
VOLUNTARY LOCAL REPORT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Niterói

Accountability Systems for Measuring, Monitoring and
Reporting on Sustainable City Policies in Latin America





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GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

APP: Área de Preservação Permanente (Area of Permanent Preservation)

ATHIS: Assistência Técnica de Habitação de Interesse Social (Technical Assistance for Housing of Social Interest)

CAF: Banco de Desenvolvimento da América Latina (Latin American Development Bank)

CEMADEN: Centro Nacional de Monitoramento e Alertas de Desastres Naturais (National Center for Monitoring and Alert of Natural Disasters)

CEPAL: Comissão Econômica para América Latina e Caribe (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean)

CIEP: Centro Integrado de Educação Pública (Integrated Center for Public Education)

CLIN: Companhia de Limpeza de Niterói (Cleaning Company of Niterói)

CRAS: Centro de Referência em Assistência Social (Social Assistance Reference Center)

DCNT: doenças crônicas não transmissíveis (non-transmissible chronic diseases)

EGP: Escritório de Gestão de Projetos (Project Management Office)

ETE: Estação de Tratamento de Esgoto (Sewage Treatment Plant)

Fiocruz: Fundação Oswaldo Cruz (Oswaldo Cruz Foundation)

FNP: Frente Nacional de Prefeitos (National Front of Mayors)

FUHAB: Fundo Municipal de Habitação de Interesse Social (Municipal Fund of Housing of Social Interest)

GAPRF: Grupo de Análise do Plano de Regularização Fundiária Sustentável do Município de Niterói (Analysis Group of the Sustainable Land Regularization Plan of the Municipality of Niterói)

GECLIMA: Grupo Executivo de Sustentabilidade e Mudanças Climáticas de Niterói (Niterói Sustainability and Climate Change Executive Group)

GEE: Gases do Efeito Estufa (Greenhouse Gases)

IBGE: Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics)

IDEB: Índice de Desenvolvimento da Educação Básica (Basic Education Development Index)

ICSAB: internações por condições sensíveis a atenção básica (hospitalizations for conditions sensitive to basic attention)

INEA: Instituto Estadual do Ambiente (State Institute of Environment)

IPTU: Imposto Predial e Territorial Urbano (Property and Urban Territorial Tax)

ISS: Imposto sobre Serviços (Services Tax)

NELTUR: Niterói Empresa de Lazer e Turismo (Niterói Leisure and Tourism Company)

NQQ: Niterói Que Queremos (Plano Estratégico) (Niterói that We Want Strategic Plan)

NUDECs: Núcleos Comunitários da Defesa Civil (Community Civil Defense Centers)

PAC: Programa de Aceleração do Crescimento do Governo Federal (Federal Government Growth Acceleration Program)

PARNIT: Parque Natural Municipal de Niterói (Niterói Municipal Natural Park)

PCCS: Plano de Cargos, Carreiras e Salários (Job Positions, Careers and Wages Plan)

PIB: Produto Interno Bruto (GNP - Gross Domestic Product)

PMCMV: Programa Minha Casa Minha Vida (Minha Casa Minha Vida Program)

PMUS: Plano de Mobilidade Sustentável de Niterói (Niterói Sustainable Mobility Plan)

PRÓ-Sustentável: Programa Região Oceânica Sustentável (Sustainable Oceânica Region Program)

SDG: Sustainable Development Goals

SeConser: Secretaria de Conservação e Serviços Públicos (Secretariat of Conservation and Public Services)

SEPLAG: Secretaria de Planejamento, Orçamento e Modernização da Gestão de Niterói (Secretariat of Planning, Budget and Modernization of Niterói Management)

SIGEO: Sistema de Gestão da Geoinformação (Geoinformation Management System)

SIMAPA: Sistema Municipal de Áreas de Proteção Ambiental (Municipal System of Environmental Protection Areas)

SMARHS: Secretaria Municipal de Meio Ambiente, Recursos Hídricos e Sustentabilidade de Niterói (Niterói Municipal Secretariat of Environment, Water Resources and Sustainability)

SMC: Secretaria Municipal de Cultura (Municipal Secretariat of Culture)

SUAS: Sistema Único de Assistência Social (Unified Social Assistance System)

SUS: Sistema Único de Saúde (Unified Health System)

SUTEN: Superintendência de Terminais e Estacionamentos de Niterói (Superintendence of Terminals and Parking Lots of Niterói)

TCA: Termo de Compromisso Ambiental (Environmental Commitment Term)

ZEIS: Zonas Especiais de Interesse Social (Special Areas of Social Interest)



1. PRESENTATION: MUNICIPALITY OF NITERÓI

The municipality of Niterói is located in the metropolitan region of Rio de Janeiro, in the state of Rio de Janeiro, Southeast region of Brazil.

According to data from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE, 2019), it has an estimated population of 513,584 people living in an area of 134,074 km² (2017), with a population density of 3,722 inhabitants/km²;

Niterói has the highest Municipal Human Development Index (IDHM) in the state of Rio de Janeiro and the seventh highest in Brazil: 0.837 - considered very high (PNUD, 2010). It occupies the second place among Brazilian municipalities with the highest average per capita household income in the country, as 42.9% of the population is in classes A and B.

Niterói occupies the seventh place in the social indicators of education, although about 15% of the population lives in precarious areas. According to the Atlas of Human Development in Brazil (2010) 9,068 inhabitants live in extreme poverty. The city presents a scenario of unequal urban growth, with middle- and high-income noble neighbourhoods segregated from informal settlements and poor neighbourhoods with a precarious construction pattern and concentration of low-income population.

With 19.5%¹ of its population being elderly or chronically ill, and with the life expectancy of 76.2 years, Niterói ranks second among Brazilian cities in the category of those who are elderly and chronically ill.

Sanitation is a serious problem in many Brazilian cities and Niterói stands out with good results in this area. Regarding water, Niterói is in the 12th national position, with

¹ Study conducted by Macroplan published by Exame Magazine in April 2020: <https://exame.abril.com.br/brasil/conheca-as-100-cidades-brasileiras-que-tem-mais-idosos-e-doentes-cronicos/>

100% of the treated water supply. Regarding sewage treatment, 95% of the population has access to the sewage network and is among the 10 cities in Brazil that treat more than 80% of their sewage.

Another important characteristic of the municipality of Niterói, is its geographical position. Its location between Guanabara Bay to the west and the Atlantic Ocean to the south (Oceânica Region) gives it unique natural beauty, especially near the beaches of the Oceânica Region and a view of the city of Rio de Janeiro. The significant concentration of preserved green areas in the city also stands out.

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Niterói was 11.2 billion Brazilian Reals in 2010 (IBGE), the fifth highest in the state of Rio de Janeiro. The GDP per capita is 46.2 thousand Reals. In 2016, 200,638 inhabitants were employed and the average wage for formal workers was 3 minimum wages.

Niterói has been obtaining a growing collection of royalties since 2014, from which it currently receives the highest income in the state, second only to the municipality of Maricá. The main reason for this is the exploration of the Lula field, located in the Santos Basin, approximately 230 km off the coast of the municipality.

In 2019, as part of the strategic planning, the city government regulated the municipal Revenue Equalization Fund², to be used when the revenue from royalties is lower than estimated. The Fund's Management Board seeks to direct resources to purchase assets that generate a sustainable income, with previously established risks.

Another important aspect of city planning refers to the '*Niterói that We Want*' Strategic

² Platform website Niterói that We Want: <http://www.niteroiqueremos.com.br/>



Aerial photo of the Municipality of Niterói. © Niterói City Hall

Plan³, which emphasizes the participation of society in planning the next 20 years and the preparation of the city for current and future challenges. Part of the Plan is the formulation of the Commitment to the Results Program, which promotes, through indicators, an organizational adherence to short, medium- and long-term instruments that strengthen the municipality's capacity to monitor, evaluate and improve its public policies through **seven result areas**:

1. **Organized and Safe:** The city is considered structured, preserved, without risks, easy to get from one point to another.
2. **Healthy:** The city is capable of promoting and caring for the health of its population and its basic structural causes.
3. **Educated and Innovative:** The city is knowledgeable and developed, from a high-quality education system, in a strongly innovative environment.

4. **Prosperous and Dynamic:** The city employs and generates wealth for all, while it is technological, diversified and entrepreneurial.
5. **Vibrant and Attractive:** The city is welcoming, sustainable and fun.
6. **Inclusive:** The city promotes opportunities for all, supporting those who are least able to access them.
7. **Efficient and Committed:** The city is transparent, participative and resolving, aimed at solving citizens' problems, with a regional perspective.

Structuring Projects are defined every four years, which guide the City Government's investment priorities to achieve the agreed goals.

³ Platform website Niterói that We Want: <http://www.niteroiqueremos.com.br/>

2. INTRODUCTION: COOPERATION BETWEEN UN-HABITAT AND NITERÓI CITY GOVERNMENT

The cooperation between the Municipality of Niterói and UN-Habitat started in 2017 through the project **“Public Accountability Systems to measure, monitor and report on sustainable urban policies in Latin America”**. By participating in this project, Niterói and other Latin American cities in Brazil (Rio de Janeiro), Bolivia (La Paz and Tarija) and Peru (Chimbote and Trujillo) committed themselves to promote awareness, dissemination and implementation actions in line with the Sustainable Development Goals, which is a blueprint for a better and more sustainable future and consists of interrelated 17 objectives and 169 goals, to be achieved by United Nations member countries by 2030.

The project focused on the SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities, which aims to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. SDG 11 includes issues intrinsically related to urbanization, such as mobility, access to safe public areas, solid waste management and sanitation, as well as planning and increasing the resilience of human settlements, taking into account the different needs of rural, peri-urban and urban areas. The choice of priority objectives for each city, however, was based on alignment with the municipality’s strategic plans.

To achieve the project’s objective, several actions were planned to create synergies between the different actors and promote initiatives to improve the transparency and accountability mechanisms of the participating city. Its main activities are focused on training, promoting dialogue and creating physical and virtual spaces for cooperation between the city’s main actors, including politicians, public officials, academics and the private sector.

The first stage of the project began in Santiago, Chile, in August 2017 and consisted of a seminar organized by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (CEPAL). The event promoted a meeting between government officials, who made commitments to strengthen management transparency and monitoring systems to support local policies to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals under Agenda 2030.

As an unfolding of the project, the Secretariat of Planning, Budget and Modernization of Niterói Management (SEPLAG) conducted four campaigns directly linked to SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and SDG 14 (Life Below Water), through a mobile application Colab.re, in order to disseminate its content and present the results of the projects of the City Government that corroborate Agenda 2030.

Colab is a start-up company that builds platforms for local governments to facilitate interaction between state and society. The aim of the campaign was to publicize the actions of the City Government related to each of the objectives. The campaign consisted of online consultations on issues related to the SDGs and collecting impressions and suggestions from the public. Between March and June 2018, 4 consultations were held on SDG 3, 5, 6, 10 and 14. . In total, 778 participants responded to the consultations and made 787 suggestions on the direction of public policies.

The campaigns linked to the SDGs in Niterói endeavoured to align the indicators of the ‘Niterói that We Want Strategic Plan – 2033’

and the '2018-2021 Multi-annual Plan' with the objectives and goals of Agenda 2030.

The **Sustainable Cities Consultation** (<https://consultas.colab.re/cidades-sustentaveis>), specific to the SDG 11, took place between October 2018 and February 2019 and was made possible by the cooperation between Colab and UN-Habitat. In this consultation, UN-Habitat asked citizens to compare current urban life with that of two years ago. Participants were asked to indicate whether they agree with statements such as 'Access to safe, accessible and sustainable public transport in the city where I live is improving', 'The quality of waste management (waste collection and recyclable materials) in the city where I live is increasing' and 'In the city where I live there is a possibility for citizens to participate in urban planning and local management'. The aim was to capture the perception of the city's evolution in relation to the objectives of SDG 11.

UN-Habitat's objective was to help municipal managers and decision makers formulate public policies capable of responding to the challenges of urbanization in an efficient and integrated manner, based on the vision of the citizens who live and socialize in our cities.

The consultation gathered contributions from 829 municipalities, in particular from Niterói (986), São Paulo (958), Santo André (647) and Rio de Janeiro (532). A total of 9,606 participants responded to the consultation during this four-month period.

The results were announced at the end of February 2019 in a webinar in which almost a thousand people participated; among them were public officials, researchers, representatives of civil society and interested citizens in general. The range of scores by dimension varied from 0 to 100 points, depending on the responses given by the participants. The higher the score, the better the citizens' perception of the development of a more sustainable city. According to the data collected, the perception of the country's population in general was that the

dimensions of Adaptation to Climate Change (70 points), Public Responsibility (65 points) and Transparency (61 points) have evolved positively in the last two years. On the other hand, access to transport (43 points) was identified as the public policy most in need of improvement.

At the Sustainable Cities Consultation, Niterói was the municipality with the largest number of participants, totalling 982 people. This is mainly due to the fact that the Niterói City Government uses the Colab application and has already carried out a series of public consultations, thus establishing a culture of participation that engages the population to answer this type of questionnaire.

Among the most significant data gathered from the participants' perceptions, 70.7% believe that they do not have safe and accessible access to public transport; 90.6% believe that the number of people living in slums or precarious housing has increased in the last two years; 66.9% think that the possibilities of participation in urban planning and management are increasing.

The second milestone of the project occurred in Trujillo, Peru, in March 2018 and was attended by directors and advisors from the cities involved in the Project. The meeting's objectives were:

- To strengthen the knowledge of managers and participants regarding the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda;
- To provide a forum for civil society representatives and servers to discuss methods of data and information collection, analysis and monitoring;
- Develop an action plan for public transparency in each city, based on SDG 11 indicators.

In August 2018, the **Urban Responsibility Academy** workshop was held in Niterói, which served as a space for the exchange of experiences and methodologies for

participatory processes. The workshop also opened space to discuss actions, identify problems, obstacles and challenges related to sustainable development public policies in the cities involved.

The three-day workshop provided contact with content, theoretical contributions and practical experiences developed at the local level. City representatives were able to see the advances and projects that municipalities have developed for localizing the SDGs, the use of technology to improve public management, the promotion of innovative methodologies to make public policies more efficient and align them with citizens' needs.

Action plans have been developed to advance accountability and promote the monitoring of SDG-related public policies.

In 2019, the UN-Habitat project supported the holding of the Second Conference on Transparency and Social Control of the municipality and a training on open government issues for public servants.

The next step in the project, was the preparation of this report, which had objectives of assessing the municipal management's compliance with the Sustainable Development Goals. The report presents an accountability to society of the actions and initiatives developed over the past years, as well as publishes the challenges still present and achieving investments to meet future goals. It is hoped that this report will highlight the advances of and limits to the fulfilment of the SDG by the Niterói City Government management in order to establish the investment priorities for the next years of government. It also aims to align the municipal agenda with the international SDG agenda to identify challenges common to other cities or the particularities of Niterói that impact its sustainable development and can benefit from the external support of multilateral organizations.

SDG WEEK

The SDG Week is an activity that deserves to be highlighted as an example of good practice regarding how to integrate the SDGs into public policies.

It was held in May 2019 by the City of Niterói as a proposal for an innovation laboratory promoted by UN-Habitat and corresponded to a week of events that aimed to foster the culture of innovation and accelerate the search for creative solutions to municipal challenges associated with achieving the SDGs. The differential of the event was the active involvement of public servants in the formulation of projects.

The week was opened by a workshop, which brought together people, organizations and networks from different places to discuss and share experiences on the culture of innovation in the public sector and its relationship with the fulfilment of SDGs in the municipalities. Throughout the week, municipal officials received daily content on participatory methodologies, the co-creation of innovative ideas and the importance of evidence-based policies.

Strategic elements pointed out by the speakers to promote innovation and achieve better results with public policies:

- **Long-term planning and demography:** Demographic projection has several implications for social demands and consequently for public policy planning. The growth of the elderly population, for example, makes it necessary to expand health services, improve walking and road safety in the city, among other measures;
- **Evidence-based public policy:** Open data, statistics and indicators are fundamental for the diagnosis, monitoring and evaluation of public policies and for improving knowledge of social demands;
- **Innovation Skills:** Keeping those who make public policy motivated and



Project presentation at SDG Week by municipal civil servant.

up-to-date is a central theme. WeGov, the public sector innovation start-up, highlights that the skills needed for innovation are curiosity, insurgency, data literacy, storytelling, user focus and interaction⁴.

Debated themes that stood out for innovation in public management:

- **Behavioural Science:** This field of study of psychology can be used to better understand behaviour and the way individuals make decisions. In the field of public policy, the tools of behavioural science can help to organize citizens' choices and present simpler ways to improve the results of public action.
- **Design Thinking:** A multidisciplinary approach in which one seeks to take a new view of the problem, with a focus on in-depth understanding of the people who use the service one is trying to change. The methodology allows challenging

assumptions and identifying new strategies to solve a problem that were not evident at the initial moment of the process.

- **Interaction:** To develop policies, products and services in an incremental and experimental manner.
- **Thinking of the government as a platform:** Based on the idea that the government doesn't have to do everything, it can function as a platform that encourages innovation through hackathons, contests and other similar events.
- **Keeping the focus on citizens:** Public services should focus on citizens' needs. Immersion and ethnography make it possible to observe the different actors involved in providing a service, their routines, interactions and relationships established and, from there, extract a more precise diagnosis about what needs to be modified.

⁴ Detailed explanation of these skills on the WeGov website: www.wegov.net.br/as-habilidades-do-futuro/

- **Promote changes in legislation:** Some barriers to making innovative public policies have to do with inadequate legislation. It is important to review them.

The public servants also participated in the SDG Week Award, which awarded the 3 best solutions for priority challenges that impact the development of the city of Niterói. In total, 19 proposals were presented. The winning projects included solutions for solid waste management, congestion and promotion of creative business in the city's periphery.

The criteria used in the evaluation were the degree of innovation and creativity, the possibility of implementation, the potential results, the documental participation and the quality of the presentation of the written proposal. The evaluation panel was made up of five members outside the Niterói City Hall.

Among the 19 proposals submitted, three were chosen as winners: CaminhaNit, Nithub Periferia Criativa and ProSustainable.

Ranked in third place, was the **ProSustainable** project, which aims to promote the integral management of solid waste in the Preventório Community in the Charitas neighbourhood. The proposal addresses a common problem faced by neighbourhoods with narrow roads through which common collection vehicles are unable to pass. In order to expand waste collection, the project proposes innovations in the collecting system, such as adoption of vehicles adapted to the characteristics of public roads, separation of recyclable and organic waste, implementing a recycling cooperative and strengthening initiatives such as vegetable gardens and other public space qualifications. This initiative has a direct impact on SDG 11, Sustainable Cities and Communities, and SDG 12, Responsible Consumption and Production.

The **Nithub Periferia Criativa** won second place in the competition with the idea of boosting creative ventures in slums and peripheral territories of the city. To achieve that, the team of public servants designed an articulated set of actions that recognize peripheral ventures, stimulate innovation, foster business and strengthen networks and creative economy initiatives in the city. The project starts from the premise that peripheral territories are the main poles of innovation and creativity at the present time and that strengthening the creative businesses of its residents is a concrete action to combat social inequality. This initiative has a direct impact on SDGs 8 and 10, respectively, Decent Work and Economic Growth and Reduction of Inequalities.

Finally, the first place went to IntegraMob Niterói, which presented a safe, healthy, sustainable, participative and easy to use mobility alternative. The project will offer a transport service on foot from home to school and vice-versa with the guides of CaminhaNIT SCHOOL. Besides promoting an active mode of transportation, the project aims to promote the qualification of public space through this service, since in the long run the idea is that actors participating in the initiative can promote gradual transformations of the sidewalks and expand active mobility.

All presentations, content and projects presented are published on the SDG Week website⁵.

5 SDG Week Portal: <http://egg.seplag.niteroi.rj.gov.br/ods-week>

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND REPORT DEVELOPMENT

For the development of the Sustainable Development Goals compliance report, UN-Habitat, in collaboration with the Niterói City Government, hired a specialized consultancy to analyse the management performance in different areas and consolidate an official document.

As its starting point, the report took the analysis of the documents related to Agenda 2030 and the implementation of the SDGs by UN-Habitat in different territories. The documents sent by the Municipality of Niterói on the different areas of management were also analysed, such as the thematic bulletins, the municipality's Indicator Booklet and the references related to the database and official websites.

After this first contact with secondary data, interviews and visits were made to the various secretariats of the City of Niterói that compose the strategic themes of management: Planning, Modernization of Management and Control; Conservation and Public Services; Environment, Water Resources and Sustainability; Housing and Land Regularization; Urbanism and Mobility; Civil Defence; Culture; Accessibility; Health and Education.

The primary and secondary data was thus gathered for thematic analyses. For each of the themes, the corresponding indicators that subsidized the analysis of the municipal government's action strategies, their progress, challenges and possible recommendations for overcoming current limitations, were evaluated.

The indicators used were developed in line with the parameters of the 'Niterói that We Want Strategic Plan 2013-2033' and the '2018-2021 Multi-annual Plan'. With a focus on results, the municipality built 56 indicators that operate as instruments for monitoring and evaluating the City Government's actions to achieve the commitments made for the next four years. From this material, indicators linked to SDG 11 and complementary SDGs (3 and 4) were selected. To gather information and construct the indicators, the municipality consulted municipal institutions and statistical organizations external to the City Government. Due to the difficulty in accessing and obtaining some information, either due to unavailability or lack of recent registration, some indicators do not have historical series.

Regarding to the timeframe in which this report was submitted, it was decided to work with the actions of the municipal management since 2013 in order to analyse the continuity of the policy implemented by the last two administrations, important for the consolidation of government strategies.

Finally, each thematic analysis presents a selection of new possible indicators with predefined goals and deadlines that may be necessary to contribute to the monitoring of public management.

4. MEETING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: INDICATORS, ADVANCES AND CHALLENGES

4.1 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities



Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Secretariat of Urbanism. The concentration of efforts in the housing area has brought important results, such as a large production of social interest housing (compared to previous years), the development process of a georeferenced cadastre and a Land Regularization Plan.

Housing

By 2030, ensure access for all to safe, adequate and affordable housing, basic services and urbanization of slums (SDG Target 11.1).

Since 2013, the Niterói City Government has been focusing its efforts on the institutional strengthening of the municipality's housing management. The establishment of the foundation of the Municipal Secretariat of Housing and Land Regularization was an important milestone, which until then had its functions jointly managed with the

In addition to the achievements in the housing area, the new Municipal Master Plan, approved in 2019, has approved of a new legal framework focused on the right to the city and the fulfilment of a property's social function. There is now the challenge of concluding the ongoing processes and applying the urbanistic instruments to the territory, so that the city can reverse the historical process of socio-territorial segregation that has characterized the urban development of Niterói and most Brazilian cities.



Housing units delivery in Caramujo.

Indicators

INDICATOR	PREVIOUS FIGURE	CURRENT FIGURE	GOAL 2020
NUMBER OF LOW-RISK HOUSING ⁶	792 units ⁷ (2017)	3300 units (2019)	400 units (2020)
HOUSING DEFICIT FROM THE UNIFIED REGISTRY. ⁸	29.2% (2017)	30.27% (2019)	18% (2020)

Progress made

Creation of the Secretariat of Housing and Land Regularization (2013)

Through Decree No 11.331/2013, the Secretariat of Housing and Land Regularization was created. It is responsible for the attribution of the production of affordable housing and land regularization, previously attributed to the Secretariat of Urbanism. The creation of a specific secretariat to deal with housing allowed a greater agility and optimization of the management and the forwarding of important measures related to the follow-up of the regularization processes, the production of new housing units, institutional structuring and database systems.

Significant production of new housing units (2013-2019)

The Niterói City Government took a series of measures to encourage housing production of social interest linked to the Minha Casa Minha Vida Program in the municipality, exempting construction companies from the Tax on Services (ISS) and the beneficiaries of the Property Transfer Tax (ITBIM) and municipal taxes for applications, floor plans and licenses for real estate ventures intended for families earning up to R\$3,275.00. It also exempted the Urban Land

Tax (IPTU) for real estate ventures aimed at families with incomes up to R\$1,600.00 and reduced the Tax by 50% for those aimed at families with incomes between R\$1,600.00 and R\$3,275.00⁹. This effort resulted in the production of 3,081 housing units (delivered or in the completion phase). Priority has been given to families that have lost their homes in natural disasters and to those living in areas of risk.

Adherence of the housing demand register to the Geoinformation Management System (SIGEO) of the City of Niterói accessible through the Internet (SIG-WEB)

The georeferenced registration will make the registration, demand management and distribution of housing units will be made more transparent and accurate. It will begin in the first half of 2020 and will serve families with an income of up to 7 minimum wages. The registration also aims to establish direct communication with construction entrepreneurs, who will be able to identify the demand in the register and thus reduce the costs with the commercialization of the real estate ventures, and also attract local contractors, who currently do not produce for this demand.

Cooperation development for the elaboration of projects of Technical Assistance in Housing of Social Interest - ATHIS

Cooperation between the Niterói City Government and model offices of public universities (UFRJ) and private universities (Estácio de Sá, Anhanguera, Unilasalle)

6 Number of housing in high-risk areas where the risk has been reduced through structural and non-structural interventions

7 In 2018, the calculation methodology was being reformulated from the georeferencing of information in SIGEO.

8 Number of families registered with the Secretariat of Housing who do not own their own property (or with their own condemned property located in a risk area) and with valid registration in the Unified Registry / (Total number of people registered in the Unified Registry) x 100

9 The tax exemptions from ISS (for construction companies), ITBI and IPTU, linked to the PMCMV, were regulated by Law 2.754/2010.



New housing units built.

has been carried out for the elaboration of projects of Technical Assistance in Housing of Social Interest - ATHIS.

The Federal Law 11.888/2008 (Law of Public and Free Technical Assistance) ensures the right of low-income families to public and free technical assistance for the project, construction, renovation and expansion of social interest housing, as part of the social right to housing. Despite its relevance, the Law of ATHIS is not effectively applied by public authorities in Brazilian cities due to institutional, management and technical difficulties, which highlights the importance of educational institutions. In Niterói, the practice has been operationalized in vulnerable territories that are being the subject of housing improvement and land regularization projects, such as the Morro da Cocada project in Pendotiba.

Ongoing Land Regularization Projects

There are currently seven land regularization projects underway in the municipality of Niterói, five of which have already benefited

from urbanization projects under the Federal Government's Growth Acceleration Program, PAC. The reurbanization and regularization of the communities of São José and Igreja are being executed with BID resources (through SEPLAG/UGP), while the Bicycle Path Community Project in Piratininga is being executed with resources from the Latin American Development Bank - CAF (through SEPLAG/PRO-Sustainable). 3,276 lots are currently in the regularization phase, and the current management intends to complete the regularization of a further 2,201 lots by the end of 2020.

Development of the Land Regularization Plan

In January 2020, the Analysis Group of the Sustainable Land Regularization Plan of the Municipality of Niterói (GAPRF) was created by Decree no. 13.457/2020 to carry out the implementation and monitoring of the Plan and to facilitate the obtaining of data and information. The Plan is under development and public consultation with the objective being finalized in 2020.

Advances in legislation with the new Municipal Master Plan based on the principles of the Right to the City and the fulfilment of the Social Function of the Property

The new Municipal Master Plan, Law No. 3385, approved on January 21, 2019, is based mainly on the principles of the social function of the city and property, the right to the city and democratic management, which represents significant advances in housing policy.

The Plan defines that Special Areas of Social Interest can also be demarcated in empty areas and in areas endowed with urban and well-located infrastructure, which moves in the direction of reversing the existing socio-spatial segregation. There are plans for the elaboration of Urbanization Plans, with priority for the attendance of resident families, but without the legal determination to form managing boards that guarantee the social participation of affected communities in the re-urbanization processes.

Another important guideline of the new Master Plan in relation to housing policy is the definition of the Inductive Instruments of the Social Function of Property, which may act against the speculative processes of the market, boosting the production of the city in favour of the collective interest and a fairer and more egalitarian city. The municipality must start the survey of underused properties within 1 year of approval of the Master Plan and has three years to publish the list of notified properties and start fulfilling its social function.

Advances in the regulation of the instruments of Land Regularization

The new Municipal Direct Plan, Law No. 3385 of 21 January 2019, establishes appropriate legal, urbanistic, environmental and social measures aimed at the regularization of irregular settlements and the titling of their occupants, in order to guarantee the social right to housing and the full development of the social functions of urban property.

Advances in the provision of resources for the implementation of programs and housing projects of social interest

The new Municipal Direct Plan, Law No. 3385 of 21 January 2019, defined the provision of 30% of the funds raised by the Municipal Urban Development Fund for housing programs and projects of social interest.

Challenges and recommendations

- Overcoming socio-spatial segregation, considering that the land made available to the poor is still the peripheral areas with little infrastructure.
- To develop a housing policy in areas already provided with infrastructure, sanitation and transportation, through the demarcation of ZEIS in empty and underused areas.
- Apply the instruments which induce the social function of the property in order to direct empty and underused areas well located for housing projects of social interest.
- Advance housing policy with programs that match the payment and indebtedness capacity of the poorest families, who cannot afford service fees, condominium fees, and financing systems for financed housing through rental and assisted living programs.
- To integrate the needs of the Secretariat of Social Assistance with the needs of the Secretariat of Housing, and to establish joint policies for assisted housing with the generation of employment and income for the homeless.
- Putting social housing as one of the priority areas for budget allocation, due to the recent cuts in federal government resources in band 1 of the Minha Casa Minha Vida Program.

- Apply the principle of democratic management in ZEIS Urbanization Plans, housing improvements and slum urbanization plans, through the creation of Participative Management Boards.
- Creation of new indicators linked to housing production and land regularization, which can be analysed in a historical series together with indicators for improving the quality of life, such as health and education.

Sustainable transport

By 2030, provide access to safe, accessible, sustainable and affordable transportation systems for all, improving road safety by expanding public transport, with particular attention to the needs of vulnerable people; women, children, disabled and elderly people. (SDG Target 11.2)

The municipality of Niterói presents great challenges due to the topographical complexity of its territory, the intense number of motorized displacements originated from the poor distribution of land use and its geographical location, which involves interchange with maritime transport and important intermunicipal and metropolitan connections.

However, the city has made important achievements in recent years from the point of view of strategic project execution and planning. Infrastructure projects essential for improving the efficiency of public transport and the bicycle path system have been implemented, as well as solid participatory processes that culminated in the preparation of structural plans for the development of mobility policies (approval of the Master Plan in 2019 and the development of the Municipal Sustainable Mobility Plan).



Ernani do Amaral Peixoto Avenue Bicycle path.

Indicators

INDICATOR	PREVIOUS FIGURE	CURRENT FIGURE	GOAL 2020
BICYCLE PATH LENGTH	37.5 km (2018)	45 km (2019)	100.00 km (2020)
PERCENTAGE OF BUS LANES ONLY AND BUS CORRIDORS ¹⁰	8% (2018)	10% (2019)	20 % (2020)
TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RATE No. for every 100,000 inhabitants.	213.8 (2018)	205.2 (2019)	178.8 (2020)
TRAFFIC DEATH RATE No. for every 100,000 inhabitants.	15 (2017)	14.3 (2018) ¹¹	10.3 (2020)

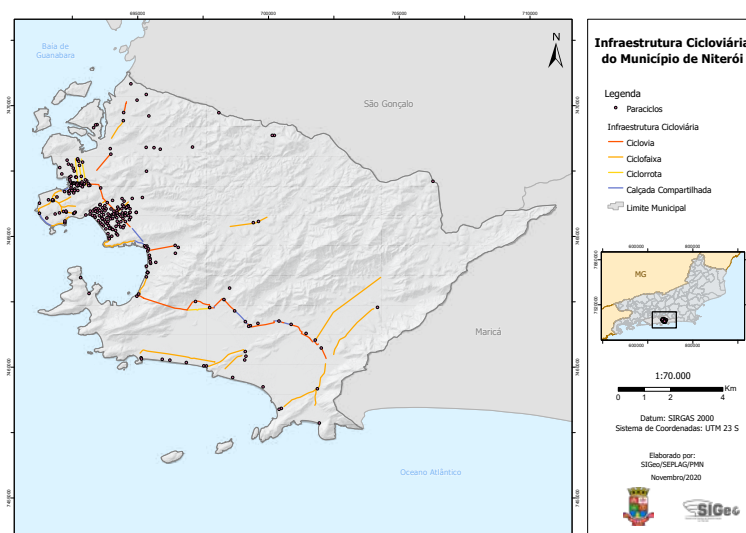
Progress made

Strengthening active mobility with the creation of the Niterói Bicycle Program (2013) and expansion of the municipal bicycle path network.

Created in 2013, the Niterói Bicycle Program is one of the 32 structuring projects defined in the Niterói that We Want Strategic Plan. Its main objective is to stimulate the bicycle culture in the city. The program was envisioned as an answer to the challenges related to mobility, to the quality of the urban space of Niterói and to the environment, as it contributes to the reduction of pollutant emissions. From 2013 to 2018, the city's bicycle path network was expanded from 30.59 to 48.62 kilometres, and intends to extend even further, reaching 100 kilometres by the end of 2020, with the extension of the Océanica Region Cycling System. In 2017, a bicycle rack with capacity for 446 bicycles was opened in downtown Niterói, the Araribóia bicycle rack, which serves around 1200 users per day and will be expanded to offer 948 bicycle places.

An integral part of the Pro-Sustainable Project, the Océanica Region Cycling System is another structuring project defined in the Niterói that We Want Strategic Plan. The system comprises a 28 km network of new bicycles lanes, bicycle paths and bicycle routes, 15 km of bicycle paths replacing existing bicycle lanes, and a further 2 km of

suspended bicycle paths, together with the implementation of 500 urban bike racks, 6 closed bicycle racks, and its own directional road signs.



Implementation of Intelligent Traffic Systems

The implementation of an intelligent traffic system in the city of Niterói, implemented in 2016 with BID resources, within the Urban Development and Social Inclusion Program of Niterói, enabled the control of traffic lights in the areas of greatest traffic in the city. The synchronization and control of the time of each signal has provided greater fluidity of traffic, a reduction of air pollutants and a consequent improvement in air quality from the reduction of traffic jams. The system comprises the installation of 190 traffic controllers, with virtual loop cameras that transfer information to the controller to make

¹⁰ Extension, in kilometers, of corridors and lanes for public transport / Total extension, in kilometers, of city lanes with capacity for public transport) × 100

¹¹ The figure for 2019 had not yet been published by Datasus until the conclusion of this report.



Aerial photo of the construction of Transoceanica.

in Niterói in the road structure that provided more fluidity, comfort and safety to the commuting population, such as the construction of the TransOceânica and the Charitas-Cafubá tunnel in Serra do Preventório (detailed below), which allowed faster commuting between the Oceânica Region and the centre of Niterói; the Renascença Square tunnel located in downtown, which aimed to relieve the traffic of public transport from the João Goulart Terminal, and the development of the expansion, re-urbanization and widening of Marquês do Paraná Avenue, an important route that connects the downtown area to the South Zone of Niterói.

Construction of the Niterói TransOceânica

TransOceânica, inaugurated in April 2019, is a sustainable urban project based on public transportation with the objective of reducing 20% of travel by individual transportation, consequently reducing carbon emissions, in addition to a 30% reduction in travel time, benefiting 125 thousand people daily. The BHLS (Bus with High Level of Service) corridor operates with 9.3 kilometres of extension and 13 intelligent stations. There are three lines: Center-Piratininga, Center-Itaipu and Center-Itaipu via Engenho do Mato, operating 24 hours a day from Monday to Sunday. A total of 12 neighbourhoods are serviced, connecting the Oceânica Region to the South Zone of Niterói through the Charitas-Cafubá tunnel, which opened for vehicle traffic in 2017. Considering that the average income of users is approximately USD 5 per hour, the system is generating savings of USD 1.58 per passenger per day, equivalent to USD 488 per year, reaching an economy of USD 9.76 million per year, considering the current 20 thousand

decisions to decrease or increase the time of the signals, observe the presence or absence of vehicles at a given intersection, count and classify vehicles, measure average speeds, among other functions. Traffic controllers were installed in ten busiest areas of the city. There are also 10 fixed information panels spread throughout the city and four mobile panels.

Since the implementation of the system, there have been reductions in pedestrian accidents (from 155 to 123), overturning (from 12 to 9), crashes (from 160 to 104) and collisions (from 580 to 524) recorded, when comparing incidents from the years 2016 and 2019.

Positive impact interventions on the city's road structure

With the objective of developing strategies that are best for urban mobility, interventions during the last years were implemented

users. This figure does count the benefits associated with the reduction of road accidents and the emission of greenhouse gases that the system generates.

Car Parking regulations in the municipality

Through the Decree no 11576/2014, a new parking policy was established for the city's public roads, considering the improvement of the circulation of vehicles and pedestrians, the necessity to regulate the activities and services related to parking meters, to define rights, obligations and responsibilities of the users and the Superintendence of Terminals and Parking in Niterói - SUTEN, and the existence of the practice of extortion practiced by autonomous car keepers called "FLANELINHAS" in the edges of the Oceanic Beaches of the City of Niterói. The regulation instituted the places destined for Parking Meters, the working hours and permanence times (restricted to Saturdays, Sundays and holidays in the schedule between 06:00 and 20:00 hours) as well as its conditions of use and rules for the sale of Parking meter vouchers and cards.

Bus-Ferry Integration Fare Subsidy

In December 2019, the discount of up to R\$ 4.00 went into effect for the integration of the municipal bus and the ferry that makes the Rio de Janeiro - Niterói route, for the user of the Single Ticket (Bilhete Único), reducing the value of the ticket from R\$ 10.35 to R\$ 6.35. The benefit of the Niterói City Government is foreseen in the Municipal Plan for Sustainable Urban Mobility and has the objective of encouraging the use of public transportation in order to reduce the high number of vehicles in circulation in the city. The benefit was implemented in the access to the ferry through the Araribóia Square and also through the Charitas catamaran.

Approval of the Municipal Master Plan (2019)

With the approval of the new Master Plan (Municipal Law no. 3.385/2019), the municipality of Niterói incorporated the

guideline that mobility should be centred on people and not on vehicles, and that it is therefore necessary to prioritize the broad and democratic access to urban space and to non-motorized means of transportation. The new plan highlights not only specific guidelines for the development of a sustainable mobility policy but, above all, the importance of integrated policies between transport and land use, without which it will not be possible to reverse the extensive number of motorized journeys that exist because of the socio-spatial segregation of the poorest in peripheral areas that lack employment and public services.

Participatory process of elaboration of the Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan of Niterói - PMUS, aligned with the Municipal Master Plan

The Sustainable Mobility Plan of Niterói, whose last public consultation was finalized in January 2020, implements the guidelines of the National Urban Mobility Policy in the municipal territory (Law N° 12.587/2012) and directs the interventions that will guide the planning of the city's mobility network for the next decade. The development of the Plan has taken place in a participative way with different social actors (users, public authorities, private sector and organized civil society).

Challenges and recommendations

- Reduce the intense daily commutes through the approximation between work and housing, either by generating employment and offering services in peripheral areas, or by occupying empty and underused areas in regions with infrastructure with housing of social interest.
- Reduce the excessive use of motorized transport through the migration from individual modes of transport to collective and active modes of transport, which can be stimulated through systemic campaigns for paradigm shifts in favour of sustainable mobility.

Participatory planning

By 2030, increase inclusive and sustainable urbanization, and capabilities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries (SDG Target 11.3).

The municipality of Niterói has structured its management, in a Strategic Plan of Short, Medium and Long Term Development, designed for the next 20 years, called the 'Niterói that We Want Strategic Plan', elaborated after a Congress with the participation of more than 1000 people, a consultation with different actors of society and experts in various topics, and later in an open portal with society's participation. From this general planning, the management presented advances in three fields:

- (i) the opening of data for the construction of an open government, especially through the development of three important platforms, the *Observa Nit*, with the monitoring of indicators for sustainable development, the *Sigeo*, with the availability of geographical data of the municipality, and the *Transparency Portal of Niterói*, aimed at providing public information relating to all departments and entities of the municipal executive power - direct administration, municipalities and foundations.
- (ii) the strengthening of communication and listening channels, which involved the implementation of *Colab.re* as a

management tool by establishing a direct channel of communication between the population and the municipal secretariats; the public hearings and consultations carried out for the elaboration of the Multi-annual Plan - PPA Participativo, which aimed at integrating long-term strategic planning - the *Niterói that We Want* - to government actions, incorporating the contributions formalized in the participatory process that involved around two thousand people; and the public consultations for the implementation of the UN SDGs to the municipal urban policy, such as *SDG Week*, which aimed at seeking creative solutions to municipal challenges.

- (iii) and also with the sectorial participative planning actions, such as the participatory development of the *Master Plan*, *Mobility Plan*, *Land Regularization Plan* and special projects, such as *Pro-Sustainable*, strengthening of the participative boards and the agenda of municipal conferences and strategic actions in the field of culture, civil defence and the environment.

There is certainly still the challenge of consolidating the participatory process as a permanent tool that guarantees, in fact, social inclusion in the city's management process, especially with regard to the most vulnerable sections of the population, who in most cases remain excluded from the decision-making processes and institutional channels of political disputes.

Indicators

INDICATOR	PREVIOUS FIGURE	CURRENT FIGURE	GOAL 2020
PERCENTAGE OF ACTIVE BOARDS ¹²	90% (2018)	95 % (2019)	100% (2020)
PERCENTAGE OF REQUESTS FOR ACCESS TO INFORMATION ANSWERED WITHIN 20 DAYS	59.8% (2018)	52 % (2019)	90% (2020)

¹² Number of boards in operation / Number of legally established boards) x 100

Progress made

Development of a Short, Medium and Long Term Participatory Plan: Niterói That We Want

Since 2013, the municipal management has been structured by an integrated planning thought for the next 20 years, called 'Niterói that We Want', built not only in the governmental sphere, but also collectively in cooperation with the community. 5,774 people from various segments of society participated in the planning through consultations through an online platform¹³. There were also interviews, congresses and opinion polls, along with an evaluation of the last 20 years, intended to support the construction of scenarios for 2033, with the planning of strategic projects and setting goals and, in the sequence, the evaluation of results.

The Nucleus of Strategic Management of the municipality - NGE, which is directly linked to the Mayor's Office, is responsible for monitoring the execution of strategic projects, training managers and, with them, monitoring deadlines and assisting in the acceleration of projects. Thus, the NGE plays an important role in the management of integrated planning. A specific management unit, the Project Management Office - EGP, was also implemented to raise resources and assist the secretariats in formatting, managing and structuring strategic projects for the municipality. The EGP has defined goals for all projects and focal points in each secretariat, with the objective of promoting the integration of work fronts and coordinating inter-secretariat activities.

Participatory Planning in the Preparation of the Multi-annual Plan - PPA 2018-2021

The objective of the PPA 2018-2021, is to promote integration between short, medium- and long-term municipal plans, in order to improve the planning strategy and strengthen social participation as a government method in the elaboration and

monitoring of government actions. This PPA innovated by integrating long-term strategic planning - the Niterói that We Want - into government actions, incorporating the contributions formalized in the participatory process that involved about two thousand people. In order to expand the scope of popular participation, the Niterói City Government opened a public consultation, carried out through an online and face-to-face plenary sessions in five macro-regions of the city, between the months of June and August 2017. Through the registered contributions, it was possible to assimilate the main demands of the population and transform them into programs and actions incorporated in the PPA.

Preparation of the Participatory Youth Budget

In the Participatory Youth Budget program, held in 2019, 1,600 young people aged 15 to 29 who live in Niterói were able to elect, in person, through six plenary sessions, and also through an online consultation via Colab, priority projects for their region. Proposals were defined to be implemented by the City Government in areas such as education, employability, sports, environment, culture, leisure and entrepreneurship. In order to execute them, R\$ 20 million will be allocated, already included in the 2020 budget. The money will be distributed equally to the six regions: Center and South Zone (Bay Beaches), North Zone, Oceânica, Pendotiba and East Zone.

Creation of two open data platforms and open government: ObservaNit and SiGeo

The first open data platform is the Observatory of Indicators ObservaNit (observa.niteroi.rj.gov.br). ObservaNit was formulated in line with the parameters of the Niterói That We Want Strategic Plan 2013-2033 and the Multi-annual Plan 2018-2021. It includes strategic aspects of monitoring public policies for sustainable development, such as Agenda 2030, through the Sustainable Development Goals proposed by the United Nations and reflected in the Sustainable Cities and Towns Program.

¹³ Platform website Niterói that We Want: <http://www.niteroiqueremos.com.br/>

Photo 9

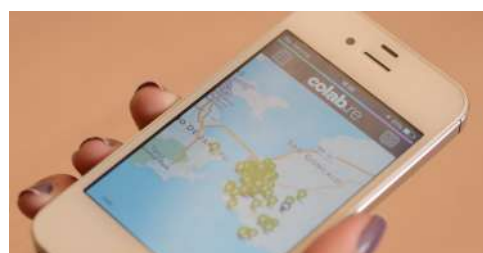


Strategies were adopted for the development of municipal technical staff to produce information, expanding the management’s capacity to make evidence-based decisions.

The second open data platform is the Civitas Geo Portal, or SiGeo (sigeo.niteroi.rj.gov.br). – SiGeo is a geoportal in Niterói that contains an interactive map with varied geographical data of the municipality. It allowed the online sharing of a unified database which maps, integrates and optimises the processes of the departments involved, and makes 3D maps in high resolution available for various evaluations.

Operationalization of a platform for listening and dialogue with society: colab.re

The platform, which can be accessed through the website colab.re/Niteroi or can be downloaded on IOS and Android smartphones, accompanies the services of the City of Niterói, opening space for dialogue and integration with the population.



Through it, the monitoring team of the City Government has access to statistics and georeferencing generated by publications, which are used in favour of the city itself, helping to solve problems and used as a management tool. Colab Niterói currently has 29,254 thousand users, having registered 50,879 requests for registered services, 27 thousand inspections performed and a resolution rate of 83.89%.

The platform is also used for public consultations. Nineteen consultations have already been held since 2017, including the choice of locations for the installation of the city’s new urban bike racks; improvements for Campo de São Bento; choice of the model for the new kiosks on Icaraí beach; choice of new books for the Parque de Niterói Library, the Participatory Youth Planning program, among others.

Participatory process for the preparation of the new Municipal Master Plan (Law No. 3385 of January 21, 2019)

The review of the Master Plan, a basic instrument of urban development policy, was carried out in three stages: Reading the City - perceptive diagnosis; Construction of Scenarios and Principles and lastly, the construction of Guidelines. At the end of each stage, the content generated was

presented to the population in regionalized public hearings. These included all regions of the city, followed by the publication of feedbacks which explained the decisions that had been made. Following this, a Legislative Bill was developed and forwarded to the City Council, where it also went through a series of Public Hearings with the participation of 1200 people, which strengthened the debate with society. Hereby, the Legislative Bill's main objective was achieved, which is to promote the social function of the city through democratic and participatory management.

Inclusion of guidelines for a participatory urban policy with the approval of the new Municipal Master Plan (Law No. 3385 of January 21, 2019)

The new Master Plan, approved in 2019, brought in its content the legal tools to ensure participatory management through direct participation or by representative associations in the Municipal Urban Planning and Management System. The new Master Plan also instituted the mandatory holding of the Municipal Conference of the City of Niterói and the program for the operation. In addition, the duties of the Municipal Board of Urban Policy were established, as well as the instruments of Democratic Management, such as public hearings, the popular initiative for plans, programs and projects for urban development, and the popular initiative for bills, plebiscites and referenda.

Participatory preparation of municipal plans

Two important municipal strategic plans are in the process of being developed with broad public consultation. In January 2020, the Analysis Group of the Sustainable Land Regularization Plan of the Municipality of Niterói (GAPRF), was created by Decree No 13.457/2020 to carry out the implementation and monitoring of the Plan and to facilitate the obtaining of data and information. The Niterói Sustainable Mobility Plan had its last public consultation finalized in January 2020, with the participation of different social actors (users, public power, private sector and organized civil society).

Sectorial actions of participative construction of urban policy

- Active operation of the municipal boards and collegiate institutes, such as
 - i. The articulation of the Municipal Board of the Environment with the State Board and the creation of technical chambers, strengthening the National Environmental System, and
 - ii. The Heritage Board and the Cultural Policy Board that accompany the entire cultural policy of the municipality in conjunction with society;
- Holding of Municipal Conferences as a tool for democratic management: Conference of Cities, Culture Conference, Health Conference, Housing Conference, Women's Policy Conference, Social Assistance Conference, Education Conference, Environment Conference and Municipal Conference on Transparency and Social Control;
- Construction of the Municipal Participatory System;
- Public consultation processes for bids, such as the consultation for the Audio-visual Promotion Bid, launched in December 2019;
- Formation of 98 community centres of Civil Defence, which work together with the City Government in the prevention of natural disasters and risks to residents.

Challenges and recommendations

- The need to improve the quality of the territorial cartographic base of the municipality. It needs regular updates of the digital cartographic base, including information on the lots, incidence of zoning, public service networks and existing equipment, installed infrastructure, housing of social interest, housing precariousness,

heritage buildings, areas surrounding heritage sites and the availability of 3D cartography.

- Improvement of open data policy, such as the need to create a platform that provides real-time data on:
 - basic services (school vacancies, medical appointments, medical exams, surgeries, etc.);
 - public transport, for the development of applications or other technological solutions that improve the transportation service;
 - housing, with information on the position of households in the municipal cadastre for the purchase of social housing;
 - information from the secretariats, with disclosure of public spending on normative acts and the demands and solutions given.
- The need to improve participatory processes, not only with sectoral public hearings, but also with workshops working with the community and thematic and sectoral hearings.
- Ensure that services provided by private agents are monitored in real time by the administration and by organised segments, with the provider being responsible for issuing reports with the services provided over a given period.
- The need for the formation of ZEIS Management Boards, whose absence compromises the purpose of the Urbanization Plans, which must be aimed primarily at the resident population, prepared and approved by the actors involved.
- Commitment of civil society representation in non-parity boards, such as the Managing Board of the Municipal Fund of Housing of Social Interest - FUHAB, composed of only three vacancies for organized civil society in front of the seven representations linked to public authorities and City Council.'
- Expand the visibility of the non-parity boards and their information by seeking as many tools as possible for this purpose, promoting and investing in community radios, YouTube, open TV and public communication channel.
- Re-implant the participatory budget in the municipality and reactivate its board, with wide dissemination submitted to other boards for the improvement of social control.
- Create the inter-boards forum to deal with transversal themes.
- Encourage the Municipality of Niterói to improve the provisions of participatory legislation, in order to enhance, more often, the legislative proposals of popular initiative.
- Review the historical series for municipal indicators with no record.
- The need for participatory development of evaluation studies and qualitative indicators that can measure the real effectiveness of existing instances of participation and guide management strategies.
- Creation of a permanent, steady and continuous training agenda for the strengthening of open government and social control in order to promote the training of managers and public servants, counsellors and citizens, especially vulnerable groups. Training should be organized by region/city neighbourhood in order to break down the barriers of socio-spatial segregation.

Cultural heritage



Popular Theatre Oscar Niemeyer.

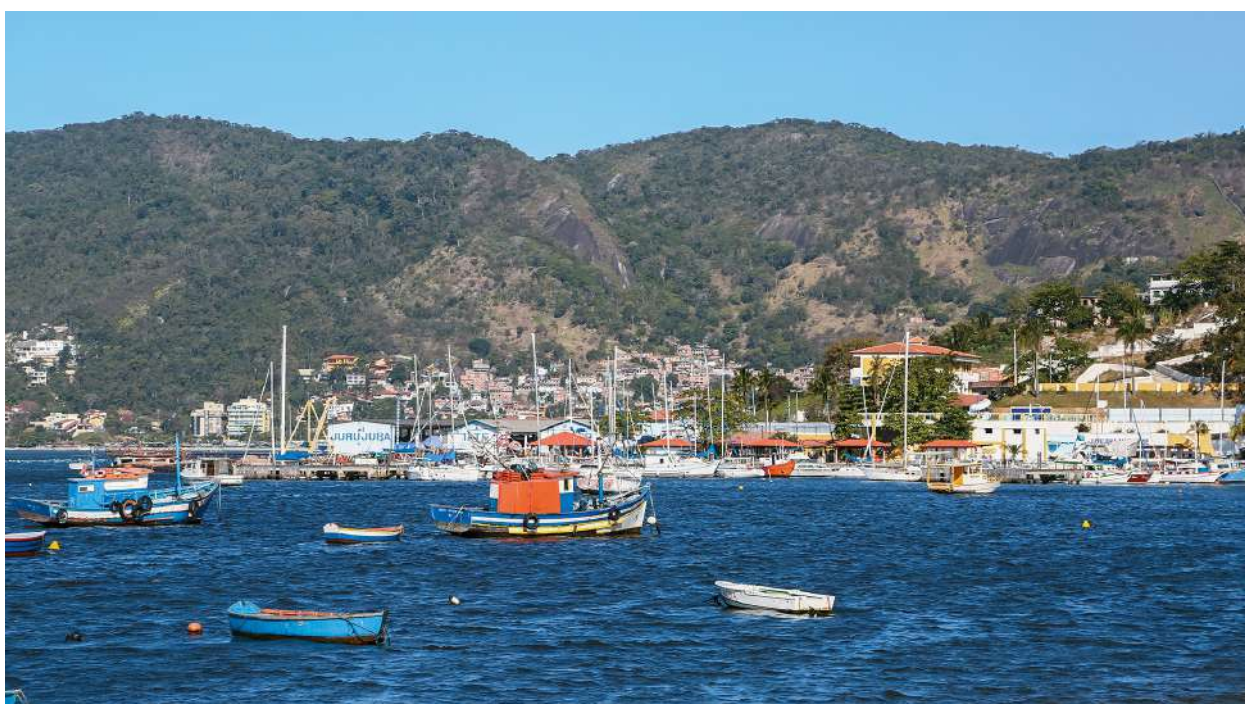
To strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage (SDG Target 11.4).

The natural and cultural heritage of Niterói has been the object of structuring and strategic projects, involving many secretariats and social actors. The municipal natural heritage appears as a protagonist of the main projects. Management has its main goals in environmental preservation and in the development and restructuring of Niterói's natural heritage, which is the main touristic and landscape attraction of the municipality.

The cultural heritage is not the focus of the strategic projects of the municipal management, but has been substantially organized in recent years. Niterói is the 9th city in the country with the highest proportion of spending in the area of culture and is ranked 12th in relation to the total budget,

with investments of 43.4 million reais, representing 1.55% of the total municipal budget. Important regulatory frameworks were approved and incentive systems were created. In addition, heritage preservation projects and policies as well as cultural programming and policies were developed in line with the agreement established with UNESCO for the Promotion of the Sustainable Development of Niterói's Material and Immaterial Heritage.

There are important challenges to be faced in both fields, especially with regard to the continuity of ongoing strategic projects and the integration of the most vulnerable sections of society to them, so that they can enjoy the improvements planned without being the target of possible gentrification processes.



Jurujuba Beach.

Indicators

NATURAL HERITAGE			
INDICATOR	PREVIOUS FIGURE	CURRENT FIGURE	GOAL 2020
RECOVERED GREEN AREA	5 ha (2018)	6.5 ha (2019)	14.5 (2020)
BALNEABILITY INDEX OF THE BEACHES OF JURUJUBA COVE	55% (2018)	46% (2019)	64% (2020)
PERCENTAGE OF CONSERVATION AREAS	42% (2018)	42% (2019)	42% (2020)
PERCENTAGE OF GREEN AREAS ¹⁴	56% (2018)	56% (2019)	56% (2020)
CULTURAL HERITAGE			
INDICATOR	PREVIOUS FIGURE	CURRENT FIGURE	GOAL 2020
PERCENTAGE OF CULTURAL INVESTMENT IN AREAS WITH A PREDOMINANTLY LOW-INCOME POPULATION	6.67 % (2018)	5.88% (2019)	10% (2020)
PARTICIPATING PUBLIC OF MUNICIPAL FESTIVITIES (New Year's Eve and Carnival)	570.000 pessoas (2018)	1.400.000 pessoas (2019)	700.000 pessoas (2020)
AVERAGE VISITOR AUDIENCE IN CULTURE EQUIPMENT	63.716 pessoas (2018)	64.662 pessoas (2019)	50.000 pessoas (2020)
PERCENTAGE OF INVESTMENT IN CULTURE IN THE TOTAL INVESTMENTS OF THE MUNICIPALITY ¹⁵	0.9% (2018)	2.1% (2019)	-

¹⁴ The percentage of Green Areas refers to Conservation Units + Protected Areas

¹⁵ A prefeitura não trabalha com metas orçamentárias, mas o investimento em cultura foi transformado em indicador em função dos importantes resultados alcançados.

Progress made

NATURAL HERITAGE:

Niterói Beach depollution program: Clean Cove

The Niterói City Government has been developing the Clean Cove Project for the depollution of Jurujuba Cove since 2013. It is a horizontal management project, linked to sanitation and the environment, waste, sanitary surveillance and health departments. The project involves not only the cove itself, but the recovery of the entire basin, introducing quality of life for the communities involved. The program has important results, with the balneability index increasing from 28% (2013) to 61% (2017). The Index is measured by the State Institute of the Environment - INEA and automatically updated in the SiGeo data platform of the Niterói City Government.

Implementation of an integrated sustainability project for the Océanica Region: PRO-Sustainable

Financed by the Latin American Development Bank - CAF, for US\$ 100 million, the Sustainable Océanica Region program, PRO-Sustainable, has three components: Urbanization, Infrastructure

and Sustainability. It began in 2017 and is in the contracting and bidding phase. It will involve infrastructure works of PARNIT - Parque Natural Municipal de Niterói, of the Océanica Region Bicycle Path system with the implementation of 60 km of bicycle path networks, the requalification of Canto de Itaipu, an environmental study of the lagoon system, a study of the water dynamics of the Piratininga beach and restoration of the sidewalk, the renaturation of the Jacaré River with reurbanization and land regularization of the communities involved, and implementation of the Parque Orla de Piratininga.

203 hectares of local Atlantic Forest Ecological Restoration Project

In 2017, the Municipal Department of Environment, Water Resources and Sustainability of Niterói (SMARHS) started a project for the restoration of 203 hectares of local Atlantic Forest through financing R\$ 2.836 million with non-refundable resources from the BNDES Social Fund. The project includes the restoration of 31 hectares of vegetation on four islands in the municipality and 65 hectares of mangrove forest around the Itaipu Lagoon. In the Permanent Preservation Area (APP), for which responsibility is shared between the city and the Union, 21 hectares of restinga vegetation



Itaipu-Piratininga Lake (PRO-Sustentável).



Class at City Ballet Company.

will be restored on four beaches. In Morro da Viração, besides the restoration of 86 hectares of dense ombrophiles vegetation, the management and harvest of an old eucalyptus plantation will be adopted, with subsequent restoration of the area through palm heart trees and the reintroduction of the Juçara palm tree, native to the Atlantic Forest, which feeds 70% of the local marine fauna. The project foresees the purchase of seeds from traditional communities and family farms to strengthen the local productive chain and social inclusion by hiring traditional communities as labour for the planting.

Creation of two important Conservation Units in 2014

In 2014, the Niterói City Government approved the Decree 11.744, which instituted the Greener Niterói Program, creating the Municipal System of Protected Areas – SIMAPA, consisting of the Niterói Municipal Natural Park - PARNIT (about 9.2 million m², including the Morro da Viração, Parque Orla de Piratininga and Praia do Sossego) and the North Mosaic of protected areas (about 5.1 million m², including areas of the neighbourhoods of Fonseca and Barreto). Later, when the Regional Urbanistic Plan (PUR) of Pendotiba was approved, more areas were established for protection

purposes, adding to the protected areas by the Serra da Tiririca State Park. Thus, Niterói has reached the expressive mark of 42% of its territory being protected by conservation units, that is 138 m²/inhabitant, almost 10 times bigger than that indicated by the Brazilian Society of Urban Arborization - SBAU.

Highlight in the score for the ICMS Ecological

The ecological ICMS consists of the following criteria: 45% for conservation units; 30% for water quality; and 25% for solid waste management. The transfers are proportional to the goals achieved in these areas: the better the indicators, the more resources the municipalities receive. Each year, the indexes are recalculated, providing an opportunity for municipalities that have invested in environmental conservation to increase their participation in ICMS transfers. In 2020, the municipality of Niterói reached the 4th position among the 92 municipalities in the State of Rio de Janeiro in the ranking of the Final Index of Environmental Conservation.

Preparation of the Municipal Plan for the Conservation and Recovery of the Atlantic Forest (PMMA)

Scheduled to be published in 2020, the PMMA of Niterói is oriented in the direction of public and private actions, as well as to the action of academic entities, research and society organizations, committed to promoting the conservation of native vegetation remnants and biodiversity existing in the Atlantic Forest. PMMA has also proved to be a great opportunity for strengthening municipal environmental management, strengthening both the municipal environmental agency and the Municipal Environmental Board. As a form of mobilization and sensitization, a Public Consultation Form of Environmental Perception was elaborated, with the objective of bringing the understanding of the local society on the themes related to the environment.

CULTURAL HERITAGE:

Creation and regulation of the Municipal System of Culture of Niterói in 2015

The Law 3.182 of 2015 established the Municipal System of Culture of Niterói, bringing principles, objectives, structure, organization, management, inter-relationships among its components, human resources and financing with the implementation of the Culture Fund. With the regulation, companies established in the city can now finance cultural projects by waiving up to 20% of the ISS due. Citizens are now also able to contribute by waiving up to 20% of the ISS due, in both cases, up to a ceiling of 1% of the municipality's total revenue from these taxes. This may mean the sum of up to R\$ 5 million to the budget of the culture portfolio annually. The approved law is the result of a broad dialogue with civil society, cultural agents and the Municipal Board of Culture.

Advances in cultural management with heritage preservation, programming and cultural policies

Since 2013, actions have been carried out such as: the recovery of the City Ballet Company, the inauguration of the CEU Ismael Silva; reopening of important cultural equipment such as the Janete Costa Museum, the Popular Theatre and the Caminho Niemeyer; promotion of art in the streets and schools; enhancement of urban culture; expansion of the policy of public editions and incentive to local artistic productions, totalling 95% of the achievement of the goals of the Secretariat of Culture.

Actions to democratize culture: expansion of the Apprentice Program - Music at School and Seed in Communities

The Apprentice program is a public musical education program for children and teenagers, the result of a cooperation



Programa Aprendiz – Music at School.

between the municipal secretariats of Culture and Education of the city of Niterói, which offers classes of violin, viola, cello, transverse flute, clarinet, ukulele, guitar and choral singing. The program seeks to contribute to the improvement of school performance and the permanence of the youth in school, especially in more vulnerable territories. All activities are free of charge, including didactic material and the Apprentice uniform, as well as the loan of musical instruments. The program began to incorporate popular music into its repertoire, serving 3,000 students in 20 municipal schools.

Through workshops, the Seed Project develops the process of initiation into artistic languages and cultural manifestations in different regional poles of the municipality. Understanding decentralization as a necessity to ensure cultural democratization, the project aims to reach the population of places with lower access to the city's cultural assets.

Development of an intersecretariat agreement with UNESCO for sustainable cultural development

The agreement with UNESCO, entitled 'Promotion of the sustainable development of the material and immaterial heritage in Niterói, was initiated in 2019 and is expected to last for three years. The agreement acts on three main axes (i) tangible and intangible cultural heritage; (ii) artistic and cultural production, creative economy and artistic and cultural rights; (iii) training, qualification and education, and will direct R\$ 8.5 million to respond to the fulfilment of the SDGs in joint action by the secretariats of culture, education and tourism. The agreement foresees, among other things, the recognition of works by architect Oscar Niemeyer in the municipality as cultural heritage by UNESCO.



Cinema Centre Petrobrás.

Promotion of social integration with the decentralization of culture facilities throughout the territory of Niterói

Creation of the Zona Norte Cultural Centre in the Fonseca district, the first cultural facility in the northern area of Niterói, outside the centre-south axis. The use of the 2,000m space will be planned together with the population at the 2020 Municipal Culture Conference. The initial project is to offer multiple language cultural events, covering the various types of arts: exhibitions, dances, workshop rooms and group rehearsals. It is also planned to build an annexed theatre.

Launching of Niterói AudioVisual City Program

The Niterói AudioVisual City Program is a set of investments launched in September 2017, which inaugurates articulated measures of the City Government aimed specifically at the audio-visual sector. It is a sum of structuring actions that consider all the links of its productive chain. In the first public bidding, launched in 2018, 300 projects were registered. The total investment amount was R\$ 5.7 million (divided between the Niterói Municipality and Ancine). In 2020, a new public bidding was launched, allocating 4 million reais of the municipality's resources with the purpose of strengthening audio-visual production in seven categories. These were defined in dialogue with representatives of the sector, based on a public consultation and the mapping of public bidding procedures for the audio-visual sector launched in Brazil. Together there were 389 registered projects.

Challenges and recommendations

- Ensure the continuity and completion of projects under development that involve the natural heritage, such as the Clean Cove, PRO-Sustainable and Ecological Restoration, as well as their conservation, maintenance and long-term management;

- Implementation of infrastructure in municipal conservation units accompanied by projects to promote public use as a strategy to protect protected areas;
- Finalization of important cultural projects for the management, in process of development or contracting, such as the restoration of the Cinema in Icaraí, finalization of the Petrobrás Cinema Center, International Project Meeting with Niterói, actions to promote culture in the Océanica Region, finalization of the executive project of the Casa Norival de Freitas for the installation of the Casa das Artes and requalification of reference equipment for the community;
- To create an integrated system (NELTUR + Secretariat of Culture + Fluminense Federal University + other cultural institutions of the city) for the dissemination of all historical and cultural heritage, material and immaterial;
- To insert intangible heritage in the cultural policy agenda, with the approval of a specific law, the realization of an inventory and the creation of a department for the management, in order to provide support for the actions foreseen under the agreement between the Niterói City Government and UNESCO.
- Integration of the most vulnerable layers of society to strategic projects, which aim at infrastructure improvements and a possible real estate valuation of the surrounding areas. Instruments such as the demarcation of Special Areas of Social Interest in occupied areas or in empty areas for the production of social housing in urban intervention areas, as well as the implementation of public social housing for rent, may be fundamental in order not to aggravate the socio-spatial segregation of the territory, which is already accentuated.



Civil Defense action for risk reductions.

Risk Reduction

By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected by disasters and substantially reduce the direct economic losses they cause in relation to global gross domestic product, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations (SDG Target 11.5).

The municipality of Niterói has invested substantially in the structuring of its Civil Defence throughout the last years and

has been acting with attempt to change the behaviour of the population in face of risk alerts, making prevention its main management instrument. Technical capacity linked to weather monitoring and the creation of an application to alert the community of imminent risks and disasters were the initial steps in formatting a risk management system. This was supported by community networks and intersecretariat planning, which considers the perception of risk by affected communities its greatest challenge.

Indicators

INDICATOR	PREVIOUS FIGURE	CURRENT FIGURE	GOAL 2020
NUMBER OF LOW-RISK HOUSING ¹⁶	792 units ¹⁷ (2017)	3300 units (2019)	400 units (2020)
VOLUNTEERS TRAINED IN THE RISK PREVENTION SYSTEM	1090 (2018)	949 (2019)	500 (2020)

¹⁶ The following are considered: containment works, number of interdicted properties, housing units delivered, and social rent.

¹⁷ In 2018, the calculation methodology was being reformulated from the georeferencing of information in SIGEO.

Progress made

Implementation of a specific weather monitoring session

In order to invest in the prevention of risks of natural disasters, in 2015, the City of Niterói implemented a specific session of meteorological monitoring, considering that rain is the triggering factor of most landslides. With technical staff working 24 hours a day in the assessment of weather conditions and risks to rain, maps and alerts are drawn up indicating the location of rain in real time, tabulated data, recommendations on strong winds and storm waves and risks of fire in vegetation, location of sirens and support points to where the population should go in case of emergency.

Development of a specific application for the municipality with weather monitoring - DCNIT Alert.

In 2017, the Niterói City Government launched DCNIT, an application created to establish constant communication with the community on weather conditions and risk and disaster alerts, not only in the moments before the risk, but on a daily basis, as a fundamental tool in the process

of prevention and resilience to disaster threats. In addition to weather information, the application shows the location of sirens and support points where the population should go in case of emergency, as well as important information in cases of fire, heavy rains, windstorms and storm waves. The system also automatically directs the device to a Civil Defence connection, free of charge through 199. The DCNIT Alert currently has 20,167 users.

Creation and expansion of the network of Community Civil Defence Units (NUDECs), which act as a communication and prevention bridge between the municipality and Society

By 2020, 2300 volunteers have undergone a training process that includes first aid and domestic accidents to learn how to proceed in case of heavy rains when living in hillside areas and how to guide their neighbours to the perception of geological risks and the warning and alarm system. This represents an advanced extension of civil defence in case of emergencies, acting in different points of the city. For each of the 100 groups created, there is a specific WhatsApp group that follows the demands of the community every day and informs them about the



Training of Community Civil Defence Units (NUDECs). © Niterói City Hall

climatic conditions, acting in prevention and also in emergency situations. In partnership with the Civil Defence and the Secretariat of the Environment, Water Resources and Sustainability (SMARHS), preventive and educational rounds were carried out in places most affected by forest fires, in order to guide the population about the occurrence of these fires. The first NUDEC was created in the community of Bonfim, Fonseca, in March 2013. The centres were implemented in accordance with Law 12,608 of 2012, which established the National Policy for Protection and Civil Defence (PNPDEC).

Emergency procedures in communicating risk and disaster threats

When critical weather situations are approaching, specific communications are broadcast on Civil Defence social and communications networks and volunteer groups. Other offices that demand specific services are also activated, such as the intensification of sewer cleaning by SeConser, the intensification of garbage collection, or alerting traffic officials to modify roads that may be flooded. Volunteers distribute the message to neighbours and when the rain is actually coming, the civil defence enters with the triggering protocols: alerts from the 30 sirens spread throughout the municipality and articulation with the support points such as schools to receive residents who have had to evacuate their homes.

Carrying out structural works that allow families to remain in their places of origin, without the need for removals

Since 2013, 200 million Brazilian reals have been spent on slope containment works in 70 areas identified as a priority by technical studies, which have allowed for the un-characterization of very high risk and evictions.

Municipalisation of siren alert system costs

The municipality of Niterói assumed the costs of maintaining and operating the

siren alarm and alert system in 2016, when the state government announced it could not afford the service. Currently, Niterói has 30 sirens for natural disasters in 28 points, in addition to 30 rain gauges of the municipality's own and 16 provided by the National Centre for Monitoring and Alert of Natural Disasters (Cemaden), totalling a network of 46 rain gauges.

Institutional strengthening of the Civil defence in the municipality

Through Decree 13186/2019, the Municipal Secretariat of Civil defence and Geotechnics was re-established and its attributions were restored. They had been integrated with the Vice City Government between 2013 and 2019. The strengthening of Civil defence in the municipality was due to the need to create a Municipal Fund for Protection and Civil defence with exclusive focus on actions of prevention, mitigation, preparation, response and recovery in the face of disaster risks. Another reason was the municipality's participation in the campaign to obtain the UN Certificate of Resilient Cities for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Creation of the Niterói More Resilient Plan, in 2019

The Niterói More Resilient Plan is a complete plan that meets the requirements established at the third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. The plan's resilience strategy involves an integrated system with other secretariats: conservation, CLIN, traffic, environment, urbanism and housing. By the end of 2020, the Municipality is expected to invest R\$ 424 million in the Niterói More Resilient Plan, with actions in the areas of risk management, strengthening the Civil defence, housing and housing quality, resilience policy and the participation of society, inspection and interdictions.

Civil defence action on residential, horizontal and vertical condominiums

One of the action points foreseen in the Niterói More Resilient Plan is the action with



Civil Defense Action to implement the Most Resilient Niterói Plan. © Niterói City Hall

the condominiums. Occurrences such as cracks, fissures due to inadequate works, fires, gas leaks and strong winds are being identified in an initial project involving 36 city landlords, in residential condominiums, horizontal and vertical, of all income levels, for a Civil defence action program. There is a group created for communication with each condominium in order to create a system to prevent and combat risks, managed by the meteorological service.

No rain-related landslide deaths since 2013

With the structuring of the Civil Defence in the municipality of Niterói, no deaths related to the rain factor have been recorded since 2013. There is still an average loss of 70 properties per year in landslides, but no record of deaths.

Gecopav - Executive Group for the Orderly Growth of Preservation of Green Areas

Created in 2017, the group operates in the inspection, notification and initiation of proceedings to prevent the occupation of protected areas or areas unsuitable

for building construction. To ensure the boundaries of the protected areas, Gecopav began to install environmental milestones in areas such as Morro do Eucalipto, Fonseca, Rato Molhado Community and the Oceânica Region.

Challenges and recommendations

- Identify the threat of risk, measure its power, impact and those affected, which need to be analysed together to establish preventive actions that have continuity in subsequent management.
- The need to strengthen the perception of risk in affected communities by strengthening the work with support groups.
- Deal with disorderly land occupation, especially in areas of complex topography, through adequate housing programs for the lower-income population, without further aggravating socio-spatial segregation with the occupation of peripheral areas.



Niterói Cleaning Company's performance (CLIN) on Recycling Programme.

Air and Waste

By 2030, reduce the negative environmental impact per capita of cities, paying special attention to air quality, municipal waste management and others (SDG Target 11.6).

One of the city of Niterói's biggest challenges, air quality, is due to the intense circulation of motorized vehicles. This challenge is being faced recently by the guidelines of the new Master Plan and Mobility Plan, as well as structuring projects focused on sustainable mobility and the expansion of public transport and bicycle path circulation. In the sanitation area, Niterói is about to provide universal

access to the sewage network, which few municipalities in Brazil do.

However, the city still faces great challenges in the disposal of waste, which is dumped in landfills and has a low percentage of recycling. Nevertheless, the advances in management and planning since the creation of the Secretariat of Conservation - Seconser in 2013, and with the beginning of the preparation of the Environmental Sanitation Plan, have enabled the municipality to glimpse promising horizons towards sustainable development.

Indicators

INDICATOR	PREVIOUS FIGURE	CURRENT FIGURE	GOAL 2020
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO SEWERAGE SYSTEM	91% (2017)	95% (2018)	100% (2020)
PERCENTAGE OF WASTE GOING TO LANDFILLS	100% (2018)	100% (2019)	100% (2020)
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO SELECTIVE WASTE COLLECTION	9.19% (2018)	14% (2019)	55% (2020)
PERCENTAGE OF SOLID WASTE RECYCLING	1.2% (2018)	3% (2019)	3% (2020)

Progress

Strengthening the management of public systems and services with the separation of the Secretariats of Construction and Conservation

The creation of the Secretariat of Conservation and Public Services - Seconser, in 2013, enabled the strengthening of the management and creation of specific programs related to sanitation and urban conservation. Seconser was created through Municipal Law No. 3,022 of March 21, 2013, with the purpose of concentrating and coordinating the city's maintenance and conservation services, as well as the main public service providers to citizens. It is composed of the Subsecretariats of Conservation, Rivers and Channels, Infrastructure and Logistics, Services Granted and Directorate of Public Lighting.

Creation of the Niterói Sustainability and Climate Change Executive Group – GECLIMA

Through DECREE N° 12433/2016, the Niterói Sustainability and Climate Change Executive Group GECLIMA was created with the objective of carrying out studies, proposing actions, raising awareness and mobilizing society and the government of the Municipality of Niterói to discuss the problems arising from climate change and promoting sustainable development. The Group was created considering the goals of urban greenhouse gas reduction and sustainable development as a strategic foundation of the City Government. In 2017, the Niterói City Government received the seal of preparation from the inventory of greenhouse gas emissions (GEE), granted by ICLEI (Local Governments for Sustainability).



Sewage Treatment Plant (ETE) Maria Paula.

Beginning of the preparation of the Environmental Sanitation Plan

In 2019, the Niterói City Government, with the support of the Portuguese Ministry of Environment, began the elaboration of the Municipal Plan of Environmental Sanitation, which will establish priorities and goals to be accomplished in the next ten years for water supply, sewage collection, solid waste management and drainage.

Project for the universalization of the sanitary sewerage of Niterói, with the beginning of the operation of the Sewage Treatment Plant (ETE) of Sapê and the beginning of the construction of ETE Badu

The municipality of Niterói, where 94.8% of the urban population already has access to the sewage network, accelerated the process of universal access to the network in 2019 by operationalising its ninth sewage treatment plant, the ETE Sapê in Pendotiba, benefiting about 30,000 residents of the

neighbourhoods of Sapê, Ititioca, Santa Bárbara and Caramujo. In the same year, the construction of ETE Badu began, which should serve 30 thousand people who live in the region. With the implementation of the two units, the municipality will reach the index of 98% of treated effluent. This leaves only the regions of Rio do Ouro and Várzea das Moças, with implementation of their systems planned for 2020.

Implementation of the Network Connected Programme

The Niterói City Government, through the Municipal Secretariat of the Environment, Water Resources and Sustainability - SMARHS, the concessionaire Águas de Niterói and the Pro-Sustainable teams; developed a program called "Network Connected", where the connection to the sewage network is verified lot by lot. When there is no proper connection, the owner is notified by the environmental inspectors to provide it.

Advances in air quality improvement planning with the approval of the new Municipal Master Plan, Law No. 3385 of 21 January 2019

Regarding the improvement of air quality, the new Municipal Master Plan determined:

- The formatting of a specific law in up to three years for tax incentives, such as the Green IPTU, aimed at supporting the adoption of constructive techniques aimed at rationalizing the use of energy and water, sustainable management of solid waste, increasing soil permeability and green cover;
- The creation of the Climate Change Adaptation System and the Municipal Resilience Plan against Climate Change aim, among other things, to cooperate with the global climate regulatory agencies through strategies and actions to mitigate the emission of greenhouse gases in the municipality of Niterói. They also aim to prepare the Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory of Niterói; map the vulnerable areas of the municipality considering the air quality, the aerial basins and heat islands; promote the use of renewable energy and gradual replacement of fossil fuels by others with less potential for greenhouse gas emissions;
- Specific guidelines for improving the local climate, such as: mapping heat islands, expanding cooling islands, increasing evapotranspiration from tree planting and developing norms, standards and incentives for green roofing; reducing Greenhouse Gas emissions from combating deforestation and forest degradation.

Advances in waste collection and treatment planning with the approval of the new Municipal Master Plan, Law No. 3385 of 21 January 2019

Regarding waste collection and treatment planning, the new Municipal Master Plan determined:

- The obligation of drafting the Bill of the **Integrated Sanitation Plan** within 2 years in light of the national sanitation policy, aiming, among other things, at implementing sustainable solutions for sewage collection and treatment in communities with precarious occupations, with short, medium and long term goals for the universalization of access to sanitation services, for the sufficiency of the treatment systems for collected sewage effluents, for the management of rainwater and solid waste. The Plan is already under preparation.
- Formatting the **Solid Waste Integrated Management System**, which is the set of services, equipment, infrastructure and operational facilities, public and private, aimed at the management and recovery of solid waste, reusable and recyclable, as well as the final disposal of waste from households and urban cleaning.

Guidelines of the Sustainable Mobility Plan for the reduction of pollutant emissions with the expansion of the use of public transport

The Sustainable Mobility Plan in public consultation presents a series of measures to expand the use of public transport on exclusive routes and introduce the electric bus fleet.

Challenges and recommendations

- Articulate the Municipal Plan of Environmental Sanitation Integrated with the Municipal Housing Plan.
- Elaboration of short, medium- and long-term annual goals for the universal access to selective waste collection services, considering the low incidence of recycled waste in the municipality. And have as a goal the strengthening of all recycling chains, especially with regard to collectors and cooperatives of recyclable material and the professionalization of the solidarity economy and programs for employment and income generation.
- The need to carry out studies to speed up the replacement of landfill use, and that the disposal of waste to landfill be adopted as an interim emergency solution, being gradually replaced by recycling, going to landfill only the waste
- The need to articulate metropolitan actions with solid waste management.
- The need to promote innovation, decentralisation and popular participation in waste management aimed at environmental quality and the preservation of the natural environment.
- The urgency in facing the exclusive use of the private car to the detriment of public transport and active transport, due to the excessive number of licensed vehicles in circulation, which greatly aggravates the rate of atmospheric pollution and emissions of gasses and particulate material.
- The need to expand the use of the bicycle and also the circulation of the electric fleet, which can reduce by up to 47% the emission of greenhouse gases in the Oceânica Region, according to a study conducted by WRI Brazil, which compared the use of electric buses to the current diesel powered fleet.

- Review the strategies for using 'green walls' as environmental compensation, as proposed by the Municipal Master Plan (Article 132, item VI), considering the need for very large areas to generate the same benefit as planting trees.

Public Areas

By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive, accessible and green public spaces, particularly for women and children, the elderly and the disabled (SDG Target 11.7).

The municipality of Niterói has carried out strategic actions for the qualification of public areas, especially when related to environmental projects. Structuring actions of the government plan, such as the Greener Niterói Plan and the Pro-Sustainable Project, or smaller projects of creation and revitalization of small squares scattered throughout the municipal territory, configure the management effort with the qualification of public areas. In addition to structural changes, there is also investment in the creation of cultural projects that encourage the use of public areas and the participation of the population in their conservation.

The investment in the accessibility of sidewalks and spaces for collective use were also important measures for the supply of qualified public spaces in the city. The Niterói Pact against Violence, implemented in 2018, goes beyond the limits of public areas and acts in prevention, policing and justice, coexistence and engagement of citizens for the occupation of public areas by the population. There is, however, a historical difficulty in curbing disorderly land cover over protected areas. This requires an effective and structured social housing policy. There is also the challenge of keeping public spaces safe, especially for women, and also the need to meet more quickly the demands of the population made through the ColabRe platform.



Children's Day at Campo de São Bento. © Niterói City Hall

Indicators

INDICATOR	PREVIOUS FIGURE	CURRENT FIGURE	GOAL 2020
AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME TO REQUESTS FROM PUBLIC LIGHTING SERVICES	72 DAYS (2018)	40 DAYS (2019)	6 DAYS (2020)
AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME OF PUBLIC SERVICES FOR TREE PRUNING	2 MONTHS (2018)	1 MONTH (2019)	0,5 MONTH (2020)
AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME TO PUBLIC ROAD REPAIR SERVICE REQUEST	4 DAYS (2018)	3 DAYS (2019)	2 DAYS (2020)

Progress

Conservation of public areas promoted by the participation of the population in Colab.Re

Through the postings and requests of the population in the Colab.Re platform, the Niterói City Government has been able to identify, map and seek solutions for the demands of improvements in the public spaces of the city; such as holes in roads, problems in sidewalks, need for pruning trees, maintenance of leisure equipment, poor functioning of public lighting, etc. As soon as the complaint is made by the citizen

on the platform, a protocol is opened where the problem is georeferenced and processed between the different departments of the city government until it is solved.

Creation of the Greener Niterói Plan in 2014, for environmental protection and promotion of spaces for public use – PHOTO 24

Instituted by decree in October 2014, the Niterói Greener Plan created 22.5 million square meters of protected areas in the city: Parnit (Niterói Municipal Park - Integral Protection Conservation Unit), which covers the southern zone, the Oceânica Region and Guanabara Bay; and Simapa (Municipal

System of Environmental Protection Areas - Sustainable Use Conservation Units), which encompasses areas of environmental recovery and restriction to urban occupation, in addition to areas of special environmental interest and permanent preservation in the northern zone of the city. Besides the creation of protected areas, the Greener Niterói Program has objectives to protect the Atlantic Forest, ecosystems and historical heritage, transform natural spaces into touristic destinations of all seasons, protect slopes, mitigate climate change, create opportunities for scientific research and generate income and employment opportunities in the tourism sector.

Approval of the new Master Plan with guidelines for the qualification of municipal public areas and conservation and creation of green areas and areas open to public use

The new Master Plan, approved by Law 3385 of 21 January 2019, presents objectives for the qualification of public spaces in different strategies of the Master Plan: in the Network of Local Centres, in the Guidelines for the Promotion of Sports, through the use of resources from the Municipal Urban Development Fund and through the use of Instruments such as the Right of Pre-emption.

The new Master Plan also created an Environmental Territorial Network consisting of the set of green areas, protected areas and free spaces that perform strategic functions to ensure sustainability and balance in the municipality. Its objectives are to expand permeable areas along the valley bottoms and drainage heads, significant green areas and forestation; expand urban and linear parks to balance the relationship between the built environment and green and free areas and ensure leisure and recreation spaces for the population; integrate significant vegetation areas of ecological and landscape interest and create ecological corridors; protect springs, waterholes, drainage headwaters and flood plains; restore degraded areas, qualifying them for appropriate uses; and articulate open spaces and urban and linear parks by means of footpaths and bicycle paths.

Revitalization of old public areas and creation of new squares and skateparks in different regions of the city

More than 150 leisure and living areas have been implemented and revitalized since 2013, such as Horto da Fonseca, Praça Dom Navarro, Praça Boa Vista, and Horto do Barreto, many of them through the Present City Government program. In 2017, the



Skatepark Carlos Alberto Parizzi. © Niterói City Hall



Aerial photo of Campo de São Bento. © Niterói City Hall

Parque das Águas was reopened, and since 2018 new squares have been built in the districts of Fátima, Fonseca, Boa Viagem and Piratininga and revitalizations in Icaraí and Ponta D'Areia. Two Skateparks have also been implemented, one of them with the third largest track in Brazil. Currently, the JK Square in Cento de Niterói, designed by architect Oscar Niemeyer, is being revitalized by the city government.

Elaboration of the Urban Afforestation Master Plan – PDAU

The Urban Afforestation Master Plan (PDAU) is currently being prepared and aims to guide the actions of the municipal government with regard to urban afforestation. This document is responsible for drawing up a diagnosis of the afforestation present in the city's public pathways (sidewalks, squares) and determining the guidelines for planting, pruning and the specification and removal of trees. The Plan seeks to elucidate the importance of urban afforestation as an integrating element and integral part of the

functioning of the landscape, which interacts in a positive way by increasing the capacity of water infiltration in the soil, providing cooling islands, food to the local fauna and contributing directly to the dispersion of native seeds, among other ecological functions. Two public consultations are planned during the development of the plan.

Development of the Eye on Green Program to curb deforestation

The program was developed in partnership with the State Secretariat of the Environment with the objective of monitoring land use and land cover with the support of orbital images from the LandSat satellite, software and team specialized in Remote Sensing, as well as monitoring possible irregular suppressions (not licensed by the Government). High resolution satellite images can be obtained on a weekly basis, which allows the precise identification of deforestation from 300 square meters, even the cutting of a single tree.



Seedlings for planting – Programme Niterói Mais Verde (Greener Niterói).

Environmental recovery actions through the planting of seedlings: Greener Niterói Program

As a result of the Greener Niterói Program, the city now has 123.2 m² of green area per inhabitant and the restoration work on the slopes has already surpassed the mark of more than 70 thousand seedlings planted by SMARHS. In this sense, 68,224 seedlings were planted through compensatory measures; 10,000 were also released into the Itacoatiara sandbanks and 75,400 in the Niterói Municipal Natural Park (PARNIT). It is also possible to add the planting of 4,500 seedlings at PARNIT through volunteer work, and 1,000 seedlings in the Colibris Stream at the Sextas de Jardinagem Project. It is also added that Smarhs, through the Terms of Environmental Commitment (TCA) promotes the donation of seedlings to the CLIN and Itaipu Gardens for planting in urban areas.

Experiences of integrating culture with public spaces: Art in the Street and Urban Gallery of Niterói

The Municipal Secretariat of Culture and the Art Foundation of Niterói have a series of performances in the municipal public areas, among them the Program Art in the Street, which takes a free cultural program to streets, squares and other public spaces of Niterói, with weekly presentations of different artistic languages, popular and democratic, establishing a direct dialogue between artists and citizens. The Urban Gallery of Niterói was created in 2018 and has approximately 1.4 thousand m² of open-air urban art at Rua José Figueiredo, downtown.

Parklet regulations

Through the Decree 12903/2018, the Niterói City Government instituted the installation and the use of temporary extensions of public sidewalks by the parklets¹⁸, with the objective of increasing the pedestrian flow, improving the safety of the sidewalks



Workshop of Programme Arte na Rua (Art on the Street).

¹⁸ The Parklets are managed by public authorities but implemented and maintained by private initiative. To implement a parklet, the interested entity must present the project to the Secretariat of Urbanism, which will take into account factors such as the impact on traffic and road conservation before granting the authorization. All parklet installation and maintenance costs are the responsibility of the applicants. The parklets will have a maximum area of 2.20 x 11 meters. The structures will be installed only on streets that have space for parking spaces. There is also a limit to the number of parking lots removed: a maximum of 15% of all available spaces in each street.

and providing the creation of new public spaces of leisure integrated into the neighbourhoods. Until now, seven parklets have been installed in the city.

Accessible sidewalks

Currently, Niterói has 12 km of accessible sidewalks in the municipality: 8 km along Transoceânica, 2.5 km in the centre of the city and 1.5 km in Icaraí. There is an ongoing project to structure the entire centre with accessible sidewalks.

Improving accessibility in public and private areas for collective use

The Accessibility Coordination has been striving throughout the last management to ensure accessibility for people with physical and motor disabilities and also for people with reduced mobility in spaces of collective

use. Together there are 6 cultural spaces, 7 squares, 5 parks, the City Hall, the City Council and Bus Terminal, 40 new schools, 3 hospitals and 7 polyclinics adapted with accessible equipment

Implementation and expansion of the Barrier-free Beach Project

The Barrier-free Beach Project was implemented in 2015 on Icaraí beach. Starting in 2020, it will be expanded to the Oceânica Region, reaching the beaches of Piratininga and Itaipu. The project's structure consists of the installation of a ramp and a conveyor belt installed on the sand, so that people with disabilities and reduced mobility have access to the sea in amphibious chairs. An aid team is provided during weekends and holidays.

Gymnastics Program for Seniors: Gugu Project

The Gugu Project offers free activities for seniors in Niterói. The project turned 24 years old in 2019, serving about 2 thousand people a day. The program has 37 gymnastics centres, 2 ballroom dancehalls and 1 choir, spread throughout several neighbourhoods in Niterói, with approximately 6 thousand registered participants. On 19 August 2019, the project was declared Immaterial Heritage of the State of Rio de Janeiro.

Beginning of the Niterói Pact against Violence

Initiated in August 2018, the Niterói Pact Against Violence is a public policy for the security and prevention of violence, through the stimulation and strengthening of the culture of peace, the appreciation of life, the potential of the human being and the joint participation of public authorities and civil society. The pact is developed in three areas:

- **Prevention:** Universal preventive actions, with a focus on strengthening the protective factors against risk behaviour for all children and adolescents in the city.



Project Beach without Barrier.



Elderly at class of Project Gugu.



Programme Point to Point.

- **Policing and Justice:** Permanent integrated policing and justice actions between the Federal, State and Municipal Security Forces, the Judiciary and the Public Prosecution Service.
- **Conviviality and Citizen Engagement:** Integrated actions to reduce behaviours that contradict good living, spreading the culture of peace, encouraging behaviours that prevent violence and crime, encouraging the occupation of public areas by citizens.

Since the implementation of the pact, 90 meetings have been held with the technical departments of the City Government, civil society, business, religious and academic organizations. A crime report dial number was also implemented, through Law No. 3369 of 22 August 2018, which enabled a 14% increase in the number of crime reports.

Transport for the elderly and disabled program: Stop to Stop. (PHOTO 31)

The Stop to Stop Program, a free alternative transport service designed exclusively for people with physical-motor and multiple disabilities and elderly people over 65 years old, has new regionalised routes and

cars with a new look to give more visibility to those on the streets. Managed by the Municipal Secretariat of Accessibility and Citizenship (SMAC), the program serves 169 people per week in 12 adapted vehicles. The Stop to Stop Program was instituted by municipal law 2693 of 5 January 2010 and regulated by Decree 10.685/2010. It is a service provided individually through vehicles duly adapted for the comfortable and safe transportation of its users.

Challenges and recommendations

- Management, land regularization and installation of equipment in the conservation areas, many of which are still little known and little used by the population.
- Disordered land occupation that advances over protected areas, generating a need for massive and priority investment in housing policy of social interest.
- The need to promote the qualification of public areas in peripheral communities, in order to bring quality of life and leisure to the resident populations of vulnerable areas.

- Lack of a policy to encourage and regulate the use of public areas for cultural purposes. Today the releases of the use are made case by case.
- Need to establish a participatory management of open spaces for public use.
- Policies aimed at women's safety in the use of public areas.
- Meeting the goals of the Municipal Accessibility Plan.
- Waiting time in the answers and solutions of problems pointed out by the population through ColabRe.
- The need to improve the janitorial services to parks and municipal squares.

4.2 SDG 3. Ensuring a healthy life and promoting well-being for all, at all ages



The city of Niterói, as many Brazilian municipalities, has found it difficult to face health challenges due to the significant decrease in

resources passed on by the Unified Health System - SUS, which increases the need for spending on own resources. According to the Health Bulletin prepared by the municipal administration in August 2018, this loss has already accumulated a 13.2 percentage point drop since 2014 and due to this, R\$ 30 million more in real terms of own resources had to be implemented in health in 2017. After 2 years of reduction in health expenses, 2017 represented a 5.8% growth in relation to 2016 in real terms. The municipality has maintained the application of its own

resources in health above what is required by law, unlike the rest of the State of Rio de Janeiro, which shows a possible growth in the demands of municipal public services with the institutional and financial crisis of the State Government.

It is also worth mentioning the management's effort to invest in strategic focuses such as the Family Medical Program, basic health care and management without outsourcing, as well as promising actions in the area of sanitation (described in the analysis of SDG 11), which are directly linked to the population's health and involve, above all, investment in Sewage Treatment Plants and the structuring of the Municipal Sanitation Plan.



Professionals of the Family Medical Program.



Basic Health Unit vaccination campaign.



Family Clinic Physician Dr. Antônio Pessanha.

Indicators

INDICATOR	PREVIOUS FIGURE	CURRENT FIGURE	GOAL 2020
CHILD MORTALITY ¹⁹	9.90 (2018)	9.94 (2019)	8.46 (2020)
MATERNAL MORTALITY ²⁰ per 100,000 live births	31.59 (2017)	16.29 (2018)	31 (2020)
PROPORTION OF HOSPITALIZATIONS FOR CONDITIONS SENSITIVE TO BASIC ATTENTION (ICSAB) ²¹	25.10% (2016)	22.60 % (2017)	-
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILY MEDICAL PROGRAM COVERAGE FOR VULNERABLE POPULATION	78.8% (2018)	78.8% (2019)	95% (2020)

Progress

Extending basic health care coverage

The expansion of basic health care coverage includes the refurbishment of 27 health facilities, such as the Largo da Batalha Regional Polyclinic, the computerization of 53 vaccination rooms, and the creation of a vaccination database that allows the context identification of each patient.

Expanding the Family Medical Program

11 Family Medical Program units have been created and 7 others requalified since 2013, 13 new teams have been hired and 11 dental health teams implemented, which performed about 82,047 appointments in the period of January-October 2019.

19 The maternal mortality rate is an extremely sensitive indicator because, as it considers a very high denominator (number of live births x 100,000), any change in the numerator (maternal deaths) changes the outcome considerably. Currently, the goal that is being agreed upon by the Municipal Health Secretariat is 2 deaths per year, which would practically double the maternal mortality rate.

20 The National Health Ministry's target is to reduce the maternal mortality rate to below 62.4 per 100,000 live births by 2020

21 The indicator "Proportion of Hospitalizations by Conditions Sensitive to Basic Attention -ICSAB" was initially agreed upon in the Guidelines, Objectives, Targets and Indicators Booklet 2013 -2015 as a universal indicator (BRAZIL, 2013). However, in the 2016 Guidelines, Objectives, Targets and Indicators Booklet, this indicator was removed from the list of universal indicators, and the State of Rio de Janeiro and the municipality of Niterói chose to maintain this indicator until the year 2017. As of 2018 the State of Rio de Janeiro discontinued the use of this indicator, so the last information processed is from 2017.



Family Clinic Physician Dr. Antônio Pessanha.

Reform and expansion of the paediatric emergency at the Getúlio Vargas Municipal Hospital, the Getulinho, in Fonseca

R\$ 20 million were invested in the renovation, expansion and purchase of furniture and equipment for the new facilities. The hospital assisted more than 300,000 children from Niterói and other municipalities in the management from 2013 to 2020.

Expansion of the Mário Monteiro Municipal Emergency Unit in Piratininga, Oceânica Region

R\$ 2,300,000 were invested in the expansion of the emergency unit. It has an emergency post, risk classification office and medication room, X-ray room, laboratory, 17 observation beds, four emergency beds and eight offices; servicing about 300 people daily.

Renovation of Carlos Tortelly Hospital

R\$ 805,300 were invested in the reform, which included the expansion and qualification of 27 emergency beds, and the modernization of 7 modernized offices.

Progress of the project Eliminate Dengue

The project proposes an innovative approach to reduce the transmission of Dengue, Zika and Chikungunya viruses by releasing the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito with the Wolbachia bacteria. The project is part of an international initiative, the non-profit program Eliminate Dengue: Our Challenge, which is conducted in Brazil by the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz) and has 4 main activities: communication of the project; community engagement; release of the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito with Wolbachia; and monitoring, to verify the presence of



New Municipal Emergency Unit Dr. Mário Monteiro.

Wolbachia in the mosquito population. The project started in 2015 in the Jurujuba neighbourhood, then expanded in 2017 to Charitas, Preventório, São Francisco and Cachoeira, and in the sequence to other neighbourhoods in the Baía Beach region and the Oceânica Region.

Actions in the health area to be implemented in the year 2020:

- New Family Medical Program Units: Morro do Serrão and Morro do Jucá Branco PMF Unit; Morro do Holofote PMF Unit; Sabão PMF Unit and Jacaré Sustainable PMF Unit;
- Delivery of the Integrated Diagnostic Centre at Carlos Tortelly Hospital, with an investment of more than 3 million Reals, to be finalized in August 2020;
- Launch of the Remedies at Home Program, to be launched in 2020 with the aim of reaching the population aged 60 and over suffering from diabetes and hypertension;
- Expansion and modernization of Alzira Reis Maternity;
- Implementation of the Family School Program, which aims to prevent intra-family violence through educational groups on parental practices with affection without violence for pregnant women, parents and caregivers living in domestic environments or in homeless situations.
- Financial Incentive to take the PrenatalSAFE test (Law No. 3,459 of 26 December 2019), which grants R\$1,000.00 for pregnant women registered in the CadÚnico and participants in the parental training group, strengthening prenatal safety.

- Implementation of the Electronic Health Record in 42 modules of the PMF and 5 mental health units.

Challenges and recommendations

- According to the population projection made for the municipality of Niterói from the population estimates for the state of Rio de Janeiro, released by IBGE, there is a trend towards an increase in the elderly population. In 2030 the elderly, those over 60 years, will represent more than a quarter of the residents of the municipality. This will demand an increase in the supply and quality of health services, social security, spaces for sports and leisure and promotion of intergenerational coexistence actions.
- The changing population profile also demands increased spending, especially on chronic non transmissible diseases (DCNT), which increase in this age range. Chronic non transmissible diseases are a concern of Agenda 2030, where the goal is to reduce them by one third through prevention and treatment.
- Improve indicators on child mortality, number of live births and prenatal appointments, and premature deaths from DCNT, as well as expand primary health care teams.
- The need to computerize Family Doctors and improve the database of the municipal health system.
- Improve health management, from hospital management to forms of contracts, performed without outsourcing.



Students at Municipal School Anísio Teixeira.

4.3 SDG 4. Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all.



The expansion of the number of schools, the structuring of job positions, careers and wages plan (PCCS) for teachers and the necessary pedagogical adjustments resulting from the creation of new schools and increases in vacancies, has positioned Niterói as the city that invested most in education throughout the country²², second only to Santos (SP). According to the Multi Cities Yearbook 2020, conducted by the National Front of Mayors (FNP), Niterói invests about R\$ 16,268 per student: an amount 58% higher than that invested by the city of Rio (R\$ 6,862), 42% higher than the average of the national capitals (R\$

9,377) and 56% higher than the average of the 106 municipalities evaluated throughout the country, which is R\$ 7,079. The data refers to 2018 expenses. The Municipal Bulletin of Education, released in February 2018, shows that, with the exception of São Paulo, Niterói surpasses in value all the South-Eastern capitals in terms of education expenditure per student, however, it presents high evasion and repetition rates. The indicators show us that, despite the high investment in education in the city of Niterói, there are still great challenges to be overcome, and it is necessary to improve the quality of education and the way public spending is applied. The data also shows that the municipality did not reach the target for IDEB, despite being in the group of 5% of the country's municipalities that pay their teachers best.

22 FNP Data - Multi Cities Yearbook, 2020

Indicators

INDICATOR	PREVIOUS FIGURE	CURRENT FIGURE	GOAL 2020
COVERAGE OF DAYCARE CENTRES AND KINDERGARTEN IN THE MUNICIPAL EDUCATION NETWORK	38.4% Day-care centre 61.6% Kindergarten (2018)	38.1% Day-care centre 61.9% Kindergarten (2019)	2.1% Day-care centre 55% Kindergarten (2020)
RATE OF SCHOOL PERFORMANCE OF THE MUNICIPAL SCHOOL SYSTEM	88.2% Approval 1.4% Dropouts 10.4% Reapprovals (2018)	89,9% Approval 0,8% Dropouts 9,3% Reapprovals (2019)	89% Approval 1.2% Dropouts 9.8% Reapprovals (2020)
AGE AND GRADE RATE OF DISTORT IN THE MUNICIPAL EDUCATION NETWORK	24% Early Years 40,1% Final Years (2018)	22,2% Early Years 40,6% Final Years (2019)	17% Early Years 31% Final Years (2020)
(IDEB) - MUNICIPAL NETWORK FROM 1ST TO 4TH GRADE (1ST TO 5TH GRADE) ²³	5.4 (2017)	5,5 (2019)	6.10 (2020)
(IDEB) - MUNICIPAL NETWORK FROM 5TH TO 8TH GRADE (6TH TO 9TH GRADES) ²⁴	4.2 (2017)	4,1 (2019)	5.40 (2020)
PERCENTAGE OF TEACHERS IN KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL WITH COMPLETE HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE MUNICIPAL EDUCATION NETWORK	73,3% Preschool 81,1% EFI (2018)	84,3% Preschool 87,2% EFI (2019)	89% Preschool 90% EFI (2020)
HIGH-SPEED INTERNET COVERAGE OF MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS	95% (2018)	95% (2019)	100% (2020)

Progress

Construction of new schools and structuring of the Job Positions, Careers and Wages Plan (PCCS)

Since 2013, 20 new Municipal Units of Kindergarten Education (UMEI) have been built in Niterói; 3 Municipal Elementary Schools and the expansion of 1 Municipal Elementary School, totalling 5,100 new vacancies in the period from 2013 to 2019. An investment was also made to structure Job Positions, Careers and Salary Plans (PCCS) for teachers and the necessary pedagogical adjustments resulting from the creation of new schools and increase in vacancies.

23 Data for 2019 will be available through INEP in August 2020.

24 Data for 2019 will be available through INEP in August 2020

Investment in teacher training and career enhancement

Since 2013, there has been an increase in the percentage of kindergarten teachers with higher education, a 68% increase in effective teachers, the provision of 439 teacher training courses and an accumulated 127.67% increase in teacher salaries (about three times the period's inflation).

Launch of the School Savings Program

In November 2019 the School Savings Program was launched, regulated by Law No. 3,363 of 2018. It is one of the actions of the 'prevention' axis of the Niterói Pact Against Violence, carried out to stimulate attendance and overcome school evasion. The initiative offers a financial benefit of up to R\$ 1,200 for the student who starts and ends the school grade with approval without dependence.



Launching of Programme Poupança Escola (School Savings).

Students from the municipal, state or federal public network of Niterói who are attending the 9th grade of elementary school or any of the grades of regular high school or integrated vocational education are included in the program. In 2019, in its 1st phase, the program reached 150 students. The goal is to reach 400 students in 2020 and 2,000 students in 2021.

Investments in air-conditioning and computerisation of schools

All education units that have been inaugurated in recent years are air-conditioned, reaching a percentage of 37% of municipal schools. The municipality's goal is to have air-conditioning in all schools by the

end of 2020, at an estimated cost of around R\$ 10 million.

All public education units and equipment already have high-speed connections, increasing the student and professional Internet access.

Expanding the availability of full-time education and implementing school tutoring

Until 2013, Niterói did not have full-time elementary schools and upper elementary schools. Currently, about half of the 93 municipal schools offer full-time education and almost all of the Umeis have 668 vacancies. With a goal of improving school performance, the municipality has implemented school tutoring since 2013, which assists an average of 44 schools per year with the participation of 3,678 students (about 20% of elementary school students) - 1,424 students assisted in elementary school and 2,254 students assisted in upper elementary school.

Inclusion of students in the Accelerated Learning program

Between the years 2014 and 2019, 6,167 students were included in the learning acceleration program.



Air-conditioned Municipal School Professora Regina Leite Garcia.



CIEP Esther Botelho Orestes refurbished.

Investments in teachers' remuneration

Niterói is in the group of 5% of the country's municipalities that pay their teachers best. In 2013, the payroll of the servers was around R\$8 million monthly. In 2019, it reached R\$ 30 million.

Municipalization and reform of the Cieps - Integrated Centre of Public Education –

The CIEP'S Professor Anísio Teixeira and Esther Botelho, were transferred under municipal supervision in 2018 for the implementation of the Espaço Nova Geração (ENG's). The ENGS are school clubs in the school extra-curricular activities period which include the practice of sports, professional training courses, languages and cultural projects. Their objective is to prevent violence, promote integral development through the expansion of opportunities, opening new perspectives for the future of children, adolescents and young people. 1200 children and young people will be assisted. The CIEPs Antineia Miranda - Caramujo, for kindergarten and elementary school, and CIEP Jacy Pacheco - Barreto, for elementary school, were also municipalized.

Inauguration of Engenhoca's Digital Urban Platform and the Espaço Maker

In October 2019 the first Espaço Maker of Niterói was inaugurated as an integral project of the Digital Urban Platform of Engenhoca. The space aims to be a technological and educational environment to foster creation, production and innovation. Inaugurated on April 11, 2018, it currently has 5938 registered users and 6597 students enrolled in courses, with 416 classes completed. Courses are offered in programming language, robotics, basic information, photography, game development, audio-visual edition, computer network, creation of comic books, entrepreneurship and network tools and basic drone operation.

The project aims to stimulate the understanding of new technologies from the promotion of the maker culture - expansion of the movement that encourages common people to create and materialize their ideas, through access to digital tools (3D printers, laser cutters, cut plotters and embroiderers).

Challenges and recommendations

- Monitor students' performance rates (dropout, pass and fail) with priority and age-grade distortion and implement programs of active search, reinforcement and acceleration of learning to improve such indicators;
- Expand the provision of care for children from 0 to 3 years old in municipal daycare centres, with quality education and care, involving affection and specialized pedagogical knowledge. Early childhood education must meet the minimum professional qualification guidelines for teachers and assistants, a safe and welcoming environment, pedagogically planned recreational activities and the participation of families in the school environment;
- Creation of a program to promote the quality of education spending, directing investments to strategic areas that impact on students' learning;
- Invest in the qualification of the teaching staff through the continuous training of teachers;
- Improve the election of school principals by including a stage of the selection process in order to seek trained professionals committed to the structural improvement of schools and education;
- Structuring a school management program integrated with the school's pedagogical, political project, involving principals, professionals and teaching staff;
- Promote assessments and a customized educational plan to meet the learning needs of each student;
- Progressively expand integral education;
- Develop a customized, comprehensive education program for elementary school students (where the worst educational indicators are concentrated) with educational activities, sports, leisure, culture, socio-emotional skills and preparation for the job market.



Virtual reality activity on the Engenhoca Platform.

4.4 Leaving no one behind: social inclusion and reducing vulnerability.

The essential guideline of “leaving no one behind”, focused on overcoming vulnerabilities and inequalities, highlights the need for solid and joint action by society to achieve a fairer and sustainable world. Although many advances and challenges related to this theme have already been contemplated in the indicators and actions of the Niterói City Government linked to SDG 11, we feel the need to broaden the debate to specific issues of vulnerability, such as the homeless and the drug dependent, families in a situation of food vulnerability and people

with disabilities, as well as structural policies that seek to address this vulnerability, such as family agriculture and the solidarity economy, without leaving aside issues of race and gender.

One of the seven result areas of the Strategic Plan of Niterói is directly linked with this theme, the area 6 - Inclusive Niterói, which seeks to work, through the monitoring of indicators and specific and intersecretariat policies, to overcome the existing challenges.

Indicators

INDICATOR	PREVIOUS FIGURE	CURRENT FIGURE	GOAL 2020
NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES TO FAMILIES IN A SITUATION OF FOOD UNCERTAINTY AND NUTRITIONAL	51,600 (2018)	46,592 (2019)	49,096 (2020)
DAP ISSUE NUMBER FOR FISHERMEN ARTISANS AND FAMILY FARMERS ²⁵	10 (2018)	08 (2019)	50 (2020)
PRESENCE OF SOLIDARITY ECONOMY IN THE MUNICIPALITY ²⁶	115 (2018)	72 (2019)	94 (2020)

Progress

Approval of the Municipal Statute for Promotion and Racial Equality

Approved through Law No. 3110 of 2014, the Municipal Statute for Promotion and Racial Equality aims to overcome prejudice, discrimination and racial inequality.

Launch of the Municipal Plan to Promote LGBT Diversity and Citizenship

Following the Niterói LGBT Seminar, the creation of the Coordination for the Defence of Diffuse Rights and the formulation of

the Municipal Committee for the LGBT population; the municipal government created a systematic policy to confront violence against the LGBT community (lesbians, gays, bisexuals, transvestites and transsexuals). This was to encourage its cultural production, and to address the issues raised by the conferences in the areas of employment, income and health among others. The Municipal Plan for the Promotion of LGBT Diversity and Citizenship has listed actions to be carried out across the board by various municipal bodies focused on this segment, mobilising the Public Power and Civil Society to consolidate a democratic pact.

25 Data for 2019 will be made available by INEP in August 2020. The indicator refers to artisanal fishermen and family farmers with Declaration of Aptitude (DAP) in the municipality. The Declaration of Competence for the National Program to Strengthen Family Farming (PRONAF) is proof of the farmer's status as a small producer and is indispensable for access to public policies such as Pronaf, the Food Acquisition Program, School Meals and Rural Housing

26 The indicator refers to the total number of Solidarity Economy enterprises, by main economic activity formalized in the municipality. Examples of Solidarity Economy ventures are: associations, cooperatives, self-managed enterprises, production groups, whose participants are workers who exercise self-management of activities and the allocation of their results.



Citizens receive social card for assistance from the Basic Income program.

Approval of the Legal Framework for Solidarity Economy

In December 2019, Law No 3,473/2020 was approved, establishing the Municipal Policy of Solidarity Economy, which aims to promote tools and legal inputs that allow the creation and sustainable development of Solidarity Economy Enterprises and encourage new collective productive social models and self-management. The law provides, for example, the encouragement of credit lines, the promotion of spaces for the commercialization of products (Araribóia Circuit of fairs) and technical advice for the organization of production and commercialization of products and services.

Promotion of Food and Nutritional Security

- **Development of the Municipal Plan for Food and Nutritional Security (PLAMSAN):** The plan's objective is to show food security statistics of the population of Niterói and foresee actions within the municipality to respect, protect, promote and provide the Human Right to adequate food for all the people of the municipality. Based on the Plan,

the following were implemented: the Araribóia circuit of Fairs, School Gardens and the Multifunctional Cadastre of Family Agriculture.

- **Municipal Food Bank:** The Municipal Bank Hebert Viana de Souza (Betinho), created in 2008, manages three operations: collection, storage and qualified distribution of food to registered entities that serve the city's most vulnerable populations. The implementation of a Stock Control System, which will enable the modernization of food stock management and distribution, is scheduled for the end of 2020.
- **Municipalization of the Popular Restaurant:** The Popular Restaurant Citizen Jorge Amado was municipalized and reopened in 2017, with over 1 million meals served in two years. In 2019 a popular restaurant was also inaugurated in the Zélia Gattai area. By the end of 2020 a new Popular Restaurant is scheduled to be inaugurated in the North Zone, with the objective of serving 2000 meals a day.



Meal served at the Popular Restaurant Citizen Jorge Amado.

- **Food Basket Distribution through CRAS:** Since 2018, 18,000 baskets have been distributed.
- **Adherence to the National System of Food and Nutritional Security:** The implementation of food and nutritional security actions enabled Niterói to join the State System of Food and Nutritional Security, becoming the 3rd city in the State reference in Food Security.

Implementation of the Niterói Youth Eco-social Program

Articulated to the Niterói Pact Against Violence, the Youth Eco-social Program offers professional qualification and personal development opportunities. These are offered to 400 young people with ages between 16 and 24 that are residents of 11 communities in Niterói: Preventório, Holofote, Vila Ipiranga, Cavalão, Vital Brazil, Sousa Soares, Santo Inácio, Morro do Céu, Morro do Arroz, Morro do Estado and São José. Participants receive monthly financial aid of R\$ 750, in addition to transportation

and meals on class days, to participate in professional courses and training aimed at increasing employability and environmental practices. The project focuses on the following areas: Reforestation and Solid Waste, Water, Civil Defence and Parks.

Implementation of the Niterói Free of Misery Plan

The municipality has established a policy plan for the homeless and a package of municipal laws guaranteeing social assistance to the most vulnerable groups. It has also implemented a Family Monitoring System. In addition, the municipality has built and inaugurated two childcare centres and two centres for the homeless.

Launch of the program to combat drug use

The program 'Crack: It is possible to win' aims to address the problem of drug abuse in a broad manner, with multidisciplinary teams and the participation of various secretariats. To tackle the problem, the city government implemented a mobile monitoring base with cameras, made available four other vehicles (two motorcycles and two cars), trained Municipal Guard agents and created the Street Approach Service. In addition, it implemented the Street Clinic, opened 50 new shelters for dependents in the Social Assistance Secretariat and inaugurated an exclusive unit for childcare.

Exponential increase of CRAS assistance

The Reference Centre in Social Assistance (CRAS) performs social assistance services of the Basic Social Protection of the Unified System of Social Assistance (SUAS) in areas of vulnerability and social risk. Niterói has 10 CRASes that performed about 43,716 assistances in 2019 and 38,785 in 2018, representing an increase of 28,264 assistances compared to 2013, when 15,452 assistances were performed.

Inauguration of the Specialized Social Assistance Reference Centre

The Specialized Social Assistance Reference Centre (CREAS) assists the population that is at social risk or has had its rights violated. The municipality has 2 CREAS, located in the centre and in the Largo da Batalha neighborhood, inaugurated in 2015. The Centre attends, on average, 318 cases per month.

Strengthening services and assistance to the homeless

In 2014, the Street Clinic was created with the objective of offering specialized assistance to the homeless in the city. It is composed of doctors, psychologists, nurses, harm reduction technicians and other professionals. Besides this program, the city also has 1 POP Centre that performs individual and collective care and socialization activities to encourage the protagonism and social participation of the homeless. In 2019, the number of services performed was 4,977.

Implementation of the employability project for people with disabilities - Life Project

The project, created in 2019, aims to promote the qualification of candidates with disabilities to the job vacancies offered by companies in the quota system, in addition to assisting them during the recruitment and selection processes. Between the months of April and December 2019, 18 people have already been employed. It is expected that with this project, it will be possible to lead 30 more people to the job market in 2020.

Challenges and recommendations

- Promote incentive mechanisms for a Solidarity Economy that seeks workers' autonomy, offering technical qualification of the work itself and of the business

management system, either aiming at the creation of a cooperative or self-management. Cooperations with extension projects or model university offices can help the public administration to structure this support network for the entrepreneur.

- Face violence against women, in both preventive and combative spheres. These grew by 27.2% in the first two months of 2020 in Niterói, when services at the Women's Police Station increased from 209 to 266, with most of the records being related to aggression and rape. Addressing violence against women must also reach the dimensions of attention, protection and guaranteeing the rights of those in situations of violence, as well as the accountability of aggressors. Actions must be implemented to deconstruct gender stereotypes and change sexist patterns, perpetrators of power inequalities between men and women and of gender violence.
- Address the issue of the homeless with measures that go beyond the creation of shelter and social assistance, based on housing supply, such as the Housing First programs implemented in cities in the United States, Spain and Portugal, or the Social Lease Program of São Paulo.
- The confrontation of drug dependence must also involve measures that go beyond the police and social assistance approach. More comprehensive measures should be reached involving harm reduction, job and income generation, housing and family reinsertion; similar to the Open Arms Program of the São Paulo City Government, inspired by other international programs which have shown significant progress while active.

5. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS AND NEXT STEPS

The analyses on the fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goals were guided by many fronts. Above all, we can evaluate the integration of municipal public policies into the dimensions of the SDGs - social, economic, environmental and spatial; how much these policies are being incorporated into legal frameworks; and the levels of society's participation in each of them.

The city of Niterói has made a great effort in the planning of strategic and integrated actions between the different secretariats, which extends the scope of the different dimensions of urban policy. The fact that the management, since 2013, is structured in a short, medium- and long-term strategic plan, built with the participation of the society and with a 20-year perspective for implementation, expands the possibilities of connection between the four dimensions of the SDGs and of integration with society.

Niterói also has a positive aspect in its favour as far as economic issues are concerned. This is due to the fact that a significant part of the municipal revenues come from royalties collected from the pre-salt oil exploration, which allows the municipality favourable conditions for investment in large projects.

Strategic projects such as the Pro-Sustainable, Clean Cove and the Niterói More Resilient, combined with works of structural importance such as the Charitas-Cafubá tunnel in Serra do Preventório and open government tools such as ObservaNit, SiGeo and Colab.re, are transforming not only the qualification of urban space, but the relationship established between public administration and civil society.

There remain, however, significant challenges, especially with regard to SDG 11, due to the geographical conditions of the territory, which, although they may favour the municipality in terms of landscape, quality of public areas and exploitation of tourism, make other areas of public administration more difficult.

The environmental issue demands actions to preserve and conserve multiple fronts. The restricted circulation space in conflict with the high number of vehicles in circulation, creating challenges for mobility policies. The disordered occupation of the soil and the risks to which residents of hills and slopes are exposed create difficulties for housing policies and for civil defense.

Confronting these risks is one of the priority aspects of management with important results. However, the disorderly occupation, the socio-spatial segregation of the territory and the precarious conditions of habitability are still the greatest challenges to be faced, and which demand strategic and priority actions not yet taken on by the municipal management.

The application of the instruments for access to land and for guaranteeing the social function of property and the right to the city, addressed in the new Municipal Master Plan, now needs to find a field for growth and consolidation along with the other strategic plans under development.

There are still important challenges related to **SDGs 3** and **4**. In the area of Health, the increase of the elderly population will require significant investments in the supply and quality of public services and also in the

structuring of a city that can be accessible and integrated to intergenerational coexistence. In Education, despite the important investments made in recent years, there is the challenge of improving the quality of education and the way public spending is applied, as well as the need to improve the performance of important indicators such as the control of the school dropout and failure rate.

The reversal of inequality and the control of vulnerability present in **SDGs 1 and 10** and in one of the slogans of the UN Agenda 2030 - **Leaving No One Behind**, are essential factors for achieving sustainable development, especially in countries like Brazil, where social inequality is a predominant factor in almost all municipalities. Although Niterói shows significant advances in its social indicators and it is positioned at good levels in comparison with other Brazilian cities, there are still important challenges to be overcome: to create structured mechanisms to encourage a Solidarity Economy that seeks workers' autonomy; to confront violence against women in its multiple dimensions; and to implement complex policies in relation to the homeless and drug dependent, that manage to go beyond reception and social assistance and enable the real integration of these people into society and their fundamental rights such as housing, health and education.

It is important to emphasize that the greatest challenge for the operationalization of public policies and for the fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goals has been, not only for Niterói but for most Brazilian municipalities, the cuts in the budget by the Federal Government. Some areas have already had reduced investments since 2016, which have intensified in recent years (2019-2020). There are projects with continuity due to old contracts, but there are significant financial cuts in some areas, such as Housing, which compromises the consolidation of municipal planning and indicates the need for a reversal of priorities by the municipality in order to meet the investment areas that depended almost exclusively on transfers from the Federal Government.

Finally, we point out that all the advances and challenges described in this report were analysed before the arrival of the Covid-19 in Brazilian cities and, therefore, they are intensified in the post-Pandemic scenario, especially with regard to addressing the inequality and vulnerabilities present in the territory.

6. APPENDIX 1: Calculation formula for the Indicators



SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities

Housing

INDICATOR	METHOD OF CALCULATION
NUMBER OF LOW-RISK HOUSING SOURCE: Civil Defense of the Municipality of Niterói	1.9* Number of housing in high-risk areas where risk has been reduced through structural and non-structural interventions
HOUSING DEFICIT BASED ON THE UNIFIED REGISTER SOURCE: Municipal Secretariat of Housing and Land Regularization (SMHRF)	6.3 (Number of families registered with the Secretariat of Housing who do not have their own property (or with their own condemned property located in an area of risk) and with valid registration in the Unified Register) / (Total number of people registered in the Unified Register) x 100

* The number above the calculation formula corresponds to the numbering of the indicator in the Municipality Indicators Booklet - 2018.

Sustainable transport

INDICATOR	METHOD OF CALCULATION
BICYCLE PATH LENGTH SOURCE: Secretariat for Planning, Budget and Modernization of Management (SEPLAG)	1.11 Total extension, in kilometers, of bicycle path network
PERCENTAGE OF BUS LANES ONLY AND BUS CORRIDORS SOURCE: Municipal Secretariat of Urbanism and Mobility (SMU)	1.12 (Extension, in kilometers, of corridors and lanes for public transport / Total extension, in kilometers, of city lanes with capacity for public transport) x 100
TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RATE number for every 100,000 inhabitants. SOURCE: Niterói Transport and Traffic S.A. (NITTRANS) and Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)	1.13 (Total number of traffic accidents / Total number of population) x 100,000
TAXA DE ÓBITOS NO TRÂNSITO number for every 100,000 inhabitants. SOURCE: Federal Health Ministry (MH), based on data from DATASUS and Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)	1.14 (Total number of traffic deaths / Total number of population) x 100,000

Participatory planning

INDICATOR	METHOD OF CALCULATION
PERCENTAGE OF ACTIVE BOARDS SOURCE: Municipal Secretariat for Social Participation (SEMPAS)	7.3 (Number of boards in operation / Number of legally established boards) x 100
PERCENTAGE OF REQUESTS FOR ACCESS TO INFORMATION ANSWERED WITHIN 20 DAYS SOURCE: Secretariat for Planning, Budget and Modernization of Management (SEPLAG)	7.2 (Total number of requests answered within 20 days / Total number of requests for access to information received in the year) x 100

Cultural heritage

NATURAL HERITAGE	
INDICATOR	METHOD OF CALCULATION
RECOVERED GREEN AREA SOURCE: Secretariat of Environment Water Resources and Sustainability (SMARHS)	5.1 Total number in hectares of green area recovered in the year.
JURUJUBA INLET BEACH BALNEABILITY INDEX SOURCE: Municipal Secretariat for Planning, Budget and Modernization of Management (SEPLAG)	5.2 [(Total number of spots collected considered suitable for bathing at the beaches of Jurujuba Cove / Total number of spots of all beaches of Jurujuba Cove) x 100] / Quantity of collecting held in the year.
PERCENTAGE OF CONSERVATION AREAS SOURCE: Secretariat of Environment Water Resources and Sustainability (SMARHS)	(conservation areas / total area of the municipality) x 100
PERCENTAGE OF GREEN AREAS Conservation Areas + Protected Areas. SOURCE: Secretariat of Environment Water Resources and Sustainability (SMARHS)	(conservation areas + protected areas / total area of the municipality) x 100
CULTURAL HERITAGE	
INDICATOR	METHOD OF CALCULATION
PERCENTAGE OF CULTURAL INVESTMENT IN AREAS WITH PREDOMINANTLY LOW INCOME POPULATION SOURCE: Municipal Secretariat of Culture (SMC)	5.7 (Total resources committed, in Brazilian Reals, to carry out cultural activities in areas with a predominantly low income population / Total resources committed of the Municipal Secretariat of Culture, in real) x 100
PARTICIPATING PUBLIC OF MUNICIPAL FESTIVITIES (New Year's Eve and Carnival) SOURCE: Niterói Leisure and Tourism Company (NELTUR)	5.6 Estimated number of people participating in municipal festivities
AVERAGE VISITOR AUDIENCE IN CULTURE EQUIPMENT SOURCE: Municipal Secretariat of Culture (SMC)	5.9 Average of the total number of visitors in relation to the municipality's culture equipment
INVESTMENT PERCENTAGE IN CULTURE IN TOTAL OF MUNICIPAL INVESTMENTS SOURCE: Municipal Secretariat of Culture (SMC)	(culture investment figures / total municipality investment figures) x 100

Risk mitigation

INDICATOR	METHOD OF CALCULATION
NUMBER OF LOW-RISK HOUSING SOURCE: Civil Defense of the Municipality of Niterói	1.9 Number of housing in high-risk areas where risk has been reduced through structural and non-structural interventions
VOLUNTEERS TRAINED IN THE RISK PREVENTION SYSTEM SOURCE: Civil Defense of the Municipality of Niterói	Number of volunteers trained in the risk prevention system each year.

Air and waste

DIRECT INDICATORS	
INDICATOR	METHOD OF CALCULATION
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO SEWERAGE SYSTEM SOURCE: National Sanitation Information System (SNIS)/Ministry of Cities and Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)	1.2 $(\text{Number of population served by depletion} / \text{Total number of population}) \times 100$
PERCENTAGE OF WASTE GOING TO LANDFILLS SOURCE: Urban Cleaning Company of Niterói (CLIN)	1.3 $(\text{Total number in tonnes of municipal waste landfilled} / \text{Total number in tonnes of municipal waste generated}) \times 100$
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO SELECTIVE WASTE COLLECTION FONTE: SOURCE: National Sanitation Information System (SNIS)/Ministry of Cities and Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)	1.4 $(\text{Number of population assisted by the selective garbage collection system} / \text{Total number of the population}) \times 100$
PERCENTAGE OF SOLID WASTE RECYCLING SOURCE: Urban Cleaning Company of Niterói (CLIN)	1.5 $(\text{Total number, in tonnes, of solid urban waste recycled} / \text{Total number, in tonnes, of solid urban waste generated by the municipality}) \times 100$

Public areas

INDICATOR	METHOD OF CALCULATION
AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME TO REQUESTS FROM PUBLIC LIGHTING SERVICES SOURCE: Municipal Secretariat of Conservation and Public Services (SECONSER)	1.6 Sum of the period of working days elapsed between the receiving of public lighting demands and the service response / Total public lighting service demand
AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME OF PUBLIC SERVICES FOR TREE PRUNING SOURCE: Municipal Secretariat of Conservation and Public Services (SECONSER)	1.7 Sum of the period of months elapsed between the receiving of the tree pruning demands and the service response / Total of tree pruning demands
AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME TO PUBLIC ROAD REPAIR SERVICE REQUEST SOURCE: Municipal Secretariat of Conservation and Public Services (SECONSER)	1.8 Sum of the period of working days elapsed between receiving road repairs demands on paved streets and the service response / Total road repair demands on paved streets



SDG 3. Health and well-being

INDICATOR	METHOD OF CALCULATION
CHILD MORTALITY SOURCE: Federal Ministry of Health (MH), from DATASUS data	2.1 (Total number of deaths under one year old / Total number of live births in the municipality) x 1,000
MATERNAL MORTALITY SOURCE: Federal Ministry of Health (MH), from DATASUS data	2.2 (Total number of maternal deaths / Total number of live births in the municipality) x 100,000
PROPORTION OF HOSPITALIZATIONS FOR CONDITIONS SENSITIVE TO BASIC ATTENTION (ICSAB) SOURCE: Municipal Health Foundation (FMS)	2.3 (Number of hospitalizations due to sensitive causes selected for Basic Care / Total number of clinical hospitalizations) x 100
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILY MEDICAL PROGRAM COVERAGE FOR VULNERABLE POPULATION SOURCE: Municipal Health Foundation (FMS)	2.4 (Number of individuals living in subnormal settlements referenced by the Family Medical Program / Number of the population considered vulnerable) x 100



SDG 4 . Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all.

INDICATOR	METHOD OF CALCULATION
COVERAGE OF DAYCARE CENTERS AND KINDERGARTEN IN THE MUNICIPAL EDUCATION NETWORK SOURCE: Municipal Secretariat of Education (SME)	3.1 (Number of enrollments in the education stage / Number of the population in the age group*) x 100
RATE OF SCHOOL PERFORMANCE OF THE MUNICIPAL SCHOOL SYSTEM SOURCE: Federal Ministry of Education (MEC), based on data from the National Institute of Educational Studies and Research Anísio Teixeira (INEP)	3.3 (Number of students with a certain performance / Number of successful students + number of failed students + number of students who dropped out) x 100
AGE AND GRADE RATE OF DISTORT IN THE MUNICIPAL EDUCATION NETWORK SOURCE: Federal Ministry of Education (MEC), based on data from the National Institute of Educational Studies and Research Anísio Teixeira (INEP)	3.4 (Total number of enrollments above the recommended age for the level of education / Total number of enrollments at the level of education) x 100
(IDEB) - MUNICIPAL NETWORK FROM 1ST TO 4TH GRADE (1ST TO 5TH GRADE) SOURCE: Federal Ministry of Education (MEC), based on data from the National Institute of Educational Studies and Research Anísio Teixeira (INEP)	3.5 IDEB _{ji} = N _{ji} P _{ji} In what: i = year of the exam (Saeb and Prova Brasil) and the School Census; N _{ji} = average proficiency in Portuguese Language and Mathematics, standardized for an indicator between 0 and 10, of the students of unit j, obtained in a certain edition of the exam taken at the end of the teaching stage; P _{ji} = performance indicator based on the approval rate of the teaching stage of unit j students;

<p>(IDEB) - MUNICIPAL NETWORK FROM 5TH TO 8TH GRADE (6TH TO 9TH GRADES) SOURCE: Federal Ministry of Education (MEC), based on data from the National Institute of Educational Studies and Research Anísio Teixeira (INEP)</p>	<p>3.6 $IDEB_{ji} = N_{ji} P_{ji}$ In what: i = year of the exam (Saeb and Prova Brasil) and the School Census; N_{ji} = average proficiency in Portuguese Language and Mathematics, standardized for an indicator between 0 and 10, of the students of unit j, obtained in a certain edition of the exam taken at the end of the teaching stage; P_{ji} = performance indicator based on the pass rate of the teaching stage of unit j students;</p>
<p>PERCENTAGE OF TEACHERS IN KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL WITH COMPLETE HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE MUNICIPAL EDUCATION NETWORK SOURCE: Federal Ministry of Education (MEC), based on data from the National Institute of Educational Studies and Research Anísio Teixeira (INEP)</p>	<p>3.7 $(\text{Number of teachers of grade with complete higher education} / \text{Total number of teachers of grade}) \times 100$</p>
<p>HIGH-SPEED INTERNET COVERAGE OF SCHOOLS MUNICIPALS SOURCE: Federal Ministry of Education (MEC), based on data from the National Institute of Educational Studies and Research Anísio Teixeira (INEP)</p>	<p>3.8 $(\text{Number of municipal public schools with high speed connection} / \text{Total number of municipal public schools}) \times 100$</p>

Leaving no one behind: social inclusion and reducing vulnerability

INDICATOR	METHOD OF CALCULATION
<p>NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES TO FAMILIES IN A SITUATION OF FOOD UNCERTAINTY AND NUTRITIONAL SOURCE: Municipal Secretariat of Social Assistance and Human Rights (SASDH)</p>	<p>6.4 Total annual assistance provided through the Solidarity Network to food insecurity families</p>
<p>DAP ISSUE NUMBER FOR FISHERMEN ARTISANS AND FAMILY FARMERS SOURCE: Special Secretariat for Family Agriculture and Agrarian Development (SEAD)/Civil House</p>	<p>6.5 Number of Fishermen's Declaration of Aptitude emissions and Family Farmers to the National Program of Strengthening the Family Agriculture (PRONAF)</p>
<p>PRESENCE OF SOLIDARITY ECONOMY IN THE MUNICIPALITY SOURCE: Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment (MTE), through the data of the National Observatory of the Solidarity Economy and Cooperativism - DIEESE</p>	<p>6.6 Number of Solidarity Economy ventures</p>

7. APPENDIX 2: Recommendations for sectoral analyses of urban policy and data that can be incorporated into the municipality's Indicator Booklet in order to foster monitoring of public management, with pre-defined targets and deadlines.

HOUSING

- number of residential units built
- percentage of social housing built in central areas
- number of communities re-urbanized
- number of units regularized
- families with an excessive burden of rent (who spend more than 30% of family income)
- cohabiting families
- overcrowded houses
- families living in precarious housing with income of up to 3 minimum wages
- families living in precarious housing with income from 3 to 6 minimum wages
- number of precarious housing
- number of ZEIS perimeters demarcated in empty areas with infrastructure
- index of urbanization of housing developments of social interest
- number of assisted housing units launched in programs for the homeless.

SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY

- Creation of a mobility laboratory
- Need for analysis with georeferenced data

Road network:

- Real-time peak hour traffic jam extension

- Total vehicles on main roads
- Number of private cars in the road network
- Percentage of trips made by car (private individual transport)
- Average travel time of private individual transport
- Number of studies and projects carried out
- Extension of implemented weekend bike paths
- Number of accidents involving cyclists and pedestrians

Bicycle path system:

- Number of cyclists on the bicycle path network
- Percentage of trips made by bicycle
- Number of urban bicycle racks and covered bicycle racks installed
- Number of accidents with cyclists
- Extension of implemented weekend bicycle lanes

Pedestrian infrastructure:

- Extension of accessible sidewalks implemented
- Percentage of walking trips
- Number of accidents involving pedestrians
- Level of conservation of the sidewalks

Public transport:

- Number of adequate public transport stops/stations
- Number of public transport users
- Percentage of trips made using public transport
- Average waiting time at terminals
- Average travel time of public transport
- Number of users in the information system (application)
- Extension of bus lanes only

PARTICIPATORY PLANNING

- Number of joint boards between civil society and target public administrations
- Number of deliberative joint boards with the participation of civil society
- Number of ZEIS Management Boards
- Percentage of ZEIS with Trained Management Boards
- Number of training courses for civil society action in participatory boards and collegiate organizations

NATURAL HERITAGE

- specific analyses of the various components involving basin conservation, such as sanitation, re-urbanization and land regularization, and human development
- number of families removed by urban restructuring projects
- number of resident families benefiting from urban restructuring projects
- lakes water quality
- lakes water balneability index
- ecologically restored areas
- kilometrage/area of restored APPs

CULTURAL HERITAGE

- number of revitalizations of built cultural heritage
- number of items declared as heritage in the municipality
- number of intangible heritages declared as heritage
- number of cultural facilities per city region

RISK REDUCTION

- Number of volunteers trained to deal with risk situations
- Number of condominiums capable of dealing with risk situations
- Number and measure of communities located in high-risk areas

- Number of houses located in high risk areas
- Number and measure of containment interventions carried out in high risk areas
- Number of sirens and pluviometers in operation
- Number of areas with flooding potential
- Number of houses located in areas with flood potential
- Number/measure of drainage projects to contain flooding
- Number of deaths from landslides related to rain factor

AIR AND WASTE

- Quantity of Particulate Material, Total Suspension Particles, Smoke and Inhalable Particles in the Air
- Amount of Sulphur Dioxide - O₂, Carbon Monoxide - CO, Ozone - O₃ and Nitrogen Dioxide - NO₂ present in air
- Total Greenhouse Gas Emission
- Green ceiling measurement
- Quantity of afforestation by aerial basins
- Diagnosis of tree coverage by diversity and territorial distribution
- Number of Eco points per city region
- Number of Plants, Sheds and Recycling Cooperatives per Region of the City
- Areas served by Selective Collection
- Projects to encourage and support recyclable material collectors

PUBLIC AREAS

- Extension of public accountability sidewalks
- Extension of public accountability sidewalks to be requalified
- Streets intended for pedestrian use only, permanent and/or temporary
- revitalized parks and squares
- Boardwalk and sidewalk extension with full accessibility implemented
- walking rate

- number of accidents involving pedestrians
- neighbourhoods and communities with a lack of public spaces for free use
- public areas created in peripheral areas
- public areas intended for permanent and/or temporary cultural uses
- number and mapping of assaults, thefts and acts of violence suffered by women in public spaces, aiming at requalification through mechanisms such as improved lighting, caretaker and policing.



VOLUNTARY LOCAL REPORT

ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Niterói

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