



## ***SDGS, CITIES AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT: A FEW BASIC IDEAS***

Antonio Galvao, CGEE

II INTERNACIONAL SEMINAR ON NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS (NBS): PROMOTING URBAN NATURE FOR MORE RESILIENT CITIES. EXAMPLES FROM BRAZIL AND EUROPE

Brasilia, 9 and 10 July 2018



**cggee**

Centro de Gestão e Estudos Estratégicos  
Ciência, Tecnologia e Inovação



# SDGs, Cities and Regional Development



## OBJETIVOS DE DESARROLLO DEL MILENIO

2000 - 2015

## OBJETIVO DE DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE

2015 - 2030

1

### PERSONAS



Poner fin a la pobreza y el hambre, y garantizar un ambiente sano, digno y en equidad.



2

### PLANETA



Proteger el planeta de la degradación para nuestra generación y la de nuestros hijos.



3

### PROSPERIDAD



Asegurar que todos puedan disfrutar de una vida próspera y que todo progreso económico, social y tecnológico se de en armonía con la naturaleza.



4

### PAZ



Fomentar sociedades pacíficas, justas e incluyentes, libres de miedo y violencia.



5

### ASOCIACIONES



Movilizar lo necesario para fortalecer una Alianza Global para el Desarrollo centrada en las necesidades de los más vulnerables, con la participación de todos.

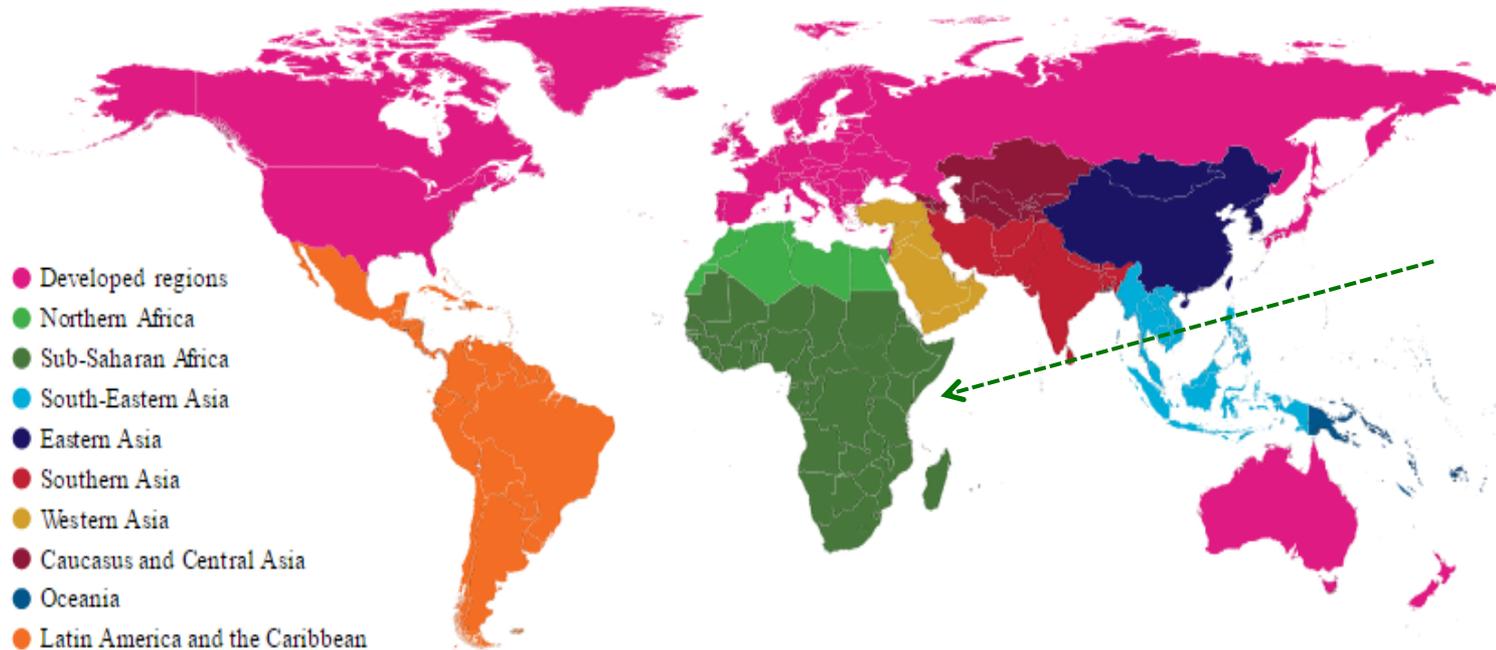


Sustainable Cities



## SDG Indicators

### Regional groupings



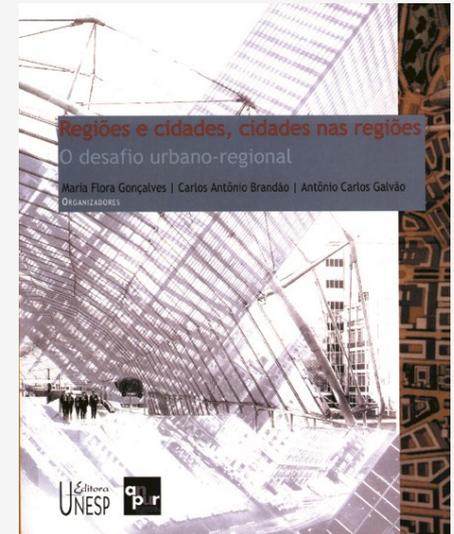
Developed world with a homogeneous set of indicators...

Developing world full of contrasts between regions



**“Regions & Cities, Cities in the Regions. The Urban-Regional Challenge” (organize) (ANPUR/EDUNESP, São Paulo, 2003)**

→ **Despite the play on words, there is no sense in segmenting the territory (even recognizing the relevance of the cities)**



**Three words or expressions:**

- ❖ **Territories and Cities**
- ❖ **Diversities and Inequalities**
- ❖ **Sociotechnical transition**



**In Brasil...**

**The huge social and regional inequalities and the major differences between places claims for attention**



**One might live side by side with:**

- **Precarious land use regulation;**
- **Inadequate housing;**
- **High criminality;**
- **Lack of infrastructure;**
- **Environmental degradation.**





**DIVERSITY** - - *Brasil → 5.564 Municípios*

Região	Municípios < 50 mil			Municípios < 50 mil		
	Nº Munic.	Pop (milhões)	IDH-M	Nº Munic.	Pop (milhões)	IDH-M
NO	378	5,95	0,60	70	11,50	0,63
NE	1.610	25,06	0,58	184	31,50	0,65
CO	425	5,03	0,68	41	10,40	0,73
SE	1.414	18,18	0,69	254	67,56	0,76
S	1.082	11,23	0,71	106	17,98	0,76
BRASIL	4.909	65,46	0,66	655	138,94	0,71

Fonte: IBGE e Atlas do Desenvolvimento Humano dos Municípios



**Territories are “commanded” by cities which can:**

- **Make explicit and visible the tensions, disputes and contrasts;**
- **Be a reference for organizing effective policies addressed to social inclusion, environmental protection and competitiveness**
- **Bring to scene the actors that can generate the consensus to promote strong political processes needed to social change**
- **Provide a basis for the launching of sustainable initiatives that are capable of stimulating sociotechnical changing to enhance population’s quality of life;**

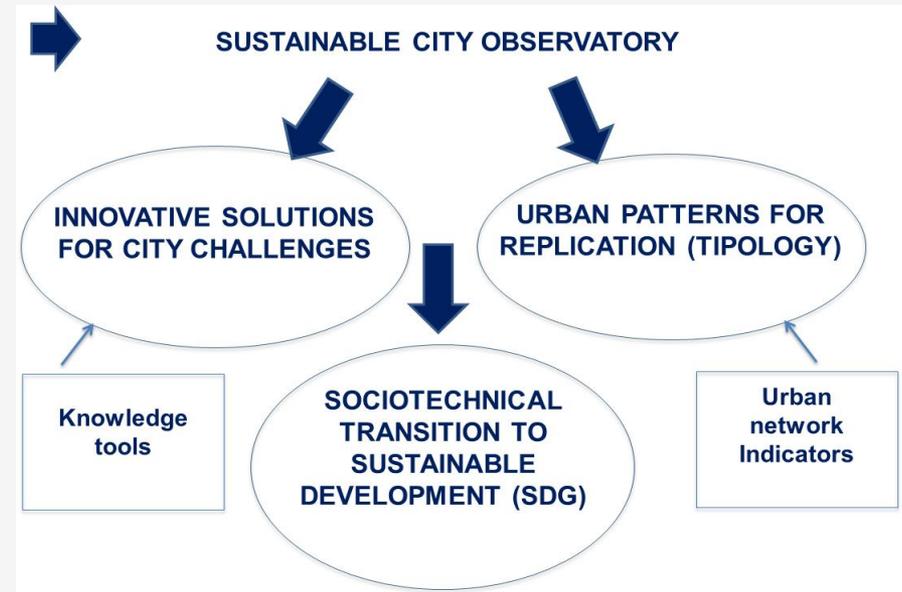


**TERRITORIES AND THEIR CITIES ARE  
KEY TO SOCIO-TECHNICAL TRANSITION  
TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (SDG)**



➔ In a highly segmented social structure, like those found in developing countries, the central question is how to assure that we are dealing with the right set of solutions and reaching the desired social groups in town

➔ Even NBS must have been oriented to provide answers attached to the major challenges of city and its surrounding region





## Some final remarks

- 1. Some solutions tend to dialogue mainly with the wealthiest sections of the town** → There is room for solutions that effectively reach the poorest (something that justifies the use of a 'typology' as adopted for SC Observatory);
- 2. Even if there are very interesting sustainable initiatives, there is a lot to improve for greening our cities** → We should stimulate a diversified offer of updated technological sustainable solutions (renewable energies, water, etc.);
- 3. A sustainable sociotechnical transition should be always on mind, guiding people on the choice for the best solution to each problem** → The offer of solutions can be organized to permit an adequate evaluation of their advantages;

We do emphasize the major guidelines stated on the UN 2016 Global Sustainable Development Report:

- **1<sup>st</sup>) ensure that no one is left behind;**
- **2<sup>nd</sup>) focus on the science-policy interface;**
- **3<sup>rd</sup>) careful analysis of the nexus between infrastructure-inequality- resilience.**

### Global Sustainable Development Report

#### 2016 edition

The work on a 2016 report builds upon GSDR 2014 and GSDR 2015. The approach will be that of an assessment of assessments, documenting and describing the landscape of information on specific issues or nexuses of issues. Specifically, the reports will keep the 'science-policy interface' and 'SDGs as integrated system' as main threads. The approach to the different chapters will be similar to that used for the past two editions.

"Ensuring that no one is left behind", as the theme chosen for the HLPF 2016, will be a running theme through this year's report.

#### GSDR 2016 Chapters

- Introduction & Chapter 1: "Ensuring that no one is left behind" and the 2030 Agenda
- Chapter 2: The infrastructure – inequality – resilience nexus
- Chapter 3: Perspectives of scientists on technology and the SDGs
- Chapter 4: Inclusive institutions for sustainable development
- Chapter 5: Identification of emerging issues for sustainable development
- Chapter 6: Conclusion
- Annex



#### 2016 EDITION

Download the 2016 edition of the Global Sustainable Development Report.



**Thank you!**

[www.cgee.org.br](http://www.cgee.org.br)

[agalvao@cgee.org.br](mailto:agalvao@cgee.org.br)