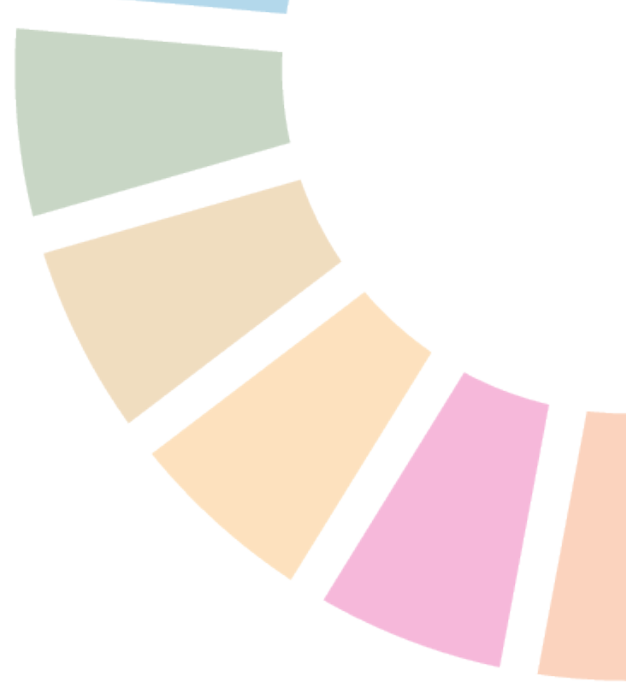


BARUERI'S EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



BARUERI
CIDADE INTELIGENTE E SUSTENTÁVEL

In this Document you find the high lights of Barueri's Voluntary Local Report of SDGs, that originally is in published in Portuguese.



Volunteer local report of Barueri

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The idea is to act locally to generate change globally.



► **The 2030 Agenda and the 17 SDGs**

City Hall strives to fulfill its (Development Goals part and presents the Sustainable Report in 2022) have always been Volunteer Site. on the agenda in the public power of Barueri, since when there were 8 MDGs – Development Goals of the Millennium. We are committed to fulfilling each of the stipulated goals for the good of our planet.

In 2021 we launched the government program “Barueri, Smart and Sustainable City”. The idea is to act locally to generate change globally. The SDGs form a universal call from the UN (United Nations) to eradicate poverty, protect the planet and ensure peace and prosperity for all people alike.

In compliance with Municipal Law 2,603, of April 24, 2018, authored by councilor Reinaldo Campos, on the adoption of the 2030 Agenda in the municipality and the institution of the Sustainability Commission, in order to implement this local program, there must be the engagement of the public power, of the entire team, of the municipal civil servants. We are all committed to this work.

We are committed to promoting the social well-being of the people of Barueri and I see that these SDGs here, in the city, are mostly being met, and we’ll keep chasing it. This is a mission for me, my secretaries, councilors, and all employees who are dedicated to the public cause. It’s all of us, leaving no one behind!

Rubens Furlan



“
**It is the right of citizens
to live with the minimum
that guarantees them
to exist with dignity.**”

There is a need in the world to look at the neediest and ensure that all people have a dignified life. May we have the same look at all these goals, which are much more specific. We see a worldwide concern, of important leaders and with which our city joins.

The eradication of poverty remains in the first place, because it is the right of citizens to live with the minimum that guarantees them to exist with dignity. Barueri has already followed the initiative and adopted the 2030 Agenda with the mission of articulating civil society entities to promote and disseminate both the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.

The municipality decided to take this path with a department dedicated exclusively to the SDGs in the Secretariat of Communication and, with this, allow the public sector to adopt and disseminate more sustainable measures that are already in practice, such as the separation of organic waste from recyclable material, the reuse and conscious use of resources such as paper, disposable cups, generating awareness and, consequently,

economy. And I can say that we have in our city a “successful case” of the SDGs, which is Horta da Gente - a project conceived by the Social Solidarity Fund in partnership with the secretariats of Assistance and Social Development (Sads), Natural Resources and Environment, Environment (Sema) and Municipal Services (SSM), and which works within the ReNascer social program.

They are homeless people, welcomed by a social organization, who work in a demarcated area, growing vegetables, and seasonings 100% organic, delivered in “green baskets” to the most socially vulnerable families, who already receive monthly basic food baskets in their residences.

In return, making the circular economy happen, these families deliver an Ecobag full of recyclable products that will be used at Cooperyara (Work Cooperative of Professional Providers of Garbage Recycling Services in the Municipality of Barueri). 11 of the 17 SDGs are met in this sustainability action. A pride for our city!

Sônia Furlan



INTRODUCTION

► Barueri Local Volunteer Report

The municipality of Barueri has always been engaged in world agendas and, in 2006, it was the first city in Brazil to sign the term to achieve the Millennium Goals, an agenda designed to somehow create a more equitable world in terms of poverty, and education for all. Much has been conquered. Poverty has been halved, more girls are attending school, infant mortality has dropped by 45% and there has been a significant reduction in HIV infection, but many challenges remain.

And today, again, Barueri adheres to a global agenda proposed by the UN: the 2030 Agenda, composed of the SDGs. Agreed in 2015 and supported by 193 member countries, the 2030 Agenda and its 17 Goals are based on seeking a balance between human prosperity and environmental protection.

The challenges are immense, but the city of Barueri has been acting in a structured and systemic way,

and in 2021 it committed to the New York Local Volunteer Reporting Movement (USA), which was the first city in the world to launch the challenge for all municipalities to make their voluntary SDG reports and create a structured plan to achieve their goals. This document is the result of two years of work by the Barueri Municipal SDG Commission and a series of meetings in search of indicators that could measure the city's progress in its objectives.

It was chosen to use the indicators of the Sustainable Development Index of Cities - Brazil (IDSC-BR), which is part of a series of reports produced by the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) to monitor the implementation of the SDGs in UN member countries, such as Brazil, and adapted for cities by the Sustainable Cities Program.

The monitoring of indicators aims to establish the SDGs as an effective public management tool for



municipalities and local governments, according to the challenges identified from the data analysis.

Barueri has positioned itself as one of the 40 best indicators of municipalities in Brazil, among the 700 selected to be evaluated by the IDSC-BR.

Based on this Local Voluntary Report, the city guarantees the implementation of the Goals in the municipality and mainly with its commitment to the Development Goals in the country and in the world. According to the United Nations Panel, 60% of the goals related to the objectives will be defined in cities, after all, direct actions take place there. This is the result of a 24-month work by a municipal SDG committee and the mayor's signing of the Declaration of Commitment with the City of New York. This report will be delivered to the NY SDG committee, to be made available together with the other cities committed to their Local Voluntary Reports around the world.



BARUERI LOCAL VOLUNTEER REPORT METHODOLOGY

The Local Voluntary Report of the city of Barueri used the SDG indicators, IDSC-BR, developed by the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) to monitor the implementation of SDGs in UN member countries, such as Brazil.

The index aims to establish the SDGs as useful and effective tools for public management and political action in Brazilian municipalities. Monitoring indicators allows guiding the priorities of local governments according to the challenges identified from the data analysis.

Selection of indicators

When possible, official data identified by the Interagency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDG) are used. The indicators come

from several national sources, such as the Department of Informatics of the Unified Health System (DataSUS), the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) and the National Institute of Educational Studies and Research Anísio Teixeira (INEP).

Unofficial data were used in only two situations: the emissions indicator was based on the System of Estimates of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals (SEEG Municipalities), and the municipality's deforested percentage was calculated based on available information from MapBiomas, both initiatives by the non-governmental organization Climate Observatory, together with a collaborative network involving other institutions.



► Here are the indicators:

ODS 1 - No poverty

Families enrolled in the Single Registry for social programs (%)	80,87	2021	●
People with income of up to 1/4 of the minimum wage (%)	10,54	2021	●

ODS 2 - Zero hunger

Childhood obesity (%)	1,67	2021	●
Low birth weight (%)	8,84	2021	●
Child malnutrition (%)	0,49	2021	●
Family farming producers supported by PRONAF (%)	0	2017	
Establishments that practice organic agriculture (%)	--	--	

ODS 3 - Good health and well-being

Vaccination coverage (%)	77,56	2019	●
Detection of ABC hepatitis (100 thousand inhabitants)	9	2021	●
Hospital beds (thousand inhabitants)	1,73	2021	●
Infant mortality (children under 1 year old) (1,000 live births)	7,09	2021	●
Maternal mortality (1,000 live births)	57,55	2021	●
Childhood mortality (children under 5 years of age) (1,000 live births)	8,63	2021	●
Mortality from AIDS (100 thousand inhabitants)	3,93	2021	●
Incidence of dengue (100 thousand inhabitants)	22,52	2021	●
Mortality from non-communicable chronic diseases (100,000 inhabitants)	500,38	2021	●
Population assisted by family health teams (%)	0,98	2015	●
Hospital beds (thousand inhabitants)	12,2	2021	●
Sports equipment (100 thousand inhabitants)	33,61	2021	●
Municipal budget for health (Reais per capita)	3808,62	2021	●
Life expectancy at birth (Years)	76,96	2010	●
Insufficient prenatal care (%)	20,51	2021	●
Basic Health Units (thousand inhabitants)	7	2021	●
Teenage pregnancy (%)	8,27	2021	●
Neonatal mortality (children aged 0 to 27 days) (1,000 live births)	3,64	2021	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (100 thousand inhabitants)	36,47	2021	●

ODS 4 - Quality education

Cultural centers, houses and cultural spaces (100 thousand inhabitants)	4,69	2020	●
Internet access in elementary schools (%)	100	2021	●
Basic Education Development Index (IDEB) - final years (IN)	5,8	2019	●
Basic Education Development Index (IDEB) - early years (IN)	6,7	2019	●
Young people with high school completed up to 19 years of age (%)	96	2021	●
Teachers with higher education - Early Childhood Education - public network (%)	96,22	2021	●
Teachers with higher education - Elementary School - public network (%)	97,76	2021	●

Teachers with higher education - Middle School - public network (%)	100	2021	●
Teachers with higher education - High School - public network (%)	38,5	2019	●
Schools with facilities suitable for people with disabilities (%)	90	2021	●
Internet access in elementary schools (%)	100	2021	●
Brazil Exam - Portuguese Language - Final Years of Elementary School - municipal network (IN)	279,03	2019	●
Brazil Exam - Portuguese Language - Early Years of Elementary School - municipal network (IN)	232,21	2019	●
Brazil Exam - Mathematics - Final Years of Elementary School - municipal network (IN)	246,94	2019	●
Brazil Exam - Mathematics - Early Years of Elementary School - municipal network (IN)	282,23	2019	●
Ratio between the number of students and teachers in preschool (Rate)	23,8	2021	●
Ratio between the number of students and teachers in elementary school (Rate)	29	2021	●
Ratio between the number of students and teachers in high school (Rate)	33,7	2021	●
Adequacy of age/year in Elementary School (Rate)	7,1	2021	●
Illiteracy in the population aged 15 and over (%)	0	2021	●
Children and youth from 4 to 17 years old in school (%)	82	2021	●

ODS 5 - Gender equality

Femicide rate (100 thousand women)	0	2021	●
Young women aged 15 to 24 who are neither studying nor working (%)	21,78	2010	●
Presence of councilors in the City Council (%)	19	2021	●
Gender pay inequality (Reason)	0,78	2010	●
Percentage difference between young women and men who neither study nor work (Percentage points)	7,67	2010	●

ODS 6 - Clean water and sanitation

Water loss (IN)	33,88	2020	●
Population served with water service (%)	100	2020	●
Population served with sanitary sewage (%)	92,9	2020	●
Population served with home collection (100 thousand inhabitants)	100	2020	●
Diseases related to inadequate environmental sanitation (100 thousand inhabitants)	64,92	2019	●

ODS 7 - Affordable and clean energy

Households with access to electricity (%)	100	2020	●
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ODS 8 - Decent work and economic growth

GDP per capita (R\$ per capita)	192.647,61	2020	●
Employed population between 5 and 17 years old (%)	7,78	2010	●
Unemployment (Rate)	9,34	2010	●
Youth unemployment (Rate)	14,89	2010	●
Young people aged between 15 and 24 who do not study or work (%)	17,97	2010	●
Occupation of persons aged 16 and over (Fee)	63,68	2010	●

ODS 9 - Industry, innovation and infrastructure

Public investment in infrastructure as a proportion of GDP (%)	10,28	2017	●
Share of jobs in knowledge- and technology-intensive activities (%)	27,5	2018	●

ODS 10 - Reduced inequalities

Municipal income held by the poorest 20% (%)	3,21	2010	●
Gini coefficient (IN)	0,61	2010	●
Percentage of the population of substandard settlements that is black (%)	1,43	2010	●
Access to basic health care equipment (%)	0	2019	●
Real average income ratio (negros/não negros)	0,36	2010	●
Relative risk of homicides (Reason)	17	2021	●

ODS 11 - Sustainable cities and communities

Population residing in subnormal agglomerations (%)	1,07	2010	●
Households in favelas (%)	0	2021	●
Percentage of low-income population with commuting time of more than one hour (%)	34,5	2019	●

ODS 12 - Responsible consumption and production

Household waste per capita (Ton / Inhab / Year)	0,95	2020	●
Population served with selective collection (%)	100	2020	●

ODS 13 - Climate action

Percentage of the municipality deforested (%)	0	2020	●
CO ² e emissions per capita (ton of CO ² e per capita)	2,17	2021	●

ODS 14 - Life below water

Sewage treated before reaching the sea, rivers and streams (%)	52,13	2020	●
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ODS 15 - Life on land

Full Protection and Sustainable Use Conservation Units (%)	9,01	2020	●
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ODS 16 - Peace, justice and strong institutions

Juvenile homicide (100 thousand inhabitants)	2,86	2021	●
Deaths from aggression (100,000 inhabitants)	2,5	2021	●
Deaths from firearms (100,000 inhabitants)	1,79	2021	●
Homicide rate (100 thousand inhabitants)	4,51	2021	●
Violence against the LGBTQI+ population (100 thousand inhabitants)	2,95	2018	●

ODS 17 - Partnerships for the goals

Public investment (R\$ per capita)	2682,58	2021	●
Total revenue collected (%)	50,44	2019	●

- Reached
- There are challenges
- There are significant challenges
- There are big challenges

More about the indicators you can find here. Source: <https://idsc-br.sdginde.org/methodology>

In addition to these indicators, the work methodology involves a mobilization process developed by Instituto Artesano, which combines political articulation of the municipality, commitment of the public power with the International Movement for the location of Objectives developed by the City of New York, and a work of local articulation. of all secretariats organized based on a decree creating a Municipal SDG Commission, composed of members from all the secretariats of the municipality.

These secretariats are mobilized in search of data referring to the indicators in their most cur-

rent version, as well as a work of evaluation of the results and compilation of the actions carried out to achieve the SDGs and the municipal goals that make up the government plan, as well as what objectives they should achieve in the short, medium and long term, always connected to the National and World Agenda.

This Report should work as a municipal guide for projects and public policies and accountability to society for the entire commitment of the municipality of Barueri to the advancement of the 2030 Agenda.





CONCLUSION

Conducting the First Local Voluntary Report on SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) in Barueri was a collective challenge that greatly enriched the entire participating team. Understanding our municipality with clear indicators and compiling all the policies and actions that are carried out to achieve the SDGs brought more connection and knowledge about the great role that cities have in achieving the goals.

Our choice to use the IDESC-BR (Sustainable Cities Development Index) was something that allowed us to compare results with other municipalities and of a methodology that is already recognized by the United Nations.

Finding the data and calculating them was a difficulty that only pioneers face, which is to use indicators different from those that are part of our day, but which from now on become a great beacon for the city to follow on its path towards the SDGs, giving its valuable contribution.

The indicators brought us very important infor-

mation, such as the impact that the pandemic had overall the local scenario, especially when we talk about SDG 1, 3 and 4. In the case of fighting poverty, we were able to observe which increased the number of people with income below 1/4 of the minimum wage and today they represent 10.54% of the population of Barueri. It's not a simple question and certainly several factors contributed to this indicator, such as the economic crisis, the growth of the city's population and the reduction of jobs for people with less training.

In health, there is a large drop in childhood obesity, which went from 8.32% in 2019 to 1.67% in 2021, an excellent result. There was also progress and improvement in low birth weight and in the incidence of tuberculosis, but it was in the detection of Hepatitis and in death from AIDS that the results had a slight rise. In the first, the indicator fell by half, and AIDS mortality went from 55.29 per 100,000 inhabitants to 3.9 – a very significant reduction if we consider that this happened from 2018 to 2021.

There has been an advance in the work of the teams that take care of Primary Care, which monitors in loco in their territory and, therefore, of the families in the city.



There has been a significant increase since 2018 in sports facilities: from 5.53 per 100,000 inhabitants to 33.61 in 2021.

But undoubtedly the most worrying indices in health were maternal mortality and mortality from chronic diseases. There was an increase in maternal mortality at a rate of 18.2 for every thousand live births, which was also observed at the state and federal levels. In relation to mortality due to non-communicable chronic diseases, is directly related to lifestyle life and behavior, which has always been on the radar of Primary Health Care with the implementation of the Active Life and Healthy Eating Program.

There is no doubt about the influence of Covid-19 on these numbers, mainly because pregnant women are a high risk group, and also because people have stopped seeking treatment for chronic diseases and following up. Many for fear of contamination, others because of the lack scheduling of elective procedures.



In education, many advances have been observed, but the challenges are great. Based on the need for remote teaching, all schools are currently equipped with internet, which in 2019 was still restricted to 83%. Inclusion was also a highlight. Specialized educational service, which in 2019 was in 8.18% of schools, in 2021 is at 38.5. And in rapid progress, based on the actions of the Secretariat for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which has ensured that all educational buildings are accessible.

The age/year adequacy has been improving and is already at favorable rates, even with remote teaching.

Barueri has also improved for women living in the city. Femicide rates dropped to 0 in 2021; salary inequality reduced from 0.62 in relation to the salary paid for men to 0.78. Still not ideal, but it has a tendency of improvement. In the same vein comes the participation of women in politics: the City Council, which had no female councilor

in the 2016 election, today has 4 of the 21 seats occupied by them, which represents 19%. It is not yet the target of 50%, but there is hope that this share will grow.



► *The Report shows us a city that is active and extremely committed to the Sustainable Development Goals and to the evolution of this agenda until 2030. And this commitment translates into the care taken in the preparation of this document, which demonstrates transparency and local knowledge of what needs to be done. to achieve a more dignified, egalitarian and prosperous world, leaving no one behind.*



portal.barueri.sp.gov.br



Prefeitura de Barueri



BARUERI
CIDADE INTELIGENTE E SUSTENTÁVEL