URBAN
SDGs

IN THE RIO DE JANEIRO METROPOLITAN AREA AND IN BRAZIL

Book of experiences of localization, monitoring and advocacy for Sustainable Development Goals

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SDSN

SDSN Brasil

SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 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 achieved by the 193 UN Member States by 2030. The 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 set targets and indicators for eight global goals to be achieved between 2000 and 2015

The SDGs build upon the Millennium Development Goals in several key ways. First, the SDGs, show progress in relation to the MDGs due to their transversal nature, and especially with respect to urban development – the main focus of this publication –, SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), which is a good example of the rupture with the previous sectoral nature of the MDGs, as it brings together issues of mobility, security, resilience, cultural heritage, planning and urban-rural links from a city perspective into one common urban Sustainable Development Goal, with interlinkages to a number of other goals, including SDG 6 on clean water and sanitation, SDG 7 on affordable and clean energy, SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth, and SDG 17 on partnerships for sustainable development, to name a few.

In a country more than 85% urbanized such as Brazil, where municipalities hold

high levels of autonomy, local action on the New Urban Agenda and the urban dimensions of the Sustainable Development Goals is especially imperative. It is clear that many key urban development challenges extend beyond municipal boundaries. Hence, cooperation between municipalities at the metropolitan scale as well as between the national and local level is very important for many core areas, such as mobility, resilience or social inclusion. In recent years, Brazil has recognized the importance of metropolitan cooperation to solving urban challenges, and has taken significant national policy actions towards improving metropolitan governance and metropolitan planning, such as the adoption of the Statute of the Metropolis, which establishes the minimum requirements for the creation of metropoles and the shared management of these territories.

The SDSN Brazil (Sustainable Development Solutions Network), founded in Rio de Janeiro in 2014 as 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, in partnership with the German Cooperation for Sustainable Development through GIZ, on behalf of the German Cooperation Ministry (BMZ), is leading a SDSN Solutions Initiative, "Sustainable Cities: Implementation and Monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals in a Metropolitan Context". Building upon recent publications by GIZ and SDSN on the links between sustainable development and urban development, Casa Fluminense, as a member of the SDSN network through the Solutions Initiative project, presents this Book of Experiences 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 on the path towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, specifically SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), with the Rio de Janeiro Metropolitan Area as a starting point. Beyond analyzing public policies and existing initiatives, it seeks to promote an integrated view of SDGs in a metropolitan framework, taking their urban dimension and the urban-rural links in metropolitan areas as a starting point. It is a big challenge, but a crucial one to achieve, since over 500 municipalities (about 10% of all municipalities in the country) are located in metropolitan areas.

Urban development issues span municipal boundaries, so it is critical to examine implementation of the SDGs from a metropolitan perspective, taking into consideration the local, state, and national policies that affect regional development. These actions are being carried out by government officials, civil society, and the private sector. This way, the SDGs function as a methodology for directing multiple efforts towards sustainable development, by consolidating targets and indicators to set common goals among all stakeholders.

Brazil's role as head of the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSD) since 2016 presents an opportunity for incorporating

SDGs into data collection and the production of indicators which build upon the 2030 Agenda. Similarly, the emergence of SDG commissions at national, state and municipal level are key instruments for promoting accountability and citizen participation towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Brazil also held a prominent role at global level due to its contributions to the debate around the New Urban Agenda, established at Habitat III, in Quito, Ecuador, in 2016.

The Book aims to bring together different experiences that indicate practical ways to reach the 2030 Agenda, both those explicitly aligned to the SDGs, and those that support public policies and actions that work towards achievement of the 2030 Agenda. It presents SDG 11 and the urban dimension of the other SDGs, highlighting the importance of local actions for the dissemination of topics and the implementation of the Goals, promoting a reflection on the current challenges and achievements of the 2030 Agenda in Brazil, especially in metropolitan areas.

There is still much to be done in terms of localizing the SDGs at the municipal and metropolitan scales. The recently adopted Statute of the Metropole requires metropolitan-scale planning in Brazil, which presents an opportunity to the implementation of SDGs at theses scales. This implementation process, in order to be successful, will demand partnerships between governments, civil society, academia and the private sector.

This Book 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 to 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 Book will be used in other Latin-American metropoles, as well as other parts of the world that are also confronted with challenges regarding metropolitan planning and sustainable development. It is our hope that the experiences and tools in this Book will raise awareness around the importance of metropolitan planning for sustainable development in Brazil, and provide practical guidance to all stakeholders involved in implementing and monitoring the SDGs at the metropolitan scale.

The Book is organized into three chapters. The first chapter introduces the significance and urban dimension of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as our purpose in bringing together all these experiences of localization of the 2030 Agenda. The second chapter presents how the SDGs are being localized and monitored in the Rio de Janeiro Metropolitan Area and beyond, by presenting data collection and analysis methodologies for monitoring SDG targets. The final chapter presents how these methodologies are being implemented by various actors and how they can influence public policy decisions and function as a tool for promoting metropolitan cooperation, as well as opportunities and challenges faced by the Rio de Janeiro Metropolitan Area and the whole of Brazil regarding sustainable

urban development.

The experiences presented here are color-coded: in BLUE are those that are aligned with the SDGs, but not yet aligned with the metropolitan scale; in ORANGE those that operate at the metropolitan scale to implement its sustainable development actions, but which have not incorporated SDGs into their work; and in GREEN those that promote actions aligned with the 2030 Agenda and implement them at the metropolitan scale.

Building upon the research carried out to produce this Book of Experiences, the final chapter, concerned with the implementation of the actions debated in the previous ones, culminates into the proposal of 6 steps to operationalize the

localization of SDGs to which this Book is committed. These steps can be briefly described as:

Step 1: Raising awareness about the 2030 Agenda and the New Urban Agenda;

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.

Chapter 1 :

LOCALIZATION Implementing the SDGs in an urbanized world

1.1 OVERVIEW OF THE SDGS AND THEIR URBAN DIMENSION

The 2030 Agenda and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015, set a common global development agenda among all 193 Member States. The SDGs present a global blueprint for a more sustainable and equitable future, through setting measurable targets for key development challenges such as poverty eradication, achieving social and gender equality, climate change mitigation and adaptation, sustainable urbanization, protection of endangered ecosystems, strengthening of institutions, and the promotion of social inclusion and participation.

The 2030 Agenda recognizes the importance of sustainable urban development through the inclusion of a stand-alone goal on urban development, SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. In addition to SDG 11, sustainable urban development is integrated into a number of other SDGs, including SDG 6 on clean water and sanitation, SDG 7 on renewable energy, SDG 12 on sustainable consumption and production, and SDG 17 on partnerships for sustainable development. It is clear that cities, where the majority of the global population works and lives, and where social inequality is most blatant, will be the key to implementation of the SDGs and achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

Municipalities and metropolitan regions therefore play a critical role in the implementation of the SDGs. "Localization", or the process of adopting the SDGs to local contexts, is key to their successful implementation. The 2030 Agenda can act as inspiration for establishing baselines for development and setting standards and goals for access to public services.

The 2030 Agenda creates a framework to compare progress towards achievement of sustainable development between municipalities, metropolitan regions, states, and countries. This comparability often serves as a catalyst to improve upon development efforts, especially in cases where neighboring regions have vastly different levels of development. However, although comparability is of high importance to the Agenda, efforts to standardize collection of data across regions and countries should not come at the expense of local communities taking a leading role in implementation of the SDGs. In fact, this global development agenda will only truly be achieved when actions are taken at the local level.

GOAL 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, per-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

The transversal nature of the SDGs and the recognition of the many interlinkages between development challenges (including social, economic and environmental challenges) are an important aspect of the 2030 Agenda.

Sustainable Development Goals present themselves as necessary commitments to mitigate potential hazards and to promote a sustainable form of development in face of an increasingly urban future.

1.2 THE ROLE OF CITIES AND METROPOLITAN AREAS IN SDGS IMPLEMENTATION

In order to address urgent development challenges posed by modern cities, it is necessary to plan beyond municipal boundaries. This is particularly evident when addressing issues such as improving access to clean water and sanitation, sustainable transportation, and social inequalities, which is exacerbated by the socio-spatial segregation in metropolitan regions.

Recent reports show that 65% of SDG targets demand the direct involvement of municipal government officials [1]. In order for municipalities

to adequately address development challenges, however, they must work in coordination with surrounding municipalities, as the majority of development challenges extend beyond municipal boundaries. Therefore, metropolitan-level coordination is key to achieving the SDGs, and it is fundamental that their implementation is done in a way which 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.[2].

In a recent report published by the Brazilian Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA) on national achievements and challenges regarding the New Urban Agenda[3], the topic of metropolitan governance was repeatedly 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.

New national legislation on metropolitan governance in Brazil, which includes a recent decision by the Supreme Court that requires state governments to create metropolitan-scale management and governance structures to coordinate public functions of common interest, has sparked renewed efforts

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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). Brasília, 2016.

towards in metropolitan-level planning. The 2015 Statute of the Metropolis (Federal Law 13.089/2015) reinforces this renewed focus on the metropolis and the importance of metropolitan-level planning, by recognizing the critical role these regions play in promoting more sustainable development and a better quality of life for residents.

The Statute of the Metropolis requires all metropolitan areas in Brazil to develop Integrated Urban Development Plans (PDUI) and to create entities responsible for coordinating public functions of common interest, such as transport, land use, sanitation and resilience. The development of PDUIs require the participation of all municipalities in a given metropolitan area, as well as the consultation and participation of civil

society. This new legislation is particularly important in Brazil, as according to the 2010 census, over 50% of the population lives in 71 metropolitan areas within the country[4].

Commitments made by national governments at the UN General Assembly meeting require that civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders play an active role in mobilizing and monitoring the achievement of SDG targets. These non-state actors played key roles in Brazil in the context of the Millennium Development Goals, in which extensive campaigns, observatories for monitoring, and awards were created in coordination with government efforts. These multi-sectoral actions accomplished important results, which led to the achievement of numerous MDG targets.

1.3 LESSONS LEARNED FROM MDGS IN BRAZIL

Brazil has become internationally recognized for meeting various Millennium Development Goals (2000-2015), notably in the cases of reducing extreme poverty, eliminating hunger, and reduction of child mortality. The country's performance in some of these goals even contributed to several goals being achieved at the global level, such as large reductions in extreme poverty, where Brazil managed to reduce the population of residents living in extreme poverty to 1/7 of what it was before the MDGs were adopted.

This positive performance, however, did not occur uniformly in the country, and in some metropolitan areas studies have shown that many municipalities have failed to achieve their goals.

Several key lessons can be learned from the implementation of the MDGs in Brazil, which will help to inform strategies on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and New Urban Agenda[5]:

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

5   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.

• The role undertaken by international organizations such as UNDP, which helped mobilize and coordinate interests around the MDG agenda was central to encouraging different sectors (public, private, and civil society) to incorporate the goals into their planning.

• The adoption of the MDGs helped to incite an initial process of mobilization of civil society around the international development agenda, which can be built upon for implementation of the SDGs.

• The national development of planning instruments such as mandatory municipal master plans and plans for education and social assistance, served as an opportunity for the incorporation of the MDGs into governmental actions.

• Data collection for the MDGs was analyzed at the state level, and often faced challenges related to the access and quality of data. Challenges regarding the collection of data for the SDGs are more complex, not only because of the increased number of goals and cross-sectional nature of the SDGs, but also because there is a higher emphasis on collecting municipal data. Although data collection in Brazil has improved dramatically in the last decade, there is still a clear need to improve capacities of state data agencies to fill gaps in municipal reporting.

• Another difficulty faced with the MDGs was the use of various administrative records as a data source for monitoring progress on the goals. Administrative records are known to represent certain limitation as statistics, due to large variations in information management which depend on the administrative capacity of the involved entity (city, state or federal). Poor municipalities,

which have low administrative capacities (and usually perform poorly in a number of social indicators), often are unable to collect and update national 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.

• The MDGs were achieved in Brazil due to central government actions in partnership with the private sector, academia and civil society initiatives. The "We Can Movement" (Movimento Nós Podemos) of Paraná, a state in the southern region of Brazil, which worked 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 significant commitments to the 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 the realization of the MDGs 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, challenges remain, 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 Rio Grande do Sul's major metropolitan

area, Porto Alegre, 31 municipalities were not able to achieve even 50% of the goals expected by 2015, according to a study published by the Economics and Statistics Foundation (FEE / RS)[6] , in spite of the high

performance of the capital, Porto Alegre, in attaining the targets. This reiterates the need for a holistic and transversal approach to implementation of the SDGs, where the regions and municipalities surrounding

1.4 NATIONAL CONTEXT OF SDG INDICATORS

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

An extensive process is being carried out in order to achieve this purpose, involving the government, civil society, academia, and the private sector. 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 brings 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's perspective, Brazil understands the SDGs as a "national tool for the alignment of social, environmental and economic

policies[7]," and, in addition to the GTI, it has developed a working group on the SDGs, led by UNDP and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is 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 has worked towards the adoption of a set of international indicators to monitor the SDGs, taking into consideration Latin America's regional context, after IBGE led extensive regional consultations on the subject.

Brazilian participation in international debates on the SDGs, starting with the development of the 2030 Agenda itself, has been fundamental to creating 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

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6 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?. Ensaios FEE, Porto Alegre, v. 36, n. 2, p.383-476, 10 Dec. 2015.

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 SDG implementation through debates, working groups, seminars, agreements and online platforms.

It should be noted that the process of defining national indicators for the monitoring of the SDGs is not yet fully completed. Civil society participation in the definition of national SDG indicators has been relatively limited, as the process has been carried out by Brazil's national statistics office, IBGE. As a way of coordinating debates between the government and civil society (and its different sectors), the National Government issued Decree 8892/2016 in October of 2016, creating the National Commission for the Sustainable Development Goals. The Commission has an advisory character and brings together eight government representatives from the

three levels (municipal, state and national levels[8]) and eight civil society representatives, including NGOs, private sector entities and others. The executive secretary of the National Commission for the SDGs is located within the Secretary of Government of Brazil (SEGOV).

The participation and protagonism of Brazil in international debates leading to the formation of the SDGs has contributed to creating a sense of ownership at the national level. It is worth noting that the then Minister for the Environment, Izabella Teixeira, participated in the High Panel on the 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 been actively engaged in the debate and has made significant contributions to process of localization and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, which will be described in more detail in the following section.

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, adapted to each country and region's unique context.

The Brazil SDSN focuses specifically on implementation of the urban SDG 11, "Make

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[8] 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

cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, 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 capital city of Rio de Janeiro, as many key development challenges are affected by the entire metropolitan region..

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 urban aspect of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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 year years, both making development challenges more pressing and 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 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.
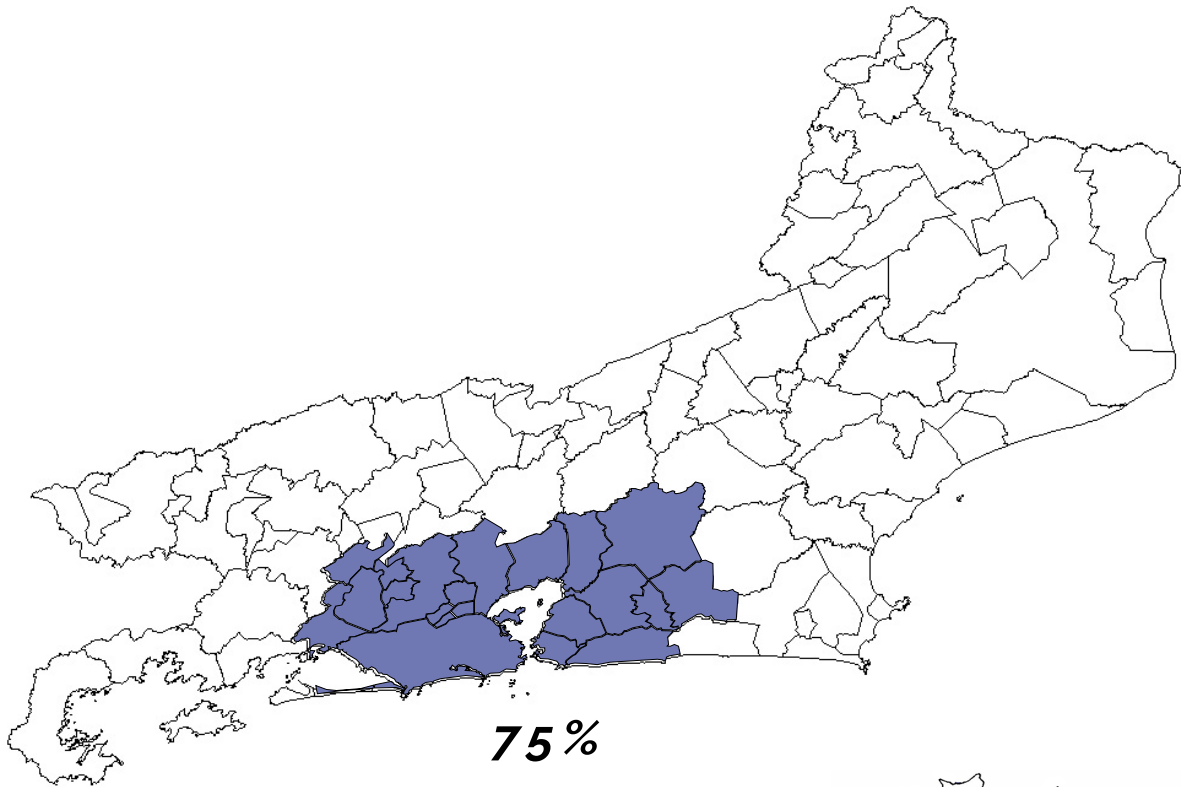
NO RIO DE JANEIRO

75%

Image: The State of Rio de Janeiro, the 4th smallest state in Brazil (43.696 km²), with the 3rd greatest population (16 million people), 2nd most populous metropolitan area (12 million people), and the highest degree of metropolitanization (75% of state population living in the metropolitan area).

The biggest challenge in the Rio de Janeiro Metropolitan area lies in its alarming inequality levels, as is exemplified by the indicators below. With respect to sanitation, for instance, only 12,1% of houses in Maricá are connected to the sewage system, while the average in the metropolitan area is 66,8%. Even so, most of the waste is thrown in the Guanabara Bay without being properly treated. On the topic of mobility, the percentage of workers whose commuting time is over 60 minutes goes as high as 46,6% in Queimados, while the average is only 28%. The train system, which is responsible for a great portion of this commute, serves its 600 thousand users poorly and receives less investment than the metro system does. The table below shows in greater detail the disparities in the access to public services in the Rio de Janeiro metropolitan area.

LIVING CONDITIONS IN RIO DE JANEIRO METROPOLITAN AREA

|	POPULATION (2016)[1]	MUNICIPAL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (MHDI/2010)[2]	PER CAPITA HOUSEHOLD INCOME (USD/2016)[3]	% OF HOUSING DEFICIT (2010)[4]
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:	[1] Population estimates for 2016, IBGE.	[2] UNDP	[3] 2010 Census/IBGE, corrected according to IPCA and exchange rates in Dec/2016.	[4] João Pinheiro Foundation (FJP), 2010
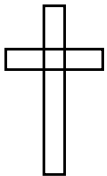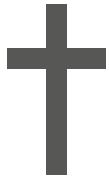
	% PEOPLE WHOSE COMMUTING TIME IS OVER 60 MINUTES (2010) [5]	HOMICIDE RATE (FOR EACH 100 THOUSAND PEOPLE, 2016) [6]	% OF PEOPLE WITH ACCESS TO SANITATION (2015) [7]
Rio de Janeiro metropolitan area	28,0	38,9	66,8
Belford Roxo	42,6	53,2	40,7
Cachoeiras de Macacu	9,2	19,4	56,8
Duque de Caxias	31,5	51,2	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:	[5] 2010 Census/IBGE.	[6] "Violent Homicides, Institute for Public Security (ISP), 2016".	[7] "National System for Information on Sanitation (SNIS), 2015".

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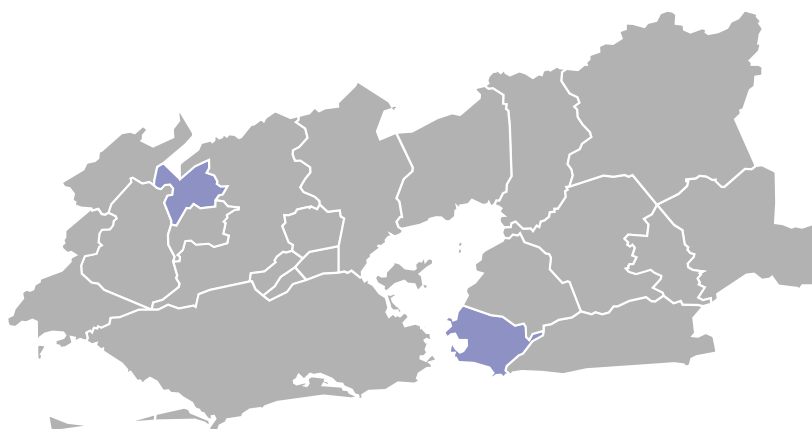
INDICATOR		JAPERI	NITERÓI
🧍	MUNICIPAL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (MHDI)	0.66 (2924TH HIGHEST IN BRAZIL)	0.84 (7TH HIGHEST IN BRAZIL)
💵	PER CAPITA MONTHLY INCOME	197.85 USD	941.96 USD
🪙	EXTREME POVERTY RATES	4.1%	0.8%
🧍	LIFE EXPECTANCY	73.5 YEARS	76.2 YEARS
✝	HOMICIDE RATE	100 DEATHS FOR EACH 100 THOUSAND INHABITANTS	37 DEATHS FOR EACH 100 THOUSAND INHABITANTS

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

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 review 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 "Metropolitan Governance and Resilience" 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 the municipal, state and central governments 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", in light of the new federal legislation on metropolitan governance, and recently formed Metropolitan Chamber of Governmental Integration of Rio de Janeiro, the new metropolitan governance body. The following recommendations and next steps were identified:

- With respect to resilience, the main issues raised were the severe pollution of the Guanabara Bay and its tributaries and the need for preventive actions for potential extreme weather events, for which the unification of databases at the metropolitan level was identified as a necessary action;

- 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 extensive coastline);

- The mobility workshop 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 with the National Urban Mobility Policy (PNMU), Integrated Urban Development Plans (PDUIs),and SDGs was highlighted in both workshops.

- The strengthening of new centralities and economic decentralization initiatives were also discussed, as solutions to both mobility and resilience challenges. Local governments, civil society, universities and private sector actors are expected to be actively involved in the process of planning for these new centralities in partnership with the Metropolitan Chamber).

- The establishment of a Metropolitan Observatory to monitor indicators and the efficiency of the metropolitan development plan, with the aim of systematizing information and promoting citizen oversight of its planning and implementation process, was suggested by the majority of participants as the best way forward.

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 March 16th, 2016, in the City of Brasília. The event sought to debate actions for monitoring the SDGs at the metropolitan scale. 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 the 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 Book, 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 Book, such as Casa Fluminense's Rio 2017 Agenda, the identification and alignment of public policies with the SDGs (as is being done by the São Paulo state government) and the adaptation of indicators for monitoring (such as UN-Habitat's City Prosperity Index or Our São Paulo Network's Sustainable Cities Platform).

1.6 DISCUSSION OF THE RESEARCH LEADING UP TO THIS BOOK 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 approximately 40,000 people from 167 countries and very different backgrounds, the week-long conference took place in Quito, Ecuador, between October 15-20, 2016.

During the conference, UN Member States voted and sanctioned the New Urban Agenda. By signing the declaration, they committed themselves to acting to improve urban life over the next 20 years, 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 to discuss and propose new pathways to face urbanization challenges and take advantage of the opportunities presented for the implementation of the SDGs. In addition to the adoption of the New Urban Agenda, the conference launched a monitoring platform for the 2030 Agenda designed by UNDP and a number of books on the theme of metropolitan coordination for sustainable development, such as the book "Participation, Conflicts and Urban Interventions: Contributions to Habitat III", developed by the Brazilian Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA), and which includes content on monitoring

and advocacy around the SDGs at the metropolitan level.

This Book was also discussed at Quito in its preliminary version, at a roundtable held by GIZ. Inputs from a wide range of actors who participated in the session have been integrated into the current document.

The following chapters aim at highlighting a variety of monitoring initiatives in Brazil, some explicitly working towards monitoring progress on the SDGs, and others which could be adapted for this purpose (chapter 2), as well as exploring different steps that are being taken, including recommendations and actions towards influencing political decisions, for the aim of adapting the SDGs to the metropolitan development context in Brazil (chapter 3).

The initiatives are displayed here according to three typologies and their potential interactions: experiences related to the SDGs, experiences related to metropolitan areas, and experiences related to both the SDGs and metropolitan areas. The idea is to raise awareness around both agendas when analyzing current trends in urban development in Brazil – the 2030 Agenda and the need for stronger, more integrated metropolitan development policies.

We hope you enjoy it!

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 to the successful implementation of the 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, and at the subnational level, are reduced.

When used sensibly, data can help define government priorities, direct resource allocation and engage civil society in decision-making processes. The way in which data is presented is also important, as it plays a key role in determining perceptions and decisions. In Brazil, it is necessary to seek data sources beyond the national Census, which occurs every ten years, in order to monitor progress on the SDGs and adapt public policies to their effective implementation.

The report, "A World That Counts"[1], prepared at the request of the former UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon, highlights the urgency of leveraging the data revolution to produce high-quality data worldwide in order to improve public policy decision-making and to "leave no one behind", a key commitment of the 2030 Agenda.

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1 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/

> " 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."(IEAG-UN, 2015, p. 2) "

Alternative methods for data collection and the production of indicators, especially by civil society, have been gaining acknowledgement and greater credibility. The current economic crisis in Brazil has made survey-based data collection increasingly less common, due to its high 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 – in large part – continuous data sources, as opposed to periodic ones, which enable a more up-to-date analysis of development progress. The challenges of uniformity in data collection across municipalities and of identifying potential biases and blind spots in such registries are, however, two of their main limitations.

2.2 PERCEPTION DATA

Perception data is especially useful as a qualitative data source and can help integrate experiences and priorities of different sectors into decision-making processes. Perception data is also a direct form of assessing the impact of a specific action on society. 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 participatory forums twice a year to engage with and record residents' perceptions and demands. The aim is to contribute to the public policy debate in the region and give visibility to territories and municipalities which are often left behind in addition to strengthening the role of citizens in decision-making processes in the region. Casa Fluminense collects perception data in such forums, including first-hand experiences from different actors. In addition to the forums, perception data is also collected in the form of interviews and online consultations which help to identify priority areas for resource allocation.

PARTICIPATORY PROCESSES FOR BUILDING AGENDA RIO 2017
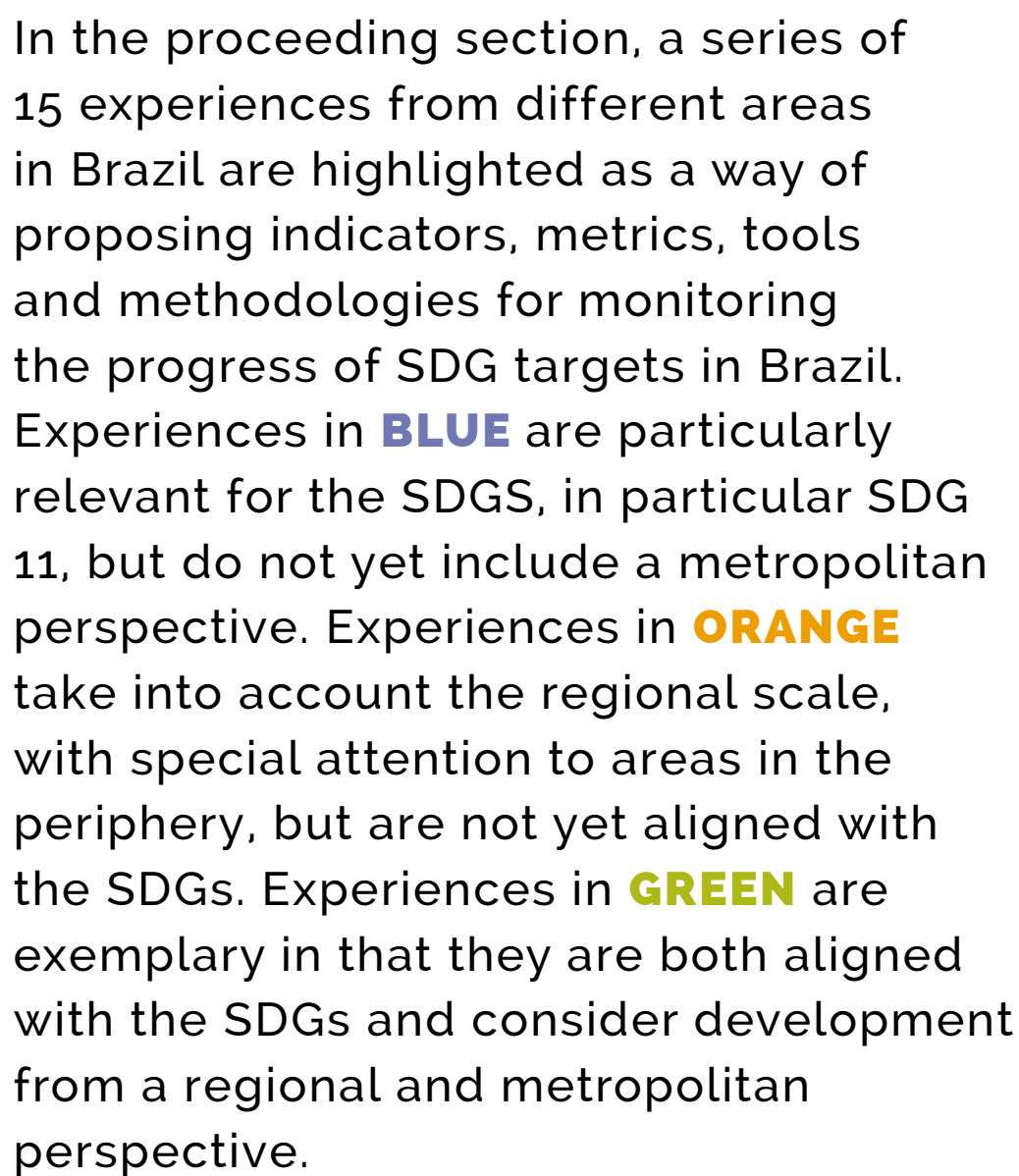
2.3 MONITORING OPTIONS

In addition to collecting high-quality data, a number of other factors are essential for the adequate monitoring of SDG progress. These include the scale (geographic area) of data collection, the frequency, and which populations are represented by the data being collected.. In the case of metropolitan areas, data must be disaggregated by municipality (and ideally by neighborhood), to enable the identification of high and low performers in the region. This also enables the aggregation of data at the metropolitan level, in order to identify regional trends and to make comparisons between different metropolitan areas in the country.

The use of big data for statistical purposes is a new global trend in data collection. Specialists in national statistics offices are currently exploring ways that these new sets of data can be used to give insights into a number of questions relevant to the SDGs, such as access to reliable public transportation, air pollution, and energy efficiency, to name a few[3].

Integrating different databases poses one of the main challenges to those working with such data, as well as the sheer volume of data and the demand for new mathematical and statistical tools to analyze the data. One of the commitments made in the 2030 Agenda, "Big Data for Development", focuses on the use of such data to inform public policy formulation and planning for better development. Big data is often:

• Digitally bound (data is digitally-produced, collected, and managed);

• Passively produced (data produced as result 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).

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2   UNECE, What Does Big Data Mean for Official Statistics, 2013, http://www1.unece.org/stat/platform/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=77170614. UN GLOBAL PULSE. Big Data for Development: a Primer. 2013.

In the proceeding section, a series of 15 experiences from different areas in Brazil are highlighted as a way of proposing indicators, metrics, tools and methodologies for monitoring the progress of SDG targets in Brazil. Experiences in **BLUE** are particularly relevant for the SDGS, in particular SDG 11, but do not yet include a metropolitan perspective. Experiences in **ORANGE** take into account the regional scale, with special attention to areas in the periphery, but are not yet aligned with the SDGs. Experiences in **GREEN** are exemplary in that they are both aligned with the SDGs and consider development from a regional and metropolitan perspective.

1

SDG 11 EXPERIENCE:
SUSTAINABLE CITIES PROGRAM – Rede Nossa São Paulo/RedeCidades/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 (RedeCidades) and the Ethos Institute, which aims at raising awareness about sustainable development practices among civil society and local governments The program has created a national network of organizations to work towards this goal, the Brazilian Network of Sustainable Cities (Rede Brasileira de Cidades Sustentáveis). In addition to information campaigns, the program provides a set of tools designed to help municipalities achieve the SDGs. Part of this tool set includes an SDG platform which provides support for transforming SDGs into concrete local actions and shares best practices using both national and international examples.

The platform is configured as a democratic instrument, promoting a bottom-up movement for political action towards sustainability, an essential step towards realization of the Sustainable Development Goals. It also includes approximately 300 indicators aligned with the 2030 Agenda. The program drafted 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 monitoring progress towards the SDGs
- Multidimensionality.

TARGET 11·3

INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION
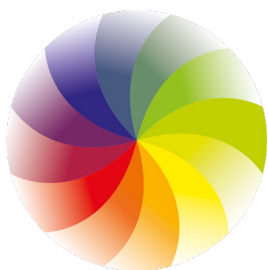
PROGRAMA

CIDADES

SUSTENTÁVEIS

www.cidadessustentaveis.org.br
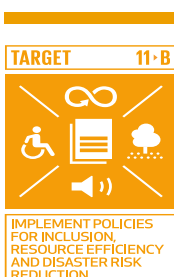
cidadessustentaveis.org.br/gps

2

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

RIO OPERATIONS CENTER (COR). Implemented in 2010, since then has brought together information for the real-time monitoring of transit, flooding ,and other emergency situations in the city – which is done through a combination of systems, such as "Rio Alert" (for rainfall levels), transit monitoring cameras, and information provided by public service operators, such as electricity and water. Based on this information, the more than 30 public institutions represented in 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. COR can help the City of Rio de Janeiro to achieve resiliency indicators within the Sustainable Development Goals. However, little information from the metropolitan region is currently integrated into the system.

PENSA-RIO. In 2013, the municipal administration of Rio de Janeiro devised a "THINK-Room for ideas", a type of data analysis office under the municipal secretary responsible for the planning and implementation of strategic projects (Casa Civil). The project conducted a series of analysis on big data sets to inform municipal planning actions, such as transportation arrangements for New Year's Eve (which concentrates upwards of 2 million people on Copacabana beach) or alternative transit arrangements during the construction of Olympic venues. In addition, the georeferencing of documented occurrences of dengue fever allowed for the analysis of the spread of the disease and helped to inform the government's strategy against it – which resulted in a 98% reduction in documented cases (from 130 thousand in 2013 to 2700 in 2014).

RIO RESILIENTE. "Resilient Rio" was created in 2014 by the city administration of Rio de Janeiro, in partnership with the Rockefeller Foundation's 100 Resilient Cities initiative, in an effort to improve Rio's resilience to extreme weather events such as flooding, landslides, drought, sea level rise, exacerbated by inadequate and aging infrastructure.so-called shocks and stresses that might disturb its regular state, culminating in the first Resilience Strategy for the city. The Resilient Rio initiative developed the City's first resiliency strategy. The strategy was developed in two stages: first, major risks and vulnerabilities in the City were identified. Once vulnerabilities and priorities were mapped, the second stage brought together the public sector, civil society, academia, and the private sector in debates around four main areas - climate change, socioeconomic resilience, resilient behavior and resilient management. The strategy was officially released in 2016, with a set of guidelines for managing 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 utility of each action.

TARGET 11·B

IMPLEMENT POLICIES FOR INCLUSION, RESOURCE EFFICIENCY AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

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 to support decision-making. The project brings together, in a user-friendly platform, information on the 5,568 municipalities in Brazil, which includes 10 billion pieces of data. 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 with city administrations, NGOs and journalists, in an effort to improve public policy decision-making.

There is great potential for data from Datapedia to be used to monitor progress on the SDGs in each municipality in Brazil, which can be aggregated to the regional level.

HIGHLIGHTS:

• Online, user-friendly platform;

• Effective visualization of results;

• Set of indicators useful for SDG monitoring.

TARGET   11·3

INCLUSIVE AND
SUSTAINABLE
URBANIZATION

datapedia.info

4
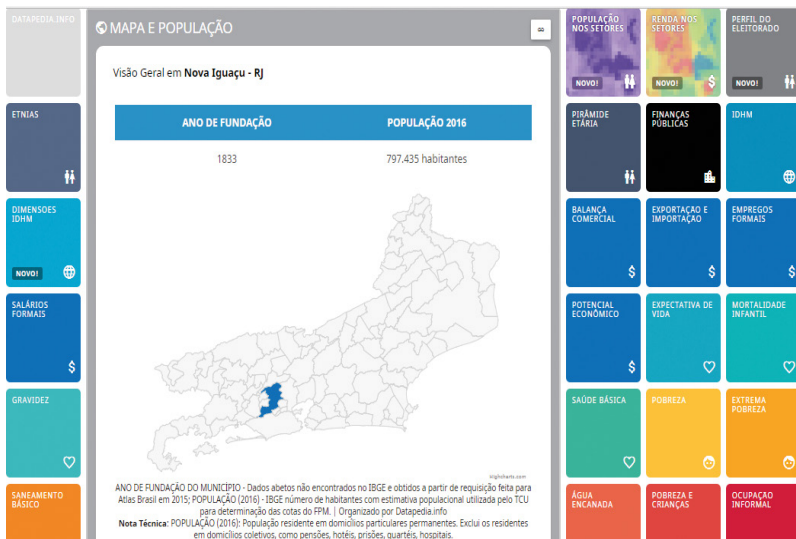
SDG 11 EXPERIENCE:
SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX (IPS) – Pereira Passos Institute (IPP)

The municipal Social Progress Index of Rio de Janeiro was recently developed by the Pereira Passos Institute (IPP), the City of Rio de Janeiro's urban research institute, together with the Social Progress Initiative and the Avina Foundation. The index 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 comprise 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 SPI indicators, as a way of directing public investment in different areas of the city according to their performance in the different indicators. The SPI shows great potential for monitoring the SDGs in the municipalities of the metropolitan area, besides presenting an alternative source of data (such as data from administrative registries) in relation to official census data, which is only collected every ten years. shows great potential in terms of articulation with the SDGs beyond only SDG 11.

TARGET 11·1

SAFE AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING

HIGHLIGHTS:

• Set of indicators useful for SDG monitoring;

• Employment of administrative registries (as alternative sources of data);

• Multidimensionality;

• Cross-sectoral partnerships involving different government entities, which cooperate by providing sectoral information in order to build the SPI.

IPS RIO
Índice de Progresso Social

ipsrio.com.br

5
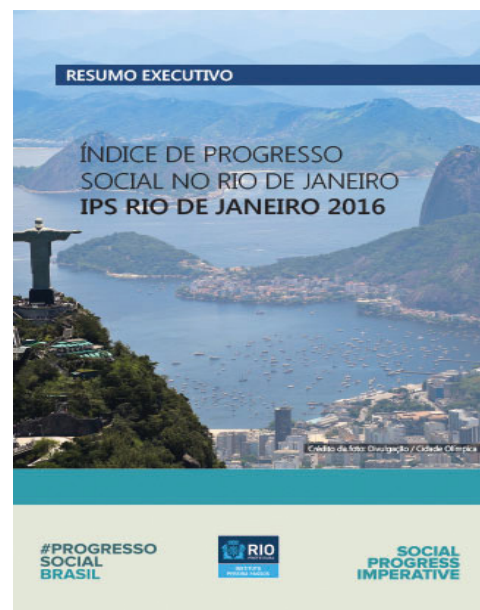
METROPOLITAN AREA EXPERIENCE:
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT ATLAS IN THE BRAZILIAN METROPOLITAN REGIONS – IPEA/ UNDP/João Pinheiro Foundation

The Atlas brings together information on the Municipal Human Development Index (MHDI) for all 5,565 Brazilian municipalities, across 27 states, and for 20 metropolitan areas in the country. For the metropolitan areas, data is also available at the intra-municipal level, by Human Development Unities (UDHs), units similar to neighborhoods, but which are delineated based on data and territorial uniformity (as informed by the IBGE Census).

In addition to the MHDI, the Atlas also presents indicators on demographics, education, income, work, housing and vulnerability, comparable across municipalities, states, metropolitan areas and UDHs can be based. It is a powerful tool for data visualization and planning, whose major limitation is the 10-year gap between Censuses – the current information in the Atlas refers to 1990, 2000 and 2010.

In a broader scenario of working to reduce inequalities on the path to more sustainable development, the Atlas is a fundamental tool for planning, as it shows trends in the evolution of indicators based on specific time series and disaggregated territories within metropolitan regions.

The Atlas provides an innovative approach to recording development trends, and has a very straightforward interface, making it suitable for governments, civil society, school students, scholars and journalists, as maps can easily be produced to show inter- and intra-metropolitan disparities.

TARGET   11·3

INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION

HIGHLIGHTS:

· Data disaggregated at intra-municipal level;

· Multidimensionality and synthetic indicators

· User friendly;

· Produces easily comparable indicators that can help to inform public policies (facilitates assessment of municipal performance, for instance)
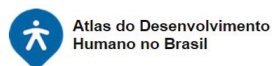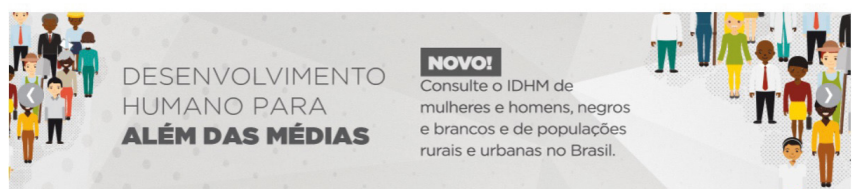
atlasbrasil.org.br/mapa

6

METROPOLITAN AREA EXPERIENCE:
CENSUS OF MARÉ – 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 (informal settlements) in the North Zone of Rio de Janeiro. The project carried out a broad socioeconomic survey of the 130,000 residents, with 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 as levels of violence in the communities, and how violence impacts families and the social organization of the region. Some of this information is available from the official IBGE Census, but not at the disaggregated 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 support from the 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 development indicators.

In addition, the region was extensively mapped, with information which is often limited in the case of favelas. The government now has a strong base to build upon this effort, which was developed into the Maré Street Guide, to extend postal code (CEPs) coverage in Maré, with the goals of increasing access to public services and providing streets in Maré with the same juridical status as streets in the rest of the city enjoy. The project helps to foster a different perspective on favelas, as information is collected from residents' point of view, which provides a better understanding of living conditions and opportunities for residents. Data from the Census of Maré could be used to help fill in gaps in national SDG monitoring, and serves as a best practice for concrete measures being taken to leave no one behind.

TARGET 11·1

SAFE AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING

HIGHLIGHTS:
• Alternative sources of data (neighborhood surveys);
• Cross-sectoral partnerships;
• Community involvement;
• Territory as methodology (data collected locally allows for analysis of a territory's potentials and needs)

redesdamare.org.br

35

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, developed a People Near Transit index for the Rio de Janeiro Metropolitan Area, in partnership with Casa Fluminense. The index measures the percentage of people living within a 1 km-radius of middle or high-capacity transport terminals, in relation to the total population, sorted by income. 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, based on proximity to public transport and other public facilities, such as hospitals, which are also featured in the database. Every day, approximately 70% of the population in the metropolitan region commutes into the capital, as it concentrates the great 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;
• Enables analysis disaggregated by social strata.

TARGET 11·2

AFFORDABLE AND
SUSTAINABLE
TRANSPORT SYSTEMS

Município do Rio de Janeiro
Região Metropolitana do Rio de Janeiro
Montanhas e florestas
Zoom
Linhas de metrô
Corredores de BRT
Ramais de trens
Serviço de barcas Praça XV - Arariboia
Veículo leve sobre trilhos (VLT)
Ramais de trens que não são considerados transporte de média e alta capacidade
Serviços de barcas que não são considerados transporte de média e alta capacidade

itdp.org.br
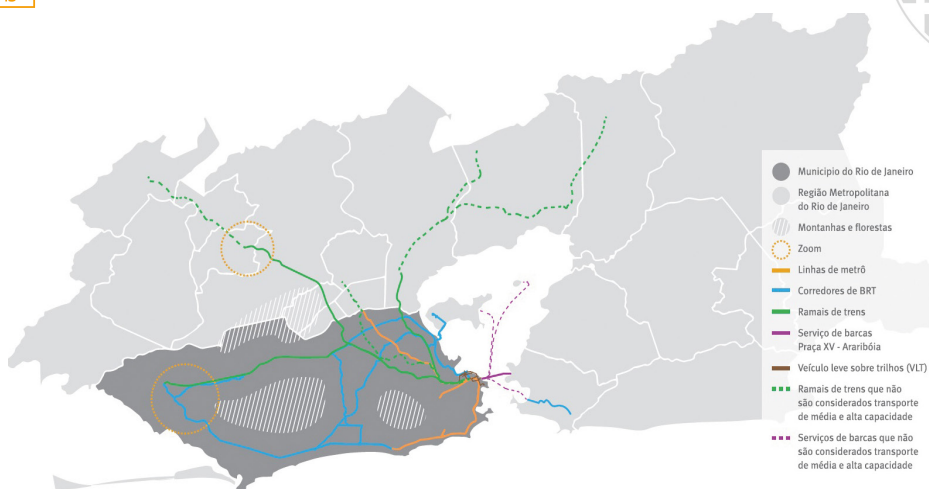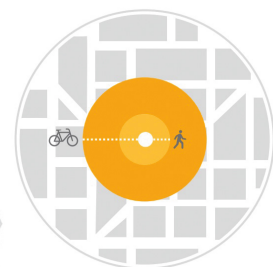
8 METROPOLITAN AREA EXPERIENCE:
MONITORING PANEL – Casa Fluminense

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 public policies more democratic, equitable, and sustainable. It encourages transparency and participation, to create a monitoring and advocacy culture in the the metropolitan area. The Panel shows which management tools and plans were delivered by the city administration, using the end of the previous mandate as a reference. This means that only tools and plans fully delivered by the end of the previous governing cycle, which are 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 enables comparisons between the delivery of plans and the achievement of socioeconomic goals, which are aligned with the SDGs and are also featured in the Inequality Maps (described in more detail on page 42).For instance, one of the Panel's indicators monitors 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 at the beginning of a new mandate, and only Rio's plan shows alignment with the SDGs. During the Seminar on Intermunicipal Cooperation, promoted by Casa Fluminense in partnership with SDSN, where the Panel was launched, the demand for the development and delivery of Strategic Plans was repeatedly raised. The event aimed at encouraging intermunicipal cooperation by presenting successful examples from around the country in terms of public consortia and alignment with the SDGs.

TARGET   11·A

STRONG NATIONAL
AND REGIONAL
DEVELOPMENT
PLANNING

HIGHLIGHTS:

• Planningandmanagementtoolsforthe21municipalitiesintheRiodeJaneiroMetropolitanArea;

• Use of the Access to Information Law, which obliges states and municipalities to disclose public administration information, to gain access to administrative data;

• Strategic, sectoral and masterplans with great potential for alignment with the SDGs;

• Promotion of a culture of monitoring through transparency and citizen participation

PAINEL DE MONITORAMENTO:
INSTRUMENTOS DE GESTÃO MUNICIPAL NO RIO METROPOLITANO — CASA FLUMINENSE

INSTRUMENTOS DE GESTÃO / MUNICÍPIO	LEI DE ACESSO À INFORMAÇÃO (1) solicitação via portal	PROGRAMA DE METAS (2) existência / ano da lei	PLANO DIRETOR (3) ano da última revisão	PLANO DE MOBILIDADE (4) existência / ano de elaboração	PLANO DE SANEAMENTO (5) existência / ano de elaboração	PLANO DE RESÍDUOS SÓLIDOS (6) existência / ano de elaboração	CONSÓRCIOS INTERMUNICIPAIS (7) municipio participante
BELFORD ROXO	✔	✘	2007	✘	✘	✘	✔
CACHOEIRAS DE MACACU	✔	✘	2006	✘	2013	✘	✘
DUQUE DE CAXIAS	✔	✘	2006	✘	✘	✘	✔
GUAPIMIRIM	✘	✘	2003	✘	2013	✘	✘
ITABORAÍ	✔	✘	2006	✘	2013	✘	✔
ITAGUAÍ	✔	✘	2012	✘	2015	✘	✔

casafluminense.org.br

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METROPOLITAN AREA EXPERIENCE:
CARTOPGRAPHIC DATABASE AND METROPOLITAN INFORMATION SYSTEM (SIM-RIO) – The Metropolitan Chamber of Government Integration of Rio de Janeiro

The Rio de Janeiro Metropolitan Area (RJMA) recently developed a cartographic database for the 21 municipalities that make up the metropolitan region. The new maps are being broadly distributed among municipal administrations and state-level planning entities. The maps can be used to monitor density and urban sprawl, and speed up licensing for concessionaires, in addition to significantly helping municipalities formulate masterplans and make decisions regarding the allocation of territorially-bound resources. This database, together with the Metropolitan Information System (SIM-RIO), can be used to monitor progress towards SDGs, as is the case of information available on on all urbanized and non-urbanized roads in the metropolitan area.

This experience is relevant to, among others, 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.

HIGHLIGHTS:

TARGET 11.A

STRONG NATIONAL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

· Metropolitan-level database;
·Facilitates metropolitan planning and regional monitoring of the SDGs (and public policies in general);
· Employment of administrative registries (as alternative sources of data).

camarametropolitana.rj.gov.br

SDG 11 + METROPOLITAN AREA EXPERIENCE:
GEOBAHIA-MAP (TREMARCTOS)/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, has developed an innovative geospatial tool, Tremarctos, which geospatially aggregates social and environmental information, resulting in bundles of socioenvironmental data. The tool has been used for environmental licensing and for the selection of locations for investment in infrastructure, both in Colombia and in the state of Bahia in Brazil, including for wind farms and mining sites, as well as the location of energy distribution lines.

The tool generates reports on the potential environmental and social impacts of different policies and plans, enabling decision-makers to choose options with better social and environmental outcomes. The system is used by both the private and public sector, and since 2012, has been officially recommended by Colombia's Ministry for Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS).

In the case of the RJMA, the tool has the potential to collect spatial data needed to monitor SDG indicators, using data from Brazil's National Geospatial Database (INDE), and as well as data from the metropolitan database which is being developed. The holistic vision afforded by the use of this tool can improve planning and policy decisions, because it is able to take into account the widespread and cross-sectoral impacts that development projects will have in the region.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Cross-sectoral partnerships;
- Set of indicators useful for SDG monitoring at metropolitan scale;
- Territory as methodology;
- Enables decision-makers to choose projects with better social and environmental impacts

TARGET 11·7

PROVIDE ACCESS TO SAFE AND INCLUSIVE GREEN AND PUBLIC SPACES

conservation.org
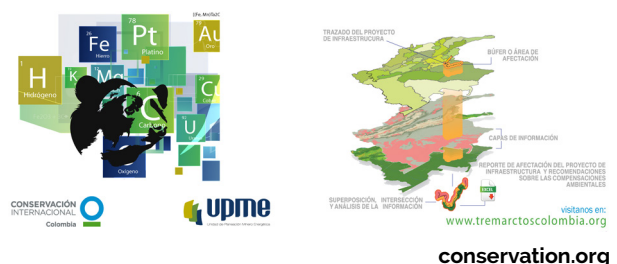
SDG 11 + METROPOLITAN AREA EXPERIENCE:
IDHAES 2030 – Fiocruz/MG

HRWS 2030, aims to develop indicators to assess and monitor progress on 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 initially access attainment of these goals in the 34 municipalities of the Belo Horizonte Metropolitan Area, the third most populous region in Brazil.

The indicators will 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 at the metropolitan level), and members of civil society 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:
• Human Rights-based indicators with participatory construction;
• Employment of administrative registries (as alternative sources of data);
• Makes analysis disaggregated by social strata possible.

TARGET 11·6

REDUCE THE
ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT OF CITIES

SDG 11 + METROPOLITAN AREA EXPERIENCE:
INEQUALITY MAPS – 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, a Rio-based NGO which works to empower residents of the metropolitan region to improve public policies, has extensively aggregated, analyzed and disseminated public data and indicators in the RJMA. Information on a number of different development indicators, such as infrastructure and the provision of public services, are organized and georeferenced to highlight major challenges in the region.

This information is then systematized into maps comparing the selected indicators among the 21 municipalities that make up the metropolitan area. The maps highlight the inequalities in the region, with over 30 indicators, divided into eight key development topics: transportation and mobility, employment, poverty and income, education, public security and citizenship, health and sanitation, and urban sustainability. The indicators are directly aligned with specific SDGs, and are transversally related to the whole Agenda. The data is continuously updated, whenever official publications, including the national Census, and administrative registries are released.

HIGHLIGHTS:

TARGET 11·2

AFFORDABLE AND
SUSTAINABLE
TRANSPORT SYSTEMS

· Multidimensionality;
· Data measured on the metropolitan scale;
· Visual and easy to understand information;
· Employment of administrative registries (as alternative sources of data);
· Alignment with the 2030 Agenda.

casafluminense.org.br
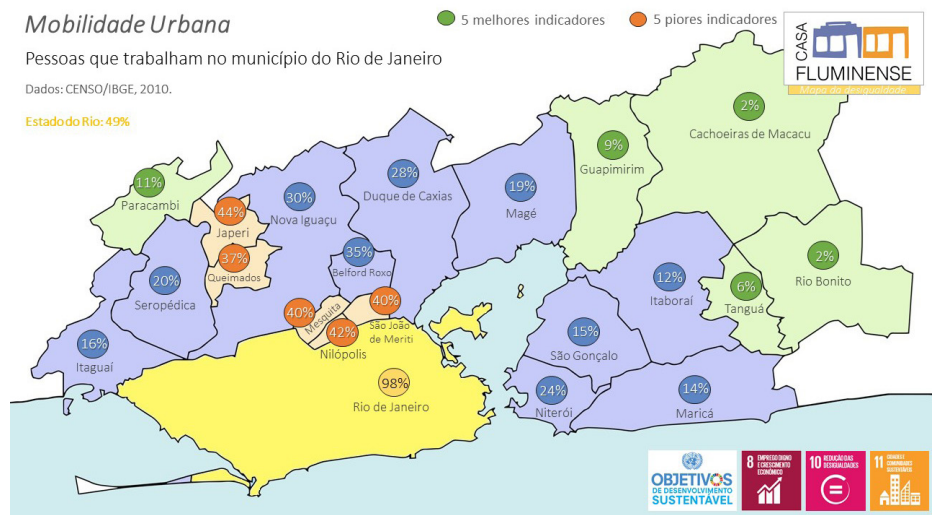
SDG 11 + METROPOLITAN AREA EXPERIENCE:
CITY PROSPERITY INDEX (CPI), UN-HABITAT

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 400 cities in 46 countries around the world, the CPI brings together 32 indicators (in its simplest version) and has a direct connection to monitoring SDG 11 in cities and metropolitan areas, as it covers different dimensions of sustainable development and 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 sustaintability;
• urban governance and legislation.

In the São Paulo metropolitan area, the index was measured and systematized by EMPLASA (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:
• Set of indicators useful for SDG monitoring in cities and metropolitan areas, particularly SDG 11
• Multidimensionality

unhabitat.org

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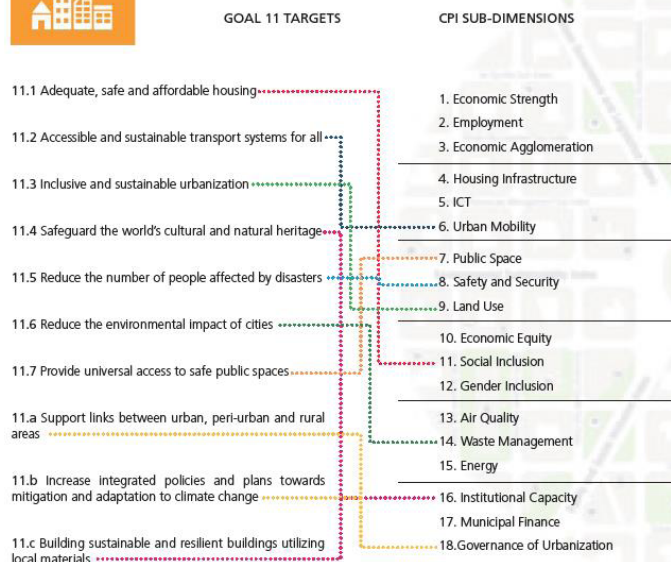
SDG 11 + METROPOLITAN AREA EXPERIENCE:
POOPOOZAP – DataLabe and Casa Fluminense

DATA LABE is an NGO that helps to collect perception data produced by civil society and strengthen citizen-generated data as a means of monitoring progress on the 2030 Agenda. DATA LABE defines itself as a "permanent data laboratory in favelas" that encourages youth to produce and disseminate information. Since 2016, it has proposed to "create new narratives that make communities of rights possible", and has helped to collect important data on transsexuals, maternal mortality rates, and privacy and transparency of data collected by bus companies in Rio de Janeiro. Citizens are in a unique position to collect local, disaggregated data, which includes the specific needs and challenges of less visible sectors of society, and those left furthest behind, such as populations in informal settlements and persons with disabilities.

CIVICUS is a global alliance of civil society organizations and activists dedicated to strengthening citizen and civil society action in over 160 countries. CIVICUS launched the DataShift initiative to help build the capacity and confidence of civil society organizations to produce and use citizen-generated data to monitor sustainable development progress, demand accountability and campaign for transformative change. In 2016, they held the DataShift Community Challenge to foster initiatives worldwide that used citizen-generated data to monitor the SDGs.

DATA LABE, together with Casa Fluminense, won the international Datashift award. The award supports a project that will promote monitoring in the area of basic sanitation, wheredata gathered by citizens with smartphone apps will be systematized into an online platform, which will combine data on water supply and sewage service coverage, waste collection and treatment and water drainage, as a way to fill in data gaps using data generated by those affected by deficits in sanitation infrastructure. The project will help to monitor progress on SDGs 6 and 11, on clean water and sanitation and urban sustainability, especially in informal settlements, which often lack reliable, official data.

*Relevant to SDG **6:** Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, and 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 is an initiative developed by the NGO Favela Observatory (Observatório de Favelas), in partnership with the Escola de Dados (Data School), Coding Rights and DATA BASE/Rio de Janeiro. It has developed several important initiatives, such as highlighting gaps in information on transsexual employment levels, inequality, and gender-based discrimination, which include:

• 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 (and performance) of high school students who took the National High School Exam (ENEM, which grants entrance to public universities across the country);

• 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.

TARGET 11·6

REDUCE THE
ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT OF CITIES

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

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 colecting 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.

Datashift is an award given as part of The Action for Sustainable Development (A4SD), a global platform that connects and supports civil society actions that promote sustainable development at all levels (local, national, regional and global). It acts as a space to share resources and strategies for advocacy, policy, programmes and mobilisation and to facilitate collaboration amongst civil society actors. Secondly, it aims to redress the imbalance in capacity within civil society itself, especially between well-resourced civil society organizations and those with lower resource capacity. Thirdly, it provides interactive ways for civil society to organise and mobilise around the sustainable development agenda, and currently hosts a platform of over 1,500 activists and organizations with this objective.

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.

civicus.org

Chapter III

ADVOCACY

From data to action: how to apply the 2030 Agenda and the metropolitan scale

3.1 LOCALIZING THE SDGS

Following new legislation, metropolitan-level planning has recently seen an increase in Brazil, after a decades-long lack of planning on the regional scale. States such as Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais, São Paulo and Pernambuco have been developing their metropolitan Integrated Urban Development Plans (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 consulted civil society, including universities, to include their perspectives and contributions in the monitoring of the plan. The SDGs can support this process by providing a robust and comprehensive monitoring framework for sustainable development.

METROPOLITAN REGION OF RIO DE JANEIRO

The Metropolitan Chamber and Quanta/ Lerner 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 subsequently align them with the SDGs and their indicators. This will result in an integrated approach towards SDG monitoring as part of the 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 metropoles, within which different levels of basic service coverage, 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 a large number of actors as urbanization is not constrained by municipal limits.

This calls for large-scale agreements on priorities and resource allocation within the region. Despite its great challenges, metropolitan planning provides great opportunities for having a significant impact on sustainable development practices, particularly in areas of high need that may be neglected by less inclusive development strategies.

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

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

STEP 1. RAISING AWARENESS:

Before beginning any implementation strategy, raising awareness about the global 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals, and their local and international relevance is often needed. It is paramount that all sectors of society are aware of their content and of the commitments made by the United Nations Member States to work towards attaining the 17 goals. This can be done through campaigns, forums, workshops and multilateral meetings, for instance. There are several examples of awareness-raising and action campaigns throughout Brazil, working to facilitate cross-sectoral dialogue on the importance of the SDGs, and the actions needed for their implementation.

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 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 included in debates at the global level. ABONG has been advocating for the definition of national SDG indicators by the Brazilian government, so

that the monitoring of related public policies can be effectively undertaken in a standardized manner across the country. A recent achievement in this respect was the creation of the National Commission for Sustainable Development Goals, established by decree 8892 / 2016, which aims to internalize, disseminate and make the process of implementing Agenda 2030 in Brazil transparent, and ensures representation by both government officials and civil society. Another achievement was the Brazilian civil society "Spotlight Report" on national SDG progress, which will be further analyzed below.

Other civil society networks working towards the SDGs have emerged across the country, such as the National SDG Movement, "We Can" (MNODS). MNODS builds upon previous experiences with the Millennium Development Goals and is made up of different types of organizations, social movements and volunteers, organized by states and aimed at assisting the implementations of the 2030 Agenda. Established in 2004, MNODS now has 36 regional networks and 27 state networks, with different scopes of action. MNODS promotes an annual SDG Award, which aims at disseminating information about the 2030 Agenda and recognizing initiatives that promote its implementation.

The SDG Network (Rede ODS) is a national network, which brings together public and private sector institutions, civil society organizations, social movements, indigenous people and citizens to engage in cross-sectoral dialogues on development that is aligned with human rights principles and the SDGs. The SDG Strategy (Estratégia ODS), similarly, brings together civil society organizations, universities, and public and private sector organizations to broaden and improve the debate on the SDGs in Brazil

and to mobilize, discuss and propose means for effectively implementing the 2030 Agenda.

The SDG Strategy is led by 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. This group includes the Public Agenda (Agenda Pública), the Brazilian Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (ABONG), the 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).

Finally, another network-based experience which deserves attention with respect to advocacy and influencing public debates on the SDGS is the SDG Metropolitan Observatory (MetrODS), proposed by a group of civil society, university, and public sector actors working towards more sustainable development at the metropolitan scale in Brazil. The Observatory aims to promote the local implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the metropolitan scale in Brazil. The Observatory is one of the recommendations made in the final chapter by the authors of this Book as a tool for keeping the 2030 Agenda in the spotlight and

STEP 2. DIAGNOSIS:

Adopting baselines is an important step in establishing goals and priorities in the face of current development challenges and opportunities. Reports such as SDSN's SDG Index and Dashboard[X] can help build a general perspective of a country's performance when compared to other countries at the regional and global level. A more detailed baseline that corresponds to a specific metropolitan context can be defined by building upon such assessments and the national and regional challenges they have identified.

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

by Brazilian society, sanctioned by the National Council of the Cities, and monitored by the Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA). The report summarizes national challenges and priorities in relation to the New Urban Agenda, gathered from debates during workshops attended by civil society actors and from an online platform aimed at gathering inputs from the public in Brazil. Even though the document does not directly reflect the SDGs (as it was elaborated before the formulation and adoption of the goals and targets), it is a good starting point and offers a baseline analysis for the understanding of current development challenges and priorities, especially related to urban development, in Brazil.

STEP 3. INDICATORS:

Few metropolitan areas (if any) have sufficient resources to tackle the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and their 169 targets. Therefore, after defining baselines, priorities can be established through public

consultations, workshops (by employing tools such as GIZ's Capacity Assessment Methodology), and visioning exercises, which help identify desired targets for a specific area. Official national indicators, once

adopted, need to be made compatible with the metropolitan context and its priorities.

The Rio de Janeiro Metropolitan Area is currently developing targets and proposals for its metropolitan Integrated Urban Development Plan (PDUI) based on a participatory process that is bringing together different sectors of society. The prioritization will then be carried out by a Consultative Board, created specifically for the Plan and composed of civil society representatives. After this, the chosen targets will be aligned with the corresponding SDGs and their monitoring framework. This process will contribute to the definition of indicators to assess the implementation of the PDUI and to monitor metropolitan public policy implementation. Such indicators will be based on national SDG indicators and, if necessary, will also comprise additional local indicators.

The vision for the future of the Rio de Janeiro Metropolitan Area at the time of the formulation of the PDUI is:

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

(QUANTA/LERNER CONSORTIUM, 2016)

This vision is aligned with the 21 "Metropolitan Goals", which will direct proposals developed 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 that promote more evenly distributed opportunities throughout the metropolis

MG-3. Develop capabilities and relations that promote innovative production bases

MG-4. Enhance municipal capacities to implement integrated housing policies

MG-5. Create new forms of housing interventions

MG-6. Provide new financial sources for

housing programs

MG-7. Change the pattern of metropolitan commuting

MG-8. Optimize resources for 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. Reconcile metropolitan development dynamics with the preservation of the area's natural and cultural heritage

MG-15. Promote the metropolitan population's engagement with its natural and cultural heritage

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 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

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 enables the integration of the SDGs into existing planning processes, and helps to align metropolitan targets with globally agreed-upon development priorities.

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

state level, multiannual plans (PPAs) defining the state government's agenda and actions for a four-year period are being aligned with the SDGs in São Paulo and Minas Gerais, for instance. In São Paulo, the efforts are led by the secretary responsible for the broad articulation of 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 the SDGs, an effort led by the Pereira Passos Institute, a

STEP 5. PARTNERSHIPS:

Establishing partnerships to achieve the SDGs is fundamental at the metropolitan level, which aggregates a vast number of actors involved in regional initiatives and decision-making processes. The 2030 Agenda provides a unique opportunity for promoting cross-sectoral partnerships and conversations around a common development agenda, including between the public and private sectors, academia, and civil society. Partnerships also help to promote transparency and optimize limited resources to achieve the SDGs.

Cross-sectoral partnerships were fundamental to the success of the MDGs in Brazil, and efforts to build new partnerships for the SDGs have been significant. These include a number of networks, such as the Brazil SDG Network, the "We Can" SDG Movement, the SDG Strategy, and ABONG's (the Brazilian Association of NGOs) working group on the 2030 Agenda. The three networks have brought together representatives from different sectors to encourage and foster partnerships towards achievement of the SDGs, while the latter has made significant contributions to civil society's engagement in the 2030 Agenda. These initiatives also play an important role in pressuring local governments to make commitments to achieving the SDGs.

STEP 6. MONITORING:

Monitoring is a fundamental step in the formulation of any SDG implementation strategy. Existing data must be analyzed in order to determine if and how it can be used to monitor progress on the SDGs, and to identify gaps in the availability of data. In some instances, SDG indicators may have to be adapted according to the availability of data at the local level. The importance of monitoring, as well as the need for use of "alternative" data sources, is further addressed in the sections below.

Although Brazil has not yet defined the set of official national indicators to monitor the SDGs, a number of actors have developed sets of localized SDG indicators across the country. Specialists have led efforts towards defining a monitoring framework, including from international organizations, such as UNDP, which published, in partnership with other UN agencies in Brazil, a report, "Monitoring the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". The report offers guidelines and suggestions for monitoring the SDGs in Brazil, including the identification of official data sources that can be used. Other initiatives, such as the SDSN working group on indicators (composed of the 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 METROPOLITAN COOPERATION

Many of the issues addressed by the SDGs are challenges that extend beyond municipal boundaries, which is especially apparent in SDG 11. Topics such as mobility, resilience, sustainable use of natural resources, urban sprawl, and urban-rural linkages can only be addressed 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 defined as major metropoles, according to the IBGE publication on "Areas of Influence of Cities" (REGIC-2007). The rise in regions defining themselves as metropolitan areas was made possible by the absence of a clearly defined regulation of metropolitan areas in the 1988 Federal Constitution. This allowed state governments to self-define metropolitan areas without clear criteria, besides an interest in accessing federal resources reserved for metropolitan areas.

In many instances, municipalities in these state-defined metropolitan areas do not have a common governance structure, and relations among municipalities are often strained or non-existent. This loose legislation has also led to inter-federal conflicts, as 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 entities, which promote inter-municipal cooperation, including shared decision-making at the metropolitan level.

Resuming metropolitan-level planning in Brazil presents an opportunity to promote more integrated planning practices, and to reduce the sectoral nature of current practices, which is responsible for a significant loss in efficiency and effectiveness.

Existing examples of inter-municipal consortia, both for specific issues such as solid waste management, as well as broader agreements that function as umbrellas under which public policies are developed, provide strong cases for more cooperative governance structures which can accelerate implementation of the SDGs. One of the most well-known cases is the Greater ABC Inter-municipal Consortium[1], in the Metropolitan Area of São Paulo. Inter-municipal consortia are also being increasingly used to address issues of river basin management, in light of recent stresses to the water supply in many regions of the country.

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[1]   http://www.consorcioabc.sp.gov.br/

3.4 METHODOLOGIES FOR MONITORING TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE METROPOLITAN REGIONS

In addition to establishing a baseline, informing society about challenges, and enabling the definition of common priorities and decisions about resources allocation, 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 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 scale makes it possible to understand regional development challenges, including inequalities within the region, to help direct limited resources to areas of greatest need and/or impact.

Information on service costs can also encourage municipalities to share the provision of services, which can help improve service delivery and lead to economies of scale that benefit municipalities within the region. 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 and cooperation, as municipalities have started to more clearly understand not only what is happening in their own municipalities, but also what is happening in 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 municipality can often have a large impact on the rest of the region. The development of metropolitan databases may help inform more efficient territorial plans, since challenges can then be faced collectively at the regional level. This metropolitan perspective has great potential to invoke a metropolitan culture of cooperation, rather than competition. Municipalities often lack the necessary means to face development challenges by themselves, so in order to reach a more sustainable development paradigm, partnerships and comprehensive policies and programs must be developed at the regional level.

3.5 INCIDENCE ON PUBLIC DEBATES AND URBAN PLANNING STRATEGIES

All 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 Salvador Metropolitan Areas. In the case of both metropoles, such databases will bring together existing information produced by official national statistical offices (IBGE), and data from administrative registries, which are also a very important source of data in these regions. . The State of São Paulo's statistics agency (SEADE Foundation) is also leading the way in integrating data sources to monitor progress on sustainable development by compiling more than 400 databases from 25 different state entities into one database available to all citizens (with different levels of classified information, whenever necessary).

Administrative registries are continuously produced by a number of public agencies and services operators, providing useful information on issues such as sanitation coverage, electricity use, water use, and road maintenance, which can help to address information gaps.

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.

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's 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 section additional 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** are examples 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 the SDGs and metropolitan areas, such case studies working to strengthen intergovernmental cooperation, not only at the metropolitan level, but also at the regional level. 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 the SDGs. Experiences in green also include city administration, university and civil society-led actions, even though public policies concerned with urban infrastructure are highly dependent on the central government. These actions include municipal-level advocacy and attempts at influencing the public debate (directly or through media outlets). All of these experiences follow some form of the six steps to localization mentioned earlier in this document, from raising awareness to monitoring the progress of the SDGs in metropolitan territories.

SDG 11 EXPERIENCE:
SPOTLIGHT REPORT – GTSCA 2030

As part of a wider process of mobilization around the SDGs, the Civil Society Working Group on the 2030 Agenda, which brings together different civil society organizations working with the SDGs, published the Civil Society Spotlight Report on the SDGs in Brazil in July 2017. The report assesses 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), by complementing the Brazilian Government's official reportFor instance, the report informed a number of news headlines, such as the potential return of Brazil to the UN World Hunger Map due to changes in the country's social policies.

The report was launched in Recife, São Paulo, and in Rio de Janeiro at an event organized by Casa Fluminense, 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 Civil Society Working Group on the 2030 Agenda is composed of many stakeholders, and many of the organizations involved have their experiences featured in the present document.

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 the SDGs. The group also participates in the Parliamentary Front for SDGs .

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 significative media attention;
• Alternative monitoring of targets in relation to official sources, with inputs from specialists on a wide range of SDG topics.

TARGET   11·A

STRONG NATIONAL
AND REGIONAL
DEVELOPMENT
PLANNING

RELATÓRIO LUZ DA AGENDA 2030
DE DESENVOLVIMENTO SUSTENTÁVEL
SÍNTESE
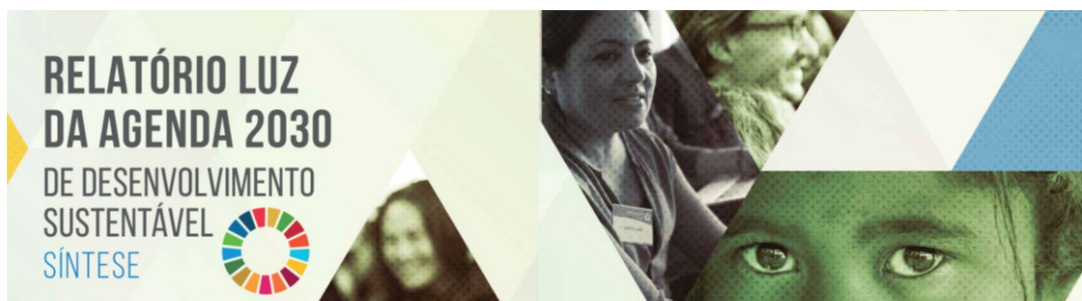
brasilnaagenda2030.org

SDG 11 EXPERIENCE:
VIRADA SUSTENTÁVEL – Sustainability event

Virada Sustentável (Going Sustainable) is the largest event on sustainability in Brazil. It started in São Paulo, and has expanded to Manaus, Valinhos, Porto Alegre and now Rio de Janeiro. In Rio, the first edition took place between June 9 and 11, 2017.

The debates, playful activities and public actions involved articulation among and direct participation of civil society organizations, public administrators, cultural and social movements, museums, companies, schools and universities, among others, with the common goal of presenting the general public with a positive and inspiring understanding of 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 largest network meeting, the Rio Forum, in São João de Meriti, a municipality in the metropolitan area of Rio de Janeiro, as part of the Going Sustainable event.

HIGHLIGHTS:

TARGET 11·6

REDUCE THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF CITIES

• 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   priority   actions;
• Independence in relation to political parties, religious groups and economic interests.

Virada Sustentável
Rio de Janeiro
#viresuacidade

viradasustentavel.org.br

SDG 11 EXPERIENCE:
ODSlab – Agenda Pública

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

One of the goals of bringing together different actors is the identification of "Quick Impact Actions", which are easy to implement and promise short-term results, by using use only the available resources. These actions are needed in order to create engagement, motivation and trust, leading to investment in longer-term policies.

HIGHLIGHTS:

• Incentives for cross-sectoral partnerships;;

• Influence on public policies

TARGET   11·A

STRONG NATIONAL
AND REGIONAL
DEVELOPMENT
PLANNING

agendapublica.org.br

SDG 11 EXPERIENCE:
COWORKING FOR SDGS - São Paulo Impact Hub

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 impact. 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 to raise awareness about the SDGs, and connect with grassroots work in the promotion of a culture of sustainability.

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

• Partnerships: Impact Hub 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 Impact Hub 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 the 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.

TARGET 11·C

SUPPORT LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES IN SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT BUILDING

IMPACT HUB São Paulo

saopaulo.impacthub.com.br

SDG 11 EXPERIENCE:
SDG GUIDELINES FOR COMPANIES – CEBDS

The SDGs and 2030 Agenda are a global campaign, which mobilize 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. Actions from the private sector do not have to be restricted to companies' corporate social responsibility policies. They can also related directly to core operations, such as analyzing the sustainability of production chains (including both suppliers and consumers). The selection of certified suppliers, committed to reducing the use of fossil fuels or 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 disposal, besides actions to transform the production process itself more sustainable.

The Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development (CEBDS), together with the Global Compact Network Brazil and the Global Report Initiative (GRI), are offering training sessions to many Brazilian companies in different states in order to maximize their contribution to the SDGs and minimize their negative impacts, directing their strategies towards sustainable business. The training sessions include showcases of Brazilian companies that have adopted the SDGs into their sustainability strategies and are guided by CEBDS publications elaborated in partnership with other institutions (from CEBDS-associated companies to foundations, such as Konrad Adenauer), including the guidebooks "Business Management of Social Impact" and "SDG Compass: the guide for business action on the SDGs".
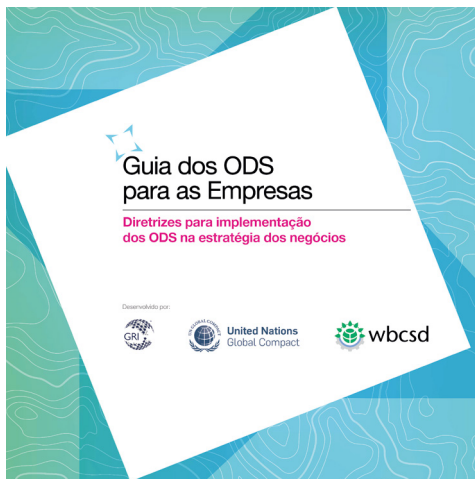
The latter is a joint publication by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), the UN Global Compact and the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI),and offers the private sector a set of recommendations on how to align their existing targets with the SDGs and on how to map SDG impact along their value chains, as a way of internalizing the 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.

TARGET 11·6

REDUCE THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF CITIES

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

Perception data is especially useful as a qualitative data source that can help integrate experiences and priorities of different sectors into decision-making processes. Perception data can also be used as 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[2], 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[3].

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.

TARGET 11·3

INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION

casafluminense.org.br

METROPOLITAN AREA EXPERIENCE:

CIOESTE - Inter-municipal Public Consortium of the Western Metropolitan Region of São Paulo

CIOESTE, a consortium composed of eight municipalities in the western region of the São Paulo Metropolitan Area, was created in 2013, to promote regional economic interests. It includes the following characteristics:

i) The eight municipalities together have more than two million inhabitants, and the region makes up 2.6% of the national GDP;

ii) CIOESTE works as a regional development agency, with the mission of "supporting, organizing, and measuring projects and initiatives for the sustainable development of the region";

iii) The structure of the consorcium includes a platform for the participation of the private sector in projects.

The agreement has been successful due to several factors, including substantial buy-in from the eight municipal governments and mayors, coupled with a strong common vision for economic development in the region. Recent projects include an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions, the development of a vulnerability index, a project for reduction of the consumption of water, and a regional mobility plan.

CIOESTE has also piloted the development of a metropolitan information system (SIM) in cooperation with EMPLASA, the São Paulo state agency for metropolitan planning. The SIM is being developed to support the PDUI of São Paulo (Integrated Metropolitan Plan). As part of this pilot project, CIOESTE held a number of events and campaigns about the importance of each municipality's participation in the SIM, as well as capacity-building activities for 40 public administrators in the region. The database that has been created based on the aggregation of municipal data is being used as a basis for project development in the region. Francisco Maciel, Director of CIOESTE, has also cited that the database has helped with the articulation between municipalities, and the region's interactions with the state, federal government, and international organizations. At a recent CIOESTE conference, Oswaldo dos Santos Lucon, from the São Paulo State Environmental Agency, emphasized, "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." EMPLASA plans to expand the pilot project to other regions in the São Paulo metropolitan region as they develop the metropolitan plan.

HIGHLIGHTS:
· Aggregation and use of administrative registries (alternative data sources);
· Incentives for intergovernmental metropolitan cooperation;
· Development of metropolitan databases;
· Cross-sectoral partnerships.

TARGET 11·A

STRONG NATIONAL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

cioeste.sp.gov.br

2
3

METROPOLITAN AREA EXPERIENCE:
MODELAR A METRÓPOLE - Metropolitan Chamber of Rio de Janeiro and Quanta-Lerner consortium

Modelar a Metrópole (To Model the Metropolis), 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 executed by the Quanta/Lerner consortium. The project aims to formulate a set of scenarios, strategies and tools to guide future government decisions and to function as a reference for all sectors of society in the metropolitan region.

The project has a team of specialists working on six different topics: economic development, natural and cultural heritage, mobility, housing and social facilities, sanitation and environment, and reconfiguration of the territory. Inputs collected at workshops held regularly in different municipalities in partnership with Casa Fluminense are incorporated into its products, including from dialogues between public administration officials and civil society, universities, the private sector, and trade unions members, among others, 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 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. Its goal is to strengthen the governance model for the Rio de Janeiro Metropolitan Area and promote cooperation among different levels of government.

TARGET 11·A

STRONG NATIONAL
AND REGIONAL
DEVELOPMENT
PLANNING

HIGHLIGHTS:

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

modelar
a metrópole

modelarametropole.com.br
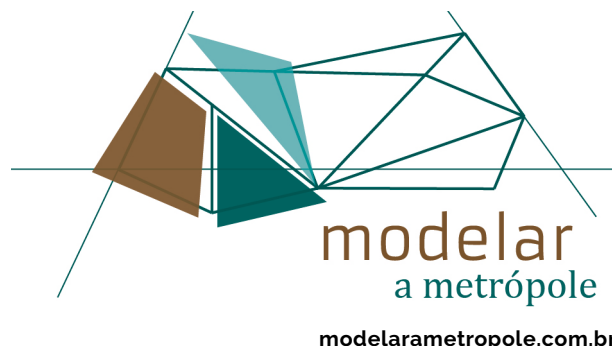
SDG 11 + METROPOLITAN AREA EXPERIENCE:
LOCALIZING SDGS IN THE STATE OF SAO PAULO-SEADE and EMPLASA

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 coordinates different government institutions working on metropolitan planning from the four metropolitan areas of the state (São Paulo, Baixada Santista, Vale do Paraíba/Litoral Norte and Campinas). These four 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 the Macrometropolis, and is responsible for the technical aspects of the geographical information database and for the Metropolitan Information System, and SEADE (State Statistics Agency), which gathers, organizes, and analyses data and produces socioeconomic indicators for the State of São Paulo. ,

EMPLASA's 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 subject to a high risk of contamination by the Aedes Aegypti mosquito (primary vector of Zika virus). They also use an open data bank platform, enabling municipalities and other entities to record their own data, and filter data in the Macrometropolis based on their planning interests.

Aligning with the work of these two technical agencies, the Government of the State of São Paulo has created a group comprised of different State Secretaries in order to identify policies, programs and actions from the State's Multi-Annual Plan that are related to the SDGs, and to build upon these efforts. SEADE is currently working towards the definition of a strategy for sub-national monitoring of the SDGs through data from surveys and administrative registries, which will enable SDG progress to be monitored, and help identify the work needed by each State entity in order to achieve, the targets set by the 2030 Agenda.

TARGET 11·A
STRONG NATIONAL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

HIGHLIGHTS:
· Definition of a coordinated, sub-national SDG monitoring strategy;
· Cross-sectoral alignment to achieve the SDGs;
· Comprehensive metropolitan database.

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 the SDGs in coordination with the State Secretary of Planning. The initiative 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 the SDGs play an important role in this process as a tool for defining targets and indicators and for connecting local and regional debates to global commitments.

The monitoring of SDG targets will be done based on the nationally-defined set of indicators for the 2030 Agenda, which are not yet available, nonetheless, the Secretary of Planning has already started localizing the SDGs into the Multi-Annual Plan – the most important tool for planning at the state level in Brazil. 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:
• Localization of the SDGs through Minas Gerais' 17 development territories;

• Cross-sectoral collaboration at the State level to achieve the SDGs;

• Public policy alignment with the SDGs.

TARGET 11·A

STRONG NATIONAL
AND REGIONAL
DEVELOPMENT
PLANNING

SDG 11 + METROPOLITAN AREA EXPERIENCE:
MINHA CASA SUSTENTÁVEL - Defensores do Planeta

Defensores do Planeta (Planet Savers) is a non-governmental organization based in the metropolitan region of Rio de Janeiro promoting SDG-based sustainability actions. The "My Sustainable House" project promoted the engagement of "Minha Casa, Minha Vida" residents - the Federal Government's housing program, in partnership with states and municipalities, which since 2009 has delivered approximately 3 million housing units.

The NGO promotes debates around solid waste management, rational water usage and the construction of agroecology gardens, with the involvement of residents. In partnership with the government, the project seeks practical ways of promoting sustainability among Minha Casa, Minha Vida affordable housing units, according to the methodology proposed by the Agenda 21. The actions are aligned with SDG 11 and are supported by the municipal-level Secretary of Culture.

TARGET 11·1

SAFE AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING

HIGHLIGHTS:
· Territory as methodology;
· Engajement of residents;
·. Alignment with SDG 11.

defensoresdoplaneta.org.br

SDG 11 + METROPOLITAN AREA EXPERIENCE:
RIO+ CENTER/UNDP

27

TThe UNDP World Centre for Sustainable Development (RIO+ Centre, one of six UNDP global policy centers, is the result of a partnership between UNDP and the Brazilian Government to encourage follow-up and implementation of the commitments made in the Rio+20 Conference held in Rio de Janeiro in 2012. Ithas recently launched a study on existing tools and initiatives aimed at supporting integrated planning for sustainable development at the municipal level in Brazil. 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 into their planning. The study also seeks to identify gaps and achievements in existing approaches, in addition to informing public policy and sustainable urban development actions, in support of its work on localization of the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda.

In addition, 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 in 166 countries.

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 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.

TARGET 11·3

INCLUSIVE AND
SUSTAINABLE
URBANIZATION

HIGHLIGHTS:
• Raising awareness about the SDGs in peripheral areas of the metropolitan region;
• Establishment of partnerships to accelerate implementation of the 2030 Agenda;
• Innovative and high-visibility actions to promote awareness about the SDGs.

riopluscentre.org

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

The Undersecretary of Fund-raising and International Relations (CAPTAR) of Duque de Caxias, a municipality with approximately 1 million inhabitants inthe Rio de Janeiro Metropolitan Area, was established in the beginning of 2017 to foster fundraising and the establishment of partnerships in the municipality. The current economic and fiscal crisis showed the need for institutional alternatives to overcome problems, such as the need for a more coordinated effort to raise funds for the City.

CAPTAR aims at establishing national and international partnerships with institutions, NGOs, multilateral agencies, networks, consulates, international organizations, universities and local governments to raise funds, exchange experiences, draw inspiration from best 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 into three sectors: federal projects, fundraising, and international relations. Among the work streams, there are concerted efforts being undertook to localize the SDGs in Duque de Caxias, through public policies, raising awareness about the SDGs at public 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 main focus has been on SDGs 4 (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 the 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., The municipalities in Baixada face serious socioeconomic issues, and this initiative shows that it is possible to work with the SDGs in a complementary manner to such challenges.

TARGET 11·A

STRONG NATIONAL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

HIGHLIGHTS:
· Alignment of public policy with the SDGs at the municipal level;
· Fostering of cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder partnerships.

facebook.com/captarduquedecaxias

SDG 11 + METROPOLITAN AREA EXPERIENCE:
Young Journalists Program - 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:

TARGET 11·6

REDUCE THE
ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT OF CITIES

• 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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS

While metropolitan regions are often equated with connectivity and regional cohesion, the reality is that these areas often epitomize the unequal distribution of wealth and resources. The 2030 Agenda's commitment to "leave no one behind", is therefore especially relevant and urgent at the metropolitan level.

The 2030 Agenda sets the framework for the pursuit of more equal, sustainable, and resilient societies. An integrated territorial approach to the achievement of SDG 11, as well as a number of other SDGs, such as SDG 6 on clean water and sanitation, SDG 7 on affordable and clean energy, SDG 8 on Decent Work and Economic Growth, and SDG 12 on sustainable consumption and production is necessary in order to make the necessary progress to achieve our global collective goals.

Localizing the 2030 Agenda, by identifying local development priorities and gathering data which is disaggregated by territorial units, gender, and race in order to shed light on regional inequalities to promote a more just distribution of wealth and resources, ensuring to reach those groups and territories which are most commonly left behind.

The 193 Member States of the United Nations unanimously adopted the 2030 Agenda in September 2015, and it is therefore the national government's role to lead in the process of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, ensuring that the process is inclusive of civil society, local and regional governments, the private sector, and academia, among other entities,

in addition to citizens themselves. Given the increasingly urban and metropolitan society in which we live, national governments should focus efforts of SDG implementation within this scale, simultaneously supporting stronger integrated governance models to accelerate progress on key development issues such as housing, transport, clean water and sanitation, resilience and disaster risk mitigation, and rural-urban integration.

In Brazil, particularly in Rio de Janeiro (the "most metropolitan" state in the country[1]), metropolitan-level planning has recently risen to the forefront of planning efforts, largely in part to the adoption of the Statute of the Metropolis (Federal Law 13089/2015), which calls for the establishment of a metropolitan entity to promote coordinated and cohesive development strategies among municipalities and states.. These metropolitan entities throughout Brazil play an important role in sharing knowledg, information, and best practices, enabling the development of partnerships and inter-municipal cooperation, as well as the pooling of resources to address shared territorial challenges.

The local implementation of the 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 national level, and action plans for their implementation are still being formulated. Yet, there are still important developments that are being made from a number of different sectors in Brazil which can be referenced as good practices to be adopted by other countries and regions seeking to localize the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda:

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[1] The state of Rio de Janeiro has the highest proportion of population living in a metropolitan area in Brazil. Around 75% of residents live in the Rio de Janeiro metropolitan area.

CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES AND RESULTS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE URBAN SDGS IN METROPOLITAN REGIONS IN BRAZIL

ACHIEVED RESULTS:

- Participatory metropolitan planning (Statute of the Metropolis and the City Statute)

- Cross-sectoral and inter-governmental partnerships

- Production of complementary data sources

- Civil society mobilization around the 2030 Agenda

- Past success in the implementation of MDGs

- Information campaigns to raise awareness about SDGs

CHALLENGES

- Production of disaggregated data by race, gender and other social markers

- Integration of different data sources and alignment of sources with the 2030 Agenda

- Basing decision-making on available data

- Low capacity levels of local governments in metropolitan peripheries to collect disaggregated data, plan and monitor progress towards the 2030 Agenda

- Low levels of inter-municipal cooperation

OPPORTUNITIES:

- Citizen-generated data

- Mobilizing non-governmental organizations and universities around the SDGs

- More efficient and effective efforts through metropolitan cooperation by building economies of scale

Despite recent efforts, many actors from all sectors of society are not yet aware of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs in Brazil. However, it is clear that the many SDG networks, information campaigns, events and seminars across Brazil are helping to tackle this challenge. Although data collection for SDG monitoring is still a challenge, there are many alternative means available 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 to influence public policies. Straightforward visualization tools, such as Casa Fluminense's inequality maps

have shown that there is great potential to impact evidence-based decision-making processes, by raising awareness among the public government officials about social problems by using a territorial perspective.

The integration of the SDGs into planning tools, both existing and those under development

(such as masterplans, integrated urban plans and state-level strategic plans), make it possible to institutionalize and localize SDG targets. In this way, monitoring these plans will also help to monitor SDG progress itself.

Civil society plays a leading role in pressuring local governments to implement such targets. The opportunity presented by the 2030 Agenda of promoting a cross-sectoral and transversal dialogue is unique and must be utilized. Partnerships are also fundamental to the successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In the case of the Rio de Janeiro Metropolitan Area, essential partnerships to monitor progress towards the SDGs t include those between civil society, academia, and the public sector, working to ensure that the Agenda is effectively and transparently implemented.

Within the current economic crisis in Brazil, cooperation must 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 and urgent.

OBSERVATORY

As a way to build off the findings of this book of experiences and fill in the gaps identified towards achievement of the SDGs in Brazil, the development of a Metropolitan SDG Observatory (METRODS) his underway. Its focus is on identifying, disseminating and monitoring indicators related to SDG 11 in the major metropolitan regions of Brazil.

Objectives:

1. Expand the debate and promote coordinated action towards implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda in major metropolitan regions of Brazil;

2. wEngage 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 at achieving the SDGs;

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.

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 the National Government to meet SDG 11 in Brazil.

In this first version of the present document, the Observatory presents itself as a proposal for continuity - of both the process of influencing public policies to accelerate implementation of SDG 11 in metropolitan areas, and the development of partnerships with this same objective; doing so by presenting guidelines and best practices that localization and monitoring initiatives can follow. The greater the influence that these experiences have on public policy at the local, regional, and national levels, the more a just, democratic, and sustainable future can be expected for Brazil.

MetrODS 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 localize the pilot experiences of Rio de Janeiro, Belo Horizonte and São Paulo metropolitan areas for a start. Further information on MetrODS 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!

METRODS

OBSERVATÓRIO METROPOLITANO ODS

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EXPERIENCES LIST

CHAPTER 2- MONITORING

EXPERIENCES LIST

CHAPTER 3- ADVOCACY