metropolitanas terão recursos suficientes (se é que alguma os terá) para enfrentar os 17 Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável e 169 metas. A partir de uma linha de base, as prioridades podem ser definidas por meio de consultas públicas ou workshops, usando ferramentas

como a "Metodologia de Avaliação de Capacidades" da GIZ e exercícios de visão de futuro, que ajudam a identificar metas desejadas para uma região. Indicadores nacionais oficiais, uma vez adotados, devem ser utilizados e adaptados ao contexto e às prioridades da região metropolitana.

A RMRJ vem preparando, por meio de seu Plano de Desenvolvimento Urbano Integrado (PDUI), propostas e metas para o futuro da região a partir de um processo participativo que tem reunido diferentes setores da sociedade. A priorização das propostas será então feita por um Conselho Consultivo de representantes da sociedade civil específico para o Plano. Assim que a priorização das propostas estiver feita e as metas escolhidas, estas serão alinhadas aos ODS correspondentes e à sua estrutura de monitoramento. Este

processo irá contribuir para a definição de indicadores sob a qual a implementação do PDUI será avaliado, ao mesmo tempo em que tais indicadores serão usados para monitorar o futuro das políticas públicas metropolitanas, através da adaptação dos indicadores nacionais dos ODS, e, se necessário, da criação de indicadores adicionais.

No momento atual de elaboração do PDUI já há uma visão de futuro para a Região Metropolitana do Rio de Janeiro:

“

“To build a metropolis in which everyone has access to everything. A metropolis focused on fighting against inequality, one that integrates its people into the natural and built environment, that is easy to access and efficient, that provides universal urban services, that is balanced in its structure, smart in its development and, above all, sustainable”

”

(QUANTA/LERNER CONSORTIUM, 2016)

This visioning is aligned with 21 “Metropolitan Goals”, which will direct proposals elaborated for the PDUI, as seen below.



## METROPOLITAN GOALS – RIO DE JANEIRO METROPOLITAN AREA

- MG-1.** Densify the economic base and reduce dependency on one specific sector
- MG-2.** Create employment opportunities and economic activities so as to promote the spatial balancing of the metropolis
- MG-3.** Develop capabilities and relations that promote innovative production bases
- MG-4.** Enhance municipal capacity to implement integrated housing policies
- MG-5.** Create new forms of housing interventions
- MG-6.** New financial sources for housing programs

- MG-7.** Reduce the radial pattern of metropolitan commuting
- MG-8.** Optimize resources on mobility
- MG-9.** Rethink the use of private motor vehicle transport
- MG-10.** Improve the quality of movement across the metropolis
- MG-11.** In conformity with the 2007 law on sanitation, create the necessary conditions for a broad sanitation system and for the integration of the natural and the built environment, focusing on revitalization of the latter in order to support and enhance the quality of life in cities.
- MG-12.** Apresentar resiliência e sustentabilidade ambiental
- MG-13.** Promote resilience and environmental sustainability
- MG-14.** Ensure integrity of the natural and cultural heritage in the metropolitan area
- MG-15.** Promote the appropriation of natural and cultural heritage by the population of the metropolitan area
- MG-16.** Develop collaborative networks among the municipalities of the metropolitan area
- MG-17.** Enhance fiscal and managerial autonomy in each municipality of the metropolitan area
- MG-18.** Ensure better living conditions to all citizens in the metropolitan area
- MG-19.** Include the organized civil society in decision-making processes concerning metropolitan development (including formulation, implementation and monitoring)
- MG-20.** Ensure citizen monitoring of PDUI assessment processes
- MG-21.** Create physical and virtual spaces for participation and ensure transparency of actions and money spent

## STEP 4. ALIGNMENT:

Existing plans and those being formulated, such as municipal masterplans, sectoral plans and integrated metropolitan plans, need to be assessed in terms of their alignment with corresponding SDGs and their indicators. This allows for the integration of SDGs into planning processes, as well as for defining more desirable targets for the metropolitan area.

In addition to their alignment with PDUIs in each metropolitan area, other initiatives to make existing and future plans compatible with SDGs are being developed. At the state

level, multiannual plans (PPAs) defining state government actions and its agenda for a four-year period are being aligned with SDGs in São Paulo and Minas Gerais, for instance. In São Paulo, the efforts are led by the secretary responsible for the articulation of other secretaries and for public policy formulation and implementation (Casa Civil), while in Minas Gerais they are coordinated by the State Secretary for Planning. Rio de Janeiro's municipal strategic plan is also being aligned with SDGs, an effort led by the Pereira Passos Institute, a municipal research and planning agency.

## STEP 5. PARTNERSHIPS:

Establishing partnerships towards SDG attainment is fundamental at the metropolitan level, which aggregates a vast number of actors involved in regional initiatives and decision-making processes. The public sector should partner up with universities and non-governmental organizations and engage in conversations with the private sector, so as to promote transparency and involve all the relevant actors and the resources needed for their implementation. The 2030 Agenda is a unique opportunity for promoting cross-sectoral partnerships and conversations around a common development agenda.

Cross-sectoral partnerships were fundamental for the success of the MDGs in Brazil, and efforts to build new partnerships have been significant. These include a number of networks, such as the SDG Network Brazil, the SDG Movement We Can, the SDG Strategy, as well as ABONG's Working Group on the 2030 Agenda. The three networks have brought together representatives from different sectors so as to encourage partnerships towards SDGs attainment, while the latter contributes to civil society engagement with the 2030 Agenda. These initiatives play an important role by pressuring local governments to make commitments in order to achieve SDG targets.

## STEP 6. MONITORING:

This is a fundamental step in the formulation of any SDG implementation strategy. Existing data must be analyzed in order to determine if they can be used and to point out gaps in the availability and collection of those data that inform priority SDG indicators. Indicators may have to be adapted according to data availability at local level. Civil society has a central role to play in such monitoring, and may help pressure for actions from local governments in the direction of attaining SDGs. The importance of monitoring, as well as of alternative data sources, is further addressed in the sections below.

Even though Brazil has not yet defined its official indicators for the monitoring of SDGs, a number of actors have developed

sets of local indicators across the country. Specialists have led efforts towards defining a monitoring framework, including specialists from international organizations, such as UNDP, which published, in partnership with other UN agencies in Brazil, the "Monitoring the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" report. The report offers guidelines and subsidies for monitoring SDGs in the country, including official data and data sources that can be used for this purpose. Other initiatives, such as the SDSN working group on indicators (composed of public sector, international and civil society organizations representatives), are conducting a debate around how national and international monitoring frameworks can be adapted in order to reflect local realities.

### 3.3 COOPERAÇÃO METROPOLITANA

Many of the issues addressed by the SDGs are challenges that extend beyond municipal-level mandates, including those comprised by the city-bound SDG 11. Topics such as mobility, resilience, natural resources, peri-urban areas and integrated planning can only be dealt with through a broader perspective, one that encompasses the **whole metropolitan region**.

In spite of the **over 70 metropolitan areas institutionalized** in Brazil, only 12 of them are perceived as metropolises, according to the IBGE publication on "Areas of Influence of Cities" (REGIC-2007). This is made possible by the absence of a clearly defined regulation of metropolitan areas in the 1988 Federal Constitution. This allowed state governments to institute metropolitan areas based on no clear criteria besides their interest in accessing federal resources dedicated to metropolitan areas.

The "metropolitan fact", that is, the strong relations among the municipalities of a metropolitan area (from daily commuting to food supply and spring sharing, among others), was non-existing, or the relationship among municipalities was not strong enough to encourage the local governments to agree upon governance mechanisms for common matters. This loose legislation also led to inter-federal conflicts, since some state governments created metropolitan areas without consulting with the mayors of the respective municipalities, causing rejection among local administrations. In this sense, addressing the issue of metropolitan management and governance means

addressing the issue of inter-federal conflicts and pursuing political agreements that foster cooperation. The Statute of the Metropolis shows progress towards **resuming metropolitan-level planning** and requires state governments to create instances to promote inter-municipal interaction, including ownership sharing among the relevant actors (municipalities and states) of political decisions at the metropolitan level.

Existing initiatives of **inter-municipal consortia** set a good example of path towards sustainable development, both consortia around a specific topic and broader ones that function as an umbrella under which several public policies are developed. One of the most well-known cases is the Greater ABC Inter-municipal Consortium<sup>1</sup>, in the metropolitan area of São Paulo, also considered one of the most successful experiences of the sort in the country. Public consortia are the main shape intergovernmental agreements can take, both at horizontal (between municipalities) and vertical (between municipalities and a state and/or the central government) levels, and function as a political arrangement for several public policy areas, such as inter-municipal consortia for solid waste, health and river basin management. This last one illustrates the topic of sustainable development and its connection to intergovernmental cooperation – in the context of the greatest water supply crisis in the history of the country, which ended recently –, since river basin management is directly related to water resources management.

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.consortioabc.sp.gov.br/>

### 3.4 MONITORING METHODOLOGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE METROPOLITAN CITIES

In addition to establishing a baseline, informing society about challenges and making it possible to define common priorities – by directing resource allocation and influencing political decisions – data can also be an important tool for inter-municipal cooperation within metropolitan areas.

The cross-sectoral nature of the Sustainable Development Goals paves the way for an integrated sustainable development strategy, which in its turn requires dialogue and coordinated actions between different sectors, particularly when it comes to complex urban issues. In this context, municipalities will have to work together, especially with respect to key issues, such as sanitation and housing.

Data analysis at the metropolitan level makes it possible to perceive the bigger picture, in terms of development challenges of an area as a whole, which in its turn allows for the allocation of resources, often very limited, to areas of greater needs or greater impacts.

Information on service costs can also encourage municipalities to share the provision of such services, which might improve supply levels through the identification of those services whose economies of scale might benefit the

metropolitan area. The development of a robust cartographic database for the Rio de Janeiro metropolitan area is leading to a renewed territorial perspective that is encouraging inter-municipal dialogue, since municipalities started seeing more clearly not only what happens in their own territories, but also in the neighboring municipalities. The Metropolitan Chamber also anticipates that the metropolitan database that is being developed will encourage inter-municipal projects and consortia.

Municipalities in a metropolitan area share a number of challenges and opportunities, and actions taken by one of them can have a great impact on the rest of the area. The development of metropolitan databases may help inform more efficient territorial plans, since challenges can then be faced collectively at regional level. This new metropolitan perspective has great potentials to conjure a metropolitan culture of cooperation instead of competition. Municipalities often lack the necessary means to face those challenges by themselves, which means that, in order to reach sustainable development, they will have to establish partnerships and develop comprehensive policies and programs at regional level, such as consortia, agreements and horizontally-coordinated actions.

## PRIORITIES

The definition of metropolitan priorities is one of the steps towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda (page 53 and 54). The formulation of a PDUI in Rio de Janeiro has already indicated a few "metropolitan goals", which still need to be improved in order to pave the way for metropolitan and state-level actions (see box on page 53 and 54 ) based on commitments and goals brought by the 2030 Agenda.

### 3.5 INCIDENCE ON PUBLIC DEBATES AND URBAN PLANNING STRATEGIES

All the metropolitan areas in Brazil are required to develop Integrated Urban Development Plans (PDUIs), as determined in the Statute of the Metropolis. The formulation of a metropolitan database is often part of this process, as is the case of the Rio de Janeiro and the Salvador metropolitan areas, so that governance and management mechanisms for the areas follow a unified guideline and encourage the integration of municipalities. In the case of both cities, such databases will bring together existing information produced by official data agencies, such as IBGE, in addition to data from administrative registries, which are also an important data source.

Registries are continuously produced by a number of government entities and by public services operators, such as sanitation, electricity, water supply and road maintenance. The integration between different databases could

even improve data collection practices, since double efforts would be avoided and information gaps would be better addressed. Resuming metropolitan-level planning in Brazil presents an opportunity to promote an integrated perspective of planning and to reduce the sectoral nature of current practices, which is responsible for a significant loss in efficiency and effectiveness.

An example is the initiative by the state of São Paulo that, through its statistics agency (SEADE Foundation), is compiling more than 400 databases from 25 different state entities into one database available to all citizens (but with different levels of classified information, whenever necessary). The implementation of the sustainable development agenda and the New Urban Agenda requires the integration of data and of the different sectors of society, including civil society and the central government.

Universities also play a leading role in this process, especially with respect to debates around potential indicators and proposals for public interventions that address SDG targets. In Brazil, universities (and other civil society organizations) traditionally enjoy a limited space for exchanges with the central government, usually focusing on a posteriori monitoring of public actions, either due to lack of interest (from both sides) or to a structural constraint that prevents universities from seeing themselves as civil society actors which have civil responsibilities.

The 2030 Agenda is being monitored at the international level in different ways, often with strong participation of universities, as is the case of SDSN initiatives worldwide and the experience with SDG11 in Brazil. The SDSN supported the realization of an event organized by Casa Fluminense and the Institute of Architects of Brazil (IAB) that brought together public administration officers and technical staff from the different municipalities as part of the research that culminated in this publication.

In the next sessions some other experiences will be presented. The boxes in **BLUE** report initiatives concerned with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, but which do not yet show efforts

towards metropolitan-level localization. In **ORANGE**, those that promote the use of data for intermunicipal cooperation and for the monitoring of public policies in metropolitan areas, involving local and state-level governments, civil society and international organizations.

In **GREEN**, experiences that connect SDGs and metropolitan areas, such as the ones concerned with strengthening intergovernmental cooperation, not only at metropolitan level, but also at the regional one. The states of Minas Gerais and São Paulo, for instance, have lead actions that promote the alignment of state planning and sustainable development policies with the 2030 Agenda, such as the alignment of Strategic Plans, Multi-annual plans and budget legislation with SDGs. Experiences in green also include city administration, university and civil society-led actions, even though public policies concerned with urban infrastructure are highly dependable on the central government, due to their expensive nature. These actions include municipal-level advocacy and attempts at influencing the public debate (directly or through media outlets). All these experiences follow the six steps proposed in this document, from raising awareness to monitoring the progress of SDGs in metropolitan territories.

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## SDG 11 EXPERIENCE: SPOTLIGHT REPORT – Civil Society Working Group on the 2030 Agenda (GTSCA 2030)

As part of a wider process of mobilization around SDGs, the Civil Society Working Group on the 2030 Agenda, which brings together different civil society organizations working with SDGs, published in July 2017 the Civil Society Spotlight Report on the SDGs in Brazil. The report assess the progress of 7 of the 17 SDGs in Brazil, building upon official data and statistics, so as to provide inputs for the debates at the High Level Political Forum (which took place at the end of July at the UN Headquarters in New York), besides complementing in a critical manner the Brazilian Government's official report, considered insufficient in light of the steps back taken recently in the country in terms of civil and social rights. For instance, the report informed a number of news headlines, such as the potential return of Brazil to the UN World Hunger Map due to harmful changes in the country's social policies.

At the same time it was launched in Recife and São Paulo, the report was launched in Rio de Janeiro at an event organized by Casa Fluminense on July 10th, in partnership with ActionAid Brazil, IBASE (Brazilian Institute for Social and Economic Analysis), Igarapé Institute and REBRAPD (Brazilian Network for Population and Development). As highlighted at the beginning of the chapter, the working group is composed by many actors, of which the HIV, Communication and Gender organization (Gestos), the Institute Democracy and Sustainability (IDS), Article 19 and Impakktus were the ones coordinating the elaboration of the report, and many of the organizations involved have their experiences featured in the present document. In addition to it, many of the organizations behind the report are also supporting, directly or indirectly, the proposal of the SDG Metropolitan Observatory (MetroDS), which in its turn builds upon their contributions and the network formed by them.

The Abrinq Foundation for the Rights of Children and Teenagers and World Vision are also part of the working group, two of the organizations representing civil society at Brazil's National Commission for SDGs. The group also participates in the Parliamentary Front for SDGs, contributing not only to its creation, but also its maintenance.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Information production by and aiming at the civil society, including advocacy actions focusing on the central government, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Chamber of Deputies;
- Citizen mobilization around the 2030 Agenda with a national scope and enjoying significant media attention;
- Alternative monitoring of targets in relation to official sources, with inputs from specialists on a wide range of SDG topics.



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## SDG 11 EXPERIENCE: GOING SUSTAINABLE – Sustainability event

Going Sustainable is the biggest mobilization event on sustainability in Brazil. It started out in São Paulo, but festivals have taken place in Manaus, Valinhos, Porto Alegre and now Rio de Janeiro. In Rio, the first edition took place between June 9 and 11, 2017, and Casa Fluminense was one of its strategic partners.

The debates, playful activities and public actions involved articulation among and direct participation of civil society organizations, public administration offices, culture and social movements, cultural facilities, companies, schools and universities, among others, with the common goal of presenting the general public with a positive and inspiring view on sustainability. The whole conception of the event is based on the 17 SDGs, which also guide the projects implemented by the groups involved.

Casa Fluminense was one of the curators of the event and held its biggest network reunion event, the Rio Forum, in São João de Meriti, in the metropolitan area of Rio de Janeiro, as part of the Going Sustainable event. In addition to it, it took part in two of its opening debates: one on urban mobility, in the Art Museum (MAR) in downtown Rio, and one on social equality, at the Favela Hub, in the Pavão-Pavãozinho/Cantagalo favela in Copacabana.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Disseminate information on sustainability across different sectors of society through art and playful activities, so as to inspire people to see sustainability as a shared value;
- Horizontality/transversality: encouragement of collective participation in content formulation and definition of privileged actions;
- Independence in relation to political parties, religious groups and economic interests.



[viradasustentavel.org.br](http://viradasustentavel.org.br)

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## SDG 11 EXPERIENCE: ODSlab – Agenda Pública

The SDGLab is an initiative by Agenda Pública (The Public Agenda) and the SDG Strategy (Estratégia ODS) network that aims at making cross-sectoral cooperation a reality and at giving inputs towards SDG implementation. Building upon case studies based real life problems of public interest, different actors, including leadership and representatives from various sectors of society, are brought together to come up with partnerships and alternatives for their resolution.

SDGLab pillars: governance model, realization, collaboration, innovation.

Casos analisados no primeiro ODSlab, realizado em São Paulo, nos dias 9 e 10 de fevereiro de 2017:

- Transparency in Manaus (AM)
- Mobility in Piracicaba (SP)
- Sanitation in Macapá (AP)

One of the goals of bringing together different actors is the identification of Quick Impact Actions, at a low level of complexity, easy implementation, a perspective of short-term results, and using only the available resources. These actions are needed in order to create engagement, motivation and trust around, and therefore investment in, longer-term policies.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Incidence on public policies;
- Incentives to cross-sectoral partnerships.



[agendapublica.org.br](http://agendapublica.org.br)





## SDG 11 EXPERIENCE: COWORKING FOR SDGS - ImpactHub São Paulo

The São Paulo Impact Hub was created in 2007 as a way to bring together different actors and projects in a single community aiming at the promotion of positive social impacts. Its network connects different actors in a collaborative, entrepreneurial, innovative and impactful ecosystem, in over 102 cities across the globe and with programs and projects with partners all over the world. Being an environment oriented towards entrepreneurship, it is the perfect place for SDG sensibilization, aiming at raising awareness from the bottom up through the promotion of a sustainability culture.

ImpactHub acts horizontally, in partnership and aligned with agendas that have sustainable development and positive impact as guidelines. That said, it operates in three main ways:

- Partnerships: ImpactHub acts as a catalyst in building networks around collective impact and SDGs.
- Decentralization: orientation towards local and regional actions, making the realization of the 2030 tangible and accessible. This means a strong presence in peripheries, in which ImpactHub promotes SDG topics and concepts and the global-local connection, with both youth and adults, through its work with São Paulo public school teachers and principals.
- Current trends: avante-garde actions and keeping up with global and national trends, so as to set the promotion of the 2030 Agenda as a reference for the whole network.

These principles show ImpactHub's strategic alignment with SDGs, especially with key topics that guide innovation centers actions, such as entrepreneurial education, youth, gender, health, forests, sustainable cities, water, technology, creative economy, among others. These innovation centers define activities - from the choice of organizations that compose the co-working environment to the realization of trainings, events, programs and projects.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Coworking and networking - virtual and physical space for producing and disseminating good practices around sustainable development;
- Sensibilization around SDGs and strengthening of the 2030 Agenda transversality.





## **SDG 11 EXPERIENCE:**

### **SDG GUIDELINES FOR COMPANIES – Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development (CEBDS)**

SDGs constitute a global campaign, which mobilizes actors from different sectors in order to achieve its targets by 2030. Private sector engagement is an important dimension of the efforts towards this achievement. Their actions do not have to be restricted to their companies' social responsibility actions, but can also include sustainability analyses of their production chains (including both suppliers and consumers). The selection of certified suppliers, committed to reducing fossil fuels use or to using wood from reforested areas, for instance, can be complemented by actions aimed at extending the lifespan of products and by a more responsible attitude towards their discarding, besides actions to transform the production process itself into a more sustainable one.

The Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development (CEBDS), together with the Global Compact Network Brazil and the Global Report Initiative (GRI), are offering trainings to many Brazilian companies in different states in order to "maximize their contribution to SDGs and minimize their negative impacts, directing their strategies towards sustainable businesses". Workshops on "SDGs – From theory to practice: guidelines on SDGs for companies" took place in Niterói (RJ), Fortaleza (CE), Belo Horizonte (MG) and São Paulo (SP) in 2016, and for 2017 activities are planned in Belém (PA), São Luís (MA), Curitiba (PR) e Brasília (DF), therefore reaching all the regions of the country.

The trainings include showcases of Brazilian companies that have adopted SDGs into their sustainability strategies and are guided by CEBDS publications elaborated in partnership with other institutions (from CEBDS-associated companies to foundations, as is the case of Konrad Adenauer), such as the guidebooks "Business Management of Social Impact" and "SDG Compass: the guide for business action on the SDGs".

The latter is a joint publication by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), the UN Global Compact and the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), and offers the private sector a set of recommendations on how to align their existing targets with the SDGs and on how to map SDG impact along their value chains, as a way of internalizing SDGs into their business strategies.

#### **HIGHLIGHTS:**

- Actions coordinated with the private sector, which is often unaware of the 2030 Agenda;
- Scope and impact on local and national levels;
- Direct impact on people within and outside the companies.

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## METROPOLITAN AREA EXPERIENCE: RIO 2017 AGENDA – Casa Fluminense and partners

Perception data are especially useful as qualitative data sources and can help integrate experiences and priorities of different sectors into decision-making processes. They are also a direct form of assessing the impact of a specific action on society – after all, not all policies considered successful by specialists are well perceived by the population, for instance. Furthermore, perception surveys make it possible to assess the quality as well the amount of goods and services offered, while most indicators only measure the latter.

Casa Fluminense, a local nonprofit organization that promotes debates around metropolitan-level participatory planning in the Rio de Janeiro metropolitan area, holds forums twice a year that seek to contribute to the public policy debate in the region and to give visibility to territories and municipalities that seldom figure in the media, besides strengthening citizen role in decision-making processes. Casa Fluminense collects perception data in such forums, including first-hand experiences from different actors. In addition to the forums, perception data are also collected in the form of interviews and online consultations in order to identify priority areas for resource allocations towards development.

The results of the forums and consultations were published as an Agenda that brings together different priorities for the metropolitan area, and which is broadly distributed among politicians (especially mayors and city councilmen) so as to influence decision-making processes and to promote public policies towards sustainable development. The resulting document, the 2017 Rio Agenda<sup>2</sup>, offers 57 public policy proposals, divided into 12 main topics. After the systematization of results, rounds of consultation were proposed, bringing together around 50 civil society organizations from the whole of the metropolitan area that make up Casa Fluminense's network of partners and associates, from which the priority line of action of Casa Fluminense was defined: sustainable mobility. The topic often comes up in a number of publications as the biggest challenge in the Rio de Janeiro metropolitan area, which has the highest average commuting time among the metropolitan areas in the country<sup>3</sup>.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Promotion of citizen participation in the monitoring of the 2030 Agenda and also of local policies;
- Strengthening of the metropolitan scale to guide actions and policies;
- Definition of priorities for the metropolitan area.



[casafluminense.org.br](http://casafluminense.org.br)

<sup>2</sup> Available at <http://agendario.org/>.

<sup>3</sup> As seen in the Inequality Map: <http://www.forumrio.org/mapas/mapa-desigualdade/>



## METROPOLITAN AREA EXPERIENCE: CIOESTE - Inter-municipal Public Consortium of the Western Metropolitan Region of São Paulo

The Inter-municipal Public Consortium of the Western Metropolitan Region of São Paulo (CIOESTE) comprises eight municipalities in the metropolitan area and was established in 2013 to promote local economic interests.

- The eight municipalities have, together, a population of over 2 million people and answer for 2.6% of the national GDP;
- CIOESTE functions as a regional development agency, seeking to "support, organize and measure projects and initiatives towards the sustainable development of the region";
- The consortium includes a platform for private sector participation in projects.

The success of the initiative can be attributed, among others, to incentives from the eight municipal governments and to a strong common visioning regarding the sustainable development of the area. Recent projects include a greenhouse gas emission inventory, the development of a vulnerability index, a water consumption reduction project and a regional plan for mobility.

CIOESTE also led efforts towards developing a Metropolitan Information System (SIM), in partnership with EEMPLASA, the state-level metropolitan planning agency of São Paulo. The system is being developed in order to support São Paulo's PDUJ. As part of this pilot2, CIOESTE held a number of events and campaigns on the importance of municipal participation in the system, as well as trainings for 40 government officials of the region.

The database produced from the compilation of municipal data is being used for project development in the region and to assist articulation between municipalities and the state government, the central government and international institutions.

At a recent CIOESTE conference, Oswaldo dos Santos Lucon, technician at the State of São Paulo Environmental Company (CETESB), acknowledged the effectiveness of such unified platform of metropolitan data in informing the planning of metropolitan actions:

"We have learned the importance of bottom-up initiatives, the importance of measurements, not only through aggregated data, but also through a disaggregated approach by sectors, subsectors, activities and establishing performance indicators – which should be used to determine our initiatives."

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Elaboration of metropolitan databases;
- Incentive to intergovernmental metropolitan cooperation;
- Elaboration of administrative registries (alternative data sources);
- Cross-sectoral partnerships.



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## METROPOLITAN AREA EXPERIENCE: TO MODEL THE METROPOLIS - Metropolitan Chamber of Rio de Janeiro and Quanta-Lerner consortium

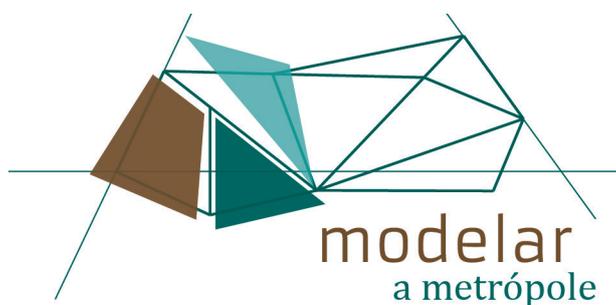
To Model the Metropolis, or the Integrated Urban Development Plan (PDUI) of the Rio de Janeiro metropolitan area, is an initiative led by the state government through the Metropolitan Chamber, financed by the World Bank and realized by the Quanta/Lerner consortium. The project aims at formulating a set of scenarios, strategies and tools to guide future government decisions and to function as a reference for the whole society.

The project has a team of specialists working on 6 different structuring topics: economic development, natural and cultural heritage, mobility, housing and social facilities, sanitation and environment and space reconfiguration. Inputs collected at workshops held regularly in different municipalities in partnership with Casa Fluminense are incorporated into its products, as a result of dialogues between public administration officials and civil society, university, private sector and trade unions members, and are used for the formulation of a Diagnosis and Prognosis for the metropolitan area, defining a set of 21 "Metropolitan Goals". The next steps consist of aligning such goals with the SDGs and establishing a monitoring strategy.

The Metropolitan Chamber, created in 2014 through a decree issued by the state governor, was one of the first initiatives established following the recent approval of the Statute of the Metropolis and the resumption of the debate on metropolitan management and governance at the judicial system (Direct Action of Unconstitutionality 1842), which is subjected to the approval of a Complementary Law Project (PLC nº10/2015 RJ), currently being processed by the Legislative Assembly of Rio de Janeiro. Therefore, its goal is to strengthen a governance model for the Rio de Janeiro metropolitan area and mediate cooperation among government instances at different levels.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Middle and long-term metropolitan planning;
- Set of data and informations potentially useful for monitoring SDG 11;
- Strengthening and fostering of metropolitan cooperation.



[modelarametropole.com.br](http://modelarametropole.com.br)

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## **SDG 11 + METROPOLITAN AREA EXPERIENCE: LOCALIZING SDGS IN THE STATE OF SAO PAULO- State system of data analysis (SEADE) and Sao Paulo metropolitan planning company (EMPLASA)**

In the Metropolitan Area of São Paulo, metropolitan governance is defined by Decree 56.887/2011, which established a state-level system of metropolitan development that congregates different government institutions concerned with metropolitan planning from the 4 metropolitan areas of the state (São Paulo, Baixada Santista, Vale do Paraíba/Litoral Norte and Campinas). These 4 regions, together with the urban conglomerates of Sorocaba, Piracicaba and Jundiaí, and with the microregions of Bragantina and São Roque, compose the São Paulo Macrometropolis (MMP).

Within this structure for government planning, two institutions stand out: EMPLASA (Metropolitan Planning Agency for the Greater São Paulo Inc.), which is developing important projects for all the Macrometropolis and is responsible for the technical aspects of the geographical information database and for the Metropolitan Information System, and SEADE (State System Data Analysis Foundation), which gathers, organizes, analyses data and produces socioeconomic indicators on the state of São Paulo, and which is collaborating towards the definition of a strategy for SDGs monitoring through data from surveys and administrative registries.

The databases gather information from different sources, such as official statistical data (IBGE), administrative registries from State Secretaries, data collected by pilot-municipalities (such as those integrating the Inter-municipal Public Consortium of the Western Metropolitan Region of São Paulo – CIOESTE), in addition to citizen-generated data, such as the data generated on areas subjected to a high risk of contamination by the Aedes Aegypti mosquito (primary vector of Zika virus); open data bank, with Google Maps interface, that can be fed by the municipalities of the metropolitan area; different layers aiming at different users, such as State Secretaries, municipal governments in the Consortium and other stakeholders interested in metropolitan planning.

In conformity with these two important technical agencies, the Government of the State of São Paulo has created a group comprised of different Secretaries in order to identify policies, programs and actions from the state's Multi-annual Plan that are related to SDGs. This, together with the support of the statistical tools from SEADE, will allow progress to be monitored and expected efforts by different government entities to be defined, so that the targets set by the 2030 Agenda are achieved.

### **HIGHLIGHTS:**

- Institution aiming at metropolitan planning;
- Metropolitan database;
- Set of information and data useful for monitoring SDG 11;
- Public policy alignment with SDGs.



## **SDG 11 + METROPOLITAN AREA EXPERIENCE: SDG LOCALIZATION IN THE STATE OF MINAS GERAIS - Metropolitan Area of Belo Horizonte Agency and Secretary of International Relations**

The state government of Minas Gerais has been aligning its actions with SDGs by coordinating with its Secretary for Planning. The compatibilization of government tools for planning is being carried out with the support of the Rio+ Center (World Centre for Sustainable Development), an initiative of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). The project is part of the state's strategy of internationalization, and enjoys support from the International Relations Office of the state government. Building upon experiences from forums held in each of the 17 development territories in the state, different sectors of society are coming together to discuss the future of local planning, and SDGs can play an important role in this process as a tool for defining targets and indicators and for connecting local/regional debates to global commitments.

The monitoring of SDG targets will be done based on the not yet available national indicators for the 2030 Agenda, but the Secretary for Planning has already been localizing SDGs in the Multi-annual Plan – the most important tool for planning at state level. The MDG legacy is fundamental, since it oriented a vast number of government actions between 2000 and 2015. The initiative of alignment with the SDGs has three main components:

- A critical assessment of planning tools (Integrated Development Plan, Multi-annual Plan, Annual Budgetary Law) and proposals for their potential alignment with the 2030 Agenda;
- Training of government officials and presentation of methodology for monitoring indicators (as soon as they are defined at national level); consultancy on monitoring and assessment of public policy;
- Formulation and dissemination of a "Guidebook for Integrated Planning in Minas Gerais towards Sustainable Development".

### **HIGHLIGHTS:**

- Public policy alignment with SDGs;
- Monitoring strategy of the 2030 Agenda;
- Institution aiming at metropolitan planning.



## SDG 11 + METROPOLITAN AREA EXPERIENCE: MY SUSTAINABLE HOUSE - Planet Savers

The Planet Savers is a non-governmental organization based in the suburbs of Rio de Janeiro promoting SDG-based sustainability actions. The "My Sustainable House" project promoted the engagement of "Minha Casa, Minha Vida" residents - A Federal Government's housing program, in partnership with states and municipalities, which since 2009 has delivered around 3 million housing units. The residences tend to be situated in the suburbs, in big conglomerates of houses or buildings, often isolated from the urban fabric and difficult access to the rest of the city.

The NGO promotes debates around solid waste management, rational water usage and building of agroecology gardens, with involvement of residents. In partnership with the government, the project seeks practical ways of promoting sustainability, according to the methodology proposed by the Agenda 21. The actions seek alignment with SDG 11 and are supported by the municipal-level Secretary of Culture.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Territory as methodology;
- SDG alignment.



[defensoresdoplaneta.org.br](http://defensoresdoplaneta.org.br)

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## SDG 11 + METROPOLITAN AREA EXPERIENCE: RIO+ CENTER/UNDP - United Nations Development Programme

The UNDP World Centre for Sustainable Development (RIO+ Centre) has recently launched a study on the existing tools and initiatives aiming at supporting integrated planning for sustainable development at municipal level. The goal is to identify the nature of such tools and their scope of action, as well as understand how they support cities in managing complexity and in integrating the three dimensions of sustainable development. The study also seeks to identify gaps and progresses in existing approaches, in addition to informing public policy and sustainable urban development actions, as a way of realizing its work on the localization of SDGs and the 2030 Agenda.

Through its partnership with the Baixada Never Gives Up group, the RIO+ Center aims at presenting the world with an example of SDG dissemination that can be replicated by UNDP offices present in 166 countries. The RIO+ Center is one of six UNDP global politics centers and is a result of a partnership between UNDP and the Brazilian government.

The implementation of the pilot project "Music to Advance Sustainable Development" involved nearly 100 musicians and groups from the Rio de Janeiro metropolitan area. The RIO+ Center, established as a Rio+20 legacy to keep commitments towards sustainable development alive, highlights that many songs by these artists spoke about sustainability long before the adoption of SDGs.

The Center believes the project strengthens efforts and active and effective participation of citizens and civil society organizations in the actions proposed by SDGs, as well as fosters critical action in terms of pressuring local and national governments to commit to and deliver global promises. On top of these experiences, the Rio+ Center supports the initiatives coming up next.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- SDG dissemination in peripheral areas;
- UNDP sanctioned actions, which is itself responsible for the 2030 Agenda, and establishment of partnerships (SDG 17);
- Audiovisual and playful actions, as well as public ones.



[nacoesunidas.org/onu-no-brasil/centro-riopnud](https://nacoesunidas.org/onu-no-brasil/centro-riopnud)



## SDG 11 + METROPOLITAN AREA EXPERIENCE: Undersecretary for Fundraising and International Relations of Duque de Caxias (CAPTAR)

The Undersecretary for Fund-raising and International Relations (CAPTAR) of Duque de Caxias, municipality of the Rio de Janeiro metropolitan area, was established in the beginning of 2017 to foster fundraising and partnership establishment in the municipality. The current economic and fiscal crisis showed the need for institutional alternatives for the problem, such as this fundraising instance.

CAPTAR aims at establishing national and international partnerships with institutions, NGOs, multilateral agencies, networks, consulates, international organizations, universities and local governments in order to raise funds, exchange experiences, get inspired by good practices, develop projects together and bring opportunities to the municipality. It also promotes Duque de Caxias and its image in Brazil and abroad.

CAPTAR is divided in three sectors: the Federal Projects, the Fundraising and the International Relations sectors. Among the projects, there is a work towards the localization of SDGs in Duque de Caxias, seeking its implementation through public policies, disseminating and raising awareness around them through events, workshops and debates. The project is developed with support from partners, such as Casa Fluminense, UNDP's RIO+ Center, AFS Intercultural Programs - Brazil and local universities. The m-focus has been on SDGs 4 (good quality education), 5 (gender equality), 11 (sustainable cities) and 17 (partnerships).

The Undersecretary is the only one of its kind in the Baixada Fluminense area of the Rio de Janeiro metropolitan area, and the city administration of Duque de Caxias is one of the first to work with SDGs in the region. It is expected that CAPTAR's work inspires other municipalities and brings the debate to this part of the metropolis, so as to broaden the scope of the 2030 Agenda to include peripheral cities, while usually only big cities are concerned with the agenda. The municipalities in Baixada face serious socioeconomic issues that are treated as priority by local governments, but it is possible to work with SDGs in a complementary manner to such challenges.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Cross-sectoral partnerships;
- Alignment of public policy at municipal level with SDGs.



[facebook.com/captarduquedecaxias](https://facebook.com/captarduquedecaxias)



## SDG 11 + METROPOLITAN AREA EXPERIENCE: Young Journalists Program - Integrated Center for Sustainable Development Studies and Programs (CIEDS)

The program is developed in partnership with the RIO+ Center and its goal was to give visibility to positive news through the eyes of 10 high school students of public schools during the 2016 Olympic Games. The students were trained in journalism and were offered workshops on sustainable development and the 2030 Agenda.

During the trainings, the young journalists came into contact with community-led initiatives, projects and experiences that had one thing in common: youth protagonism. The students built upon these experiences to answer the question of how young people are contributing to a more sustainable society in face of the challenge of attaining SDGs. The answers were then consolidated in a document called "Youth 2030: Paths and teachings for a sustainable world".

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Information production on SDGs from local perspectives and realities;
- Youth engagement with the 2030 Agenda;
- Alternative media and audiovisual tools and resources.



[cieds.org.br](http://cieds.org.br)



## SDG 11 + METROPOLITAN AREA EXPERIENCE: Post-Graduation Program in Sustainable Development Practices (PPGPDS) – Federal Rural University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRRJ)

In 2008, the International Commission on Education for Sustainable Development Practice report came to the conclusion that sustainability challenges ought to be faced by an approach based on multi- and interdisciplinary knowledge and skills. This originated the Global Master's in Development Practice program, a network of master's programs for producing professionals able to deal in a practical manner with sustainable development challenges.

The Post-Graduation Program in Sustainable Development Practices (PPGPDS) of UFRRJ started in 2011 as representative of this network, which includes over 30 programs worldwide, in Brazil. 2017 marks the beginning of the trainings of its seventh group of students.

The program includes three research lines:

- Environment, Development and Health;
- Public Policy, Governance and Socioenvironmental conflicts; and
- Environment, Sustainability and Natural Resources Preservation.

In addition to required and elective courses, the program encourages field work, including research of concrete problems and partnerships with civil society organizations and public and private sectors.

The network is an important part of the SDSN Global strategy and PPGPDS is closely related to and supports SDSN Brazil, figuring as a relevant tool for facing challenges in terms of SDG implementation.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Potential cross-sectoral partnerships led by the university;
- Production of Integrated knowledge that builds upon SDGs.
- Strengthening and broadening of the 2030 Agenda as a result of academic research.



[r1.ufrrj.br/wp/ppgds](http://r1.ufrrj.br/wp/ppgds)



## RECOMMENDATIONS

Metropolises are equated with connectivity, multiplicity of spaces and heterotopias, but also with inequality. The 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals are global platforms aimed at rethinking the idea of and the policies towards sustainable development. Today, it is agreed that such policies must be based on the nexus economy-society-environment and must have as a principle the reduction of disparities.

The “leave no one behind” motto, proposed by Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, encourages this pursuit for inclusivity, and disaggregated data, both in geographic (smallest territorial unities possible) and in gender or race (or other social markers of difference) terms, are central in order to cast light on the different forms of inequality to which people are subjected. Metropolitan realities should be seen as a set of social situations that can only be apprehended through an integrated and close look.

Therefore, challenges posed to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda are not restricted to governmental actions, even though governments were the ones who made compromises to the process. The role of National Governments, in this case, is to lead the process and make them inclusive of civil society, companies and universities, among other entities, besides citizens themselves. With respect to the metropolitan matter in particular, SDGs present an opportunity to highlight that

Brazilian cities of over 1 million inhabitants are all part of metropolitan areas, either as the central city or as peripheral cities to even bigger cities<sup>1</sup>. This further proves it pointless to deal with issues related to urbanization such as housing, transport, resilience and rural-urban integration through a perspective other than a metropolitan and integrated one.

In Brazil, particularly in Rio de Janeiro (the “most metropolitan” state in the country<sup>2</sup>), metropolitan-level planning has lately been resumed, especially after the Statute of the Metropolis (Federal Law 13089/2015), which calls for the establishment of metropolitan management and governance tools. Despite metropolitan-level efforts, local governments, coordinated around common interests, are expected to take the leading role in this process. Knowledge and information sharing practices can make joint projects possible and, furthermore, make fundraising possible, either from international agencies or from central or state government sources

The local implementation of SDGs is a process, and one that is still in its initial phases. An official set of indicators has not yet been adopted at the international level, and action plans for their implementation are still being formulated. Important developments made in Brazil can be taken as good practices to be adopted by other countries and regions seeking to localize SDGs and the 2030 Agenda:

- 1 Das 17 cidades acima de 1 milhão de habitantes no país, 15 são centros metropolitanos e 2 estão na periferia metropolitana, como Guarulhos-SP e São Gonçalo-RJ.
- 2 O estado do Rio de Janeiro tem o maior percentual de população vivendo em regiões metropolitanas. Cerca de 75% dos moradores vivem na RMRJ.

## CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES AND RESULTS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SDGS 11 IN BRAZILIAN METROPOLITAN AREAS



### ACHIEVED RESULTS:

- Participatory metropolitan planning (Statute of the Metropolis and the City Statute)
- Cross-sectoral and inter-governmental partnerships
- Production of complementary alternative data
- Civil society mobilization around the 2030 Agenda
- Encouraging MDG tradition



### CHALLENGES

- Production of disaggregated data by race, gender and other social markers
- Data integration and information production alignment to the 2030 Agenda
- Policy planning based on data and on social engagement
- Low levels of local government actions in metropolitan peripheries
- Low levels of inter-municipal cooperation



### OPPORTUNITIES:

- Citizen-generated data
- Mobilizing non-governmental organizations and universities around SDGs, so as to build upon their work and data
- More efficient and effective efforts through economies of scale in metropolitan areas

A fair number of key actors, especially civil society ones, are not yet well informed about the 2030 Agenda and SDGs. Networks, information campaigns, events and seminars across Brazil are being developed in order to tackle this challenge. Although data collection for SDG monitoring is still a challenge, there is a vast number of alternative means for collecting and monitoring data. These include citizen-generated data, perception data, geospatial analytical tools, cartographic databases and administrative registries.

Data accessibility and visualization matter and have a strong capacity of influencing public policies. Straightforward visualization tools, such as Casa Fluminense's inequality maps, have potential to impact evidence-based decision-making processes, by raising awareness among public opinion and government officials about social problems through a territorial perspective.

The integration of SDGs into planning tools, both existing tools and those being elaborated (such as masterplans, integrated urban plans and state-level strategic

plans), make it possible to institutionalize and localize SDG targets. That way, the monitoring of the plans will assist the monitoring of SDG progress itself.

Civil society has a leading role in pressuring local governments to implement such targets. The opportunity presented by the 2030 Agenda of a cross-sectoral and transversal dialogue is unique and has to be seized. Partnerships are fundamental for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In the case of the Rio de Janeiro metropolitan area, essential partnerships to monitor the progress of the agenda include those between civil society and academia, so that the agenda is effectively and transparently implemented.

In the current crisis scenario, cooperation (with either civil society, companies, government entities or international organizations) has to be pursued more than ever. The 2030 Agenda is the first step towards showing how local goals can be linked to international targets and agendas. The "think global, act local" motto has never been more significant.

## OBSERVATION

A Metropolitan SDG Observatory (MetrODS) has been idealized as a result of the project Solutions Initiative (SDSN/GIZ and Casa Fluminense) and of the partnerships that streamed from it. Its focus is on identifying, disseminating and monitoring indicators related to SDG 11 in the major metropolitan regions of Brazil.

Objetivos:

- 1.** Expand the debate and promote coordinated action towards implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda in major metropolitan regions of Brazil;
- 2.** Engage civil society in the production and generation of data to monitor the SDGs;
- 3.** Ensure the transparency of data and information produced by METRODS;
- 4.** Identify, monitor and evaluate national public policies that focus on the targets of SDG 11;
- 5.** Provide technical support to local and state governments in the development of action plans aimed to achieve the 2030 Agenda goals;
- 6.** Identify and disseminate innovative metropolitan solutions working towards implementation of SDG 11;
- 7.** Promote the exchange of experiences and integration of methodologies amongst members of the SDSN Brazil network;
- 8.** Give visibility to successful initiatives relating to the dissemination of information, training and monitoring of the SDGs;
- 9.** Monitor compliance with SDG 11 targets and the volume of financial resources being invested by national government to meet SDG 11 in Brazil.

Its mission is to influence public policies and actions by civil society which accelerate multi-sector implementation of SDG 11 in metropolitan regions in Brazil, by developing a robust network that, monitors and evaluates localized indicators, and provides a platform for the exchange of knowledge among its members.

In this first version of the present document, published in August 2017, the Observatory presents itself as a proposal for continuity - either of the process of influencing public policies around SDG 11 in metropolitan areas, or of the materialization of the possibility of working in partnerships around the same two topics, the aim is to present guidelines that localization and monitoring initiatives can follow. The greater the influence of these experiences on public debates and national, regional and local governments, as well as on the legislative and on the judiciary, the more a just, democratic and sustainable future can be expected.

MetroODS already has a vast range of partners and a robust methodology for working at the national level. Now it is necessary to find partners to implement and territorialize the pilot experiences. Further information on MetroODS and the contents of this document can be found on: <http://casafluminense.org.br/projetos/caderno-de-experiencias-ods-no-rio-metropolitano-e-brasil/>

**You are welcome to join us!**



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