The environmental impacts are recurrent in major urban centers and waste generated grow day by day has great influence on it. Activities on universities campuses as a “laboratory” has generated some possibilities of articulation and integration of social demands toward promoting discussion and solutions means when applied in real life wherefore greater integration between the academic community and the civil community. The United Nations through the Global Compact, Cities Programme develops a fundamental role into this scenario by bringing entrepreneurs, local governments and the academic community through its researches to build durable public policies for responsible governance, participatory and transparent with the guarantee of human rights and social and environmental justice. In this context, the college campuses are also important laboratories regarding the discussion and promotion of the solutions of environmental problems generated by both its activities and the activities of society as a whole, contributing both in theoretical construction and the construction of the improvement of the quality of life of the people. There is a real construction of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), especially through the #1, #11, #16, and #17. As regards partnerships, the University of São Paulo has received since October 2017 the Regional Office Global Compact, Cities Programme to promote local public policies, to cities resilient and environmental changes, which are arising from the production of solid waste and regularizing the use of urban place. Our research presents a case study of the agreement signed between the Regional Office Global - Compact Cities Programme hosted by the University of São Paulo and the São Bernardo do Campo (town at São Paulo´s metropolitan region, Brazil), and the improvement of local socio-environmental public policies implementation from resolving the problem of urban waste. It has been based on the qualitative documentary methodology, and deductive logic. This discussion could be duplicate on other municipalities with population with up to 1 million people in Brazil. These results should be revealing also improving the strategic role of governance in the proper use of the institutions, also Human Rights instruments toward implementation of their constitutional rights to well-being, sustainability and reducing vulnerabilities.