

VOLUNTARY LOCAL REPORT

ABOUT THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN THE STATE OF PARÁ - 2021



Voluntary Local Report about the Sustainable Development Goals in the State of Pará in 2021.
Pará State Government.
State Secretariat for Planning and Administration.
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DOCUMENT COORDINATION AND PREPARATION

STATE SECRETARY FOR PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION

Hana Sampaio Ghassan

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PLANNING AND BUDGET

Ivaldo Reinaldo de Paula Ledo

STRATEGIC PLANNING DIRECTOR

Brenda Rassy Carneiro Maradei

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Bernadete de Jesus Barros Almeida

Inah Silveira Tobias

COORDINATION OF ECONOMIC STUDIES

Geovana Raiol Pires

Lúcia Cristina de Andrade Lisboa da Silva

Marcelo Pereira Lobato

Mario Cezar de Oliveira Pantoja

João Ulisses Barata da Silva

COLLABORATORS – SEPLAD

Elizanete da Silva Viterbino

Heraldo Marques Nogueira

Márcia Correia Lago Moura

Maria do Perpétuo Socorro Garcia Castro

Wilson Luiz Ribeiro da Costa

STATE SECRETARY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY

José Mauro de Lima O'de Almeida

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND REGULARITY

Rodolpho Zähluth Bastos

DIRECTOR FOR PLANNING, EDUCATION AND DECENTRALIZATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Patrícia Miranda Menezes

**SECRETARIAT FOR
ENVIRONMENT AND
SUSTAINABILITY**

**SECRETARIAT FOR
PLANNING AND
ADMINISTRATION**



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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

In accordance with the state challenges contextualized with the Amazonian dimension and its particularity in the global context, the State Government reiterates its commitment to advance institutional and governance efforts to improve the living conditions of its population.

Guided by the vision of building a prosperous and socially fair state, government strategies seek to combine internal capacities with a set of internal and external partnerships, such as the adherence to the 2030 Agenda of the United Nations (UN).

The year 2020 was a milestone in global public management due to the pandemic caused by Covid-19, with severe consequences in the coming years. However, this decision proved to be essential, especially, regarding the relevance of a protagonist state that required a holistic and integrated vision from governments of all spheres to face the impacts of the expansion of enormous economic and social inequalities, causing a significant increase in people in situations of extreme vulnerability.

By joining the Voluntary Local Review Movement in April 2020, the State of Pará, which was the first Regional Government in the world to assume this commitment, validated its intention to act in a systemic way to reduce inequalities.

In September 2020, we published our first Local Voluntary Report (LVR), which presented the institutionalization of the 2030 Agenda in the State of Pará, as well as the alignment of the State Plan Amazon Now (from the original, *Plano Estadual Amazônia Agora*) with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), serving as a basis for monitoring the progress of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the State.



This second Report fulfills the mission of publicizing the actions and initiatives carried out in 2019 and 2020, through strategic plans and management instruments, part of public policies and legislation that align with and contribute to the 17 SDGs.

It is important to highlight that, without measuring efforts and in line with state strategic agendas, the Government of Pará responded, in this biennium, in a timely manner, to the continuous, non-extendable and regionalized demands with priority actions in the areas of health, work and education, such as the programs: Pará Income (from the original, *Renda Pará*), Hope Found (from the original, *Fundo Esperança*), Incentivate More Pará (from the original *Incentiva Mais Pará*) and the Food Voucher. These initiatives correspond to the scope of the goals related to the SDGs, especially 1, 2, 4, 8, and 10, signaling the next focuses of integrated action, and that we are on the right path, so that no SDG target is forgotten and, consequently, no one is left behind.

Belém-Pa, September 2021.

HELDER ZAHLUTH BARBALHO

Governor of the State of Pará

PRESENTATION

State of Pará Government reaffirms its commitment to sustainable development, that can guarantee the reduction of all forms of inequalities between people and regions and the conservation of the environment. With this purpose, in 2019 it carried out the alignment between the programs and actions contained in its Multiannual Plan (from the original, *Plano Plurianual – PPA*) 2020–2023, which is the main management instrument, with the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, presented to society at the 12 Public Hearings held in the Regions of Integration that make up the state. In the same exercise, it joined the Voluntary Local Review Movement, committing annually to submit reports with the main results of the State Government for the achievement of each SDG of 2030 Agenda, of the United Nations (UN).

In 2020, State of Pará Government delivered the first "Voluntary Local Report of Pará", presenting the institutionalization of the 2030 Agenda and the alignment of the Amazon Now State Policy (from the original, Política Estadual Amazônia Agora) with the goals of the SDGs, in addition to the preparation of the "SDG Notebook ", which registers the contribution of each action of the Multiannual Plan 2020–2023 with the SDGs and their respective goals.

This Voluntary Local Report of Pará 2021, is divided in 17 chapters that indicate the main public policies and achievements implemented by the state management, referring to the years 2019 and 2020, and that are in line with the goals of the 17 SDGs . It represents the efforts, initiatives and outcomes of the State Government to society, towards achieving these goals. As this is a long-term process, in several goals, the contributions are still partially made, while in others, the participation is more effective.

The methodology adopted in this report was to observe the alignment between the main results of the State Government and the goals selected in the "SDG Notebook", using the Government Messages of 2019 and 2020, sent to the Legislative Assembly, the Management Reports of the organs and the Report of evaluation of the State Government, for the same period, as an instrument for selecting the main achievements.

Of the 169 goals of the SDGs, 105, corresponding to 62%, are included in this report, with accomplishments that directly impact the achievement of the goals, however, there are still 64 goals, 38%, with implementation challenges.

| SDG | BRAZIL GOALS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 – No poverty | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.a | 1.b | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 – Zero Hunger | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.a | 2.b | 2.c | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 – Good Health and Well-Being | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.a | 3.b | 3.c | 3.d | | | | | | |
| 4 – Quality Education | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.a | 4.b | 4.c | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 – Gender Equality | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.a | 5.b | 5.c | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.a | 6.b | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.a | 7.b | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.10 | 8.a | 8.b | | | | | | | |
| 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.a | 9.b | 9.c | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 – Reduced Inequalities | 10.1 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.a | 10.b | 10.c | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities | 11.1 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.a | 11.b | 11.c | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.5 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 12.8 | 12.a | 12.b | 12.c | | | | | | | | |
| 13 – Climate Action | 13.1 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 13.a | 13.b | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 – Life Below Water | 14.1 | 14.2 | 14.3 | 14.4 | 14.5 | 14.6 | 14.7 | 14.a | 14.b | 14.c | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 – Life on Land | 15.1 | 15.2 | 15.3 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 15.6 | 15.7 | 15.8 | 15.9 | 15.a | 15.b | 15.c | | | | | | | |
| 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | 16.1 | 16.2 | 16.3 | 16.4 | 16.5 | 16.6 | 16.7 | 16.8 | 16.9 | 16.10 | 16.a | 16.b | | | | | | | |
| 17 – Partnerships for the Goals | 17.1 | 17.2 | 17.3 | 17.4 | 17.5 | 17.6 | 17.7 | 17.8 | 17.9 | 17.10 | 17.11 | 17.12 | 17.13 | 17.14 | 17.15 | 17.16 | 17.17 | 17.18 | 17.19 |
| | GOALS WITH ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE VLR 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | GOALS WITH NO ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE VLR 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Once again, Pará Government shows its initiative to the world with some results, believing that other local and sub-local governments, especially the municipal administrations of the territory of Pará, can join and align with the 2030 Agenda, and that this movement is strengthened with adhesion and collective action, aiming that in the near future, we can present a report not only of the state management, but of the state of Pará.

GOAL 1.
**END POVERTY
IN ALL ITS FORMS
EVERWHERE.**





SDG 1, subject of this chapter, aims to end poverty in all its forms, everywhere, eradicating extreme poverty, reducing by half the population in monetary and non-monetary poverty, in addition to ensuring for all, mainly poor and vulnerable, access to the social protection system, and to ensure basic infrastructure services, new technologies and means of production, information and communication technologies, financial services and safe equitable access to land and natural resources.

It also prioritizes building the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reducing exposure and vulnerability to extreme weather-related events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters. It proposes to ensure resources for the implementation of public policies, in addition to strengthening political and institutional frameworks to guarantee the effectiveness and sustainability of poverty eradication actions. It is composed of seven goals, five of which are final and two of implementation. In 2019 and 2020, the Government of Pará carried out a set of strategies, actions and outcomes that contributed to the goals of SDG 1. These are measures based on income generation, social protection and access to basic services, prioritizing the most vulnerable.



Regarding this SDG, the following government policies are aligned: Income Transfer Policy Income Pará (from the original, Renda Pará); Public Policy for Social Assistance in the State; Have Peace Program (from the original, Programa TerPaz); First Profession Program (from the original, Programa Primeiro Ofício); High Tide Popular Culture Program (from the original, Programa Preamar de Cultura Popular); Asphalt throughout Pará Program (from the original, Programa Asfalto por Todo Pará); Your Home Program (from the original, Programa Sua Casa); Food Acquisition Program (from the original, Programa de Aquisição de Alimento – PAA); Mask For All Program (from the original, Programa Máscara Para Todos); Restart Program (from the original, Programa Recomeçar); Local Voluntary Movement Review.

Based on the SDG goals for Brazil, the state goals will be presented, accompanied by actions that contribute to short and medium-term solutions, which are part of the great challenge of poverty reduction in different forms and territorial contexts. However, considering that most of the measures implemented by the State Government are transversal, with impact and contribution to more than one SDG goal, it is a fact that there is a broader set of actions than those highlighted in this chapter that contribute, directly or indirectly, with most of the goals of SDG 1.



BRAZILIAN SDG GOALS

1.1 – By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, defined as people living with less than \$3.20 PPP per capita per day.

1.2 – By 2030, halve the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in monetary and non-monetary poverty, according to national definitions.

1.3 – Ensure access to the social protection system for all, at the national level, by 2030, guaranteeing full coverage of the poor and vulnerable people.

1.4 – By 2030, ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and people in vulnerable situations, have access to social services, basic infrastructure, new technologies and means of production, information and communication technologies, financial services and safe equitable access to land and natural resources.

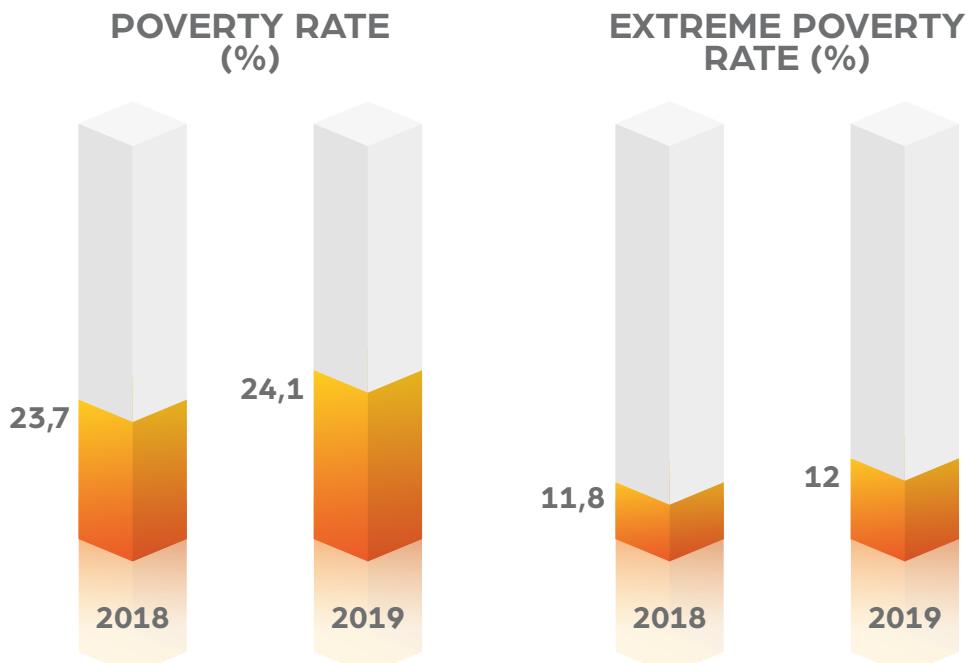
1.5 – By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and vulnerable, and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to extreme weather-related events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

1.a – Ensure resources to implement programs and policies to eradicate extreme poverty and fight poverty.

1.b – Strengthen political and institutional frameworks to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of poverty eradication actions.



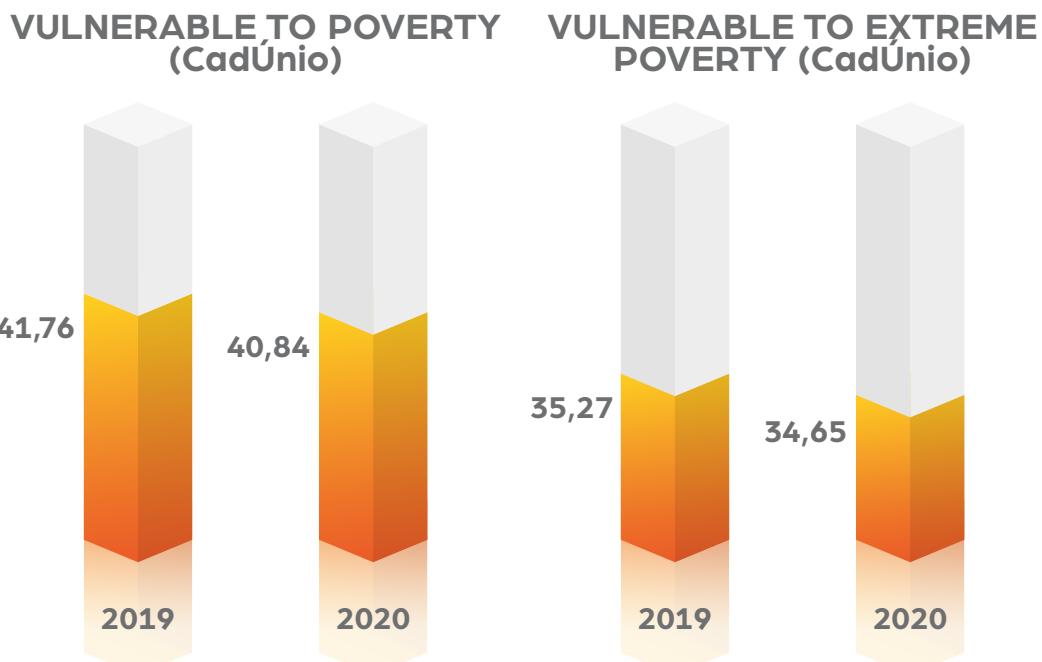
WHERE WE ARE



Source: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics / Syntheses of Social Indicators, 2020.

Note: Poverty Rate: proportion of people with per capita household income less than US\$ 3.2 PPP 2011 (Purchasing power parity conversion rate for private consumption, R\$ 1.66 to US\$1.00 PPP 2011, daily values made monthly and inflated by the IPCA (main Brazilian inflation rate) for recent years). Extreme Poverty Rate: proportion of people with per capita household income less than US\$1.9 PPP 2011(Purchasing power parity rate for private consumption, R\$1.66 to US\$1.00 PPP 2011, daily values made monthly and inflated by the IPCA for recent years.) (from the original, IBGE/Sínteses de Indicadores Sociais, 2020).

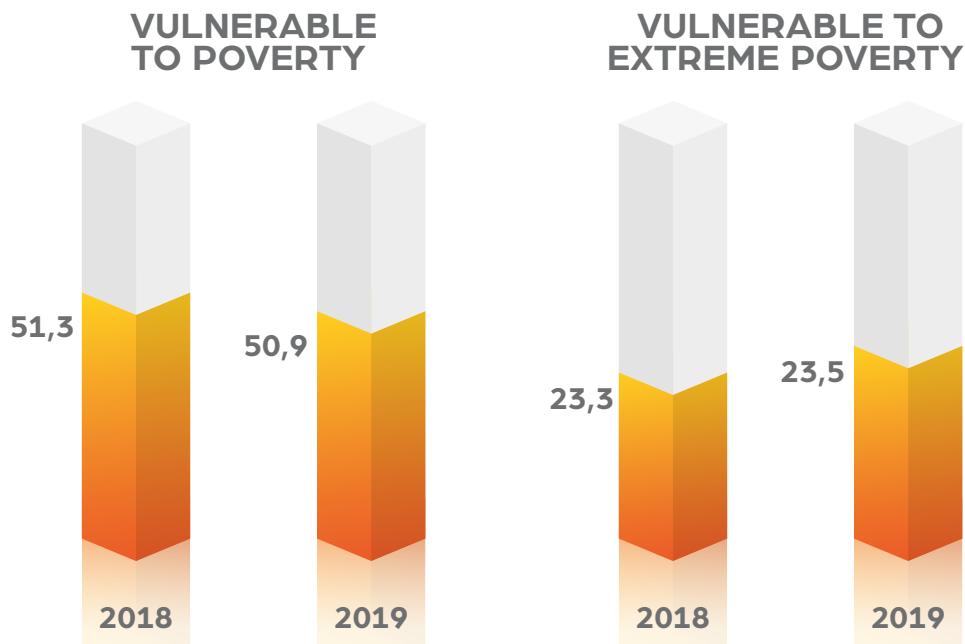
Nota: Taxa de Pobreza: proporção de pessoas com rendimento domiciliar per capita menor que US\$ 3,2 PPC 2011 (Taxa de conversão da paridade de poder de compra para consumo privado, R\$ 1,66 para US\$ 1,00 PPC 2011, valores diários tornados mensais e inflacionados pelo IPCA para anos recentes). Taxa de Extrema Pobreza: proporção de pessoas com rendimento domiciliar per capita menor que US\$ 1,9 PPC 2011(Taxa de conversão da paridade de poder de compra para consumo privado, R\$ 1,66 para US\$ 1,00 PPC 2011, valores diários tornados mensais e inflacionados pelo IPCA para anos recentes).



Source: CadÚnico, 2021.

Note: Extreme Poverty Rate (CadÚnico): proportion of people with per capita household income of up to ¼ of the minimum wage registered in the CadÚnico.

Poverty Rate (CadÚnico): proportion of people with per capita household income of up to ½ of the minimum wage registered in the CadÚnico (from the original, CadÚnico, 2021. Nota: Taxa de Extrema Pobreza (CadÚnico): proporção de pessoas com rendimento domiciliar per capita de até ¼ de salário mínimo cadastradas no CadÚnico. Taxa de Pobreza (CadÚnico): proporção de pessoas com rendimento domiciliar per capita de até ½ de salário mínimo cadastradas no CadÚnico)



Source: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics/Syntheses of Social Indicators, 2020.

Note: Vulnerable to Poverty Rate: proportion of people with per capita household income of up to to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the minimum wage (R\$499). Vulnerable to Extreme Poverty Rate: proportion of people with per capita household income of up to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the minimum wage (R\$249,50). (from the original, IBGE/Sínteses de Indicadores Sociais, 2020. Nota: Taxa de Vulneráveis à Pobreza: proporção de pessoas com rendimento domiciliar per capita de até $\frac{1}{2}$ salário mínimo (R\$ 499). Taxa de Vulneráveis à Extrema Pobreza: proporção de pessoas com rendimento domiciliar per capita de até $\frac{1}{4}$ de salário mínimo (R\$249,50).

WHAT WE HAVE DONE

Aiming to generate income for the most vulnerable population in the state, who are in a situation of poverty and extreme poverty, in line with **goal 1.1** and **goal 1.2** (monetary), the Government of Pará encouraged the creation of productive yards, with the purpose of promoting collective family initiatives, as well as implanting diversified productive cultivars, contributing to food and nutritional security and promoting job and income generation through the production and commercialization of the products. There were 104 until 2019, and in 2020, given the pandemic scenario, remote meetings were held for 42 farmers providing technical production guidelines; cooking workshop in productive yards, held by the "Have Peace" Program (from the original, *Programa TerPaz*) with 18 farmers; in addition to activities to prepare an area for the cultivation of manioc, with farmers from the Integration Regions of Guajará and Rio Capim.

In 2020, in view of the pandemic scenario and to alleviate the impacts generated on small businesses, Pará Government created the Hope Fund (from the original, *Fundo Esperança*), an emergency fund to finance individual microentrepreneurs (from the original, *MEI*), microenterprises (from the original, *ME*), small businesses (from the original, *EPP*), cooperatives of work and creative economy entrepreneurs (individuals) situated in the state, to which approximately 67 thousand financing contracts were approved, among individuals and legal entities, reaching cities in the 12 Integration Regions of the state, with an investment of R\$ 153 million.

Another important measure adopted by the State Government to reduce the financial impacts on the low-income population, due to the crisis caused by the pandemic, in 2020, was the Exceptional Income Program "*Renda Pará*", which allocated R\$100 million, benefiting approximately one million families from Pará, registered in the National Income Distribution Program (from the original, *Programa Bolsa Família*).

It also launched the Mask For All Program (from the original, *Programa Máscara Para Todos*), which purchased fabric masks directly from seamstresses (individuals), cooperatives, individual micro-entrepreneurs and small businesses, aiming to boost the income of families and small businesses, in addition to protecting the health of the population and thus prevent the spread of the new coronavirus. There were 333,990



thousand cotton masks, double-faced, in accordance with the National Health Surveillance Agency standards, distributed for free to the population.

Even in a pandemic scenario, the state of Pará created 32,789 formal jobs in 2020, in addition to an increase of 5.71% in the average income of employed people, from BRL 1,609.00 in the 3rd quarter of 2019 to BRL 1,701.00 in the 3rd quarter/2020. This result was largely influenced by the actions and articulations of the State Government along with the economic sectors, and employment generation and intermediation policies, such as the First Profession Program (from the original, Programa Primeiro Ofício), which in 2020 formally hired around 1,150 young people.

Regarding the **goal 1.2**, in line with the reduction of non-monetary poverty, the State Government carried out actions aiming to reduce shortages in the health, education and adequate housing areas, in addition to expanding access to basic services and infrastructure and reducing violations

of basic rights, measures that also contribute to the **goal 1.4**.

In this context, in 2020, Pará Government, held an action linked to the exercise of citizenship in the 12 Integration Regions, by issuing 362,222 identity documents to the population in 133 cities.

In line with the policy of socio-territorial appreciation and land rights, it is noteworthy the issue of three collective titles in the *Baixo Amazonas* and *Marajó* regions for associations of Remnants of *Quilombola* (slave descendant) Communities, benefiting 102 families.

In the area of education, aiming to expand the number of vacancies and to improve the conditions of state public schools, the Government of Pará delivered, in 2019, four new schools and 22 renovated schools, in nine of the Integration Regions. In 2020, four new state and municipal schools and 24 renovated schools were delivered in eight Integration Regions.

In the area of culture, in 2019, the cooperation agreement signed between the Government of Pará and the Ministry of Culture stands out, aiming to boost cultural potential in its various forms of manifestations and access to culture as a constitutional right of every citizen.



It is worth mentioning the High Tide Popular Culture Program (from the original, *Programa Preamar da Cultura Popular*), which made music, theater, dance, audiovisual, visual arts, folkloric manifestations, fashion and food culture available in museums, public spaces and headquarters of popular associations, as well as other initiatives that contributed to cultural dissemination, such as "Music in Museums" (from the original, *Músicas nos Museus*) and "Creative Parks" (from the original, *Parques Criativos*), both focused on democratizing access to cultural programs and the creative economy.

Aiming to improve infrastructure and mobility for the population, especially the most vulnerable and residing in peripheral neighborhoods in the capital, in 2020, the Government of Pará delivered the Tapanã Highway, located in Belém, capital of the state, with approximately 5 km. Equipped with a new system of paving, drainage, duplication of the lane, sidewalk with accessibility and cycle lane, lighting, signalization and leisure space, the work will impact not only the urban flow and integration, but significantly, the living conditions of the population of the surroundings.

The Asphalt Throughout Pará Program (from the original, *Asfalto por todo Pará*) stands out, linked to

the improvement of infrastructure and housing conditions in the cities of Pará, by providing paving and asphalt coating, curb construction, sidewalks and earthmoving services, with an investment of approximately R\$ 690.6 million, in 505 km of urban roads, benefiting 96 municipalities in the 12 Integration Regions.

Still focusing on the expansion of the state's infrastructure, in 2020, 3,181km of highways were preserved, built and restored, in 55 municipalities, covering nine Integration Regions, with investments of around R\$ 627.1 million, in addition to three waterway terminals delivered, in the amount of R\$ 14 million, benefiting the populations of Baixo Amazonas and Tocantins.

Considering the right to adequate housing as fundamental, in 2019, the Government of Pará created "Your Home" Program (from the original, *Programa Sua Casa*) that makes it possible to build, expand, renovate, improve and adapt the houses of low-income families, with emphasis on the concession of cash aid for the payment of labor services. In 2020, the program



benefited 8,673 families from 88 cities in 11 of the 12 Integration Regions of Pará.

Aiming to make the Social Protection System available to everyone, in line with the goal 1.3 of the 2030 Agenda, in 2019, highly complex services were guaranteed with the maintenance of seven shelters, which treated 110 women in situations of violence in the Integration Regions of Guajará, Baixo Amazonas, Carajás and Tapajós, in addition to 89 elderly people and 267 migrants in transit. In this last modality, 170 Venezuelans, of the Warao ethnic group, were assisted, exemplifying the Government's attention to the migratory issue that affects the territory of Pará, including the adaptation of a new space to offer social assistance services.

In order to strengthen local family farming, and at the same time promote economic and social inclusion, in 2019, 594 families from seven Integration Regions were assisted in the Food Acquisition Program (from the original, *Programa de Aquisição de Alimento*), with an investment of R\$ 474,000, which allowed the access to food in the quantity, quality and regularity necessary for families and individuals in a situation of food and nutrition insecurity, served by the social assistance network and food and nutrition equipment, in addition to encouraging the

consumption and appreciation of food produced by family farming.

In 2020, as a contribution to the goal 1.3 and in line with the Basic Operating Standard of the Unified Social Assistance System, the State Government guaranteed state co-financing by transferring funds to 136 municipalities in Pará. R\$4.6 million were transferred from the state treasury to foster the expansion, maintenance and qualification of the Unified Social Assistance System's basic and special social protection services, carried out, among others, in the Social Assistance Reference Centers (from the original, CRAS) and Specialized Centers Reference for Social Assistance (from the original, CREAS), which are Institutional Host Units for children, the elderly, women, adults and families.

The Government of Pará, in 2020, provided emergency assistance to the vulnerable, aiming the preservation of life and the process of rescuing citizenship, through actions to host 1,050



homeless people, among men, women and children, in adapted public spaces (stadiums and schools) as a protection measure against Covid-19.

In 2020, the Government of Pará, in accordance with the public social assistance policy of the State, integrated with the food and nutritional security systems and the socio-education policy, contributed to guarantee the right of Pará families living in a situation of vulnerability and social risk. The benefits of direct income transfer to Pará families are highlighted, which constitute a guarantee of social protection, materializing in survival and income security. In this context, we highlight the transfer of the amount of R\$ 23.8 million, benefiting 1,982 people affected by leprosy, in 107 municipalities in Pará.

The actions of the State Government in 2019, aiming the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations are highlighted, in accordance with the

goal 1.5, in which the Civil Defense, in partnership with the Municipal Coordinations, assisted the population victim of disasters occurred in 40 municipalities, with the distribution of 11,886 basic food baskets and the delivery of humanitarian kits, with an investment of R\$ 2.6 million. In 2020, the Restart Program (from the original, *Programa Recomeçar*) benefited with a minimum wage, 2,940 families affected by heavy rains and floods, totaling a social investment of around R\$ 3 million.

As a contribution to the **goal 1.b.**, which advocates the strengthening of political and institutional frameworks to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of poverty eradication actions, the Government of Pará prioritizes achieving poverty reduction and improving living conditions of the state population. In 2019, the decision refers to aligning all Programs and Actions contained in the Multiannual Plan 2020–2023 (from the original, *PPA*) with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), institutionalizing the 2030 Agenda, of the United Nations (UN). Also in 2019, the State Government joined the Voluntary Local Review Movement.

In 2020, a year marked by social distancing, 17 online workshops were held to validate the SDGs



in the Multiannual Plan 2020–2023, with the involvement of 270 people from state agencies in planning activities. These initiatives by Pará Government were expressed in the Voluntary Local Report about the Sustainable Development Goals in the State of Pará, presented at an international event, via internet, due to the pandemic, under the coordination of the UN, in partnership with the city of New York. The opportunity made it possible for the State Government to interact with international organs and institutions aiming to expand governance and resources around the promotion of sustainable development, in 144 cities in the state of Pará and the Brazilian Amazonian region.



Among other initiatives, we highlight, Law No. 9,139, of October 29, 2020, which created the Income Transfer Program "Renda Pará" and the agreement on goals to improve the indicators that make up the Social Exclusion Map of Pará, established by Law nº 6.836/2006 and amended by Law nº 8.327/2015, which had its improvement goals published in the Multiannual Plan 2020–2023, for the quadrennium.



GOAL 2.

**END HUNGER, ACHIEVE
FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION
IMPROVEMENT AND PROMOTE
SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE.**



2 ZERO
HUNGER





SDG 2 aims to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition, with actions that seek to ensure that all people, especially children and the elderly, have access to nutritious and healthy food. It is composed of 8 goals, 5 of which are final and 3 of implementation.

Regarding SDG 2, object of this Chapter, the following government policies are aligned: Pará Productive Program (from the original, *Programa Pará Produtivo*); Pará Free of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Cattle Program (from the original, *Programa Pará Livre da Febre Aftosa*); Eradication of the Star Fruit Fly; Healthy Living Project (from the original, *Projeto Viver Saudável*); Food Acquisition Program (from the original, *Programa de Aquisição de Alimentos -PAA*); National School Feeding Program (from the original, *Programa Nacional de Alimentação Escolar - PNAE*); Food and Nutritional Security Program (from the original, *Programa de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional*); Pará



Productive Program (from the original, *Programa Pará Produtivo*); Rural Advice and Training Policy; Support to rural promotion and marketing; School Feeding Programs, during school closings.

In 2019 and 2020, the Government of Pará presented a set of achievements and initiatives that contribute to the increase in agricultural productivity and enabled people, especially in vulnerable situations, to access safe and healthy food.

Based on the SDG goals for Brazil, the state goals will be presented below, accompanied by actions that contribute to solutions related to food security, nutrition and sustainable agricultural production.



BRAZILIAN SDG GOALS

2.1 – By 2030, eradicate hunger and guarantee access for all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including children and the elderly, to safe, culturally adequate, healthy and sufficient food throughout the year.

2.2 – By 2030, eradicate forms of malnutrition, reduce bad eating habits related to overweight or obesity, aiming the achievement by 2025 of the internationally agreed targets on chronic malnutrition and acute malnutrition in children under five years old, and ensure food and nutritional security for adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and traditional peoples and communities.

2.3 – By 2030, increase agricultural productivity and income of small food producers, particularly women, family farmers, traditional peoples and communities, aiming both the production of self-consumption and guaranteeing the social reproduction of these populations and their socioeconomic development, by means of safe and equitable access: i) to land and territories traditionally occupied; ii) technical assistance and rural extension, respecting culturally transmitted practices and knowledge; iii) specific credit lines; iv) local and institutional markets, including public procurement policies; v) encouraging associations and cooperativism; and vi) opportunities to non-agricultural employment and to adding value to the production

2.4 – By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems, through research, technical assistance and rural extension policies, among others, aiming to implement resilient agricultural practices that increase production and productivity and, at the same time, help protect, restore and conserve ecosystem services, strengthening the capacity to adapt to climate change, extreme weather conditions, droughts, floods and other disasters, progressively improving the quality of land, soil, water and air.



2.a – Increase investment, including through the strengthening of international cooperation, in infrastructure, research and technical assistance and rural extension, in the development of technologies and in the stock and availability of genetic resources of plants, animals and microorganisms, including landraces and relatives forestry, in order to increase the capacity for environmentally sustainable agricultural production, prioritizing traditional peoples and communities, family farmers, small and medium producers, adapting new technologies to traditional production systems and considering regional and sociocultural differences.

2.c – Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food and food derivatives markets, facilitate timely access to market information, promote the strengthening of public policies for stock and supply, including investment in logistics and distribution, in order to help limit extreme volatility in food prices and guarantee, at the national level, food sovereignty and food and nutrition security.



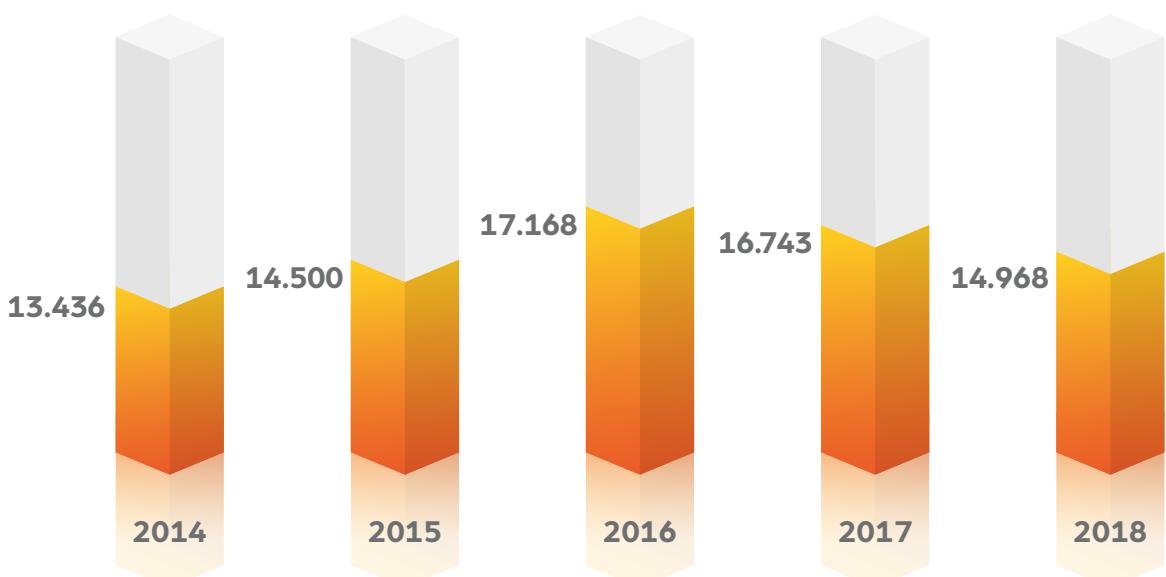
WHERE WE ARE

AGRICULTURAL CROPS WITH THE HIGHEST AMOUNT PRODUCED IN PARÁ



Source: IBGE, 2019.

ADDED VALUE OF AGRICULTURE



Source: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (from the original, IBGE), 2019.

Note: This indicator corresponds to the value in millions added to Pará economy by the agricultural sector.

WHAT WE HAVE DONE

The enhancement of sustainable agriculture and access to healthy foods guide the formulation of food and nutrition security policies, animal and plant health surveillance. The actions implemented, directly or indirectly, contribute to the total or partial achievement of the goals of SDG 2.

Regarding the **goal 2.1**, government actions have advanced towards its reach, mainly ensuring access to safe, healthy food – with high nutritional value and free from disease-causing microorganisms, and sufficient, throughout the year, primarily for people in situation of vulnerability. As example, we highlight the certification of 21 agro-industries products of plant origin; the advance of the "Pará Free of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Cattle without Vaccination Program", which reached a record vaccination coverage of 98.60% of rural properties; efforts to eradicate the "Star Fruit Fly" pest, which affects more than 30 crops, in the Marajó Integration Region; and the implementation of traceability of extractive production, such as the sale of Açaí and the inspection of approximately 8,180 properties in 137 municipalities in Pará.

Regarding the food access policy, which aims to guarantee to the population quality food at prices lower than those practiced in the market, the State Government supported the holding of 25 Family Farming Fairs, in the Integration Regions Araguaia, Guajará, Guamá, Carajás, Baixo Amazonas, Rio Capim and Tocantins, benefiting 981 family farmers.

With regard to the State Government's contribution to achieving **goal 2.2**, the following can be mentioned: the implementation of the "Healthy Living" project, which provides guidance on hygiene and the importance of adequate and healthy eating to strengthen the immune system, helping to protect people against different types of diseases; the performance of the "Popular Restaurant of Belém", which, in 2020, offered around 300 meals a day, ensuring healthy meals at affordable prices for the least assisted people;



the delivery of a Community Kitchen, in *Ulianópolis*, Rio Capim Integration Region, equipped to assist in the distribution of family farming products, in particular those coming from the Food Acquisition Program (from the original, PAA), among others.

Another important action in combating malnutrition in premature newborns is the collection and distribution of breast milk carried out by the Santa Casa Milk Bank, which in 2019 collected and distributed 3,247 liters of human milk and in 2020, 2,855 liters of milk, in addition to training and publicizing the importance of breastfeeding, with humanized care for vulnerable mothers who seek the service.

With regard to the progress towards achieving **goal 2.3**, the Government's actions contributed, above all, to increase the production, productivity and income of agricultural family producers, including women and traditional peoples and communities. Among the achievements, it is worth mentioning the delivery of two "Chocolate Industry School" units,

planned to encourage verticalization of production, in *Igarapé-Miri* and *Altamira*, a project that has already benefited 100 small family producers; in addition to technical assistance actions for family farmers, providing producers with the necessary qualification to access credit lines, such as the National Program for Strengthening Family Farming (from the original, PRONAF), and participation in the Food Acquisition Program (from the original, PAA) and in the National School Feeding Program (from the original, PNAE), resulting in the issuance of 13,727 Statements of Aptitude (from the original, DAP) for individuals and 118 Statements of Aptitude for legal entities.

Another initiative to be highlighted is the implementation of the "Productive Pará Program" (from the original, *Programa Pará Produtivo*), which aims, through technical assistance and training for producers, to expand the productive areas of the state, producing species with market potential. The development actions were also important, with emphasis on the delivery of 36.1 tons of corn to 3,586 producers in 86 municipalities, in addition to 111,940 banana seedlings to 5,039 producers in 52 municipalities. There was also a donation of 1,367,843 fingerlings, benefiting 1,058 fishermen/fish farmers



in Baixo Amazonas, Guajará, Guamá, Lago de Tucurui, Marajó, Rio Caeté, Tapajós and Xingu regions.

Family farming is responsible for more than half of the food consumed in the state. The delivery of agricultural equipment and permanent materials to family producers in 11 cities, such as truck, plow, tractor, vehicle, computer and others, benefited 27,872 producers in the regions of Araguaia, Baixo Amazonas, Carajás, Guajará, Guamá, Rio Caeté, Rio Capim, Tocantins and Xingu.

As a contribution to achieving the goal 2.4, it is worth pointing out the technical assistance and rural extension actions promoted by the state government, which are intended to spread the knowledge generated by field research and guide rural producers on the processes of property regularization, access to credit and forms of commercialization to production. With these training and guidance initiatives by Rural Technical Assistance (from the original, ATER), 55,657

families were benefited in all regions of the state, and assistance was provided to 132 rural organizations.

In order to enhance the agricultural sector, the state management invested, in 2019, R\$17.5 million in development actions to increase productivity in the main crops and in the number of main herds and their derivatives, increasing production and promoting commercialization. The most relevant are: support for fairs and events; technical assistance and rural extension actions; distribution of seeds, seedlings and equipment; in addition to animal and plant health defense initiatives.

In 2020, the Government of Pará invested R\$ 11.9 million in the agricultural sector, to which were delivered agricultural equipment and permanent materials to 11 municipalities, as mentioned above, also contributing to the achievement of **goal 2.a**.

Some initiatives, aimed at guaranteeing the supply of markets and fairs, contributed to the achievement of **goal 2.c**. Among these, the following stand out: the organization of Family Agriculture fairs, benefiting 981 family farmers in the Araguaia, Guajará, Guamá, Carajás, Baixo Amazonas, Rio



Capim and Tocantins regions. It is also worth mentioning the performance of the Pará Supply Center (from the original, Ceasa), a wholesale trading post that serves the interests of several commercial agents, playing an important role in the food supply in Pará. In their sheds, horticultural products are sold daily, which contribute to the regularization of supply and stabilization of market prices, especially in the Guajará region. It currently has 416 licensees, in addition to rural producers working in the Free Market of Producer I (total of 97) and Free Market of Producer II (total of 174). In short, there are 687 commercialization areas in the Pará Supply Center complex in Belém.

The Amazonian dimension, the rural and urban population and the large number of rural producers are relevant factors in structuring food production chains and expanding regional markets. Government action must move towards expanding human development, with emphasis on education, including food, access to food with adequate nutritional parameters and, as a priority, the reduction of food insecurity.



GOAL 3.
**ENSURE HEALTHY
LIVES AND PROMOTE
WELL-BEING FOR
ALL AT ALL AGES.**



3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING





The SDG 3, item of this chapter, aims to ensure healthy lives and to promote well-being for the population, in the terms of reducing maternal and infant mortality, and promoting an appropriate reproductive life plan; eradicating the main communicable diseases; reducing premature mortality from non-communicable diseases and traffic accidents; ensuring universal access to the National Public Health Service; expanding studies and research and improving investments in the health field; in addition to reinforcing the early alerts of any risks to the health of the population, among other approaches. It contains 13 goals, seven of which are final and six of implementation.

In 2019 and 2020, Pará Government realized a set of achievements that contributed to the goals of SDG 3. These accomplishments increase the population's access to health services, contributing to a healthier life for the population from Pará.

The goals referring to SDG 3 are presented below, and, in some points, the actions carried out by the State Government contributed to its achievement.



BRAZILIAN SDG GOALS

3.1 – By 2030, reduce the maternal mortality ratio to a maximum of 30 deaths per 100,000 live births.

3.2 – By 2030, confront preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years old, aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to a maximum of 5 per a thousand live births and reduce mortality of children under 5 years old to a maximum of 8 per a thousand live births.

3.3 – By 2030, end, as a public health problem, the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, viral hepatitis, neglected diseases, water-borne diseases, arboviruses transmitted by aedes aegypti and other communicable diseases.

3.4 – By 2030, reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases by one third through prevention and treatment, promote mental health and well-being for workers and prevent suicide, significantly changing the upward trend.

3.5 – Strengthen the prevention and treatment of problems arising from substance use, including the abuse of narcotic drugs and the harmful use of alcohol.

3.6 – By 2030, halve road traffic deaths and injuries.

3.7 – By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health services and supplies, including reproductive life planning, information and education, as well as the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs.



3.8 – Ensure, through the National Public Health Service (from the original, SUS), universal health coverage, access to quality essential health services at all levels of care and access to safe, effective and quality essential medicines and vaccines.

3.9 – By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals, contamination and pollution of the air and ground water.

3.a – Strengthen the implementation of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in Brazil.

3.b – Support research and development of health technologies and innovations for communicable and non-communicable diseases, provide access to these technologies and innovations incorporated through the National Public Health Service (from the original, SUS), including medicines and vaccines, to the entire population.

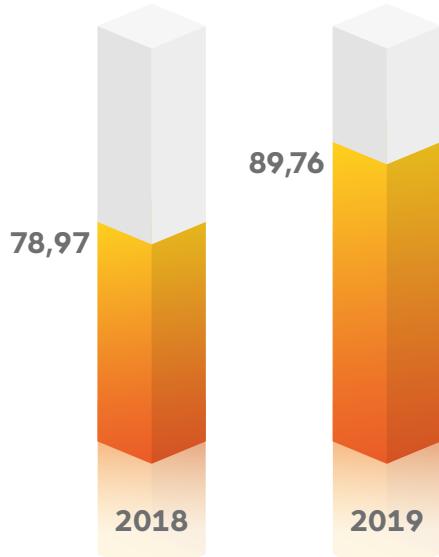
3.c – Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of health personnel, especially in the most vulnerable territories.

3.d – Strengthen local capacities for early warning, mitigation and management of national and global health emergencies and risks.

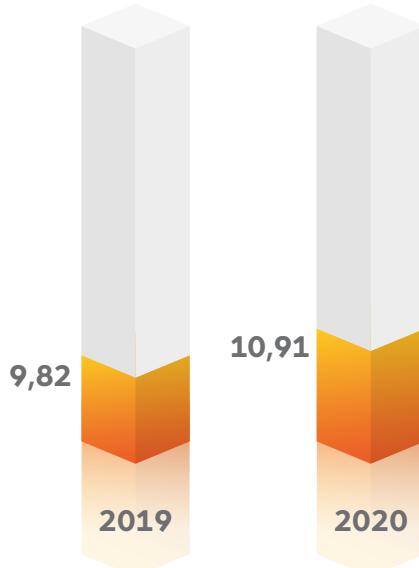


WHERE WE ARE

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE

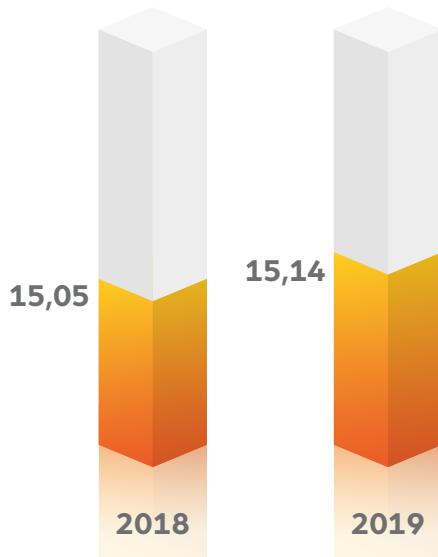


MORTALITY RATE IN TRAFFIC

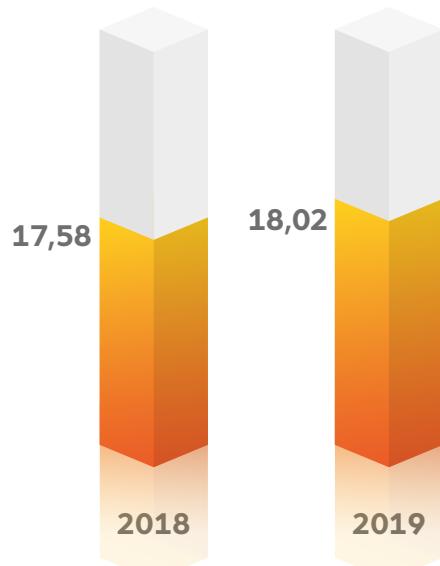


Source: Healthy Ministry (from the original, MS/Datasus-SIM), 2020.

CHILD MORTALITY RATE

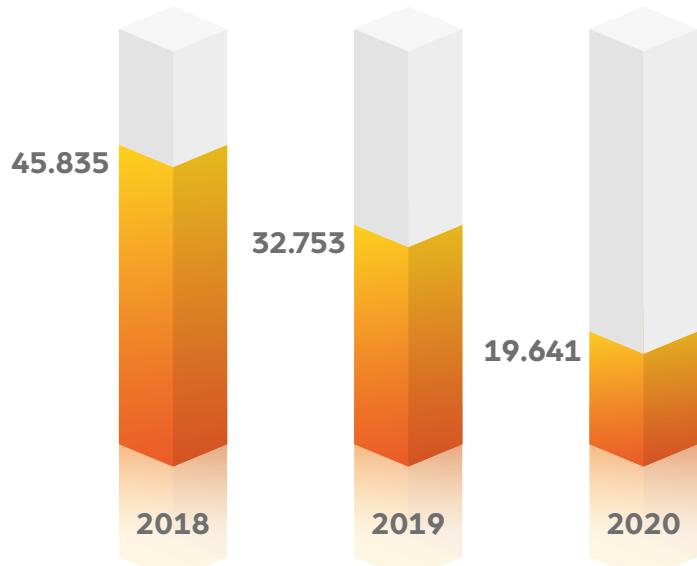


CHILDHOOD MORTALITY RATE

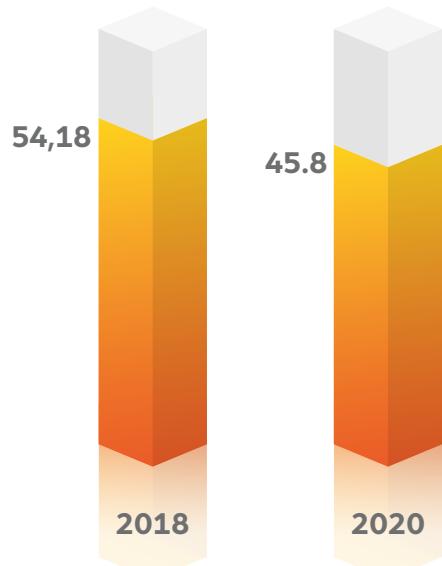


Source: Healthy Ministry (from the original, MS/Datasus-SIM), 2020.

NUMBER OF CASES OF MALARIA

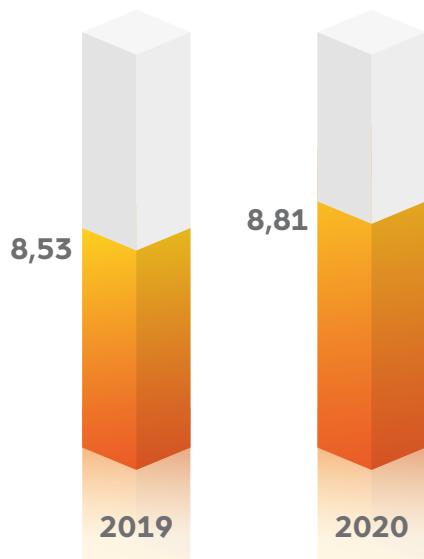


PROPORTION OF CASES OF CHRONIC NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

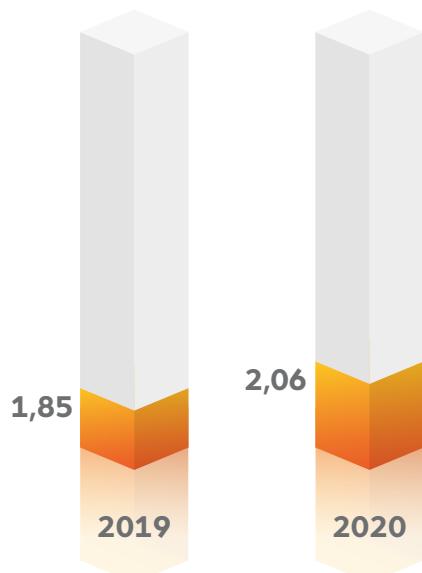


Source: Healthy Ministry (from the original, MS/Datasus-SIM), 2020.

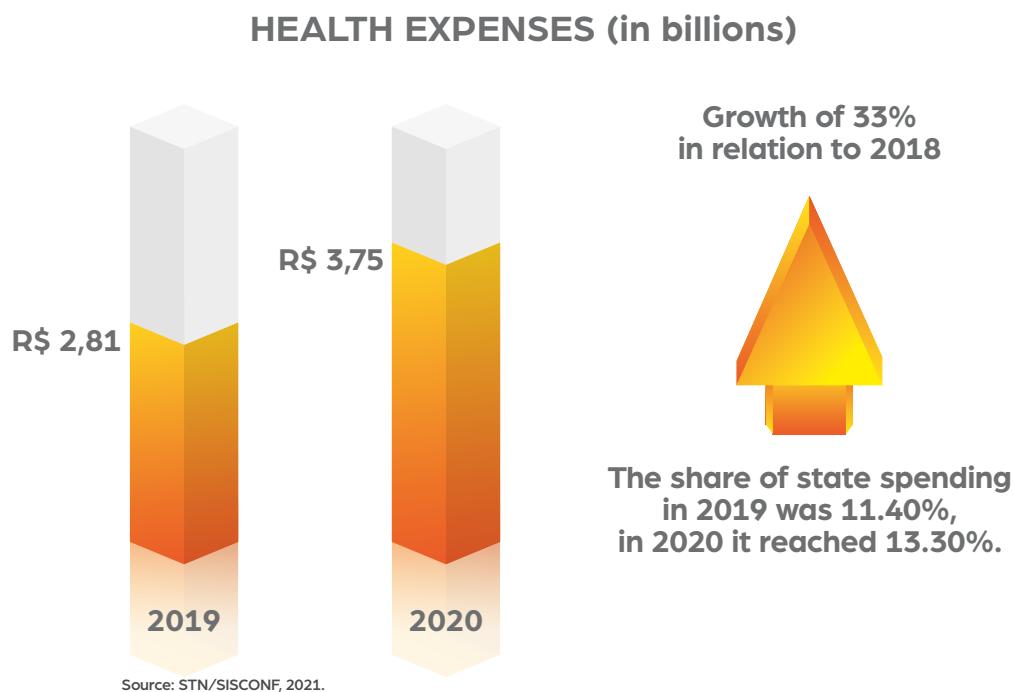
DOCTORS PER 10 THOUSAND INHABITANTS



HOSPITAL BEDS PER A THOUSAND INHABITANTS



Source: Healthy Ministry (from the original, MS/Datasus-SIM), 2020.



WHAT WE HAVE DONE

In Brazil, health is a fundamental right, of a social nature, according to article 6, caput, of the Republic Constitution, and is strongly associated with the principle of human dignity. The Republic Constitution in its article 196, attributes to the State (Union, states, Federal District and municipalities) the duty to ensure the right of all to health, and, as a general rule, municipalities are responsible for primary care, and, states and Union, for the medium and high complexity.

In 2019, the State Government assumed the commitment to rebuild the Health System of Pará, in order to achieve greater coverage, more efficiency and quality, completing the implementation of two Regional Hospitals and expanding the service network.

In 2020, the year in which Health was a priority for the entire world in view of the Covid 19 Pandemic, an even greater effort was necessary, so the State Government expanded investments in medical-hospital supplies and professionals, in the entire state, to ensure coverage and service capacity more adequate to meet the demands.

Pará in 2020 was the third state with the largest increase in resources compared to 2019, considering the resources applied from the 1st to the 5th bimester. These efforts enabled significant deliveries in the health area, supporting a more effective fight against the pandemic, as well as mitigating historical deficiencies in health care.

With regard to **goals 3.1, 3.2 and 3.7**, which enhance the reduction of maternal mortality, child mortality and access to sexual and reproductive health services, respectively, some investments and outcomes made in 2019 and 2020 stand out.



In 2019, Pará Government implemented the Pact for Maternal Mortality, signed by 143 municipalities in Pará, with the challenge to reduce Maternal Mortality by 30%, based on strategies to be followed by municipal managers, such as: guaranteeing women's access to qualified prenatal care, assistance during labor and postpartum, as well as to a reproductive life plan, in addition to the services already provided by the primary health care.

In the context of the development of this Pact, two important deliveries to society stand out, in the same year of its advent: the expansion of the number of hospital beds at the *Santa Casa de Misericórdia* Foundation and the first Polyclinic of Pará, both in Belém. *Santa Casa* now has 60 neonatal ICU beds, 20 for pediatrics and 10 for surgical and clinical care, that made it possible the performance of two successful pediatric kidney transplants. At the Polyclinic of Pará, 52 clinical offices were delivered, with a forecast of 24,000 appointments per month, in the specialties of medical clinic, pediatrics, minor procedures and surgeries, diabetes and endocrinology center, in

addition to enabling the performance of complementary and image exams.

Other important results were: more than a thousand births and zero hospital deaths after one year of operation of the Maternal Infant Hospital, in Barcarena, in addition to its contribution to the access to mammography tests, awareness of breast cancer, milk donation and suicide prevention; and, in Marabá, four neonatal incubators were delivered.

Regarding **goal 3.3**, which focuses on the end of epidemics, such as: *Malaria*, *Dengue*, *Chikungunya*, among others, the State Government has developed a set of actions in epidemiological surveillance, with good results since 2019, such as:

Reduction of 29% in malaria cases, with a decrease of 13,082 cases compared to 2018, and 40% in 2020, which means 13,112 less cases than 2019. However, the disease still has a heterogeneous pattern, with areas at high risk of occurrence, especially in the regions of Marajó and Tapajós.

This result is an outcome of continuous actions to control malaria, which included the implementation of: adequate treatment schemes,



quality diagnosis, actions developed by Community Health Agents and Combating Endemic Agents, the supply to 144 municipalities with the distribution of strategic inputs, trainings in the area of management, and application of insecticide in public health during actions against malaria.

In 2020, the development of complementary activities to combat and control the regional diseases was also significant, contributing to the reduction of risks and harms to the health of the population, such as the 17.36% drop in cases of dengue and 93.45 % drop in in cases of Chikungunya, both compared to 2019.

With regard to **goal 3.4**, which deals with the reduction of premature mortality from non-communicable diseases, in 2019 and 2020, the State Government carried out a set of deliveries in order to provide more and more specialized services, with a focus on prevention, early diagnosis and treatment of these diseases.

In 2019, the Government of Pará expanded 20 cancer surgery beds at the Regional Hospital of Tucuruí, as support for cancer treatment actions. At the Regional Hospital of Marabá, there was an expansion in the

hemodialysis service, increasing the capacity to 120 chronic renal patients.

In 2020, the Regional Hospital of Baixo Amazonas received the classification of level D, from the Ministry of Health, on account of carrying out transplant procedures and organ donation, ensuring more resources to the Hospital, as now the Ministry covers 30% of specialized services, as well as hospital and professional services.

Regarding **goal 3.5**, which aims to strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including the abuse of narcotic drugs and harmful use of alcohol, the highlights were the activities of the Educational Program for Resistance to Drugs and Violence (from the original, PROERD), which targets students from the 5th to 6th grade of elementary school and has the active participation of schools and families. This Program, developed by the Military Police of Pará, in 2019, made a partnership with the "Have Peace" Program (from the original, Programa TerPaz) and had an investment of approximately



R\$ 200,800, in the prevention of illicit drug use by children and adolescents, promoting the training of 57,507 people.

Also in 2019, 570 professionals from the care network for the prevention of the use of illicit drugs, alcohol and other drugs were trained for integrated actions in the State.

In order to face the challenges related to goal 3.6, working to preserve the life of people from Pará as a priority, the Government of Pará has also been working to reduce violence in traffic, thus contributing to the achievement of this goal.

Considering the number of victims of traffic accidents, most often caused by speeding and alcohol consumption, in 2019, the State Department of Traffic (from the original, *Detran*) intensified its itinerant actions within the state, aiming also to provide better conditions for the performance of its regional units (Regional Traffic Circumscription). The "State Department of Traffic at Schools" Project also promoted 57 actions, serving seven cities: Belém, São Miguel

do Guamá, Salinópolis, Ipixuna do Pará, Parauapebas, Conceição do Araguaia and São Félix do Xingu.

In 2020, the State Government invested R\$ 9.2 million in traffic signaling projects in the cities São Miguel do Guamá, Goianésia do Pará, Novo Repartimento and Barcarena, as well as continuing the adaptations of the Regional Traffic Circumscriptions, in the cities São Félix do Xingu, Marabá, Ananindeua, Bragança and Salinópolis and intensified traffic education activities, with 489 preventive actions against traffic accidents, with drivers and passengers on public roads, schools and institutions, in addition to carrying out 14,555 traffic inspection actions, by observing the drivers behavior in relation to compliance with basic rules, on public roads. In its partnership with the Have Peace program (from the original, *TerPaz*), the highlight was the Training Course for Traffic Education Multiplier, formally training 27 agents in Belém.

Goal 3.8 aims to ensure, through the National Public Health Service (from the original, *SUS*), universal health coverage, access to quality essential health services at all levels of care and



the access to safe, effective and quality essential medicines and vaccines.

The expansion of the care network, both for medium and high complexity as for primary care, was established as an essential strategy by the Government of Pará, in order to increase the coverage of health care for the population.

In 2019, there was an increase of 143 ICU beds in the municipalities of Barcarena, Belém, Tucuruí, Breves, Santarém and Paragominas; 4 Emergency Care Unities (from the original, UPAS), one in Belém, two in Ananindeua and one in Viseu; 6 Specialized Rehabilitation Centers (from the original, CERS), two in Belém, one in Itaituba, one in Santarém, one in Tucuruí, and one in Parauapebas; the inauguration and operation of the following Regional Hospitals: Caetés, in Capanema, with specialized care in traumatology and general surgery and the support of 48 beds, 10 of which in the ICU; Abelardo Santos, in Belém, to serve the populations of the regions of Tocantins and Guajará in several specialties, increasing the number of hospital beds to 269, 150 to serve inpatients and 119 complementary beds, 60 of which in Intensive

Care Units (ICU) and 30 beds in an Intermediate Care Unit (Neonatal ICU).

In this process of expanding access to quality healthcare for all, approximately 20,000 medical and dental care services were provided by the "Have Peace" Program (from the original, Programa TerPaz), 13,170 medical consultations and 6,842 medical referrals in the various areas of medical care through the itinerant actions of the Health Throughout Pará Project (from the original, Projeto Saúde por Todo Pará).

Also with the purpose of increasing and diversifying the health service capacity, three telemedicine projects were approved by the Ministry of Health, in an investment of R\$ 37 million, aiming to reduce out-of-home treatments and to promote the use of digital prescriptions, reducing the lists of waiting for service.

In 2020, driven to face the Covid-19 Pandemic, this expansion process had an even greater acceleration with the



completion of the implementation and requalification of hospital units, including renovations, expansions and equipment, such as:

HOSPITALS DEPLOYMENT

- *Tapajós Regional Hospital*, with 164 beds, 104 operational beds, 30 for intensive care units, 10 for observation, 10 for intermediate care units, five Kangaroo intermediate care units and five for delivery rooms, resulting from an investment of R\$196 million and with a capacity to serve 250 thousand people.
- *Castanhal Regional Hospital*– the 1st stage was implemented, aiming to become a reference in Oncology and Traumatology for the population of Guamá Integration Region, with the provision of 120 beds, resulting from an investment of R\$210.23 million.
- *Castelo dos Sonhos General Public Hospital*, in Altamira –with a low-complexity profile and restricted to hospitalization of patients referred as primary care in municipalities along the highways BR-230 and BR-163, the new hospital unit has 25 beds, with 21 clinics for hospitalization in pediatrics, orthopedics, obstetrics, surgical clinic and medical clinic, and another four beds in the stabilization room.

HOSPITAL REQUALIFICATION

- *Baixo Amazonas Regional Hospital* – among other aspects, the hospital increased performance indicators in the areas of transplantation and organ donation, conditioning it to grant the Ministry of Health level D classification (1st public hospital in Pará to receive this classification), being recognized as one of the 10 best public hospitals in Brazil. In addition, it was certified with level 3 by the National Accreditation Organization, which attests to the unit's excellence in providing qualified and safe care to patients.
- *Baixo Tocantins Regional Hospital*, in Abaetetuba, which provides care in the specialties of gynecology, obstetrics, neonatology, among others, went through reforms and adjustments that increased its capacity to 94 beds, 10 in the adult ICU and 10 in the intermediate care unit, these improvements resolved obstacles that used to make it difficult for the hospital to operate. Now it has the capacity to handle 1.8 thousand medical consultations per month, 2.8 thousand emergency obstetric care; 370 inpatients and about 13,500 diagnostic procedures.



Also relating to the achievement of goals 3.b and 3.c., the government of Pará fostered health research, increasing funding in the area and increasing the number of health professionals, with greater intensity in the context of the Covid-19 Pandemic.

Faced with a situation of incompatibility of the number of health professionals in relation to the demand, the State Government promoted the anticipation of the granting of degrees in medicine and nursing, resulting in 153 doctors (Belém, Santarém and Marabá) and 85 nurses (Belém, Santarém, Marabá and Tucuruí) able and available to the hospital network in the fight against Covid-19. It is noteworthy that the state government has a relevant contribution in the training of doctors in the state, and of the four courses offered by the public universities, three are offered by the State University of Pará, in the cities of Belém, Santarém and Marabá, representing 9,8% of the vacancies out of the capital.

In 2019, the Government of Pará managed to approve three telemedicine projects, by the Ministry of

Health, an investment of R\$37 million, intending to reduce out-of-home treatment and to promote the use of digital prescriptions, reducing waiting lists for care.

As a result of the confrontation of so many challenges, Pará, in 2020, ranked as the third unit of the federation that most expanded the application of resources in health, compared to the previous year, according to the Accounting and Tax Information System of the Brazilian Public Sector (from the original, Siconfi), considering the data computed up to the 5th bimester of 2020, with an additional R\$ 796.9 million paid.

This financial execution impacted on transfers from the State to the municipalities, so the transfers made in 2020 to the Municipal Health Funds were 51% higher than the amount in 2019.

Only in Primary Care Co-financing there was an increase of 112% and covered all the 144 municipalities, while for the Co-financing of Medium and High Complexity, the increase was of 23%, reaching 76 municipalities that carry out the corresponding activities.

The emergence and advancement of the new coronavirus in Pará, in 2020,



led the State Government to undertake a series of actions to address cases related to Covid-19 throughout the state, directly contributing to goal 3.d.

Faced with the imminent prospect of increased contamination of a significant part of the population of Pará, the State Government installed five Field Hospitals, used in situations of disaster or public calamity as a temporary hospital medical unit. The hospitals were located in Belém (420 beds), Breves (60), Marabá (120), Santarém (120) and Altamira (60) and served a total of 5,225 people. Currently, the Hospitals of

Belém and Altamira remain open to care for patients with Covid-19.

Another important achievement in view of the pandemic scenario was the implementation of the Itinerant Polyclinics that operated in all Regions of Integration of the state with services aiming to care for people with mild and moderate symptoms of suspected Covid-19, through mobile health units, bringing to the population of Pará appointments, X-ray exams, tomography, rapid tests, blood pressure measurement, polymerase chain reaction test, pharmacy with drug distribution, among other services. The itinerant actions served 89 municipalities and provided 44,000 medical appointments.



The fight against Covid 19 and the preventive actions against the contagion required joint actions with several areas, especially aimed at social isolation of most of the population, intending the maximum preservation of life.

Another initiative against the pandemic was the Covidpará action, in the area of Research, Education and Extension, in which the State University of Pará (from the original, UEPA) supplied, in all Integration Regions, protection equipment against the contamination of the new coronavirus, Covid-19 tests, online psychological and medical

care, vaccination against the Influenza virus, among other actions. In this context, the State University performed 497,280 health procedures in the development of actions for health education and service.

Also noteworthy is the Tapajós Regional Hospital, which opened in 2020, having the beds used exclusively for Covid-19 patients, offering medium and high complexity care in severe cases of the disease. Likewise, Castanhal Regional Hospital also served as hospital support during the most critical moment of the pandemic.

It is also worth mentioning some integrated public security actions



that acted to mitigate the pandemic, both on the inspection side, since police officers acted to ensure the mandatory use of masks and inspection of commercial establishments, and on the assistance side, with distribution of masks to the population.

Other important actions of the Government of Pará in combating and controlling the advance of contamination, by integrating the areas of health and safety, was the transport of Personal Protective Equipment, medicines, respirators and health professionals by the Public Security Air Group. In addition, through the Secretariat of State for Penitentiary Administration, a Contingency Plan for Prison Units was implemented and, despite the confirmation of 712 cases, everybody received adequate care, following the treatment protocols, with no death record by Covid-19.



CHAPTER
4

GOAL 4.

**ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND
EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION
AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING
OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL.**



VOLUNTARY LOCAL REPORT ABOUT THE
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN THE STATE OF PARÁ 2021



SDG 4, subject of this chapter, seeks to ensure inclusive, equitable and quality education, and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, by ensuring free and quality access to primary and secondary education, professional education and higher education, in order to develop young people and adults with the skills necessary for employment, decent work and entrepreneurship, in addition to guaranteeing the skills necessary to promote sustainable development, including the appreciation of cultural diversity. Finally, offering adequate, accessible, safe and inclusive physical school infrastructure, in addition to ensuring qualification for all basic education teachers. Through the federal competences and educational demands of the state, the State Government assumes the provision of quality education for all, through thematic axes translated into management programs, aligned with the National and State Education Plans, which have initiatives in agreement, directly or indirectly, with the challenges of SDG 4. The goals related to SDG 4 are presented below, with achievements and outcomes to the society of Pará, in the scope of basic, professional, and higher education, as well as culture, sport and leisure.



BRAZILIAN SDG GOALS

4.1 – By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete an equitable and quality primary and secondary education, at the appropriate age, ensuring free provision by public schools and resulting in satisfactory and relevant learning outcomes.

4.2 – By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have comprehensive early childhood development, access to quality early childhood care and education, so that they are prepared for primary education.

4.3 – By 2030, ensure equity (gender, race, income, territory and others) of access and permanence to quality professional and higher education, free of charge or at affordable prices.

4.4 – By 2030, substantially increase the number of young people and adults who have the necessary skills, especially technical and professional, for employment, decent work and entrepreneurship.

4.5 – By 2030, eliminate gender and racial inequalities in education and ensure equal access, permanence and success at all levels, stages and modalities of education for vulnerable groups, especially people with disabilities, rural populations, itinerant populations, indigenous and traditional communities, adolescents and young people in compliance with socio-educational measures, as well as people living on the streets or deprived of liberty.

4.6 – By 2030, ensure that all young people and adults are literate, with basic knowledge in reading, writing and mathematics.



4.7 – By 2030, ensure that all students acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to promote sustainable development, including through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and valuing cultural diversity and the contribution of culture to sustainable development.

4.a – Offer adequate physical school infrastructure to the child's needs, accessible to people with disabilities and sensitive to gender, which guarantees the existence of safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.

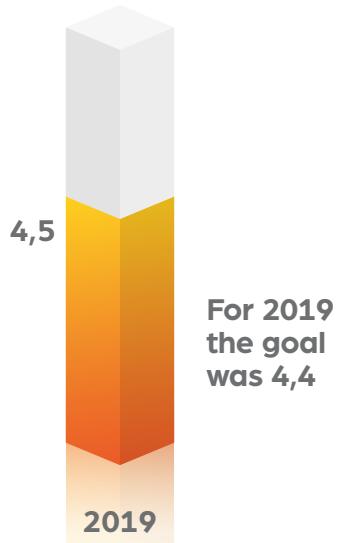
4.b – By 2020, increase by 50% the number of places actually filled by students from developing countries, in particular less developed countries, such as Portuguese-speaking African countries and Latin American countries, in higher education, including professional training, information and communication technology programs, technical, engineering and scientific programs in Brazil.

4.c – By 2030, ensure that all basic education teachers have specific degree in the area of knowledge in which they work, promoting continuous training, in collaboration with the Union, states and municipalities, as well as international cooperation.

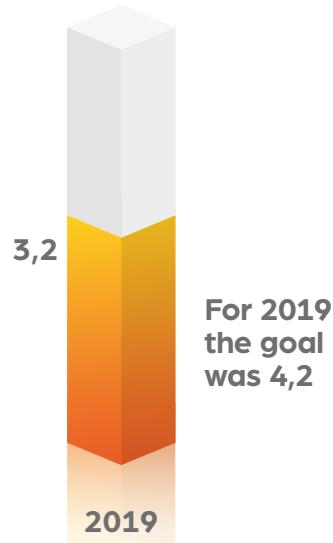


WHERE WE ARE

BASIC EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT INDEX GRADE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

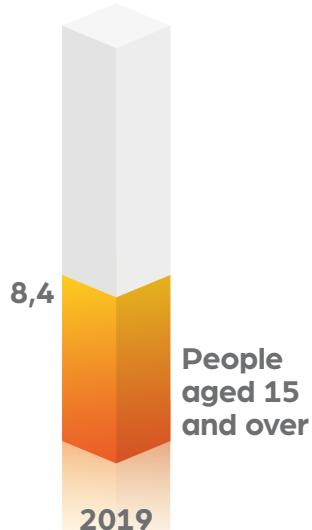


BASIC EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT INDEX GRADE HIGH SCHOOL

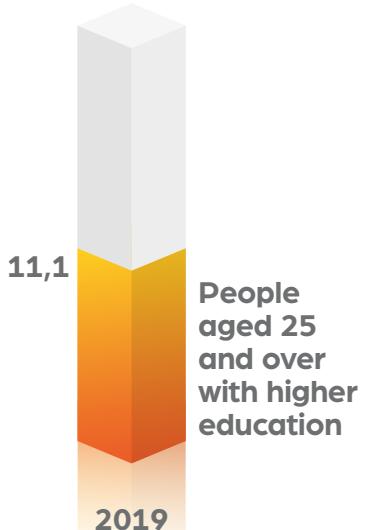


Source: National Institute of Educational Studies and Research Anísio Teixeira (from the original, INEP), 2020.

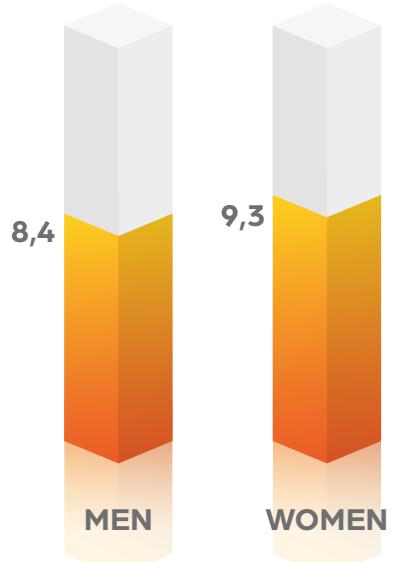
ILLITERACY RATE (%)



INSTRUCTION LEVEL (%)

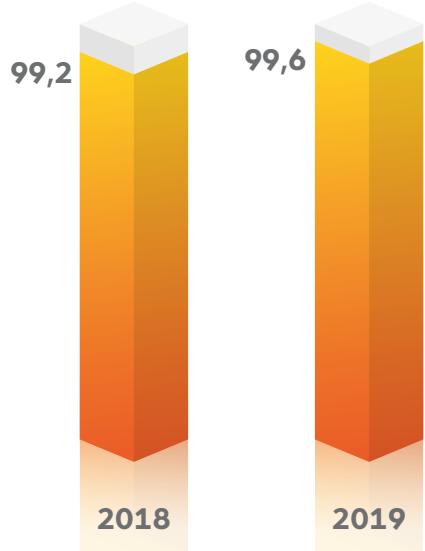


YEARS OF STUDY BY GENDER (2019)

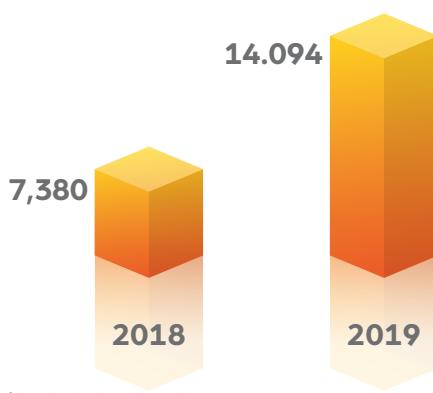


Source: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (from the original, IBGE/Pnad Contínua), 2020.

TEACHERS WITH APPROPRIATE DEGREE (%)



TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL DEGREE



Numbers
of qualified
people



91%

Source: National Institute of Educational Studies and Research Anísio Teixeira (from the original, INEP), 2021.

WHAT WE HAVE DONE

The Federal Constitution of 1988 advocates Education as a social right, and defines in the articles 23 and 211, that the Union, the States, the Federal District and the Municipalities must organize themselves in a collaborative regime to offer quality education to the population. It even defines that the municipality must act in Early Childhood Education and Elementary and Middle Schools; states and the Federal District must act in Elementary and Middle schools and, primarily, in High School; and, the Union has a redistributive and supplementary function, in addition to the provision and responsibility of higher education.

The Government of Pará directs efforts to the development of an education of quality and for all, in an inclusive way and with a focus on equitable learning, in order to reduce educational and social inequalities. In this sense, the set of actions and programs are directly aligned with the achievement of SDG 4.

With a focus on quality basic education for all, the State Government works with priority in Elementary and Middle School and in High School, in those municipalities where municipalization hasn't entirely taken place, contributing to the achievement of **goal 4.1**.

In 2019, the Educa Pará Movement (from the original – Movimento Educa Pará), an initiative to support and partner with the municipal administrations in actions for the requalification of basic education in the state, registered 90 municipalities and 5,956 students. The initiative prioritizes multidisciplinary projects aimed at increasing



proficiency and keeping the students in school, and, through a portal, allows federal entities, schools and students access to teaching materials and also to the sharing of the learning agenda.

Knowing the reality and the students' educational level is essential to adopt strategies and to guarantee greater effectiveness of actions and pedagogical projects. This way, the State Government held, in 2019, the Diagnostical Evaluation for Monitoring of Learning, which covered in the first evaluation, 115,080 students of 3,536 classes in the state education network in 144 municipalities. In the second evaluation, the exam counted with the participation of more 130,000 students from all over the state.

Another important project of State Government, in 2019, was the D Play Pará, which aims to contribute to the preparation of the student to the National High School Exam (from the original, Exame Nacional do Ensino Médio – ENEM) and facilitate the access of students from high school

to higher education. It was carried out through classes online by state network teachers, serving 5,685 students from 15 municipalities in eight Regions of Integration.

With the premises of quality education, and the permanence of the student in school, the Government of Pará has been investing to ensure a quality standard of school feeding offered to students in the state school system, as well as school transport, among other actions.

In 2019, the State Program of School Feeding was launched (from the original, Programa Estadual de Alimentação Escolar – PEAE) serving 291,119 students. 121 municipalities joined the program, which received from the State Government the total of R\$ 10.4 million for the foodstuffs purchase, preparation and distribution of school meals.

The State Program of School Transportation (from the original, Programa Estadual de Transporte Escolar – PETE) aims to expand access to school, to serve specially the students of basic education, rural residents. In 2019, 88,818 students were served, in 130 municipalities that joined the program and received about R\$ 66 million.



Rural education serves a socio-territorial reality in Pará, such as Indigenous Education that follows its specificities, that is, in an inclusive, multicultural and differentiated way. In 2019, 2,539 students were served, 1,152 in regular education and 1,387 in indigenous modular education in five regions of the state.

The continuing education actions aimed at indigenous teaching enabled the training of 46 teachers.

The Modular Teaching System (from the original, Sistema Modular de Ensino – SOME) stands out, which guarantees access to basic education in modules in remote and difficult-to-access locations. In 2019, it served 26,028 students from 11 Regions of Integration.

Full-Time Education, a policy aimed at keeping students in school and increasing their proficiency levels, in 2019, reached 8,290 students in 35 school units, of which 6,507 high school students, distributed in seven regions of the state, and 1,783 Elementary and Middle School students from the Guajará Region of Integration.

The State Government promoted music education, in High School, serving

1,061 students in the Guajará region, and in Elementary and Middle Education, serving 937 students, corresponding to student's initiation to music, through free music courses, instrument and singing.

It is important to highlight that in 2020, due to the Covid-19 pandemic and the need to control the progress of the disease, the suspension of classes in person was indicated, however, this measure didn't imply a total stoppage of school activities. That year, the Government of Pará invested R\$ 2.8 billion in basic education, resources that were essential to overcome the difficulties imposed by the pandemic scenario.

In face of the described scenario, the main educational tool used was remote teaching technology, which, along with other initiatives, allowed for several achievements, highlighting:

- Everyone at Home for Education: the project aims to ensure a minimum study schedule through online pedagogical practices. In partnership with TV Cultura, 200 Portuguese and Math video lessons were made possible, covering 108 municipalities, prioritizing students



from the 6th to 9th grade, as well as for those seeking to enter higher education, through the National High School Exam (from the original, Exame Nacional do Ensino Médio – NHSE).

- Seducast Pará: podcast technology was used to transmit audios, in which teachers exercised distance teaching through educational messages, comments on the subjects and debates on current issues. The project reached all Integration Regions.
- Online Homework Notebook (from the original, Caderno de Atividades On-line Para Casa): consists of the use of the Google Forms platform, with the availability of more than 4,000 activities, serving 113,990 students, of which 71,426 were from high school and 42,564 from elementary and middle school.
- Enem Pará: a specific platform was made available that guaranteed high school seniors and ENEM participants live online classes, tests and video classes with a team of 30 teachers specialized in pre-ENEM. To make access to the internet possible, approximately 105,000 mobile internet chips were given to students who took the exam, distributed in 649 schools, in 4,077 classes.

The Government of Pará also acted in the strengthening of Early Childhood Education, a line of action of the state educational policy and, consequently, contributes to literacy at the right age and to the reduction of age-year distortion, challenges contained in the achievement of goal 4.2.

In 2019, the State Government offered support to 33 municipalities in early childhood education, in five regions of the state, through partnerships with municipal management that involved counseling, consulting, with mayors and education municipal secretaries. In 2020, the partnerships were maintained, serving 20 municipalities online. The production and dissemination of the I Activity Booklet for Early Childhood and Pre-School Education students stands out based on the Curricular Common National Base (from the original, Base Nacional Comum Curricular – CCNB).

Technical, Professional and Higher Education quality is one of the priorities of the Government of Pará, in addition to directly contributing to the **goals 4.3 and 4.4** of the 2030 Agenda. In 2019, strategic changes were made in the



State's Professional, Technological and Higher Education, making possible the expansion of the offer of these levels and modalities of education to the population of Pará.

In the field of professional and technological education, with an investment of R\$ 11.9 million in 2019, 22,529 students were served, 400 new vacancies of technical courses in the subsequent modality, covering eight Integration Regions of the state; 250 agreements were signed for internships, in private companies, universities and public agencies; 74 courses were held, in partnership with the S System (SENAI, SENAC and SENAR), benefiting 2,370 students in eight regions. Furthermore, the implementation of five new training schools in the Guajará region stands out; the training of 2,000 mid-level technicians by the Professional Education Network of Pará (from the original, Rede de Educação Profissional do Pará – EETEPA); and also, the service of 124 students (Guajará region) in vocational high school, in the area of music.

In 2020, the expansion of the State Network of Technological Schools enabled the creation of 2,160 new places, of which 1,440 with the new EETEPA

in Santana of Araguaia (Araguaia Integration Region) and 720 through the adaptation of four new schools to offer professional education, in the municipalities of Ananindeua, Belém, Benevides and Santarém. And also:

- Assistance in the subsequent concurrent professional education of 7,072 students, distributed in 17 municipalities in Pará, from seven Integration Regions.
 - R\$ 2.5 million invested in serving 10,323 people in professional qualification courses, in nine regions, of which 8,323 in initial and continuing education, regular and distance learning courses.
 - 300 new places in distance professional learning education created.
- It's remarkable that the State Government maintains higher education through the State of Pará University (from the original, Universidade Estadual do Pará – UEPA) present in 10 regions of the state. In 2019, an investment of around R\$ 3.5 million ensured an important improvement in the laboratories, furniture and equipment.



Regarding to the expansion of Higher Education, in 2019, the Government of Pará implemented FormaPará, a program that guaranteed the offer of 918 vacancies for graduates in seven Integration Regions, representing a 17% increase in the places offered, when compared to year 2015.

In 2020, 132 undergraduate courses were offered through UEPA and the Carlos Gomes Foundation (from the original, Fundação Carlos Gomes – FCG), representing an increase of 8.21% compared to 2019.

Through the FormaPará Program, in 2020, 1,095 new places were offered for 19 undergraduate courses, through the State University and partnerships with federal universities in the state, in 10 Integration Regions.

The offer of two postgraduate courses in Public Management, by the School of Public Governance of the State of Pará should be highlighted, totaling 100 vacancies, in the municipality of Belém, aimed at public servants.

The university extension promotes the articulation

between teaching, research, university and society. In 2020, 1,973 projects were produced, serving 54,125 people, 64% online and 34% in person.

Ensuring literacy for all, regardless of age, gender, and place of residence is a goal in line with national policy and followed by the Government of Pará, through several adult literacy and reading incentive actions, which also contribute to achievement of **goal 4.3** of the 2030 Agenda.

In 2019, through reading and dialogue on literary works from the Amazon, Pará, Latin American and Portuguese-Brazilian cultures, the Dialogic Literary Tertúlias Project (from the original, Projeto Tertúlias Literárias Dialógicas) contributed to the improvement of oral expression and text comprehension of students from six schools in the municipalities of Belém, Benevides, Breves and Bragança.

The Government of Pará, in 2019, launched the Pará Ler – Our Literary Festival project (from the original, Pará Ler – Nossa Festa Literária), aimed at children and adults, with a vast program and activities. In the 1st edition, the project registered an estimated audience



of 10,000 people and the presence of 45 guest writers, 13 publishers and bookstores and 25 visiting schools in the five days of the program. 22 training workshops were offered, with 450 people attended and 2,500 visiting students from public schools. These actions are carried out in neighborhoods and islands of Belém, through the visit of the Samaúma Library Boat.

The Government of Pará also promoted, in 2019, the Pan-Amazonian Book and Multivozes Fair, which represented an increase of 10% of the total public in relation to 2018, recording 410 thousand visitors and a financial transaction of R\$ 14.5 million in business, with 2,000 jobs created, 805,000 books sold, 197 booths displayed, 400 participating publishers and R\$ 3.77 million in Credbook, which benefited 16,096 teachers from all Integration Regions, to purchase teaching materials that can improve the learning process.

In 2020, the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic affected significantly the cultural sector, which boosted new strategies for the partial feasibility of the programmed actions.

In this context, the 24th Pan-Amazonian Book and Multivozes Fair was held in digital format, being broadcast by the State Department of Culture channel, on YouTube, and had more than 2,000 views during the days of the event. The event's program included literary meetings, theatrical performances, book launches and musical presentations.

It is worth mentioning that, in 2020, the actions to encourage reading and information carried out by the digital library of the Arthur Vianna Public Library, served 206,356 people.

The Government of Pará also encourages access to culture and sports and leisure, as an instrument of identity, diversity and sustainability for achieving social development, contributing to the achievement of **goal 4.7**.

In 2019, events were held with a focus on educational diversity and inclusion, highlighting: 1st Circle of Dialogue with students and the school community; 2nd Indicators Workshop of Public Policies on Environmental Education; 3rd Education



and Health Saving Lives Gymkhana; 4th Seminar of allusion "State Week for Prevention and Combating the Use of Drugs"; 5th Anti-Child Labor Awareness Blitz, with the participation of 1,618 people in the Guajará region.

The XVIII Teatro da Paz Opera Festival was also held in 2019, a partnership between the Government of Pará and the Music Academy of Pará, structured in a new format, consisting of the Opera Season, Training, Concert Season, Musical Theater and Roaming, with the Traveling Theater of Peace (from the original, Teatro Itinerante da Paz – TIP), lasting for six months, and an audience of 10,000 people, with 350 professionals and a turnover of around R\$ 1.64 million.

In the context of sport and leisure, in 2019, the Government of Pará encouraged numerous sporting projects, such as the training of athletes, granting 77 national and state scholarships, eight of which were for athletes with disabilities, obtaining positive results among the supported athletes.

Another important initiative, the Paraenses Student Games (from the original, Jogos Estudantis Paraenses – JEPS), which had the participation of 3,746 students from 45 municipalities. Government support was extended to

the School Paralympic Games of Pará, which attended 228 students from 11 participating municipalities, providing students with disabilities from public and private education networks, access to adapted sports, enabling the winners of the modalities for national competition.

Through TerPaz, the Government of Pará also enabled the participation of athletes from Pará in high-performance sports events: XXXIV National Artistic Gymnastics Tournament, obtaining a silver medal; Copa da Amizade, a North/Northeast tournament, with 30 gold, 20 silver and 7 bronze medals; XXV German Gymnastics Cup, in Santiago, Chile, obtaining 8 gold, 5 silver, 3 bronze medals; and the Artistic Gymnastics CAIXA Brazilian Championship, in Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, where Pará won 11th place.

In 2020, despite the pandemic scenario, the Government of Pará maintained its incentives both to the cultural area, as well as to sports and leisure, creating emergency initiatives aimed at serving cultural agents (actors, musicians, producers), such as the "Stay Home" Festival (from the original,



Festival “Te Aquieta em Casa”), containing 260 digital contents, distributed among music (50.3%), visual arts (20%), performing arts (15.8%), popular culture (7.3%) and creative economy (6.6%), benefiting 802 artists.

The XIX Opera Festival of Theatro da Paz, in an unprecedented way, through digital platforms, made it possible to expand access to cultural property.

Among the sports activities, in 2020, the following stands out: support from 28 sports federations, enabling the participation of 90 athletes in national and international competitions and different modalities. The support also included organizations and athletes from nine municipalities from Pará.

The Government of Pará, in 2020, also encouraged high-performance sport by financing the participation of 227 athletes in national and international competitions, totaling an investment of R\$ 2.3 million. Also to be highlighted is the service through online classes to

70% of the students of the Gol do Brasil Project, Social Assistance Action of the Brazilian Soccer Confederation.

Another highlight, in 2020, was the investment of R\$ 21 million in the construction and adaptation of 17 sports and leisure equipment, in particular, the Completion of the Work at the Multisport Gymnasium of Santarém, in the Lower Amazon region, with capacity for 5,343 people.

In order to improve the state's educational infrastructure, the Government of Pará made investments to build and improve the physical facilities of the state educational public network, directly contributing to **goal 4.a.**

In 2019, the Government of Pará invested R\$145 million in school infrastructure, which includes construction, renovation and expansion works, benefiting 21,323 students. It must be observed that the delivery of four schools in three regions and the construction of 35 new schools in 11 regions. Part of this investment was made in the renovation of 22 schools in 8 regions, of which 18 were expanded with laboratories and/or libraries, and other learning spaces, which benefited 12,252



students. The Government of Pará also carried out 107 emergency and/or corrective reforms of school units all over the state.

The investment in the modernizing and equipping school units reached 379 schools in 80 municipalities from all Integration Regions, providing a more complete and attractive environment for the state public network of education.

In 2020, R\$191 million was invested in scholar infrastructure, ensuring the construction of four school units, opening 3,408 new vacancies. In terms of renovation and expansion, 24 state and municipal schools were delivered in 14 municipalities in eight Integration Regions.

The Government of Pará, in 2019, advanced with the implementation of a new state policy of Science, Technology and Innovation, among other goals, including the expansion of the granting of research scholarships to support the development of research and extension projects focused on strategic productive chains, and even to train and retain qualified people, an initiative that directly contributed to **goal 4.b.** R\$7.3 million were invested to grant 622 masters, doctoral, scientific initiation and preceptorship scholarships in 2019, an increase of 342% compared to 2018. Such increases were maintained in 2020, with an investment of R\$ \$11 million, for the granting of 743 scholarships, an increase of 146%, compared to 2019.

Among the axes of educational policy, the training of basic education professionals ensures improvement in teaching and learning. State investment in teacher training contributes to achieving **goal 4.c.**

In 2019, in basic education, the Government of Pará guaranteed the continuing education of 3,952 teachers in all Integration Regions; the improvement of educational management through the training of 3,099 education professionals involving directors, technicians and managers of basic education.

In 2020, with the pandemic scenario, the adoption of remote teaching technology was innovating in the training of teachers and in the qualification of educational management, training 26,408 professionals in all Integration Regions. In the qualification of educational management, in 2020, 2,226 people were served, in all integration regions.





GOAL 5.
**ACHIEVING GENDER
EQUALITY AND EMPOWERING
ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS.**





SDG 5, which is the subject of this chapter, aspires to reach gender equality and empower all women and girls, by ensuring equal rights, adopting and strengthening public policies and legislation aimed at promoting gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, eliminating all forms of gender discrimination, all forms of violence, eliminating the inequality in the sexual division of paid and unpaid labor and ensuring their sexual and reproductive health. It is composed of 9 goals, 8 of which are final and 1 of implementation.

In the years 2019 and 2020, the State Government prioritized the transversality of actions focused on the development of effective and preventive strategies, of all forms of oppression and degradation, to guarantee women and girls' empowerment and construction of the autonomy. These actions were designed according to some of the goals of SDG 5.

Based on the SDG goals for Brazil, the state goals will be presented below, accompanied by actions that contribute to solutions linked to gender equality. However, considering that most of the measures implemented by the State Government are transversal, mainly in gender issues, with impact and contribution to more than one goal of the SDGs, there is a much wider set of actions than those highlighted in this chapter that directly or indirectly contribute with the majority of the goals of SDG 5.



BRAZILIAN SDG GOALS

5.1 – Eliminate all forms of gender discrimination, in their intersections with race, ethnicity, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, territoriality, culture, religion and nationality, especially for girls and women from the countryside, the forest, the waters and urban peripheries.

5.2 – Eliminate all forms of gender-based violence in the public and private spheres, highlighting sexual violence, human trafficking and homicide, in their intersections with race, ethnicity, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, territoriality, culture, religion and nationality, especially for women in the countryside, forest, water and urban peripheries.

5.4 – Eliminate inequality in the sexual division of paid and unpaid work, including in domestic and care work, promoting greater autonomy for all women, in their intersections with race, ethnicity, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, territoriality, culture, religion and nationality, especially for women in the countryside, forest, water and urban peripheries, through public policies and the promotion of shared responsibility between the members of the family.

5.5 – Ensure the full and effective participation of women and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in the public sphere, in its political and economic dimensions, considering the intersections with race, ethnicity, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, territoriality, culture, religion and nationality, especially for women from the countryside, forest, water and urban peripheries.



5.6 – Promote, protect and ensure sexual and reproductive health, sexual and reproductive rights, in line with the Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the resulting documents from its review conferences, considering the intersections of gender with race, ethnicity, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, territoriality, culture, religion and nationality, especially for women from the countryside, forest, water and urban peripheries.

5.a – Ensure equality of rights, access and control of economic resources, lands and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources in a sustainable manner, through credit policies, qualification, technical assistance, land reform and social housing, among others, especially for women from the countryside, forest, water and urban peripheries.

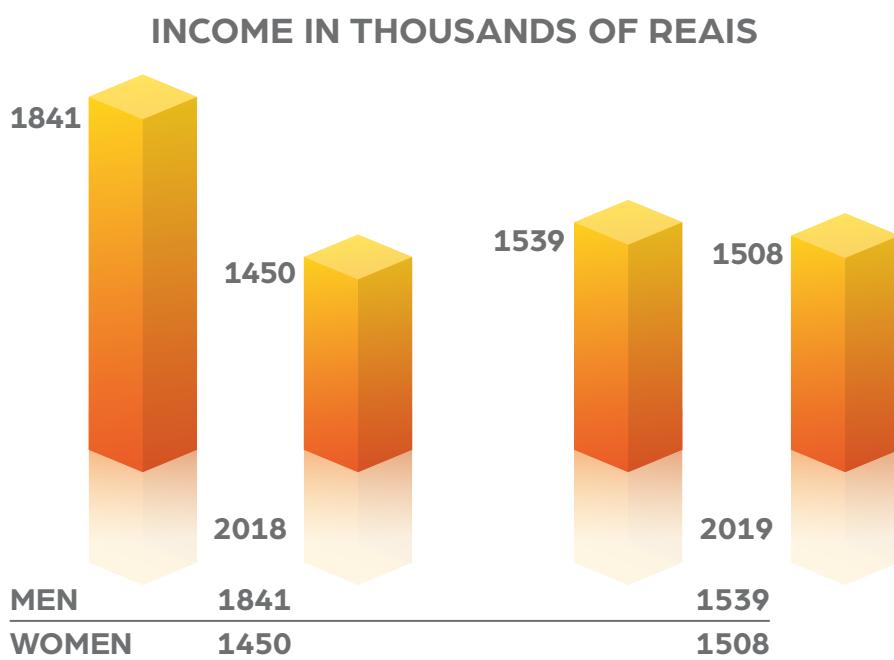
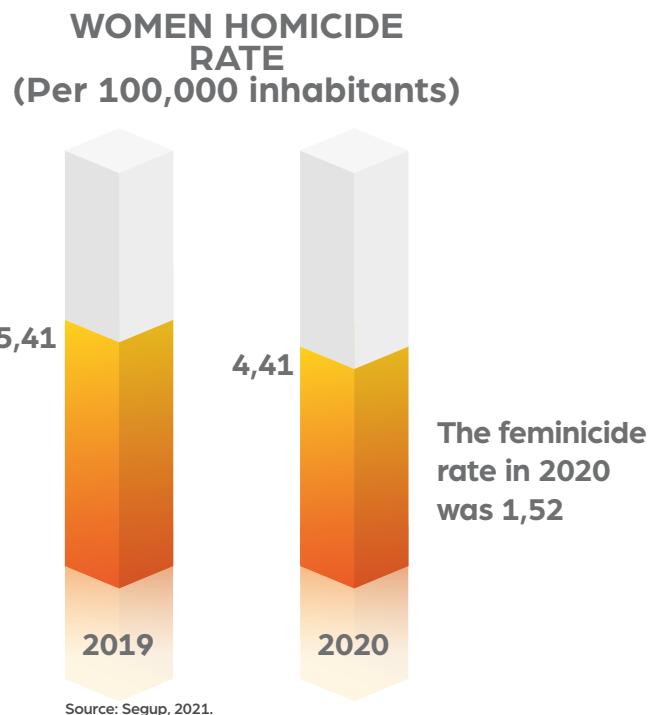
5.b.1br – Ensure gender equality when it comes to the access, skills of use and production of information and communication technologies, considering the intersections with race, ethnicity, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, territoriality, culture, religion and nationality, especially for women in the countryside, forest, water and urban peripheries.

5.b.2br – Ensure gender equality when it comes to the access and production of scientific knowledge in all areas of knowledge and promote the gender perspective in knowledge production, considering the intersections with race, ethnicity, age, disability, sexual orientation, identity gender, territoriality, culture, religion and nationality, especially for women from the countryside, forest, water and urban peripheries.

5.b.3br – Ensure gender equality when it comes to the access and production of information, communication content and media, considering the intersections with race, ethnicity, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, territoriality, culture, religion and nationality, especially for women in the countryside, forest, water and urban peripheries.

5.c – Adopt and strengthen public policies and legislation aimed at promoting gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, as well as promoting mechanisms for their effectiveness – at all federal levels – in their intersections with race, ethnicity, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, territoriality, culture, religion and nationality, especially for women from the countryside, forest, water and urban peripheries.

WHERE WE ARE



Source: IBGE/Pnad-Continua, 2020.

WHAT WE HAVE DONE

The Government of Pará has been acting in inclusive policies aimed at the population living in more vulnerable territories as a priority. Among those who work in the gender field, especially those linked to the empowerment of women, contributing directly to the goals of SDG 5.

The State Government has been developing a set of actions aimed at strengthening family bonds, providing spaces for the leading role of women, teenagers, young people and their families in the collective construction of a culture of peace. Considering the reality that many women and girls from Pará are in, the primary care is focused on facing the several forms of violence, discrimination and inequalities, seeking an articulated action among the institutions, government services and communities. Those actions directly contribute to **goals 5.1, 5.2, 5.a** and **5.c**, and indirectly to **goals 5.5 and 5.b**.

In 2020, the programs and actions aimed at women in 13 pole municipalities, from nine Integration Regions of the state are noteworthy, Baixo Amazonas, Guajará, Carajás, Guamá, Rio Caeté, Rio Capim, Lake Tucurui, Marajó and Xingu and they are developed in the public facilities of the programs "ParaPaz nos Bairros", "ParaPaz Mulher", linked to the Women's Police Station; Maria do Pará Women's Assistance Center, and the Public Defender, Judiciary and Military Police institutional networks. The expansion of activities is scheduled to take place in the future installations of the Peace Plant (from the original, Usina da Paz) complexes.

The Peace Plant is a project that is part of the Territories of Peace Program (from the original, Programa Territórios da Paz), which will focus on differentiated public facilities, the offer of public services with an emphasis on social inclusion, prevention



of violence in the territories and strengthening family and community bonds, which will strengthen participation and solidarity interaction. In these spaces, public assistance instruments will be implemented, using innovative technologies, such as the virtual modality in the Integrated Assistance System for Women, including initial reception and other necessary procedures for users, primarily in the most vulnerable territories. In 2019 and 2020, ParaPaz served about 30,000 women and girls.

The Girândola Project: Paths to Women's Autonomy and Empowerment, it acts in the empowerment and financial autonomy of women, in situations of vulnerability/risk and who are under Protective Measures, according to the Maria da Penha Law (Law No. 11.340/2006), women of traditional populations,

women in situations of drug abusive use; women in situations of human trafficking and slave labor, lesbian, bisexual and transsexual women, which is a possibility to generate income, build or restore self-esteem, through professional qualification, stimulating the entrepreneurial profile. In 2019, 100 women were assisted in the region of Marajó.

In order to facilitate the insertion of the female public in the labor market, through the participation of a solidarity economy, the Government of Pará develops actions to encourage entrepreneurship, encouraging training and the offer of economic development, seeking women's general autonomy, directly contributing to **goal 5.4** of the 2030 Agenda.



From this perspective, there is the Empodera Program, financed by the State of Pará Bank, which provides exclusive credit to the female public, aiming to support micro entrepreneurs who aspire to create or implement their own business. The Empodera Program has already benefited about 300 women, with a total investment that already exceeds R\$ 500 thousand.

In 2020, an extraordinary state income program was launched, "Income Pará" (from the original Renda Pará), which is an eventual financial benefit, created to minimize the effects of the health crisis, which affected low-income families included in the Bolsa Família Program. The initiative prioritized access to women as responsible for receiving the benefit, which contributed to the financial and economic growth of municipalities and families from Pará that live in a situation of social vulnerability. The amount of R\$ 90.9 million was made available for the transfer of a direct resource in the amount of R\$ 100.00, which benefited 909,279 families.

The Government of Pará also develops actions in order to promote, protect and guarantee the sexual and reproductive health of women, mostly with actions aimed at women's health, which also directly contribute to goal 5.6 of the 2030 Agenda.

The implementation of the Pact for Maternal Mortality, signed by 143 municipalities in Pará stands out, with the goal of reducing Maternal Mortality by 30%, in which, based on strategies to be followed by municipal managers, such as: guaranteeing women access to qualified prenatal, assistance in labor, delivery and postpartum, and reproductive planning. These actions also impact on SDG 3 goals.

Other important actions for women's health should also be highlighted, such as: increasing the number of beds at the Santa Casa de Misericórdia Foundation, and also the construction of the Public



Women's Hospital, which is currently in the bidding process. This equipment will have 120 beds exclusively for female care and it will provide, among other specialties, general and oncological surgery, mastology, breast reconstruction surgery, as well as specialized exams of medium and high complexity, directly contributing to the scope of SDG 3.

As for **goal 5a**, which involves ensuring equal rights of access to property through housing policies, the State Housing Company prioritizes the granting of benefits for the acquisition of materials to be used in construction, renovation, expansion, improvement or adaptation of the housing unit, under the Your House Program (from the original, Programa Sua Casa), families whose responsible for subsistence is a woman.



GOAL 6.

**ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND
SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT
OF WATER AND SANITATION
FOR EVERYONE.**



6

CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION





SDG 6, the theme of this chapter, is targeted towards ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, with goals that are about the existence, quality and preservation of drinking water and universal access for all. The need to provide basic sanitation and hygiene in an equitable manner is also at the center of the recommendations, since the absence of sanitation generates situations of water resources contamination, including water sources that supply human consumption.

In relation to SDG 6, the following government policies are aligned: State Basic Sanitation Policy (from the original, *Política Estadual de Saneamento Básico*) ; Water Tank for All Project (from the original, *Projeto Caixa d'água Para Todos*); Tucunduba Macro Drainage-Basin Project (from the original, *Projeto de Macrodrrenagem da Bacia do Tucunduba*); Water Resources Management (from the original, *Gestão dos Recursos Hídricos*), Climate and Environmental Services (from the original, *Clima e Serviços Ambientais*); Licensing of Potentially Polluting Activities (from the original, *Licenciamento de Atividades Potencialmente Poluidoras*); State Water Resources Plan (from the original, *Plano Estadual de Recursos Hídricos*); State of Pará Coastal Management Policy (from the original, *Política Estadual de Gerenciamento Costeiro do Pará - PEGC*).

The social, economic and environmental aspects regarding the availability and efficient use of water are addressed in several goals of the SDG 6, therefore, the implementation of actions must eliminate pollution and meet the needs, especially of people in vulnerable situations and the rational use by economic sectors. In order to achieve the goals set out in SDG 6, implementation goals are established referring to institutional frameworks that enable social control of water use and environmental monitoring. SDG 6 contains 8 goals, 5 of which are final and 3 are implementation goals.

In the years 2019 and 2020, the Government of Pará carried out actions that contributed to the goals of SDG 6, even if they are not all about the aspects announced by some goals, the state management intends to achieve them over the long term.

The goals referring to the SDG 6, nationally elaborated, and the actions carried out by the State Government that made contributions to achieving them are presented.

BRAZILIAN SDG GOALS

6.1 – By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to water for human consumption, safe and accessible for all.

6.2 – By 2030, achieve access to appropriate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, with special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

6.3 – By 2030, improve the quality of water in hydric bodies, reducing pollution, eliminating waste and minimizing the dumping of damaging materials and substances, reducing by half the proportion of untreated effluents and substantially increasing recycling and local safe reuse.

6.4 – By 2030, substantially increase the efficiency of water use all over the sectors, ensuring sustainable withdrawals and freshwater supplies to substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water shortages.

6.5 – By 2030, implement water resources integrated management at all levels of government, including via cross-border cooperation.

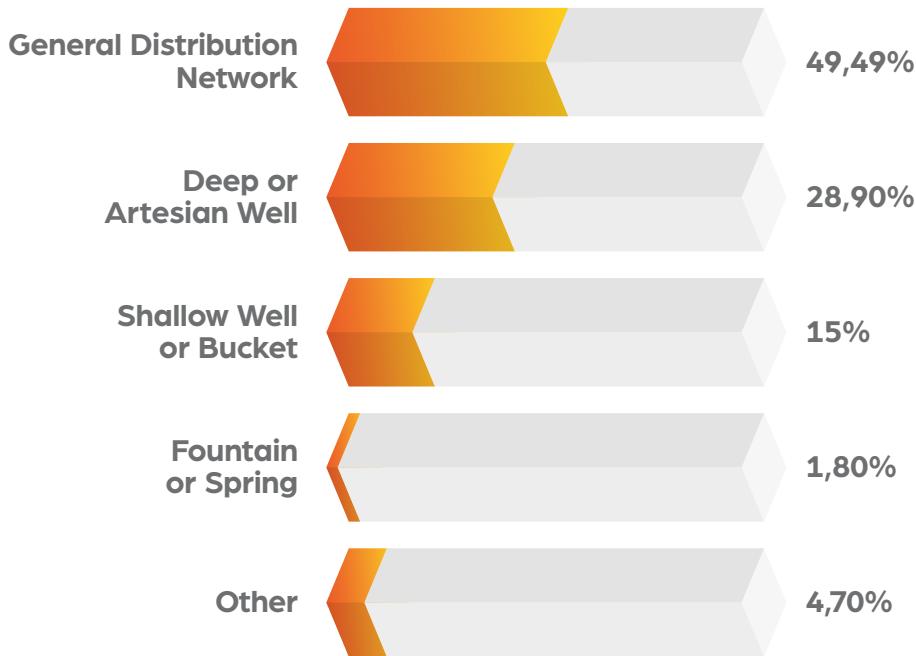
6.6 – By 2020, protect and restore ecosystems related to the water, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes, reducing the impacts of human action.

6.b – Support and strengthen the participation of local communities, prioritizing social control to improve water and sanitation management.

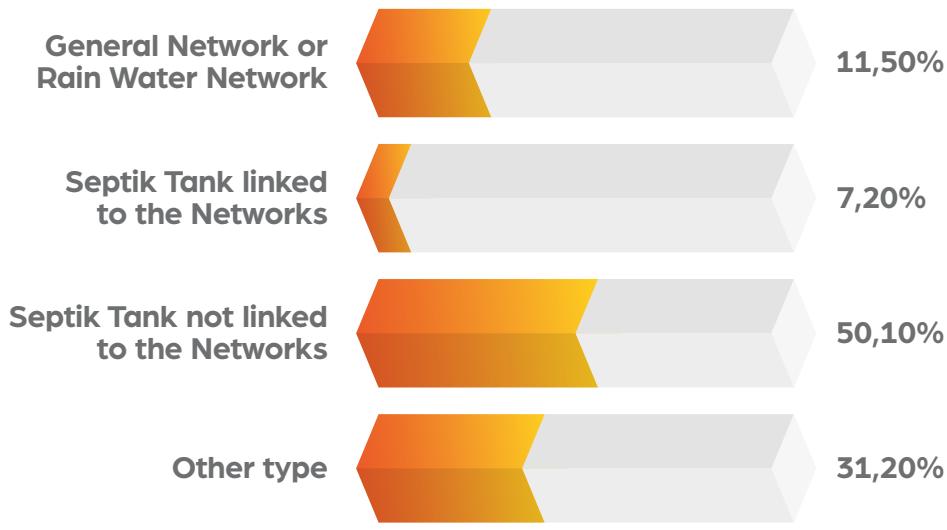


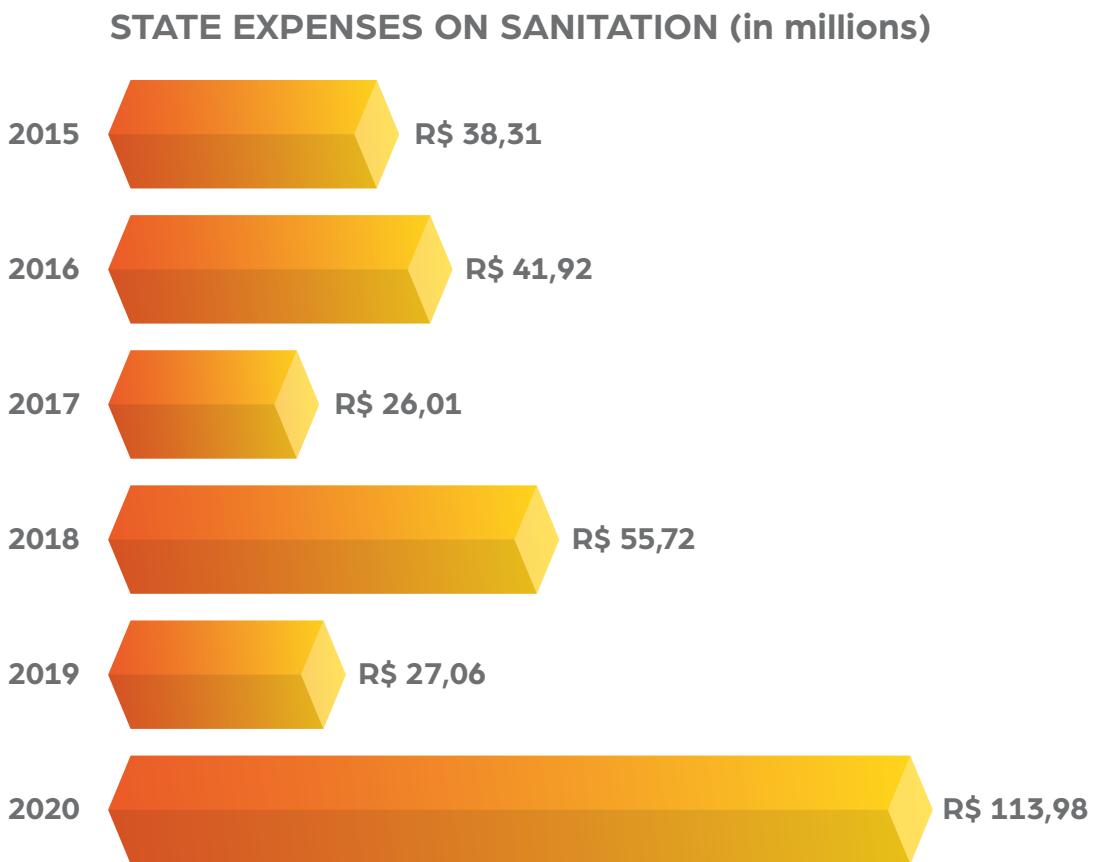
WHERE WE ARE

WATER SUPPLY 2019



SANITARY SEWAGE 2019





WHAT WE HAVE DONE

The Brazilian Federal Constitution, establishes as fundamental rights to health, dignified housing and a balanced environment, and anchors that the competences and responsibilities regarding the implementation of public basic sanitation policies belong to the three federative entities – central, state and municipal government. Thus, the participation of municipalities in the implementation of basic sanitation in their territories is essential, bearing in mind the right of the local population.

The State of Pará Government has been carrying out important works for the supply of water and sanitation, with the consequences of expanding access to drinking water for human consumption and the implementation of sanitation and sewage systems. These works represent the construction of steps towards some of the purposes generated in the goals of SDG 6 of the 2030 Agenda, through four areas of action: Urban Development, Housing, Sanitation and Mobility; Education; Environment and Territorial Planning; and Social Assistance Rights.

In the Urban Development area, Housing, Sanitation and Mobility, activities are aligned with **goals 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4 and 6.6**, which aim to improve the living conditions of low-income families; promote and provide users with access to public basic sanitation services and urban mobility and land use planning services. In the latter, the actions to support the implementation of the state's basic sanitation policy and the support to the Council of Cities actions stand out, which also guarantee participation and social control, which are in line with **goal 6.b**.



Regarding the activities related to the Education area, the Government works with an action linked to the analysis and quality of water, which is in line with **goals 6.3, 6.4, 6.a**. In the Environment and Land Use Planning area, activities related to forest production and restoration, management of water resources, climate and environmental services are in line with **goals 6.3, 6.4, 6.6**; the support and strengthening of the municipalization of environmental management and environmental education to **goal 6.b** and the regularization and environmental ordering of rural properties, in line with **goal 6.6**.

Also in the Social Assistance Rights area, which among its goals of promoting the socio-productive inclusion of families in a situation of social vulnerability, the Government develops actions to implement water supply microsystems; public equipments of food and nutrition security, materializing, in part, what the **goals 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and 6.b** establish.

The execution of works that make it possible to expand residences with water supply and sewage treatment, aims to annually reduce these deficits in the state. These are works, delivered or started in 2019 and 2020, which expand access in quantity and quality of water, contributing to advancing what is recommended by SDG 6

in **goals 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4**. The following works stand out;

- **Adaptations of the Bologna – Utinga Integrated System, which supplies the Metropolitan Region of Belém. In 2020, the 1st stage of the work on the Bologna Complex was completed, which made it possible to double the water collection capacity of the Guamá River to 10 m³/s and guaranteed water of quality for more than 900 thousand inhabitants in the capital Belém, with an investment of R\$ 155 million. And the 2nd stage of the Water Treatment Station (from the original Estação de Tratamento de Água – ETA Bologna) was built, improving the regularity of water supply for more than 150,000 inhabitants.**

- Through the Sanitation Company of Pará, responsible for the public policy for access to water of quality, it serves 53 municipalities.

In 2019, 42 works were carried out to implement and expand sanitation



services, which benefited 3,808,252 inhabitants in 11 municipalities in the state.

- **Works were fulfilled that benefited over 7,149 households in the regions of Guajará, Tocantins, Guamá, Rio Caeté and Baixo Amazonas, which received treated water connections in their municipalities, with an investment, in 2020, with the amount of R\$ 75.95 million.**

- Reactivation, in 2019, of 42 works for the water supply system, sanitary sewage, drainage and implementation of municipal sanitation plans, in partnership with the Federal Government, with an investment of R\$ 113.20 million.

- Conclusion of the expansion of the water supply systems in the municipalities of Vigia and Concórdia do Pará, with an investment of R\$ 12.56 million, benefiting 30,000 inhabitants, in 2019.

- Implementation of two water supply microsystems, in Santarém, with the amount of R\$ 297,000, benefiting 375,000 inhabitants in 2019.

- Construction of an elevated reservoir with a capacity of 300m³ of water in the municipality of Rio Maria, an

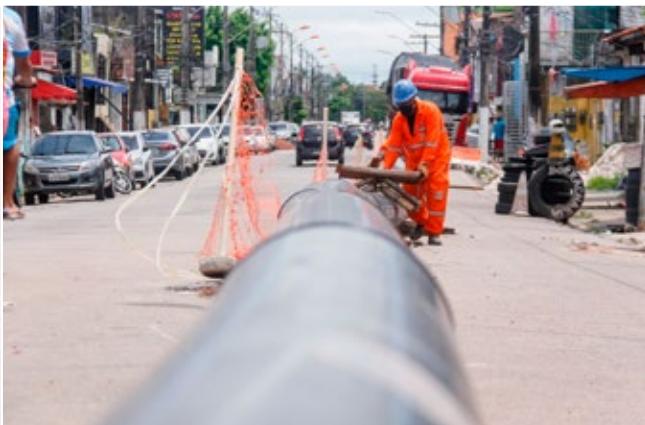
investment of R\$ 250 thousand, benefiting 6,250 inhabitants, in 2019.

- In 2020, the CDP water supply system was delivered in Belém, which was recovered and a new well was drilled, an investment of R\$ 1.8 million and more than 36 thousand residents, who now have clean water in their homes. The District of Outeiro also received a new well, an investment of R\$ 1.5 million and which will benefit more than 22 thousand residents.

- **Also in Belém, in 2020, the State Government expanded and improved the São Roque water supply system, in Icoaraci, benefiting 28,231 inhabitants, an investment of R\$ 1.23 million. And expansion and improvements of the Benedito Monteiro System, in Tapanã, an investment in the amount of R\$ 1.2 million, benefiting 7,340 people.**

- Investment of R\$ 34.5 million was made to capture water from the Moju River, northeast of Pará. In 2020, the municipality of Moju now have a new automated system.

- Delivery of the sewage system in Marabá, benefiting 75 thousand families in 2019.



- Conclusion of water supply and sanitary sewage works in the municipalities of Viseu and Marabá, Moju and Marituba, with investments by the Federal and State governments of around R\$ 180 million, benefiting 80,152 thousand people in 2019.

• Installation of water tanks in properties, through the “Water Tank for Everyone Project” (from the original, Caixa d’água Para Todos), a program that in its first phase benefited 50,000 inhabitants of the municipality of Belém, with an investment of R\$ 25 million, in 2020.

- In 2019, several works for the implementation and expansion of sanitation services were maintained, which will benefit 3,808,252 inhabitants in 11 municipalities in the state, representing an investment of R\$ 687.75 million.
- Carrying out sanitary sewage works in the municipality of Belém, resources with an investment of more than R\$ 90 million.
- Execution of the macro-drainage project, in Belém do Pará, capital of the state, one of the priorities of the Government of Pará, with a focus on

sanitation, impacts the population’s lives, with the supply of treated water and sewage connections, training, education environmental, financial assistance for housing, improvements in the surroundings of the properties, among others.

In 2019, investments of R\$ 12.6 million were made for the remaining services and the first stretch of the macro-drainage of the Tucunduba Basin was completed. In 2020, the second stretch was delivered, with works to recover the Sewage Treatment Station, water supply networks, in addition to sewage lifts. The third stretch is underway, with project conclusion scheduled for 2022, which will benefit 250,000 people. In these last two years, more than R\$ 95 million were allocated.

It should be noted that, in the direction of goal 6.3, with the objective of improving the quality of water in hydric bodies, in 2019 and 2020, 109 authorizations for the use of water resources were issued for the purpose of diluting treated or untreated effluents.

With direct effects on the achievement of **goal 6.4**, it is noteworthy that in 2019 and 2020, 416 authorizations for the use of water resources were issued for



of use for public supply, enabling the regularization of the Public Water Supply System (from the original, Sistema de Abastecimento de Água – SAA) with underground or surface capture of the municipalities, which received the authorizations, to meet the demand for human consumption.

In line with the recommendations of goal 6.6, the Government of Pará adopts, as one of the instruments of environmental control, the requirement to an environmental license, a condition that the entrepreneur must obtain from the State Secretariat for the Environment and Sustainability (from the original, Secretaria Estadual de Meio Ambiente e Sustentabilidade – SEMAS). In the “Potentially Polluting Activities License” measures of control are established that must be implemented for the exploration of activities that cause environmental impacts in the territory.

Another priority of the State Government, to achieve **goals 6.5, 6.6 and 6.b**, is the

State Hydric Resources Plan, which is in the process of being improved. The plan had popular participation, through public consultations, in which representatives of civil society, government and resource users participated.

Contributing to **goal 6.b**, the institution of the Marapanim River Basin Committee, through Decree No. 288/2019, stands out. The Basin covers 12 municipalities in the Microregion of Salgado. And the realization, in 2020, of the Water Resources Grant course, targeting public servants, academy and civil society. The Control of Environmental Impact is highlighted through mandatory License, which establishes control measures that must be obeyed by the entrepreneur of activities that cause an environmental impact on the territory, including water sources. It is about the Potentially Polluting Activities License.

As an important management instrument, the State of Pará Coastal Management Policy (from the original, Política Estadual de Gerenciamento Costeiro do Pará – PEGC), State Law no. 9,064/20 is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Decade of Ocean Science, proposed and coordinated by the United Nations (UN), under the 2030 Agenda.



GOAL 7.

**ENSURE RELIABLE,
SUSTAINABLE, MODERN AND
AFFORDABLE ACCESS
TO ENERGY FOR ALL.**



7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY





SDG 7, which is the object of this chapter, deals with universal access to electrical energy service, through the expansion of infrastructure and improvement of technology with modern, sustainable, reliable and affordable energy services. It is composed of 5 goals, 3 of which are final and 2 of implementation.

In 2019 and 2020, the Government of Pará made an investment of R\$ 23 million, through the Works of Social Interest Investment Program (from the original, Programa de Investimentos em Obras de Interesse Social – PIS), which aims to prioritize the service to areas without electricity and the productive sectors providing generation of new jobs and the promotion of family farming, directly contributing to the progress towards achieving SDG 7.

Goals related to SDG 7 will be presented, with actions executed by the State Government that express partial contributions to the achievement of the Goal.



BRAZILIAN SDG GOALS

7.1 – By 2030, ensure universal, reliable, modern and affordable access to energy services.

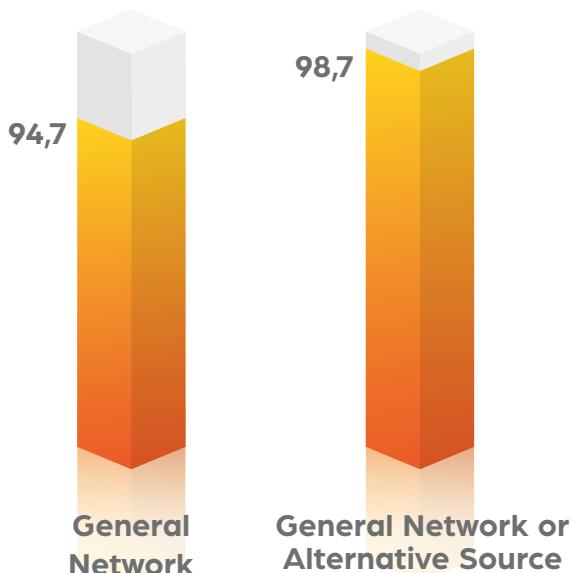
7.b – By 2030, expand infrastructure and improve technology to provide modern and sustainable energy services for all.

7.2 – By 2030, keep the participation of renewable energies high in the national energy matrix.



WHERE WE ARE

DOMICILES WITH
ELECTRICITY (%) 2019



Source: IBGE/Pnad-Contínua, 2020.

WHAT WE HAVE DONE

The Federal Government, through the National Electric Energy Agency (from the original, Agência Nacional de Energia Elétrica – ANEEL) has its activities and responsibilities defined by Law No. 9,427/1996, which approves its creation and establishes the rules for the energy service, regulates production, transmission, distribution and commercialization of electricity, creates the methodology for fee calculations. ANEEL establishes the methodologies for different fee calculations in the sector and calculates the fees applied to the bills of energy distribution concessionaires and permissionaires.

The State Government's role in relation to achieving the goals mainly consists of encouraging sustainable access to energy, the diversification of the energy matrix with clean and sustainably renewable energy sources, initiatives compatible with advancing the achievement of the goals of the SDG 7.

Aiming at expanding the electricity service, especially in locations with difficult access and precarious logistics, the Government of Pará has been performing a set of actions that contribute to achieving the **goals 7.1 and 7.b** of the 2030 Agenda.

In 2019, the conclusion of 23 works, totaled an investment of R\$ 13 million, with the improvement and expansion of new electricity distribution networks, in rural and urban areas, highlighting the following municipalities:

- Construction of 700m of electric power network and installation of 2 transformers to serve 88 consumers, in the village of Boa Vista do Cuçari, in the municipality of Prainha;
- Construction of 21.66 km of electric power network in the municipality of Juruti;
- Construction of 5 km of electric power network for the Campo Novo Community, in the municipality of Augusto Corrêa;
- Implementation of a 3-phase electric power network to serve Vila do Perimirim and Fabrica de Gelo, in the municipality of Augusto Corrêa;
- Individualization of measurements in the fruit and vegetable stalls stalls, at the State Supply Center, in the municipality of Belém;
- Construction of 24 km of electric power network to serve the Aprocampo branch line, in the municipality of Santa Maria das Barreiras;
- Construction of a 3-phase electric power network to serve the Matadouro neighborhood in the municipality of Pacajá;

- Connection of 159 new units of consumption, in the localities of Igarapé de Areia, Alto Ferreiras and Cachoeira, in the municipality of Alenquer;
- Construction of an electric power network, with 50 units of consumption, in the municipality of Ipixuna do Pará;
- Implementation of the 3-phase electric power network, in rural areas, in the municipality of Paragominas;
- Implementation of the 3-phase electric power network in the Monte Alegre State Park;
- Installation of electrical services in the Cooperativa Agroextrativista de Muaná, in the Municipality of Muaná;

In 2020, the execution of 11 works, with the amount of R\$ 10 million, served 3,531 people from small rural communities, in 9 municipalities, benefiting rural producers, associations, cooperatives and unions. These investments will contribute to adding value to regional products, and creating employment and income. The following initiatives and assisted municipalities are highlighted:

- Construction of new transmission towers, on the crossing over the Meruú River, in the municipality of Igarapé-Miri;



- Construction of 5.5 km of electric power network, Agrovila Boa Vista, in the municipality of Castanhal;
- Construction of 12.27 km of electric power network in the municipality of Floresta do Araguaia with direct benefits to the Integrated Cooperativa de Abacaxi community;
- Construction of 23.44 km of electric power network in rural areas in the municipality of Aurora do Pará;
- Construction of 21.66 km of electric power network in the municipality of Juruti; Vila Nova, São Benedito, Paraíso, São Jerônimo, Salmora, Areial III, Areial II, Areial I and Comunidade Santa Maria.

With the purpose of promoting and diversifying the energy matrix for the insertion of natural gas, it has been acting as a promoter and facilitator in investments and projects attraction along with the private sector, for the implementation of natural gas treatment and distribution centers, replacing the current energy inputs based on petroleum derivatives. Thus, it intends to contribute to the expansion of the distribution market that ensures the viability of projects, and with that, collaborate to advance the achievement of **goal 7.2** of the 2030 agenda.

In 2020, the State Government supported the obtaining the previous license for Barcarena Power Stations (from the original, Centrais Elétricas Barcarena – CELBA) for a thermoelectric power plant and a liquefied natural gas terminal.

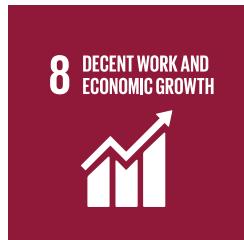
For the feasibility of projects relevant to the economy and the environment, the following measures are highlighted: Review and update of the Market Research for the implementation of natural gas to serve the district of Vila do Conde and Belém; Conclusion of the basic project for the Barcarena gas pipeline network, which will serve industrial consumers in the Vila do Conde district; Conclusion of the term of reference for the environmental license of the gas pipeline network; Start of the preparation of a study and preparatory project for small scale service (via trucks) for final consumers, including vehicular natural gas, far from the point of receipt, regasification and treatment of liquefied natural gas.

With the implementation of the terminals and gas pipeline network, it will be possible to plan the distribution of natural gas by truck to the Metropolitan Region of Belém for the year 2022.

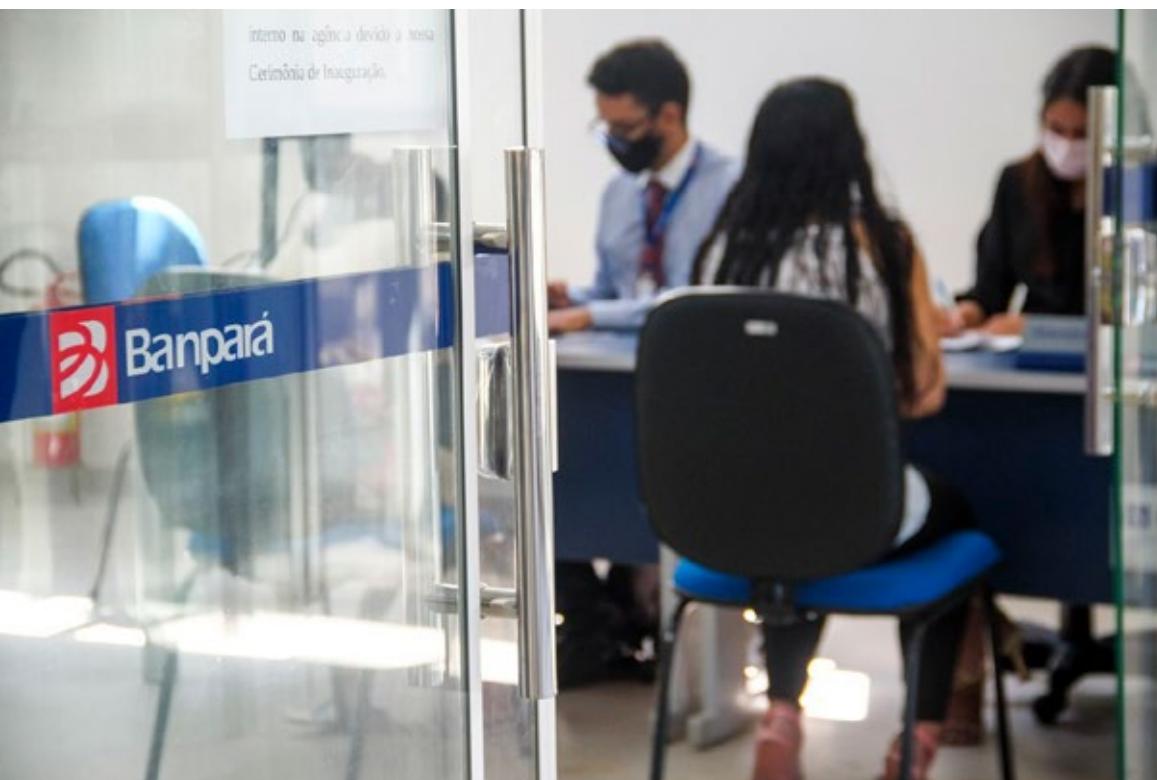
GOAL 8.

**PROMOTE THE SUSTAINED,
INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE
ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND
PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT, AND
DECENT WORK FOR EVERYONE.**





SDG 8 advocates the promotion of sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full employment and productive and decent work for all. It deals with needs for public policy interventions that promote continuous rates of economic growth, by supporting economic activities, with technological innovation, gains in productivity, with expansion of the employment in quantity and quality, and decent, with rights assurance secured to all. It consists of 12 goals, being nine finals, two of implementation and one that does not apply to Brazil, consequently to Pará. In 2019 and 2020, the Government of Pará held a set of actions and deliveries that contributed to the SDG 8 Goals. They are economic growth promoting measures with job and income generation. And inclusive public policies, which encourage the expansion and protection of the employment of young and vulnerable people. State policies in line with SDG 8 guide the execution of actions through the following plans and initiatives: Tax Incentives



and Credit Concession Policy (from the original, Política de Incentivos Fiscais e Concessão de Crédito) ; Hope Fund (from the original, Fundo Esperança); Income Transfer Policy (from the original, Renda Pará); First Office Program (from the original, Programa Primeiro Ofício); State Plan for the Recovery of Tourism (from the original, Plano Estadual de Retomada do Turismo); Polo Joalheiro of Pará; Microcredit Granting Policy (from the original, CredCidadão). Considering that SDG 8 is based, in summary, on sustained growth and decent employment, most of the measures implemented by the State Government presented below are transversal, with impact and contribution to several SDG 8 Goals, so the goal to which the governmental achievement contributed most intensely will be signaled.



BRAZILIAN SDG GOALS

8.1 – Record an average annual per capita economic growth of 1.6% between 2016 and 2018; and 2.55% between 2019 and 2030.

8.2 – Achieve higher levels of productivity in economies through diversification, technological modernization and innovation, including through a focused on high value-added and intensive workforce sectors.

8.3 – Promote development with the generation of dignified work; formalization; the growth of micro, small and medium companies; entrepreneurship and innovation.

8.5 – By 2030, reduce the unemployment rate and other forms of underutilization of the workforce by 40%, ensuring dignified work, with an emphasis on equal payment for work of equal value.

8.6 – Achieve a reduction of 3 percentage points by 2020 and 10 percentage points by 2030 in the proportion of young people who are not employed, not studying or in vocational training.

8.7 – By 2025, eradicate work in conditions similar to slavery, human trafficking and child labour, especially in its worst forms.



8.8 – Reduce the non-compliance with labor legislation, with regard to registration, working conditions, health and safety standards at work, with emphasis on vulnerable workers.

8.9 – By 2030, conceive and implement policies to promote sustainable and responsible tourism, accessible to all; and that it generates employment and dignified work, improves the income distribution and promotes local culture and products.

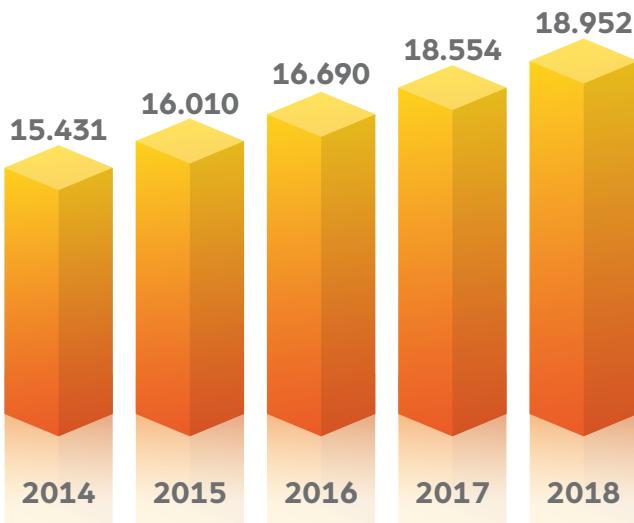
8.10 – Sustainably expand access to banking and financial services for all.

8.b – By 2020, develop and operationalize a national plan to promote decent work for youth, with the following benchmarks: i) the National Agenda of Decent Work for Youth; ii) the Employment and Decent Labor National Plan; and iii) the Employment Global Pact of the Labor International Organization (from the original, Organização Internacional do Trabalho – OIT).



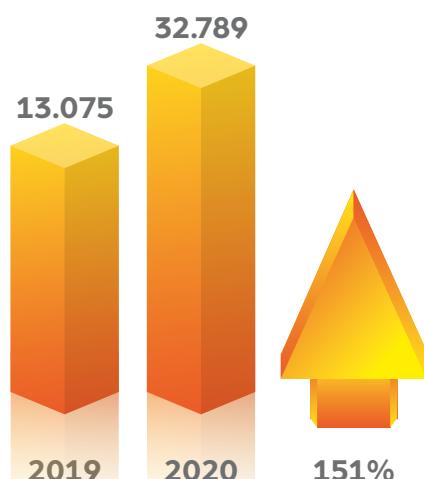
WHERE WE ARE

EVOLUTION OF GDP PER CAPITA



Source: IBGE/FAPESPA, 2021.

FORMAL EMPLOYMENT BALANCE



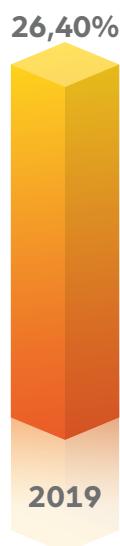
Source: ME/CAGED, 2021.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



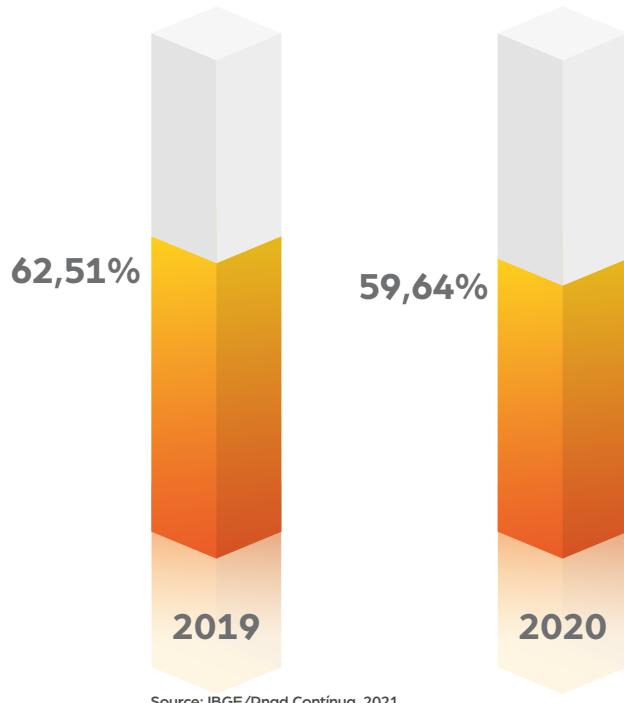
Source: IBGE/Pnad Contínua, 2021.

"NEITHER-NOR" YOUNG PEOPLE

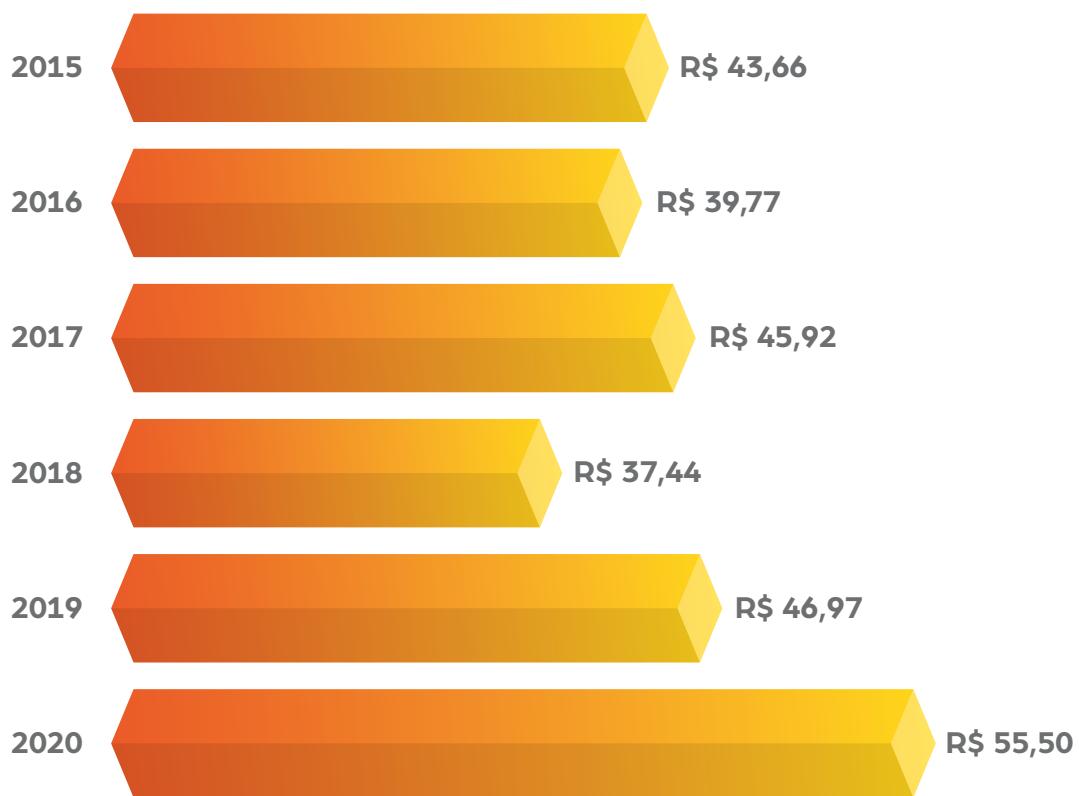


Source: IBGE/Síntese de Indicadores, 2020.

INFORMALITY RATE



EXPENSES ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION (IN MILLIONS)



Source: STN/SICONF, 2021

WHAT WE HAVE DONE

The State Government has been making investments and adopting measures to promote economic growth, increase the economy's productivity, through technological modernization and innovation, providing credit lines, granting fiscal and financial incentives. Moreover, it makes possible deliveries in the infrastructure area and several measures to support the productive sector, along with the implementation of specific policies and promotion of the labor market, as strategies that contribute to boosting the economy, expanding formal employment and generating income. Contributing to the achievement of **goal 8.1**, the State Government, as an inductor of development, in 2020, invested R\$ 208 million to support the Industry, Commerce, Services and Tourism and R\$ 608 million in infrastructure and logistics.

Given the importance of the credit policy and incentives for the development of economic activities, whether in production or for the implementation of technological innovations, in 2019 and 2020 credits were contracted, tax and financial incentives were granted and companies were served with several other types of support.

Specially about credit for legal entities, State of Pará Bank, in 2019, granted credit to 216 beneficiaries, with a total of R\$ 12.9 million and, in 2020, there were 874 companies, in the amount of R\$ 70.8 million. It also makes available two new lines of credit for legal entities: Entrepreneur Working Capital and Working Capital – Payroll, benefiting 434 legal entities, with an investment of R\$ 25.2 million. Resources that promote economy in order to achieve the **goal 8.1**.

Towards **goal 8.1**, efforts have been made to attract enterprises to the State. These are trade promotion actions for Pará in Brazil and abroad; municipal capacitation, revitalization of industrial districts; regularization of areas inactive and irregular



areas of the districts, which are still in the implementation phase (Industrial District of Castanhal and the ZPE Barcarena). In 2019, the Investor's Guide was launched, a digital publication that gathers strategic information about the productive potentials of the municipalities of Pará as a guide for business attraction to the state.

Tax incentives are instruments to attract new investments, especially to regions with lower development rates and to increase the competitiveness of the State's productive sector. In 2019, the Government of Pará granted tax incentives in 47 municipalities to 145 companies, 32 of which are located in municipalities with a high Municipal Human Development Index (from the original, Índice de Desenvolvimento Humano Municipal – IDHM); 77 in locations with medium IDHM; 32 for low IDHM and 4 for very low IDHM. In 2020, 883 tax incentives were released. These incentives contribute to economies of scale, increase the economic dynamics of municipalities

and the generation of jobs and income. It should be noted that the ability to offer formal occupations is a relevant criterion for state incentives approval.

Among the contributions of the State Government to achieve **goal 8.1**, investments and support for agro-industry stand out; to local productive arrangements; promotion of the verticalization of the productive chains of metallic and non-metallic minerals and agrominerals and precious metals sector.

With regard to **goal 8.2**, as support for innovation and technology, the State Government has been increasing its expenditure on science, technology and innovation every year. In 5 years, the resources grew by 27%. In 2020, it launched the Startups Pará Program, enabling modernization and technological advances for companies that have received incentives, in addition to granting scholarships for scientific initiation, doctorate, master's and research promotion.

In order to reach **goal 8.3**, it supported the productive sectors, especially micro, small and medium-sized companies with actions aimed at reducing bureaucracy and simplification; access to markets



and government purchases; besides supporting technological innovation; training focused on entrepreneurship and support for investments and access to credit; between others.

In this same aspect, regarding the promotion of instruments for the formalization and growth of micro and small companies, it is worth mentioning the state government's CredCidadão microcredit policy. In 2020, R\$ 6.59 million were invested in microcredit, benefiting 1,800 enterprises and 5,400 individuals, with repercussions for employment and income. And within the framework of the creative economy, handicrafts, jewelry, the actions developed by Polo Joalheiro, a space maintained by the state administration, draw attention, with an investment of R\$ 7.5 million, in 2019 and 2020. Among the activities, 877 producers , artisans and designers received professional qualification and the

evaluation and curatorship of 57,435 products were accomplished, in addition to promoting tourism, generating work and income, and valuing the cultural diversity of the Amazon territory.

Also, as a highlight of the measures created by the State Government, the launch of the Hope Fund (from the original, Fundo Esperança), a program to support companies to reduce the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic, stands out. In 2020, about 67 thousand financing contracts for small and micro entrepreneurs were approved, reaching municipalities in the 12 integration regions, investments totaling R\$ 153 million.

Also in line with the goal, the State Government maintains in the Multi-Year Plan (from the original, Plano Plurianual – PPA) specific actions to support micro and small businesses, which enable training and technical guidance to unlock access to documentation, elaboration of projects, training, formalization of proposals to obtain financing. In 2019 and 2020, 765 companies were assisted, noting that, counting those supported by the Hope Fund, 67,765 companies were supported.



In 2019, as a measure to encourage the formalization of companies, the integration of 144 municipalities in the state into the National Network for the Simplification of Registration and Legalization of Companies and Businesses (from the original, Rede Nacional para a Simplificação do Registro e da Legalização de Empresas e Negócios – REDESIM) was concluded. Indeed, the time to open new businesses was reduced by 40% and, in 2020, to be even faster and safer, the registration of companies became 100% digital, with an increase of 82% compared to 2019.

Beyond the results of the measures implemented by the State Government for the induction of the productive activities, and, consequently, promote the generation of employment and income, specific policies were executed for the promotion, generation and protection of employment that meet the several goals of the SDG 8. Among them, the following stand out: professional qualification, encouraging the first job, the intermediation of labor and strategic actions to promote the insertion and

reintegration of workers into the labor market, as well as measures to guarantee the rights of young and vulnerable people.

Contributing to the achievement of **goal 8.5**, in terms of reducing the unemployment rate, it is noteworthy that formal employment registered an accumulated increase of over 45,864 new jobs, added to the stock of formal jobs in the State, in 2019 and 2020. An evolution of 151%, in 2020, compared to the balance of employment measured in 2019. This increase in the formal labor market also directly contributed to **goal 8.8**, with regard to labor registration.

As a strong contribution to **goal 8.5**, there are ongoing actions aimed at the integration and accessibility of people with disabilities to the world of work, which aims to serve 1,360 people, with multidisciplinary actions and referrals, and qualify 3,947 people, an investment equivalent to R\$ 5 million.

The Government of Pará maintains a program along with the National Employment System (from the original, Sistema Nacional de Emprego – SINE), with initiatives focused on qualification and capturing vacancies, aimed at placing workers in the labor



market, especially young people, who are sent directly to the companies, contributing to the generation of decent employment in the state. As a result of this program, in 2019, 3,421 people were hired, and of these, 483 vacancies were filled by people with disabilities.

Meeting the purposes of goal 8.6, the government of Pará launched in 2019, the First Office Program, which enables young apprentices to obtain their first professional experience, preparing for the job market and, above all, eliminating some obstacles that young people always have to face, as the requirement for job experiences when they are looking for a job. Through this program, in 2020, 1,150 young people between the ages of 14 and 24 were included in the formal labor market.

The program also encourages young people to enter into entrepreneurship, encourages the development of work cooperatives, enables the expansion of the level of learning and knowledge, with improvement in qualification,

important factors for access and generation of productive occupation, employment and income.

Thus, It also indirectly contributes to **goals 8.5 and 8.b.**

With converging objectives with **goal 8.6**, the State Government launched in 2019, the Protagonist Youth Project, through which multidisciplinary workshops are offered to young people aged 13 to 17 who study in schools in low-income neighborhoods with high levels of violence. The initiative helps to reduce the number of young people who are neither studying nor working.

Along these same lines, the Territory for Peace Program (from the original, Programa Território pela Paz – TerPaz), launched by the State Government, covering an expressive number of public policy interventions for the protection and development of people in situations of social vulnerability. About its purposes related to aspects of social inclusion and the generation of economical opportunities, actions that are in line with the main **goals of SDG 8**, above all, **8.6 and 8.b** are developed. The project "Ter Paz" carried out in institutional articulation proposes a specific policy for the inclusion of young workers in the formal labor market.



In order to support and expand insertion into the labor market, professional and social qualification courses were made available for people with disabilities, young people in fulfilment of correctional measures, people from traditional communities and others. In 2019 and 2020, 1,195 people were trained in several municipalities in the state.

Converging with the achievement of **goal 8.7**, the Government of Pará has intersectoral actions and programs to eradicate work in conditions similar to slavery, human trafficking, support for people in a migration situation and reduce non-fulfilment of labor legislation in Pará. In the last two years, direct assistance was provided to 3,014 people. The promotion and protection actions offered in the service network serve a greater number than the service stations, covering inspection, monitoring, training, support for the acquisition and document issuing, registrations, among others.

Regarding goals 8.8 and 8.b, the government established the State of Pará Labor Fund (from the original, Fundo Estadual do Trabalho do Estado do Pará – FET/PA), in partnership with the Federal Government, which intends

resources for the execution of actions and services in support of job creation in the municipalities. It consists of the transfer of financial resources to the Work Funds established by municipalities, it is another important strategy to encourage employment and insertion in the local and regional labor market.

Goal 8.9, which deals with the strengthening of tourism, also converges with the sectorial plans of the State Government, being a constitutive part of the sustainable development process, a challenge that the Government of Pará has been seeking to achieve. Among the actions performed, the following stand out: reorganization of 144 municipalities in 14 tourist regions; offer of qualification of entrepreneurs and of workforce; registration of 1,000 tourism service providers in the CADASTUR system; inclusion of 53 municipalities in the Brazilian Tourism Map; holding local events; enabling the participation of sector agents in major national and international events; infrastructure improvements in tourist regions; operationalization of the Marabá Convention Center; encouraging the creation of new products and tourist attractions, among others.



These measures aim to expand this sector's business, increase the number of tourists visiting Pará and generate revenue.

It is worth highlighting the incentive to the business and events segment, through public call bids, in the amount of R\$ 500 thousand, which aims to select non-profit entities and municipal governments to implement development projects and promotional support for events that generate tourist flow in the municipalities of Pará and outside the state territory.

It is also evident the joint actions accomplished along with the Federal Government, in the "Investe Turismo" program, which make it possible to increase the competitiveness of micro and small companies in the tourism production chain and improve the quality and competitiveness of tourist routes.

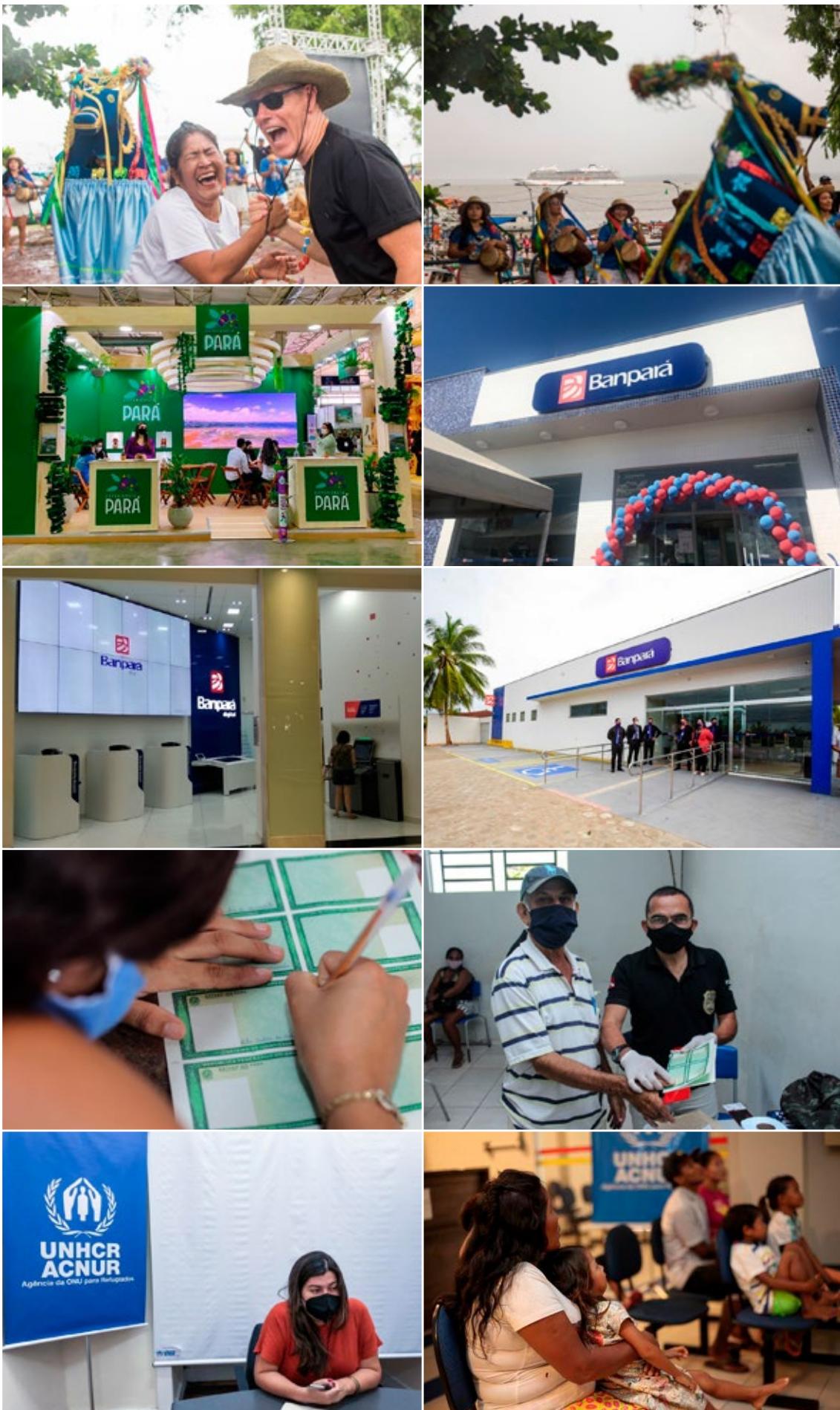
In 2020, given the impacts of the health crisis that affected the economy, especially the tourism sector, with consequences for the population's employment and income, the State Plan for the Recovery of Tourism was created, with the objective of guiding and stimulating the planning of sectorial strategies for the retaking of activity in all municipalities in the State of Pará. And the "Rediscover Pará" Campaign was launched, which aims to prioritize domestic tourists in incentive campaigns and valorization of the state's tourist potential, contributing to the economic recovery of the touristic activity in Pará.

The State has also contributed to **goal 8.10**, with regard to strengthening the capacity of financial institutions, aiming to encourage the expansion of access to banking, insurance and financial services for all. In this sense, in 2019 and 2020 it opened 12 more bank branches of the State of Pará Bank, in addition to the modernization and revitalization of other bank branches. Thus, of the 144 municipalities that make up Pará, the State Bank is present in 113 Pará municipalities, equivalent to 78% of the municipalities in the state, ensuring access to 91% of the Pará population to the services provided by Banpará.









GOAL 9.

**BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE,
PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND
SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION
AND FOSTER INNOVATION.**



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE





SDG 9, deals with the promotion of infrastructures that enable the development of the industry in a resilient, inclusive and sustainable way, with innovation and value creation. Infrastructures that range from the construction and maintenance of highways, airports, ports, railways, terminals for production outflow, to support technological development, allowing for gains in efficiency and reducing inequalities. It is composed of 8 goals, 6 of which are final and 2 of implementation.

In the years 2019 and 2020, the government completed and recovered several infrastructure works, invested, supported research, science and technology, strengthened industry and micro and small businesses, whose set of actions collaborate to bring the State closer to the results of SDG 9 goals, even if they are not all fully about the aspects announced by some goals, a stage that the state management intends to reach in the next years. Goals related to SDG 9 and actions carried out by the State Government with specific aspects within the scope of that objective are presented.



BRAZILIAN SDG GOALS

9.1 – Improve the road system, focusing on sustainability and security in traffic and transport, equalizing regional inequalities, promoting regional and cross-border integration, searching for lower cost, for the transport of passengers and cargo, avoiding losses, with greater participation of high-capacity modes such as railways, waterways and pipeline, making it accessible and providing well-being for all.

9.2 – By 2030, promote inclusive and sustainable economic activity and activities of high technological complexity, focused on raising productivity, employment and Gross Domestic Product (from the original, Produto Interno Bruto – PIB), and improving working conditions and appropriating the resulting productivity gains.

9.3 – Increase and reduce bureaucracy for micro and small companies to access all financial services, guaranteeing credit in conditions that are appropriate to the reality of these companies, including through innovative technological solutions, to facilitate their integration in value chains and markets.

9.4 – By 2030, modernize infrastructure and rehabilitate economic activities to make them sustainable, with a focus on the use of renewable resources and greater adoption of clean and environmentally appropriate industrial processes and technologies.

9.5 – Strengthen scientific research and improve the technological capabilities of the companies, encouraging innovation by 2030, aiming to increase the use of scientific and technological knowledge in national socioeconomic challenges and in inclusive social and environmental technologies; and increase the economy's aggregate productivity.



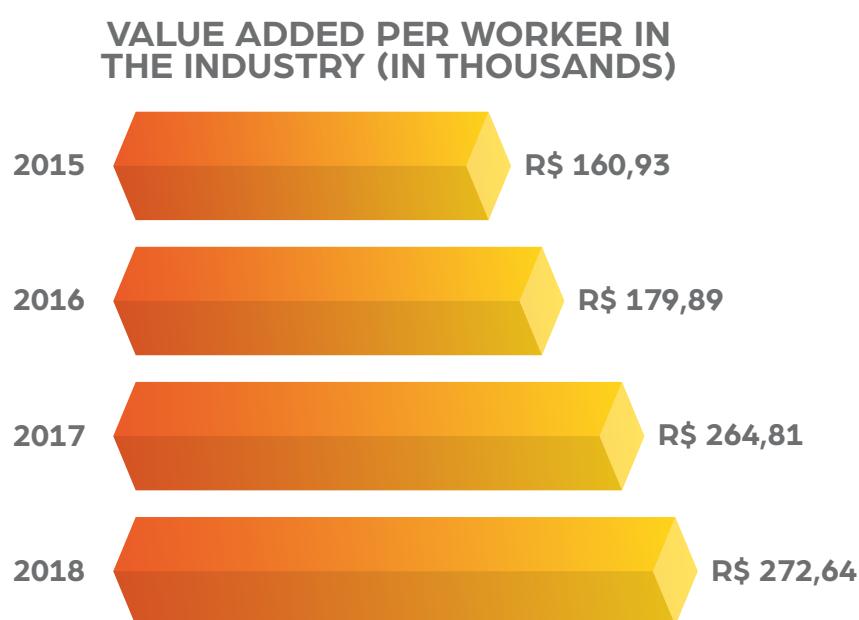
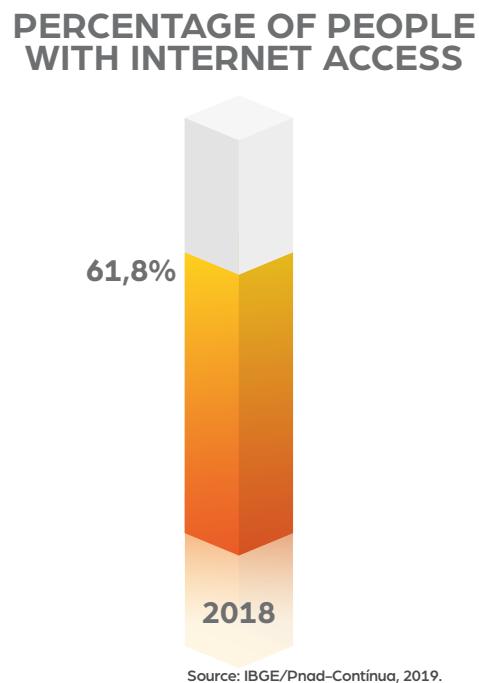
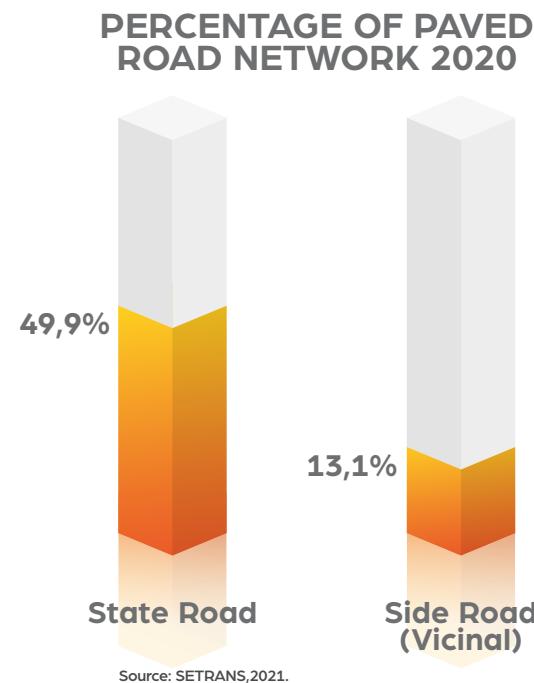
9.a – To facilitate the development of sustainable and resilient infrastructure in developing countries through increased financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island states in development.

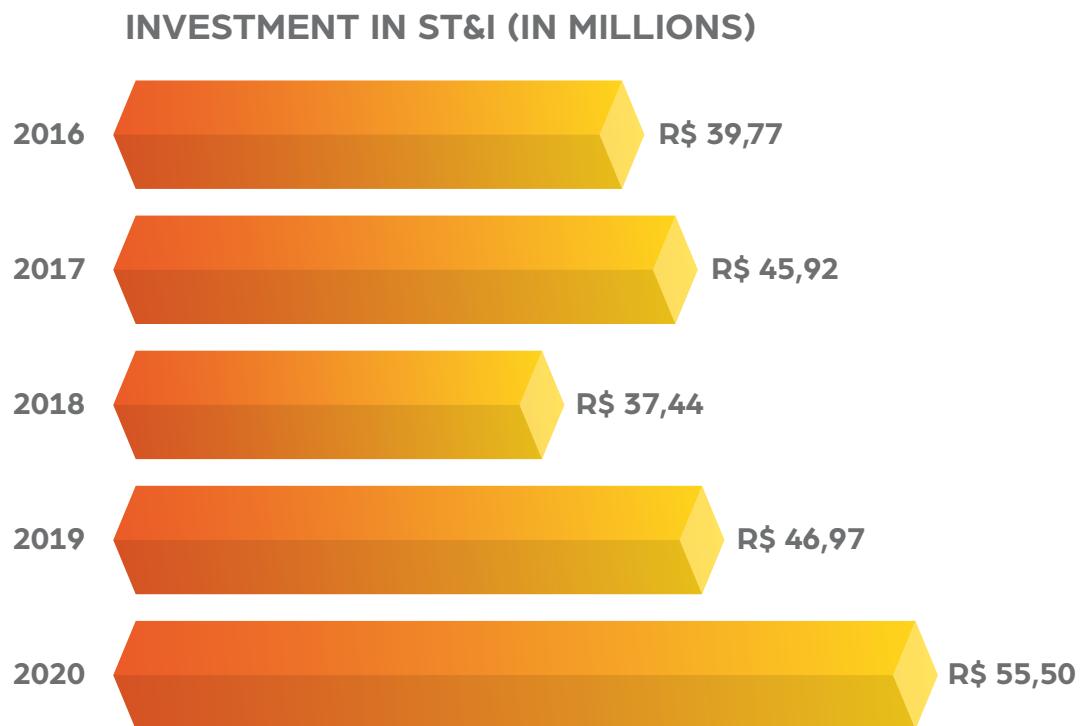
9.b – Support national technological development, research and innovation, through public policies that ensure a favorable normative and institutional environment to, among other things, promote industrial diversification and add value to commodities.

9.c – Significantly increase access to information and communication technologies and strive to provide universal access at affordable prices to the Internet by 2020, seeking to ensure quality, privacy, data protection and cybersecurity.



WHERE WE ARE





Source: STN/SISCONF, 2021.

WHAT WE HAVE DONE

The Government of the State of Pará, along with the performance of the last year of the Multi-Year Plan (from the original, *Plano Plurianual – PPA*) 2016–2019 and the first year of the PPA 2020–2023, invested considerable amounts of resources that contributed to boost the state towards achieving the **goals 9.1, 9.2, 9.4, 9.5, 9.a and 9.b**.

In the area of infrastructure, the completed works express a greater volume of investments in the modalities of logistics and road transport and in specific works in the waterways. The construction and recovery of these infrastructures generate positive impacts, in the medium and long term, to reduce regional inequalities, promote regional integration, safe travel and transport of products and people, influence the reduction of product costs, reduce the possibility of loss of cargo, expand industrial production and its share of GDP (from the original PIB), in addition to impacting productivity, results consistent with the purposes of SDG 9, especially in **goals 9.1, 9.2 and 9.4**.

In 2019, the State Government invested R\$ 595 million in highway conservation, restoration and construction in 2019, as well as in the restoration and construction of bridges. In highways, R\$362 million were invested in paving 3,092 km, covering all 12 Integration Regions (from the original *Regiões de Integração*). Emphasis on paving works on Highways PA-252 (Mãe do Rio municipality), PA 439, (Oriximiná); PA-437 (Curuá); PA 254 (Curuá); PA-423 (Monte Alegre); PA-419, (Prainha), PA-427 (Alenquer); PA-404 (Benevides, allowing the connection with BR-316 and PA-391); PA-477 (São Geraldo do Araguaia and Piçarra and BR-153 to BR-155), among others.



Among the rehabilitation works on highways in 2019, stand out the recovery of the PA-220, with an investment of R\$ 3.25 million; the conservation the PA-405 Highway, in the municipality of São João do Araguaia; the investment of R\$ 3.35 million in duplication and restoration from Highway PA-444, in the stretch of entrance to PA-124 / Atalaia (Salinópolis). The latter contributes to making tourism viable as an economic activity in the Caeté River region.

Also, in 2019, infrastructure works were carried out in the Marajó region – which comprises the municipalities of lesser economic dynamism and the Human Development Index and Social (*from the original Índice de Desenvolvimento Humano e Social – IDHS*) lower among the other regions of Pará. As an example, the restoration of the PA-159 Highway, in the municipality of Breves, with an investment of R\$ 3.17 million, stands out.

Considering the articulation and municipal support, it is worth highlighting some achievements of the Government of Pará, in 2019, as works for the

Conservation of the Quilombola Vicinal roads, with an investment of R\$ 5.57 million, as a means of integrating and transporting production from the municipalities of Acará and Moju. The recovery of the road do Caraparu, (Santa Izabel do Pará), received an investment of R\$ 3.21 million, impacting the important corridor for the flow of agricultural production in the region, in addition to providing moving to the Caraparu spa, one of the main sources of local income.

Interconnecting the Carajás and Araguaia Integration Regions (from the original *Região de Integração*), the recovery of the Transcanadá Vicinal (a section that links the municipality of Água Azul do Norte to Canaã dos Carajás and the PA-279 Highway), will support the trend and potential for economic development and consequently, the generation of jobs and income.

The State Government, seeking construction of resilient infrastructure and enable the inclusive industry. In 2020, R\$ 627.1 million was invested in the terrestrial modal, 3,181 km of highways were preserved, built, paved and restored, in 53 municipalities, covering the 12 Integration Regions.



The main highways that were paved in 2020 stand out: PA-423 (urban perimeter section of Monte Alegre); PA-419 (Prainha urban perimeter section); PA-427 (urban section of Alenquer); PA-159, (with a length of 20.52 km, urban perimeter section of Breves); PA-324 (59.80 km long), stretch Entroncamento BR-316/ Entroncamento PA-124) and PA-324 (59.80 km long).

In partnership with city halls, the state management carried out maintenance services for the road network, allowing the outflow of essential products, with approximately R\$237.5 million being spent on road maintenance and upkeep.

As a vector of regional integration, the main highways that received conservation and maintenance services in 2020 were: PA-463 (80 km, stretch PA-327/Porto Trajano); PA-477 (stretch BR-155 to São Geraldo do Araguaia); PA-449, PA-327, PA-287 Araguaia Integration Region), the road network of the municipalities of Belterra, Juruti and Santarém; BR-316 (km 1.6/ Access junction to PA-404 km 18.0), Av. Independência (Rod. Mário Covas/BR-316), Alça Viária (BR-316/ Rotatory PA-151), PA-402 (BR-316/

Aurá), PA-263 (urban perimeter section of Breu Branco/ Tucuruí Dam/Bridge BR-422), Afuá road network; urbanization of the PA-124 and PA-446 (Spring) and PA-442 (Salinópolis) highways.

Services were made possible on the road networks in the municipalities of Aurora do Pará, Bujaru, Concórdia do Pará, Mãe do Rio, Paragominas and Tomé-Açu, in addition to PA 256 (Entroncamento PA-151/ Entroncamento PA-150 stretch).

In 2019, around 647m of concrete bridge were built and recovered. In 2020, the investments for the construction and restoration of bridges were from the R\$94.2 million, covering around 1,451km, in 31 municipalities, which comprise 11 Integration Regions (from the original Regiões de Integração).

In the waterway modal, in 2019, the construction of seven waterway terminals, the reform and adaptation of 3 passenger terminals, with the delivery of the Terra Santa Passenger Waterway Terminal.

In 2020, three waterway terminals were completed in Curuá, Faro and Prainha; in addition to renovations in the terminal



in the municipality of Limoeiro do Ajuru, with R\$ 14 million being invested, benefiting the populations of the Lower Amazon and Tocantins regions.

In terms of research, technology and innovation, the Government of Pará, in 2019 and 2020, has been carrying out actions in line with the SDG 9, contributing to advances in achieving goals 9.5, 9.a and 9.c. With investments in network infrastructure and network expansion of data communication, today, 88 municipalities are connected. The planned coverage will reach all 144 municipalities in the state, ensuring access and better quality of information and communication technology.

In the industrial economy, the alignment of the Multi-Year Plan (from the original, *Plano Plurianual – PPA*) with these goals of **SDG 9, 9.5, 9.a and 9.c**, is effective due to the industry of Pará to have advanced technologies for diversification, adding value to production. Among the modalities of support for technology and innovation, the development in the state of the "STARTUP PARÁ" Project stands out,

which, in 2020, contained 60 companies in the new business modality and 15 in acceleration, concentrated in the areas of Information Technology (IT), Agrotechnology, Biotechnology and Health.

Another measure that contributes to the SDG 9, are research grants. In 2020, R\$ 4 million were invested to carry out 52 research projects in different areas, such as: Health, Education, Culture and Environment. With the resources, it was possible to contract 67 scholarships in the modality of master's and doctoral degrees and 676 for scientific initiation.

The optimization of resources provided by the Research Incentive Law (from the original *Lei Fomento à Pesquisa N° 133/2020*), which determines that 20% of the resources of the Financial Compensation for the Exploitation of Mineral Resources (from the original *Compensação Financeira pela Exploração de Recursos Minerais – CFEM*) are reserved for activities related to economic diversification, sustainable mineral development and scientific and technological development, enables the allocation of 75% of these resources to the development of Science, Technology and from Technological Innovation and 25% to the promotion and support of startups and micro/small innovative and/or technology-based companies.

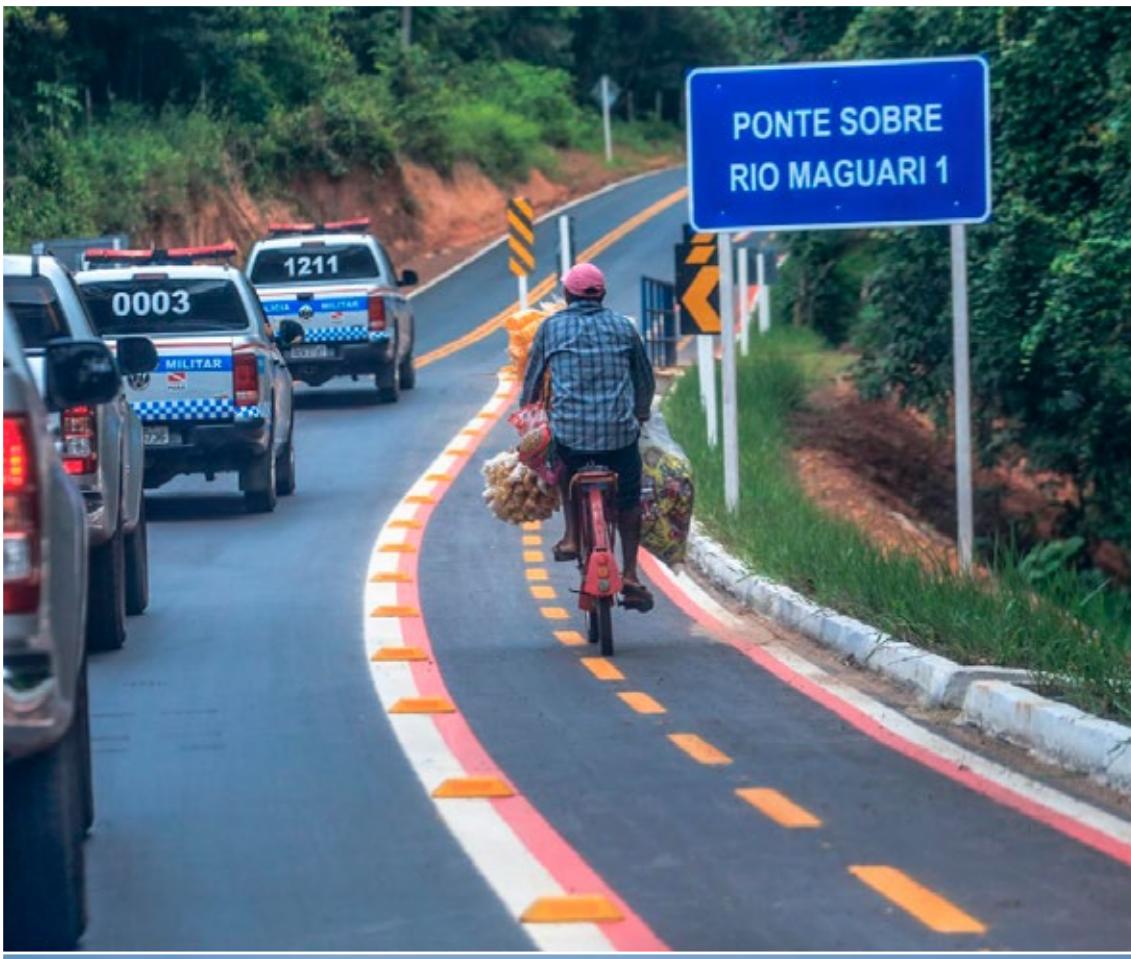


With these initiatives, the government reinforce the research, and, among other results, contributes to improving the technological capabilities of companies, with future impacts on increasing the economy's aggregate productivity. For decades, this challenge has been faced by the state and interventions meet what is established in **goal 9.5** of SDG 9.

In these last two years, **goal 9.3** has also been approached, as the state has promoted actions to support micro and small businesses, Granting Credit, Granting Tax and Financial Incentives; Expansion of the Banking Service Network, Modernization of Access to the Mercantile Registry. Notice that the set of efforts towards the **goals 9.1, 9.2, 9.4, 9.5** through the activities developed in the actions of the Multi-Year Plan (from the original, *Plano Plurianual – PPA*), such as: Support to the industry sector Trade and Services; Support to Local Productive Arrangements; Fostering the Verticalization of the Productive Chains of Metallic and Non-Metallic Minerals; Incentive to Industrial Areas, among others.

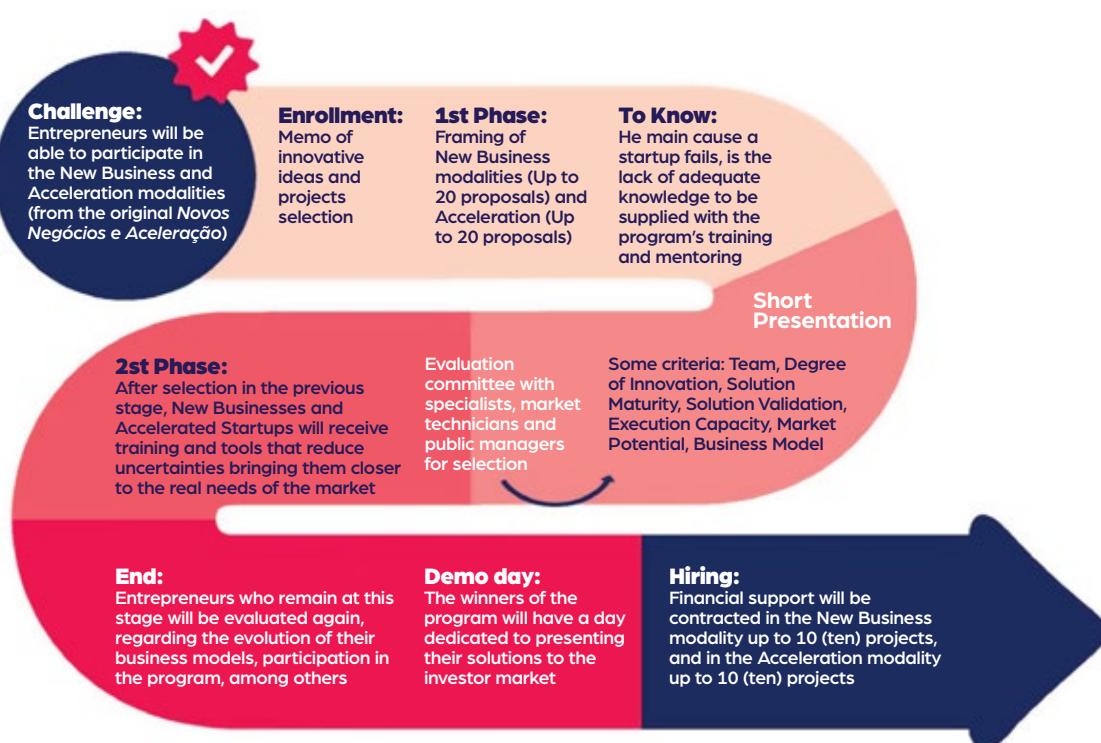






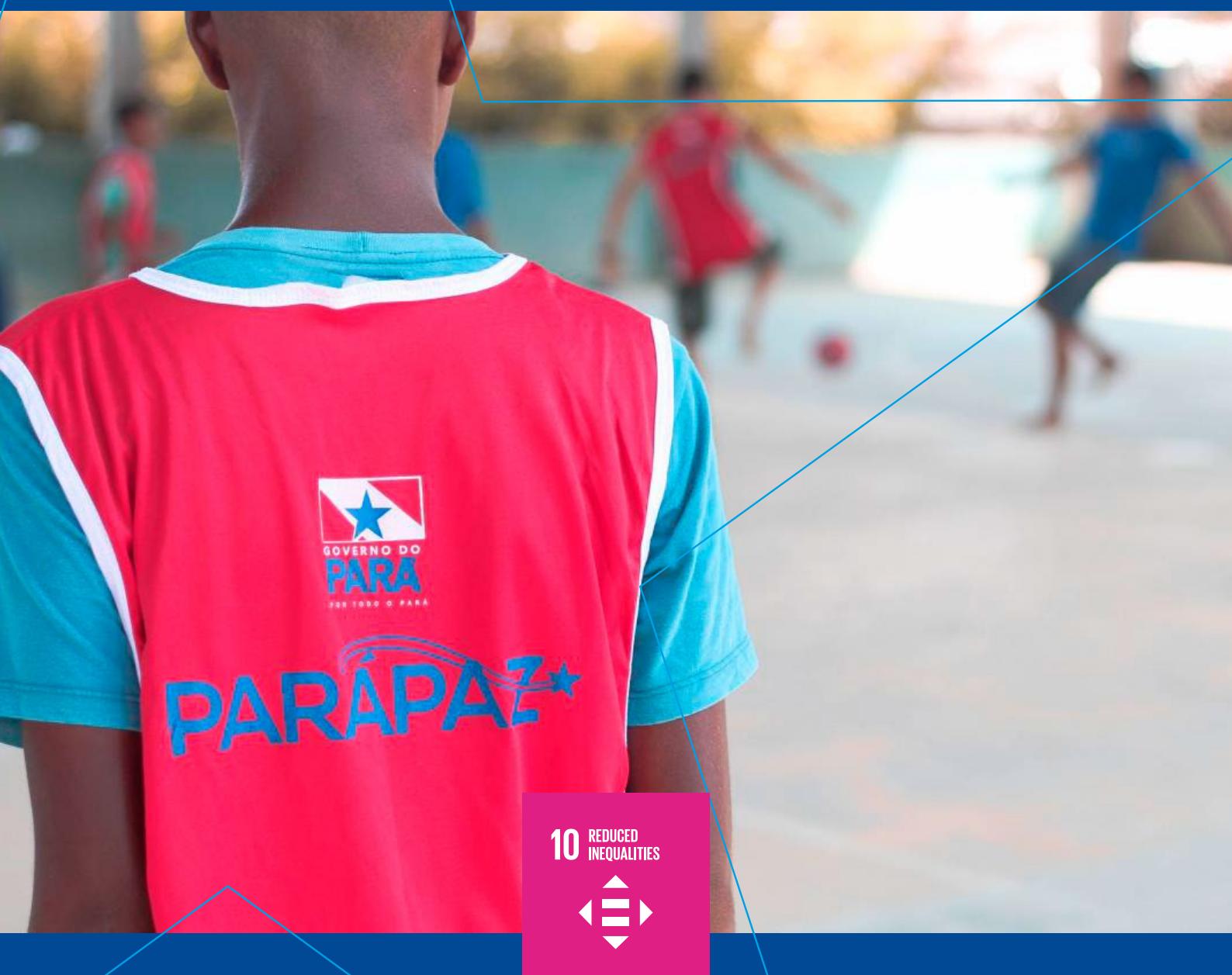


StarUP Pará
Map of the innovation ecosystem of Pará
FAPESPA. Government of Pará



CHAPTER
10

GOAL 10.
**REDUCE INEQUALITY
WITHIN AND BETWEEN
COUNTRIES.**



10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



VOLUNTARY LOCAL REPORT ABOUT THE
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN THE STATE OF PARÁ 2021



The SDG 10, object of this chapter, seeks to reduce the income inequality of the poor and rich, empowering and promoting the social, economic and political inclusion of all, in a way to reduce inequalities through the adoption of fiscal, tax, wage and social protection policies, ensuring equal opportunities and reducing inequalities result, through regulatory legislation and effective representation in decision-making in institutions, in order to ensure more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions. To achieve these goals, the objective also advocates: Facilitating migration and promoting the integration of migrants and refugees into Brazilian society; implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries; and encourage international cooperation for development, including foreign direct investment. It is composed of 10 goals, 6 of which are final and 4 of implementation.

In relation to this SDG, the following government programs and policies are aligned: Territories for Peace Program (from the original *Programa Territórios pela Paz – TerPaz*); Itinerant



ParaPaz (from the original *ParáPaz Itinerante*); Citizenship Stations (from the original *Estações Cidadania*); Your Home Program (from the original *Programa Sua Casa*); State School Transport Program (from the original *Programa Estadual de Transporte Escolar – PETE*); Seducast Pará; First Office Program (from the original *Programa Primeiro Ofício*); "Forma Pará" Program (from the original *Programa "Forma Pará"*); Assistilar Program (from the original *Programa Assistilar*)

In the years 2019 and 2020, the Government of Pará has a set of achievements that contribute to the SDG 10 goals. Based on the SDG targets for Brazil, the state targets will be presented below, accompanied by the actions that contribute to the solutions. However, considering that most measures implemented by the State Government are transversal and, in most cases, prioritize population and territorial sections of greater need and vulnerability, contributing with more than one SDG and goals. Thus, some achievements and deliveries with a direct impact on the SDG 10 goals were selected.



BRAZILIAN SDG GOALS

10.1 – By 2030, progressively reach and sustain the income growth of the poorest 40% of the population at a rate higher than the average income of the richest 10%.

10.2 – By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, in order to reduce inequalities, regardless of age, gender, disability, race, ethnicity, nationality, religion, economic condition or otherwise.

10.3 – Ensure equal opportunities and reduce inequalities in results, including through the elimination of discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promote legislation, policies and appropriate actions in this regard.

10.4 – Reduce inequalities through the adoption of fiscal, tax, wage and social protection policies.



10.5 – Improve regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.

10.6 – Ensure a stronger representation and voice of developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions, in order to ensure more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions.

10.7 – Facilitate migration and promote the integration of migrants and refugees into Brazilian society.

10.a – Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least-developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements.

10.b – Encourage international cooperation for development, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular less developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and developing countries landlocked, in accordance with their national plans and programs.

10.c – By 2030, reduce migrants' remittance transaction costs to less than 3% and eliminate "remittance corridors" with costs above 5%.



WHERE WE ARE

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE AVERAGE INCOME OF THE 10% WITH THE HIGHEST INCOME AND THE 40% WITH LOWER INCOME



Source: IBGE/Síntese dos Social Indicators, 2020.

GINI INDEX



Source: IBGE/Síntese dos Social Indicators, 2020.

WHAT WE HAVE DONE

The Government of Pará committed to reducing inequalities and social, economic and political inclusion of the population of Pará, thus contributing to **goal 10.2** of the UN 2030 Agenda, in 2019, implemented the Territories for Peace Program (from the original *Programa Territórios pela Paz – TerPaz*), in 7 neighborhoods from the Metropolitan Region of Belém (from the original *Região Metropolitana de Belém – RMB*), carrying out a total of 137,593 assistances in an integrated manner, with the collaboration of 35 agencies, in six axes: Human Development; Entrepreneurship and Management; Environment and Sustainability; Citizenship and Inclusion; Quality of life.

In 2020, TerPaz served around 74 thousand people in the neighborhoods of Belém, Ananindeua and Marituba. Also, noteworthy this year was the start of construction of 10 large community and sports complexes, the *Usinas da Paz*, to be located in the territories where the *TerPaz* Program operates.

Among the projects developed by *TerPaz*, the Protagonist Youth Project (from the original *Projeto Juventude Protagonista*) stands out, which advocates youth protagonism through multidisciplinary workshops for young people aged between 13 and 17 years old. Another one that deserves to be highlighted is the *TerPaz Itinerante*, which in 2020, toured several areas of Belém, Ananindeua and Marituba, serving around 11 thousand people.

In 2020, the Cooperation Agreement (from the original *Termo de Cooperação*) was signed with the companies Vale and Hydro to implement nine *Usinas da Paz*, involving the construction of the physical structure of the Plants that will provide actions for communities in the territories covered by the *TerPaz* project.



Another project aimed at reducing inequalities and inclusion, developed by the Government of Pará, is the *ParáPaz* Program, which, through the *ParáPaz* Foundation, executes nine programs, with actions aimed at the promotion of integrated policies aimed at combating social exclusion, acting on four axes: Attention; Prevention; Defense and Accountability; Studies and Research; Promotion. Each axis operates through 9 programs: *ParáPaz* Citizenship (from the original *ParáPaz Cidadania*); *ParáPaz* School (from the original *ParáPaz Escola*); *ParáPaz* in the Neighborhoods (from the original *ParáPaz nos Bairros*); Integrated *ParáPaz* (from the original *ParáPaz Integrado*); *ParáPaz* Youth (from the original *ParáPaz Juventude*); *ParáPaz* MOVE (from the original *ParáPaz MOVER*); *ParáPaz* Woman (from the original *ParáPaz Mulher*); *ParáPaz* Diversity (from the original *ParáPaz Diversidade*); *ParáPaz* UIPP (*ParáPaz* Integrated Units – Public Security and Public Policies for a Culture of Peace) (from the original *Unidades Integradas ParáPaz – Segurança pública e políticas públicas por uma Cultura de Paz*).

The inauguration of the Integrated Service Center *ParáPaz* (from the original *Polo de Atendimento Integrado ParáPaz*) stands out, in Parauapebas, to expand the integrated service to women, children and teenager victims of violence

and in situations of vulnerability, with an investment of R\$ 775 million.

In 2020, the State Government carried out the *ParáPaz Itinerante*, with itinerant citizenship actions throughout Pará, benefiting approximately 39,106 people, mostly women, children and teenagers in situations of violence. Specialized health services were made available, security, among others, through the intersectorial action of state agencies, contributing to the prevention, reduction and solution of social conflicts, through inclusion in social assistance programs for the dissemination of the Culture of Peace (from the original *Cultura da Paz*). It covered the Integration Regions Baixo Amazonas, Carajás, Guajará, Guamá, Tucuruí, Marajó, Xingu, Rio Caeté and Rio Capim.

The Government of Pará also provides Citizenship Stations, which centrally provides public services to the population, such as: issuing documents, professional qualification and updating,



police station, post office, public defender, notary office, etc. In 2019, it carried out 815,719 services in the 8 units of the stations, located in Ananindeua, Belém, Marabá, Parauapebas and Santarém. In 2020, 373,762 people were served, despite the pandemic scenario and compliance with sanitary control protocols.

Most of the achievements and deliveries of the State Government produce significant impacts, direct and indirect, in the reduction of social, economic or political exclusion of the population, thus contributing to **goal 10.2**.

Also noticeable that granting aid through the Check House (from the original Cheque Moradia) (Programa Sua Casa), aimed at the improvement, expansion and construction of new homes for the population. In 2020, it benefited 8,673 families from 88 cities, in 11 of the 12 integrated regions of Pará. In this housing line, 3,200 housing units were also delivered in the Guajará region.

The Government of Pará, concerned with ensuring equality of opportunity, allowing everyone to access services and benefits, and thus contributing to the achievement of **goal 10.3**, has been providing a set of actions that seek to realize the rights of the population, above all, to education, culture, sport, leisure and housing.

In this context, the creation of the State School Transport Program (PETE) (from the original Programa Estadual de Transporte Escolar –PETE) aimed at basic education students, residents of the countryside. In 2019, it served 88,818 students in 130 municipalities. Still concerned about ensuring education for all, in 2020, given the pandemic scenario, the government from Pará created the Everyone at Home for Education (from the original Todos em Casa pela Educação), a program aimed at remote pedagogical practices for students from 6th to 9th grade, and those who sought to enter higher education through ENEM. Other projects in the area of education stand out, developed to ensure the containment of the spread of the disease and the non-stoppage of school activities in the state network, such as Seducast Pará, online activity Notebooks for home and Mobile Internet Chips.



In the sport and leisure area, the Government of Pará supported young athletes to achieve national and international achievements. In 2019, gymnasts from the sporting talents project win gold in the 26th German Gymnastics Cup and Athletes from Pará win gold medal at the 18th Brazilian Wheelchair Dance Championship.

In the area of job and income generation, the state government launched, in 2019, the First Office Program, with the purpose of providing young apprentices, residing in all regions of the State, with professional experience in the labor market. In 2020, around 1,150 young people were formally hired.

In the health area, in 2019 and 2020, the delivery of hospitals in six of the 12 integration regions of the state stands out. They are: Regional Hospital of Caetés, Regional Hospital Dr. Abelardo Santos (Guajará), Regional Hospital of Castanhal (Guamá), Regional Hospital of Tapajós, General Public Hospital of Castelo dos Sonhos (Xingu), Regional Hospital of Baixo Tocantins, in addition to delivery of the 1st Polyclinic of Pará. These hospitals ensured better health for the population of these regions with the increase in the availability of beds, services in various specialties and intensive care units.

In 2020, in view of the pandemic scenario, the state government installed five Field Hospitals in Belém, with 420 beds, Breves (60), Marabá (120), Santarém (120) and Altamira (60). It also made available the Itinerant Polyclinic, which with itinerant actions directly reached the population in its territory, serving 89 municipalities, with consultations, medicines and specialized exams, focused primarily on specific assistance provided by Covid-19.

In the area of education, the effort of the Government of Pará stands out when increasing the number of places in higher education, since, in Brazil, higher education is the responsibility of the Federal Government. In 2019, the number of vacancies offered for undergraduate courses increased by 17% compared to 2015. It is worth mentioning the implementation of the "FormaPará" Program, which in 2019, offered 918 vacancies for undergraduate courses in Civil Engineering, Social Work, Physical Education, History, Tourism, Administration and Law. The program was made possible through agreements



between the State Secretariat for Science, Technology and Professional and Technological Education (SECTET) and the Federal University of Pará (UFPA), Federal University of the South and Southeast of Pará (UNIFESPA) and the State University of Pará (UEPA), in addition to 13 municipal governments. In 2020, the Program registered the opening of 1,095 new places in 19 courses, for enrollment in 2021, in 10 Integration Regions of the state.

In 2019, the interiorization in the area of culture stands out, through the implementation of actions of qualification. 18,891 people were qualified, in 7 regions of the state, through courses, workshops, laboratories, among others, in sound artistic languages, visual arts, audiovisual, performing arts, verbal and others.

It is also worth mentioning in the area of culture, actions aimed at the Incentive to Culture, such as the public notices launched in 2019, a total of R\$ 779 thousand invested in awards: Edital Pauta por Todo Pará; Edital Festival Nacional de Teatro; Edital Prêmio Folguedos Juninos; Edital Produção and Difusão Artística and Edital Prêmio

Branco de Melo. In 2020, the impacts of the pandemic significantly affected the cultural sector, boosting the adoption of new strategies for the promotion and dissemination of culture, with the sanction of the Aldir Blanc Law (from the original Lei Aldir Blanc), through Law 14.017/2020, aiming to serve cultural professionals as a way of to minimize the effects caused by Covid-19.

Various segments benefited from dance, theater, circus, peripheral urban culture, handicraft, music and culture points with registration in the promotion notices provided for in the Cultural Emergency Law, in addition to receiving emergency aid to cultural agents. The Government of Pará served 2,454 people and delivered 825.

The cultural events that, in 2019, through parliamentary amendments, according to the Government's demands, 231 cultural events were held, playing a fundamental role in universalizing access to cultural goods, as they reached 67 municipalities in 10 regions of integration.

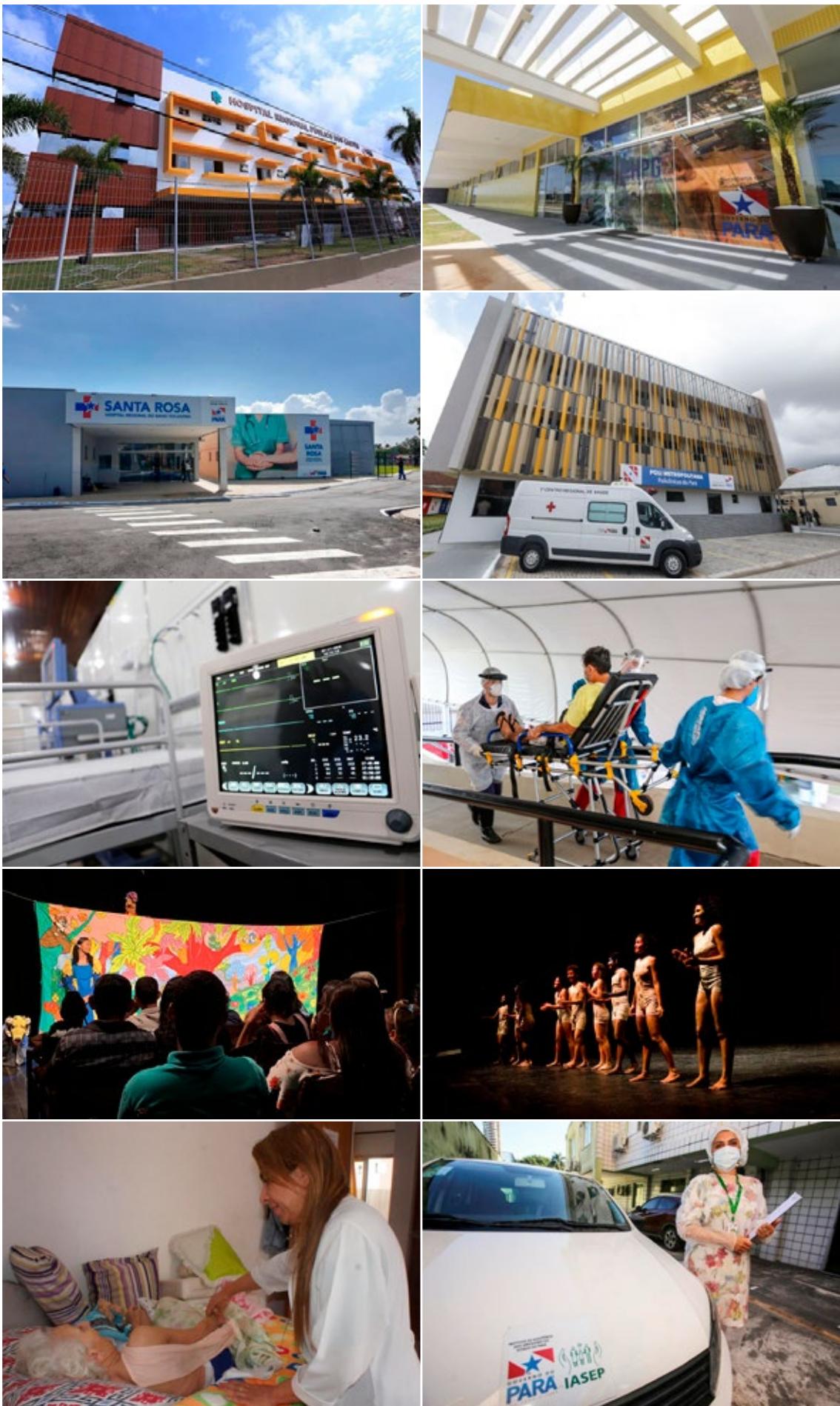
The Government also acted, aiming to reduce inequalities through the adoption of fiscal, tax, wage and social protection



policies, thus contributing to **goal 10.4**. In this sense, in 2020, the Assistilar Program stands out, providing home assistance to policyholders of the State of Pará Servants Assistance Plan (IASEP), offering medical care, nursing, psychosocial, speech therapy, physiotherapy and removal service, as needed by the case, working in the municipalities of Belém, Ananindeua and Marituba. Faced with the stoppage or reduction of medical services, due to the pandemic, the program was able to assist around 477 people. The main gain obtained by the insured with the program was the reduction in hospitalization time and support for the patient, family and/or caregiver.

Regarding support for migrants, in line with **goal 10.7**, the Government of Pará carried out informative activities, developed during the arrival of international flights (Suriname, Cayenne, Miami and Portugal) at Belém International Airport, as well as on some national flights at the airport lounge and at the Belém Bus Terminal. The perspective of this activity was based on the concept of providing guidance on safe migration, clarifying and providing pertinent information regarding the rights and duties of migrants in their movement within and outside the national territory.





CHAPTER
11

GOAL 11.
**MAKE CITIES INCLUSIVE,
SAFE, RESILIENT
AND SUSTAINABLE.**



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



VOLUNTARY LOCAL REPORT ABOUT THE
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN THE STATE OF PARÁ 2021



SDG 11, the focus of this Chapter, seeks to transform the construction and management of urban spaces so that sustainable development is achieved. For this, it sets goals to be pursued and actions that ensure cities and human settlements that are more inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. It is composed of 10 goals, 6 of which are final and 4 of implementation.

In relation to this SDG, the following government programs and policies are aligned: Urban Development Program; Your Home Program; Urbanization of Precarious and Subnormal Settlements; Urban Land Regularization; State Basic Sanitation Policy; State Plan, Solid Waste Integrated Management; Support to Municipalities in the Elaboration and Implementation of Urban Development Instruments; Asphalt program for all the State of Pará; Urban mobility projects; Implementation of the Integrated Transport System in the Metropolitan Region of Belem (RMB); Education,



Inspection and Traffic Signaling Actions; Environmental Policy Management; State Policy on Climate Change in Pará; Implantation and Preservation of cultural spaces; Support to the Council of Cities (Concidades); State Policy for Civil Defense and Protection (PEPDEC); Restart Program.

The Government of Pará, in 2019 and 2020, invested in a set of actions and strategies to improve the quality of life of the population in cities that contribute to safe, fair and dignified access for the population to housing and urban services, such as housing, sanitation, solid waste management, infrastructure, mobility, environmental quality, as well as the planning of human settlements.

Based on the SDG goals for Brazil, the goals will be presented below, accompanied by actions that contribute to solutions linked to the construction and planning of more inclusive, safer, sustainable and resilient cities.



BRAZILIAN SDG GOALS

11.1 – By 2030, ensure access for all to decent, adequate and affordable housing; to basic services and urbanize precarious settlements in accordance with the goals assumed in the National Housing Plan, with special attention to groups in vulnerable situations.

11.2 – By 2030, improve road safety and access to the city through more sustainable, inclusive, efficient and fair urban mobility systems, prioritizing mass public transport and active transport, with special attention to the needs of people in vulnerable situations, such as those with disabilities and reduced mobility, women, children and elderly people.

11.3 – By 2030, increase inclusive and sustainable urbanization, improve capacities for planning, social control and participatory, integrated and sustainable management of human settlements, in all units of the federation.

11.4 – Strengthen initiatives to protect and safeguard Brazil's natural and cultural heritage, including its material and immaterial heritage.

11.5 – By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected by natural disasters of hydrometeorological and climatological origin, as well as substantially reduce the number of people residing in risk areas and the direct economic losses caused by these disasters in relation to the gross domestic product, with special attention to protecting low-income and vulnerable people.



11.6 – By 2030, reduce the per capita negative environmental impact of cities, improving air quality indices and solid waste management; and ensure that all cities with more than 500,000 inhabitants have implemented air quality monitoring systems and solid waste management plans

11.7 – By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive, accessible and green public spaces, in particular for women, children and adolescents, the elderly and people with disabilities, and other groups in vulnerable situations.

11.a – Support economic, social and environmental integration in metropolitan areas and between urban, peri-urban, rural and twin cities, considering territories of traditional peoples and communities, through inter-federative cooperation, strengthening national, regional and local development planning.

11.b – By 2030, significantly increase the number of cities that have policies and plans developed and implemented for climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience and integrated disaster risk management in accordance with the SENDAI Framework.

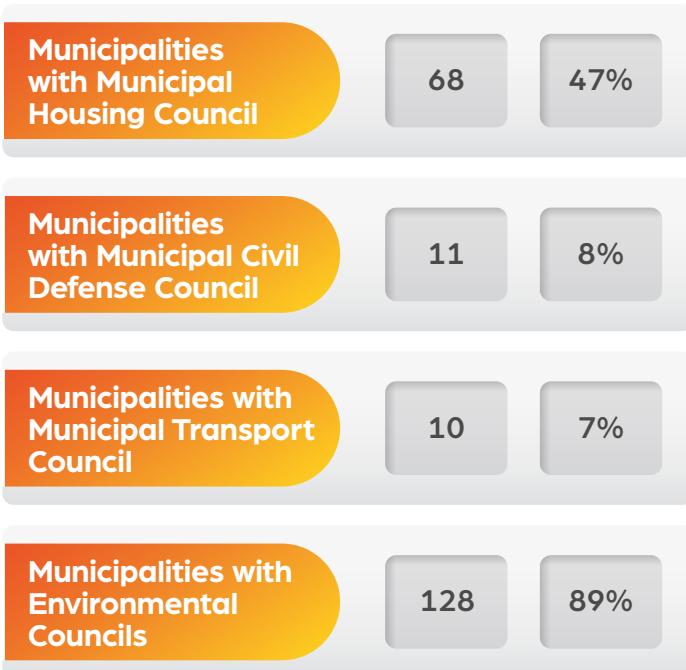


WHERE WE ARE

PROPORTION OF RENTED OR ASSIGNED HOUSEHOLDS



Source: IBGE/PNAD – Continues, 2020.



Source: IBGE/Munic, 2019.

Municipalities with an Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan, pursuant to the National Solid Waste Plan

62

43%

Municipalities with Municipal Housing Plan

73

51%

Municipalities with Municipal Housing Plan Articulated with the Master Plan

57

40%

Source: IBGE/Munic, 2019.

Municipalities with Management Body for Housing Policy

105

73%

Municipalities with Municipal Civil Defense Coordination

61

42%

Municipalities with Civil Defense Nuclei

11

8%

Municipalities with Fire Department Unit

25

17%

Source: IBGE/Munic, 2019.

WHAT WE HAVE DONE

The urban development policy, implemented by the Government of the State of Pará, is closely aligned with several goals established in SDG 11. The central focus of government policy is to promote access to urban services and equipment in the residential area, basic sanitation and urban mobility, promote environmental management and support urban planning in municipalities, aiming to promote better living conditions in cities.

In line with **goal 11.1**, actions in the residential area are intended to facilitate access to housing for the low-income population, with actions integrated with other policies such as sanitation, land regularization and reduction of irregular settlements, precariousness or lack of housing.

With regard to housing, to reach **goal 11.1**, contributions can be observed through the delivery of new housing units, renovations and transfer of resources for the acquisition and purchase of construction material.

In 2019, access to housing occurred through the State Housing Check Program (from the original Programa Estadual Cheque moradia) and through the partnership with the federal government in the "Minha Casa Minha Vida" (PMCMV) and Growth Acceleration (from the original Aceleração do Crescimento PAC). New Housing Construction Program. R\$ 15.03 million were invested, enabling 4,685 new homes and 408 beneficiaries with retirement card, for families with monthly income of up to 3 minimum wages, indigenous and quilombola communities, the elderly and people with disabilities (PcDs) in addition to serving families whose homes have suffered accidents and calamities.



In December 2019, the Sua Casa Program (from the original *Programa Sua Casa*), Law No. 8,967, was instituted and, among the concessions provided, the beneficiaries receive cash aid, in the maximum amount of R\$ 3,000.00, to subsidize the costs of the works.

In 2020, the government initiatives that contributed to the goal 11.1 occurred through the Sua Casa Program and the remaining contracts of the Cheque Moradia (second stage), which together benefited 10,888 households in 73 municipalities, improving the housing conditions of low-income people.

Also in the part of promoting decent housing, the State Government develops a subsidized credit policy and housing policy for members of the police force, with an investment of R\$ 8.7 million in 2020.

In the other aspects covered by **goal 11.1**, in the last two years, it invested R\$ 817 thousand in the urban land regularization of 776 family properties low-income and urbanization of precarious and subnormal settlements, with 1,292 benefited with integrated housing actions, sanitation and social

inclusion, expenditures of R\$ 20.9 million. Both in partnership with the Federal Government.

With regard to **goal 11.2**, the State Government has implemented infrastructure and urban mobility systems, aiming at road safety, expansion and access to cities. In the Asphalt for All of Pará Program (from the original *Programa Asfalto por Todo Pará*), in paving, recovery and drainage of urban roads to improve the road system, in 2019 and 2020, works were carried out in 83 municipalities, to sum 723 km of urban roads, investment of BRL 740.56 million.

In the improvement of urban mobility systems, mentioned in goal 11.2, have been continuing the implementation of the Integrated Bus System, the Metropolitan BRT, with infrastructure works and various and requalified services, among which, the first 11.8 km of the BR-316 highway, the main entrance and exit route to the capital. For the implementation of the BRT System, in the last two years, the amount of R\$ 109.6 million was invested.



Aligned with the goal 11.2, aiming to provide the Metropolitan Region with adequate infrastructure to urban mobility and traffic safety, expansion and rehabilitation works were carried out on the roads of metropolitan interest, with paving services, drainage system, river water collection, duplication of lanes, sidewalks with accessibility and cycle track, new lighting fixtures and signage, totaling an investment of R\$ 90.3 million in 2019/2020.

With regard to other measures to provide traffic safety, as per the scope of **goal 11.2**, the State Government carries out preventive actions of education and traffic safety, expansion of inspection as to the regularity of the means of transport, legality, authorization, signaling.

Contributing to the goal 11.3, the Government of Pará, in 2019 and 2020, provided technical support to 27 municipalities, in 9 of the 12 Integration Regions, for the elaboration and implementation urban

development instruments, with the completion of six Municipal Urban Mobility Plans.

To provide social control and promote participatory management, in the formulation and implementation of public policies, within the scope of **goal 11.3**, the State Government supports the Council of the cities (from the original *Conselho das Cidades – Concidades*) on issues related to the Housing Chamber; Transport, Transit, Mobility and Accessibility; Environmental Sanitation and Urban Territorial Planning.

Goal 11.4 expresses the concern with culture, the preservation of the cities' heritage. With regard to this goal, the Government of Pará contributed to the implementation of actions to safeguard material and immaterial heritage, promoting training in heritage education for 11,230 cultural agents: implantation of 01 cultural space, the *Casa da Mata* – Memorial of the Archeology of the Original Peoples of Pará, in the Marajó region, and 131 preserved cultural spaces and revitalized; structuring of 14 tourist products and management of museum collections through the Integrated Museum System (from the original *Sistema Integrado de Museu*).

it is also worth mentioning the management of state conservation



units, whose purpose is to preserve the environmental heritage.

Acting in safety and protection, including preventive measures and accident occurrences, against fires and emergencies, it invested R\$ 6 million in 2019 and 2020. 99,147 properties were inspected and licensed, including those with historical and cultural heritage.

Goal 11.5 includes the concern to prevent and reduce disasters and social, economic and environmental impacts. It is confirmed that Brazil has a National Civil Defense and Protection Policy, established by Law No. 12.608/2012. In line with this policy, the State Government, through State Law No. 9,207, of 01/13/2021, instituted the State Policy for Civil Defense and Protection (from the original Política Estadual de Proteção e Defesa Civil – PEPDEC), among others.

The State Policy for Civil Defense and Protection includes, among its objectives, concerns in line with the achievement of **goal 11.5**, namely, “reducing disaster risks, providing relief and assistance to populations

affected by disasters, recovering affected areas; incorporate disaster risk reduction and actions protection and civil defense between the elements of territorial management and the planning of sectoral policies; encourage the development of resilient cities and sustainable urbanization processes”, among others.

Another contribution to goal 11.5, in the last two years, refer to actions aimed at managing water resources, climate and environmental services; training of 19,460 agents of public safety; 44,709 assistances in prevention operations and firefighting, search and rescue; area mapping risk and training to municipalities; technical inspections in low-income family homes at risk of collapse; technical advice there are 49 municipalities and actions to assist the population victim of disasters.

In the cut of economic impacts mentioned in **goal 11.5**, the Government contributes through the Program Start over (from the original Recomeçar), aimed at people in social



vulnerability, resulting from of public calamity and emergency situation. In 2020, 7,620 humanitarian kits and financial assistance benefits were delivered to 2,855 families in the municipality of Belém, the total cost was R\$1.2 million.

The aim of goal 11.6, you can notice the care about reducing the environmental impact of cities, in particular, to improve of the quality indices air and solid waste management. The Government of Pará has the State Plan for Integrated Solid Waste Management, and also follows, as regards the State, Federal Decree No. 10,240 of 12/12/2020, regarding the implementation of a reverse logistics system for electrical and electronic products and its components for domestic use, contributing to the achievement of goal 11.6.

In the direction of the general aspects referred to in **goal 11.6**, among the achievements, the support to 120 Municipal Environmental Secretariats stands out, training for technical teams from 76 municipalities with an approach to solid waste management

and interference on air quality. As well, register the related activities environmental licensing, monitoring and inspection; the promotion of environmental education; the management of water resources, climate and environmental services.

In fiscal years 2019 and 2020, the most direct contributions made by the Government of Pará to the achievement of goal 11.7 were investments and support for 24 construction works, adaptation and revitalization of spaces for public use in 11 municipalities in the state.

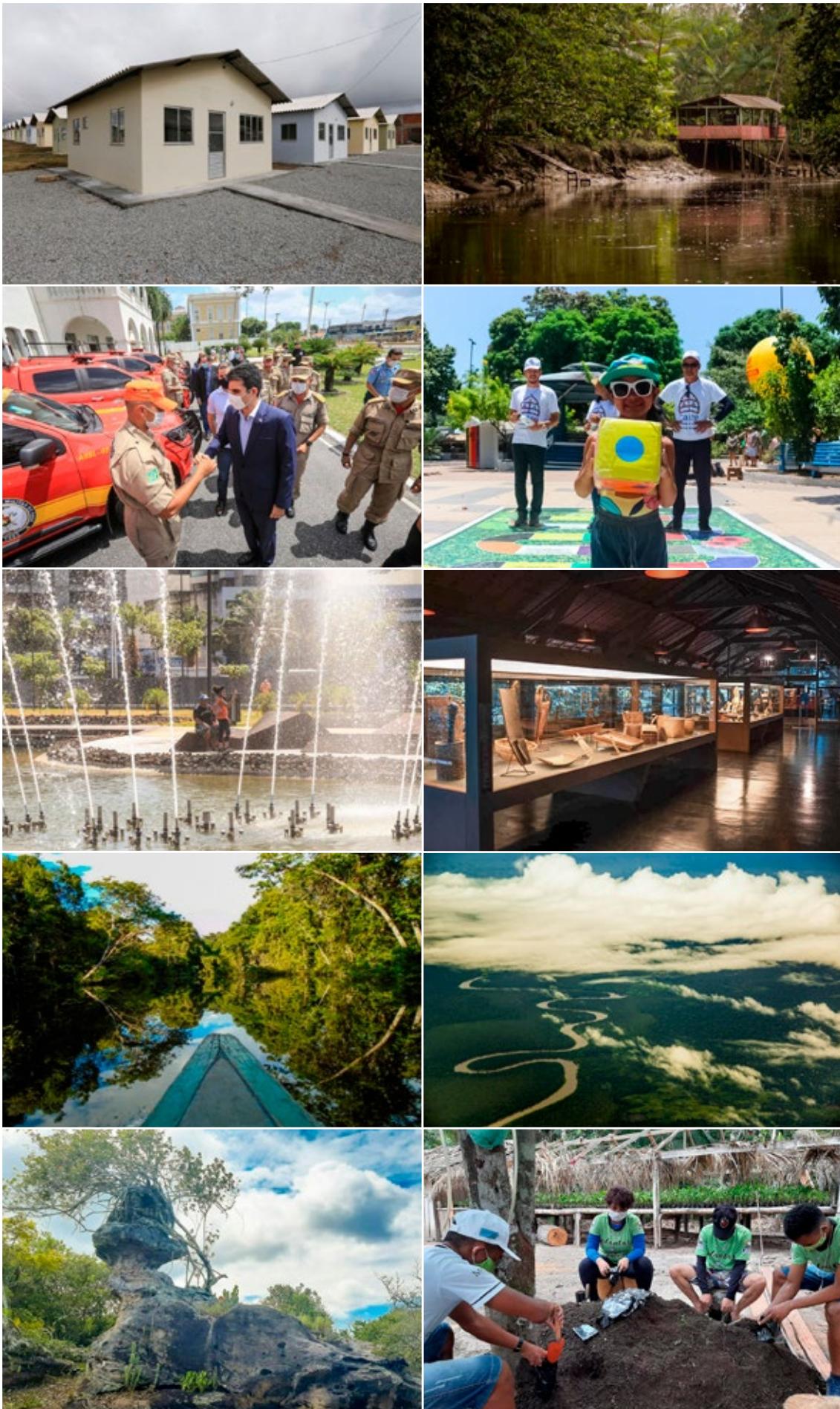
Regarding **goal 11.a**, state action is based on actions and projects linked to urban development, with reinforcement of municipal urban integration initiatives; actions to support the strengthening of municipal management include: technical-financial guidance for infrastructure and urban integration works; support for the implementation of the State Policy of Basic Sanitation; technical-institutional support in the preparation and implementation of instruments of urban development; support for the maintenance of tourist equipment; management of water



resources, climate and environmental services; support and strengthening of the municipalization of environmental management and environmental education.

The Government of Pará instituted the State Policy on Climate Change of Pará, Law 9048, of April 29, 2020, which integrates a juridical legal set of plans and projects being implemented by the state government, a strategic instrument that contributes to achieving the **goal 11.b**. In this line, it supported 52 municipalities in risk and disaster prevention actions in areas susceptible to the occurrence of natural and/or technological disasters, through the mapping of risk areas and capacity building for municipalities.





CHAPTER
12

GOAL 12.
**ENSURE SUSTAINABLE
CONSUMPTION AND
PRODUCTION PATTERN.**



12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



VOLUNTARY LOCAL REPORT ABOUT THE
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN THE STATE OF PARÁ 2021



SDG 12, the subject of this Chapter, aims to promote production and consumption systems that minimize negative environmental impacts, while generating an improvement in people's quality of life. It consists of 12 goals, 5 of which are final and 7 are implementation goals.

In relation to this SDG, the following government policies are aligned: Amazon Now State Plan (from the original Plano Estadual Amazônia Agora), State Policy on Climate Change (from the original Política Estadual sobre Mudanças Climáticas), Sustainable Territories Program (from the original Programa Territórios Sustentáveis) and the Regulariza Pará Program (from the original Programa de Regulariza Pará).

In the years 2019 and 2020, the Government of Pará presented a set of achievements and initiatives that contribute to sustainable production and consumption, aiming to reduce environmental impacts, encouraging practices such as recycling, saving energy, among others.

Based on the SDG goals for Brazil, the goals will be presented below, accompanied by actions that contribute to the solutions.



BRAZILIAN SDG GOALS

12.1 – Implement the Action Plan for Sustainable Consumption and Production, in conjunction with federal entities

12.2 – By 2030, achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.

12.3.1br – By 2030, reduce per capita food waste nationally, at the retail and consumer level, and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.

12.3.2br – Establish regulatory framework for reducing food waste in Brazil.

12.4 – By 2020, achieve environmentally sound management of chemicals and all waste, throughout their entire life cycle, in accordance with internationally agreed milestones, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil, to minimize its negative impacts on human health and the environment.

12.5 – By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

12.6 – Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt parameters and practices of social and environmental responsibility and to integrate information about these practices in their systems, databases and reporting cycle.

12.7 – Promote public procurement and management practices based on sustainability criteria, in accordance with national policies and priorities.

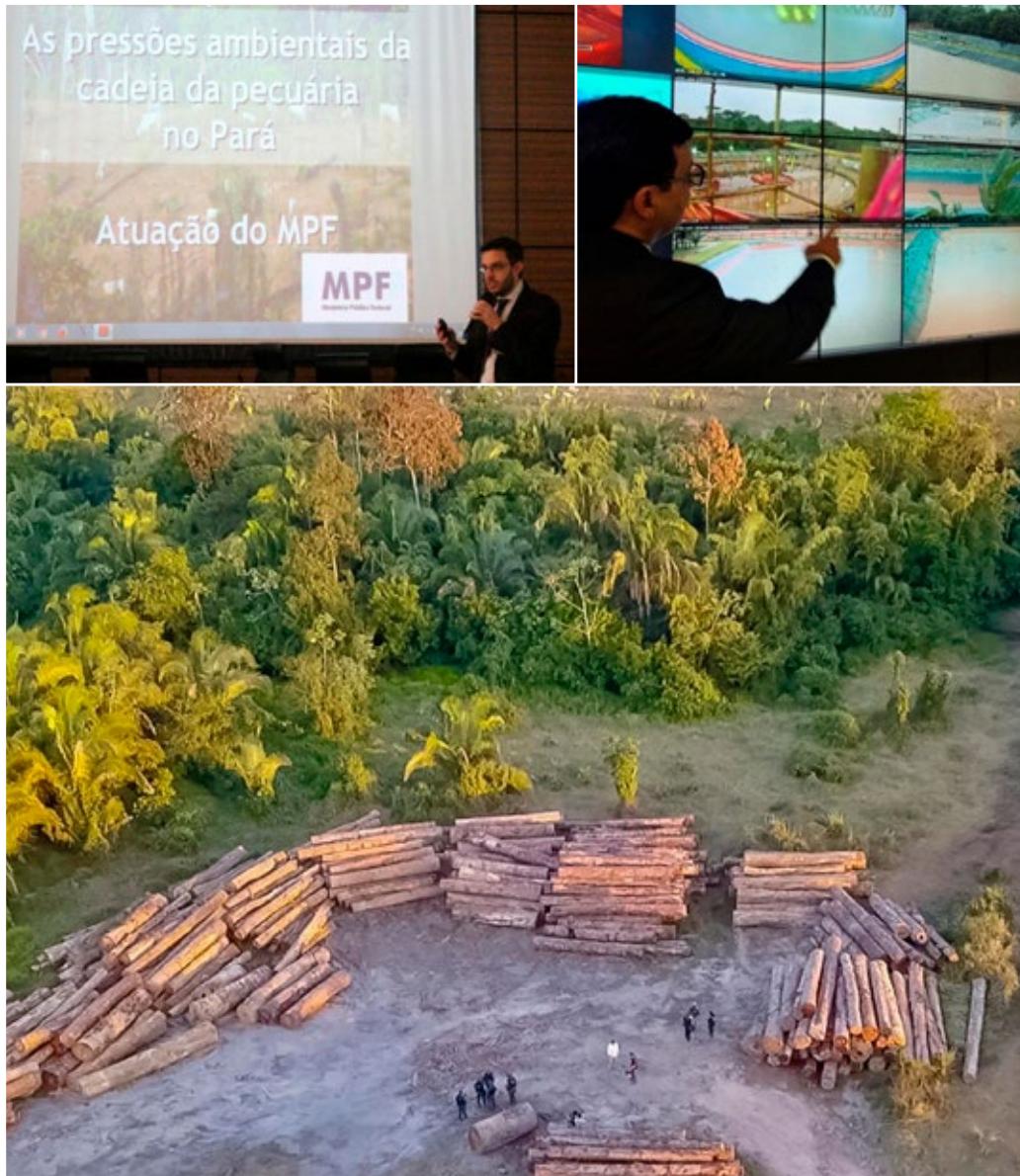


12.8 – By 2030, ensure that people, everywhere, have relevant information and awareness about sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature, in line with the National Environmental Education Program (PRONEA).

12.a – Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacities towards more sustainable patterns of production and consumption.

12.b – Develop and implement tools to monitor the impacts of sustainable development on tourism, accessible to all, which generates employment and decent work, improves income distribution and promotes local culture and products.

12.c.1 Amount of fossil fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a percentage of total national expenditure on fossil fuels (Tier III).



WHERE WE ARE

MUNICIPALITIES ABLE TO EXECUTE MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT



Source: SEMAS, 2021.

ACCUMULATED DEFORESTED AREA (KM²)



Source: PRODES/INPE, 2021.

**RURAL ENVIRONMENTAL REGISTRY
(CAR) (FROM THE ORIGINAL
CADASTRO AMBIENTAL RURAL)
PERCENTAGE OF REGISTERED AREA
IN RELATION TO REGISTERABLE AREA**



Source: SEMAS, 2021.

WHAT WE HAVE DONE

Considering **goal 12.1**, we can cite as a contribution by the State Government the Amazon Agora State Plan (PEAA) (from the original Plano Estadual Amazônia Agora), created by State Decree No. 941, of August 3, 2020, which aims to implement a development model based on conservation and environmental enhancement, in increasing the efficiency of production chains and in improving socio-environmental conditions in the countryside. The proposed initiatives seek to reduce deforestation, promote socio-environmental development, through a cultural and behavioral change in society, especially among producers. The PEAA pillars were designed to align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), whose purpose is to "create conditions for sustainable, inclusive and economically sustained growth, with shared prosperity and decent work for all, taking into account the different levels development and national capacities" (UN, 2015, p. 3).

As a contribution to achieving **goal 12.2**, focused on efficient environmental management and sustainable, the State Government promoted actions to strengthen the municipal environmental policy. Institutional support enabled the elaboration of the diagnosis of environmental management in 25 municipalities; training courses for 337 environmental agents from 11 municipalities, training for 65 technicians from the Municipal Environmental Secretariats in 24 municipalities, in addition to technical guidance in 42 municipalities on procedures and routines related to environmental management.

With reference to the **goal 12.3.1br**, it contributed to reducing food losses, with the revitalization of the supply and marketing area of the Pará Supply Center (Ceasa) (from the original Central de Abastecimento do Pará), ensuring that producers, wholesalers and retailers have adequate public space for the sale of agricultural product, meeting



the best quality and hygiene standards. R\$246 thousand were invested in expenses related to the renovation of the building intended for the execution of the Food Bank Project (from the original Projeto Banco de Alimentos).

The State Government's contribution to **goal 12.5** is observed, in the support of production units through the Pró-Catador Activação Pará project, aimed at collectors of reusable and recyclable materials in the metropolitan region de Belém. The scope of the project consists of fostering and supporting the productive organization of waste pickers, improving working conditions, expanding opportunities for social and economic inclusion, expanding the selective collection of solid waste, reuse and recycling. In the period 2019 and 2020, 56 projects were supported; technical visits were carried out in the places where the dumps are located and the delivery of 166 kits of personal protection equipment (PPE) (from the original equipamento de proteção individual (EPIs)).

Regarding **goal 12.7**, the State Government instituted the State Policy on Purchasing and Contracting, through of Decree No. 991, of August 24, 2020, as a way of contributing to local and sustainable economic development, by defining as the first guideline for hiring: "I – select reputable suppliers, with good social and environmental practices".

Such prioritization positively impacts management the public machine, seeking greater effectiveness, transparency in contracts and sustainability. Actions already completed: Maintenance contract for HVAC systems installations and equipment for sustainable use environments; Bidding purchase of inverter air conditioning, which contributes to a reduction in energy consumption; Acquisition of ceramic mugs and bamboo fiber cups, as a way of replacement disposable cups.



The contribution of the Government of Pará, with regard to **goal 12.8**, which deals with Environmental Education in non-formal spaces, with the promotion of solid waste management, composting and recycling workshops, as well as lectures on environmental themes, such as: climate change, water resources and marine pollution.

Since 2019, actions have been intensified under the TerPaz Program, inserted in the Environment and Sustainability thematic axis, which aims to contribute to the reduction of solid waste production, increase the number of green areas/quantities of trees in the territories, promote the training of environmental protection multipliers, encouraging sustainable business (recycling, handicrafts).

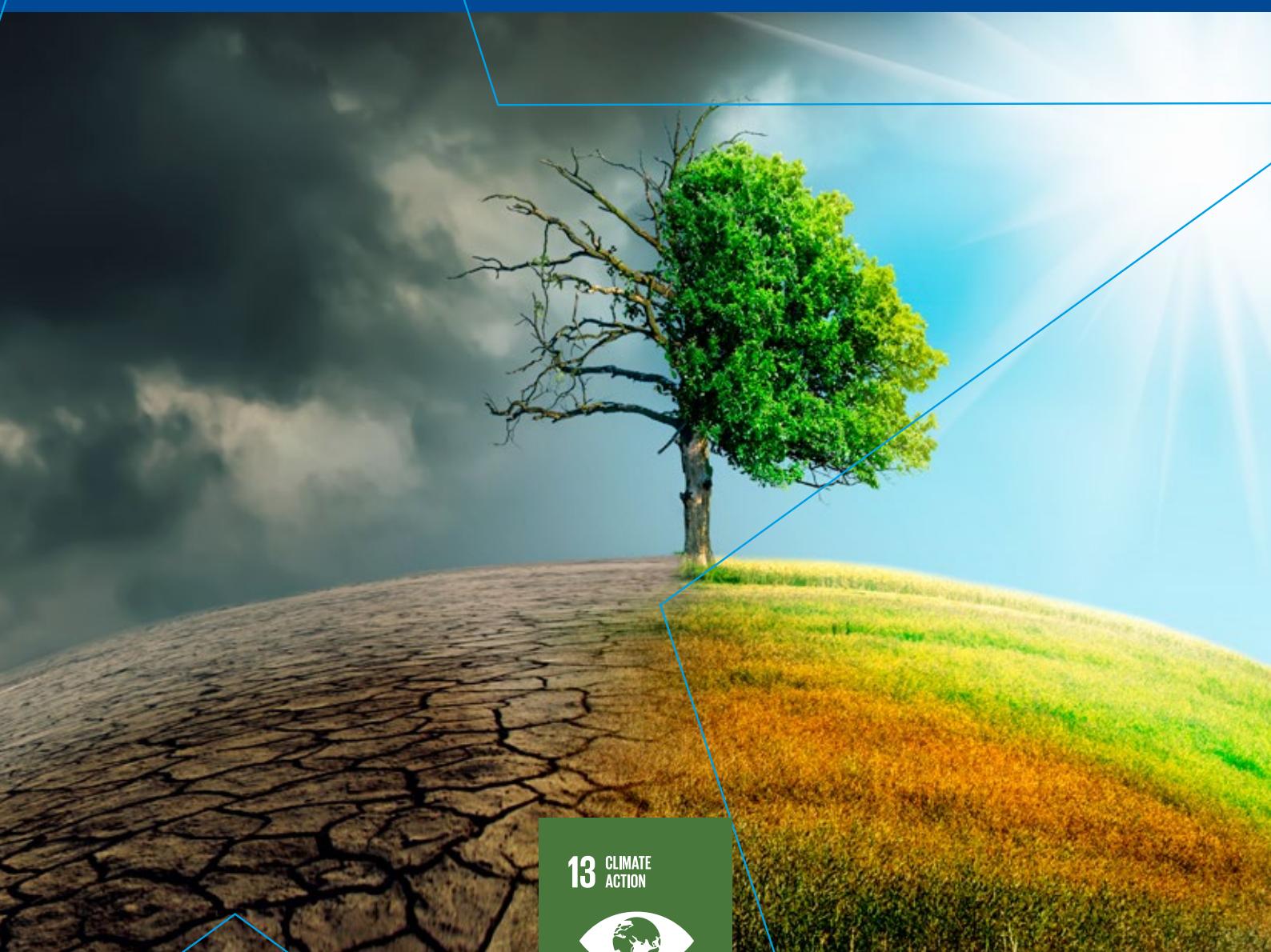
With the onset of the pandemic, part of the actions was carried out virtually. In 2020, 5 webinars addressed environmental issues and their connections with the 2030 Agenda and the Ocean Decade.





CHAPTER
13

GOAL 13.
**TAKE URGENT ACTION
TO COMBAT CLIMATE
CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS.**



VOLUNTARY LOCAL REPORT ABOUT THE
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN THE STATE OF PARÁ 2021



SDG 13, item in this chapter, seeks to integrate Brazilian strategies and planning to the National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC), in order to strengthen the capacity to adapt to risks and impacts related to climate change and possible natural disasters, improve the education and awareness about climate change and its influencing factors (risks, mitigation, adaptation, impacts and alert). Stimulate the expansion in less developed countries, international technological and educational cooperation of the capacity to plan for an effective management of climate change, prioritizing women, youth, local and marginalized communities.

In relation to this SDG, the following government programs and policies are aligned: State Policy on Climate Change; Amazon Agora State Plan (PEAA); State Force to Combat Deforestation; Regulariza Pará Program; Sustainable Territories Integrated Action Program and the Eastern Amazon Fund.

The Government of Pará, in 2019 and 2020, invested in a set of actions and strategies to reduce impacts and risks related to climate change and natural disasters. Based on the SDG goals for Brazil, the goals will be presented, accompanied by actions that contribute to the solutions.

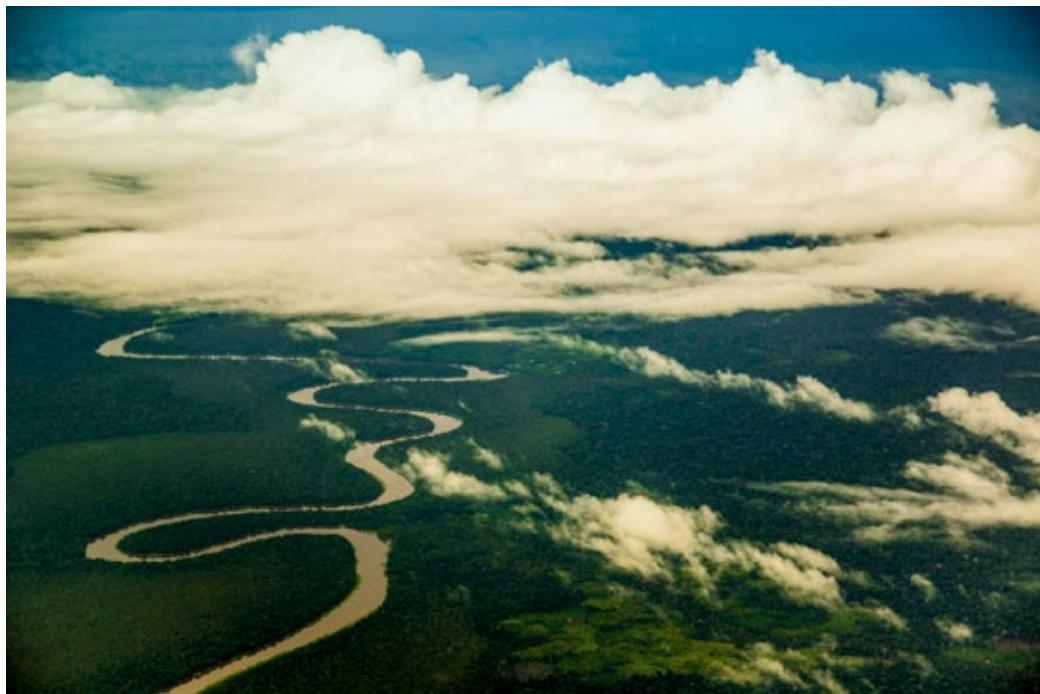
BRAZILIAN SDG GOALS

13.1br – Increase resilience and adaptive capacity to risks and impacts resulting from climate change and natural disasters.

13.2br – Integrate the National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC) to national policies, strategies and planning.

13.3br – Improve education, increase human and institutional awareness and capacity on climate change, its risks, mitigation, adaptation, impacts, and early warning.

13.b – Encourage the expansion of international cooperation in its technological and educational dimensions, aiming to strengthen capacities for planning related to climate change and effective management, in less developed countries, including a focus on women, youth, local and marginalized communities.



WHERE WE ARE

Accumulated Deforested Area

2019: 4.172 km²
2020: 4.899 km²

Percentage of CAR in the registerable areas

2019: 77,59%
2020: 78,36%

Source: INPE-Prodes/Semas, 2021.

**Issued Documents of Earth
2020**

**Total
843**

Definite individual titles: 360

Tenure redemption terms: 4

Definitive titles for quilombola communities: 3t

Terms of exchange: 11

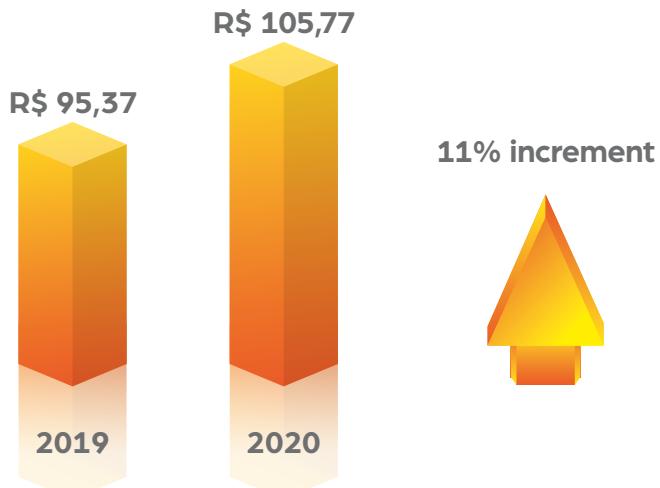
Real use of right concessions: 351

Land certificates: 111

Titles of patrimonial league: 3

Source: ITERPA, 2021.

EXPENSES ON ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (in billions)



Source: STN-Sisconfi, 2021.

WHAT WE HAVE DONE

The Government of Pará is committed to integrating its management actions with the National Policy of Climate Change (from the original, Política Nacional de Mudança Climática – PNMC), thus contributing to the **goal 13.2** from the Agenda of 2030. In order to do so, it has instituted the State Policy of Climate Change, by the State Law No. 9.048/2020.

The approval of the Law, after a 10-year process, is a landmark on the environmental legislation of the State, since it establishes the directives for the other Plans, Programs, Projects and Actions in the fields of the Environment and Economic Development. Such as:

I – adoption of adaptive measures to reduce the adverse effects of the climate change and the vulnerability of the environmental, social, cultural and economical systems;

II – preservation of the original vegetation cover and the battling against the destruction of natural vegetation areas that remain, to ensure the conservation of the biodiversity and the high stock of biomass and carbon;

III – establishment of a system for the registration of actions, programs and projects that may be monitorable and verifiable as to the soothing of the emission of greenhouse gases, compatible and integratable with methodologies renowned both nationally and internationally;

IV – cooperation throughout all the spheres of the government, commerce, industries, multilateral organizations, non-governmental organizations, indigenous people, quilombolas, traditional peoples and communities, organizations of rural producers and



laborers, companies, research institutes and other relevant actors for the implementation of this Policy;

V – creation of public policies to protect and expand sinkholes and reservoirs of greenhouse gases;

VI – creation of public policies that take into consideration the interests and needs of groups that are vulnerable to the effects of climate changes;

VII – development of scientific-technological research and of diffusion of sustainable technologies, of processes and practices aimed at soothing the climate change by reducing anthropic emissions and identifying vulnerabilities to adopt the adequate adaptive measures;

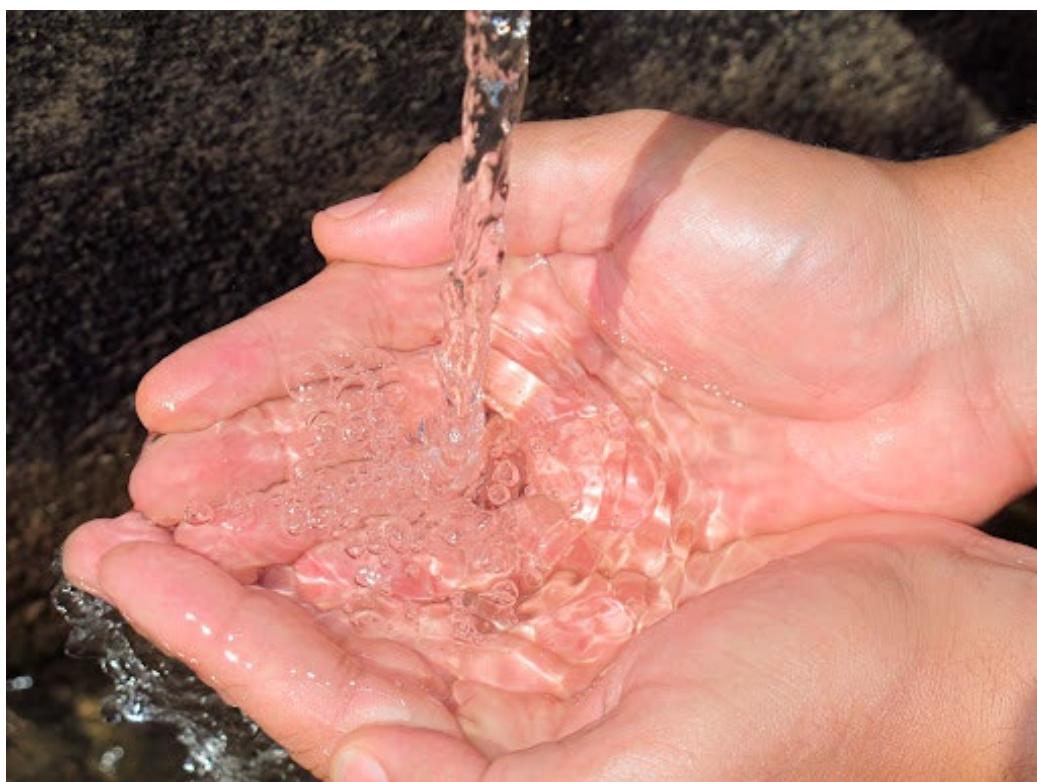
VIII – elaboration of plans of action which contribute to the soothing of or

adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change within the planning of the states and counties;

IX – incentive and support to sustainable patterns of consumption and production, including the incentive to sustainable public purchases in the State;

X – fomenting, formulation, adoption and implementation of plans, programs, projects, policies and economical and financial instruments and market strategies, towards the soothing of the emissions of greenhouse gases and towards the adaptation to climate changes, taking into account territorial ordering and urban planning;

XI – implementation and support to networks of meteorological, climatic,



hydrometeorological and air quality monitoring;

XII – incentive to the usage of renewable energies and gradual replacement of fossil fuels by others with a lower potential for the emission of greenhouse gases;

XIII – incentive to the adoption of practices that reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and generate sinkholes, which might include the incentive to compensations to actors whose efforts to reduce the destructions of natural areas and associated emissions, in the state territory, be attested;

XIV – integrating of the approach to climate risks in the formulations of investment projects, as well as the variable of risks of disasters, resilience and vulnerability to climate change in the instruments of territorial planning of the State, in order to have

a preventive and planned management before the climate impacts and their risks;

XV – integration of the climate agenda in the elaboration of plans, programs and both public and private projects;

XVI – implementation of actions which promote gender equality and the participation of youngsters in the processes for the implementation of this Policy, with the adoption of measures and instruments for the monitoring and evaluating of the advances achieved at different levels;

XVII – participation of the Public Power and of the whole collectivity in the national and international discussions of relevance concerning the subject of climate change and adaptation, being assured the participation of those from all genders, vulnerable people, indigenous people, quilombolas, traditional peoples and communities,



and youngsters' leadership, in the governing, in the processes of decision making and in the implementation of the State Policy of Climate Change of Pará;

XVIII – participation of indigenous people, quilombolas, traditional peoples and communities in the continuous protection and sustainable maintenance of forests, which constitute important reserves of carbon and recover deforested areas within all the state territory, aiming at expanding the areas set aside for those reserves;

XIX – promotion of financial sustainability in the actions for economic development, in order to soothe and adapt to climate changes;

XX – promotion of actions of environmental education regarding the climate impacts and their consequences to state networks of education, as well as support to research within all academic fields for the soothing and adaptation to the climate changes;

XXI – promotion of sustainable development inside territories belonging to indigenous peoples, quilombolas and traditional communities and peoples;

XXII – promoting the conservation of environmental patrimony, the provision of its ecosystemic services to the benefit of the collectivity, and assure means for the inhibition of its degradation,



especially through plans, programs and projects which aim at the prevention, control and sustainable alternatives to illegal deforestation; and

XXIII – recovery, valorization and usage of traditional knowledge from indigenous people, quilombolas and traditional peoples and communities, of their vision for a harmonic development with the nature and with their cultural cuisine, in the composition of soothing and adaptive measures to climate change, ensuring a fair and equitative distribution of benefits derived from the usage of that knowledge.

With that objective, the Government has established the State Council of Indigenous Policy of the State of Pará (from the original, Conselho Estadual de Política Indigenista do Estado do Pará – CONSEPI/Pa), an institutionalized space of social participation that harbors the contributions of the indigenous peoples and organizations in the elaboration of public policies; has strengthened the Forum of Climate Changes and Adaptations of Pará (from the original, Fórum Paraense de between authorized suppression and illegal deforestation. In that manner, the PEAA (from the original) also indirectly contributes with **goal 13.1** and **13.3**.

Concerning **goal 13.3**, the Government has been performing various actions of capacitation for the counties of Pará, in particular the 47 ones in the coastline, in order to touch them using this little known and debated subject, in the State.



CHAPTER
14

GOAL 14.
**CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE
USAGE OF THE OCEANS, SEAS AND
MARITIME RESOURCES FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.**



VOLUNTARY LOCAL REPORT ABOUT THE
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN THE STATE OF PARÁ 2021



SDG 14, object of this chapter, seeks to sustainably manage maritime and coastal ecosystems, as well as their conservation (in particular, areas with biodiversity and ecosystemic services); reduce their pollution, the acidification of the oceans, through scientific cooperation, the overseeing of fishing; eliminate illegal, unreported and non-overseen overfishing (from the original, INN) its subsidies; offer economic benefits to the States/Regions that possess sustainable management of maritime resources, including fishing, aquaculture and tourism; stimulate scientific knowledge, aiming at research development and Maritime Technology Transference (from the original, Transferência de Tecnologia Marinha), considering the criteria and guidelines from the Oceanographic Intergovernmental Commission of UNESCO (from the original, Comissão Oceanográfica Intergovernamental da UNESCO).

Concerning this SDG, the following programs and policies from the government align themselves: State Policy of Coastal Management of Pará (from the original, Política Estadual de Gerenciamento Costeiro do Pará – PEGC, established by State Law No. 9.064/2020); Productive Pará Program (from the original, Programa Pará Produtivo).

The Government of Pará, in 2019 and 2020, invested in a group of actions and strategies to ensure the conservation and sustainable usage of oceans, seas and their resources. Based on the SDG goals for Brazil, the state goals will be presented next, accompanied by the actions that contribute to the solutions.



BRAZILIAN SDG GOALS

14.1br – Until 2025, significantly preventing and reducing maritime pollution of all kinds, especially inherent from terrestrial activities, including maritime debris and pollution by nutrients.

14.2br – Until 2020, sustainably managing and protecting maritime and coastal ecosystems in order to avoid significant adverse impacts, including through reinforcement of their capacity for resilience, and adopting measures towards their restoration, with the objective of ensuring healthy and productive oceans.

14.3br – Minimizing and tackling the impacts of the acidification of the oceans, including by reinforcing scientific cooperation at all levels.

14.4br – Until 2020, effectively regulating fishing, end illegal, unreported and non-overseen overfishing (INN) and destructive fishing practices, and implement management plan with scientific basis, aiming at recovering fishing stocks in the smallest possible time period, at least at levels that may produce maximum sustainable income, as determined by their biological characteristics.



14.5br – Until 2020, preserving at least 25% of the maritime and coastal zones, especially areas of remarkable importance to the biodiversity and ecosystemic services, ensuring and respecting boundaries, regularizing and effective and equitative managing, aiming at ensuring the interconnections, integrations and ecological representations in larger maritime landscapes, according to national and international legislation and based on the best available scientific information.

14.6br – Until 2020, evaluating certain manners of subsidy to fishing that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, considering the elimination of the subsidies that contribute to INN fishing, and refraining from introducing new subsidies such as those, acknowledging that the special, differentiated and effective treatment for the developing countries and the less developed ones must be an integrating part of the negotiation about subsidies to fishing of OMC (from the original).

14.7br – Until 2030, increasing the economic benefits to all countries, especially the small developing insular States and the less developed countries, from sustainable management of maritime resources, including fishing, aquaculture, and tourism.

14.a.br – Increasing scientific knowledge, develop capacities of research and transfer maritime technology, bearing in mind the criteria and guidelines regarding the Transfer of Maritime Technology of the Oceanographic Intergovernmental Commission (from the original, Transferência de Tecnologia Marinha da Comissão Oceanográfica Intergovernamental), with the intention of improving the health of the oceans and increasing the contribution of the maritime biodiversity for the development of the developing countries, particularly the less developed ones and SIDS (from the original).

14.b.br – Providing access for small-scale artisanal fishermen to maritime resources and markets.

14.c.br – Ensuring the conservation and sustainable usage of the oceans and their resources through the implementation of the international right, as reflected on UNCLOS*, which provides the legal foundations for the conservation and sustainable usage of the oceans and their resources, in consonance to what is registered in paragraph 158 of “The future we wish for” (from the original, “Futuro que queremos”).



WHERE WE ARE

The Government of the State, until 2020, had not possessed systematized indicatives for this SDG; however, in 2021, in conformity with the State Policy of Coastal Management of Pará, it has started the creation of a system of information about this area, with the definition of how the data shall be collected, systematized and evaluated, which will allow one to accompany the conservation and usage of the oceans, seas and maritime resources.



WHAT WE HAVE DONE

Pará owns the 8th biggest coastal zone of Brazil in matters of territorial extension, inserted in an area of 129,000 km², which represent approximately 10% of the State's total area, including the country's largest coastal island and the world's largest sea-river island, the island of Marajó, with great environmental, geographical and socio economic diversity, marked by the presence of units of conservation for sustainable usage and integral protection, urban centers and a great number of areas that are sensitive and fragile from an ecosystemic point of view, such as beaches, mangroves, estuaries, restingas, dunes, among others.

Pará's coastal zone is composed of 47 counties, divided in 5 sectors. And, along with the coastal zones of the States of Amapá and Maranhão, it forms the longest continuous strip of mangrove in the world, having great socio environmental value due to the fact that the mangrove forest is a carbon sinkhole, which directly contributes with SDG 13.

With the agenda of ensuring the conservation of its coastal and maritime zone, the Government of the State of Pará has established (by the State Law No. 9.064/2020) the State Policy of Coastal Management of Pará (from the original, Política Estadual de Gerenciamento Costeiro do Pará – PEGC). The act defines the principles, directives, objectives and necessary instruments for the effectuation of the effective and sustainable management of Pará's coastal zone, as determined by **goal 14.5**.

The instruments determined by PEGC are: I – Plan for Capacitation and Diffusion of Knowledge of the Coastal Zone (from the original, Plano de Capacitação e Difusão de Conhecimentos sobre a Zona Costeira); II – Plan for Integrated Management of the Coast (from the original, Plano de Gestão Integrada da Orla – PGI); III – State Plan of Coastal Management (from the original, Plano Estadual de Gerenciamento Costeiro – PEGC); IV – County Plan of Coastal Management (from the original, Plano Municipal de Gerenciamento Costeiro – PMGC); V – Report of Environment Quality of the Coastal Zone (from the original, Relatório de Qualidade Ambiental da Zona Costeira – RQA).



ZC); VI – Evaluation System of the State Plan of Coastal Management; VII – System of Coastal Management Information (from the original, Sistema de Informações do Gerenciamento Costeiro – SIGERCO); VIII –System of Environmental Monitoring of the State Coastal Zone (from the original, Sistema de Monitoramento Ambiental da Zona Costeira Estadual – SMA-ZC); and IX – Ecological and Economic Coastal Zoning (from the original, Zoneamento Ecológico-Econômico Costeiro – ZEEC).

The Government of the State promotes public policies aimed at small producers, such as crab scavengers, acting in an integrated manner with various organs from the federal, state and county spheres, working towards the well-fare of crab scavengers, as well as contributing to the preservation of natural resources, actions that align with **goals 14.2, 14.4, 14.5 and 14.6** from the Agenda of 2030.

Among those actions, one may highlight raising the awareness about the prohibition period – in which the capture, transportation, benefiting, industrialization and commercialization of the crustacean (caranguejo-uçá) is forbidden, with the objective of protecting the crabs during a period in which they are more vulnerable, in other words, in the mating period, aiming to ensure the survival of the species, especially within conservation units, created to protect natural resources in a sustainable manner.

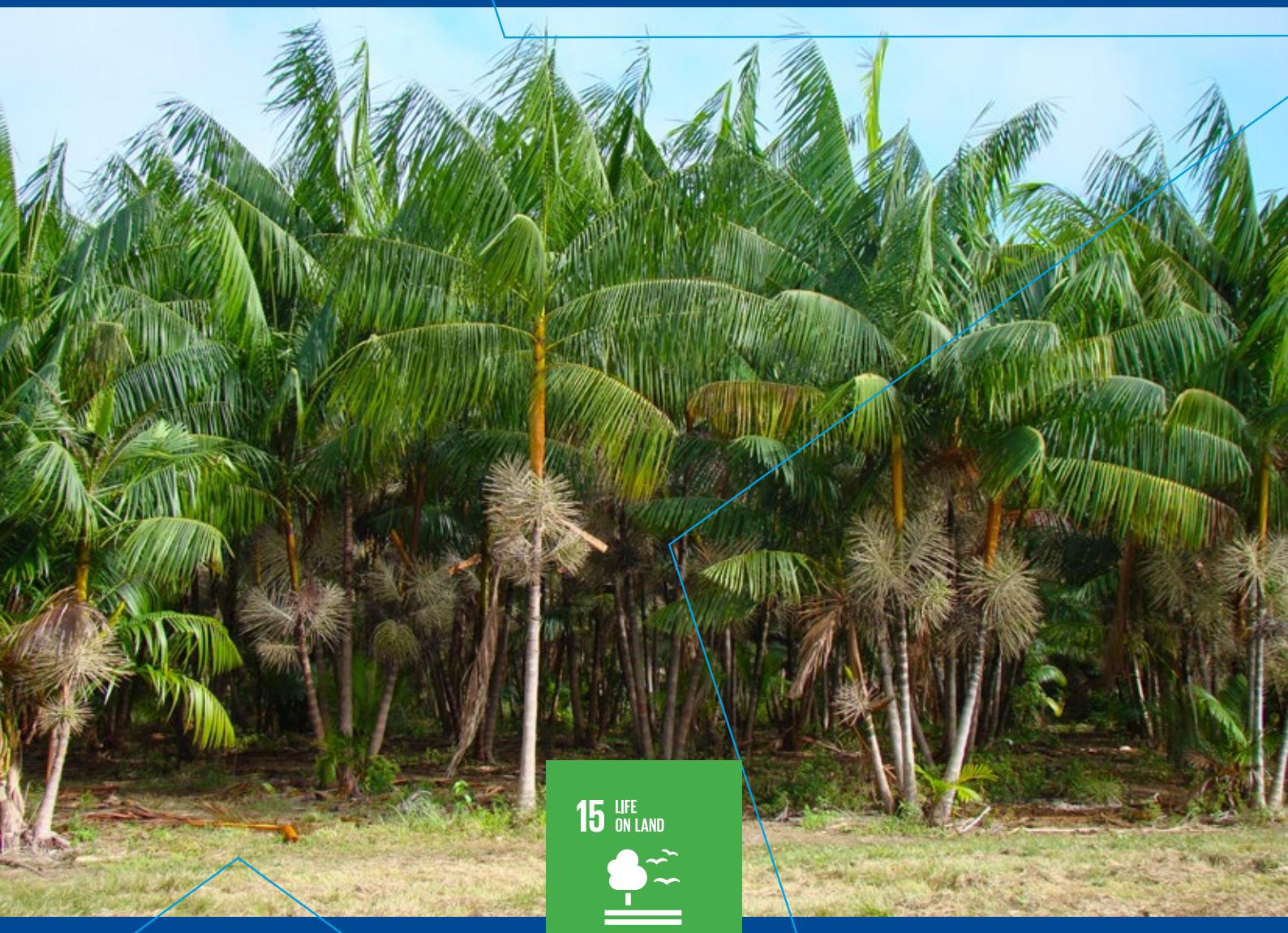
Another important action is directed to raising the awareness about the relevance of using plastic baskets for the stocking, transporting and selling, as a means of reducing the mortality of the crab during such processes. With that, we have had attested results for the reduction of mortality, reducing it from 50% (former mortality) to 3% of animal loss with the usage of baskets.

Through the Productive Pará Program (from the original, Programa Pará Produtivo), the State Government has benefited 1,058 pisciculturist and aquaculturists from the counties of the Low Amazon Integration Region (from the original, Região de Integração do Baixo Amazonas) with the distribution of 1.37 million fingerlings, produced at the Agricultural Unit of the Fishing, and the Farming and Cattle Raising Development Sector Department (from the original, Unidade Agrícola da Secretaria de Desenvolvimento Agropecuário e da Pesca – UAGROS/ SEDAP), located in the community of Santa Rosa, in Santarém/PA.



CHAPTER
15

GOAL 15.
PROTECTING, RECOVERING
AND PROMOTING THE SUSTAINABLE
USAGE OF THE TERRESTRIAL
ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY
MANAGING THE FORESTS, TACKLING
DESERTIFICATION, STOPPING AND
REVERSING LAND DEGRADATION AND
STOPPING THE LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY.





SDG 15, object of this Chapter, seeks to protect, recover and promote the sustainable usage of the terrestrial ecosystems covered by the Law (National System of Conservation Units; from the original, Sistema Nacional de Unidades de Conservação – SNUC), including the Permanent Preservation Areas (from the original, Áreas de Preservação Permanentes – APP's), Legal Reserves (from the original, Reservas Legais – RL's) and Indigenous Lands, among others. It is also taken into consideration the promotion of sustainable usage of the continental aquatic ecosystems and their biodiversity, strengthening sustainable fishing, eliminating illegal, unreported and non-overseen overfishing and all form of subsidies, and also sustainably managing all types of forests, tackling illegal deforestation in all of the Brazilian biomes (preferably the APP's and RL's), stopping and reversing land degradation, with reforestation measures. One also signals at

BRAZIL FORUM UK 2020 - Painel: Meio Ambiente

ADRIANA RAMOS

CARLOS NOBRE

SIMONE KARIKUNA

JÚLIA BUSSAB

HELEDER BARBALHO
Governador do Pará

GOVERNANÇA AMBIENTAL
NA AMAZÔNIA

BR UK

WHAT'S
NEXT,
BRAZIL?

MARLON RODRIGUES SO

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stopping loss of biodiversity, tackling desertification, restoring degraded land and soil, protecting endangered species and avoiding their extinction, as well and ending the hunt and smuggling of protected species from both flora and fauna.

Concerning this SDG, the following programs and policies from the State Government align themselves with it: State Plan Amazon Now (from the original, Plano Estadual Amazônia Agora), State Policy of Climate Change (from the original, Política Estadual sobre Mudanças Climáticas – PEMC), Sustainable Territories Program (from the original, Programa Territórios Sustentáveis), State Force of Deforestation Combat (from the original, Força Estadual de Combate ao Desmatamento – FECD), with three operations: Living Amazon, Light in the Jungle and Neptune (from the original, Amazônia Viva, Luz na Selva e Netuno); Program SERVE-



Amazon (from the original, Programa SERVIR-Amazônia); Project SIMAR/PA 3.6 (from the original) and State Policy of Coastal Management – PEGC.

Based on the previously mentioned strategies, the Government of Pará, in 2019 and 2020, invested in a group of coordinated actions for the sustainable usage of terrestrial ecosystems, forests and the reduction of land degradation and loss of biodiversity.

Concerning the SDG goals for Brazil, it will be presented next the state goals, followed by the actions that contribute to the declared solutions in the instruments of management of the federal levels.

BRAZILIAN SDG GOALS

15.1.1br – Until 2020, it will be preserved, through conservation units systems established by the National System of Conservation Units Law (from the original, Lei do Sistema Nacional de Unidades de Conservação), and other categories of officially protected areas such as Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs), Legal Reserves (RLs) and indigenous lands with native vegetation, at least 30% of the Amazon, 17% of each of the other terrestrial biomes and 10% of coastal and maritime areas, especially areas of high importance for the biodiversity and ecosystemic services, ensuring and respecting the marked areas, regularization, and effective and equitative management, aiming at ensuring the interconnection, integration and ecological representation in larger terrestrial and maritime landscapes.

15.1.2br – Until 2030, ensuring the conservation of the continental aquatic ecosystems and their biodiversity, and strengthen sustainable fishing within those environments, eliminating illegal, unreported and non-overseen overfishing (INN) and eliminating subsidies that contribute to INN fishing.

15.2 – Until 2030, nullifying illegal deforestation of all Brazilian biomes, expanding the forested areas under sustainable environmental management and recovering 12 million hectares of forests other degraded native vegetation forms, in all biomes and preferably in Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs) and Legal Reserves (RLs) and, in areas of alternate soil usage, expanding the planted forest areas to 1.4 million hectares.

15.3 – Until 2030, tackling desertification and restore degraded land and soil, including terrains affected by desertification, droughts and floods, and struggle to reach a neutral world in terms of soil degradation.

15.5.1br – Until 2020, the loss rate of natural habitats will be reduced by 50% (if compared to the rates in 2009) and degradation and fragmentation in all of the biomes will be significantly reduced.

15.5.2br – Until 2020, the risk of extinction of all endangered species will be significantly reduced, nearing a zero risk, and their preservation situation, especially those suffering the largest drops, will have been improved.



15.5.3br – Until 2020, the genetic diversity of microorganisms, cultivated plants, raised and domesticated animals and wild varieties, including species with socio economic and/or cultural value, will have been kept and strategies will have been elaborated and implemented to minimize the loss of genetic variability.

15.6.1br – Ensuring a fair and equitative share of the benefits derived from the usage of the genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with them, and promoting the adequate access to the genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with them.

15.6.2br – Until 2030, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of the indigenous peoples, family farmers, and traditional communities which are relevant to the preservation and sustainable usage of the biodiversity, and the common usage of biological resources will have been respected, according to their usages, customs and traditions, the national legislation and the relevant international agendas, and fully integrated and reflected on the implementation of the CDB with the effective and full participation of the indigenous peoples, family farmers, and traditional communities at all relevant levels.

15.7 – Taking urgent measures to end and avoid illegal hunting and fishing and smuggling of protected flora and fauna species, including fishing resources of continental waters and approaching both the demand and the offer of illegal wildlife products.

15.8 – Until 2020, implementing measures to avoid the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of exotic, invasive species in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, and controlling or eradicating the priority species.

15.9 – Until 2020, the values of biodiversity, geodiversity and social diversity will be integrated to national and local strategies for development and eradication of inequality, being incorporated to national bills, as they may, and in planning procedures and reporting systems.

15.a – Significantly mobilizing and increasing, through all sources, the financial resources for the preservation and sustainable usage of the biodiversity of ecosystems, in order to allow the implementation of national and international agendas related to biodiversity.

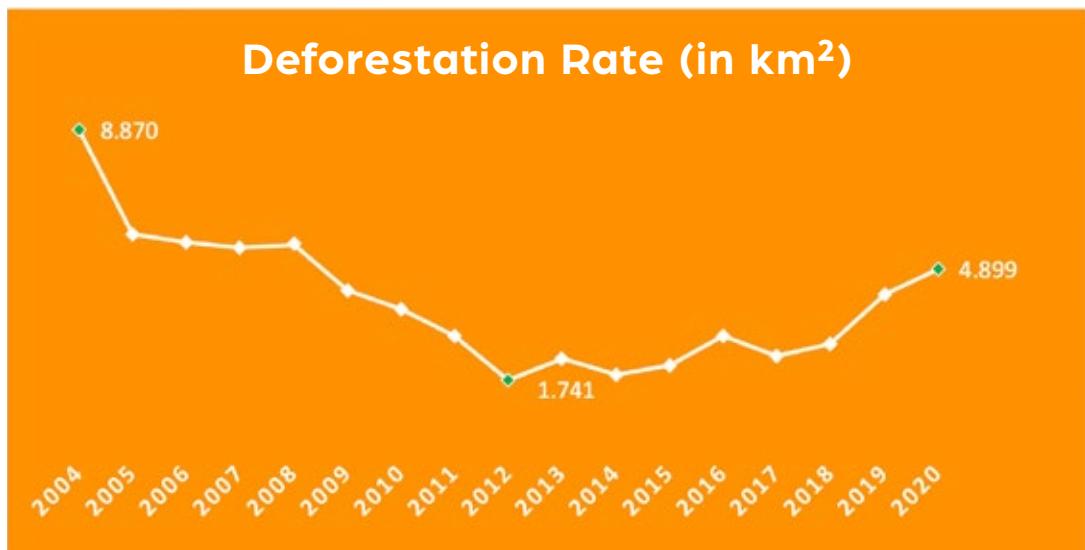


15.b.1 – Official assistance for public development and expenses in preservation and sustainable usage of biodiversity and ecosystems.

15.c – Reinforcing global and federal support in the combat against illegal hunting and fishing and smuggling of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to seek sustainable opportunities of subsistence and by allowing access to small-scale artisanal fishermen to natural resources.

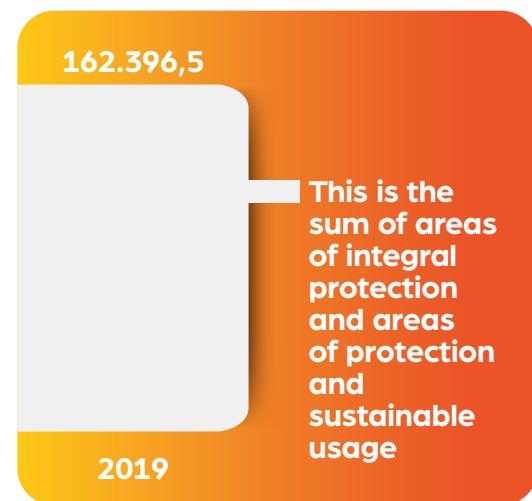


WHERE WE ARE



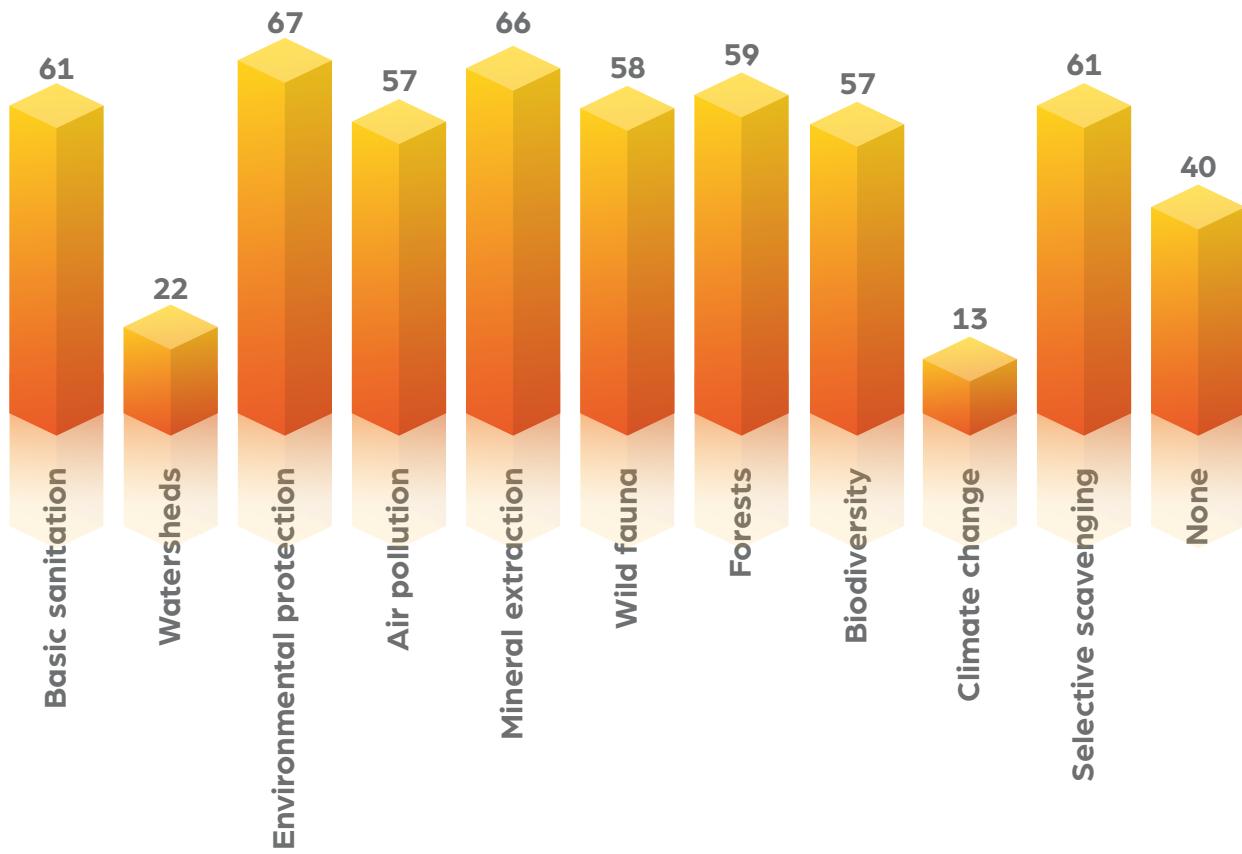
Source: INPE/PRODES, 2021.

AREAS OF STATE PROTECTION (in km²)



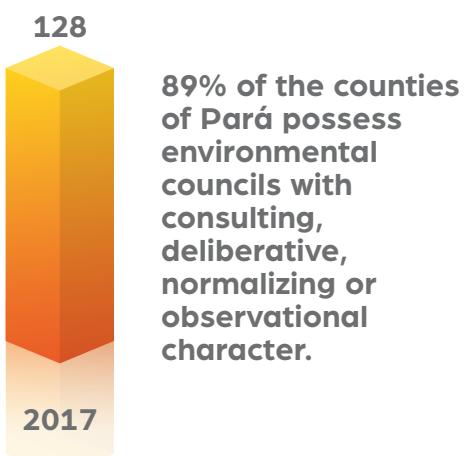
Fonte: Fapespa, 2020.

COUNTIES WITH ENVIRONMENTAL INSTRUMENT AND LEGISLATION



Source: IBGE/Munic, 2019.

COUNTIES WITH ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCILS



Source: IBGE/Munic, 2019.

COUNTIES WITH PROGRAMS IMPLEMENTED IN PARTNERSHIPS WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Environmental Education in the Plan of Solid Waste Management (from the original, *Educação Ambiental no Plano de Gestão de Resíduos Sólidos – PGIRS*)

50

35%

County step of National Conference of the Environment

32

22%

Green room

21

15%

Environmental sustainability of the public institutions, such as the Environmental Agenda in the Administration (from the original, *Agenda Ambiental na Administração – A3P*)

11

8%

Source: IBGE/Munic, 2019.

COUNTIES WITH ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OCCURRENCES

Deforestations

66

46%

Wildfires

57

40%

Lack of sanitation (inadequate disposal of domestic sewage)

50

35%

Pollution of a body of water

38

26%

Source: IBGE/Munic, 2019.

WHAT WE HAVE DONE

The government of Pará has taken on the agenda of ensuring the combat against illegal deforestation, intensifying actions of supervision, the expansion of forested areas and strengthening sustainable management, thus contributing with what is established in **goal 15.2**.

In 2019, 85 technical inspections and 165 supervision operations have been performed, with the coverage of 101 of the 144 counties of Pará, and which have resulted in 984 autuations for environmental crimes, for instance: 552 related to deforestation and/or forest degradation, 334 related to human activities that may be potentially polluting and/or degrading (connected to the Brown Agenda) and 98 related to crimes against fauna and/or fishing resources. In those operations 376 embargo terms have been emitted in 44,433.51 thousand hectares; and 6,561.025 m³ of illegal, marketable wood have been apprehended; 2,887 illegally captured and sold wild animals; 1.85 tons of illegally captured fishing products, which were directed to donation. Based on the legal procedures for the destination of the apprehensions, 17 city halls, five Associations and three Public Organs have been benefited with the apprehended fishing products and wood in their different forms: 825.6318 m³ of sawed wood, 14,600 m³ of log, 824,350 units of broomstick, 57.7079 m³ of doorways, 2,590 m³ of furniture pieces.

In 2020, The State Force of Deforestation Combat (from the original, Força Estadual de Combate ao Desmatamento – FECD), created by the State Decree No. 551/2020, has exercised its activities, mainly, by the means of the following operations:

Living Amazon (from the original, Amazônia Viva): the result has been 134,428.52 hectares of embargo areas of illegal deforestation, and the apprehension of 5,938.19 m³ of illegally extracted wood, 550 units of illegally extracted wood in poles, 174



electric saws employed in the tearing down of trees; 82 vehicles employed in environmentally illegal activities, 612 pieces of equipment employed in environmentally illegal activities, and the interdiction of 01 sawmill and 39 embargos to mines.

Light in the Jungle (from the original, Luz na Selva): the operation has resulted in the identification of those responsible for deforestation in integrating areas of the Island of Marajó, provoked by clandestine facilities of a Line of Energy Transmission (from the original, Linha de Transmissão de Energia – LTE) in the counties of Breves, Curralinho and Melgaço.

Neptune (from the original, Netuno): focused on the counties of Breves, Curralinho, Melgaço, Gurupá and Portel, with activities and apprehensions of vessels that illegally transported forest products.

Other than that, the Government has had access to the Intense Detention System (from the original, Sistema Deter Intenso), with the platform Forest Monitor, a version resulting from the integration of images obtained by multisensory satellites for the detection

of alterations in the forest cover in critical areas of the Legal Amazon. That tool, developed by the National Institute of Space Research (from the original, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais – INPE), allows for a decrease in the interference of clouds in the process of image interpretation, as well as an increase in the revisit of the same area. The data obtained is exclusively destined to official organs of supervision. The Intense Detention System in the State of Pará encompasses 328 thousand km², which represents approximately 26% of the state's territory, and favors the conditions for monitoring deforestation areas, that are: BR-163, Transamazônica and APA Triunfo do Xingu.

The State's Government has also conducted Deals of Cooperation and Memos of Understanding that foresee a joint effort to subsidize the monitoring of productive actions and their possible impacts on the environment:



Center for Territorial Intelligence (from the original, Centro de Inteligência Territorial – CIT): it aims at achieving technical cooperation with the State of Pará for the exchange of information and production of knowledge, through scientific and technological research, which may subsidize the monitoring and evaluation of policies for the development of agriculture and cattle raising in the State of Pará, in consonance with the actions in the combat against deforestation. As a result, the platform Green Stamp (from the original, Selo Verde) has been created, which yields information such as total area of an estate, and approximate location, through demonstrative means regarding declared areas with native vegetation, other than data concerning deforestation.

International Center for Tropical Agriculture (from the original, Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical – CIAT): the partnership establishes support to the actions of the Government of the State, providing solutions with the employment of data from satellites for the observation of the Earth and geospatial technologies, thus making more efficient the monitoring of ecosystems, cover and usage of the soil, as well as hydroclimatic phenomena.

The term has been established among the Government of the State, the International Alliance of Biodiversity and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), with the participation of the Agency from the United States for International Development (from the original, Agência dos Estados Unidos para o Desenvolvimento Internacional – USAID) and of the National aeronautics and Space Administration (Nasa).

It is highlighted that Pará was the second Brazilian state to adhere to the program SERVE-Amazon (from the original, SERVIR-Amazônia), a joint, development initiative between NASA and USAID that aims at, through the needs and demands of the regions, develop tools, products and services that allow for countries within the Amazon region to improve their decision-making process and optimize environmental management.

Project SIMAR/PA, technical cooperation with the University of Wageningen – Holland: the deals aims at implementing the project



Implementation of Environmental Monitoring System by RADAR in the State of Pará (from the original, Implantação de Sistema de Monitoramento Ambiental por RADAR no Estado do Pará – SIMAR/PA), which establishes interinstitutional exchange of technology for the monitoring of environment via RADAR.

As for the tackling of the desertification and restoration of the degraded land and soil, as established in **goal 15.3**, the Government of the State aligns itself with the Program of Integrated Action Sustainable Territory. Actions of capacitation are made available to rural producers about sustainable management of their properties, with focus on the recovery of landscape and decrease the pressure upon forests, besides orientation on how to optimize the productive development of the rural properties, as well as incentive to the adoption of Agricultural and Forest Systems (from the original, Sistemas Agroflorestais – SAFs).

The Government of the State has signed a deal of cooperation with EMBRAPA for the transfer of technology and training aimed at the combat against desertification, reforestation and recovery of the soil.

The preservation of the integrity of the natural habitat of the State, related to the Biodiversity and endangered Species, established in **goal 15.5**, moves the Government of the State to expanding institutional efforts in an integrated manner concerning the fulfillment of measures of supervision and environmental awareness.

To stop the loss of biodiversity, actions of environmental supervision have been intensified in various areas of preservation, such as Conservation Units Wildlife Refuge Tabuleiro do Embaubal (from the original, Unidades de Conservação Refúgio da Vida Silvestre Tabuleiro do Embaubal) and Sustainable Development Reserve Vitória de

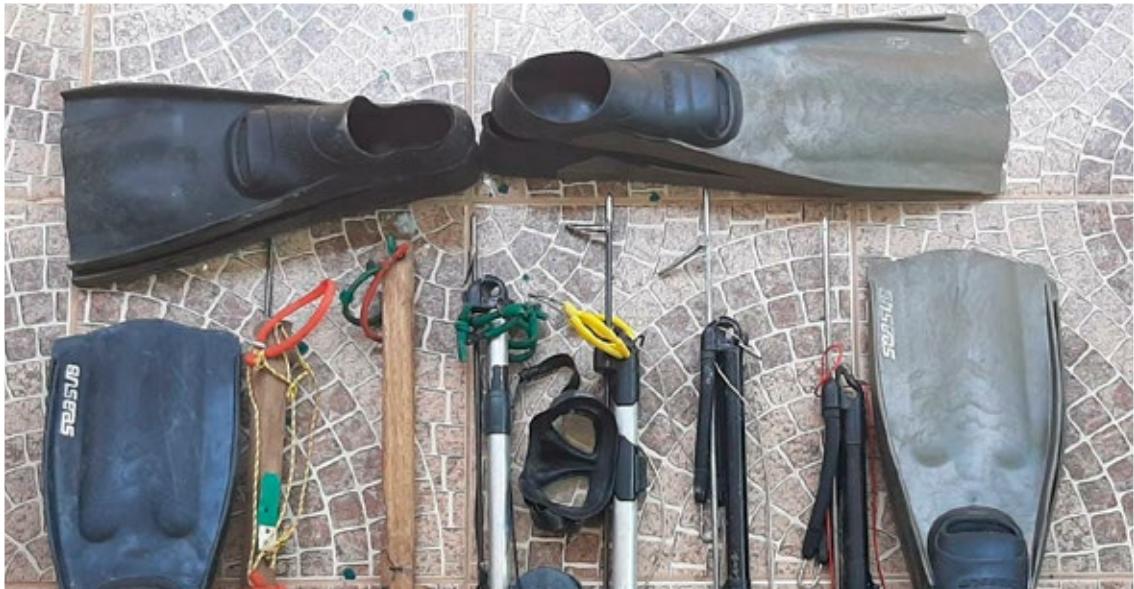


Souzel (from the original, Reserva de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Vitória de Souzel), during the mating period and migration of turtles to Tabuleiro do Embaubal.

In the region of Tucuruí Lake, the actions aim at raising the awareness of fishermen of the importance of the present legislation concerning the allowed methods and tools for fishing, as well as the respect for the mating period of fish. The apprehension of firearms, harpoons, "malhadeiras" (fishing nets that do not match the patterns permitted by law), associated with the education and supervisory action, as the **goal SDG 15.c.** signals.

The actions extend themselves to the northeastern coastal counties of Pará, during the mating period of the caranguejo-uçá. In order to extinguish/reduce illegal hunting and fishing and the smuggling of protected flora and fauna species, including fishing resources of continental waters (established in goal 15.7), the Government of the State of Pará performs permanent actions of supervision over undertakings of commerce and handling of live beings and amateur raisers of passerines, which are integrated to actions of combat against predatory hunting and fishing and deforestation.







GOAL 16.

PROMOTING PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDING ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND CONSTRUCTING EFFECTIVE, RESPONSIBLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS.





SDG 16, subject of this chapter, proposes access to justice, public security and the promotion of a more peaceful society, through a State of right, basis for sustainable human development. It envisions stimulating and promoting peace and social justice, by constructing a safe and inclusive environment for social and sustainable development of the populations, reducing criminality of all kinds, promoting respect to human rights and full exercising of citizenship, focusing on the populations and regions of greater social vulnerability, narrowing the gap of inequality and quality of life, using as a strategy the performance of articulated actions in the field of public security, justice and human rights, social assistance, education and health, by having as agents governmental organs and entities of all spheres, non-governmental ones and the civil society.

Concerning SDG 16, the following government policies align themselves with it: Program Territories for Peace (from the original, Programa Territórios pela Paz – TerPaz); Project “Tearing Down Barriers” (from the original, Projeto “Quebrando Barreiras”); Project ParáPeace Integrated (from the original, Projeto ParáPaz Integrado); Educational



Program of Resistance to Drugs and to Violence (from the original, Programa Educacional de Resistência às Drogas e à Violência – PROERD); Project for the Modernization of Supervision Management of the State of Pará (from the original, Projeto de Modernização da Gestão Fiscal do Estado do Pará – PROFISCO II PA).

Based on the results of the state programs from the years of 2019 and 2020, the Government of Pará presents a representative group of contributing performances to the goals of SDG 16.

The deliveries are what establish improvements in the public security of the State, overall, such as the decrease in the rates of criminality, the increase in the apprehension of illegal arms and drugs, greater integration and efficiency regarding the management of security systems, besides improvements to the process of ensuring rights and social inclusion, with effective consequences in the improvement of the population's life conditions.

Based on the goals SDG for Brazil, it will be presented next the goals, followed by actions that contribute for the solutions.



BRAZILIAN SDG GOALS

16.1 – Significantly reducing all forms of violence and mortality rates related to them, everywhere, including a 1/3 reduction rate in femicide and children, adolescents, youngsters, black, indigenous, women and LGBT homicide.

16.2 – Protecting all children and adolescents from abuse, exploitation, illegal trafficking, torture and other forms of violence.

16.3 – Strengthening the State of Right and ensuring access to justice for all, especially those who are found in situations of vulnerability.

16.4 – Until 2030, significantly reducing financial flows and those of illegal arms, reinforcing the recovery and returning of stolen resources and fighting all forms of organized crimes.

16.5 – Substantially reducing tax evasion, corruption and bribery in all its forms.

16.6 – Expanding transparency, accountability and effectiveness of the institutions, at all levels.

16.7 – Ensuring responsive, inclusive, participative and representative decision making, at all levels.



16.8 – Expanding and strengthening Brazilian participation in the global governing institutions.

16.9 – Until 2030, providing civil identification for all, including birth registration, especially for gipsy peoples, quilombola communities, indigenous peoples, traditional peoples and communities of African origins and “terreiros” (from the original), riverside and extrativist populations, besides population groups such as rural working women, the homeless, people deprived from liberty and the LGBT population.

16.10 – Ensuring public access to information and protecting fundamental liberties, in consonance with the national legislation and international treaties.

16.a – Strengthening relevant institutions, including by means of international cooperation, for the construction of capacities at all levels, particularly in developing countries, for the prevention of violence, crime and violation of human rights.

16.b – Promoting and ensuring the enforcement of non-discriminatory and affirmative laws and policies.



WHERE WE ARE

HOMICIDE RATE PER 100 THOUSAND INHABITANTS

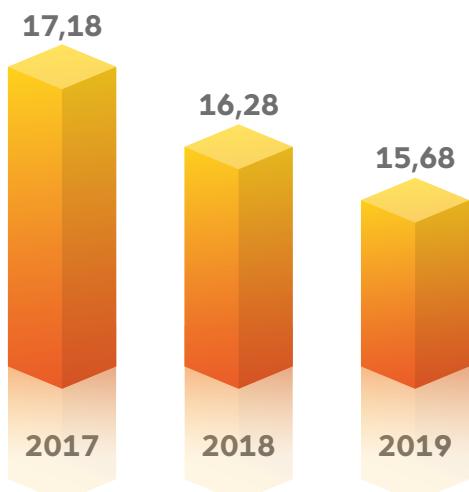


Source: Fapespa, 2020.

HOMICIDE RATE OF YOUNGSTERS PER 100 THOUSAND YOUNGSTERS

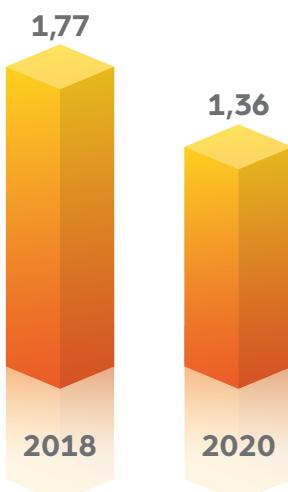


DEATH RATE IN TRAFFIC PER 100 THOUSAND INHABITANTS



Source: Fapespa, 2020.

INCARCERATION RATE (INMATE/PRISON VACANCY)



Source: Seplad, 2021.

**MORTALITY BY FIREARM
PER 100 THOUSAND
INHABITANTS**



**HOMICIDE RATE OF
WOMEN PER 100
THOUSAND INHABITANTS**



Source: IPEA-Atlas da violência, 2020.

WHAT WE HAVE DONE

The Government of Pará has taken on the agenda of ensuring social peace for all those born in Pará, especially, concerning the decrease of violence, being aligned to the goals of SDG 16.

In 2019 and 2020, it has developed initiatives inserted in multifaceted, integrated, inclusive, participative and converging policies of human rights, related to the agenda of the decrease of social and regional inequalities; and the promotion of social peace, envisioning the well-fare of the population of Pará. Thus, initiatives related to the ensuring and promotion of rights have been constituted, with priority, and with especial attention to people in situations of social vulnerability.

Concerning the reduction of violence in the state, one of the priorities of the Government of Pará, directly aligned to the achievement of the **goal 16.1** and to the majority of the goals with that objective, one may highlight the performance of the Program Territories for Peace (from the original, Programa Territórios pela Paz – TerPaz), dedicated to performing inclusive actions in regions with the greatest crime rates, mainly, in the fields of education, health, public security, employment and income, among others.

In Belém, Ananindeua and Marituba, over 300 thousand appointments have been offered and performed, resulting from the integrated and complementary actions of different organs and entities, inserted in 30 exclusive projects, such as: HaveHealth (from the original, TerSaúde), Project Protagonist Youth (from the original, Projeto Juventude Protagonista), Sewing for Peace (from the original, Costurando pela Paz), Project Open Spaces (from the original, Projeto Espaços Abertos), Project Digital Generation (from the original, Projeto Geração Digital), Sports Talents (from the original, Talentos Esportivos – SEE), among others.



The evolution of that strategy has been consolidated with the beginning of the construction of 10 Peace Workshops (from the original, Usinas da Paz), specific spaces for the implementation or diversification of the offer of public services, in the regions of Carajás (three) and Guará (seven), with estimated investments of R\$20 million, through resources originating from the state and partnerships.

Still regarding deliveries connected to goal 16.1, one may highlight the performance of events such as communitarian homoaffectionate weddings; the support to the LGBT Pride Parade in Belém, in 2019, with an estimated public of 900 thousand participants; Project "Tearing Down Barriers" (from the original, Projeto "Quebrando Barreiras"), aimed at raising the awareness of the student public about the inclusion of people with disabilities.

As for the physical infrastructure, the Government of Pará, aiming at achieving better conditions for fighting crime, in 2019, has ensured investments to improve the physical facilities and equipment of

the incarceration facilities of the public security system; in the completion of the construction of police units and battle stations, with a highlight to the delivery of Integrated Police Units (from the original, Unidades Integradas da Polícia – UIPs) in Bannach, Tucumã and Curuá; also, the modernization of the Joined Department of Intelligence and Criminal Analysis (from the original, Secretaria Adjunta de Inteligência e Análise Criminal – SIAC), among others. And, in 2020, in continuation of the achievements started in the previous year, the government has invested in constructions and training of public security agents, and has intensified the project for monitoring via video, besides the renewal of the Military Police fleet.

It has been invested a total sum of R\$2.8 billion, in 2019, and R\$2.9 billion, in 2020, 3.6% more in expenses in the field of public security, which has achieved expressive results in the reduction of criminality in Pará in 2020, reflecting in the following indicatives: -20% in the number of homicides, 561 preserved lives; -23% in the number of registered thefts, - 11% in the number of registered rapes.



Concerning social protection, one may highlight relevant deliveries which contribute to reaching the goals of SDG 16, related to **goal 16.2**. Among others, the Project ParáPeace Integrated (from the original, Projeto ParáPaz Integrado) has performed, in the period from 2019 to 2020, over 35 thousand assistances to children, adolescents and women victims of sexual violence, in seven regions of the State (Altamira, Belém, Bragança, Breves, Marabá, Santarém and Tucuruí). Aiming at expanding the network of integrated assistance of that public and victimized family members, it has been implemented a new Pole for Integrated Assistance ParáPeace (ParáPaz), in Parauapebas (Region of Carajás), in partnership with the counties city halls, and with an initial investment in the value of R\$ 780 thousand.

Still regarding goal 16.2 and the contributions of the State Government, The Educational Program of Resistance to Drugs and to Violence (from the original, Programa Educacional de Resistência às Drogas e à Violência – PROERD), alongside the Program HavePeace (from the original, TerPaz), has prompted, in 2019, the formation of

57,507 people to act on preventive measures against the usage of illegal drugs by children and adolescents; besides the formation of 570 professionals in the field of attention to alcohol and other drugs, focusing on an integrated action in the State.

Converging towards **goal 16.3**, the process of social reintegration and insurance of rights, developed with people deprived of liberty and inserted in the state penitentiary system, in consonance to the Law of Sentence Execution (from the original, Lei de Execução Penal- LEP), the Government of the State has acted in all units, reaching an incarcerated population of over 20 thousand inmates. In 2020, the main deliveries concern the performance of actions, which have reached over 13 thousand people, in social, psychological, and legal assistance, and professional qualification and employment, including project such as: Conquering Freedom (from the original, Conquistando a Liberdade), Spring (from the original, Nascente), Woodworking (from the original, Marcenaria), Social Cooperative of Work (from the original, Cooperativa Social do Trabalho), and Female Enterprising Art (from the original, Arte Feminina Empreendedora).



In health assistance, in 2019, besides the continuous, standard assistance at the basic levels, the government has performed the Operation Opus, with 5,264 points of assistance provided in a joint effort to incarceration units, to answer the demands of the inmates. In 2020, due to the epidemic calamity, it has been ensured, to the inmates, the care needed to avoid COVID-19 infection inside incarceration units, which has resulted in an adequate treatment and in no registered inmate deaths inside the incarceration system.

In contribution to **goal 16.4**, in 2019, it has performed procedures for security and control of the access to penitentiaries in the State, aiming at the undoing of crimes in the interior of the units, the apprehension of arms, ammunition and drugs, among others. It may also include the apprehension of arms in the arrests made by the Civil Police in the state. Concerning **goal 16.5**, aiming at decreasing tax evasion and increasing state revenue, the Government of Pará has signed, in 2019, and executed, in 2020, the Project for Tax Modernization of the State of Pará (from the original, Projeto de Modernização da Gestão Fiscal do Estado do Pará – PROFISCO II PA), with resources from the Interamerican Bank of Development (from the original, Banco Interamericano

de Desenvolvimento – BID), in the amount of US\$39 million, with US\$35 million as funds and US\$3.9 million as state counterpart.

The Government of Pará has adopted participative stances in the planning of responsive, inclusive, participative and representative public policies, contributing for goals 16.6 and 16.7. In 2019, during the elaboration of PPA 2020–2023 and LOA 2020, it has prompted wide participative process of society, which involved the performance of 12 public trials in the twelve Regions of Integration, with the presence of 1,919 people and 359 online responses, resulting in the increase of transparency and social participation.

Still in 2019, with the aim of tackling problems and proposing solutions through direct dialog with county representatives, as well as announcing important constructions for each county, it has been performed the traveling Government throughout the whole state, as an strategy for the broadening of



the state management towards the countryside and towards answering the demands of the local population.

In the field of public security, as a result of the dialog between the citizens and the public security system, in 2019, the Ombudsmen of the Public Security Department have opened 559 lawsuits, various group meetings, committees, and articulation with diverse organs and entities, besides mediating conflicts. In 2020, the Government of Pará has maintained focus of transparency and incentive to the participation of society in the combat against violence and crime, through the means of Complaint Call (from the original, Disque Denúncia), which has made available two communication channels with the implementation of artificial intelligence to respond to calls – Fast Artificial Intelligence (from the original, Inteligência Artificial Rápida – IARA) integrated with the complaint-call system 181 through the WhatsApp social media. In 2020, 28,968 complaints were received, forwarded to the responsible organs for further investigations and police procedures.

As a delivery of goal 16.7, the State has coordinated the establishment of the State Council for

Indigenous Policies of the State (from the original, o Conselho Estadual de Política Indigenista do Estado – CONSEPI/PA), with 19 institutions aiming at ensuring participative mechanisms in the safeguarding of the rights of indigenous peoples and allowing for social control in the shared enactment of this public policy.

In 2019, the Government of Pará also implemented four new Community Security Councils (from the original, Conselhos Comunitários de Segurança – CONSEGs), other than maintain active the 14 previously existing ones. The CONSEGs are social organizations in which the community leaderships of a certain territorial basis, may it be a county or neighborhood, are instigated to gather and mobilize people and private or public institutions for discussion and coordination of social actions for the decrease of local crime and violence rates. They are subdivided in committees: Managing Committee of the State Plan for Public Security and Combat against LGBTphobia (from the original, Comitê Gestor do Plano Estadual de Segurança Pública e de Combate à LGBTfobia), Committee for



Tackling Sexual Exploitation and Abuse of Children and Adolescents (from the original, Comitê de Enfrentamento de Exploração e Abuso Sexual de Crianças e Adolescentes), Committee of African Origins (from the original, Comitê de Matriz Africana), and State Committee for the Prevention and Combat against Torture (from the original, Comitê Estadual para Prevenção e Combate à Tortura).

In its fulfillment of its agenda with goal 16.9, of providing civil identification for all, the Government of the State has acted by bringing that service closer to the population, acting in all regions, which has resulted, in 2020, in the emission of the civil identification of 360 thousand benefitors, through strategies such as traveling PARÁPAZ, which benefited approximately 39 thousand people, in nine

regions. It has also started the implementation of a new unit for public services to the population, the Tucuruí Citizenship Station (from the original, Estação Cidadania de Tucuruí), with an investment of R\$100 thousand, making that initiative available in four regions of the State.

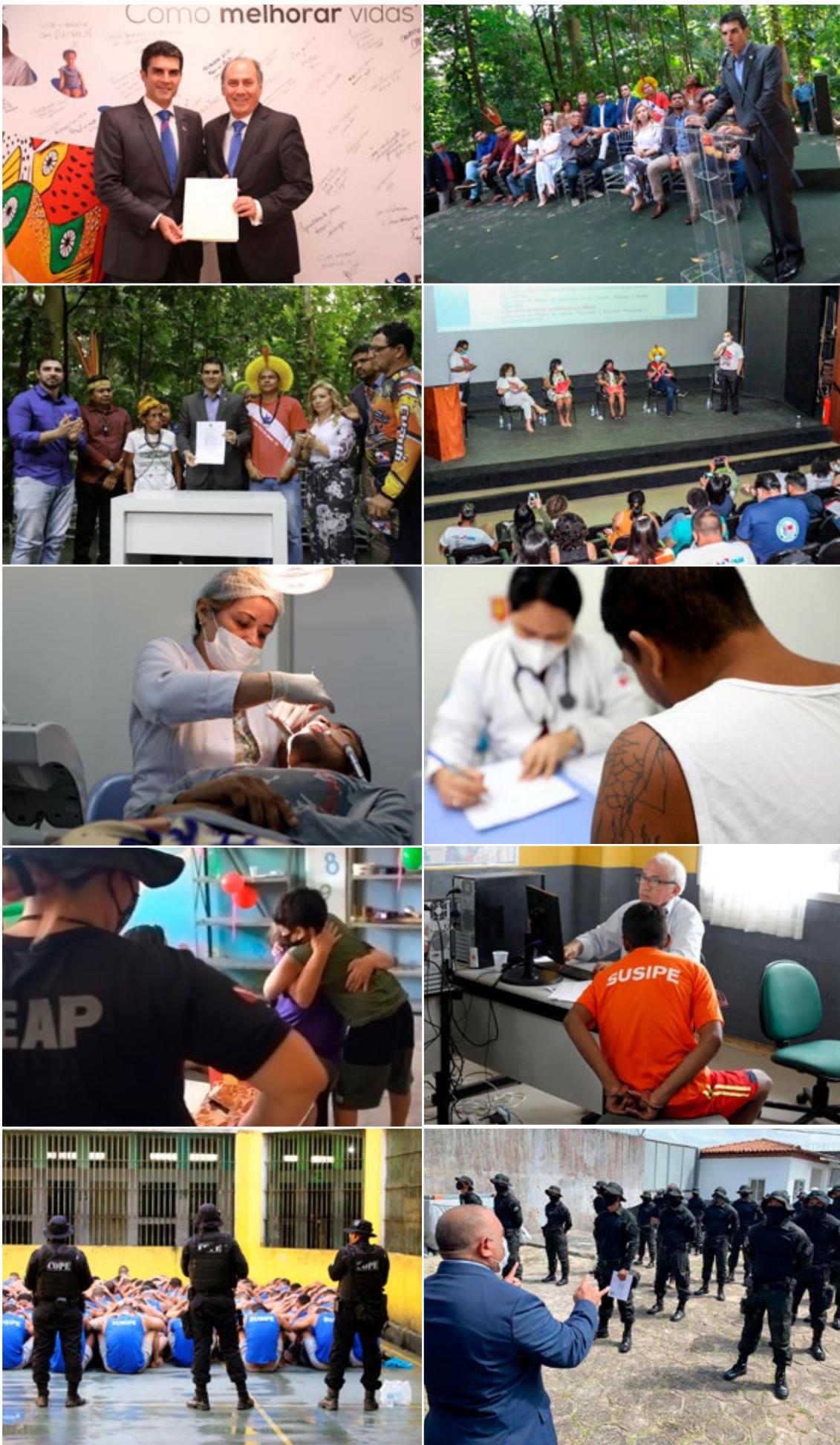
It is highlighted that, only in 2019, in the eight existing units, 802,121 actions of assistance were performed for the population. Additionally, in 2019, in the tackling of under civil registration of birth, the expedition of 2 thousand birth certificates has been performed for people in situations of vulnerability, among first and second copies, through the Project "My Registration" (from the original, Projeto "Meu Registro"), made possible by Project HavePaz (from the original, Projeto TerPaz).

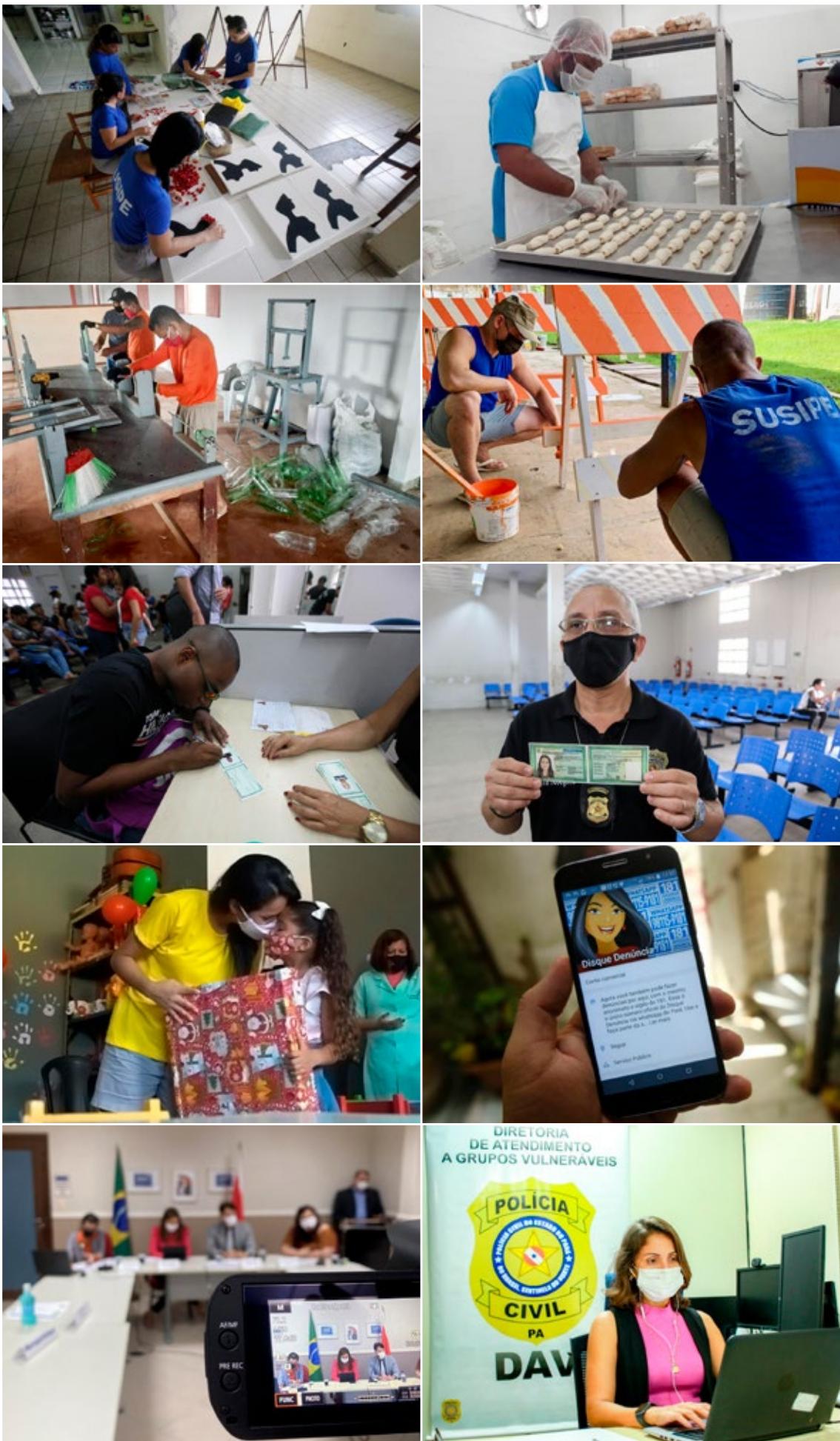


In 2019, the State Government, concerned with the combat against discriminatory crimes and contributing to **goal 16.a**, created the Intelligence Sector of the Department of Assistance to Vulnerable Groups (from the original, Seção de Inteligência da Diretoria de Atendimento a Grupos de Vulneráveis – SIDAV), as a means of expanding the intelligence work in the combat against discriminatory crimes, racial crimes, crimes against children and adolescents, the elderly, women and disabled people, the homeless, LGBT population and the tackling human-trafficking.









CHAPTER
17

GOAL 17.

**STRENGTHENING THE MEANS OF
IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZING
THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR THE
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.**



17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



VOLUNTARY LOCAL REPORT ABOUT THE
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN THE STATE OF PARÁ 2021



SDG 17, theme of this chapter, intends to promote partnerships among developed countries and developing ones, at the federal, state and county levels of the government, as well as in partnerships with universities, organizations of civil society and companies that act in different areas, focusing on sustainable development. It is composed of 19 goals, 2 being finalistics and 17, of implementation.

Concerning SDG 17, the following government policies align themselves: Project of Modernization of Supervision Management of the State of Pará (from the original, Projeto de Modernização da Gestão Fiscal do Estado do Pará – PROFISCO), FormaPará Program (from the original, Programa FormaPará), Territories for Peace (from the original, Programa Territórios pela Paz), among others. In 2019 and 2020, The Government of Pará presented a group of initiatives that contribute to strengthening the means of implementation and the global partnership aiming at sustainable development.

Based on the SDG goals for Brazil, it will be presented goals followed by actions that contribute for solutions linked to the strengthening of institutional partnerships.



BRAZILIAN SDG GOALS

17.1 – Strengthening the mobilization of internal resources, including by means of international support to developing countries to improve the national capacity for collection of taxes and other revenues.

17.2 – Developed countries to fully implement their commitments in matters of official assistance to development [AOD], including providing 0,7% of the gross national income [RNB] in AOD to the developing countries, from which 0,15% to 0,20% to the less developed countries; providers of AOD are encouraged to consider defining a goal to provide at least 0,20% of the gross national income in AOD to the less developed countries.

17.3 – Mobilizing additional resources to developing countries from multiple sources.

17.4 – Helping developing countries to achieve sustainability from the long-term debt through coordinated policies aimed at promoting the financing, the reduction and the restructuring of the debt, as appropriate, and treat the external debt of poor countries highly indebted to reduce the over indebtedness.

17.5 – Adopting and implementing investment promotion regimen of the less relative development countries.

17.6 – Improving the cooperation North-South, South-South and regional and international triangular, and the access to science, technology and innovation, and increasing the sharing of knowledge in mutually accorded terms, including by means of a better coordination among existing mechanisms, particularly at the level of the United Nations, and by means of a mechanism of easiness of global technology.



17.7 – Promoting the development, the transference, the dissemination and the diffusion of proper environmental technologies for the developing countries, in favorable conditions, including concessional and preferable conditions, as previously accorded.

17.8 – Until 2030, fully operationalize the Technological Resources and the mechanisms for developing capacities in science, technology and innovation for the countries of less relative development until 2017, and increasing the usage of technologies of capacitation.

17.9 – Reinforcing the international support for effective and oriented implementation of capacitance in developing countries, in order to support the national plans for implementing all the objectives of sustainable development, including by means of North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.

17.10 – Promoting a multi sided system of universal commerce, based on rules, open, non-discriminatory and equitative within the scope of the World Organization of Commerce, including by means of conclusion of negotiation within the scope of its Agenda of Doha Development.

17.11 – Significantly increasing the exportation of developing countries, particularly with the objective of duplicating the participation of less relative developing countries in global exportations until 2020.

17.12 – Concretizing the timely implementation of access to quota and tax-free markets, lastingly, for all countries with small relative development, according to the decisions of OMC, including by means of insurance that the rules of preferable applicable origin to the importations from countries with small relative development be transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitate the access to the market.



17.13 – Increasing the global macroeconomic stability, including by means of coordination and coherence of policies.

17.14 – Increasing the coherence of policies for sustainable development.

17.15 – Respecting the political space and leadership of each country to establish and to implement policies for eradication of poverty and sustainable development.

17.16 – Reinforcing the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi sector partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology, and financial resources to support the accomplishment of the objectives of sustainable development in all countries, particularly the developing ones.

17.17 – Encouraging and promoting effective partnerships within public, private-public, private and of civil society, from experience of resources mobilization strategies of those partnerships.

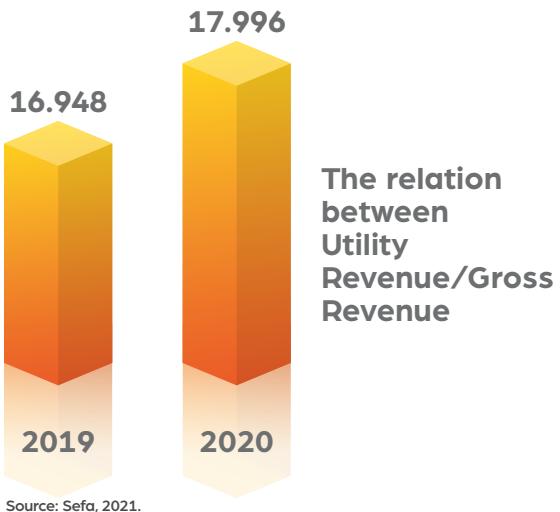
17.18 – Reinforcing the support to database disintegration, integration, availability and sharing of administrative records and of relevant statistical and geoscientific databases to the fulfillment of the goals and measurement of the indicators of sustainable development, respecting the legislation by means of information security.

17.19 – Until 2030, lay hand of existing initiatives to develop measurement of the progress of sustainable development that complement the gross national product, and support the development of capacities in statistics in developing countries.

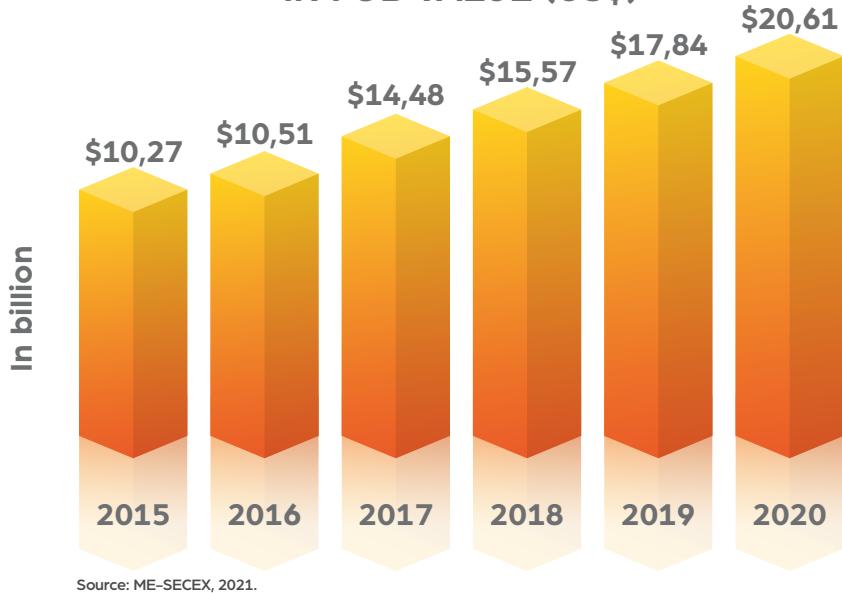


WHERE WE ARE

STATE UTILITY REVENUE R\$ MILLION



EXPORTATIONS OF PARÁ IN FOB VALUE (US\$)



WHERE WE HAVE DONE

The Government of the State has prioritized projects to improve the capacity of tax and other revenue collections, contributing as well for the achievement of the **goal 17.1** of the Agenda 2030, for instance Modernization Project of Tax Management of the State of Pará (from the original, Projeto de Modernização da Gestão Fiscal do Estado do Pará – PROFISCO II PA), funding from resources from the Interamerican Bank for Development (BID), in a total sum of US\$ 39 million, from which US\$35 million is from funding and US\$3.9 million is from the state counterpart. Among the results of that partnership, one may highlight the acquisition of the Integrated System for State Financial Administration (from the original, Sistema Integrado de Administração Financeira Estadual – SIAFE), that will turn the process of tax management more agile and dynamic. One may highlight as well the acquisition of 42 vehicles directed to answering farmer units, being used in tax supervisions and others.

Aligned to the purposes of the **goal 17.9**, one may mention the partnership between The Government of Pará and Japan International Cooperation Agency (Jica) which has allowed the realization of capacitating courses. The course “Capacity Building of Local Governments for Development with Community Participation” intended to improve local acknowledgement of public servants about local development and governing. This partnership is an experiment of North-South cooperation to expand government capacitation in developing countries.

The **goal 17.11** talks about initiatives that intend to significantly expand exportation of developing countries, such as Brazil. Thus, The Government of Pará presents its contributions to economic investment, hosting potential investors, besides identification, orientation and interlocution with local exporting companies, international investors, among others. In 2020, 28 companies were assisted.



Due to the enhancement and economic dynamization, the activities have been concentrated in Carajás, Guarajá and Tocantins regions. Highlighting the accomplishment of capacitation in investment attraction in Marabá and Abaetetuba, and of the Interiorization and Capacitating in Investments Attraction Workshop, in Santarém.

The adhesion of The Government of Pará in April 2020 to the Voluntary Local Review Movement promoted by the City Hall of New York was a very important step given by the local authorities in means of internalizing, diffusing and giving transparency to the implementation process of the Agenda of 2030, being an important contribution to the goal 17.14 showing efforts aiming at coherence in public policies, avoiding overlaps and disagreements, besides increasing synergy among policies in the territory.

Concerning the **goal 17.16**, it is possible to highlight as the government of the state contribution, the Monitoring of Work, Job and Income action done

between Social Assistance, Work, Job and Income Secretary of the State (from the original, Assistência Social, Trabalho, Emprego e Renda – SEASTER) and the Statics and Socioeconomic Intersectoral Department (from the original, Departamento Intersetorial de Estatística e Estudos Socioeconômicos – DIEESE). By means of this partnership are delivered two annual reports and articles about analysis of consolidated scientific research by the Observatory of Work, referring to the information of formal job in the state of Pará.

The Government of Pará contributes to the achievement of the **goal 17.17** performing Inter Institutional Partnerships involving public and private actors from the socioeconomic and environmental spheres, by means of technical cooperation and other legal instruments. For instance, it is registered within the scope of the feasibility of capacitation in the FormaPará Program, which has the support of city halls, universities and federal institutes. In 2020, FormaPará performed partnerships in all regions of integration, highlighting Guarajá (16) e Marajó (11). One may highlight the participation of 39 city halls, 11 from regions of integration, and still, from institutions such as the National Service of Apprenticeship of Industry (from the original, Serviço Nacional de Aprendizagem da Indústria – SENAC).



Another important partnership performed by The Government of Pará is the operationalization of the HavePeace Program (from the original, Programa TerPaz) which has the support of the companies Vale e Hydro in the construction of Peace Workshops (from the original, Usinas da Paz) and the articulation of 35 public institutions at service offering.

Concerning the **goal 17.18**, The Government of the State has contributed through initiatives aiming at the dissemination of knowledge from research support institutions, such as The Barometer of Sustainability built by thematic and dimensional indicators to evaluate the conditions/criteria of territorial sustainability. This information tool is a technical reference for the decision-making of various economic agents.

Besides, The Government of the State has produced statistical database of productive chains and sector productivity, being shared and used by the sectors, such as mineral extractivism, agriculture, livestock, among others. In 2020, were published 323 studies by the Amazon Foundation of Support and Studies and Researches of Pará (from the original, Fundação Amazônia de Amparo e Estudos e Pesquisas do Pará – FAPESPA). Among those studies, the Profile of the Regions of Integration have been subsidizing the elaboration and the review of the instruments of the state managements: Pluriannual Plan (PPA) and General Budget of the State (from the original, Orçamento Geral do Estado – OGE).

Considering the challenge of allying the development of the state of Pará to the logic of economic sustainability, the Government has adhered to the purposes of the Agenda 2030, coordinated by the United Nations (from the original, Organização das Nações Unidas – ONU), adopting measures such as the alignment of the goals from the Sustainable Development Goals (from the original, Objetivos do Desenvolvimento Sustentável – ODS) to the Pluriannual Plan (PPA) 2020–2030; and the adhesion to the Movement of the Local Volunteer Report.

The Government of the State integrates the Forum of the Governors of Legal Amazon, the interlocution, the integration and the definition of a regular agenda among the federal unities. Among the objectives of the Forum, one may highlight the expansion of the inter institutional efforts for implementation of programs and capitation of resources for founding development on sustainable bases.





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