

SDG LOCALIZATION ITEMS—EXAMPLE OF SÃO PAULO CITY

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Abstract: São Paulo is the capital of the state of São Paulo. After the 1980s, São Paulo entered into the mode of rapid urbanization, and during the period of rapid urbanization, São Paulo expanded its urban functions and gradually built the city to be an international city with integration of Industry, Commerce, Service Industry and Financial Industry. São Paulo carry on The 17 Sustainable Development Goals proposed by the UN all the time. In recent years due to climate change, SDG biodiversity strategy in São Paulo have gradually been put on the agenda.

Keywords: Sustainable Development Goals; São Paulo; Covid-19

1 THE INTRODUCTION OF SÃO PAULO

São Paulo, Brazil's largest city, capital of the state of São Paulo, being located in the southeast of the state of São Paulo and the commercial, industrial, cultural and financial center of Brazil. The city of São Paulo together with the surrounding cities constitutes the "São Paulo Metropolitan Circle". São Paulo City is known as "South America New York". In South America is the most prosperous and densely populated mega-cities, while São Paulo City is also the largest industrial center in Latin America, the population of São Paulo City exceeded 10 million in 2000, in 2007 the population surging for more than 1 million, while the population of "São Paulo City Circle" also increased from more than 17 million to more than 20 million. The huge population of São Paulo makes it one of the four largest cities in the world, along with Tokyo, Mexico City, and New York[1]. By 2010, the population of São Paulo reached 10.88 million, making it the largest city in Brazil and also in the entire Southern Hemisphere. The city of São Paulo is a logistics hub with excellent transportation links, and it has become the city with the largest helicopter traffic volume after New York and Tokyo.

The city of São Paulo, as the capital of the state of São Paulo, has a very important position. At the level of urban development, the city of São Paulo is growing at an astonishing rate, but the number of poor people within the city is also growing rapidly. The Brazilian Institute of Applied Economics compared the corresponding data and showed that the poverty rate in São Paulo increased by 7 between 1997 and 1999, that is, more than 6.4 million people in São Paulo were below the poverty line, accounting for 1/3 of the total number of poor people in Salvador, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Ubatuba, Iguazu and Brasília in Brazil. The poverty rate decreased in 2008, and most of the poor were located on the fringes of São Paulo. Since the 1880s, coffee cultivation has sprung up in the city of São Paulo, and a large number of immigrants from Europe have entered in the city, which has also accelerated the development of the city and gradually entered the rise of urban modernization. In the 1930s, the city of São Paulo, Brazil, gradually developed to the industrial and commercial center of the Brazilian coffee region, and was the most prosperous city in Brazil at that time. After the 1930s, Brazil implemented an import development strategy, the city of São Paulo firstly entered into the stage of industrialization, and the urbanization process had been accelerated. After the 1980s, São Paulo entered into the mode of rapid urbanization, and during the period of rapid urbanization, São Paulo expanded its urban functions and gradually built the city to be an international city with integration of Industry, Commerce, Service Industry and Financial Industry[2].

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals proposed by the UN, namely that End Poverty in All Its Forms Everywhere; End Hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture: Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-being for All at All Ages: Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Promote Lifelong

Learning Opportunities for All: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls: Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for All: Ensure Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable and Modern Energy for All; Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All: Build Resilient Infrastructure, Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Industrialization and Foster Innovation: Reduce Inequality within and Among Countries: Make Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable: Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns: Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and Its Impacts: Conserve and Sustainably Use the Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development: Life on Land: Promote Peaceful and Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development, Provide Access to Justice for All and Build Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at All Levels: Strengthen the Means of Implementation and Revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development. In the 2016-2019 Sustainable Development Plan, SDGs 1, 2 and 10 are described in one chapter. The numbers living in poverty and penury in Brazil and São Paulo State can also be broken down by age group. The proportions are highest among children aged 0-5 in both cases, but distinctly higher in the former than the latter in all age groups (figure 1 and 2). These findings justify the tendency for public policy in this area to focus on mitigating penury or extreme poverty, and the prioritization of policy measures that target families with small children and adolescents[3].

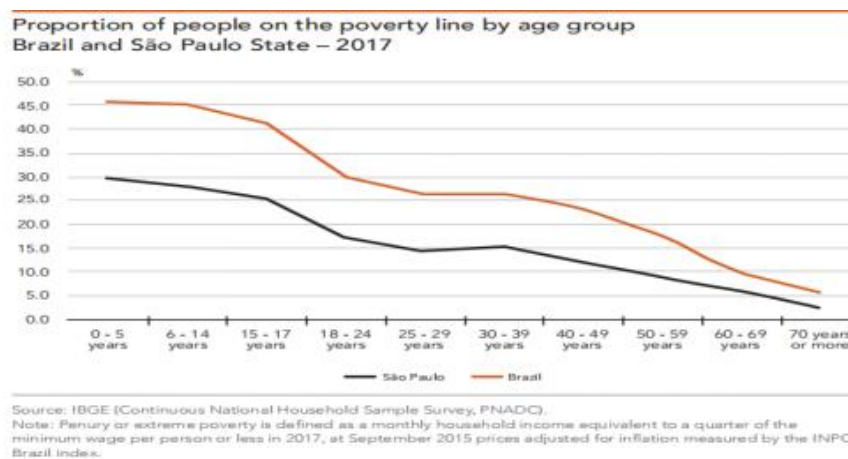


Figure 1 Proportion of people on the poverty line by age group Brazil and São Paulo State-2017

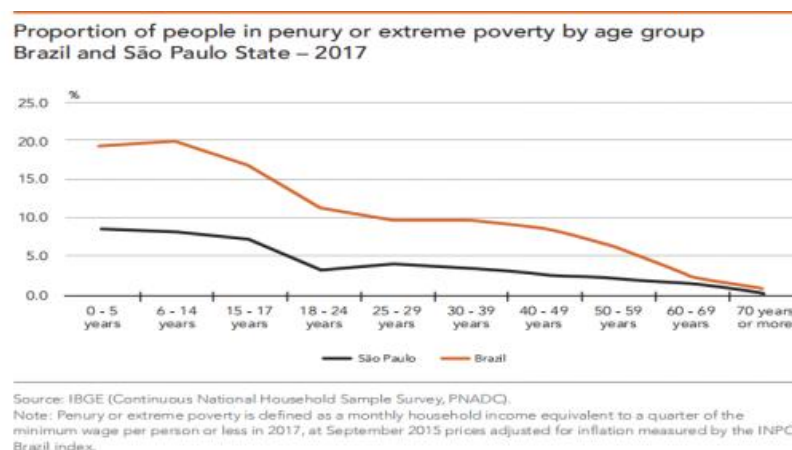


Figure 2 Proportion of people in penury or extreme poverty by age group Brazil and São Paulo State-2017

2 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS, STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS AND CHALLENGES IN THE CONTEXT OF COVID-19

At the conference "Catalyzing a Sustainable Urban Future" was held in São Paulo on 18 September 2019, and the city of São Paulo issued a sustainable development statement calling for a unified response to climate change, biodiversity loss and social inequality, namely SDG10, SDG11. As one of the goals of the SDG, the continuous change of climate brings unpredictable risks to the natural world, in the face of changing temperature, humidity, rainfall and other indicators, the survival and distribution of biological species have been seriously affected, 80% of the global GDP is produced by cities, urbanization is the main force driving economic transformation, cities are resource use centers, consume two-thirds of the world's energy, emitting a large number of greenhouse gases. Land-use inefficiency has led to biodiversity loss, species extinctions can further cause the loss of ecosystems necessary for human development, to the detriment of common human ecosystems. "the Paris Agreement" is a core solution to climate change, the Biodiversity Framework adopted by the Parties to "Convention on Biological Diversity" in 2020 will encourage cities to improve their capacity to address biodiversity issues, and the City of São Paulo has adopted an integrated response approach to further support cities and local governments in achieving specific targets. Under the goal of SDG11 to ensure sustainable social development, stakeholders are national actors, individuals, NGOs, government agencies. They can achieve the interests of all parties through social development. The development of industry is a choice that has not been given up since the scientific and technological revolution, at the same time of industrial modernization, the economy is developing rapidly, but the development of economy and industry will cause negative pressure on the environment. While the country enhancing its comprehensive national strength, it is very important to pay attention to the balance between industry and green environment. The problem of social inequality is gradually deepening in the process of social evolution, and changing inequality requires the efforts of the whole society.

In late February 2020, the first confirmed case of COVID-19 appeared in São Paulo, Brazil, and by September 2020, the cumulative number of confirmed cases exceeded 4.45 million, ranking third in the world after the United States and India. Brazil's Ministry of Economy announced that the sectors most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic are the culture, innovation and entertainment, followed by the transportation, accommodation and catering. In order to minimize the negative impact of the epidemic, some restaurants in São Paulo have placed tables, chairs and parasols on parking spaces to attract more guests. In April 2021, the Brazilian state of São Paulo reached the peak of the number of deaths in a single month since the outbreak. As shown in figure 3.

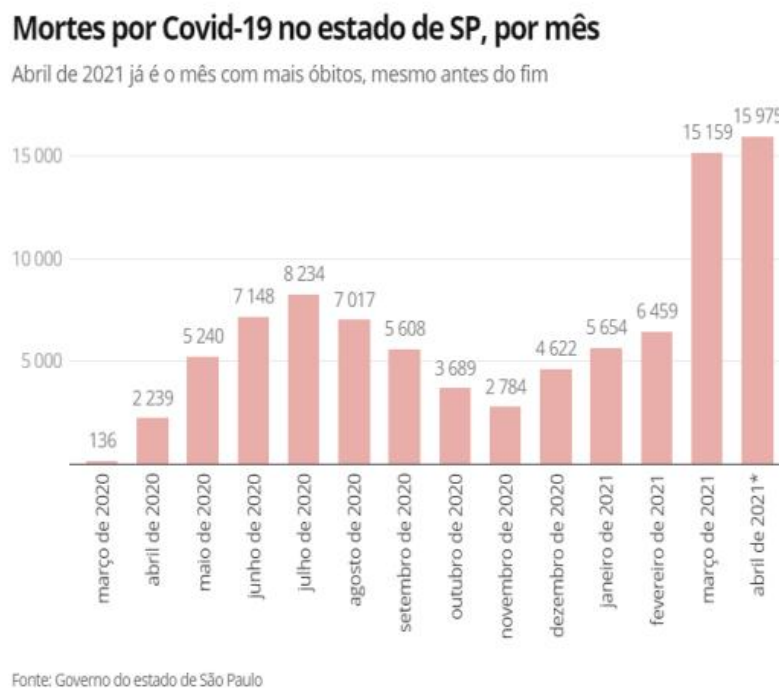


Figure 3 Mortes por Covid-19 no estado de SP, por mês

3 ALTERNATIVE ITEM

In the context of the sustainable development goals, the eradication of poverty and hunger is Goals 1 and 2, and in the process of national development, poverty and hunger are one of the major social phenomena. The emergence of refugees also provides an explanation for poverty and hunger, which are those who have a legitimate fear of staying in their home country for reasons of race, religion, nationality, belonging to a certain social group or have certain political opinions, and because of this fear they are unable or unwilling to be protected by that country; Or a person who does not have nationality and remains outside the country in which he was habitually residing before because of the above-mentioned matters and is now unable or unwilling to return to that country because of the above fear. The displacement of refugees brings them more uncertainty, and this uncertainty puts them at risk of starvation, and refugees are often poorer, so solving refugee problems is also a disguised solution to poverty and hunger. Since the problems faced by the SDGs can rise to the national or international level, the completion of the SDGs' objectives should be carried out in accordance with the corresponding time process. When implementing the localization project of the sustainable development goals, it is necessary to start from the national level, planning the goals advocated by the United Nations, and after the implementation of specific plans in the central department of the country, it would be sent to the departments at all levels, that is, the government, because there are some goal plans that need to be cooperated. So at the same time when the governments are cooperating, they also need the participation of non-state actors, and finally implementing it to the individual level to enhance the awareness of the goal.

4 ROADMAP, IMPACT AND CONCLUSIONS

In the process of project progress, there are the following steps: planning → build-up → implementation → Close-out. In the process of planning, there are several steps following that task analysis, planning, cost-benefit analysis of options. In the process of Building-up, there are several steps following that process analysis, team building, delegating, negotiating, recruiting and hiring, communication. In the process of Implementation, there are several steps following that supervising, leading and motivating, communication, conflict management, problem-solving. Since the goals in the SDG need to be implemented step by step, when submitting the goals, it is necessary to improve the awareness of the matter among the representatives firstly, to carry out the corresponding goal publicly after negotiating and determining the compromise point, thirdly enhancing the degree of attention, next to determine the main direction and problem of the task again, preparing for the work, carrying out the implementation of the project, carrying out the corresponding supervision work during the improvement of the project period, and determine the focus of the next step. The international refugee problem is not an immediately resolvable problem, involving multiple interests, the interest dispute between countries can also be beneficially reflected in the acceptance of refugee issues. In terms of environmental sustainable development, the solution of the problem of climate change is imminent, and the degree of detail of the alternative goals should be higher than that of the SDGs themselves, which is more conducive to the implementation and completion of the project. SDG projects are established after “United Nations Millennium Development Goals”, the impact of the project is unprecedented, the community's attention to environmental protection issues can be clearly felt in daily life, green development issues are rising, leaders often weigh the issues between development and the environment, and at the UN level, in the face of problems in a country, as long as it is related to the sustainable development goals, countries will cooperate accordingly to promote the achievement of the goals. In the whole project planning, we should start from reality, do not deviate from reality or carry out the utopia of the goal. A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step, without accumulating steps, without reaching a thousand miles, without accumulating small streams, there is no way to become a river and a sea.

On the São Paulo State Government website published the implementation of the SDG localization project related documents, in the content of the sustainable development plan, the protection of biodiversity is based on the SDG overall framework of the special topics, in recent years due to climate change, biodiversity issues have gradually been put on the agenda, the development strategy of each country is as follows:

1. Lead the development of Subnational Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (SNBSAPs) in alignment with, and as a complement to National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs);
2. Maximize subnational efforts to implement tools, guidelines and nature-based solutions as well as exchange of best practices and promotion of decentralized cooperation to support the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;
3. Integrate biodiversity conservation into the policies and practices of all economics sectors, under the frame of Agenda 2030 and all its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDG 14 (Life in the oceans) and SDG 15 (Life on Earth);
4. Mobilize and involve the civil society through communication, education and public awareness strategies at the subnational level, including the private sector, indigenous peoples, local communities, their traditional knowledge, as well as non-governmental organizations and universities.
5. Actively engage in national and subnational planning, monitoring and evaluation systems to establish visions and goals, in addition to the develop reports on the progress of actions to meet the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and their natural successors post-2020[4];

Under the Covid-19 epidemic, the city of São Paulo in the state of São Paulo, Brazil, has been working hard to restore the city's economic level by dealing with the negative impact of the epidemic, and also hoping to restore the economic level as soon as possible and making people's lives richer.

COMPETING INTERESTS

The authors have no relevant financial or non-financial interests to disclose.

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