



# REPORT OF LOCALIZATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN SÃO PAULO



**SÃO PAULO**  
CITY HALL



## Content and Organization

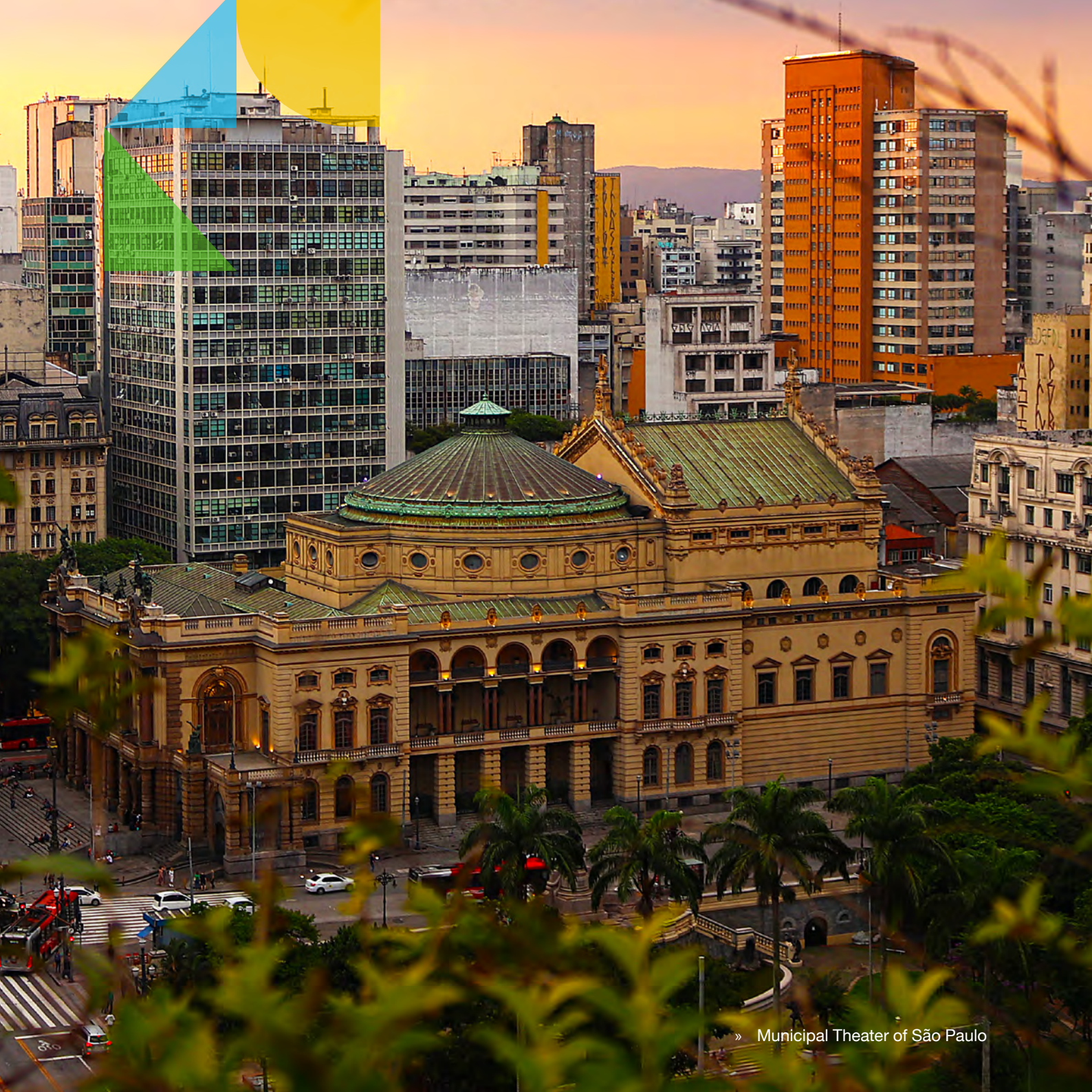


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» Municipal Theater of São Paulo

# Presentation from the Mayor of São Paulo



Being in charge of a big city such as São Paulo, with over 12 million inhabitants, at a metropolitan region with over 21 million people, located in a developing country, is quite challenging.

The municipality, which has always been open to the world, was built by national and foreign migrants from different nationalities and beliefs who came here for new opportunities. Over four centuries and a half since its foundation, in 1554, São Paulo became one of the main cultural, scientific, gastronomic, financial, and business centers in the world, alongside cities like New York, London, Shanghai, Mexico City, and Tokyo.

I say this because I believe that we should recognize the challenges and the beauties of our metropolis, marked by the diversity and the multiculturalism that makes it a global city.

São Paulo City Hall has a political agenda that seeks to look at all this by proposing policies that are summarized in our Program of Goals. As the **2030 Agenda** establishes a horizon to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, our Program of Goals,

the Multi-annual Plan, and sectoral policy plans seek, always aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals, to provide a common frame so that everyone can walk in the same direction, leaving no one behind.

The project “Strategy for the implementation of 2030 Agenda and the Localization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)”, financed by the Union of Ibero-American Capital Cities (UCCI), was and still is an excellent opportunity to move forward on the localization of the **SDGs** in our city. In fact, international partnerships, which continue administration after administration, contribute to a significant progress of positive agendas in the city.

We are currently facing a difficult pandemic that badly affected the health and the income of São Paulo citizens. Indeed, I emphasize that a São Paulo citizen is not only a person who is born here, but everyone who learned to call the city their home.

I share the same understanding as the UN Secretary-General António Guterres, who says that we will only be safe when everybody is. It is evident that we should strengthen multilateralism and international cooperation

and solidarity, which, in my point of view, strengthen our public policies and provide the governments with opportunities and means to overcome the challenges that we may not handle when we are alone. In light of this, São Paulo City Hall has worked relentlessly to strengthen its international cooperation actions since we consider them an additional tool for promoting local development.

In the next pages, the readers will have access to an important range of public policies established in São Paulo, which dialogues directly with the **2030 Agenda**, and to the history of our efforts towards the localization of the **SDGs**.

The production of this publication, with the international support from UCCI, whom I deeply thank for such an important partnership, translates our effort into submitting a Voluntary Local Review (VLR) to the United Nations, even with the global pandemic we are facing. In São Paulo we are working with the same horizon approved by the Member States in 2015 at the UN General Assembly, and we seek to apply, in our territory, the principles that govern the **2030 Agenda**.

*Bruno Covas*  
*Mayor of São Paulo*

”  
***São Paulo City Hall has a political agenda that seeks to look at all this by proposing policies that are summarized in our Program of Goals. As the 2030 Agenda establishes a horizon to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, our Program of Goals, the Multi-annual Plan, and sectoral policy plans seek, always aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals, to provide a common frame so that everyone can walk in the same direction, leaving no one behind.***

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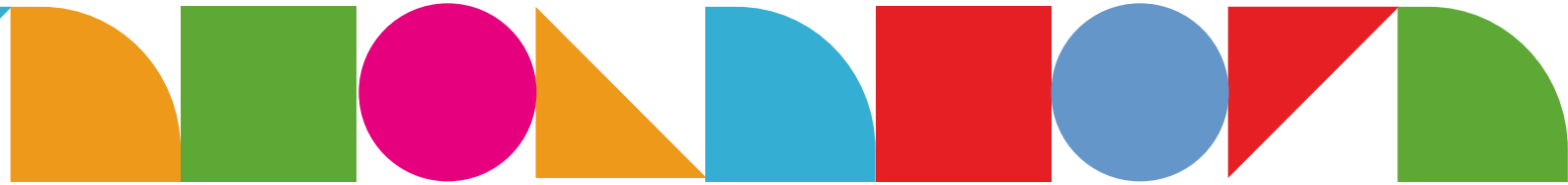
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# 1.

## SÃO PAULO CITY OF THE WORLD

» View of downtown São Paulo





# 1. São Paulo city of the world

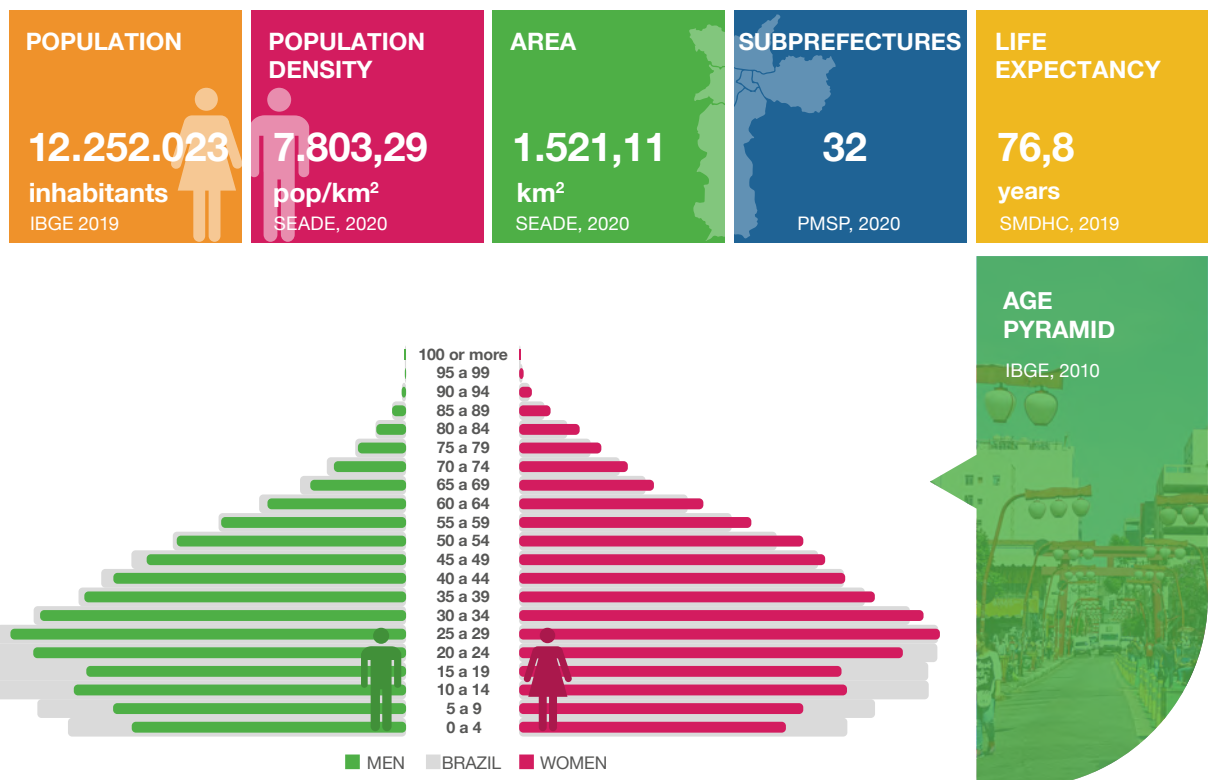
The city of São Paulo is located in the Southeast region in Brazil and is the capital of the State of São Paulo. With an area of 1,521 km<sup>2</sup>, it has a population of over 12 million people and belongs to a metropolitan region composed of 39 cities, with an estimate of 21.5 million inhabitants. The Metropolitan Region was considered the 4th largest urban agglomeration by the United Nations, ranking as the most populous in Brazil, and also the largest in South America, as well as in the Portuguese-speaking countries, and in the whole Southern Hemisphere.

highways that connect the city to the rest of the country, and two business airports that connect the city with Brazil and the world.

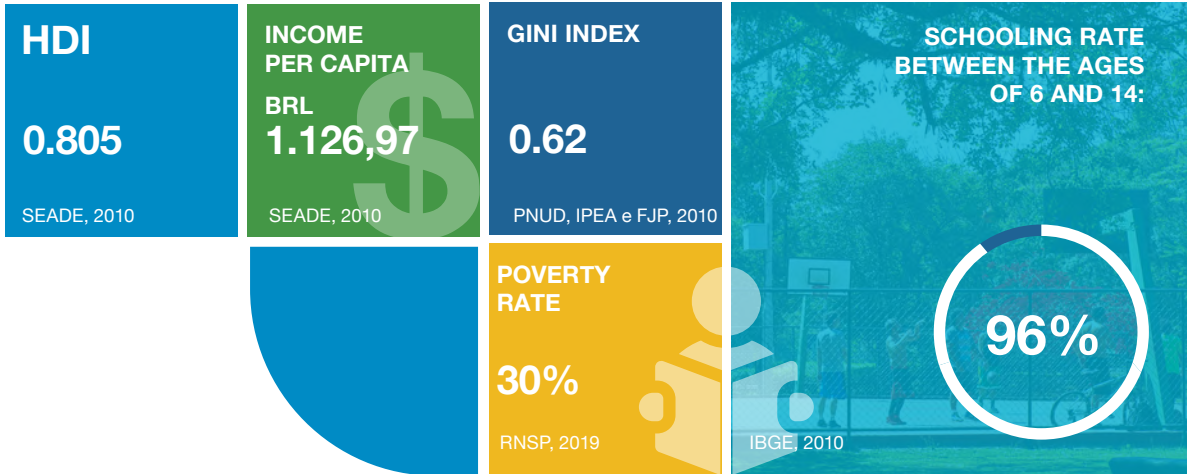
It is known by its cultural and economic potential and stands out for being a dynamic business and event center. It encompasses 32.9% of the **GDP of the State of São Paulo**, and 10.6% **of the GDP of Brazil**. Its details can be seen in the figures below.

São Paulo is the starting point of the main highways in Brazil. From São Paulo, we can have access to different

Territory and population

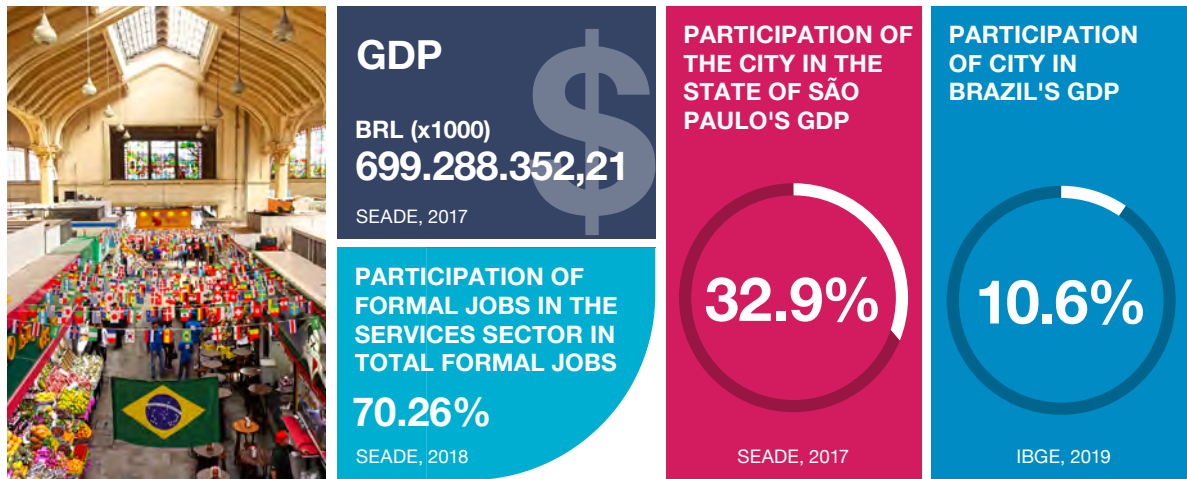


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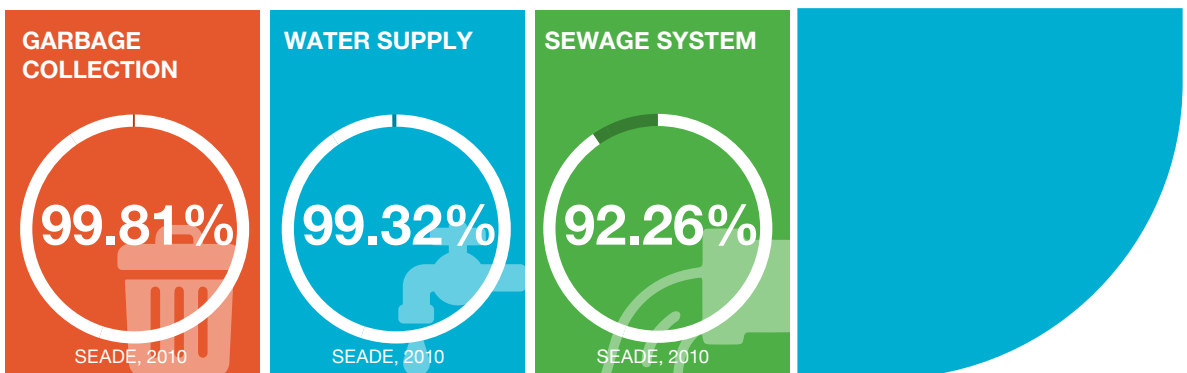
» Basketball Court at Ibirapuera Park - São Paulo

Economy



» Municipal Market, Downtown - São Paulo.

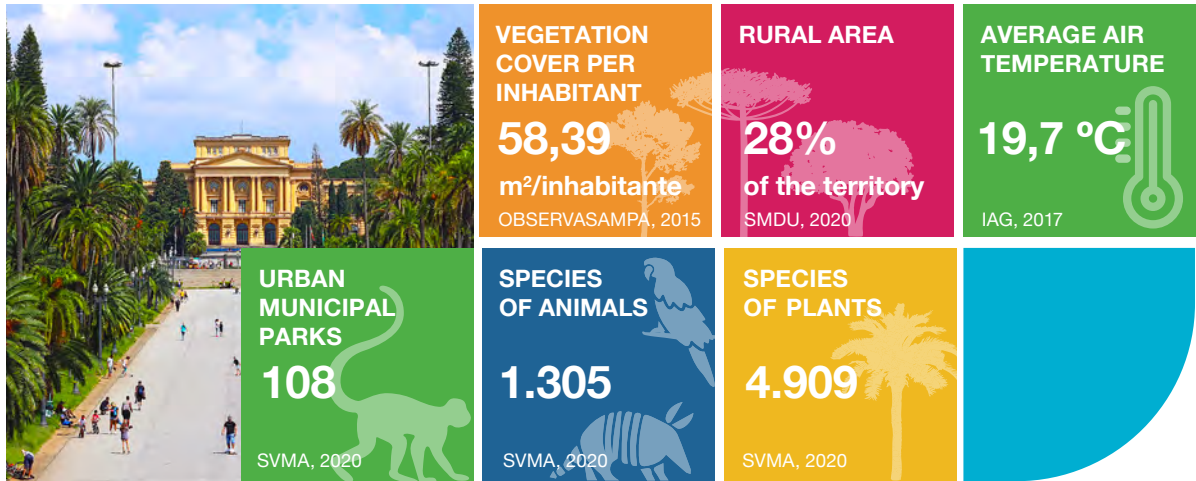
Access to essential services





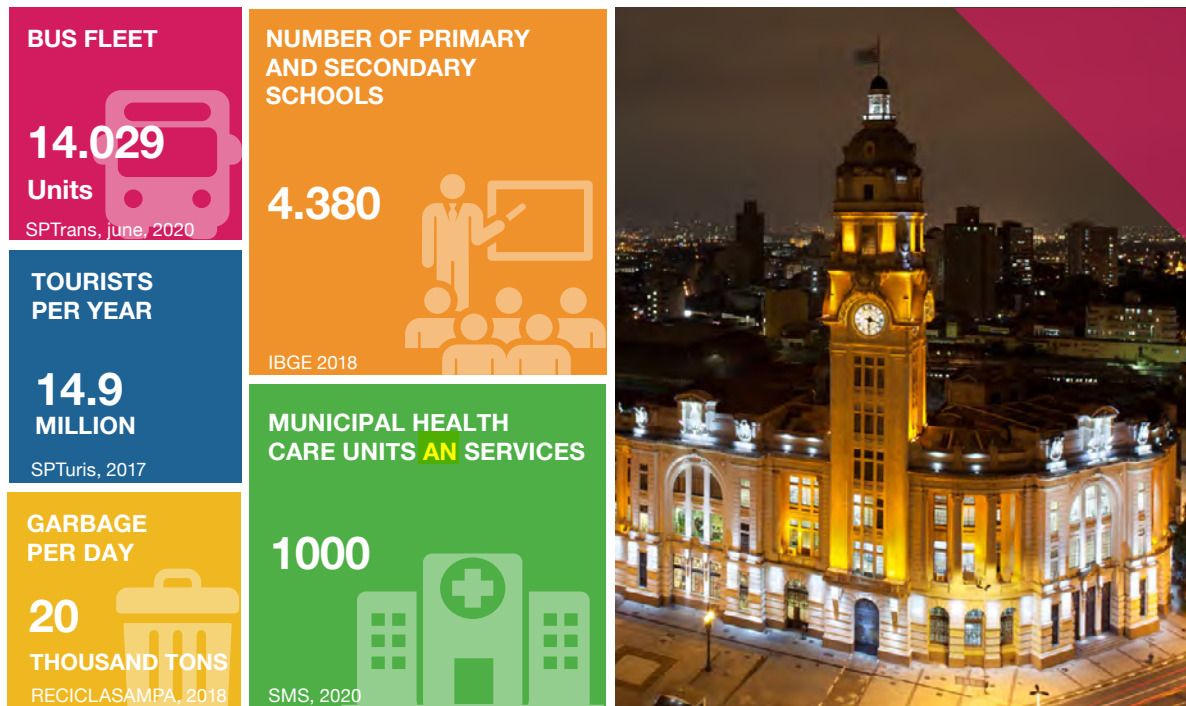
Environment

» Independence Park, Ipiranga - São Paulo



» Luz Station, Luz - São Paulo

General information



# Sister Cities

São Paulo has 24 sister cities, namely:

Abidjan, Asunción, Barcelona, Belmonte, Buenos Aires, Cluj-Napoca, Coimbra, Izmir, Havana, La Paz, Lima, Lisbon, Macau, Miami-Dade, Milan, Montevideo, Osaka, Póvoa de Varzim, San Cristóbal de la Laguna, Santiago de Compostela, Santiago, Seoul, Shanghai, and Yerevan.

SRI, 2020

# City Networks

The City of São Paulo participates in several Global Cities Networks, namely:

Asociación Internacional de **Ciudades Educadoras**

**cideu**

**UCLG**  
United Cities and Local Governments

**CITIES COALITION FOR DIGITAL RIGHTS**  
Read the declaration

**Cities4Forests**

**I.C.L.E.I.**  
Local Governments for Sustainability

**C40 CITIES**

**MMC**  
Mayors Migration Council

**MERCOCIDADES**

**MILAN URBAN FOOD POLICY PACT**

**Open Government Partnership**

**Partnership for Healthy Cities**

**RCN**  
Rainbow Cities Network

**RLCA**  
Red Latinoamericana de Ciudades Arcoíris

**UNESCO Global Network of Learning Cities**

**UCCI**  
Unión de Ciudades Capitales Iberoamericanas  
União das Cidades Capitais Ibero-americanas

**U20**  
RIYADH 2020  
LIBRARIAN

**metropolis**

**WORLD CITIES CULTURE FORUM**

**WeGO**  
World Smart Sustainable Cities Organization



# International representations in São Paulo



SRI, 2020



# 2.

## 2030 AGENDA FROM GLOBAL TO LOCAL

» Mausoleum Obelisk to the Heroes of 1932, Ibirapuera Park - São Paulo





## 2. 2030 Agenda from global to local

The 2030 Agenda was born from a consensus led by the United Nations (UN) following a consultation with the Member States, civil society, and other partners, to foster actions to fight poverty and enhance sustainable development, prosperity, and well-being of the humanity. The document was approved in 2015 during the UN General Assembly and is composed of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets distributed between the SDGs, bringing a more concrete and integrated dimension of the Agenda.

This Agenda is a result of previous international debates and conferences on sustainable development, which started with the Stockholm Conference in Sweden in 1972, which brought an initial concern about the impact of economic development to the environment. This series of discussions led to the creation of the UNEP - United Nations Environment Program, and years later, the World Commission on Environment and Development. In 1987, the Commission released the Brundtland Report<sup>1</sup>, which created the concept of sustainable development as:

*“The development that seeks to meet the needs of the current generation, without compromising the capacity of future generations to meet their own needs.”*

Twenty years later, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development took place in Rio de Janeiro. The Conference was also known as Rio 92, ECO-92, or Earth Summit. At the time, the countries agreed with the guidelines on sustainable development. This conference resulted in five documents and the Agenda 21<sup>2</sup>, a global

action plan with targets for a new sustainable development standard, with a focus on human and the environmental protection.

In the face of the social and economic challenges, especially concerning the less developed countries, the world leaders gathered in September 2000 at the UN Headquarters, in New York, and adopted the UN Millennium Declaration<sup>3</sup>. With the Declaration, the countries committed to achieve eight goals to mitigate hunger and poverty for the year 2015. Such goals were called Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).



Logos of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals

In 2012, another United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development was held in Rio de Janeiro, with the participation of 193 delegations, to renew the global commitment for sustainable development. The conference, also known as Rio+20, assessed the progress and the challenges for implementation of global agreements on the matter until that time, besides discussing on new emerging topics. The Conference focused on green economy for endorsing a sustainable development and eradication of poverty, besides building the institutional framework for the sustainable development.

[1. Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development: Our Common Future - A/42/427 Annex](#)

[2. United Nations Conference on Environment & Development - Agenda21](#)

[3. United Nations Millennium Declaration](#)



The Final Declaration of the People’s Summit at Rio+20, a document named “The Future We Want”<sup>4</sup>, endorsed the intergovernmental proceeding for the creation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the creation of the UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and was an incentive to strengthen the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). This international arrangement conducted the debates in the three following years and started a global consultation process for establishing a set of sustainable development goals for a post-2015 world.

Thus, during the UN General Assembly in September 2015, the Heads of State adopted the document entitled “Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable

Development”<sup>5</sup>, an action plan for people, the planet and the prosperity, which succeeds and updates the Millennium Development Goals.

The essential directive of this agenda is “to leave no one behind”, and is a commitment to overcome inequalities, which mostly affect the most vulnerable. The 2030 Agenda broadens a more common perception on sustainability as a concept for the environment, and, through its 17 goals, encompasses the economic, social, and environmental dimension in five areas:



[4. United Nations The future we want I. Our common vision](#)

[5. 2030 Agenda](#)





## People

To end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfill their potential in dignity and equality in a healthy environment.

» Modernist Parade - 466 years anniversary of the city of São Paulo



## Partnership

To mobilize the means required to implement this Agenda through a revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focused in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.

» Liberdade neighborhood



» Municipal Theatre of São Paulo



## Planet

To protect the planet from degradation, mainly through sustainable consumption and production, sustainable management of its natural resources and by taking urgent measures on climate change so that it can support the needs of present and future generations.

## Peace

To foster peaceful, fair and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.

## Prosperity

To ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature.

Besides the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets, the 2030 Agenda also deals with means of implementation and global partnerships, and the follow-up and review of the Agenda at the national, regional, and global levels.

As part of its follow-up and review mechanisms, the UN encourages the Member States to conduct reviews of implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the national and sub-national levels, led and guided by countries on a voluntary basis. Every year, the Member States will conduct their Voluntary National Reports during the High-level Political Forum, in New York, to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda through sharing of experiences, including successes, challenges and lessons learned.



*Logos of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals*

## 2.1 2030 Agenda in Brazil

During its participation in the intergovernmental negotiations that led to the 2030 Agenda, the Brazilian Government created an Inter-ministerial Working Group in 2014, composed of its 27 ministries, and discussed on the then-called Agenda for the Post-2015 Development.

After the UN General Assembly 2015, the implementation of the SDGs in Brazil was enacted in October 2016 with the creation of the *Comissão Nacional para os Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável - CNODS* (National Commission for Sustainable Development Goals), of advisory and joint nature, with representatives from the

three governmental levels and the civil society, constructing a space for organization, mobilization and dialog with the states and the society.

In October 2017, the *CNODS* released its Action Plan 2017-2019<sup>6</sup>, standing out among the ongoing strategies for implementation of the 2030 Agenda: (I) the release of the Action Plan of the Federal Commission for the SDGs; (II) the mapping of the relationship between the public policies in force in the Ministries and the Multi-Annual Plan 2016-2019, a document that provides for the guidelines, goals and targets to be followed by the National, State, and City Hall

<sup>6</sup> [Action Plan 2017 – 2019](#)



throughout four years, with the SDGs targets for verification of sufficiency and possible gaps; (III) the adequacy of the global targets to the national reality; (IV) the definition of the SDGs' national indicators; (V) the development of tools/platforms for dissemination of the SDGs; and (VI) proceedings and initiatives for internalization/localization of the 2030 Agenda in the national territory.

The *Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada - IPEA* (Institute of Applied Economic Research) and the *Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística - IBGE* (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics) were in charge of the permanent technical assessment to the Commission, defining the discussion on indicators for monitoring the SDGs and its adequacy and its adequacy to the national reality.

The *Comissão Nacional para os Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável* (National Commission for the SDGs) disclosed in December 2018 the Activity Report 2017 – 2018<sup>7</sup>, which summarizes the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Brazil, through the main facts, actions, and achievements at the first mandate of the Commission and the main future challenges.

Besides establishing the guidelines and the main challenges to overcome during the first year of activity, the Thematic Chamber for “Partnerships and Means of Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals” (*CTPMI*) was created within the Commission. The Thematic Chamber, whose term ended in June 2019, subsidized the *CNODS* decisions by preparing technical studies and proposals on the development and improvement of the policies and actions required to fulfill the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. Activity Report 2018 – 2019 of the *CTPMI*<sup>8</sup> was disclosed on November 11th, 2019.

With the leadership of a new administration, the Brazilian government has significantly changed the guidelines for meeting the 2030 Agenda. In April of the same year, a decree extinguished the National Commission for the SDGs. However the “2030 Agenda - National Targets of Sustainable Development Goals”<sup>9</sup> was presented at the III Forum on Sustainable Development, held in April 2019 at the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) headquarters in Santiago, Chile. The document, consolidated by the *Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada - IPEA* (Institute of Applied Economic Research), presented the proposals of adapting the global targets to the reality in Brazil.

From then on, the 2030 Agenda governance within the federal branch is under the jurisdiction of the National Secretariat of Social Articulation of the Secretariat of Government of the Presidency of the Republic. Among its actions, the “SDG Targets” have the purpose of furthering the nationalization of the targets for the 17 SDGs and the identification of the Federal Government actions and programs that contribute to their achievement, updating the targets for the Sustainable Development Goals for 2020–2022.



[7. SDG National Committee | Activity Report 2017-2018](#)

[8. CNODS CTPMI](#)

[9. SDG – Brazilian Sustainable Development Goals](#)



## 2.2

# International Action of São Paulo and Sustainable Development

The 2030 Agenda is a milestone for the countries, but also for the local entities, states, and cities in the achievement of sustainability. The document innovates by recognizing, in the SDG 11 “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”, that sustainable development encompasses decisions taken within the cities and they are, therefore, indispensable for its achievement. Moreover, from its goals and targets, this agenda allows a more concrete approach of these guidelines with the local reality, which facilitates their implementation.

The impact of human actions in the environment and the fight against climate changes is one of the core pillars of sustainable development. The cities have taken a leading role in the matter since it is essential that there is engagement and coordination from several players to meet the targets agreed by the States. The municipality of São Paulo is part of this global movement and enhanced its actions locally, nationally, and internationally by seeking to establish solid guidelines for building a resilient city that can adapt to climate changes.

In 2015, São Paulo became part of the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy, promoted by ICLEI (Local Governments for Sustainability), a global alliance of cities and local governments committed to address climate changes. As a member of the Covenant, the city committed to reduce or limit its greenhouse gas emissions, to prepare for the impacts arising from climate changes, and to expand the access to safe, sustainable, accessible energy.

Establishing a healthy relationship between urban and rural zones is a great challenge faced by the cities. In 2016, São

Paulo was awarded the grand prize in the Mayors Challenge promoted by Bloomberg Philanthropies, with the “*Ligue os Pontos*” (Connect the Dots) project. The organization awarded innovative public policy initiatives from Latin American and Caribbean cities. The main purpose of the project is to promote environmental sustainability in the rural territory in the south zone of São Paulo, strengthening the value chain of local agriculture by using technology as a tool for integration and coordination between initiatives and stakeholders.

*Sustainable development encompasses decisions taken within the cities and they are, therefore, indispensable for its achievement.*

In 2018, São Paulo took a big step towards the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) in the city. Upon the signature of the Deadline 2020, proposed by C40 (C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group), the city committed to neutralize the GHG until 2050, and defined a provisional goal for 2030. The agreement provides for the preparation of a Climate Action Plan, which must encompass the mitigation of emission targets and ensure equal access to mechanisms for adaptation to climate changes.

Sustainable development should occur in an integrated way and through different areas. A key subject that encompass reduction of inequalities, fight against hunger and environmental conservation is food safety. The project entitled “*Da terra à mesa: como a cidade de São Paulo está promovendo um desenvolvimento local e sustentável através da alimentação escolar*” (From the soil to the table: how the municipality of São Paulo is promoting local and sustainable development through school feeding), promoted by the Municipal Secretariat of Education, intends to ensure good quality of the food consumed by city school students at the school meal by fostering organic family farming. The



project had an Honorable Mention in the “Food Production” category at the 4th Annual Gathering and Mayors’ Summit of the Milan Pact in Tel Aviv in September 2018. The prize acknowledges public policies from the signatories of the Milan Pact, which, since 2016, fosters healthy food systems in the planet.

In the same month, São Paulo was also awarded in the education area by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), for “*Livro Aberto: um impulso de transparência e colaboração na educação pública de São Paulo*” (Open Book: a boost of transparency and collaboration in the São Paulo City education), promoted by the Municipal Secretariat of Education, in the “*Participação cidadã e geração de confiança*” (Citizen participation and trust building) category. The initiative is a set of actions that proposes the expansion of transparency and access to information on educational policies in São Paulo. The prize was delivered at the Smart City Expo LATAM in Puebla, Mexico. Developing effective, responsible, transparent institutions is part of the targets of the 2030 Agenda for promoting more pacific, inclusive societies.

The City Hall’s commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals was strengthened by the Memorandum of Understanding, signed with the United Nations in November 13th, 2018. The purpose of the Memorandum is to create a milestone of cooperation, to facilitate and to enhance non-exclusive cooperation among the stakeholders for achieving the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda.

The 2030 Agenda addresses the need of building accessible, inclusive and proper environments for all. Therefore, it is important to eliminate stereotypes and discriminations that perpetuate any exclusion as well. Recognizing accessibility as an essential human right and proposing actions that seek the inclusion of people with disabilities, the United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), in partnership with World Enabled, proposed the Global Compact on Inclusive and Accessible Cities. The statement is in accordance with the concept of “Cities for All” (#CitiesForAll) of the UN

New Urban Agenda, the 2030 Agenda, the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities, and the WHO Age-friendly Cities.

São Paulo joined the agreement at the moment of its release along with Berlin (Germany) New York and Chicago (USA), Aman (Jordan), and El Aiune (Morocco), in December 2018, in Berlin. The commitments established by the Global Compact on Inclusive and Accessible Cities encompass actions for the non-discrimination of people with disabilities, citizen participation, creation of inclusive programs and public policies, and physical and digital accessibility. From the time of its signature, São Paulo City Hall has taken a leading position within the Compact by positioning in the international debate on accessibility through active participation in cities networks and international conferences.

*The 2030 Agenda addresses the need of building accessible, inclusive and proper environments for all. Therefore, it is important to eliminate stereotypes and discriminations that perpetuate any exclusion as well.*

Reducing inequality is one of the goals of the 2030 Agenda (SDG 10) and orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility is part of the goals. The cities are directly affected by migrations and, therefore, having a position on this complex issue is essential. In 2018, São Paulo City Hall endorsed the importance of the cities’ role within the Global Compact for Migration through the “Recommendations of Cities to the Global Compact for Migration” an initiative led by New York City. In the same year, the city committed to the

Global Compact on Refugees, through the Marrakesh Declaration “Cities Working Together for Migrants and Refugees”, presented at the Mayors Forum, in Marrakesh.

Mayor of São Paulo Bruno Covas is also a member of the Mayors Migration Council. Founded in 2018, its main goal is to boost the mayors’ protagonism and leadership towards the preparation of migration policies, seeking to facilitate the access, the voice and the influence of cities worldwide at international deliberations on migration and refuge.

Another subject discussed within the sustainable development is the current industrial model, mainly based on the extraction and waste culture. Given the critical



scenario of environmental crisis, social inequality, and difficulty of access to basic resources by a major part of the population, the strengthening of sustainable production and consumption models is urgent. São Paulo signed two agreements with Ellen MacArthur Foundation (EMF), an international philanthropic entity that fosters circular economy in different production sectors. As a result of this partnership, in March 2019 Mayor Bruno Covas made official the municipality's participation in the New Plastic Economy Global Commitment through the *Autoridade Municipal de Limpeza Urbana* (Municipal Urban Cleaning Authority, *AMLURB*).

Aligned with this international position, the Law 17.123/19 prohibited the use of plastic straws in establishments in São Paulo such as bars, restaurants, and bakeries. Afterwards, the Law 17.261/20 also passed by the Municipality of São Paulo prohibited the supply of cups, cutlery, plates and other single-use plastics.

Among the several international initiatives that the São Paulo City Hall has committed to discuss on sustainability in its different faces, another highlight is that the city held the event “SDG and Family Policies” on May 24th, 2019. Experts from the UN and other organizations, including São Paulo City Hall, dealt with an extremely relevant issue: the results of the global research “Sustainable Development Goals & Families”, developed by the International Federation for Family Development (IFFD), in partnership with UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Fund). The event was organized through a partnership between the City Hall and Family Talks, an organization affiliated to the International Federation for Family Development. The IFFD conducts studies and actions for family participation in the social development and has general consultative status within the United Nations' Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

São Paulo City Hall was invited to take part of the project “Inclusive Cities for Sustainable Families”, which addresses the importance of parenting policies for meeting the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The adherence to the project occurred with the signature of the Venice Declaration in September 2019, which provides for ten targets that the cities must undertake, and deals with

families as productive agents, engaged and capable of contributing to sustainable development.

Another relevant interaction with international organizations for dealing with the sustainability agenda was the participation of Mayor Bruno Covas at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in July 2019. The forum is the United Nations' main platform for discussions on sustainable development. Through the participation of São Paulo at the “Local 2030 - Sustainable Development Goals”, organized by the United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), the Mayor shared the actions the city is taking to fulfill the SDG 13 “Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts”, strengthening the protagonism of São Paulo for achieving the SDGs and the Paris Agreement.

Reinforcing its commitment to the 2030 Agenda, in September 2019 São Paulo, through a partnership with the Sustainable Cities Program and the World Bank, hosted a discussion forum on sustainable, inclusive and resilient urban development, the 3rd Global Platform for Sustainable Cities Global Meeting, and the 2nd International Conference on Sustainable Cities, with the theme “Catalyzing Sustainable Urban Futures”. In the event, Mayor Bruno Covas signed the *Declaração de São Paulo* (São Paulo Statement) a document that advocates the importance of the local governments on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the transition for a low-carbon economy, the protection of the biodiversity in the cities and nature-based solutions with social equality.

During the event, the Sustainable Cities Program, in partnership with OXFAM Brazil, held the “Sustainable Cities Awards”. São Paulo was awarded an honorable mention for the Municipal Secretariat of People with disabilities program, entitled “Seal of Digital Accessibility”, which certifies electronic sites and portals that comply with accessibility criteria established nationally and internationally. This award highlights accessible public policies in the signatory cities of the Sustainable Cities Program.

Another important acknowledgment of its policies for sustainability was the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact Award. In October 2019, for the second consecutive year, São Paulo City Hall was awarded an honorable mention, this time with



the Municipal Program to Combat Waste. Promoted by the Municipal Secretariat of Economic Development and Labor, the program collects food in street markets and municipal markets that is in good condition, but that would be disposed of for having no business value, and donates it to over 300 welfare entities registered with the City Hall's Food Bank Program.

Reinforcing its commitment to fight climate change, in December 2019 São Paulo sent representatives for the United Nations Climate Change Conference - COP25, in Madrid. The Conference of the Parties (COP) is the governing body of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), a meeting that takes place annually, where countries and local governments discuss on strategies for mitigating climate change. In the meeting, the Secretary of International Relations Luiz Alvaro Salles Aguiar de Menezes presented the work that São Paulo City Hall has developed in regards to urban reforestation and collective public transport.

International cities networks have been essential partners for fostering the 2030 Agenda locally and supporting the participation of São Paulo at international forums on sustainability. In May 2019, the cooperation project "Strategies Towards the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Localization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)", chaired by São Paulo City Hall international relations staff, was selected by the Integral Cooperation Projects of the Union of Ibero-American Capital Cities (UCCI), in the category "Formation and Knowledge Actions". The project had a non-reimbursable investment for exchange of experiences between São Paulo and Mexico City on sustainable urban solutions as part of the strategy for implementation of the 2030 Agenda and localization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Two missions were conducted for exchange of experience, one being from São Paulo to Mexico City, held on January 20th-23rd, and other from Mexico City to São Paulo on February 17-19th, providing the sharing of experience. Both the missions involved the exchange of public policies

with public servants from different areas such as mobility, environment, gender equality, open government, and others, besides technical visits to municipal facilities. A high degree of replicability of the actions was observed, since São Paulo and Mexico City have similar realities and challenges concerning the implementation of global agendas.

In February 2020, in partnership with the Ellen MacArthur Foundation, the City Hall signed the Food Initiative agreement. Alongside New York and London, São Paulo was chosen to collaborate with the international organization in the following three years by establishing transition targets for food circular economy, reaching them by facilitating connections and collaborations with other relevant actors of the food system.

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In February of the same year, the UN 58th Committee Meeting on Social Development and the Multi-Stakeholder Forum took place, the latter being organized by the International Federation for Family Development during the discussions of the United Nations' Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in New York

City. The meeting discussed on the main good practices on city policies and projects on housing for vulnerable populations.

The ECOSOC is a forum for discussion, traditionally composed of representatives from national governments. In this edition, the Multi-Stakeholder Forum opened space for participation of local governments that gave voice to this international space. Four cities, one from each continent, were invited to share their public policies, and São Paulo participated as the representative from Latin America. Thus, the presence of São Paulo in this event translates its engagement and commitment into social development policies, making São Paulo occupy a position within the discussion on housing and human rights at a global level.

Besides its participation in global governance events, it is important to highlight that São Paulo adhered to the Voluntary Local Review (RLV) In 2018, New York City developed the concept of the VLR, presenting the progress



of the 2030 Agenda at local level, and was the first local government to submit it to the United Nations. From then on, the Government of New York City, with the support of the United Nations, civil society organizations, and other local authorities, has disclosed this symbolic gesture to other cities.

In September 2019, the Mayor of New York City, Bill de Blasio, sent a letter to the Mayor of São Paulo, Bruno Covas, inviting him to join this commitment. By signing the Declaration, São Paulo commits to share information on policies concerning the Sustainable Development Goals through the VLR, and has the opportunity to exchange experiences with the other cities that joined the initiative.

Other important commitment that São Paulo joined in April 2020 was the United Nations Global Compact. The Global Compact is a voluntary initiative that aim to establish directives to promote healthy development and citizenship through committed and innovative corporate leaderships, engaging several sectors to conduct actions that contribute to the 2030 Agenda.

In celebration of its 75th anniversary, the United Nations started a global discussion on the role of international cooperation in building the future. The local governments have a major role in understanding the multilateralism and managing global trends. Thus, the UCLG started regional consultations to collect local contributions in order to integrate them to a report that shall be disclosed to the United Nations. On May 22, 2020, São Paulo participated in the online survey to local representatives in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by the UCCI, Mercocidades, the Euro Latin-American Alliance of Cooperation between Cities (AL-LAS), and the Latin American Federation of Cities, Municipalities and Associations of Local Governments (FLACMA). The city was represented by the Secretary of International Affairs, Luiz Alvaro Salles Aguiar de Menezes, who evidenced the importance of local governments on meeting the global agendas and the need for expanding the participation of the cities at the United Nations debates.

The first semester of 2020 has been marked by the Covid-19 crisis, enhancing the importance of achieving

the Sustainable Development Goals since it highlights difficulties already faced by local governments and brings new challenges. Since cities have been at the forefront of fighting the pandemic, since March, São Paulo City Hall has been mobilizing to seek international references of successful initiatives of cities, countries, and International Organizations for dealing with the crisis in several areas, so that Municipal Secretariats can respond to Covid-19 effectively.

Furthermore, São Paulo City Hall established a partnership with the Pan American Health Organization, a branch of the World Health Organization in the American continent, as part of the efforts towards an effective response to the Covid-19 crisis. With the coordination of the Secretariat of

*The local governments have a major role in understanding multilateralism and managing global trends.*

International Affairs, this partnership has been developed with several areas within the municipal administration such as Health, Human Rights and Citizenship, Economic Development and Labor, and Licensing, and intends to have major impacts on the São Paulo citizens' lives.

In 2050, two-thirds of the world population are expected to live in the cities, and the local governments feel the impact and deal with the direct consequences of the major global challenges. Through its international commitments, its participation in city networks and discussion forums, cooperation projects and exchange of experiences, and its participation in major international events, São Paulo has strengthening its public policies for sustainable development, which has a direct impact on the transformation of the social, environmental, and economic reality in the city.

Taking inspiration from international consensus and agendas, São Paulo is engaged with the promotion of sustainable development in its several faces, assuming its responsibility towards the transformation that the 2030 Agenda represents.





## 2.3

# Localization of Sustainable Development Goals in São Paulo City Hall

The localization of the SDGs consists of establishing an alignment between the local public policies and the 2030 Agenda for achieving sustainable development in these territories, adapting to their respective realities.

*“Localizing” is the process of taking into account subnational contexts in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, from the setting of goals and targets, to determining the means of implementation and using indicators to measure and monitor progress. Localization relates both to how local and regional governments can support the achievement of the SDGs through action from the bottom up and to how the SDGs can provide a framework for local development policy. (UN, 2016, p.12).*

In São Paulo, the creation of the *Conselhos Regionais de Meio Ambiente, Desenvolvimento Sustentável e Cultura de Paz (CADES)* (Regional Councils for Environment, Sustainable Development and Culture of Peace) under the Law 14.887/2009 represented an important action of the municipality for localizing a global development agenda. Among other attributions, the CADES was responsible for implementing the “*Agenda 21 Local*” within each São Paulo’s Subprefectures. After the enforcement of the 2030 Agenda with Ordinance 90/SVMA – G/2015, of December 5th, 2015, the CADES Regional adopted the SDGs as the guidelines for its actions.

The agenda still being strongly related to environmental subjects within São Paulo City Hall and due to the affiliation of the CADES Municipal Secretariat of Greening and Environment - SVMA, said sector remained responsible for the agenda within the municipality. In June 2017, through the decree n° 57.718/2017, the Municipal Committee for Sustainable Development Goals was created, with a

purpose similar to that of federal and state committees: “to internalize, to diffuse, and to give transparency to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda”.

Although the 2030 Agenda had already expressed mentions in other institutional records, the Program of Goals 2017-2020, since its preliminary version published in March 2017, gave more space to the SDGs with a more relevant governmental planning instrument.

The Program of Goals encompasses the priorities of the municipal management for the four years of the mandate and must take on the elected candidates government plan and the Strategic Manager Plan as a basis. This is a requirement from the Organic Law of the City, since 2008, the fruit of the pressure from the civil society for the institutionalization of a planning and management instrument, which favors the social control by monitoring the execution of the actions and the achievement of the targets in a sectoral and regional manner.

*(...) references were taken from the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a United Nations (UN) global agenda composed of 17 goals and 169 targets for achievement until 2030. The projects where transversal principles are more evidently were indicated with specific logos. Thus, São Paulo becomes a global reference in the municipalization of the UN sustainability goals. (São Paulo City Program of Goals 2017-2020)*

As a result, the SDGs were bound to the Program of Goals (PdM) 2017-2020 and its Program Review 2019 - 2020. Each of the 36 PdM Strategic Goals was bound to one (or more) Sustainable Development Goals. In the Annual Implementation Report 2019, an additional effort was made



for binding each of the *PdM* goals to one (or more) targets linked to the 17 SDGs. Thus, it is possible to view clearly how the execution of the Program of Goals contributes for the achievement of the UN 2030 Agenda in São Paulo.

In 2017, the Multi-Annual Plan (*PPA*, acronym in Portuguese) 2018-2021 was bound to the SDGs. Approved by the City Council as the Law nº 16.773/2017, the *PPA* is the core budgetary planning instrument of a government and determines the City Hall's priorities as programs and actions. Being the main public planning instrument, the *PPA* has constitutional provision and is mandatory for all governments.

*The programs in the Multi-Annual Plan undertake the regionalization guidelines and comply with the projects comprising the Program of Goals 2017-2020, the seventeen (17) Sustainable Development Goals created under the United Nations 2030 Agenda, and the Municipal Management Plan in force. (PPA - City of São Paulo, 2018-2021)*

The SDGs are extremely relevant for being the guidelines also for the *PPA* and the Program of Goals (*PdM*). The Multi-Annual Plan, besides incorporating the strategies of the Program of Goals, aims to give transparency to the application of resources and the results obtained by the administration. Its preparation and presentation to the City Council take place at the first year of the Mayor's mandate, and its term begins at the second year of the mandate and ends at the first year of the following management. This term ensures the continuity of the public policies planned even with the occasional administrative discontinuity.

*(...) we conclude that the approval of the bill presented herein shall contribute to reinforcing the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the applications of the targets undertaken by the Federative Republic of Brazil within the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development Rio + 20. (SÃO PAULO CITY COUNCIL, 2017)*

On February 2nd, 2018, with the enactment of Municipal

Law nº 16.187, the 2030 Agenda is ratified as the São Paulo guidelines on public policies, and the "São Paulo City Program for Implementation of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" is passed. Additionally, the law provides from the creation of the



Municipal Committee for Sustainable Development, giving other attributions when compared to the decree nº 57.718/2017. The fact the law assigns a deliberative nature to the Committee, rather than only consultative as previously provided for the decree, grants the joint collegiate body decision-making power in municipal public policies concerning the 2030 Agenda, strengthening the role of the civil society in the public policies.

Thus, it is worth highlighting that the passage of the municipal law nº 16.817/2018 was an initiative from the Legislative, whose role on the implementation of the SDGs is recognized by the UN. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) publication entitled "Parliament's Role in Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals" (2018)<sup>10</sup> references the São Paulo City Council's initiative.

As a result of law nº 16.817/2018, the decree nº 59.020

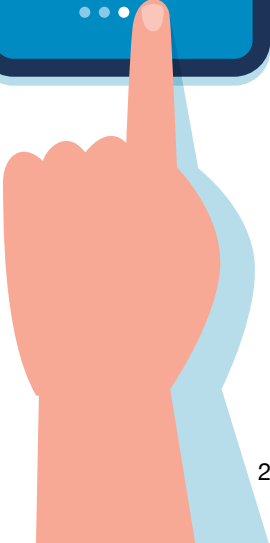
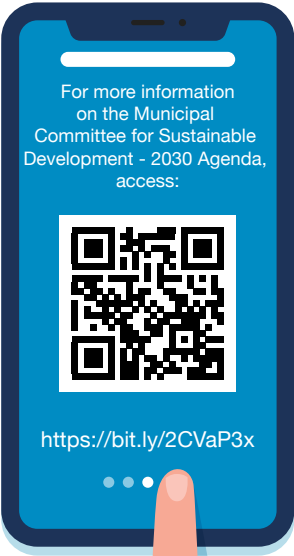


was instituted in October 2019, providing for the creation of the Municipal Committee for Sustainable Development - 2030 Agenda, under the presidency of the Secretariat of Municipal Government. The decree also provides for the existence of an Inter-Secretarial Working Group (*GTI*, acronym in Portuguese), defining and monitoring the indicators of Sustainable Development Goals that shall subsidize the Committee’s works in the preparation of the Action Plan for Implementation. The Committee is an important arrangement between the government and the society for implementing the 2030 Agenda in São Paulo, and reaffirms the commitment undertaken by São Paulo City Hall to the United Nations (ONU), when signing the Memorandum of Understanding in 2018.

Municipal Committee” shall prepare the “Action Plan for Implementation of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, under article 2nd of the decree nº 59.020/2019. This instrument, when executed, shall provide São Paulo City Hall with more subsidies for future Program of Goals. It is worth highlighting that the public selection process of Civil Society representatives to join the “SDG Municipal Committee” is already in its final stage and can be monitored on the Secretariat of Greening and Environment website.

In process of being installed, the so-called “SDG

» Ibirapuera Park - São Paulo



# 3.

## SÃO PAULO CITY PROGRAM FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



### 3. São Paulo city program for implementation of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for sustainable development

With an aim to apply the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda under Municipal Law n° 16.817/2018, the São Paulo City Hall has taken efforts to integrate social and political players in localizing the SDGs. The selection of Civil Society representatives to the Municipal Committee for Sustainable Development represents the external dimension of the dialog fostered between public and private sectors for preparation of the Action Plan for Implementation of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

With regards to the internal dialog fostered between the several City Governments offices and bodies, an Inter-Secretarial Working Group was established. It meets the internalization, diffusion, and transparency of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda within the municipality, fostering the access and production of data. The group assists the “SDG Municipal Committee” to monitor the performance of the 17 SDGs, assisting in the parameterization of its indicators and in the preparation of the resulting reports.

» Ibirapuera Park Lake - São Paulo






## 3.1

# Inter-Secretarial Working Group SCP/SDG

The municipal decree n° 59.020, which created the Municipal Committee for Sustainable Development, provided also for the creation of an Inter-Secretarial Working Group (*GTI*), which defines and monitors the indicators of the Sustainable Cities Platform (SCP) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

This Inter-Secretarial Working Group (*GTI SCP/SDG*), whose creation was made official in December 2019, had been working unofficially since August 2019, involving directly over 50 persons and 26 municipal bodies. It is understood that the monitoring on the achievement of the 2030 Agenda should dialog with the existent information production process, thus strengthening the operation of each body comprising the City Hall, and contributing to the integration of sectorial policies. In August 2019, the systematization of the information already produced by São Paulo City Hall began, and such information can be used for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals. This systematization sought to adapt each of the 169 targets of the SDG, resulting in a proposal for municipalization of the subjects comprising the 2030 Agenda.



*It is understood that the monitoring on the achievement of the 2030 Agenda should dialog with the existent information production process, thus strengthening the operation of each body comprising the City Hall, and contributing to the integration of sectorial policies.*

» Aclimação Park, Aclimação - São Paulo



The Inter-Secretarial Working Group (*GTI SCP/SDG*) comprises the following bodies:



Additionally, other sectors were contacted informally from the identification of the need for dialog by part of the *GTI SCP/SDG* member bodies.



From August 2019 to the present date, the *GTI SCP/SDG* has worked on the collection of information for monitoring the 2030 Agenda in São Paulo City Hall. This process was catalyzed by the 3rd Global Platform for Sustainable Cities Global Meeting, and the 2nd International Conference on Sustainable Cities, both held in São Paulo in September 2019, where mayors, municipal managers and experts discussed on solutions for sustainable urban development. After updating São Paulo's indicators on the Platform for Sustainable Cities, the group conducted a series of analytical debates on actual possibilities for monitoring the

SDGs in São Paulo City Hall. This work will be published as a Diagnosis for monitoring the SDGs in São Paulo and will comprise, among other information, a synthesis of the indicators currently available in the São Paulo City Hall, and the suggestion for inclusion of new indicators that may contribute to the achievement of the SDGs targets.

## 3.2

# Sustainable Cities Program



The Sustainable Cities Program (SCP) is an urban sustainability agenda that encompasses social, environmental, economic, political, and cultural dimensions in the municipal planning. Since 2012, the SCP works on the awareness and mobilization of local governments for implementing public policies, which contribute to combat social inequality and to build more just, sustainable cities. Divided into 12 areas, aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the SCP offers tools and methodologies that support public management and integrated urban planning, besides mechanisms for social control and fostering citizen participation<sup>11</sup>.

São Paulo joined the Sustainable Cities Program in May 2016. The program includes a set of 260 indicators related to several public administration areas and a monitoring

panel, which allows comparing data and information among the cities, entitled Sustainable Cities Platform. Moreover, it also offers a database on good practices with examples of public policies in Brazil and worldwide, a training and capacity building program for municipal public managers, guidance documents information and technical content for the general public.

As a result of the signature of the Sustainable Cities Program Letter of Commitment, São Paulo committed to submit information and data to the Sustainable Cities Platform on an annual basis, in order to update its indicators. The first task on which the *GTI SCP/SDG* focused on was entering up-to-date data on São Paulo based on 156 indicators in the Sustainable Cities Platform in September 2019.

11. For more information visit: <https://www.cidadessustentaveis.org.br/institucional/pagina/pcs>.





### 3.3

## São Paulo City Indicators Observatory (*ObservaSampa*)

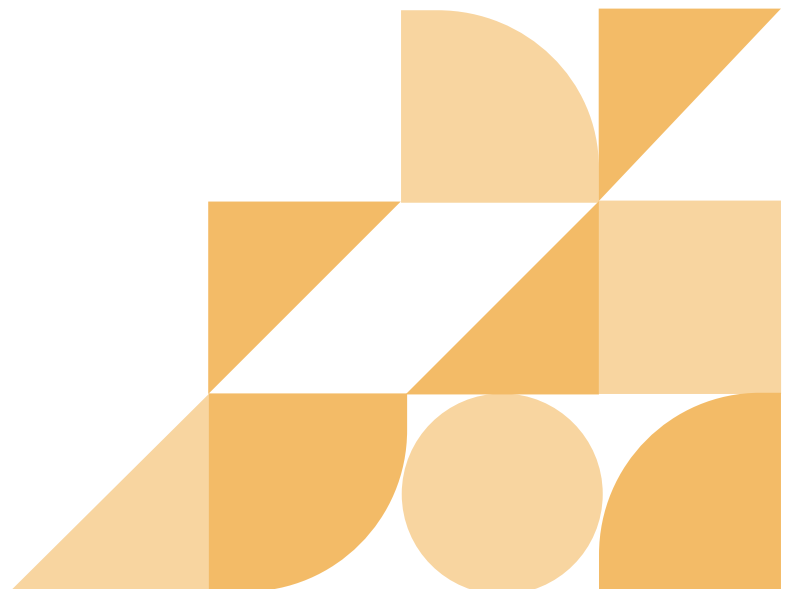


The binding of the municipal indicators on the *ObservaSampa* platform to the 2030 Agenda goals began in November 2019. The *Observatório de Indicadores da Cidade de São Paulo* (São Paulo City Indicators Observatory) is an online platform that comprises indicators capable of measuring the quality of life among São Paulo inhabitants, the access to public equipment, and other performance indicators at São Paulo City Hall (*PMSP*). It has also a space for submitting studies and papers and citizen participation on the debate on its indicators.

Since 2016, the *ObservaSampa* is managed by the Municipal Secretariat of Urban Development, with the support of the Inter-Secretarial Committee on Indicators, which promotes

the update, discussion on studies, and preparation of new indicators that subsidize the formulation, planning, monitoring, and evaluation of public policies.

Within this Committee, the debates for creation of the specific Inter-Secretarial Working Group started, in order to debate on indicators for monitoring the SDGs (*GTI SCP/SDG*). Since its beginning, the *GTI SCP/SDG* has the purpose of disclosing the indicators for monitoring the SDGs in São Paulo on its official indicators platform: *ObservaSampa*. The results of this work is constantly updated and can be accessed on: <http://observasampa.prefeitura.sp.gov.br/ods-sao-paulo>.





## 3.4

# Systematization of the indicators available for monitoring the SDGs

The systematization of the set of indicators available for monitoring the SDGs in São Paulo City Hall is a result of months of debate on the relationship of each of the 169 SDGs targets with the skills of the São Paulo City Hall and the bodies that comprise it.

The main reference for the municipalization of the SDGs thematic was the nationalization of 2030 Agenda, conducted by the Institute for Applied Economic Research (*IPEA*) and the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (*IBGE*). Nationally the *IPEA* coordinated the proposal for adapting the global SDGs targets to the Brazilian context<sup>12</sup> while the *IBGE* proposed the set of national indicators for monitoring the SDGs targets<sup>13</sup>. Inspired by both works, the *GTI SCP/SDG* members evaluated the content of each of the SDGs targets and their link with the São Paulo City Hall's competences.

After the understanding on the scope of the 2030 Agenda, and in view of the recent commitment of the São Paulo City Hall in completing the Sustainable Cities Platform, a further analysis assessed the relationship of each of the 260 indicators of the SCP with the SDGs targets within São Paulo City Hall.

The understanding of the indicators on *ObservaSampa* was then deepened, in order to assess how they could contribute to the monitoring of the 2030 Agenda. Every Secretariat/Body was in charge of evaluating the information made

available on this platform and proposing links with the SDGs targets since one of the goals of the *GTI SCP/SDG* is to strengthen the existing flow of production of information in the São Paulo City Hall taking advantage of the historical series of information already systematized.

The themes that remained uncovered by indicators were submitted for internal reflection to each of the bodies in order to assess the feasibility for new indicators. The result of this work will be disclosed via a Diagnosis of indicators for monitoring the SDGs in São Paulo. This document shall have: a) a proposal for municipalization on the themes of each target; b) a synthesis on the set of indicators that can contribute to the monitoring of the 2030 Agenda in the municipality; c) a diagnosis on the performance of these indicators from 2015 to 2019 and d) a reflection on the remaining challenges.

The publication of the Diagnosis of indicators for monitoring the SDGs in São Paulo, in spite of representing an important effort on consolidating the indicators currently available for monitoring the SDGs, does not exhaust the attributions of the *GTI SCP/SDG*, which still encompass further subsidies to the works of the "SDG Municipal Committee".

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12. For more information visit: <<http://www.ipea.gov.br/ods/>>

13. For more information visit: <<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/>>



# 4.

## INITIATIVES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

» Aerial image of the Tietê Riverbank, São Paulo



## 4. Initiatives for sustainable development

Since the establishment of the UN 2030 Agenda, São Paulo has sought sustainable development as an axis for its public policies. It created capabilities and promoted institutional advances in the adoption of the global agenda, produced local legal and regulatory milestones, and incorporated the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in its planning and management instruments. These institutional advances

enable the sustainability of the actions implemented, being a pillar to social, economic, and environmental development.

We listed some initiatives of São Paulo in the most diverse spheres, in order to present what the municipality made and the expectation of enhancing the multilevel dialog required for continuous improvement of public policies.

**The initiatives are presented in four core dimensions as follows:**



### Institutional

concerns the capabilities of putting the SDGs into practice;



### Social

concerns the human needs for health, education, food safety, improvement of quality of life, and justice;



### Environmental

concerns the environmental conservation through actions encompassing reversal in deforestation, forest and biodiversity protection, fight against desertification, sustainable use of oceans and maritime resources, and adoption of effective measures against climate change;



### Economic

concerns sustainable production and consumption, urban waste management, consumption of electricity, and others;

The initiatives listed herein have transversality as a characteristic, converging with the nature of the Sustainable Development Goals, which are integrated, inseparable and interdependent. For better visualization, we highlight in each description the alignment to the SDGs by using the corresponding logo.



## 4.1

# Institutional Dimension

## Introduction to SDGs Course



Municipal Law n°. 16.817, of February 2nd, 2018, adopts the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as the guidelines on public policies in São Paulo. As a result, we reinforce the need to widen knowledge on the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) among the São Paulo City Hall's public servants, so that this commitment can be easily internalized and disseminated.

The São Paulo Municipal Administration School “Álvaro Liberato Alonso Guerra” (*EMASP*) has a tradition in offering training aligned with the needs of the São Paulo City Hall and promoting courses related to the Sustainable Development Goals. The institution offers the “Sustainable Cities Program and Global Citizenship” course, disseminating the SDGs and making reflections on the concept of global citizenship. In 2019, with the support of the Secretariat of Municipal Government, the *EMASP* offered a specific “Introduction to Sustainable Development Goals” course. Its main purpose is to promote a reflection on the role of the municipality towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and to encourage the public servants to think about how they can contribute to the implementation of the SDGs in São Paulo. The course has a duration of four days and comprises lectures on SDGs, debates with the speakers, group work with exercises on implementation of the policy and round-table discussions on the proposed solutions.



## Open University of Environment and Culture of Peace



The *UMAPAZ – Universidade Aberta do Meio Ambiente e Cultura de Paz* (Open University of Environment and Culture of Peace), as a managing body of the São Paulo Municipal Environmental Education Policy, promotes, ensures, and fosters environmental education in the city. It offers activities and courses that encourage social participation towards the environment and culture of peace through environmental education, raising awareness on the care with natural resources and on the balance required for the harmonic coexistence between the society and the environment. The courses address several themes and subjects, guided by free-learning methodology, where everyone makes his/her own path by germinating ideas and flourishing attitudes, essential for perpetuating a sustainable environment.

Among the courses offered by *UMAPAZ*, the “Implementation of SDGs in Communities and Organizations” seeks to contribute to the strengthening of the participants as proposers of sustainability initiatives and the 2030 Agenda, by implementing the Sustainable Development Goals.

The *UMAPAZ* is composed of four teams: Municipal Gardening School, Division of Training in Environmental Education and Culture of Peace, Division of Dissemination and Projects in Environmental Education and Culture of Peace, and Division of Municipal Planetary. The teams comprises professionals from different backgrounds and knowledge – biologists, agronomists, social communicators, educators, sociologists, geologists, geographers, architects, health care professionals, and others, allowing the conception and development of interdisciplinary programs and activities. It has a library – the *Espaço Sapucaia* – with books, magazines and materials on environment and culture of peace, for teachers, students, and the community.

From January to December/2019, São Paulo City Hall conducted one thousand four hundred ninety-nine (1,499) activities on environmental education and good sustainable practices through the *UMAPAZ*, the Coordinating Committee for Environmental Education and Culture of Peace of the Municipal Secretariat of Greening and Environment (*SVMA*).

The Coordinating Committee benefited one hundred fifty-nine thousand four hundred sixty-one (159,461) people and issued three thousand five hundred nineteen (3,519) certificates of participation in courses and other training activities in the most diverse Environmental Education areas.

By the Training for Municipal Public Educators in Environmental Education project entitled “*Caminhos possíveis para uma escola sustentável*” (Possible Ways for a Sustainable School), *UMAPAZ/SVMA*, in partnership with the Municipal Secretariat of Education (*SME*) and UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), it trained one hundred (100) schools in 2019.



## City School Curriculum



The municipality established a new curriculum for the Primary Education, published in December 2017, which includes the 2030 Agenda, relating its learning purposes to each of the 17 SDGs. The São Paulo City School Curriculum was developed from the knowledge produced and the practices performed by municipal educational system teachers over the latest years.

The update of the school curriculum involved over forty-three thousand (43,000) students and sixty thousand (16,000) teachers over 2017, in parallel with the discussions on the Curricular National Common Base (*BNCC*, acronym in Portuguese), which were held nationally, in order to be the first city to release the document in a version already aligned with the national directives. The integration of the City School Curriculum with the Sustainable Development Goals occurs either by choosing subjects that can be worked in the classroom in several components of the curriculum or by choosing methodologies that prioritize comprehensive education, in consonance with the UNESCO Education for Sustainable Development (ESD). The implementation of the learning for the SDGs through the ESD is beyond the incorporation of learning objectives and development of the school curriculum, with precise details for every learning cycle, age, and component of the curriculum, and includes the integration of the SDGs with educational policies, strategies, and programs, teaching materials, teachers' qualification, classrooms, and other learning environments.

The City School Curriculum also presents a Knowledge Matrix that indicates what babies, children, adolescents, youth, and adults are supposed to learn throughout their trajectories in the Basic Education with an aim to raise ethical, responsible, supportive citizens.

The City School Curriculum - Secondary Education is being constructed by means of permanent discussion with educators and students, in order to ensure the rights of access, stay, and qualitative learning for every student. Thus, all the documents of the municipal educational system are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).





## Strategic Plan



The *Plano Diretor Estratégico do Município de São Paulo-PDE* (São Paulo Municipality Strategic Plan), of July 31st, 2014, is a municipal law that guides the development and growth in the city until 2030.

Prepared with participation from the civil society, the *PDE* drives the actions of players at urban, public or private spaces, so that the development of the city takes place with planning and meets the collective needs of the population, with an aim to ensure a more modern, balanced, inclusive, responsible, productive city with quality of life.

The Plan follows the recommendations of the 2030 Agenda, which was being constructed at that time. The *PDE* was also recognized as a reference of good sustainable development practices at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), meeting that defined the New Urban Agenda (NUA).

## Climate Action Plan



The City Hall signed the Deadline 2020, proposed by the international city network C40, to prepare a Climate Action Plan that indicate the actions that need to be adopted, so that the City of São Paulo reaches 2050 with neutral greenhouse gas emissions (even that there will be emissions, they will be sequestered). Moreover, it provides for the initiation of actions to adapt the municipality to the impacts of climate change. The initiative is a fruit of the commitment the City Hall assumed in September 2018, whose purpose is to propose actions that will be in the Plan, to be launched until late 2020, contributing to the achievement of the Paris Agreement goals at a local level. São Paulo was the first city in Brazil to publish a municipal climate change law. Passed in 2009, the São Paulo Municipal Climate Change Policy (law n° 14.933/2009), also known as Climate Law, provided for actions that encourage the use of renewable energies and the gradual replacement of fossil fuels to options with potential for lower greenhouse gas emissions, and other provisions for mitigation and adaptation.



## Green Blue Municipality Program



The *Programa Município Verde Azul - PMVA* (Green Blue Municipality Program) is an initiative of the São Paulo State Government. Launched in 2007, with an aim to measure and support the effectiveness of environmental management in the cities of the state, helping them prepare strategic public policies for sustainable development in the State. São Paulo City Hall is a signatory of the program since 2008.

The actions proposed by the *PMVA* comprise the ten guidelines of the local environmental agenda, encompassing the following themes: Sustainable Municipality, Environmental Structure and Education, Environmental Council, Biodiversity, Water Management, Air Quality, Use of Soil, Urban Afforestation, Treated Sewage, and Solid Waste.

## São Paulo City Open Government Action Plan



Governo Aberto na Cidade de São Paulo



From 2018 to 2020, São Paulo undergoes the co-creation and co-implementation of its 2nd Open Government Action Plan. The document comprises commitments the City Hall assumed with regards to open government. This is an instrument that promotes, strengthens, and fosters initiatives for transparency, accountability, citizen participation, and technology and innovation in São Paulo City Hall. The Open Government Action Plan is conducted in a partnership between the Government and the Civil Society, in consonance with the guidelines presented by the OGP (Open Government Partnership).



## Open Government Agents Program



The Open Government Agents Program aims to provide free training and certification to the population in the areas covered by the 32 Subprefectures, in the Open Government areas: Transparency, Innovation, Social Participation, and Accountability, decentralizing the agenda while instrumentalizing society to carry out social control.



The Program already trained about 28,000 citizens, being awarded in the Social Innovation Forum in the Public Sector and acknowledged as a replicable governmental practice by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the International Observatory on Participatory Democracy (IOPD).

The training is theoretical and practical, and is conducted by Open Government Agents, persons whose accredited projects were selected through a Call for Accreditation, and receive a stipend as financial support.

## United Nations Simulation Model for Secondary School



The *Modelo de Simulação da ONU para o Ensino Médio - MONUEM* (United Nations Simulation Model for Secondary School), was successfully held at the first time in the São Paulo's municipal educational system during the second semester of 2019, and, in 2020 it expands to three more schools, adapting to the reality imposed by the Covid-19. Considered a complete simulation of a United Nations forum, the initiative comes from a model created by Harvard University, and developed for secondary school students.

The initiative is bounded to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Representative Office in São Paulo (*ERESP*, acronym in Portuguese), in partnership with the São Paulo Municipal Secretariats of Education and International Affairs, and organized by the Global Attitude Institute, a civil society organization of public interest.

In 2019, a group of students played different nations worldwide, preparing a proposal aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) established by the United Nations until 2030 – in particular, the SDG 10, which aims to reduce inequality within countries.

The *Modelo de Simulação da ONU para o Ensino Médio (MONUEM)* is a unique educational tool – implemented in public schools – where the students have the opportunity to broaden their knowledge on international relations, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and to develop skills such as research, argumentation, conflict resolution, empathy, cooperation, and others.

In 2020, the project is conducted via online classes in a time where the City Hall, coordinated with the state and federal spheres, is guiding isolation as a measure to contain the Covid-19 in the capital. In practice, the students are being guided and are learning diplomacy and international relations, with a current example: the coordinated actions worldwide to control a world health crisis.



## Seal of Human Rights and Diversity



The *Selo de Direitos Humanos e Diversidade* (Seal of Human Rights and Diversity) acknowledges good management practices concerning diversity and promotion of human rights in private and public organizations and the third sector. The Seal is divided into 10 categories: Children and Adolescents; Former Inmates and People Deprived of Liberty; Racial Equality; Immigrants; Youth; LGBTI; Women; People with Disabilities; Homeless People; Elderly People.

The dimensions were created to attract several initiatives and projects that include and promote Human Rights, namely: Inclusion and Diversity Management, such as hiring, promotion and management practices aligned with diversity and protection of human rights; Social Responsibility such as projects for the community and society; Image and Positioning such as communication, marketing, and development of products and services for inclusion and promotion of citizenship.

## Seal of Digital Accessibility



The *Selo de Acessibilidade Digital* (Seal of Digital Accessibility), launched in May 2010, certifies electronic sites and portals that meet accessibility criteria established nationwide and worldwide. People responsible for electronic sites and portals can apply for the Seal at the Municipal Secretariat of People with Disabilities, which, with the Permanent Committee for Accessibility, will evaluate the accessibility of the webpages submitted, according to relevant criteria and procedures. The applicants, whose electronic sites or portals meet said criteria, will be awarded the Seal of Digital Accessibility. The Seal intends to promote nationwide the knowledge and awareness on the importance of meeting good accessibility practices on the Internet, and to acknowledge the organizations that already have accessible websites and portals. This initiative fosters other governments, public bodies, and private companies to ensure equality of opportunities for people with disabilities when accessing information and services. A more accessible website plays an important role by promoting a more just, inclusive society.



## Libras Intermediation Center



The *Central de Intermediação em Libras*<sup>14</sup> - *CIL* (Libras Intermediation Center), managed by the Municipal Secretariat of People with Disabilities (*SMPED*), is an intermediation service in Portuguese/*Libras* via video call, that facilitates the communication between people with hearing disabilities and public servants. With this system, municipal equipments can attend deaf people and people with hearing impairment by offering them real-time interpreting.

The service intermediates the communication between people with hearing impairment, deafness, and deafblindness in any municipal equipment in São Paulo, being mainly used in legal services, healthcare, and human rights departments. The *CIL* aims to empower people with hearing disabilities. São Paulo City Hall has the important role of ensuring the rights and the inclusion of people with disabilities, presenting an improved project with support of the deaf community.

People with any hearing disability who communicate in *Libras* can call the *Libras* Intermediation Center at the São Paulo Municipal Secretariat of People with Disabilities (*CIL-SMPED*) for clarifications, updated information and orientations concerning the Covid-19 pandemic.

## Digital Yard



Since 2017, the open government initiative *Pátio Digital* (Digital Yard), from the São Paulo Municipal Secretariat of Education (*SME*), with the support of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization – UNESCO, promotes the organization of different sectors in society for the improvement of educational policies. The initiative is organized around three axes: transparency and open data, government-society collaboration, and technological innovation. It provides for the opening of public data, meetings with stakeholders for overcoming challenges in educational management, development of apps through contests, and public calls for technical cooperation in research.

With *Pátio Digital*, *SME* seeks to broaden active transparency levels for its actions and projects and to expand discussion and social participation channels, strengthening the control of educational policies by the administration and society.

14. Brazilian Sign Language



011.LAB



*011.lab* is the government innovation laboratory of the São Paulo Municipal Secretariat of Innovation and Technology. Created in 2017, the laboratory is a strategy to bring the public administration closer to the people, increase efficiency in municipal management and the quality of public services.

The laboratory seeks to approximate and develop solutions to complex issues of public interest along with public servants, citizens, and stakeholders of the innovation ecosystem..

To this purpose, *011.lab* works in three areas: designing and improving public services; activating communities of practice in public innovation and developing capacity for innovation in public services. Some highlights among the actions developed by the laboratory are:

- » Behavioral Science Program, which applies behavioral insights to improve public policies. Among the main results, we have the experiment at the *Hospital do Servidor* (Public Servant's Hospital), which changed the *SP156* phone service call script, reducing no-show rates in 12%. Another highlight was the experiment with the *Cadastro Informativo Municipal - CADIN* (Municipal Informative Register) which sent a notice to taxpayers with pending urban real estate tax (*IPTU*, acronym in Portuguese), which reduced tax delinquency in 8.4%, generating an estimated increase of BRL 60 million in the city's annual revenue. The projects in progress encompass the restructuring of traffic fines and behavior change messaging concerning Covid-19.
- » *Política Municipal de Linguagem Simples* (Municipal Plain Language Policy): initiated in November/19 and passed by law nº 17.316, of March/20, simplifies the language used in public documents and by public servants. Every department at the Municipal Secretariat of Innovation and Technology (*SMIT*) received training, while the remaining Municipal Secretariats will receive training throughout 2020. A distance learning course on Plain Language is in progress and will be launched in 2020. The course will be available on the National School of Public Administration (*Enap*) Distance Learning Platform, and, in the future, on the São Paulo Municipal School of Public Administration (*Emasp*) platform.
- » *Copícola*: created in May/18, it aims to promote knowledge sharing among public servants by systematizing practices and avoiding repetition of mistakes already made. The website, launched in March/19, had over 500 downloads of the 11 guides available, namely *Empreenda Fácil*; *Zona Azul Digital*; and transport of public servants via app.



The MobiLab+ has consolidated itself receiving national and international recognition for its innovations on the urban mobility segment, whose opening of data enabled the launch of a series of apps and tools with a focus on transport and traffic.

The program relies on areas related to smart cities in search for solutions to the challenges that affect the metropolis concerning education, health care, housing, well-being, environment, mobility, among others.

MobiLab+ is a unique experience in Brazil that combines technological innovation and open government strategies to accelerate the digital transformation of São Paulo City Hall.

## Open Contracting Partnership



**OPEN  
CONTRACTING  
PARTNERSHIP**

Considering the SDG 16 “Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels”, the city of São Paulo is participating in the Open Contracting Partnership, which is developing standards for contracting data, and supporting the efforts to increase transparency in the contracting process, worldwide. The main policies governing the partnership are: information access policy, anti-fraud and corruption policy, and open contracting policy. The kind of governmental transparency provided by open data is essential to making institutions more responsible and inclusive.



## Transparency Portal



The *Portal da Transparência* (Transparency Portal) is available to the citizens of São Paulo, disclosing data related to the municipal administration. Through the platform, citizens can access information concerning tax collection, expenses, investments, contracts, and salaries of public servants working in the Direct Administration (Subprefectures and Secretariats), as well as in the Indirect Administration (Autonomous Bodies, public companies and foundations).

Because of the pandemic, the *Portal da Transparência* gained the “*Transparência COVID-19*” (COVID-19 Transparency) button, which gives access to data, legislation and specific information regarding the measures that the city of São Paulo has been taking to fight Covid-19, including emergency contracts, agreements, donations, procurements, technical documents, news, and online institutional and collective campaigns.

## Open Data Portal



The *Portal de Dados Abertos* (Open Data Portal) of São Paulo City Hall comes from the Municipal Database Catalog (*CMBD*, acronym in Portuguese). From the Catalog, São Paulo City Hall began to work on a free platform that comprises database and descriptions, allowing free access and searchings by developers, journalists, researchers, and citizens. The construction of the *Portal de Dados Abertos* involved the use of the CKAN (The Comprehensive Kerbal Archive Network), a tool already adopted in the largest cities in the world, which gives more transparency to municipal data. The São Paulo City Hall’s *Portal de Dados Abertos* gathers a set of data produced by every Municipal Secretariat, subprefecture, and public company. From the data available in this Portal, it is possible to develop apps and to obtain essential information on public policies and the municipal administration.





## Internal Control Training Center



The *Centro de Formação em Controle Interno - CFCI* (Internal Control Training Center), created under decree nº 59.496/2020, provides for the strengthening of internal control mechanisms and integrity in the municipal administration strengthening management practices and transparency.

Moreover, the Center organizes continued training processes and offers courses and activities for qualification of municipal public servants and citizens in subjects related to internal control. Thus, the *CFCI* provides training, with the support of other departments from the Municipal Comptroller-General Office, on themes concerning public transparency, control, social participation, and fight against corruption.

The *CFCI* supports the promotion of public transparency by developing, through its activities, a more efficient, transparent, responsible Government.



» Aerial image from Downtown São Paulo



## 4.2

# Environmental Dimension

## Municipal Plan for Protected Areas, Green Areas, and Free Spaces



The *Plano Municipal de Áreas Protegidas, Áreas Verdes e Espaços Livres - PLANPAVEL* (Municipal Plan for Protected Areas, Green Areas, and Free Spaces) is part of the São Paulo City Hall Program of Goals, with an aim to increase environmental sustainability in the city. Its creation is expressly provided for in the São Paulo City Hall Strategic Master Plan.

The *PLANPAVEL* is part of the *Sistema Municipal de Áreas Protegidas, Áreas Verdes e Espaços Livres - SAPAVEL* (Municipal Protected Areas, Green Areas, and Free Spaces System), with other three plans: the *Plano de Conservação e Recuperação de Áreas Prestadoras de Serviços Ambientais* (Municipal Conservation and Recovery of Environmental Services Area Plan), the *Plano Municipal de Arborização Urbana - PMAU* (Municipal Urban Afforestation Plan), and the *Plano Municipal de Conservação e Recuperação da Mata Atlântica* (Municipal Atlantic Forest Conservation and Recovery Plan).

The *PLANPAVEL* aims to establish a management and demarcation policy for green and environmental protection areas in São Paulo. Such policy is directed to the set of areas within the various categories protected by environmental legislation, indigenous lands, areas providing environmental services, various types of public parks, vegetated spaces and spaces not occupied by covered public or private buildings.



## Conservation and Recovery of Environmental Services Areas Plan



The *Plano de Conservação e Recuperação de Áreas Prestadoras de Serviços Ambientais- PMSA* (Conservation and Recovery of Environmental Services Areas Plan) is a requirement under Article 285 of Municipal Law nº 16.050/14, which establishes the Municipal Master Plan, so that it can be an instrument for planning and managing areas providing environmental services covering public and private properties.

Environmental Services are benefits that the ecosystems provide to humanity, being classified in provision services, supporting services, regulating services, and cultural services.

The main mechanism provided for in the *PMSA* will be the *Pagamento por Serviços Ambientais -PSA* (Payment for Environmental Services) . It is a mechanism for financial, economic, or tax support to owners and possessors of estate in São Paulo who maintain, reestablish, or recover the ecosystems and their environmental services.

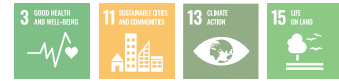
## Municipal Urban Afforestation Plan



The *Plano Municipal de Arborização Urbana - PMAU* (Municipal Urban Afforestation Plan) is established as a priority action under Article 288 of Municipal Law nº 16.050/2014 - São Paulo City Strategic Master Plan. It is an instrument used to define the planning, implementation, and handling of urban Afforestation in the City.

The Plan aims to provide the city with a forest cover compatible with the improvement of relevant environmental indicators, to enforce a systematized afforestation management, and to deploy a training program concerning afforestation. The *PMAU* contributes to the improvement of afforestation management, based on participative planning and action.

## São Paulo City Biodiversity Inventory



With the purpose of subsidizing and establishing guidelines on environmental actions in São Paulo, the Municipal Secretariat of Greening and Environment - SVMA develops the *Inventário da Biodiversidade do Município de São Paulo* (São Paulo City Biodiversity Inventory) in several areas.

Since its creation in 1993, the Division of Wild Fauna conducts the program entitled “Inventory and Monitoring of Wild Fauna in the City of São Paulo”. The wild fauna survey is conducted on field, totalizing 158 areas and five bodies of water – including municipal environmental protection areas, urban parks, linear parks, natural parks, and other green areas – totalizing 1.305 species, among invertebrates (505) and vertebrates (800).

The Municipal Herbarium of São Paulo has conducted survey and documentation of the flora and characterization of the vegetation in the city since 1984. There are 193 collection points distributed throughout the city encompassing urban, anthropic and natural areas, and the various phytophysionomies in the city’s territory.

The list of species of flora is a result of the compilation of several sources that registered 4,909 species of vascular plants until 2020, 3,538 being native, 186 of which are at risk of extinction in the state of São Paulo.

The knowledge on the wild flora and fauna is the starting point for the preparation of a green area control and management plan, and is an important tool for environmental monitoring since the number of species that exist in an environment indicates its degree of conservation. The information obtained from such studies subsidize the control of the fauna in the city, the preparation of environmental impact studies and reports, and environmental education programs and actions.



» Image of the Biodiversity Inventory of the City of São Paulo



## BIOSAMPA Index: 23 biodiversity indicators in São Paulo

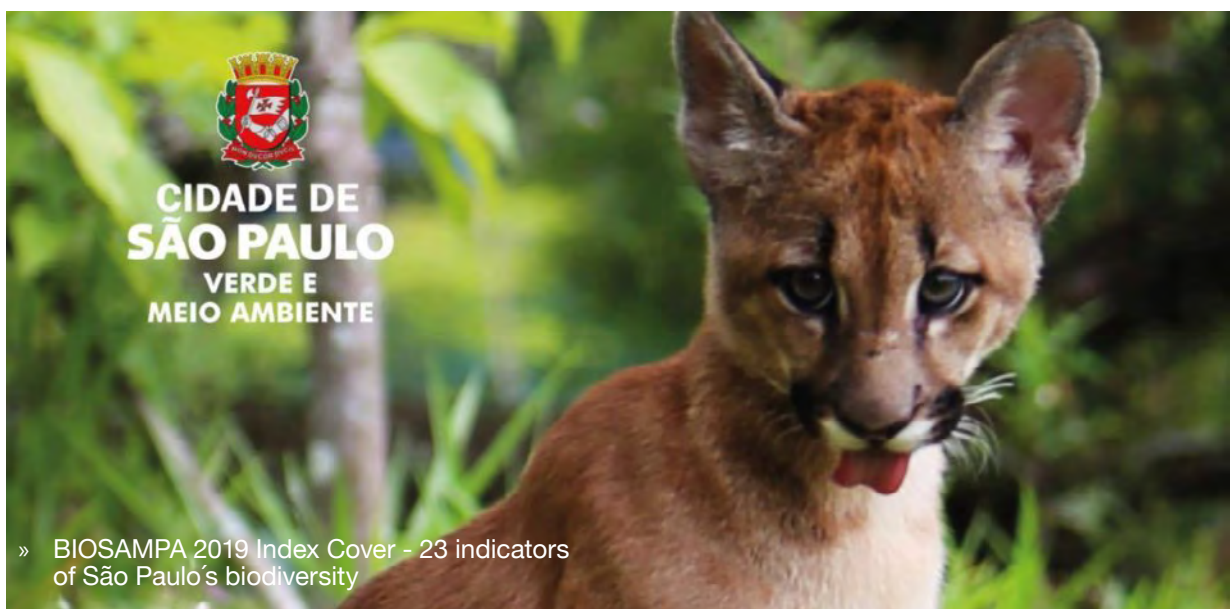


A report containing 23 indicators related to biodiversity in the city. It is prepared based on the Biodiversity City's Index (Singapore Index) methodology, adopted by the UN-CDB (United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity) and recommended by the World Bank.

São Paulo has a rich biodiversity. There are countless types of ecosystem services offered by such a biodiversity to citizens, but they are often underestimated. Besides their natural beauty, the ecosystems regulate water, air, and soil quality and supply, and regulate temperature.

Water supply is sustained by natural ecological systems that store and purify water. Urban vegetation resupplies oxygen, withholds carbon, absorbs solar radiation, reduces air pollution, maintains water balance, and regulates surface temperature in urban landscapes through shading and evapotranspiration. Parks and natural areas offer recreational and educational opportunities to residents, and contribute to the city's livability.

Thus, the 23 indicators in the *BIOSAMPA* Index fall under three categories: In the first one, concerning Native Biodiversity, there are ten indicators that measure the quantity and the proportion of natural species and areas, besides indicating the occurrence of invasive exotic species (introduced species that harm native vegetation). The second one addresses Biodiversity Ecosystem Services i.e., assets and services obtained directly and indirectly from biodiversity, where there are four indicators that evaluate climate regulation, carbon stock, vegetation refreshing effect, and recreational and educational activity in parks. The third one is related to Biodiversity Governance and Management, with nine indicators that demonstrate São Paulo's capacity to manage its biodiversity.





## Municipal Atlantic Forest Conservation and Recovery Plan



The *Plano de Conservação e Recuperação da Mata Atlântica - PMMA (Municipal Atlantic Forest Conservation and Recovery Plan)* was passed in 2017 by the Municipal Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development (CADES, acronym in Portuguese). The Plan appoints priority actions and areas for conserving, controlling, monitoring, and recovering the Atlantic Forest native vegetation and biodiversity, according to the mapping of the remaining vegetation in São Paulo.

The *PMMA* also encourages sustainable technological experiments, the management of actions that combine the conservation of the biome with the economic and cultural development in the city, and strengthening of social organization and citizen's participation in public policies management. Other actions derived directly from the Plan are the sustainable use of natural resources, the fostering of environmental education, the integrated management of solid waste, ecotourism, the conservation of biodiversity, and scientific research. It also provides environmental subsidies for maintaining the Biosphere Reserve and for other plans and programs such as the Municipal Sanitation Plan, the Hydrographic Basin Plan, the Municipal Sustainable Rural Development Plan, and the Strategic Master Plan.

## Digital Mapping of Vegetation Cover in the City of São Paulo



*Mapeamento Digital da Cobertura Vegetal do Município de São Paulo (Digital Mapping of Vegetation Cover in the City of São Paulo)* details 15 categories of vegetation physiognomies in the city, combining an ecological approach with the dynamics of use and occupation of the soil. The vegetation polygons were obtained through photographic interpretation of high spatial resolution RGB and IrRB orthophotos, especially supported by laser data (LiDAR), which enabled the implementation of the Standardized Digital Vegetation Model (MDVn) on the territory, and the indication of the forests' stage of succession. Its results are listed in the "Digital Mapping of Vegetation Cover in the City of São Paulo - Final Report" of August 2019, that demonstrates indicators and considerations that are already supporting the City Government towards positive public policies related to Environmental Planning, Urban Afforestation, Green Areas Management, and fight against Climate Change.



## Replacement of the Vehicle Fleet to Cleaner Alternatives Monitoring Program



The Managing Committee of the *Programa de Acompanhamento da Substituição de Frota por Alternativas Mais Limpas - COMFROTA* (Replacement of the Vehicle Fleet to Cleaner Alternatives Monitoring Program), governed by decree nº 58.323 and passed on July 16th, 2018, will propose, encourage, follow, and monitor the adoption of plans, programs, and actions for completing the Replacement of the Vehicle Fleet to Cleaner Alternatives Monitoring Program.

The Committee aims to support the implementation of the recommendations and guidelines established under Laws nos.14.933/2009 and 16.802/2018. The latter provides for targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions within 10 and 20 years, which must be achieved through sources of energy that pollute less and generate less greenhouse gas emissions in the collective urban transport fleet.

Different scenarios of emissions reduction through the improvement of the Municipal Urban Collective Transport Fleet are being analysed, aiming to establish the necessary arrangements in order to guarantee the effective observance of global intermediate and final targets concerning emissions reduction.

São Paulo is also one of the cities supported by the ZEBRA (Zero Emission Bus Rapid-deployment Accelerator) project for accelerating the transition to zero emission bus in Latin America. Led by C40 and ICCT (International Council on Clean Transportation), ZEBRA seeks to ensure the commitment of cities, industry and financial entities towards the deployment of clean transportation technologies by developing activities that encourage the exchange of information. This process requires planned, coordinated effort with several players, aligning critical points such as economic feasibility for the changes within the new contracts and the assurance of the continuity and reliability of the public transport service during the transition.

» Battery powered bus model DW9, São Paulo





## Environmental Management Report



The *Relatório de Gestão Ambiental* (Environmental Management Report), still in progress, shall collect on a yearly basis information and indicators on Environmental Management in São Paulo considering six areas – Green Area Management; Biodiversity; Environmental Education; Environmental Licensing; Environmental Inspection; and Governance and Social Participation. The initiative will supply the Municipal Environmental Indicators System, promoting internal and external transparency, subsidizing decision making and promptly attending the demands for environmental information and indicators from society.

## Green and Healthy Environments Program



**PAVS**  
Programa Ambientes  
Verdes e Saudáveis

The *Programa Ambientes Verdes e Saudáveis - PAVS* (Green and Healthy Environments Program) is an innovative initiative implemented in São Paulo since 2008 in Basic Health Care Units (*UBS*, acronym in Portuguese), with the purpose of promoting environmental awareness in healthcare, with a focus on social and environmental determinants that have impacts on the population's health.

Moreover, it fosters new healthcare practices and healthy habits that translate into civic responsibilities values towards the defense of life, and community empowerment. The *PVAS* contributes to the strengthening of Primary care and to the designing of integrated public policies in São Paulo.

The Program develops environmental projects and activities at Basic Health Care Units and their territories, encompassing the following themes: Solid Waste Management, Water, Air and Soil, Renewal of Public Spaces, Vegetable Garden and Healthy Eating, Biodiversity and Afforestation, and Environmental Agenda in Public Management, using social and environmental diagnosis as a basis, in order to support the administration in the identification and prioritization of the issues/needs of the population, the local reality being the starting point for sustainable interventions.





## Sustainable Street Markets and Gardens Project



In December 2015, São Paulo created a composting project named *Feiras e Jardins Sustentáveis* (Sustainable Street Markets and Gardens). It is an initiative from the Municipal Urban Cleaning Authority (*Amlurb*), consisting of offering proper environmental treatment for organic waste collected from urban markets.

The project begins at the street markets. The environmental education staff from sweeping companies conduct training with merchants. They are guided to leave fruits and vegetable scraps that would otherwise be discarded arranged in bags. When the street market closes, the cleaning agents collect the bags and send them to composting yards.

At the yard, the scraps are mixed with wood scraps from pruning and straw. They are then disposed in berms where the composting takes place within 120 days. Finally, the scraps are transformed into organic compost and distributed to the population.

The city has five composting yards: Lapa, Sé, Mooca, São Mateus, and Ermelino Matarazzo. The sites can receive up to 3,000 tons of scraps per year and process up to 600 tons of compost in the same period.

The compost generated in the yards is used in gardens and town squares, generating significant economic and environmental gains to the municipality, besides avoiding the destination of waste into landfills, thus reducing the displacement of trucks and carbon dioxide emissions to the environment.



» Composting Yard, Sé - São Paulo



## 4.3 Economic Dimension

### Municipal Agroecology and Sustainable and Solidary Rural Development Plan



The *Plano Municipal de Agroecologia e Desenvolvimento Rural Sustentável e Solidário* (Municipal Agroecology and Sustainable and Solidary Rural Development Plan) seeks to promote the merging of several public policies dealing with this subject, integrating and improving, within the rural zone and an urban agriculture perspective, the set of actions for the promotion of food and nutritional safety, food sovereignty, strategic territorial development, and human right to a healthy diet.

The 17 thematic areas are comprised of actions to be implemented by the public administration within the next eight years, encouraging sustainability in integrated territorial development and maintaining the conservation of natural resources. The Plan's thematic areas indicate a series of goals concerning sanitation, tourism, culture, safety and inspection, health and protection, indigenous people, youth and women, environmental conservation, teaching and education, urban agriculture, revenue, regularization, and others.





## Municipal Food Waste and Loss Prevention Program



The *Programa Municipal de Combate ao Desperdício e à Perda de Alimentos* (Municipal Food Waste and Loss Prevention Program) launched in July 2019 aims to collect fruits and vegetables that would be disposed of, but that are in good conditions for consumption, to donate them to institutions that assist people in a situation of food insecurity.

This innovative initiative promotes the fight against hunger by encouraging healthy eating, waste collection economy, the generation of jobs, and environmental sustainability.

Merchants who are part of the Campaign receive the seal of participation, which highlights that their businesses are socially responsible. Moreover, the program qualifies and reinserts unemployed people in social and economic vulnerability back into the workforce. The beneficiaries participate directly in the collection of food and receive training in good practices for handling food, permaculture, and social and emotional capabilities.

The *Programa Municipal de Combate ao Desperdício e à Perda de Alimentos* collected 270 tons of food that would be wasted in 2019. The food was collected in two markets and 68 street markets. Present in all regions of the city, the project attends approximately 120,000 people in social vulnerability.

## Project *Ligue os Pontos* (Connect the Dots)



*Ligue os Pontos* (Connect the Dots) is the result of an initiative from São Paulo City Hall, to promote sustainable development in rural territories and enhance their connections to the urban area considering all the stages of the Agriculture Chain.

With this project, the city of São Paulo was the winner of the Mayors Challenge 2016, promoted by Bloomberg Philanthropies. The organization awarded innovative public policies initiatives from cities in Latin America and the Caribbean. São Paulo won the main prize of USD 5 million, with the premise that one of the greatest challenges faced by Latin American cities is establishing a sustainable relationship between urban and rural areas.

*Ligue os Pontos* promotes social and environmental sustainability in the rural areas of the south region of São Paulo by strengthening local agriculture. The project aims to strengthen the agriculture value chain, connect the dots by using technology as a tool of integration and coordination of existing initiatives and information, and foster the local agriculture value chain by connecting the potential of the rural area to the dynamics of the biggest Brazilian urban economy through sustainability.



Besides fostering regenerative agriculture and green economy, it seeks to contain the growth of the urban area over water sources and areas suitable for agroecological cultivation as it would endanger water security in the metropolitan region and the city of São Paulo.

The project intensified on-field technical assistance and the relationship between producers, consumers and raw material suppliers as one of the strategies to bring new opportunities to the region. The project staff developed a digital system for supporting Technical Assistance and Rural Extension.

The project is launching an online platform to disclose the production of agriculturists: *Sampa+Rural*. It comprises information about producers and merchants (street markets, *CSA - Comunidade que Sustenta a Agricultura*, business partners for organic food and local production, restaurants, etc.). Furthermore, *Sampa+Rural* brings other information for the public such as the tourist attractions in the rural area, where to buy local products, initiatives from the civil society that work with agriculture, and public policies implemented in the territory.

In parallel with the development of the platform and with the purpose of strengthening the value chain, the project supported the opening, in January 2020, of the *TEIA Parelheiros* from *AdeSampa*, the first public co-working space for mentoring and acceleration, with a focus on the sustainable rural development in the city and the Municipal Secretariat of Greening and Environment - *SVMA* school of agroecology.

With the support of the project, the Municipal Plan for Environmental Services Areas (PSA) and the minutes of the PSA regulating decree as well as the first pilot examination for PSA, a program coordinated by the *SVMA*, was prepared.

The *Ligue os Pontos* staff made a registration of the farmers and the agriculture in the indigenous land that occupies 1/3 of the region, prepared the cartography of the south rural area by mapping the use of the soil with information on the areas for agriculture and conservation areas. This set of information consolidates an unpublished database on this territory.

All these actions intend to guide the public policies for the rural area of São Paulo, and has the potential of being replicated in other cities.



» Farmers in the south region of São Paulo, Project Connect the Dots



## Municipal Economic Development Plan



The first *Plano Municipal de Desenvolvimento Econômico - PMDE* (São Paulo Municipal Economic Development Plan) provides for actions that promote sustainable, inclusive, and competitive development in the municipality for the next 10 years.

The idea is to seek an economic development model that generates jobs and income and reduces social inequality.

The study is being prepared by the Secretariat of Economic Development and Labor and will present the paths towards the improvement of the creation of labor, jobs and income in São Paulo until 2030. With the support of the *Fundação Instituto de Pesquisas Econômicas (Fipe)*, Municipal Secretariats, private companies, entities, and the civil society the document will present the economic vocations, trends, and opportunities in all the regions of the city.

The PMDE also intends to improve the quality of life indicators of the São Paulo population since it will project actions to ensure equal distribution, reduction of unemployment and poverty rates, besides fostering the increase of life expectancy.

## Local Economic Development Program



The *Programa de Desenvolvimento Econômico Local* (Local Economic Development Program) falls under the strategies for fostering generation of jobs and income activities, considering the vocations in the territory and stimulating the creation of production chains in less privileged regions in São Paulo. In a long term, it has the purpose of reducing regional differences, especially with regards to job and income opportunities. The on-site focus encompasses the establishment of priorities that are capable of transforming the reality of the population through an endogenous, participatory process, which considers the local needs and demands towards the development and improvement of people's quality of life. Developed in stages, the program begins by mapping organizations that work with local economic development in the city, proposing demands, challenges, and potentialities by listening to the needs of the population of São Paulo, and, finally, identifying strategies that *Ade Sampa* can encourage in its actions.



## Ade Sampa – São Paulo Development Agency



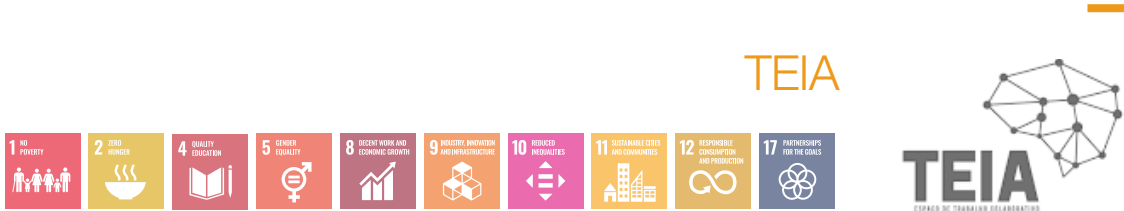
*Ade Sampa - Agência São Paulo de Desenvolvimento* (São Paulo Development Agency) works in partnership with the Municipal Secretariat of Economic Development and Labor, promoting development policies, especially those that contribute to the reduction of regional inequalities, economy competitiveness, generation of jobs and income, entrepreneurship, solidarity economy, and technological innovation.

The agency will promote sustainable economic development in São Paulo by prioritizing the generation and strengthening of businesses through collaborative, innovative, and inclusive solutions that foster local development and economic vocations in the city.

*Ade Sampa* began a partnership with *Banco do Povo*, a São Paulo State Government microfinance institution, to provide services to entrepreneurs in the disclosure of new credit line of BRL 25 million for micro and small-size companies, so that they can handle the economic effects of the new coronavirus pandemic.

During the period of public calamity, it made the transition of its in-person service model to remote services via telephone, email, and messaging apps. A series of live streaming were broadcasted on Facebook with entrepreneurs and entities, encompassing several themes that supported the micro and small-sized businesspersons to handle the new coronavirus crisis.

Moreover, *Ade Sampa* launched an initiative to support startups that are producing technological solutions that are immediately applicable in fighting the economic effects of the new coronavirus. 10 projects will be selected from companies in São Paulo and each one will receive BRL 100,000 and mentoring for two months. The action shall support the quick implementation of solutions and the structuring of a business model that reduces economic impacts in the crisis, ensuring jobs in the city and the generation of income among the population.



The *Teia* is an initiative from the Secretariat of Economic Development and Labor, executed by *Ade Sampa*, an agency related to the agenda, with an aim to offer a public co-working network with everything that entrepreneurs need and that they cannot have because of the elevated cost of these spaces. The program offers co-working spaces, equipped with all the infrastructure required so that entrepreneurs can develop their business and projects. Furthermore, the spaces have a large agenda of content (lectures, workshops, mentoring) and foster the creation of local entrepreneur networks.



The São Paulo City Hall has already five *Teia* units. The first, in Taipas, assists entrepreneurs in the North Zone, the second is located in Santo Amaro and is oriented for female audiences, the third, in Cidade Tiradentes, targets the fashion sector, and the fourth, recently founded in the central region, supports creative economy. The *Teia Parelheiros*, located in the farther south zone, has an agenda of activities for entrepreneurs who work in the agriculture and ecotourism areas.



## Program *Mais Mulheres* (More Women)



The *Programa Mais Mulheres* (More Women Program) promotes the development of social and emotional and entrepreneurial skills by empowering women in social vulnerability in São Paulo who are entrepreneurs and want to grow their businesses. It targets women that have already a business and want to enhance it. The Program seeks to boost the generation of jobs and income, to establish and strengthen networking, to connect the participants to the entrepreneur system, and to foster self-knowledge among women. The program has currently a transversal approach to all the qualifications at *Ade Sampa*, with opportunities to inspire and raise women's awareness, to qualify their businesses with theoretical and practical workshops, and to hold mentoring.

## Green Sampa



*Green Sampa* was launched during the 2nd International Conference on Sustainable Cities (September/2019), promoted by the World Bank and the Sustainable Cities Program. *Green Sampa* operates in four areas: mapping of local players, follow-up and development of green startups with challenges on the problems present in the city, meetups for integration and qualification in sustainability. The *Green Sampa* platform works as a map of green technologies. The City Hall, through *Ade Sampa*, identifies the demands from private and state companies and crosses such demands with innovative solutions from green startups. Those businesses may present initiatives in several areas such as water and sewage, ecoagriculture and food security, effectiveness and clean web, clean energies and energy storage, clean industry and reverse logistics, urban mobility and transport, parks and green areas, solid waste, and others. The purpose is to transform São Paulo into the largest and most important environmental business and cleantech hub in South America by calling companies and investors worldwide and generating opportunities for entrepreneurs in the city.

At the beginning of the year, São Paulo City Hall launched the *Green Sampa* Challenge to accelerate 12 initiatives that promoted solutions for environmental themes. The *Green Sampa* Challenge has projects in four areas: water, clean web, clean energy, and solid waste management.



The City Hall announced the creation of the Hub *Green Sampa* – Innovation and Green Business Center, located in the Victor Civita square, in Pinheiros, West Zone. The outside area of the square shall receive activities concerning maintenance, security, urban and environmental improvements, landscaping, and the promotion of cultural, environmental, sporting, social, leisure, and recreation programs. Inside the incinerator building, *Ade Sampa* will transform the site into an incubator and accelerator for innovative green technology companies. The equipment is expected to start operating in the second semester of 2020.

In May 2020, *Ade Sampa* launched the *Green Sampa* platform for mapping green initiatives in the capital. On the platform, the entrepreneur registers its startup and presents the technological solution that may contribute to the problems in the city. *Ade Sampa* can then identify the demands from private and state companies and cross such demands with innovative solutions from green startups.

The ecotechs and cleantechs that register will compete for individual mentoring. Among the 70 best evaluated startups, 20 will receive individual mentoring, and 50 will receive a modular qualification program with exchange of best practices from the main challenges they face.



The *FAB LAB LIVRE SP* is an initiative from São Paulo City Hall, which promotes digital inclusion through democratization of access and qualification in digital manufacturing technologies. The network currently has twelve digital manufacturing laboratories across the territory, three being in the central region and nine in suburban areas. Through the *FAB LAB LIVRE SP*, the city develops projects aligned with sustainable development.

In 2019, São Paulo City Hall joined the Fab City international network, a global initiative that connects cities engaged to using digital manufacturing with a focus on sustainability and the development of territories.

Fab City intends to transform the cities into territories that are sustainable, self-reliable, locally productive and globally connected, through the exchange of knowledge between individuals and institutions that seek to achieve their potential and solve local challenges. Among the Brazilian cities that joined the initiative, São Paulo is the only one that has a state digital manufacturing network.

Fab City in São Paulo allowed better organization between the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Therefore, the *FAB LAB LIVRE SP* has contributed to the municipalization of the 2030 Agenda as follows:

- » SDG 5 – Gender Equality: adoption of indicators that consider gender profile in the data analysis of users enrolled in courses, workshops and that develop projects in the fab labs, in order to include and qualify women in basic technologies and to promote their self-reliance.





- » SDG 8 - Decent work and economic growth: the network has a goal for achievement of all the entrepreneurship projects at the fab labs, contributing to support production activities, generation of decent work, entrepreneurship, creativity, and innovation.
- » SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure: monitoring of the total of users served by the network and projects registered at the official website, contributing to the strengthening of scientific research, improvement of technological capabilities, and culture of innovation.
- » SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities: the network offers free street furniture workshops to the community, contributing to the goal of increasing inclusive and sustainable urbanization and the capabilities for planning and management of participative, integrated, sustainable human settlements in every country. Also, in 2019 the network held its first *Residência Maker* program with a focus in Housing, which resulted in the construction of street furniture for a public space in Cidade Tiradentes, in the farther east zone of São Paulo.
- » SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production: the network offers free workshops for training of users in sustainable development areas such as the re-use of plastic (Precious Plastic) and electronic components (Kit RUTE), in order to raise people's awareness on the waste of materials and to show them the possibilities of digital manufacturing to create new projects and products.

In the pandemic, a moment where the citizens must stay at home, thus contributing to social isolation, the *FAB LAB LIVRE SP* provides digital manufacturing and technology content, so that people can build their products by using accessible materials, through the campaign *#FazendoEmCasa* (*#MadeAtHome*).

The initiative has online tutorials on how to produce them without going out of home and for free through videos for clearing up questions. The tutorials are published on the *FAB LAB LIVRE SP* Facebook and Instagram pages, with activities for all ages. The network seeks to keep stimulating people's creativity and self-reliance by offering activities so that they can distract and keep learning.

Moreover, the network sought to contribute to the fight against Covid-19 in São Paulo by adapting the infrastructure at the labs to manufacture face shields.

» Chá Viaduct, Downtown - São Paulo





# 4.4

## Social Dimension



### São Paulo Food Bank



The *Banco de Alimentos da Cidade de São Paulo* (São Paulo Food Bank) is an institution that collects food from family farming, food industries, retailers and wholesalers that do not meet trading standards, but that do not have sanitary restrictions for consumption. The food is donated to welfare entities previously registered in the program, thus contributing to the fight against hunger and food waste.

The Food Bank staff receives, selects, separates, and analyzes the quality of the products, and delivers them to welfare entities. These entities distribute the food to the population, either as meals or through direct transfer for low-income families. On the other hand, the entities attended take part in activities for qualification as well as food and nutritional education.

Besides the donations from partners, the Food Bank receives part of the donation collected by the *Programa Municipal de Combate ao Desperdício e à Perda de Alimentos* (Municipal Food Waste Prevention Program), which collects fruits and vegetables in street markets and municipal markets in the city that are in good condition, but that would be disposed of. The action has the partnership of municipal markets, groceries, and street markets across the city.

Due to the new coronavirus pandemic, a portion of São Paulo’s population lost its income. At this moment, the feeling of solidarity becomes stronger among the companies, entities, and government bodies, which strongly expanded the donation of food and hygiene items to the São Paulo Food Bank. From March to May 2020, over 550 tonnes of food were donated, while 338 tonnes were donated throughout 2019.



## Municipal Health Plan



The *Plano Municipal de Saúde - PMS* (Municipal Health Plan) is an opportunity to verify aspirations in the municipal public health care and to evaluate the achievements since the creation of the Brazilian Unified Health System (SUS, acronym in Portuguese), one of the main inclusive public policies in Brazil.

Another essential commitment assumed by the City Hall, the PMS 2018-2021 has a direct relationship with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Within the municipal sphere, both the Municipal Secretariat of Management and the Municipal Secretariat of Treasury already referred the relationship with the SDGs in the Program of Goals and the PPA<sup>15</sup>. However, the PMS encompasses several discussions with professionals from diverse areas and is an opportunity to make the implementation of the 2030 Agenda effective.

## Violence Prevention Center



The municipality of São Paulo has *Núcleos de Prevenção à Violência - NPV* (Violence Prevention Centers) in its Health Care Units. The NPVs must arrange actions for assistance, prevention and promotion of health at a local level, in order to provide full care to people in situations of violence.

It organizes the care and creates strategies to strengthen full care for people in risk or under violence, by using the singular therapeutic project device and the culture of peace technologies, broadening the services through the creation of dialog spaces and educational initiatives for the local community. Such actions and projects must contribute to prevent violence, promote the culture of peace, and prepare working strategies at schools with the intersectoral and intersecretarial networks, government and private institutions, as well as NGOs involved locally.



## Municipal Plan for Early Childhood



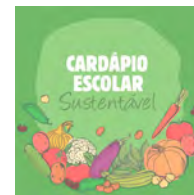
The *Programa Municipal pela Primeira Infância - PMPI/São Paulo* (Municipal Plan for Early Childhood) is aligned, with regard to content, to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It shows the commitment that São Paulo has towards the global sustainability agenda. As a consequence, the PMPI/São Paulo strategic areas and targets are oriented for 2030 – as well as the SDGs – and its formulation encompassed, whenever possible and considering the reality of the city of São Paulo, all the references to childhood present in the 17 SDGs.

In 2017, São Paulo was one of the first cities to enforce a public policy for early childhood, besides allocating BRL 1.03 billion in resources in its 2019-2020 Program of Goals.

The City Hall instituted the *Plano Municipal pela Primeira Infância 2018-2030* (Plan for Early Childhood) (decree nº 58.514/2018), with the following strategic areas: to ensure the conditions for intersectoral arrangement of the programs, to implement projects and actions for early childhood, to provide all the children in early childhood with education, care and resources that contribute to their full development, to assure protection and to give conditions for exercise of rights and citizenship in early childhood and to ensure the right to life, health and good nutrition for pregnant women and children in early childhood.

From the Municipal Plan, the Municipal Program of Goals included the strategic goal (nº 14) “Reduce Vulnerability in Early Childhood”, which states: reduce the vulnerability of children at the age from 0 to 6 in the 10 most vulnerable districts for early childhood in the municipality by guaranteeing minimum care and implementation of strategies under the Municipal Plan for Early Childhood.

## Sustainable School Menu



The *Cardápio Escolar Sustentável* (Sustainable School Menu) is a project developed by the São Paulo Municipal Secretariat of Education (SME) through the Coordinating Committee for School Feeding (CODAE).

This action intends to contribute to the reduction of human impacts to climate through the most effective tool of transformation: education, more specifically, Food and Nutritional Education (EAN).

The São Paulo Municipal Secretariat of Education has about 3,500 Educational Units that, in their majority, serve the Childhood Education and Primary School population, but also including Adult Education and Special Education.



The municipal education system also has nine institutions that maintain Secondary School, and units that offer professional education courses both in the basic and technical level, making the educational system assist babies, children, youth, adults, and elderly.

The main focus of the project is the promotion of training actions for the *Programa de Alimentação Escolar do Município - PAE* (São Paulo Municipal School Feeding Program), aligned with the City School Curriculum, which is a tailor-made, participatory document, and goes beyond the content of all subjects and areas of knowledge, and outlines specific and clear learning objectives, aligned with the skills.

These actions are integrated, interconnected, and indivisible, corroborating with the holistic agenda of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030 by seeking the balance of three areas: social, economic, and environmental.

The Sustainable School Menu contributes to the fight against climate change by offering in the school feeding at the Educational Units in São Paulo, once a week, delicious, healthy plant-based meals, replacing animal protein.

The *Programa de Alimentação Escolar do Município - PAE* (São Paulo Municipal School Feeding Program) provides approximately 2 million meals per day, distributed in 3,500 educational units. The production of meat for one day of beef in the School Feeding menu is estimated to require 889,721,670 liters of water and 19,870,190 kilos of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents, corresponding to 6 million 15-minute showering and 152 million kilometers traveled by car, respectively.

Studies have shown that the policies that promote the reduction of consumption of animal protein are one of the most effective, feasible, and cheapest ways of achieving many of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) until 2030.

For the Municipal Secretariat of Education/Coordinating Committee for School Feeding (CODAE), the “Sustainable Menu” proposal goes beyond the replacement of animal protein to vegetable protein in school feeding once a week. The project strengthens the involvement and protagonism of the cook, who receive training and offer grains in delicious, diversified meals.

Moreover, it conducts training and makes visits that favor the contact with family farming and educational vegetable gardens that help raise the students’ awareness on their participation in the consumption chain, so that they reflect on the environmental impact of their feeding choices.

## Educational Vegetable Gardens



Since 2016, the Municipal Secretariat of Education/Coordinating Committee for School Feeding (CODAE), conducts training, encouraging and providing theoretical and practical subsidies for the implementation and maintenance of educational vegetable gardens in the Educational Units in São Paulo. This action is made through partnerships with the Municipal Secretariat of Greening and Environment (SVMA) and other partners. Such actions meet the decree nº 56.913 of April/2019, which governs the law nº 16.140, providing for the inclusion of organic food and establishes the roles of the Secretariats involved in the execution of educational programs for implementation of school vegetable gardens, in consonance with the Environmental Education Policy. Through the annual monitoring, also conducted by SME/CODAE, it is noted that, after the beginning of the training, there was a significant increase of the number of vegetable gardens in the Municipal Education System, going from 351 vegetable gardens in 2016 to 958 in 2019.

## Edu-communication Center



The *Núcleo de Educomunicação* (Edu-communication Center) is a sector integrated to the Pedagogical coordinating body of the Municipal Secretariat of Education (COPEDE), affiliated to the Technical Curriculum Center (NTC, acronym in Portuguese), which proposes actions for redefining the school curriculum by incorporating communication languages and educational actions grounded by Edu-communication.

Edu-communication is a new area of knowledge identified by Education and Communication Center at the University of São Paulo (NCE/USP), with a set of actions oriented to the creation of open, creative, communicative ecosystems in educational spaces, ensuring possibilities of expression to all the members of educational communities.

The operation of the *Núcleo de Educomunicação* (Edu-communication Center) can encompass all the educators in the City Schools: Childhood Education, Primary and Secondary School, Indigenous Education and Culture Centers (CECIs), Integration and Education of Youth and Adults Center (CIEJA) and Municipal Bilingual Education Schools for Deaf People (EMEBs).

The actions developed by the *Núcleo de Educomunicação* (Edu-communication Center) have the purpose of fostering child and youth protagonism, promoting the critical appropriation of the media and its languages, and ensuring the exercise of the right to information and freedom of speech.

One of the main projects is the “*Imprensa Jovem*” (Young Press), present in 416 city schools in São Paulo, and was acknowledged worldwide with the Creative Learning Award, granted by UNESCO as a global reference in the Media Information and Literacy (MIL) event, held in Sweden in 2019.



This initiative, implemented by public policies and edu-communication programs in São Paulo 18 years ago, aligned to Media Information and Literacy (MIL), made the City Schools internationally recognized by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and UNESCO as a practice to be replicated worldwide.

In 2019, the Municipal Secretariat of Education was a pioneer in Brazil, by implementing a training course for teachers to fight fake news at schools. Students who master different media are able to fight fake news and change the world where they live, through curriculum projects and practices that foster freedom of speech and the participation of children, adolescents, youth, and adults who attend the city's public schools.

Due to the pandemic caused by the new coronavirus, students and teachers from the *Programa Imprensa Jovem* mobilized to face questions concerning the disease. Besides producing content on social isolation and health care, the proposals discuss the breakdown caused by the Covid-19 on social media such as lack of information and the challenges of expanding online learning.

## Indigenous School Education



São Paulo has three *Centros de Educação e Cultura Indígena - CECI* (Indigenous Education and Culture Centers), which are located in the *Tekoa Pyau* (Jaraguá), *Krukutu*, and *Tenonde Porã* (Parelheiros) villages. They were established by the decree nº 44.389/2004, as a Municipality's response to the Guarani leaderships' demand for strengthening and valuation of their culture.

The architectural design of the CECIs was prepared with the participation of Guarani indigenous leaderships according to the social, landscaping, and cultural conditions of each village. Every Indigenous Childhood Education Center (CECI) has classrooms, library, computer lab, community radio, and Indigenous Culture Center.

In the CECIs, the school calendar, the arrangements and the schedules are different, specific, prepared by the Guarani community. According to the Guarani culture, the passage of time is based on the cycles of nature and the teaching from the village elders. There is respect for their learning processes, the specifications of indigenous school education, while at the same time favoring the access of educators and children to the information and technical and scientific knowledge of the non-indigenous society.



## Youth Ambassadors



The Municipal Secretariat of Human Rights and Citizenship (SMDHC), through the Coordinating Committee for Youth Policies (CPJ, acronym in Portuguese), and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) launched in 2020 the *Embaixadores da Juventude* (Youth Ambassadors) program, which approximate participants with different social, economic, academic, religious, ethnic, sexual orientation, and gender identity profiles, in order to make them the protagonists and agents of change for achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Through training activities, leadership exercises, development of personal and interpersonal skills, and fostering of inclusive and productive debate, the program aims to strengthen leadership and activism capabilities among the young population, with a focus on the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Each edition brings, from studies on the needs and opportunities for the youth in the host city, theoretical perspectives, case studies, and mechanisms of implementation on several themes such as peace and justice, gender equality, poverty eradication, entrepreneurship, environment, health and well-being, among others. The Program, therefore, does not feature academic or professional qualification as its main purposes, but the strengthening of global citizens capable of representing several agendas in their national and international communities and spaces, highlighting the 2030 Agenda developed by the United Nations.

## Municipal Policy for Immigrant Population



The Municipal law nº 16.478/2016, which institutes the *Política Municipal para a População Imigrante* (Municipal Policy for Immigrant Population), provides for its purposes, principles, directives, and priority actions, and for the Municipal Immigrant Council. The law is the first in the country to instruct guidelines for immigrant policy at the municipal level. It establishes the set of public policies that are being implemented in São Paulo.

The creation of the Municipal law was conducted by the Inter-sectorial Committee for the Municipal Policy for Immigrant Population, which promoted and organized the migratory public policies in the city from the point of view of the immigrant.

The Coordination for Policies for Immigrants and Promotion of Decent Work was created in May 2013 within the Municipal Secretariat of Human Rights and Citizenship. This is the unique municipal structure in Brazil, exclusively scheduled to develop and implement public policies for migrants. As a result of the work of this coordination with the support of civil society organizations and international migrants living in the city, a law passed in 2016 established the São Paulo Municipal Policy for the Immigrant Population.





After the law, pioneer public policies such as the creation of the Immigrant Reference and Assistance Center were consolidated and expanded. The grounds of this law concerns the human rights for migrants living in the city, regardless of their migratory or documentary status, and their nationality as well. It is worth emphasizing that, within this Policy, refugees and immigrants are entitled with the same rights.

The local governance migration policy in São Paulo, acknowledged internationally for its inclusive and innovative approach, led the municipality to be selected for the application of the MGI (Migration Governance Indicators) pilot project at local level, with Accra, in Ghana, and Montreal, in Canada. The choice was a result of a survey with several cities having great cultural and migratory diversity.

The New Urban Agenda (NUA) integrated, for the first time, in an UN structure, the migration in strategic planning and the management of cities and urban systems. This was a significant acknowledgment of the role of local governments, not only in managing migration at a local level, but also in achieving the urban dimensions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including, but not limited to, the Sustainable Development Goal 11, conceived to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. In an effort to endorse the discussion between the different government levels on migration governance, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) adapted the Migration Governance Indicators (MGI) locally. The local MGI seek to offer a more comprehensive vision on the migration governance scenario in a country, by juxtaposing a local dimension to the national MGI analyses. Like its national equivalent, the local MGI are based on a set of 87 indicators, which help the local authorities evaluate the local migration strategies or initiatives, and identify good practices and areas with potential for greater development. The exercise intends to foster the dialog on migration across local and national governments and authorities, and to allow that local authorities learn with each other by discussing common challenges and identifying possible solutions.

## Transgender Citizenship



The program promotes social reintegration and citizenship for transgender women and men living in vulnerability. Using the development of education as the main tool, the beneficiaries have the opportunity to complete primary and secondary school, receive professional training, and develop citizenship. Another differential that stood out due to its innovation, is the transfer of payment, allowing the beneficiaries to perform their activities. Each beneficiary receives psychological, legal, social, and educational follow-up during the two years of the program. *Transcidadania* (Transgender Citizenship) is governed by three main areas: self-reliance, citizenship, and opportunities.



## Program *Tem Saída* (Way Out)



The *Programa Tem Saída* (Way Out Program), launched in August 2018, is a public policy on financial self-reliance and employability for women living in domestic and family violence. The action is a partnership between São Paulo City Hall, the Secretariat of Economic Development and Labor, the Public Prosecutor’s Office, the Public Defender’s Office, the Brazilian Bar Association (OAB) in the State of São Paulo, and UN Women.

The *Programa Tem Saída* has the support of private companies, which offer possible jobs for the women served by the program. This set of efforts seeks to promote the reinsertion of these women in the market, contributing to their self-reliance and the end of violence.

## Program *São Paulo Amigo do Idoso* (São Paulo Elderly’s Friend)



The *São Paulo Amigo do Idoso* (São Paulo Elderly’s Friend) Program and the *Selo Amigo do Idoso* (Seal of Elderly’s Friend) were created as instruments for promoting full access to regional mobilization from several sectors of the government and the society, to develop friendly territories for all ages, by adopting the same World Health Organization’s (WHO) parameters for Active Aging, enhancing opportunities for participation, health, education, and security for quality of life among elder people.

The *Selo Amigo do Idoso*, an initiative from the state government, which São Paulo is a signatory, was made with an aim to encourage municipalities, government entities, and the civil society to implement actions referenced by the *São Paulo Amigo do Idoso* Program.

The capital has approximately 1,340,000 senior people, 17% of them living in vulnerability (223,000), according to *Fundação Seade*. São Paulo City Hall is accredited for having the Municipal Elderly Council since 1992 and making a diagnosis of the elderly population in the municipality and of the management on policies and actions for ensuring the rights of the elderly in the Municipal Health and Social Assistance Plan, immunization coverage, and fall prevention.



## Safe Life - Road Safety Plan 2019-2028



The project intends to transform São Paulo into one of the cities with the safest traffic in the world, and shall govern public policies for reducing serious injuries and fatalities involving road traffic.

With *Vida Segura* (Safe Life), all the City Hall offices and bodies are working together for the population's highway safety. São Paulo is a pioneer in Brazil in adopting a comprehensive plan, based on the concepts of Vision Zero and Safe Systems, promoting coordinated policies, addressing road safety as a premise and maximum priority in governmental actions. By doing so, the city recognizes the protagonism in promoting road safety as a public health measure since these fatalities and injuries are avoidable, and the government has an essential role in preventing the accidents.

The City Hall has the partnership of the Bloomberg Initiative for Global Road Safety. Led by Bloomberg Philanthropies, the Initiative is part of a cooperation agreement with the City Hall that includes all the offices and departments involved with road safety. Moreover, the Initiative has the collaboration of several international entities, including Vital Strategies, International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health (JHSPH), Global Road Safety Partnership (GRSP), Global Designing Cities Initiative (NACTO), World Resources Institute (WRI), International Road Assessment Programme (IRap), and World Bank Global Road Safety Facility (GRSF).

## Cycling Plan



Under the guidelines of the *Plano Diretor Estratégico de São Paulo* (Strategic Master Plan) – PDE (Municipal law nº 16.050/2014) and the *Plano de Mobilidade do Município de São Paulo* (São Paulo Municipal Mobility Plan) – PlanMob/SP (Municipal decree nº 56.834/2016), the *Plano Ciclovitário do Município 2019-2028* (São Paulo Municipal Cycling Plan) is an integral part of the city's planning policy, and seeks to consolidate bicycles as an inclusive, universal mode of transport and to ensure safe displacement of its citizens. It also has the purpose of consolidating a comprehensive, safe, and integrated cycling network encompassing urban infrastructure elements for traffic, parking, and offer of bicycle-shared systems and supplementary communication and education actions. Its main goals are to deploy 173 km of cycling infrastructure, bringing the city to a total of 677km, and to repurpose 310km until 2020. The city is expected to achieve 188 km in 2028.



## Program *Pode Entrar* (Come In)



The *Pode Entrar* (“Come In”) housing program is developed by São Paulo City Hall, which fosters the production of housing units for low-income families. With an aim to reduce housing deficit, the program will benefit families having a gross revenue up to three minimum wages and families earning up to six minimum wages, through a letter of credit subsidized by the City Hall. Differently from the housing program shares that follow the Federal Government guidelines (*Minha Casa Minha Vida*), the São Paulo housing program will allocate 5% of the houses to people with disabilities, 5% to elderly people, and 5% to women protected by restraining order under the *Law Maria da Penha*.

## Favela Urbanization Program



The *Programa de Urbanização de Favelas* (Favela Urbanization Program) is developed by the Municipal Secretariat of Housing and focuses on the urbanization and regularization of areas having degradation, disorderly occupation, and lack of infrastructure. Urbanization is essential for the regulation of these areas, essential for promoting the insertion of the population within the city’s legal context. This is the largest Urban and Land Regularization Program in the country and encompasses irregular and precarious settlements. The urbanization project in Paraisópolis is an international reference in sustainable housing. The project meet 39 sustainability criteria, all related to urban quality, with improvements of the surroundings and recovery of degraded areas; project and comfort, with natural lighting in the common areas; conservation of resources by using pre-fabricated components and easy facade maintenance, with saving devices and social practices, with professional and environmental qualification for the residents.





## Tele Centers



The *Telecentros* (Tele Centers) are part of São Paulo City Hall digital inclusion policy since 1997 and have a strategic role in the relationship with the community. By offering qualification courses, tutoring, and support in the preparation of resumes and job vacancies, the Tele Centers are reference in job placements.

São Paulo City Hall has 131 Tele Centers that conduct approximately 164,000 monthly services. These Municipal Secretariat of Innovation and Technology facilities contribute to promote human, economic, and social development having digital language as a core element for exercising citizenship.

All the sites have computers with Internet access for the population and agents that help people browse the web and promote digital literacy for the population. The Tele Centers are spaces to learn, produce, consume, and innovate.

The facilities offer lectures, workshops and the improvement of skills in Internet and digital media. Thus, it qualifies its users for the labor market and regional businesses and develops livelihood improvement alternatives.

## São Paulo Capital of Culture Program



Composed of ten strategic initiatives, the program comprises from the integration of the São Paulo Cultural Calendar, encompassing the appreciation of the city's memory and cultural occupation, sense of belongingness and fostering of public facilities, to literary diffusion, strengthening of audiovisuals, reconnecting with modernist values, and the recognition of the city's cultural power by international forums.

The São Paulo Capital of Culture program promotes a wide integration and communication process for the creation of a portfolio about the abundant vitality of the culture in São Paulo. The ten initiatives align São Paulo with its great vocation and put the city as one of the greatest capitals of culture worldwide. The following actions are part of the program:

1- *Agendão* (Cultural Agenda): the integrated calendar of cultural agenda in the city, encompasses the use of public spaces, private cultural institutions, and major private events. It maps, organizes, integrates, communicates, references, and qualifies the pursuit as an essential part of São Paulo's position as a capital of culture.

2- Cultural occupancy: concerns the enhancement of cultural activities in public spaces, consolidating street events as one of the features of São Paulo.



3- Belongingness and bonds: brings together facilities with territorial expressions and vocations to democratize the access of cultural groups and collectives to the São Paulo City Hall's facilities and explore the cultural vocation in other facilities.

4- Literary diffusion: the promotion of reading and literature in all of their manifestations by recognizing and strengthening contemporaneous literary expressions and technologies. The purpose is to increase actions that foster reading and literature, consolidating the education of readers and cultural potential for new languages.

5- *Memória Paulistana* (Memory of São Paulo): appreciation of several cultural practices and manifestations as well of its agents by coordinating the material and non-material cultural heritage of São Paulo. The initiative proposes giving visibility and acknowledgment to the memories of the São Paulo people and encouraging the community to observe and live the cultural heritage as a collective experience of belongingness.

6- Education: a citizen-driven cultural dimension that assists all audiences and fosters education, expanding the fields of research and work for artists. The City Hall seeks to maintain continuous educational actions in all the artistic areas and languages.

7- Incentive and fostering: the strengthening of the creation and diffusion of cultural production in the city through public meetings that seeks to organize and integrate projects fostered with the cultural agenda and to broaden its diffusion, to facilitate, to streamline, and to promote improvements in programs that already exist.

8- Audiovisual diffusion: a set of actions to transform São Paulo into an internationally renowned audiovisual center and to take audiovisual to events of other languages.

9- *Novos Modernistas* (New Modernists): a project that opens the celebration of the centennial of the 1922 Modern Art Week, reconnecting the Municipal Theater in São Paulo and the Praça das Artes to the multiculturalism in the city, with a schedule that features the crossing of artistic languages and the union of differences.

10- Acknowledgment: seeks to enhance and place the São Paulo's abundant cultural vitality nationally and internationally, making the city being perceived by both the population and other cities as a capital of culture.



## São Paulo Municipal Book, Reading, Literature, and Library Plan



The *Plano Municipal do Livro, Leitura, Literatura e Biblioteca - PMLLLB* (São Paulo Municipal Book, Reading, Literature and Library) was enacted by the Law 16.333/2015, and seeks to ensure the access to books, reading and literature. Its principles are “the recognition of literature as a human right, the understanding of its educational nature and the fostering to literary imagination, creation and education” and “the defense and promotion of cultural, gender, ethnic, political, and speech diversity”.

The Plan presents short, medium, and long-term targets for practical results within ten years as from its creation. The guidelines consider the sustainable development of book economy, the fostering to the capillarization of the publishing industry and market in the city, the inclusion of people with disabilities in every developed activity, the reading and writing as essential means for production, reflection, and diffusion of culture, information and knowledge. Moreover, it is an instrument that empowers the suburban literature in the city, and the literature made by women, black people, and LGBT as well. The PMLLLB also intends to “promote and foster non-hegemonic literature, suburban literature, and women’s, black, and LGBT literature”.

## Program *Virando o Jogo* (Turning the Game Around)



*Programa Virando o Jogo* (Turning the Game Around) is an initiative from the Municipal Secretariat of Sports and Leisure and inter-secretarial partners such as the Metropolitan Civil Guard, the Regional Prefectures, the Municipal Secretariat of Social Assistance and Development, the Municipal Secretariat of Health, the Municipal Secretariat of Human Rights, and the Municipal Secretariat of Housing.

The program was created in 2010 and benefits children and adolescents living in situations of vulnerability in the central region, by giving them access to sports and leisure. The impact on the lives of the people benefited by the project is beyond the physical activity or the sport since it generates positive outcomes within the families who live in the region. The purpose is “to ensure the access to sport and leisure as a powerful instrument for inclusion and social transformation, seeking the full development of individuals and their education”.



## Program *Ruas de Lazer* (Streets of Leisure)



*Programa Ruas de Lazer* (Streets of Leisure) is an initiative of the Municipal Secretariat of Sports and Leisure (SEME) that began in the 1970s, and offers to the population the opportunity to organize, perform and enjoy leisure and recreational activities on the streets, transforming them into living environments and encouraging the appropriation of public spaces by the residents.

*Ruas de Lazer* (Streets of Leisure) reinforce a wide network of cultural and leisure attractions offered by the city, museums, parks, natural areas, theaters, concert venues and clubs. Besides the activities, the program ensures the maintenance of popular physical and sporting activities as a cultural identity factor in the community, spaces for expression of said cultural manifestations, and popular organization when planning and managing the activities on the streets.



» Elevated Highway President João Goulart  
São Paulo





## 4.5

# Initiatives for fighting Covid-19



Considering the milestones of social, economic, and environmental development, São Paulo City Hall has presented responses for fighting the Covid-19, a disease caused by the new coronavirus. On January 30th, 2020, the outbreak became a Public Health Emergency of International Concern – the highest alert level by World Health Organization (WHO) as per the International Sanitary Regulation. On March 11th, 2020, Covid-19 was classified as a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO).

São Paulo confirmed its first case on February 23rd, 2020. A month earlier (10th), the City Hall was already developing strategies and systems to handle the disease. As the pandemic spread across cities and countries worldwide, representatives from São Paulo bodies took part in several discussions and on-line international seminars so that they could get inspired in good practices arising worldwide and share the response actions taken by the city hall.

*The sanitary crisis that ravaged the world adds to other existing global and local challenges, exposing the most vulnerable populations to the consequences of the pandemic, forcing governments to take emergency measures to assure the rights of their population, “leaving no one behind”, as per the Agenda 2030 motto.*

» Faria Lima Avenue, Pinheiros - São Paulo

The city of São Paulo implemented several actions, aligned to the UN guidelines, to mitigate the damages caused by the pandemic.



## Health Care

Considering the international epidemiological situation of the new coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2), further classified as a pandemic, the Municipal Secretariat of Health (SMS) brought forward the organization of preventive actions for combating the disease, in partnership with other players.

The Secretariat of Health brought forward strategies for fighting the disease, by training the health care professionals and raising the population's awareness before the first cases in the city. On January 10th, 2020, the SMS began the scheduling of surveillance and assistance, by disclosing prevention strategies, by structuring a channel for notification of suspected cases, and by planning the organization of the health care services.



» Pacaembu Field Hospital to fight the new coronavirus - São Paulo

The SMS restructured the municipal health care system for combating Covid-19, by defining attributions required to the different levels of health care in the city. The needs concerning the health care services are dynamic; therefore, the health planning is under constant review, according to the epidemiological survey in the city.

With regard to Primary Care, operating as a facilitator within the health care network, the initiative stood out for its role in monitoring and assisting the population, being able to identify main factors associated to the mortality risk among the population and the difficulties in the self-care and monitoring of their health conditions. Diseases such as hypertension and diabetes could be easily identified and treated within the basic health care units.

The main points of attention when facing Covid-19 are:

**Basic Health Care Unit (UBS):** actions for promoting, preventing, monitoring and following mild symptomatic cases; referral of cases to field and reference hospitals.

**Field Hospital – Anhembi:** a reference for the basic and hospital health care system for mild cases with potential of aggravation, according to the clinical condition and comorbidities and for medium-complexity cases;



Municipal Hospital: critical cases' care in the hospital ward and ICU;

Field Hospital – Pacaembu: serious cases under recovery that need continued care and oncology patients with Covid-19, reducing the pressure in ICU beds at municipal hospitals;

Urgency and Emergency Network – *UPAs (Unidades de Pronto Atendimento – Primary Care Units)*, *PS (Pronto Socorro – Emergency Rooms)*, *AMAs open 12h and 24h (Assistência Médica Ambulatorial – Ambulatory Health Care Units)*, *PA (Pronto Atendimento – Emergency Medical Service)*: care for emergency, observation and referral to field hospitals.

The Municipal Secretariat of Health has organized technical documents such as flows and technical recommendations, which subsidize the actions and guide the care at each point of attention as protocols for qualifying the attention as Community Management – Work in partnership with the population; Recommendations for Timely Clinical Care; and Referral and Technical Recommendations for Primary Care.

The scaled continued expansion of the ICU beds resulted in a scenario with more stability, when compared to the projections made. The increasing number of patients hospitalized had a mild impact on the occupancy rates. This is verified by observing the evolution of the ICU beds for Covid-19 and the respective occupancy rate. In March 2020, there were 123 patients in 167 ICU beds for Covid-19 (occupancy rate of 70%). On May 27th, with a gradual increase of beds, there were 856 beds occupied with 778 patients (occupancy rate of 92%), within an implementation process of 1,007 beds. If the scenario of beds in March perpetuated by that date, the municipality would collapse, with an occupancy rate of 334%.

With a focus on the organization of the health care system, the increase of ICU beds for Covid-19, and the hiring of new professionals for the basic health units hospitals, these efforts caused the structuring of assistance in the whole care line for Covid-19, with consequent pressure control in the health care system, given the assignment of roles to the different points of attention and increase of hospital beds.

The building of field hospitals in São Paulo began in March, this initiative increased the capacity of beds for patients with Covid-19. Two locations were chosen: the *Estádio Pacaembu* and the *Centro de Eventos do Anhembi*. Both started operating in early April.

Besides the two field hospitals, São Paulo has 20 permanent municipal hospitals that provide medical attention to patients with Covid-19. This includes the recent expansion of the M'Boi Mirim Municipal Hospital, located in the north zone, creating 100 new ICU beds. With the support of the private sector, the expansion was completed in just 36 days and was considered the fastest hospital construction in Brazil.

São Paulo adopted new social distancing measures to prevent disease transmission and promoted campaigns to raise people's awareness on preventive measures and hygiene habits. Through the Municipal Secretariat of Subprefectures, the city has actions to prevent the transmission and to combat Covid-19. The measures encompass the 32 Subprefectures, the Municipal Urban Cleaning Authority (Amlurb), Funeral Services, street markets, municipal markets, grocery stores, and supply centers. The City hall prepared a Funeral Contingency Plan, seeking to ensure the dignity of victims and their family members.



## Indigenous Population

São Paulo City Hall distributed masks and hygiene kits for 3,000 indigenous people from 900 families, in 12 villages located in the city. The material includes booklets with general guidelines on how to prevent Covid-19 and how to wash hands correctly, translated into Guarani language. The initiative seeks to prevent and inform the local population about the disease.

For the initiative, the Municipal Secretariat of Human Rights and Citizenship (SMDHC) acquired 6,000 masks manufactured through the “*Costurando pela Vida*” (Sewing for Life), a program associated to the Municipal Secretariat of Economic Development and Labor (SMDDET) within which professionals and artisans were hired for the production of masks and other medical devices identified as a priority during the new coronavirus quarantine. The program has already produced 2 million masks for health care and social assistance professionals, 500,000 face shields and 500,000 aprons. The masks produced, besides protecting the indigenous residents from being infected by the new coronavirus, help small-sized businesses and sewing professionals generate income at this moment of reduction of economic activity.

São Paulo City Hall, through the Municipal Secretariat of Health (SMS) and the Coordinating Committee for Domestic Animals’ Health and Protection (Cosap), received the donation of 13 tons of pet food. The delivery was made by the World Animal Protection (WAP) and was destined to domestic animals living in the indigenous villages monitored by Cosap or living with homeless people.

## Janitorial Services

Services that are essential to the population such as lawn trimming, cleaning of water streams, cleaning of grating, maintenance of pluvial galleries, among others, are performed with more effectiveness and less time. Such services are essential to avoid diseases that also occur at a similar period of year such as dengue fever. All the City Hall’s personnel are instructed on the care and prevention to Covid-19. The workers wear personal protective equipment throughout the services, as necessary.

## Solid Waste

The Municipal Urban Cleaning Authority (Amlurb) presented a contingency plan for managing solid waste in the city. The actions were prepared in partnership with the sweeping and garbage collection consortiums, following the guidelines of the International Solid Waste Association (ISWA), the *Agência Portuguesa do Ambiente (APA)*, and the *Associação Brasileira de Empresas de Limpeza Pública e Resíduos Especiais (ABRELPE)*.

The plan, whose application varies according to the scenarios of the pandemic, was divided into three stages: preventive, administrative, and operational. These measures seek to ensure the protection of public health and that of the workers, and to prevent the virus to spread. The actions taken for security of the urban cleaning agents consists of expanding the hygiene protocols in housings, garages and vehicles, besides reinforcing the communication with the employees on a daily basis.



## Homeless Population

According to the Homeless Population Census of 2019, 24,344 people in São Paulo live in the streets. The São Paulo Municipal Secretariat of Social Assistance and Development (SMADS, acronym in Portuguese) executed 416,704 social assistance services to homeless people between March 16th and April 17th, to discover and meet the needs of said population. Seven new emergency Hosting Centers were created for operating 24/7, offering 594 new vacancies.

In the central region, stations were installed to provide the homeless access to meals, bathrooms, laundry, hygiene kits, and health guidelines. Over the city, more than 200 sinks with fresh water were installed so that the homeless can wash their hands during the pandemic. Over 500 thousand hygiene and cleaning kits were distributed in partnership with the Municipal Secretariat of Human Rights and Citizenship, the private initiative, and the International Red Cross.

To assure the hygiene of the homeless, the City Hall installed community sinks at Praça da Sé, Pátio do Colégio, Largo do Paissandu, Rua São Bento, Praça da República, Largo General Osório, Parque Dom Pedro, Largo do Arouche, Praça da Liberdade, Praça Ouvidor Pacheco da Silva, and Praça Princesa Isabel.

The Municipal Secretariat of Human Rights and Citizenship launched a project for accreditation of companies and restaurants, entitled “*Rede Cozinha Cidadã*” (Citizen Kitchen Network), where accredited restaurants offer meals for the homeless. This allows the generation of income for companies and helps fight food and nutritional insecurity among homeless population. Since the date when the effective distribution of the lunch boxes produced by the accredited companies began, approximately 400,000 meals have been distributed.

With the purpose of checking the impact caused by the initiative, the Municipal Secretariat conducted a survey with the 68 restaurants called by the invitation and qualified to provide food services. From the 60 restaurants that answered the survey, 55% told that the action proposed by the São Paulo City Hall allowed these restaurants to keep their business. For 33%, the measure prevented the reduction of personnel, and 12% stated that the initiative allowed them to keep the working capital turnover.

Moreover, the “*Cozinhando pela Vida*” (Cooking for Life), an initiative led by the Municipal Secretariat of Economic Development and Labor, made possible civil society organizations to present working plans for the production of approximately 180,000 meals, lunch and dinner, for the population in situations of vulnerability.

This is a project that generates income and promotes food security among the population in situations of vulnerability, who uses the kitchens at public facilities closed due to the state of calamity.

The *Cozinhando pela Vida* (Cooking for Life) also fosters local business. The entities procure the items for preparing the meals at the facilities close to the kitchens or the organizations participating in the project.



## Program *Cidade Solidária* (Solidary City)

*Cidade Solidária* (Solidary City) is a collaborative project between the municipal administration and civil society organizations, mobilizing volunteers and creating a network to help families living in extreme vulnerability. The initiative supports elderly people, individuals with preexisting diseases, people with disabilities, and families living in marginalized urban areas (favelas).

The population can donate food baskets and hygiene and cleaning kits in eight drive-thru points across the city, in nine points of collection, or can donate any amount in cash for a Fund, with exclusive destination for procurement of food baskets and as complementary revenue to the families. The population can also deliver donations daily at subway, train, and bus stations. The program was created in April 2020 and has already delivered approximately 1 million food baskets in three months.

## Education

With regard to education, the recess at municipal schools, which should have taken place in July, was anticipated to reduce the risk of infection by the new coronavirus. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the Municipal Secretariat of Education (SME) rescheduled the official recess period to start on March 23rd through April 9th. The schools remained closed after this period, to meet the quarantine measures imposed by the municipal and state government decrees. This reduced the impact on students and educators since the municipal educational calendar remains valid.

The municipal education system offered online training on distance learning to teachers and students. The distance learning initiative comprises actions and activities for different grades, including the childhood education. More than 1 million students received distance learning materials. Besides the materials printed, the City Hall made a partnership with Google Classroom and made the content available also in the digital version, therefore other educational networks in Brazil can download and use them in their respective cities.

The parents and tutors also received hints on how to organize a study routine, which includes activities and games, thus the students can keep motivated to studying and learning during the pandemic. Moreover, the educational material offers suggestions for families of students with disabilities, guiding and integrating these students in their routine at home.

The School Feeding Program supports about 600 thousand children enrolled in city schools. The program transfers more than BRL 40 million a month in food tickets so that the families can buy food at home, ensuring that children living in situations of vulnerability can receive food during the pandemic. Furthermore, the families receive nutritional guidelines on healthier eating habits, food that should be avoided and food that should be prohibited.



## Work and Entrepreneurship

The isolation period can also be an opportunity for training young people who seek a job opportunity or who wishes to broaden their knowledge and even run a business. By seeking alternatives for training the population and supporting entrepreneurship during the quarantine, the City Hall, through the *Fundação Paulistana*, an entity related to the Municipal Secretariat of Economic Development and Labor (SMDET), made live streams and shared video lessons and podcasts with content on business management at an online platform called Portal do Cate (Work and Entrepreneurship Support Center).

The portal is a free tool that can be accessed from any computer, tablet, or smartphone, accessible for the public who wants to get prepared to the opportunities. The content encompasses technical issues concerning a business such as expense management, payment of personnel, loans and modernization, how to keep mental health in the crisis, hints on accessible credit, and how to use the Internet to sell services and products.

## Transgender refugee and migrant population

The São Paulo City Hall and the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) launched a Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) for humanized services for the transgender refugee and migrant population living in the city. This is a new essential initiative to ensure the assurance of rights to the migrant population that, in every stage of displacement, faces a series of difficulties and threats such as discrimination, violence, and difficulty to access humanitarian services, and barriers.

## People with Disabilities

Through the Municipal Secretariat of People with Disabilities (SMPED), due to the increase of the number of Covid-19 cases, the City Hall made a survey with the entities and associations that assist people with disabilities on their needs during the quarantine. The City Hall made an invitation to choose up to 20 projects, with a total investment of BRL 600,000, to develop actions that seek to implement accessibility as a right that ensures people with disabilities or with reduced mobility to live independently and to exercise their citizenship and social participation rights. The Civil Society Organizations (CSO) engaged must submit projects that meet the recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO), the Brazilian Ministry of Health, and the São Paulo Municipal Secretariat of Health concerning the coronavirus pandemic.

From April to June, the *Paraoficina Móvel* made over 400 services to people with disabilities who wear an orthosis, a prosthesis, or other means of locomotion. Moreover, two robots are available at the São Paulo municipal hospitals to assist patients who need to undergo rehabilitation due to cognitive dysfunction.

The Municipal Secretariat of People with Disabilities created the COVID-19 Channel to promote dialogue with of



people with hearing impairment in the Portal 156, a platform for requesting municipal services, within the Libras<sup>16</sup> Intermediation Center (CIL). In addition, a webpage on Covid-19 was developed, containing specific information for people with disabilities, in order to comprise important information on the pandemic, whereas many disabled people are in the Covid-19 risk group and are living in situations of vulnerability.

Families that have relatives with disabilities or living in social vulnerability received donations containing food baskets, hygiene kits, and other items. An Emergency Drop-in Center (CAE, acronym in Portuguese) was created to assist disabled people living in extreme vulnerability.

## Culture

In the culture area, the City Hall made public calls for interested parties to participate in the “*Biblioteca Online*” (Online Library). The project gives continuity to actions that foster culture and arts during the periods restraining human agglomeration due to the Covid-19. The artists can send proposals in the modalities: artistic presentations, experiences, artistic interventions, and book, reading and literature. More than BRL 3.5 million in resources were allocated to the culture through incentive notices.

The Municipal Secretariat of Culture (SMC) made available the online programming schedule of the Municipal Theater, the Mário de Andrade Library, and the Cultural Center of São Paulo. Moreover, the São Paulo Cinema and Audiovisual Company (Spicine, acronym in Portuguese), bound by the SMC, provided free access to all the content of the Spicine Play public streaming platform. It contains about 230 titles, encompassing movies, series, concerts, and exclusive content from any location in Brazil.

## Digital Services

Due to the crisis scenario caused by the new coronavirus, more than sparing time and resources, increasing the offer for digital services means sparing lives. The resident does not have to go out home to request services to the City Hall. Over 400 services are available on digital platforms.

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16. Brazilian Sign Language





## Transparency and Access to Information

The São Paulo City Hall also simplified and streamlined purchases and contracts, without waiving transparency. The public information of collective interest being an essential right, the City Hall makes the data collected available, prioritizing the data whose usefulness is time-sensitive. Thus, São Paulo City Hall appeared among the 10 most transparent cities disclosing information regarding the Covid-19, according to the evaluation made by the Transparency International Brazil non-governmental organization (NGO) in June.

Accurate and proven information are essential for people to protect themselves and avoid contagion. The City Hall publishes daily newsletters and is in constant communication with the local, national and international community for better responses in order to save lives, reduce the suffering of the population and follow better paths for everyone's quality of life, now and in the future.



- » Solidarity City Action: food basket delivery to families affected by the Covid-19 pandemic



# 5.

## CONCLUSION AND FUTURE CHALLENGES

» View of the Museum of Contemporary Art at the University of São Paulo





## 5. Conclusion and future challenges

The year of 2020 will mark the history of humanity forever. The Covid-19 outbreak is inviting the world to change, emphasizing that we are all living in a global community, sharing actions and consequences of our relationship with the environment. A new scenario emerged, which evidences, however, old challenges. The 2030 Agenda is necessary to transform our world, as its name says.

Going back to business as usual is no longer possible. With other 37 mayors which integrate the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, Mayor of São Paulo Bruno Covas committed to build a more sustainable, just, equitable society from the recovery of the Covid-19 crisis. Together, local leaders seek to create a “new normal”. Assuming that it is necessary to adopt concrete measures for recovery and combat the climate crisis in the post-Covid-19 world, they intend to support the transition required for a more sustainable, low-carbon, inclusive, and healthy economy for the people and the planet.

Solidarity and international cooperation are essential to deal with global environmental, humanitarian, economic and health crisis in our time. We need to build bridges, establish dialogs, reinforce and consolidate human rights, protect the health and means of living, generate well-being for the communities, and promote sustainable, resilient urban solutions.

The international area of São Paulo City Hall has been essential for meeting and disseminating the 2030 Agenda, as well as other important global agendas in the city.

Acting as a bridge between the most relevant discussions in the international scenario and the concrete implementation of public policies by the target areas in the city, the international area has performed important international partnerships as a relevant tool for transformation and innovation of policies. The active participation in the international city networks and the strengthening of bilateral partnerships and partnerships with multilateral organisms allow the exchange of experiences among the local governments and help them create the capability of localizing the global agendas in the territory. Many sustainable development projects from São Paulo City Hall are outcomes of these partnerships, bringing concrete benefits for the city.

*The 2030 Agenda  
is necessary to  
transform our  
world, as its  
name says.*

São Paulo City Hall is taking big steps towards the 2030 Agenda. Through the law nº 16.817/2018, and the creation of the Municipal Committee for Sustainable Development Goals, we ensured that the 2030 Agenda will keep outlining guidelines for the public policies in São Paulo.

The Committee represents a progress in the inter-sectoral dialog with regard to the 2030 Agenda and becomes a communication channel between civil society organizations, the academy, private sectors, and public servants, ensuring more transparency and participation in the decision-making processes. Its operation will be essential throughout the next decade, while being the responsible for defining the goals and intermediate targets to be achieved by the municipal management for meeting the SDGs. The collegiate instance, of deliberative nature, shall reflect the engagement of several governmental and non-governmental actors towards the construction of a



joint, democratic process for the effective implementation of 2030 Agenda in São Paulo.

The Inter-Secretarial Working Group *GTI SCP/SDG* also allowed improvements in the debate, by disseminating the sustainable development agenda within the municipal bodies, an institutional formation and coordinating role. Moreover, it has been able to consolidate a diagnosis of São Paulo's situation regarding the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, promoting discussions on the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators, leaving a legacy to the "Municipal SDG Committee" to undertake the next stages of implementation in the city.

A diagnosis on the monitoring of the SDGs in São Paulo is to be released in 2020, and shall contain, among other information, a synthesis of the indicators currently available in São Paulo City Hall and a synthesis of the remaining challenges for achieving each of the themes comprising the 2030 Agenda.

The City Hall's instruments for planning, budget and management (such as the Program of Goals and the Multi-annual Program) represent advances in the adoption of Sustainable Development Goals as guidelines for local targets. According to the next stages of work and the operation from the SDG Municipal Committee, São Paulo City Hall shall have more subsidies to prepare for future planning, budget, and management instruments.

*ObservaSampa*, a platform that comprises the indicators in São Paulo, is under constant update, allowing the monitoring and evaluation of the results in the city regarding the implementation of several sectoral policies related to the 2030 Agenda. The strengthening of such institutional capacities have contributed to an effective governance of the public policies cycle, based on the social control and participation, so that they can have a positive impact locally and nationally.

The pandemic is known to aggravate social issues that are quite challenging, and the population in situations of



*The Committee represents a progress in the inter-sectoral dialog with regard to the 2030 Agenda and becomes a communication channel between civil society organizations, the academy, private sectors, and public servants, ensuring more transparency and participation in the decision-making processes.*

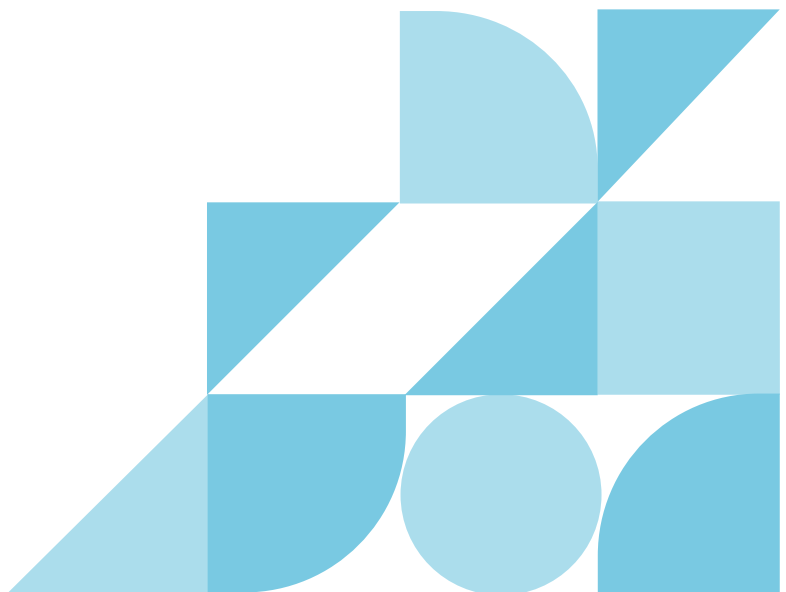
» Aclimação Park - Aclimação, São Paulo



vulnerability faces the consequences the most. The cities must play a leadership role and respond to the crisis, leaving no one behind. São Paulo has adopted the measures required and strengthening the policies that were already adopted before the pandemic began. Greater attention was given to the homeless population, by including sanitary hygiene measures, the construction of public bathrooms and laundries, the distribution of masks and meals, and the creation of new Emergency Shelter Centers. Furthermore, strengthened attention was given for the assistance to immigrants and refugees, women victims of domestic violence, actions taken in indigenous villages to reduce the spread of Covid-19 and specific measures for people with disabilities.

There are ten years left so that we can achieve the 2030 Agenda, and there is a lot to do. The health crisis which unfolds to a social and political crisis as well, shall be a great challenge for the next generations. However, the “new normal” is the future that is at stake. Thus São Paulo City Hall works to boost and promote public policies engaged with sustainable principles, essential for building an equitable future, leaving a positive legacy for the citizens in São Paulo and being a reference for initiatives nation and worldwide.

*The cities must play a leadership role and respond to the crisis, leaving no one behind.*



## EXECUTION



# SÃO PAULO CITY HALL

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Bruno Covas

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