



VOLUNTARY LOCAL REPORT ON
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
IN THE STATE OF PARÁ

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2022



GOVERNO DO
ESTADO DO PARÁ



Voluntary Local Report on Sustainable Development Goals in the State of Pará 2022
Government of the State of Pará
Secretary of State for Planning and Administration
Secretary of State for Environment and Sustainability
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Publication in digital format. Made in Brazil – Pará.

This report was prepared by the Secretary of State for Planning and Administration and the Secretary of State for Environment and Sustainability of the Government of the State of Pará, and diagrammed with resources from SEPLAD.

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International Cataloging in Publication Data (CIP) – Belém-PA

P221r

Governor of Pará (2021 – Helder Zahluth Barbalho)
Voluntary Local Report on Sustainable Development Goals
in the State of Pará 2022 / Helder Zahluth Barbalho –
Belém: Secretary of State for Planning and Administration
/ Secretary of State for Environment and Sustainability,
2022.

154 p.:il.

1. Sustainable Development Goals – Pará.
2.2030 Agenda. 3. Public Policies. I Title.

CDD 333.715
CDU 502.13



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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

THE DETERMINATION FOR SUSTAINABILITY-ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT IS MORE THAN AN INTENTION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

It has been, and will continue to be, the way of thinking and acting of this management, through the peculiar Amazonian dimension, with its unquestionable potential riches and the socio-environmental complexity expressed in the social, environmental, and economic indicators that reveal themselves below the sustainable possibilities of these multiple resources, and mainly, to the social well-being of the population of the State of Pará.

In order to achieve this commitment, in addition to government plans and programs and, in addition to the constant improvement of its management capacity, the State Government has been acting strongly in the establishment of partnerships, both internal and external, and in this context, the adherence to the United Nations (UN) 2030 Agenda, held in 2019.

Since the beginning of this administration, the Government of the State of Pará has made a commitment to

the UN in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, by identifying synergy between this strategy and the political decision of the State of Pará to transform/change the social, economic, and environmental reality of its people and its territory. This determination is associated with the Agenda that aims at eradicating poverty and promote a decent life around the world, within the limits of the planet, by 2030, based on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In the last biennium, world society and its governments were challenged by extreme conditions, from the health emergency that affected everyone, indiscriminately, but more intensely, the economically vulnerable, and whose reflexes in economic, social life and in all its dimensions continue to produce impacts, and the integrated and expanded vision, intrinsic to the 2030 Agenda, is a fundamental tool for governments to act in the rebalancing of the global scenario.

For the Government of the State of Pará, the intention to act in line with the 2030 Agenda in reducing inequalities, materialized in 2020, with the protagonism of, innovatively, being the first Regional Government to join the Voluntary Local Review Movement, and to assume, formally, the commitment to act in the democratization of the 2030 Agenda. Additionally, produce a Report

Local Volunteer, annually, to explain its gradual contribution to the implementation of the Agenda.

It is noteworthy that the 2020 Local Voluntary Report (from the original, RVL) aimed to present the proposal to establish the 2030 Agenda in the State of Pará, which would ensure the necessary institutional environment for its implementation, as well as

the alignment with the Amazon Now State Plan (from the original, PEAA), prepared in 2019. With reference to the initiatives and achievements of state management in 2019 and 2020, the 2021 Local Voluntary Report (from the original, RVL), published in September of the same year, presented the Government's actions to the global community, as well as the plans strategic and management instruments, members of public policies and legislation that contributed to the 17 SDGs.

This 2022 Local Voluntary Report (RVL) presents, objectively and from the perspective of the transversality of actions and programs, the main deliveries/initiatives carried out in 2021, their contributions to the 2030 Agenda, and the effective advances in each SDG.

Thus, in addition to the continuity of the efforts of the State Government in the development of the 2030 Agenda, it is evident the initiative to establish a vision of the future of a multiple, innovative nature, and, above all, with the capacity to promote, in the present, much-needed transformations in the State, making it effectively sustainable, inclusive, and socially fair, and thus leaving no one behind.

Helder Zahluth Barbalho
Governor of the State of Pará



P R E S E N T A T I O N

Since 2019, the Government of the State of Pará has directed its management to improve its population quality of life, undertaking programs and projects that, in an articulated way, seek sustainable socioeconomic development with the reduction of regional inequalities. To this end, it opted for strategic planning in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations (UN) 2030 Agenda, and, consequently, deliveries that make it possible to approach the fulfillment of these goals.

In this sense, one of the first initiatives to structure the state strategic plan, materialized in the alignment of the Pluriannual Plan of the State of Pará (PPA) 2020-2023, prepared in 2019, with the 17 SDGs and their 169 goals, supported by a process of participation of organized civil society, in 12 Public Hearings, in all the Integration Regions of the State.

The commitment assumed by the Government of the State of Pará, with the adhesion to the Voluntary Local Review Movement – to publish, annually, a report of the main deliveries of the state management that show the contribution to the achievement of the SDGs and their goals, such commitment represented the consolidation of this management decision.

Thus, between 2020 and 2021, two "Volunteer Local Reports of Pará" were prepared and published. Also, during this period, the publication "SDG Booklet" ("Caderno ODS") was edited and updated, with the alignment between each program and government action contained in the Multiannual Plan (from the original, *Plano Plurianual - PPA*) 2020-2023 and the SDG goals.

Other state plans and public policies, developed and under development during this period, also present this convergence to the SDGs, among which the Amazon Now State Policy (from the original, *Política Estadual Amazônia Agora - PEAA*) stands out, which scope encompasses strategies in their economic, social, and environmental dimensions.

The present Local Voluntary Report of Pará 2022 begins, precisely, with a topic addressing the PEAA, updating the implementation of the plan, after two years of execution, building a multisectoral agenda with dialogues, scope, and structuring of its components, from the dynamization of its integration and intersectoriality, also pointing out its perspectives for action from 2022 to 2036.

Subsequently, the Report points out, in the following 17 chapters, the main achievements and commitments made by the state management referring to the year 2021, which are aligned, in some cases, even partially given the complexity and time horizon necessary for implementation, as postulated in each of the goals of the 17 SDGs. To measure the contribution of the state government to the goals selected in the "SDG Booklet", the information described in the 2021 Government Message, sent to the Legislative Assembly of the State of Pará, was used as a reference; in the Management Reports of state agencies; and in the PPA Program Evaluation Report.

It is also worth noting that, due to the transversality inherent to several actions that are part of related public policies, whose contributions fit into more than one SDG goal, whether for the same or different objectives deliveries and achievements were mentioned in the highest impact and affinity goal.

TABLE OF SDG GOALS, WITH ACHIEVEMENTS - 2021

Source: Sepiad, 2022

■ Goals with achievements in the VI_B 202

■ Goals with no achievements in the VI_B 2022



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REVISITING THE “AMAZON NOW STATE PLAN” STRATEGY

“PLANO ESTADUAL AMAZÔNIA AGORA (PEAA)”



REVISITING THE AMAZON NOW STATE PLAN STRATEGY

FROM THE ORIGINAL, "PLANO
ESTADUAL AMAZÔNIA AGORA - PEAA"

Close to completing two years of validity, the **Amazon Now State Plan (PEAA)** is established as the main public policy in the state for structuring the fight against climate change. This topic aims to update the path of the decarbonization strategy of the State of Pará, as well as the important advances achieved in the normative-regulatory field, in the creation of spaces for listening and participation by society, formation of partnerships and in the improvement of its strategic design, which took place in 2021, with contributions to the attendance of the SDGs in a rural environment.

The State of Pará represents around 25% of the territory of the Legal Amazon (1,245,871 km²), 79% of its area is covered by forests, and is home to more than 40 indigenous peoples and the fourth largest quilombola¹ population in the country. As large and complex as its territory and natural and cultural diversity, there are other aspects, expressed in numbers, also seen as challenging in long-term public policy strategies.

As an example, there are the human development, income and environmental indicators, which place Pará in 24th position among the **27 Brazilian states in Human development Index** (from the origin, *Índice de Desenvolvimento Humano – HDI*), with 56% of its population vulnerable to poverty. Pará also occupies the regrettable leadership in the ranking of **Greenhouse Gas (GHG)** emissions in Brazil, a fact that not only makes significant the collaboration and importance of the state in controlling the planet's temperature, but also carries an opportunity to redesign our economic matrix towards a decarbonized economy and with a more conscious society engaged in the commitment to this new context.

In recognition of the worsening effects of climate change and the strategic relevance that the leadership of subnational entities exercises in the face of the uncertainties and weaknesses experienced in a recent period, the State of Pará implemented, between 2019 and 2020, a set of initiatives that seek to guide a development model

in which conservation and recovery dialogue with the social and economic demands of Pará's territories and the local population.

At the institutional level, governance and spaces for civil society participation were strengthened with the reactivation of the **Climate Change and Adaptation Forum of Pará** (from the original, *Fórum Paraense de Mudanças e Adaptação Climática – FPMAC*)², in 2019, and the institution of the **State Policy on Climate Change** – (from the original, *Política Estadual de Mudanças Climáticas – PEMC*)³, in April 2020, in order to establish guidelines, objectives, instruments and general goals for environmental

management and contribute, at a state level, to the achievement of national goals for adaptation and mitigation of climate change, established in the **Paris Agreement** (2015). To act in the central role of climate governance, PEMC designated the creation of the **State System on Climate Change Management Committee** (from the original, *Comitê Gestor do Sistema Estadual sobre Mudanças Climáticas – COGES Clima*)⁴, which has the defined component entities to monitor the execution and exercise consultative, normative and deliberative functions of the instruments of this policy.



THE PROCESS IS FOR ALL 144 MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE STATE AS A WHOLE. WE THINK ABOUT THE PARTICULARITY OF EACH REGION, TO IDENTIFY AND KNOW THE REALITY IN WHICH EACH REGION IS NOW, AS THEY ARE DIFFERENT REALITIES, AND WITH THAT, TO ADAPT THE PPA TO EACH NEED.

Brenda Maradei, Strategic Planning director.

“

1. See Information Base on Indigenous Peoples and Quilombolas 2019, IBGE.
2. Decree N° 254/ 2019 – Establishes the Climate Change and Adaptation Forum of Pará and makes other provisions. Available at: <https://www.semas.pa.gov.br/legisacao/files/pdf/706.pdf>
3. Law N°. 9048/2020 – Establishes the State Policy on Climate Change in Pará (PEMC/PA), and makes other provisions. Available at: <https://www.semas.pa.gov.br/legisacao/files/pdf/4093.pdf>
4. Decree N°. 1,942/2021 – Regulates § 5 of art. 9 of State Law No. 9,048, of April 29, 2020, which provides for the State System on Climate Change Management Committee (COGES Clima), and makes other provisions. Available at: <https://www.semas.pa.gov.br/legisacao/files/pdf/130536.pdf>

In August 2020, the tactical-operational instrument of this policy was implemented, through the **Amazon Now State Plan – PEAA⁵**, which ratifies in its title the emergency to implement public policies to combat deforestation and predatory activities before the end of the time window, which has stimulated climate neutrality action plans by 2050 around the world. It is in this sense that the PEAA establishes a voluntary and bold goal of elevating Pará to the "Neutral Carbon State" stage, in the "Land Use and Forests Change" sector, by the year 2036, whose **current contribution is 84.95%**⁶ in total emissions, which, if achieved, will place Pará at the forefront of the transition to a sustainable economic matrix.

With a little over a year of operation, the PEAA presented itself as the main short, medium and long term strategy for the sustained reduction of GHG emissions. Its agenda is not limited to combating deforestation, but overcoming it for a possible and desirable model of production and consumption, capable of reconciling economic growth, conservation of natural resources and social justice. In this sense, the Plan not only incorporated existing instruments, but also introduced new mechanisms with the purpose of consolidating a robust and necessary policy to break paradigms and promote oriented development.

The **Amazon Now State Plan** was organized into seven components, of which four are defined as structuring

and three as transversal. Linked to them are programs and actions that have allowed the acceleration of the results delivery and the construction of an environment of legal security necessary to attract investments, ensure rights to traditional peoples and communities and guarantee the standing forest. They are:

STRUCTURING COMPONENTS

1. Low GHG Emissions Socioeconomic Development;
2. Inspection, Licensing and Monitoring (Command and Control);
3. Land, Territorial and Environmental Planning; and
4. Long-Range Environmental Financing.

TRANSVERSAL COMPONENTS

1. Communication, Data Transparency and Participatory Management;
2. Infrastructure and Logistics for Sustainable Development; and
3. Information Technology, Innovation, Scientific and Technological Research.

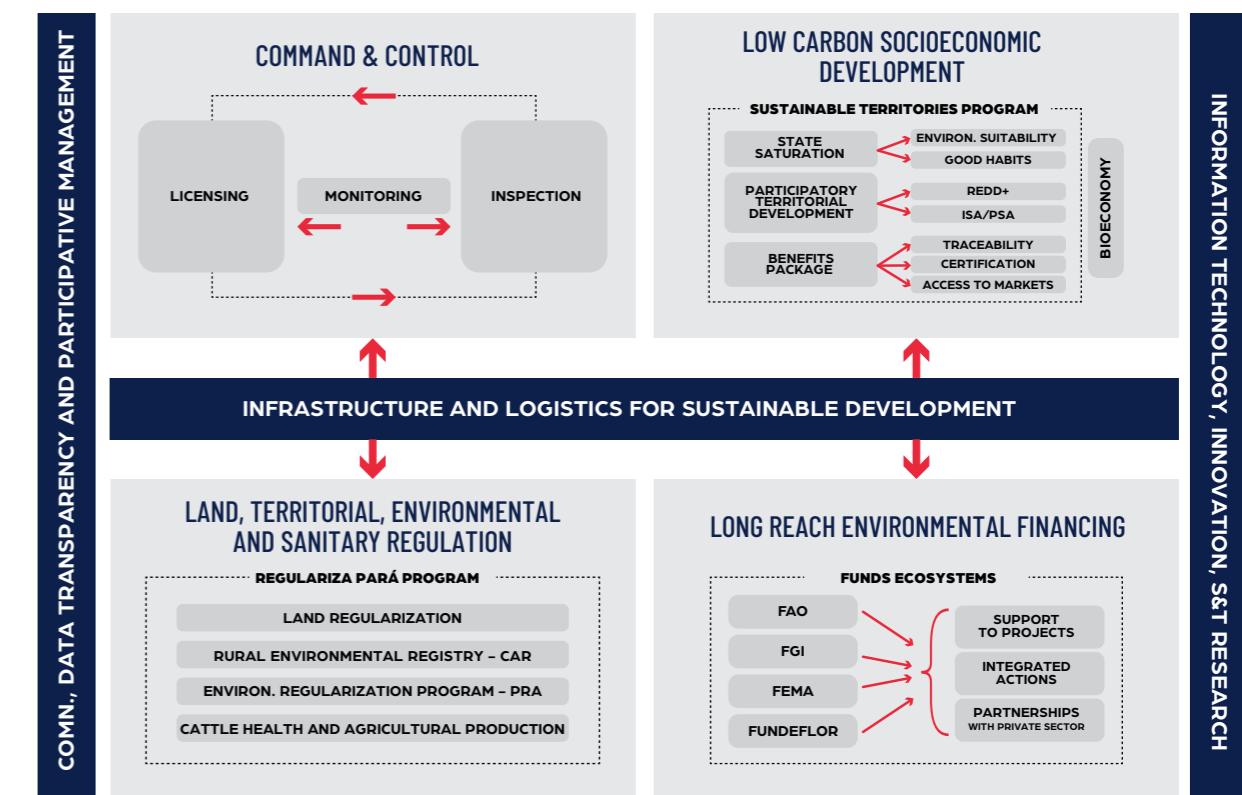
The **Sustainable Territories Program** – (from the original, *Programa Territórios Sustentáveis – TS*)⁷, defined as the main instrument for implementing the **Low Emissions Socioeconomic Development** component, carried out integrated actions that involved environmental and land regularization, assistance and rural credit, training and support in the implementation of agroforestry systems and recovery of degraded areas. The model territory (TS PA-179), target of the

policy, was strategically prioritized due to the high rates of deforestation, with expansion of its operations to the rest of the state from 2022 onwards.

Also located in the **Low Carbon Socioeconomic Development** component, the **Bioeconomy** agenda gained prominence with important advances in governance elements, regulatory and investment frameworks.

In 2021, Pará hosted the **World Bioeconomy Forum⁸**, which took

place for the first time outside Europe, providing opportunities for debates, workshops and exhibition of bioproducts, with an emphasis on the Amazon and its peoples. The State of Pará was a pioneer in launching a **Bioeconomy State Strategy⁹**, an initial step towards the design of a **Bioeconomy State Plan**, scheduled for 2022. To ensure the construction of a participatory and inclusive policy, the **Working Group for the Bioeconomy State Plan** – (from the original, *Grupo de Trabalho para o*



Picture 1 – Logical Scheme of the PEAA Components.

Source: Municipal Secretary of Social Assistance (from the original, *Secretaria Municipal de Assistência Social – SEMAS*).

- 5. Decree N°. 941/2020 – Establishes the State Plan for Climate Change (PEAA), creates the Scientific Committee of the Plan and Permanent Monitoring Center. Available at: <http://www.ioepa.com.br/pages/2020/2020.08.04.DOE.pdf>
- 6. According to the Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals Estimate System (from the original, *Sistema de Estimativas de Emissões e Remoções de Gases de Efeito Estufa – SEEG*), 2020. Available at: https://plataforma.seeg.eco.br/total_emission
- 7. Decree N°. 344/2019 – Provides for the Institution of the Policy for the integrated action of Sustainable Territories. Available at: <https://www.semias.pa.gov.br/legisacao/files/pdf/1230.pdf>
- 8. Check at: <https://www.forumbioeconomia.com.br/>
- 9. Decree N°. 1,943/2021 – Establishes the Bioeconomy State Strategy. Available at: <http://www.ioepa.com.br/pages/2021/2021.10.22.DOE.pdf>

*Plano Estadual de Bioeconomia – GT-PlanBio*¹⁰) was implemented, made up of a diversity of political, economic and social actors. The central objective of the strategy was to customize the guidelines for the promotion of nature-based solutions that incorporate sustainability, innovation and traditional knowledge in their structure to the local reality.

The components related to Command and Control actions (Licensing, Monitoring and Inspection) and Land, Territorial, Environmental and Sanitary Planning have as main exponents, respectively, the **State Force to Combat Deforestation**¹¹ and the **Regulariza Pará Program**. Regardless of the ordinary role they have in public environmental management, operationalized through Amazon Now State Plan, actions began to incorporate a strategic vision and to act with a logic of integrality, modernization and decentralization of management. With this, Pará is already enjoying significant advances, among which are the speed in the evaluation and issuance of records and efficiency in the fight against deforestation and illegal activities in rural areas.

The fourth structuring component, which deals with **Long-Range Environmental Financing**, brought in the package of news presented by the PEAA, the **Eastern Amazon Fund** – (from the original, *Fundo Amazônia Oriental* – FAO), considered an innovative instrument for having private management, but public governance and purpose. The **Brazilian Fund for Biodiversity** (from the original, *Fundo Brasileiro para a Biodiversidade*

– FUNBIO), a non-profit civil association, was elected to carry out the fundraising, management and accountability of FAO. In this logic, the State of Pará believes that the investments achieved will gain greater efficiency, volume, security and impact, when compared to the bureaucracy of the public mechanism. In October 2021, the Fund received its first contribution, a donation of R\$1 million, from Climate and Society Institute (from the original, *Instituto Clima e Sociedade* – ICS). The goal is to raise R\$300 million over the next four years to invest in combating deforestation and in decarbonization projects, forest restoration, promotion of bioeconomy assets and environmental services in Pará.

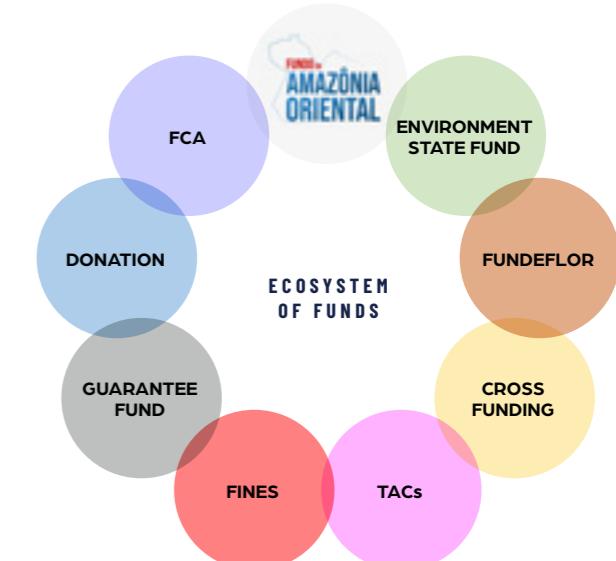
In an integrated approach, the Plan has incorporated other investment channels with the purpose of generating financial sustainability to the developed actions, to attend to Amazon Now exclusive public policies, agreed as an **Ecosystem of Funds** (See Picture 2). Thus, in addition to the FAO, the State of Pará implemented the **Guarantee Fund for Small Rural Producers and Industry for Bioeconomy** (from the original, *Fundo Garantidor do Pequeno Produtor Rural e da Indústria para Bioeconomia* – FGPIB)¹², which will guarantee rural credit operations contracted by the State Bank. The initiative aims to support especially small rural producers in sustainable activities and encourage the verticalization of the bioeconomy chain.

Overcoming illegal deforestation, climate resilience and the loss of biodiversity are complex challenges, in which isolated

initiatives will certainly not reproduce sufficient and proper responses. In the opportunity of the convergence of interests in stopping climate change and developing inclusive, sustainable and economically significant solutions, Pará joined the **Race to Zero**¹³ global climate neutrality campaign. And based on the actions of the **Amazon Now State Plan** and its scalability, Pará submitted an expression of interest to the **LEAF Coalition**¹⁴, considering the relevant role of institutional cooperation in attracting resources and improving instruments aimed at reducing carbon emissions.

In addition, important steps are being taken towards the creation of a **State Policy for Payment** and **Incentives for Environmental Services** and the structuring of a **State System of Social and Environmental Safeguards**, which has already gone through initial advances with the incorporation of indigenous peoples, quilombolas and traditional communities in the processes of appropriation and construction of its structure. In order to guarantee the State of Pará the bases for a more robust climate policy, the establishment of a **REDD+ Jurisdictional System** that allows access to payments for results and the voluntary market is a priority.

Although the commitment to establish a new model of social, economic and environmental development has been made in the last two years, the long-term success of the **Amazon Now State Plan** and its initiatives to combat deforestation and boost the bioeconomy largely permeates, for the realization of some assumptions, among which, giving force of law to the PEAA, so that it can be understood as a State Policy and engage civil society and business at all levels, considering that the climate issue is not limited to an environmental challenge, it is a "turn of key" in the way man relates to nature and promotes social and economic development with the forest standing.



Picture 2 – Financing architecture for PEAA actions
Source: Municipal Secretary of Social Assistance (SEMAS).

10. Ordinance No. 651/2022 - Creates the Working Group of the Bioeconomy State Plan – GT-PlanBio. Available at: <https://www.semas.pa.gov.br/legislacao/files/pdf/131112.pdf>
11. Decree No. 551/2020 - Establishes the State Force to Combat Deforestation in the State of Pará. Available at: <https://www.semas.pa.gov.br/legislacao/files/pdf/2512.pdf>
12. Law No. 9,312/2021 - Establishes the Guarantee Fund for Small Rural Producers and Industry for Bioeconomy (FGPIB). Available at: <https://www.semas.pa.gov.br/legislacao/files/pdf/88698.pdf>
13. Check at: <https://www.amazoniagora.pa.gov.br/race-to-zero/>; https://unfccc-int.translate.goog/climate-action/race-to-zero-campaign?_x_tr_sl=en&_x_tr_t=pt&_x_tr_hl=pt-BR&_x_tr_pto=sc
14. Check at: <https://leafcoalition.org/pt-pt/>



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1 NO
POVERTY



**NO
POVERTY**



GOAL 1

POVERTY ERADICATION IN ALL ITS FORMS, EVERYWHERE.

In this chapter, the state government's contributions to achieving the goals of SDG 1 will be presented, which aims to end poverty in all its forms, everywhere, eradicating extreme poverty, reducing the population in poverty by half, monetary and non-monetary poverty, in addition to ensuring access to the social protection system for all, especially the poor and vulnerable, and ensuring basic infrastructure services, new technologies and means of production, as well as security in equitable access to land and natural resources.

SDG 1 is composed of seven targets, five of which are final and two of implementation.

Among the strategies to achieve the goals is the search for funding sources for the implementation of public policies, in addition to initiatives aimed at strengthening political and institutional frameworks for the effectiveness and sustainability of poverty eradication actions.

THE GOVERNMENT OF PARÁ'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO SDG 1 ARE BASED ON INCOME GENERATION, SOCIAL PROTECTION, AND ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES, WITH PRIORITY GIVEN TO THE MOST VULNERABLE ONES.

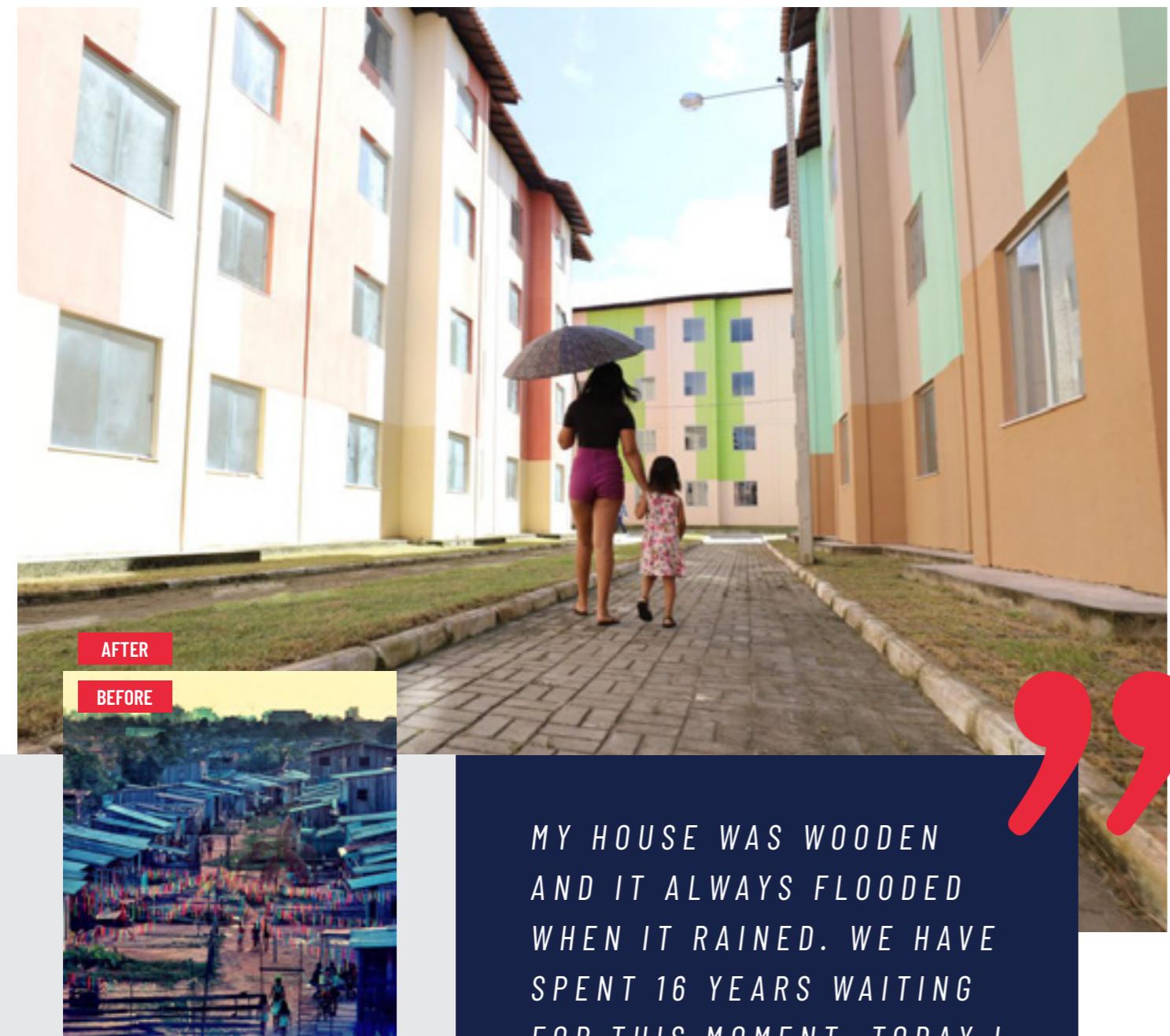


THIS IS A HISTORICAL WORK THAT SOLVES ONE OF THE BIGGEST AND MOST SERIOUS PROBLEMS OF OUR CAPITAL.

Helder Barbalho, Governor of Pará.

TUCUNDUBA BAY

The project works encompass the rectification of the stream, the system supply of water, the road system and drainage services, of sewage and water conformation of the slope of the canal, in addition to the construction of bridges and walkways.



RIACHO DOCE COMPLEX

Riacho Doce II and III residential complexes, famous in Guamá neighborhood, in Belém. The housing units were delivered to the families who were relocated during the macro-drainage works in the Tucunduba basin.

MY HOUSE WAS WOODEN AND IT ALWAYS FLOODED WHEN IT RAINED. WE HAVE SPENT 16 YEARS WAITING FOR THIS MOMENT. TODAY I RECEIVED THE FURNISHED APARTMENT, TOGETHER WITH TO MY DAUGHTERS AND GRANDCHILDREN.

Maria de Jesus dos Santos Galiza, resident.

BRAZILIAN SDG GOALS

GOAL 1.1.

By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, measured as people living on less than PPC\$3.20 per capita per day.

GOAL 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.

GOAL 1.3.

Ensure access to the social protection system for all, at the national level, by 2030, guaranteeing full coverage of the poor and people in situations of vulnerability.

GOAL 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 security of access equitable land and natural resources.

GOAL 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.

GOAL 1.A.

Secure resources to implement programs and policies to eradicate extreme poverty and fight poverty.

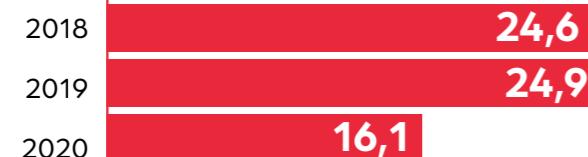
GOAL 1.B.

strengthen political and institutional frameworks to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of poverty eradication actions.

WHERE WE ARE

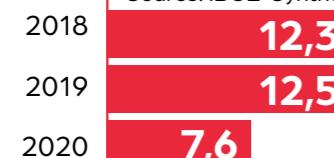
POVERTY RATE (%)

Source: IBGE-Synthesis of Social Indicators 2021, 2022.



EXTREME POVERTY RATE (%)

Source: IBGE-Synthesis of Social Indicators 2021, 2022.



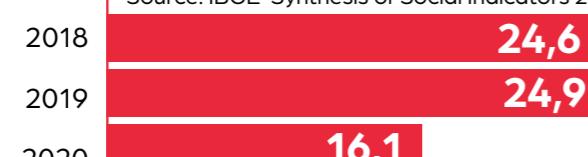
VULNERABLE TO POVERTY (%)

Source: IBGE-Synthesis of Social Indicators 2021, 2022.



VULNERABLE TO EXTREME POVERTY (%)

Source: IBGE-Synthesis of Social Indicators 2021, 2022.



Note:

Poverty rate: proportion of people with a per capita household income lower than US\$ 3.2 PPP 2011 (Purchasing power parity conversion rate for private consumption, R\$ 1.66 to US\$ 1.00 PPP 2011, values made monthly and inflated by the IPCA for recent years). **Extreme Poverty Rate:** proportion of people with a per capita household income of less than US\$ 1.9 PPP 2011 (Conversion rate from purchasing power parity to private consumption, R\$ 1.66 to US\$ 1.00 PPP 2011, daily values made monthly and inflated by the IPCA for recent years). **Vulnerable to Poverty Rate:** proportion of people with a per capita household income of up to 1/2 minimum wage (R\$ 522.50). **Extreme Poverty Vulnerable Rate:** proportion of people with a per capita household income of up to 1/4 of the minimum wage (R\$ 261.25).

WHAT WE HAVE DONE

In order to contribute to **goal 1.1** and **goal 1.2 (monetary)**, especially with regard to income **generation for the most vulnerable population in the state**, the state government promoted technical assistance and rural extension initiatives and promotion of productive activities, in territories with low economic dynamics.

THESE INITIATIVES AIM TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION, VALUE ADDITION, INCOME GENERATION, SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, AGRICULTURAL DIVERSIFICATION, SOCIAL INCLUSION, AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

In 2021, **30,191 services were provided to rural** family producers in the 12 integration regions, with the donation of seeds, fertilizer, machinery and equipment and policies aimed at marketing, with fairs and events that bring the producer closer to the consumer, increasing production and

direct marketing in family farming, and consequently, greater income generation for these families.

Two financial support programs stand out with a direct impact on the consumption accounts of families enrolled in National Income Distribution Program (from the original, *Programa Bolsa Família*). The "**Water Pará Program**" (from the original, *Programa Água Pará*) provides for the cost of water consumption for families who have registered an average monthly consumption of up to 20m³, over a period of two years. In 2021, the Program paid the bills of approximately 145 thousand families, with an investment of R\$7.1 million.

The **Electric Energy Social Tariff Program** (from original, *Programa Tarifa Social de Energia Elétrica*), a partnership between the State and Equatorial Company, enabled discounts of 10% to 65% on the electricity bill tariff, and benefited 348,000 families.

Still in the context of the **social assistance policy**, two more initiatives are highlighted, used in the strategy for fighting poverty and social inclusion, contributing to **goals 1.1** and **monetary 1.2**. This is the **State Benefit for People Affected by Leprosy** (from



WATER PARÁ PROGRAM

The program guarantees monthly bill discharge for up to 20 thousand liters of water consumed by family. Estimate of Cosanpa is that about 580 thousand people were achieved by the Program.

SINCE THE PANDEMIC
THE SITUATION BECAME
MORE COMPLICATED.
THIS IS WHAT HAS
BEEN HELPING US.

Emanuele Ramos is a manicure and benefits from Água Pará and Auxílio Brasil Programs.

the original, *Benefício Estadual de Pessoas Acometidas pela Hanseníase - BEPAH*), which, in 2021, served 1,920 people in 109 municipalities in Pará, totaling R\$20.7 million; and the **Eventual Benefit** (from the original, Beneficio Eventual), which guaranteed social assistance and the granting of a minimum wage for families in situations of social vulnerability, in the event of emergencies and accidents.

In 2021, this benefit provided a state resource in the amount of R\$334 thousand to serve 104 families residing in Belém, capital, in accordance with Law N°. 8,742/1993.

EVENTUAL BENEFIT

Teams from Seaster and Cohab talk to the families reached and give them orientation on how to access benefits and programs.



Regarding **goal 1.2**, in line with **non-monetary poverty**, and **goal 1.4**, which deals with **violations of basic rights**, the state government has actions and important intersectoral programs in the areas of culture, education and housing.

Culture contributes to the sociability and identity of a people, as it stimulates creativity, inclusion, and social well-being. In this sense, we highlight, in 2021, the holding of events with an emphasis on popular demonstrations, which **involved 44,249 people** subdivided into some **sociocultural projects**, such as: Preamar Cabano; Preamar Junino; Preamar of Popular Culture; Summer high tide; Preamar Creativity; Preamar of Black Consciousness; Preamar of Peace.



PREAMAR JUNINO

The Green Smell group, one of those covered by the Aldir Blanc Law, is preparing to perform in Oeiras do Pará (larger photo) and the June birds are one of the most significant manifestations of popular culture in the June court (small photo).

In the area of **higher education**, the interaction between the university and the poorest populations becomes more important, especially with regard to initiatives that contribute to the achievement of **non-monetary goal 1.2** and **goal 1.4**.

In this sense, it is worth highlighting the "**UEPA for Communities**" project, a socio-educational action aimed at: (1) serving the population with direct and basic services; (2) the promotion of social and educational actions; (3) aggregate actions from the various Centers and Campi of the University of the State of Pará (from the original, Universidade do Estado do Pará – UEPA). The project offers essential services in Health, Technology, Education, Leisure, Information, Social Assistance and Citizenship to local populations, and has volunteer teachers and students. In 2021, **980 people were served** in Belém, in two editions of the project.

BEING HERE IS A WAY FOR ME TO PUT INTO PRACTICE WHAT I LEARNED, IN ADDITION TO CONTACT THE REALITY OF THE COMMUNITY.

Tales Ricardo de Sousa,
tenth semester student of Medicine.

“



UEPA FOR ALL COMMUNITIES

Uepa professor providing dental care to teenagers, and Uepa Rector, Clay Chagas, and state deputy Dr. Heloísa Vilhena talking to the volunteers.

Regarding housing policies, which contribute to the achievement of **non-monetary goal 1.2** and **goal 1.4**, it is worth mentioning the **offer of housing units, urban land regularization and urbanization of precarious settlements**.

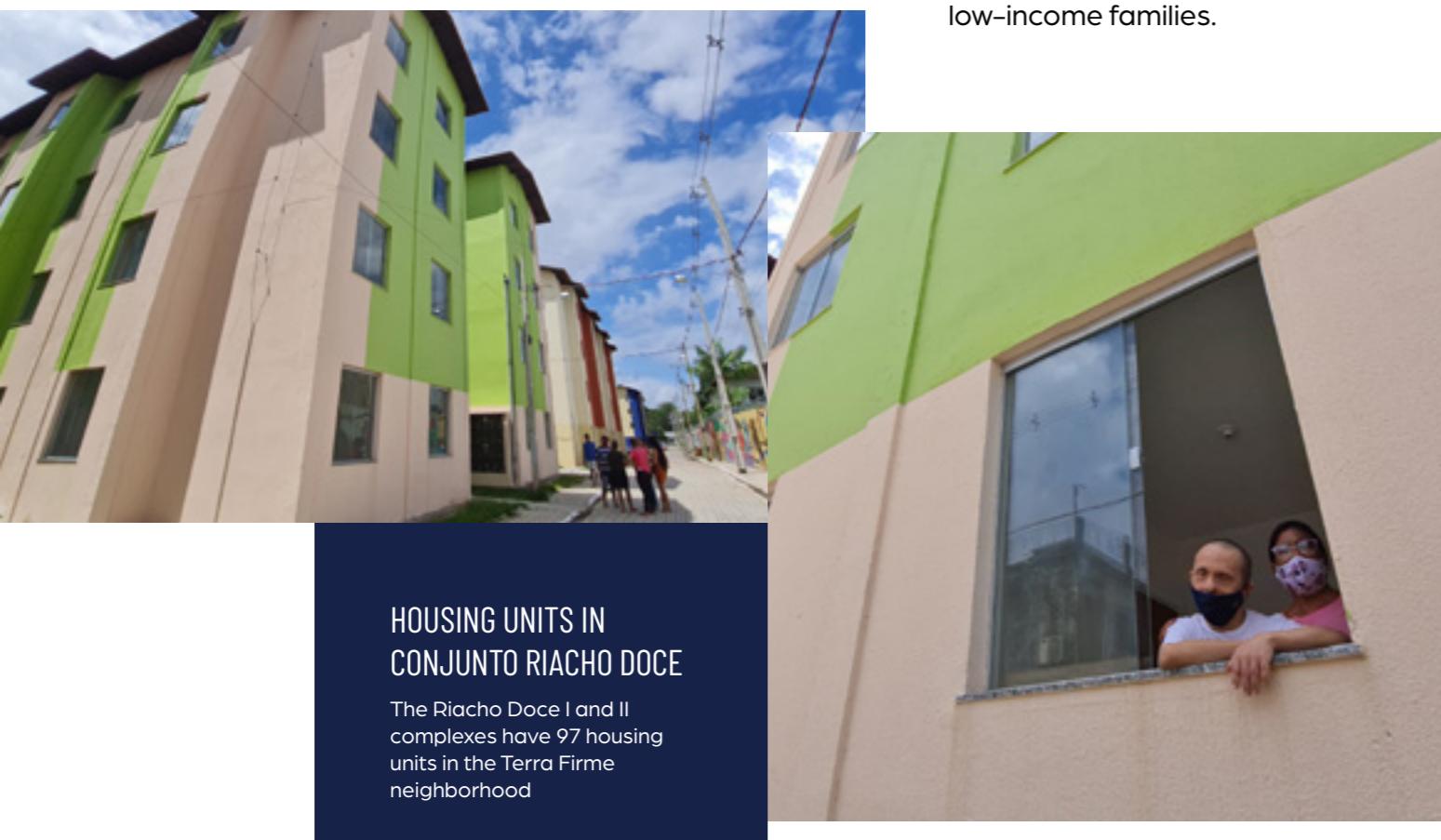
Regarding the offer of housing units to the low-income population, in 2021, **368 were built**, distributed in the capital, **benefiting about 1,800 people**.

The construction is part of the **Tucunduba Basin Macrodrainage project**, in Belém, which directly impacts the capital's populous

neighborhoods, ensuring, in addition to basic sanitation and urban mobility, decent housing for families that had to be relocated due to interventions in the area, or are enrolled in government housing assistance programs.

In this exercise, 97 apartments have already been delivered, the others will be delivered to residents throughout 2022.

Urban land regularization is another government initiative that contributes to the achievement of **non-monetary goal 1.2** and **1.4**, as it aims to incorporate informal urban centers into urban territorial planning and guarantee legalized property for low-income families.



In 2021, 943 properties were regularized, of which 74% served the Jaderlândia community, in the municipality of Castanhal, in the Guamá Region, and 26%, in the Liberdade Urban Center, in the municipality of Marabá, in the Carajás Region.

As for the contribution to the achievement of **goals 1.4** and **1.5**, the urbanization of precarious and substandard settlements, included in the scope of the housing policy of social interest, aims to carry out joint activities of housing, basic sanitation, and social inclusion, in informal urban centers, with infrastructure services, construction, implementation of community facilities and housing improvement.

The projects carried out are part of the Growth Acceleration Program (from the original, *Programa de Aceleração do Crescimento - PAC*), and are located in the municipalities of Ananindeua, Belém and Castanhal. In 2021, 824 households were served, 162 in Ananindeua, 36 in Belém and 626 in Castanhal.

With regard to the achievement of **goal 1.3**, which deals with access to the social protection system for the poor and people in situations of vulnerability, the State Government invested R\$11 million, in 2021, in the expansion of the High Complexity Social Protection

services of the SUAS (from the original, Sistema Único de Assistência Social), with the implementation of four emergency shelter units, in Belém, having served 362 people and their families in situations of vulnerability and social risk.

We highlight the State Provisional Shelter Units, in line with **goal 1.3**, which provide important services for people at risk of death or serious threats resulting from domestic or family violence, guaranteeing security and the exercise of citizenship rights, in a way that contributes to the rescue and strengthening of these people's self-esteem, as well as access to the public service network. In 2021, 202 women and their children were assisted in the aforementioned situations, in the municipalities of Altamira, Belém, Marabá and Santarém.

Also important in contributing to the achievement of **goal 1.3** are institutional reception actions that ensure habitability, accessibility, and safety.

In 2021, two long-stay units stand out – **Lar da Providência and Nosso Lar Socorro Gabriel**, which assisted **84 elderly people** of both sexes, who have weakened or broken family ties, unable to provide for their own subsistence, either in food security, health care and social coexistence.

Another contribution to **goal 1.3**, the Government of Pará, through a demand from Pará society, implemented the **State Policy for the Protection of the Rights of Persons with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)**, established by Law Nº. 9.061/2020. In 2021, the **Autism Spectrum Disorder Service Center** (from the original, *Núcleo de Atendimento do Transtorno do Espectro Autista - Nataea*), linked to the **Integrated Center for Inclusion and Rehabilitation (CIIR)**, served approximately 7,000 people.

Identification Cards for People with Autistic Disorder (from the original, *Carteiras de Identificação da Pessoa com Transtorno Autista - Ciptea*) were also issued, which contributed to the

advancement of users' access to the network of public and private services, in addition to collaborating with the organization of data regarding the number of people with autism in Pará.

Also noteworthy is the training on the policy of care for autistic people, in partnership with the **School of Public Governance of the State of Pará**, through the "**Capacitate to Include**" Project. The initiative covers 14 municipalities, involving the 12 Integration Regions, **offering training to about 500 employees** working in the management and services.

During 2021, the State Government invested important financial resources in several initiatives that contribute

to the achievement of **goals 1.5** and **1.a**, such as the State Income Transfer Programs "**Pará Income**" and "**Gás Voucher**" (from the original, "Renda Pará" and "Vale Gás"), in addition to the Municipal Program "**Let's go Belém**" (from the original, "Bora Belém"), executed in partnership with the City Hall of Belém. These programs aim to reduce the vulnerability of poor families to the social and economic impacts of extreme events, such as the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Pará Income (from the original, *Renda Pará*) is a social benefit that has already transferred around **R\$159 million** to the population, in various configurations, described below:

PARÁ INCOME 100

Assisted 736,132 families registered in CadÚnico and included in the National Income Distribution Program (from the original, *Programa Bolsa Família*) with a single installment of R\$100 in the 144 municipalities of the State.

PARÁ INCOME 400

Transfer of 02 installments in the amount of R\$200 to 10,478 citizens who work as collectors of recyclable materials, vehicle keepers, fairgrounds and street vendors residing in the 21 municipalities in maximum risk classification in the COVID-19 Pandemic, and that's why they decreed Lockdown, according to State Decree 1.392 from 03/19/2021.

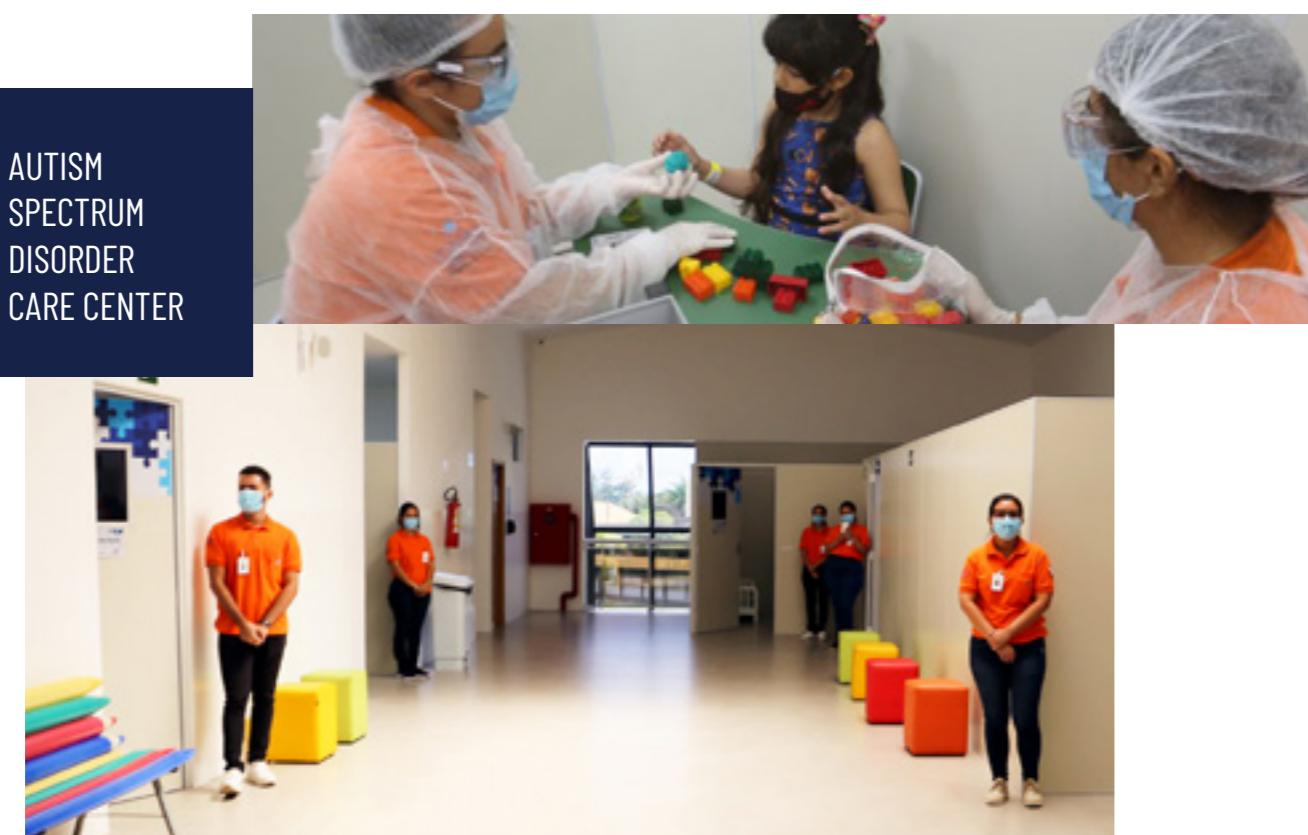
PARÁ INCOME 500

Transfer of a single installment in the amount of R\$500 to 125 thousand people belonging to 20 professional categories such as: Waiter, Barber, Hairdresser, Makeup Artist, Manicure, Beautician, Physical Educator, Tour guides, Installer of sound systems, DJ, stage assistant, audio operator, lighting technician, interpreter musician, taxi drivers, app drivers, school van drivers, motorcycle taxi drivers, van drivers and motoboys, in the 144 municipalities of the state.

PARÁ INCOME NUT COLLECTORS

(From the original, *Castanheiros*): Granting of assistance in the amount of R\$500 to 447 nut collectors from the Trombetas State Forest, registered at the Institute for Forestry Development and Biodiversity of the State of Pará (from the original, *Instituto de Desenvolvimento Florestal e da Biodiversidade - Ideflor-Bio*), and aimed at mitigating the impact on the income of collectors who were prohibited from working in the forest so as not to create a risk of contagion to the indigenous people.

Regarding the **Bora Belém Program**, it is a social benefit made possible through an Agreement between the municipality of Belém, via Papa João XXIII Foundation (FUNPAPA), and the State, via Secretariat of Social Assistance, Work, Employment and Income (from the original, *Secretaria*





**SOCIAL PROGRAMS
INCOME PARÁ
AND BORA BELÉM**

Beneficiaries of the Extraordinary Income Pará Program and the Bora Belém Program.



de Assistência Social, Trabalho, Emprego e Renda - SEASTER), having transferred around **R\$20 million** to approximately **7 thousand families** in **Belém** registered in the Single Registry for Social Programs (from the original, Cadastro Único para Programas Sociais - CadÚnico).

The **Gas Voucher** (Vale Gás) Program, Law nº 9.318 from 09/23/2021, is an extraordinary income transfer program to reduce the impact of the increase in the price of Liquefied Petroleum Gas in 13 kg cylinders, to low-income families in vulnerable situations. In 2021, **R\$15 million** was transferred, covering **98 thousand families** in two quotas of R\$100, in the form of credit released by the Bank of the State of Pará (from the original, Banco do Estado do Pará - Banpará).

The contribution of **State and Federal Co-financing** to **goal 1.a** is highlighted, as they ensured resources to the municipalities for the continuity and universalization of social protection services provided to the population.

THESE BENEFITS ENSURED THE SUBSISTENCE, AUTONOMY, AND DIGNITY OF FAMILIES FROM PARÁ, WHO LIVE IN POVERTY OR BELOW THE POVERTY LINE, SOCIALLY AND ECONOMICALLY IMPACTED BY THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC OR BY TRAGEDIES AND DISEASES,

CIRCUMSTANCES THAT MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO MAINTAIN THEIR OWN LIVELIHOOD.

About **goal 1.b**, which seeks to strengthen political and institutional frameworks to ensure the sustainability of poverty eradication actions, it is worth noting that the Government of Pará, in fiscal year 2021, reiterated its commitment to advancing institutional and governance.

Continuing the partnership with the **Voluntary Local Review Movement**, the "**Volunteer Local Report on Sustainable Development Goals in the State of Pará 2021**" was delivered to the City of New York and the UN, during the United Nations General Assembly.

This report fulfilled the mission of publishing the actions and initiatives carried out in 2019 and 2020, through strategic plans and management instruments, which are part of public policies and legislation, which align and contribute to the 17 SDGs, so that it was possible to demonstrate contributions to 106 of the 169 goals of the SDGs, in the period analyzed.

Another initiative maintained by the Government of Pará is the establishment of improvement goals for the indicators that make up the **Pará Social Exclusion Map**, established by Law N°. 6,836/2006 and amended by Law N°. 8.327/2015 of the State of Pará which have been published on Multiannual Plan (from the original, *Plano Plurianual - PPA*) 2020-2023.

VOLUNTARY LOCAL REPORT ON
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
IN THE STATE OF PARÁ 2022

2 ZERO
HUNGER



ZERO HUNGER





GOAL 2

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

SDG 2 aims to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition in order to ensure that all people, especially children and the elderly, have access to safe and nutritious food. It consists of eight goals, five of which are final and three of implementation.

In 2021, the State Government carried out projects and activities that contributed to the goals of SDG 2, even those in which not all of its announced aspects were achieved, but which state management intends to achieve over time.

THESE ARE DELIVERIES THAT, FOR THE MOST PART, ENCOURAGE INCREASED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY AND MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR PEOPLE, ESPECIALLY IN VULNERABLE SITUATIONS, TO HAVE ACCESS TO SAFE AND HEALTHY FOOD.



The national goals related to SDGs 2, which contributed in the 2021 fiscal year, are presented below.



I GROW VEGETABLES AND FRUITS. I AM VERY PROUD OF NOT USING PESTICIDES AND ALSO NOT HARMING NATURE.

Ivony Cardoso, a family farmer from the São José Community, in the municipality of Benfica.

SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION

Through the Technical Assistance and Rural Extension Plan (Proater), with alternative production processes, Emater encourages, in all 144 municipalities where it operates, the non-use of pesticides, composting and the production of organic fertilizers, thus ensuring, healthier foods.

BRAZILIAN SDG GOALS

GOAL 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.

GOAL 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.

GOAL 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.

GOAL 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.

GOAL 2.C.

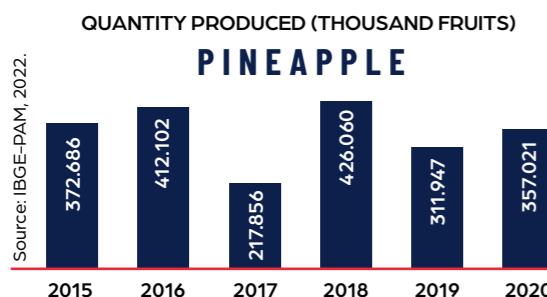
Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food and food derivatives markets, facilitate timely access to market information, promote the strengthening of public policies for stock and supply, including investment in logistics and distribution, in order to help limit extreme volatility in food 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

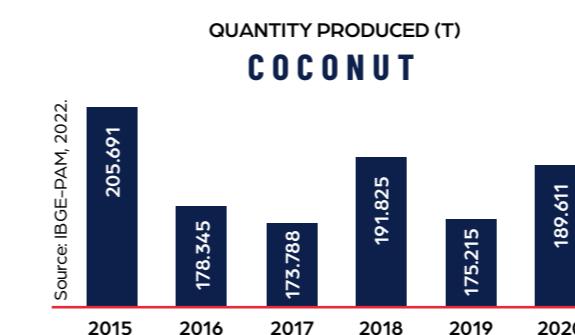
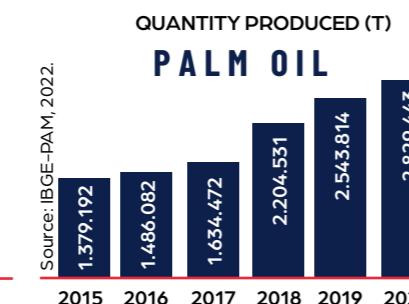
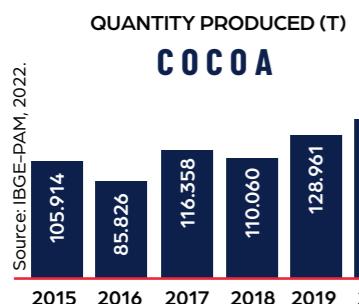
	PINEAPPLE	1st in the national ranking (2020). 357 million of produced fruit Evolution of 14,45%, compared to 2019.
	AÇAÍ	1st in the national ranking (2020). 1.389.941 tons produced. Evolution of 5,29%, compared to 2019.
	COCOA	1st in the national ranking (2020). 144.682 tons produced. Evolution of 12,19%, compared to 2019.
	PALM OIL	1st in the national ranking (2020). 2.829.443 tons produced. Evolution of 11,23%, compared to 2019.
	MANIOC	1st in the national ranking (2020). 3.813.369 tons produced. Evolution of 2,75%, compared to 2019.

Source: IBGE-PAM, 2022.



OTHER HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CULTURE PRODUCED IN PARÁ

	BLACK PEPPER	2nd in the national ranking (2020). 36.156 ton produced. Evolution of 1,78%, compared to 2019.
	LIME	2nd in the national ranking (2020). 159.588 ton produced Evolution of 52,10%, compared to 2019.
	COCONUT	3rd in the national ranking (2020). 189.611 ton produced Evolution of 8,29%, compared to 2019.
	ORANGE	5th in the national ranking (2020). 387.570 ton produced Evolution of 19,46%, compared to 2019.



GRAIN PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHT



RICE

112.470 ton produced.
Evolution of 19,01% em compared to 2019.



BEANS

19.891 ton produced.
Reduction of -4,75% em compared to 2019.



CORN

893.065 ton produced.
Evolution of 7,89% em compared to 2019.



SOY

1.990.794 ton produced.
Evolution of 11,74% em compared to 2019.

LIVESTOCK - CATTLE



CATTLE HERD

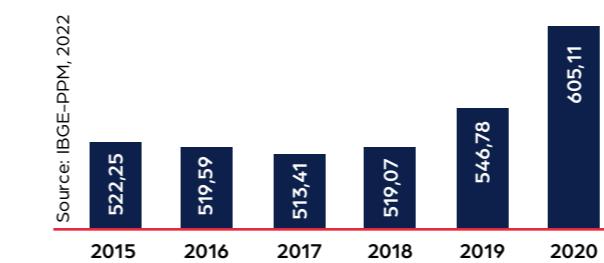
22,27 million of cattle.
Evolution of 6,27% em compared to 2019.



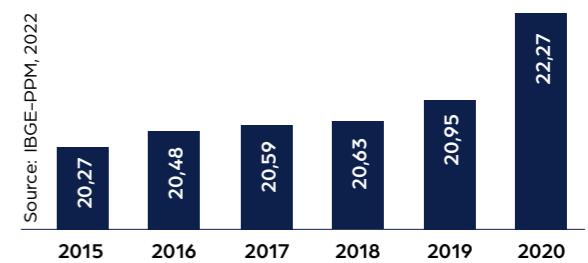
BUFFALO HERD

605,11 thousand buffalos
Evolution of 10,67% em compared to 2019.

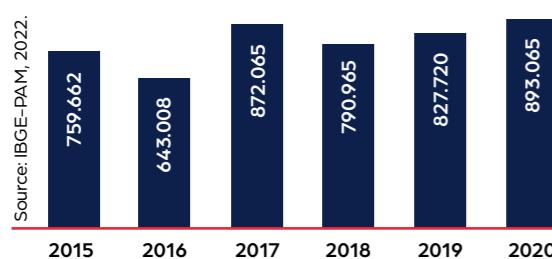
QUANTITY OF BUFFALO HERD
(MILLION OF CATTLE)



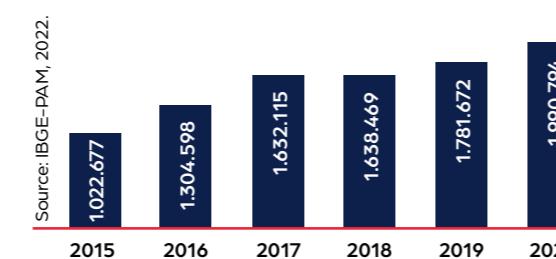
QUANTITY OF CATTLE HERD
(MILLION OF CATTLE)



CORN (GRAINS)

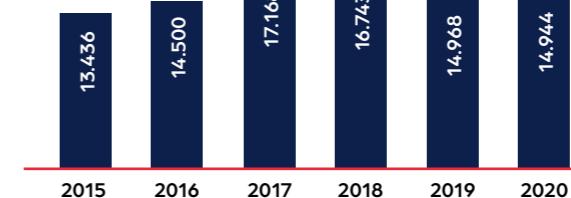


SOY (GRAINS)



ADDED VALUE OF AGRICULTURE

**ADDED VALUE OF / 2014-2019
AGRICULTURE**



Source: IBGE-Contas Reacionais. 2022

WHAT WE HAVE DONE

The strengthening of sustainable agriculture and access to healthy food guide the development of food and nutrition security policies, animal, and vegetal health surveillance.

Regarding **goal 2.1** - eradicate hunger and ensure access for all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including children and the elderly, to safe food - government actions contributed to achieving this, in 2021, with the following achievements:



TRAINING OF COORDINATORS OF THE
FOOD ACQUISITION
PROGRAM-PAA

FAMILY FARMING

Technical support to 100 municipalities, from the 12 Integration Regions, to strengthen production from family farming.

INCENTIVE FOR ACTIONS

To strengthen food and nutrition security, providing income for 1,828 farming families and promoting the socio-productive inclusion of these farmers.



VACCINATION OF
CATTLE IN PARÁ

In rural properties in the State. The annual average of vaccinated cattle corresponded to 21,900,000 animals.

QUALIFICATION OF PROFESSIONALS

Who work in the National Food and Nutrition Security System (from the original, Sistema Nacional de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional - SISAN), thus expanding the knowledge and skills necessary for the performance of the management of socio-educational actions and food and nutrition security.

TRAINING CADÚNICO'S INTERVIEWERS AND TYPISTS

For the execution of the Food Acquisition Program (from the original, Programa de Aquisição de Alimentos - PAA), with the theme "Training Trails" (from the original, "Trilhas Formativas").

In addition, in compliance with the **State Program for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease** (from

the original, *Programa Estadual de Erradicação da Febre Aftosa - Peefa*), Pará reached a record vaccination coverage of 99% of the livestock in the rural properties reached.

The State is one of the main citrus producers in the country, a mark reached with the absence of the main pests and diseases so common in cultivation, highlighting the **eradication of the Carambola Fly pest**, potentially harmful to the fruit growing in Pará. In this segment, 39,347 rural properties were inspected in 144 municipalities, with the implementation of disinfection procedures for agricultural machinery, contributing to an increasingly safe and healthy diet and thus impacting **goal 2.1**.

In general data, the positive results of Pará in the agriculture and livestock sectors, with contributions to the achievement of **goal 2.1**, were, in part, a result of **82,677 inspections**, in rural properties, in the 144 municipalities of Pará, regarding traffic cargo farming, and resale of agricultural inputs, among others. And, in the area of health education, with actions to guide good production practices, disposals,

adequate transport, which resulted in **1,792 events** (Adepará at school, Participation in Agricultural Fairs, Meetings with Producers Associations, etc.), reaching a **audience of 160,030 people**.

It is also worth mentioning the training of state technical teams, through the **Training Center of the Instituto de Cultivo Tropicales (ICT)**, in Tarapoto, Perdevido, Peru,



INSPECTION OF AGRICULTURAL CROPS

for the control and protection of pests and diseases in agricultural production in the 144 municipalities.



AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION ACTIONS

for the implementation of annual and permanent crops, benefiting 2,873 producers and farmers from 5 integration regions.



on protection from the possible introduction of pests in the state and guaranteeing safe food. Another important training was on inspection of trade and the correct use of pesticides, as part of the **Funcacau Project**, 52 technicians and 375 family farmers were trained in the municipalities of Altamira, Anapu, Novo Repartimento, Pacajá and Tucumã, Xingu Integration Region.

The **Food Bank project**, which liaises between permit holders and entities duly registered with the **Pará Supply Center (Ceasa)**, which receive donations of perishable food, with the commitment to carry out the logistics for food removal and distribution to people in situation of social vulnerability. In 2021, **6,000 people benefited, involving 1,126 permit holders**.

Goal 2.3 – increase agricultural productivity and income of small food producers, particularly women, family farmers, traditional peoples and communities – received contributions from the state government, through actions and deliveries, as follows.

The State Government acts by **enhancing agricultural mechanization actions**, fundamental for the exponential growth of the sector. In 2021, Pará reached 2,119.5 hectares of area for the implementation of annual and permanent crops, **benefiting 1,763 producers and farmers** in the regions: Baixo Amazonas, Guamá, Marajó, Tapajós, Tocantins and Xingu. A total of **434 pieces of equipment** were also delivered, including agricultural tractors, microtractors, harrows and graders, agricultural trailers, backhoe loaders, motor graders, road rollers, garbage collectors, flour houses, canvas tents for fairs and events and multimedia projectors.

In 2021, **R\$71.77 million were invested in actions to support family farming**, contributing to the achievement of **goal 2.3**. There were **31,375 beneficiaries**, located in 137 of the 144 municipalities, of which 18,526 were small producers and 11,568 family farmers, assisted with vegetable seed kits, açaí and citrus seedlings and in vitro banana trees; and 1,281 fish farmers/fishermen to whom fingerlings were distributed.

Students enrolled in the state education network, from 16 municipalities that do not have an agreement, received school lunches directly from the State Government. To meet this demand, a public call was made for the purchase of foodstuffs from family farming and rural family entrepreneurs, as directed by the PNAE, also contributing to the achievement of **goal 2.3**.

With the objective of guaranteeing sustainable food production systems, through research policies, technical assistance and rural extension, among others, aiming to implement resilient agricultural practices that increase production and productivity and, at the same time, help protect, recover 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, **goal 2.4**, actions and deliverables that enhance the achievement of the goal are presented.

Actions and deliveries that enhance the achievement of **goal 2.4** – guarantee sustainable food production systems, through research, technical assistance, and rural extension policies – were carried out in 2021.

One of them is the **classification of grains**, an important work in the consumer protection, as the collection of samples for analysis guarantees quality products on supermarket shelves. A volume of **52,221 tons of grains** was submitted, involving the main consumer grains, such as rice and beans.

In addition, state management prioritized the main production chains, **performing 68,785 calls** for the provision of technical and rural assistance services, corresponding to the following products: Rural Environmental Records – 7,386 records; Issuance of 13,659 Declarations of Aptitude for the National Program

for Strengthening Family Agriculture (from the original, Programa Nacional de Fortalecimento da Agricultura Familiar – Pronaf); Implementation of 1,867 Rural Credit projects contracted, in the amount of R\$ 86 million.

Continuing with the actions that contribute to the achievement of **goal 2.4**, in the Anambé indigenous village, located in Moju, Tocantins Region, **76 families received training**, with the objective of improving the production and quality of flour, aiming at cultivation and processing technology, being that this activity is the main source of these families.

GRAIN SORTING ACTIONS

to collect samples of products for further analysis and validation of classification.





SUSTAINABLE TERRITORIES PROGRAM

Participants from the Southeast region, in a meeting held in the municipality of Xinguara, and rural producer served by TS279, in São Félix do Xingu.

The **Sustainable Territories Program** (from the original, *Programa Território Sustentável - TS*), which aims to implement integrated management in the Amazon region, based on a diversified economy and effective social participation, according to five axes – Public Management, Environmental Management, Economic Development, Social Capital and Quilombola – guaranteed satisfactory results, in four municipalities in Pará (São Félix do Xingu, Ourilândia do Norte, Água Azul do Norte and Tucumã). The following stands out:

- 342 enrollments in the program;
- 15,499.66 hectares registered;
- 291 CAR validated;
- 116 land titles delivered;
- 11 training courses for technicians working in the TS;

- 132 families trained in the area covered by TS279 (Rodovia PA-279);
- 35 seedling nurseries implemented;
- 3 fruit pulp agro-industry certifications;
- 79 Declarations of Aptitude for the National Program for Strengthening Family Agriculture (from the original, *Declarações de Aptidão ao Programa Nacional e Fortalecimento da Agricultura Familiar – PRONAF/DAP*);
- 16 Environmental Recovery Plans (from the original, *Planos de Recuperação Ambiental – PRADA*)

DEVELOPMENT OF FAMILY AGRICULTURE

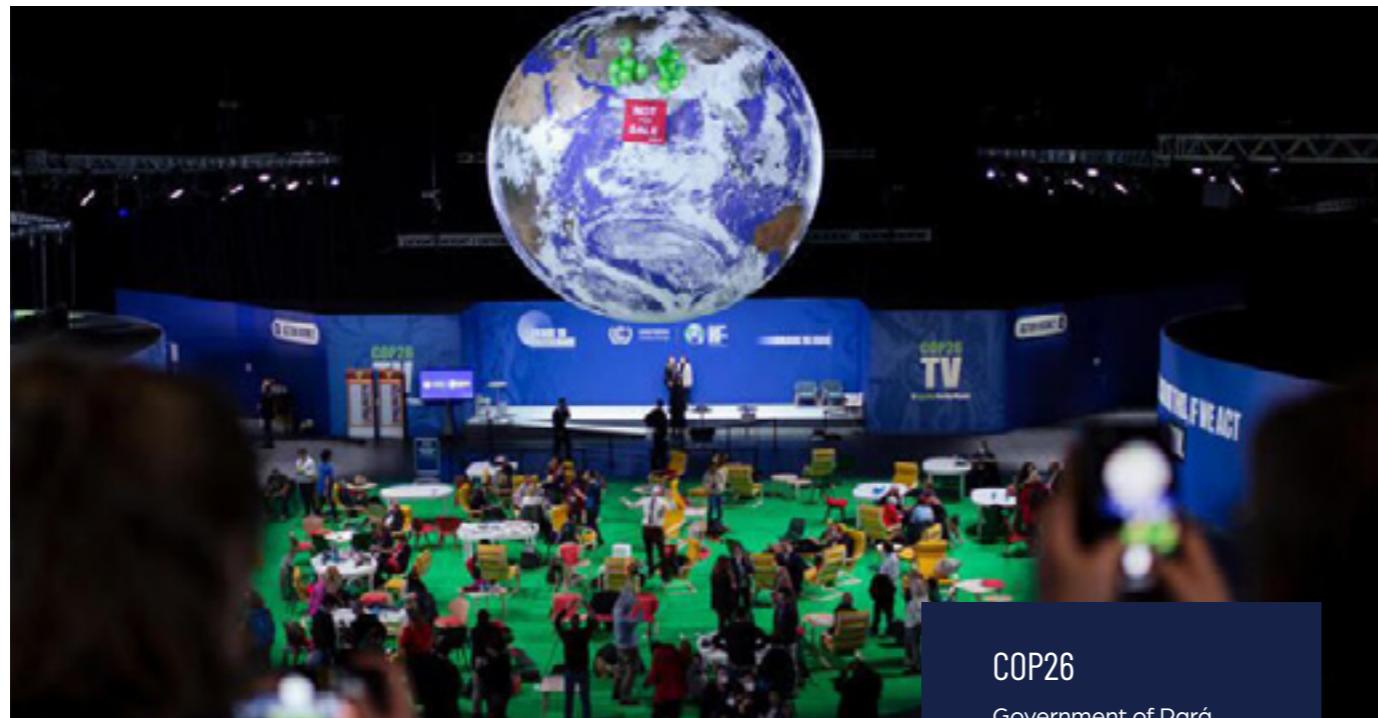
48,012 family farmers served and 85 training courses, benefiting 1,035 farmers, producers, fishermen and aquaculture farmers in 30 municipalities in 11 integration regions.



prepared;

- 8 Demonstration Units of Agroforestry Systems implemented;
- 3 financing projects approved by BANPARÁ-Bio. (Two for Agroforestry Systems (from the original, *Sistemas Agroflorestais – SAF*), optimizing land use reconciling environmental preservation with food production – cocoa, and one for fish farming to raise tilapia and tambaqui).

The Government of Pará also **carried out training actions**. There were **40 courses**, which resulted in **600 family farmers trained in Low Impact Native Açaí Planting Management**, in the Marajó Integration Regions

**COP26**

Government of Pará participating in the 26th United Nations Conference on Climate Change (COP 26), in Glasgow, Scotland.

(municipalities of Gurupá, Melgaço, Portel and São Sebastião da Boa Vista) and Tocantins (municipalities of Abaetetuba, Acará, Baião, Barcarena, Cametá, Igarapé-Miri, Limoeiro do Ajuru, Mocajuba, Moju, Oeiras do Pará and Thailand).

Another contribution to **goal 2.4** was made through state programs and incentives that served **11,838 family farmers**. In addition to carrying out the training, the initiatives benefited farmers, producers, fishermen and aquaculture farmers in the 12 Integration Regions and 91 municipalities.

In 2021, we also highlight the **1,330 hectares planted, benefiting 890 family farmers**, who received: 2 million seeds of Açaí, Cacau, Cupuaçu, Pupunha, Muruci, Paricá, Andiroba, Cumaru, Maranhoto and others, in addition to having produced around 1.8

million agroforestry seedlings, which contributed to reducing environmental liabilities and increasing the family income of the communities involved.

With the objective of *increasing 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 landrace varieties and wild relatives, in order to increase the capacity of 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, are presented below the actions and deliveries that boosted the achievement of **goal 2.a**.

Pará arrived at **COP 26** (United Nations Conference on Climate Change 2021), as the **first Brazilian state to prepare a state strategy for Bioeconomy** (Decree nº 1.943/2021), and announced investments in the amount of **R\$472 million** to Bioeconomy, R\$400 million of which are dedicated to financing small rural producers, agro-industries and traditional communities, and R\$72 million to the creation of the **Amazon Bioeconomy and Innovation Park**,

for investments in research and stimulation of new actions, covering three axes: 1. Research, Development and Innovation; 2. Genetic Heritage and Associated Traditional Knowledge and 3. Production Chains and Sustainable Businesses.

In order to guarantee effective results in terms of the decentralized offer of agricultural services and family farming, the Government invests in the physical structures and operational conditions of the **Technical Assistance Units** (from the original, *Unidades de Assistência Técnica - ATER*), as well as in laboratories aimed at productive learning. **R\$ 694 thousand** were invested in the renovation of the Didactic Unit and implementation of the **Soil Laboratory**, in Bragança, Rio

PINEAPPLE PROCESSING PLANT

Equipment for the Pineapple Processing Plant in the municipality of Salvaterra.



Caeté Region, thus guaranteeing the access of producers to technical and technological knowledge

Also noteworthy, as a contribution to **goal 2.a**, is the transfer of **25 agricultural equipment** to the production of food and vehicles that benefited and increased the production process of **1,220 family farmers** in the municipalities of Santa Maria das Barreiras, Augusto Corrêa, Barcarena, Ipixuna from Pará, Ourém, Paragominas and Thailand.

In Belém, **equipment was delivered to fairgrounds** in the city's main markets (Ver-o-Peso, Guamá, Pedreira and "Feira da 25"), benefiting more than 500 professionals.

In contribution to **goal 2.c**, it acted in the promotion of agricultural marketing by supporting and holding events for the exhibition and sale of agricultural products, such as family farming fairs. In 2021, **15 state events were held, and 3 national and international participations** were held.

The **Sustainable Emporium** project is an alternative for the direct marketing of products and, consequently, to improve the income of families. It promoted the multiplication of artisanal and entrepreneurial techniques to 130 registered family producers, selling honey and derivatives, vegetables, ornamental plants, home accessories, among other products from 46 exhibitors.

The **52nd Agricultural Exhibition Fair from Castanhal** (from the original,

52^a Exposição Feira Agropecuária de Castanhal - Expofac) also stands out in terms of events, bringing together around **50,000 visitors and 40 exhibitors from local and neighboring municipalities**, with direct sales to consumers and sectorial lectures.



THERE IS NOTHING MORE SATISFYING THAN REACHING OUT TO THOSE WHO WORK, AND THIS MOMENT IS OF APPRECIATION TO THOSE WORKERS WHO PUT FOOD ON OUR TABLE EVERY DAY.

Geovanni Queiroz, acting Sedap secretary.

“

EQUIPMENT FOR FAIRGROUNDS

More than 500 professionals benefited from freezers, pans, stoves, juicers, among other products.





GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING





GOAL 3

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

SDG 3, an item in this chapter, seeks to ensure a healthy life and the promotion of well-being for the population, through the reduction of maternal and child mortality, and adequate reproductive planning; eradicate the main communicable diseases; reduce premature mortality from non-transmissible diseases and traffic accidents; expand studies and research and increase investments in the health area; in addition to reinforcing early warnings of any risk to the health of the population, ensuring universal access to the SUS, among other approaches.

It is composed of 13 goals, seven of which are final and six of implementation.

IN 2021, THE GOVERNMENT OF PARÁ CONTINUED TO DEVELOP THE SET OF ACTIONS PROVIDED FOR IN THE HEALTH POLICY, WITH THE AIM OF GUARANTEEING THE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF THE POPULATION IN THE TERRITORY OF PARÁ, INTRINSIC CONDITIONS TO ACHIEVE THE GOALS OF SDG 3.

They will be presented below, national goals and state actions that, in some aspects, will contribute to their achievement.



WE FOLLOW UP THE EFFICIENCY OF THE METROPOLITAN POLYCLINIC IN THE CAPITAL AND WE HAVE SEEN THAT IT IS A STRATEGY THAT WILL WORK VERY WELL TO HELP THE HEALTHCARE UNITS THROUGHOUT PARÁ.

Rômulo Rodovalho, of State Health Secretary.

METROPOLITAN POLYCLINIC

Extremely important institutions for the health system: it is in these strategic units that care is provided to users of the Unified Health System (SUS) referred by Primary Care Units who need examinations, through medium complexity procedures, to care post-surgical.

BRAZILIAN SDG GOALS

GOAL 3.1

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

GOAL 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.

GOAL 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 transmissible diseases.

GOAL 3.4

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

GOAL 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.

GOAL 3.6

By 2030, halve road traffic deaths and injuries.

GOAL 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.

GOAL 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.

GOAL 3.9

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

GOAL 3.B

Support research and development of health technologies and innovations for transmissible and non-transmissible 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.

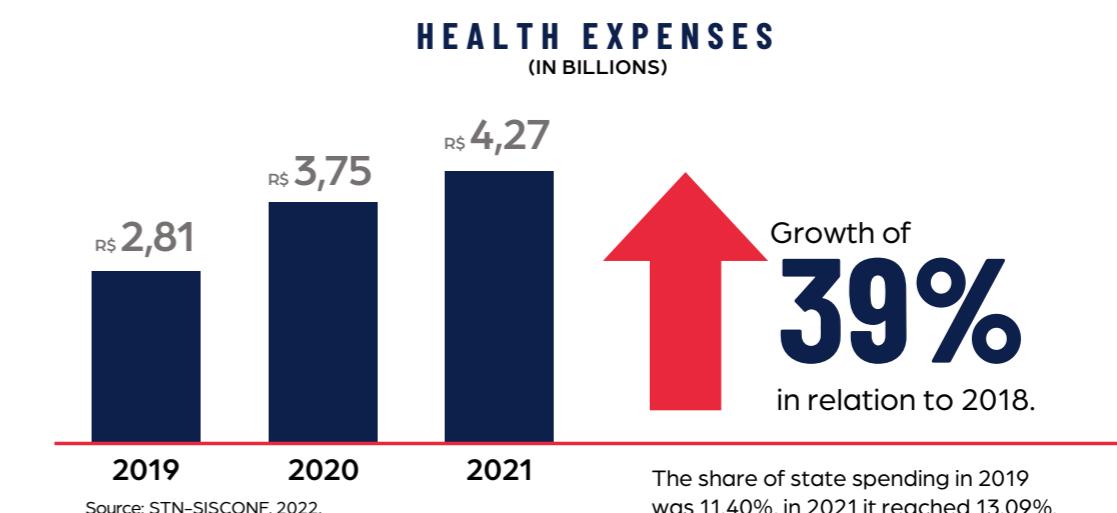
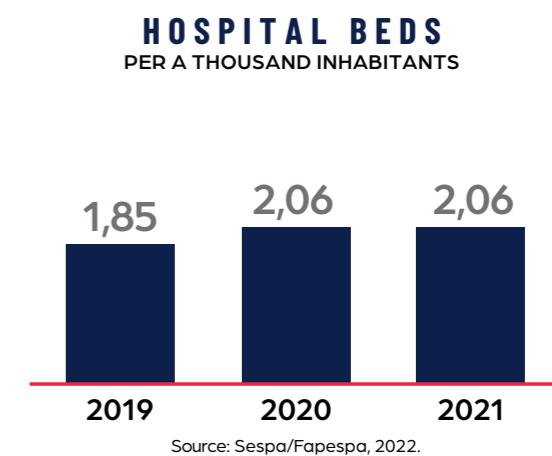
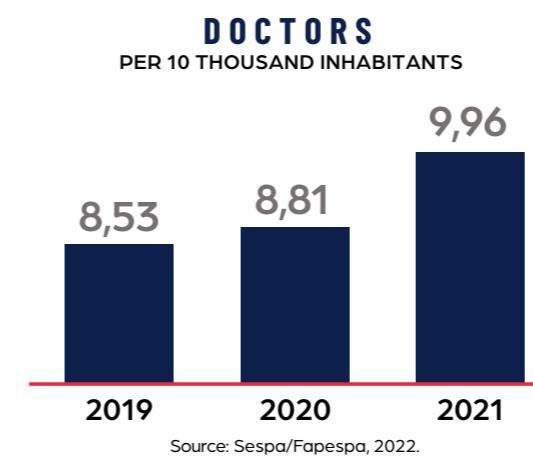
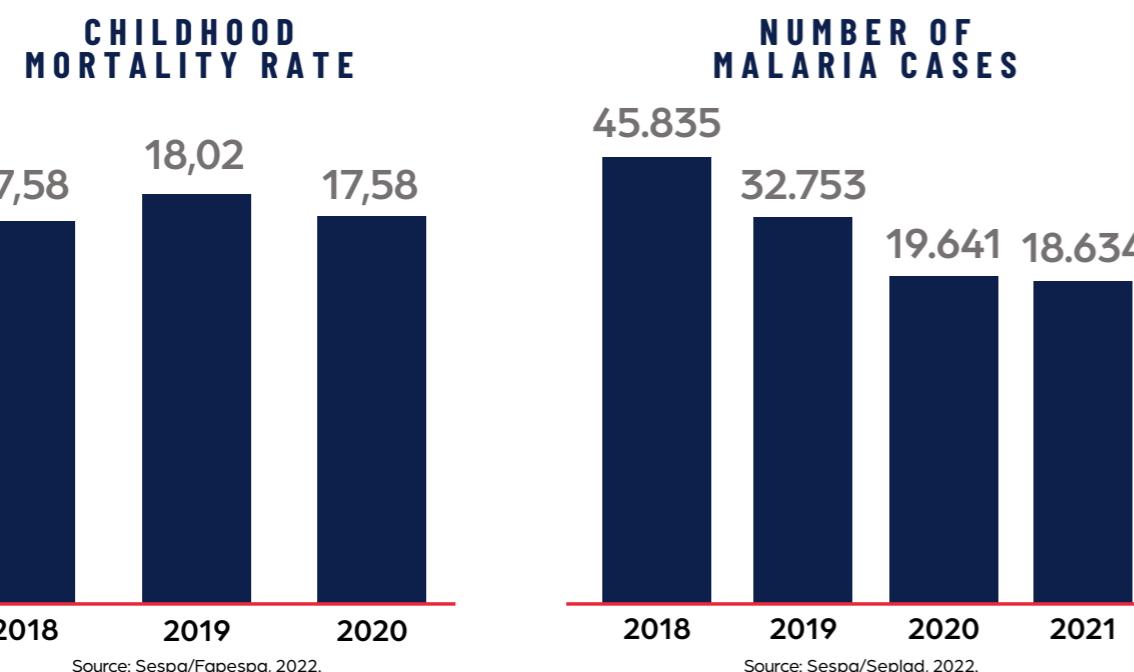
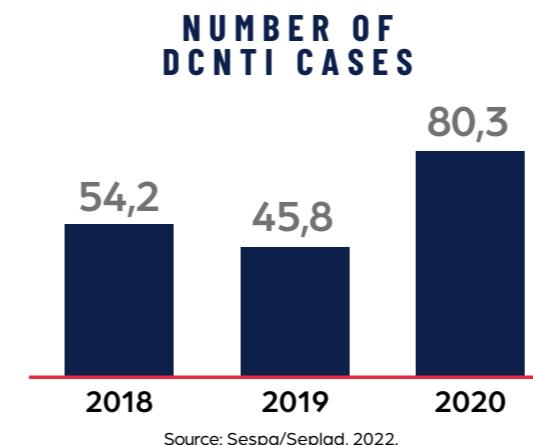
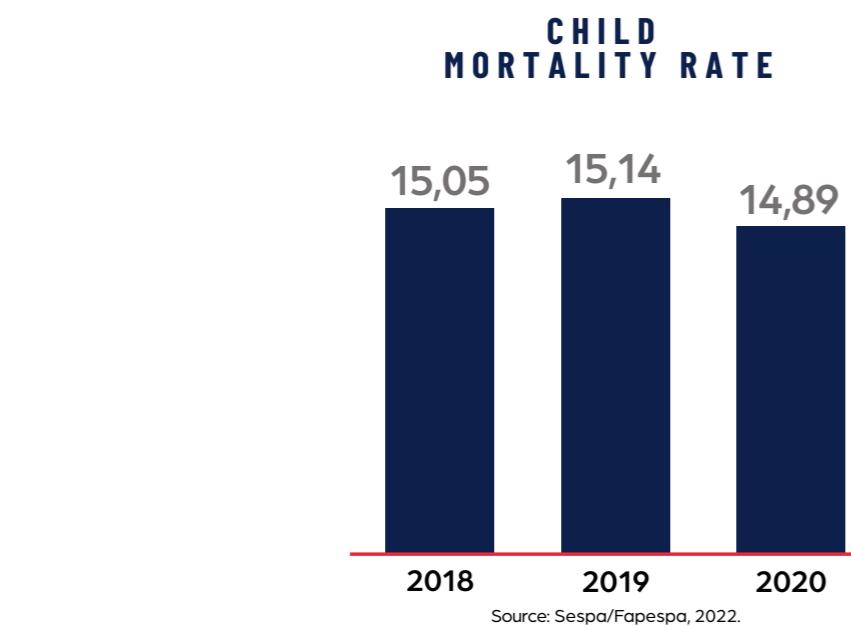
GOAL 3.C

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

GOAL 3.D

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

WHERE WE ARE



WHAT WE HAVE DONE

Health, in Brazil, is a fundamental right of a social nature, according to art.6, caput, of the Federal Constitution of the Republic (from the original, *Constituição Federal - CF*), and is strongly associated with the principle of human dignity. The CF in its art. 196, assigns to the State (Union, states, Federal District, and municipalities) the duty to ensure everyone's right to health, and, as a general rule, municipalities are responsible for primary care, while States and Union, for medium and high complexity.

Thus, the State Government has been working on the reconstruction of the Health System of Pará, aiming to achieve greater coverage, more efficiency and quality, through the expansion and requalification of the hospital network in all Integration Regions of the state.

In 2020, in the face of the **Covid-19 Pandemic**, which increased the demand for health services, the Government of Pará expanded investments (medical, hospital and professional supplies) throughout the state, to ensure **coverage and expansion of the capacity of the health care network**.

In 2021, through the **second wave of infection by the new coronavirus**

and its variants, it was necessary to maintain investments and the service network, so that, from 2019 to 2021, **Pará was one of the Brazilian states that most invested resources in health services**, reaching eighth place, among the federation units, in the average state investment in Public Health Actions and Services.

Regarding **goals 3.1, 3.2 and 3.7**, which enhance, respectively, the reduction of maternal mortality, childhood mortality and access to sexual and reproductive health services, achievements in 2021 stand out, which contributed to the achievement of those targets.

The **Pact for the Reduction of Maternal Mortality** strategy implemented between the State Government and 144 municipalities provides for joint action in programs, with estimated resources for execution of around R\$24 million. Training for health teams, in face-to-face format and video teleconferences, such as "**Zero Maternal Death from Hemorrhage**", carried out by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) stands out.

Another important action, for adequate care, was the improvement in the **integration and strengthening**



TODAY, MANY PATIENTS ARE TRANSFERRED TO HOSPITALS IN THEIR OWN REGION, THEY NO LONGER NEED TO COME TO THE CAPITAL.

Rômulo Rodovalho, of State Health Secretary.

CLINICAL AND ICU BEDS

2,570 clinical beds and 703 ICU beds for patients with Covid-19 guarantee service to the population in all regions of Pará.



MARAJÓ EXPEDITION

With the objective of promoting the Pact for the Reduction of Maternal Mortality, the expedition served all 16 municipalities in the archipelago.

of the maternal and child network. Held in all 16 municipalities of the archipelago, the **Marajó Expedition** resulted in the elaboration of the Situational Diagnosis of the women's and children's health care network, contemplating the survey of maternity hospitals with high-risk beds, the health services available in the region, incidence of sexually transmitted diseases, identification of care flows for pregnant women and delivery room structures, in addition to the identification of obstetric emergency protocols.

Through the **Maternal Mortality Pact**, prenatal care services were made available in 143 municipalities and the training of public agents, actions that contributed to positive results, such as the reduction in the child mortality rate, of 15.05 infant deaths for every thousand live births in 2018, to 14.77 by October 2021.

Regarding **goal 3.3**, which seeks to end epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, viral hepatitis, neglected diseases, water-borne diseases, arboviruses transmitted by Aedes aegypti and other transmissible diseases as a public health problem, the Government of The State, within its competence, has developed a set of actions in epidemiological surveillance, aimed at the diagnosis, care and early treatment of these diseases.

With regard to **malaria**, in 2021, there was a reduction in cases of the disease in urban areas, settlements and camps, for three consecutive years. In 2021, 18,634 cases were identified, a **decrease of 5%** compared to the previous year. There was also a considerable reduction in cases of Chikungunya and Zika, 34.35%

ACTIONS TO CONTROL AND PREVENT ENDEMIC DISEASES

The State Government invests in actions to control and prevent endemic diseases and the result reveals a significant drop in the number of cases.



and 84.09%, respectively, compared to 2020.

Also noteworthy, in 2021, as a contribution to **goal 3.3**, is the effort of the State Government to carry out active searches to combat cases of **Diseases of Immediate Compulsory Notification** (from the original, *Doenças de Notificação Compulsória Imediata - DNCI*), such as suspected cases of measles and Covid-19, with on-site monitoring of the epidemiological situation in the various Integration Regions; the holding of a web conference on qualification of the Notification Information System database, with emphasis on confirmed cases, aimed at technicians from the Regional Centers and Municipal Departments, was another important contribution in this process.

As for the actions that contributed, in 2021, to the achievement of **goal 3.4**, which aims to *reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment, promote mental health and well-being, worker health, and to prevent suicide, significantly altering the trend of increase*, the continued services stand out, such as the "**Implementation of the Network of Non-Transmissible Chronic Diseases**", which mainly aims to pay for the care of patients with chronic noncommunicable diseases. communicable diseases, such as cancer, which, through the referral hospital, **Ophir Loyola (HOL)**, works in health promotion, protection, disease prevention, diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation, harm reduction and

health maintenance, with priority services in the oncology area.

Specifically in relation to health actions for the prevention and detection of cervical cancer, programs such as the **March Lilac** campaign and the educational initiatives of the **Peace Territory Program** stood out, which increased the offer of exams and other services.

Another area of action of the Government of Pará in contributing to the achievement of **goal 3.4** is the implementation of the **Network for Donation, Procurement and Transplantation of Organs and Tissues**, which seeks to attract donors, in addition to providing actions related to specialized care with the network (public and private) of health in the State. The

ITINERANT VACCINATION

The action ranges, as a priority, the municipalities of Pará with lower vaccination coverage and facilitates access for those who have not taken the first dose of the vaccine yet.



MARCH LILAC

Sespa's actions reinforce the need for women to be attentive to the prevention of cancer more incident in the female population in the North region.

service available in the capital was also performed in 2021 in the Baixo Amazonas and Araguaia Integration Regions. During the year, 32 transplants were performed by public hospitals in the state, of which 26 were renal.

As for the expansion of public **hemodialysis** services, which contributes to **goal 3.4**, the Government of Pará, through the **Regional Hospital Dr. Abelardo Santos**, in Belém, started making **Peritoneal Dialysis** available to patients, which can be performed at home, offering greater comfort to the patient, and avoiding the locomotion that traditional therapy requires.

That year, the **Hemodialysis Center at the Regional Public Hospital from Marajó**, in Breves, was also inaugurated, with 10 machines, seven for outpatient hemodialysis and two for treatment in the **Intensive Care Unit (ICU)**, an important increase that expands the care capacity for up to 21 fixed patients in three shifts.

The Government of Pará, with the aim of "*Strengthening the prevention and treatment of problems arising from the use of substances, including the abuse of narcotic drugs and harmful use of alcohol*", contributing to **goal 3.5**, developed a set of actions aimed at training, preventive activities, and social reintegration of people with psychoactive substance dependence.

In 2021, there were technical support and follow-up actions, in person and online, to the **Psychosocial Care Network**, focusing on care and reception strategies for patients, resulting from the use of crack, alcohol and other drugs, as well as, specifically, for guidance on the flow of individual and group care of patients, intensified during the pandemic. The activities were carried out in 46 municipalities in nine integration regions, in partnership with the Municipal Health and Social Assistance Departments, the Psychosocial Care Centers and the Regional Health Centers.



Among the state strategies adopted, **campaigns with educational approaches on preventing the use of alcohol and other drugs stand out**, such as: "**Amazing Summer**" and "**No drug at all!**" and **Drugs are not a game. It's game over** (from the original, *Verão Pai D'Égua, Sem Drogas Nenhuma!* and *Drogas não tem jogo. É Game Over*); participation in the **International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking**, in addition to the distribution of educational materials related to the specialized service network. In 2021, the **1st Meeting with Community Leaders** involved 104 people from the capital's neighborhood community. The campaigns and courses disseminated the prevention of drug use, sensitizing participants, and the community to the attention to mental health care.

The **Paraense Week for the Prevention of the Use of Alcohol and**

Other Drugs and the Intersectoral Meeting on Public Policies on Drugs were also held, covering 75 employees, primarily in the areas of health, education and social assistance who shared knowledge, knowledge and qualified their actions on care strategies, especially for adolescents, young people, and their families.

The implementation of the **Educational Program for Resistance to Drugs and Violence** (from the original, *Programa Educacional de Resistência às Drogas e à Violência - PROERD*) is another important state action to contribute to **goal 3.5**. Focusing on fighting violence and on the primary prevention of the use of alcohol and other drugs, for students in the 5th and 7th years of public and private schools, the initiative disseminated the importance of citizenship and healthy living.

In 2021, with a view to updating instructors working in the Program, the **1st Administrative-Pedagogical Journey of PROERD** was held, reaching 130 instructors in four municipalities in Pará, in addition to the **XVI National Training Course for Proerd/2021-XVI CNFIP** Instructors, which certified a total of 28 military police officers in Belém.

As for **Goal 3.6**, which aims to halve deaths and injuries from traffic accidents, the Government of Pará, in 2021, invested R\$33 million in **traffic signaling** in 30 municipalities in Pará.

The State Government guaranteed free access to the National Driver's

License (from the original, *Carteira Nacional de Habilitação - CNH*), through the social program "**CNH Pai D'égua**", aimed at low-income people aged 18 and over. There were 10,000 vacancies offered throughout Pará, increasing the regularization of drivers on Pará's roads.

In order to ensure tranquility and safety in traffic, in 2019 the United Nations (UN) approved the project "**Strengthening Road Traffic Enforcement in Brazil**". In October 2021, training was completed for the fifth group, made up of 35 inspection agents, in new inspection practices for urban roads and highways, with a focus on road safety.





CNH PAI D'ÉGUA

Launch of "Amazing Drive License" (from the original, CNH Pai D'égua), by Governor Helder Barbalho.

The program aims to guarantee social inclusion to low-income people with the free issuance of CNHs.

This effort by the Government of Pará, especially in prevention activities, generated important results such as a 4.89% reduction in the registration of Death in Traffic (deaths in traffic + traffic accident with death + homicide in traffic) and 48, 69% in the record of Traffic Injury in the state, contributing directly to **goal 3.6**, of Agenda 2030.

State investment in improving urban roads, as a preventive way to traffic accidents, contributes to the scope of **goal 3.6**, such as the program "**Asphalt throughout Pará**" (from the original, "Asfalto por todo Pará") which, in 2021, delivered 994 km of paved roads, in the 12 Integration Regions, with an investment of R\$518.7 million.

Goal 3.8 is to ensure, through the 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 that are incorporated to the list of products offered by SUS.

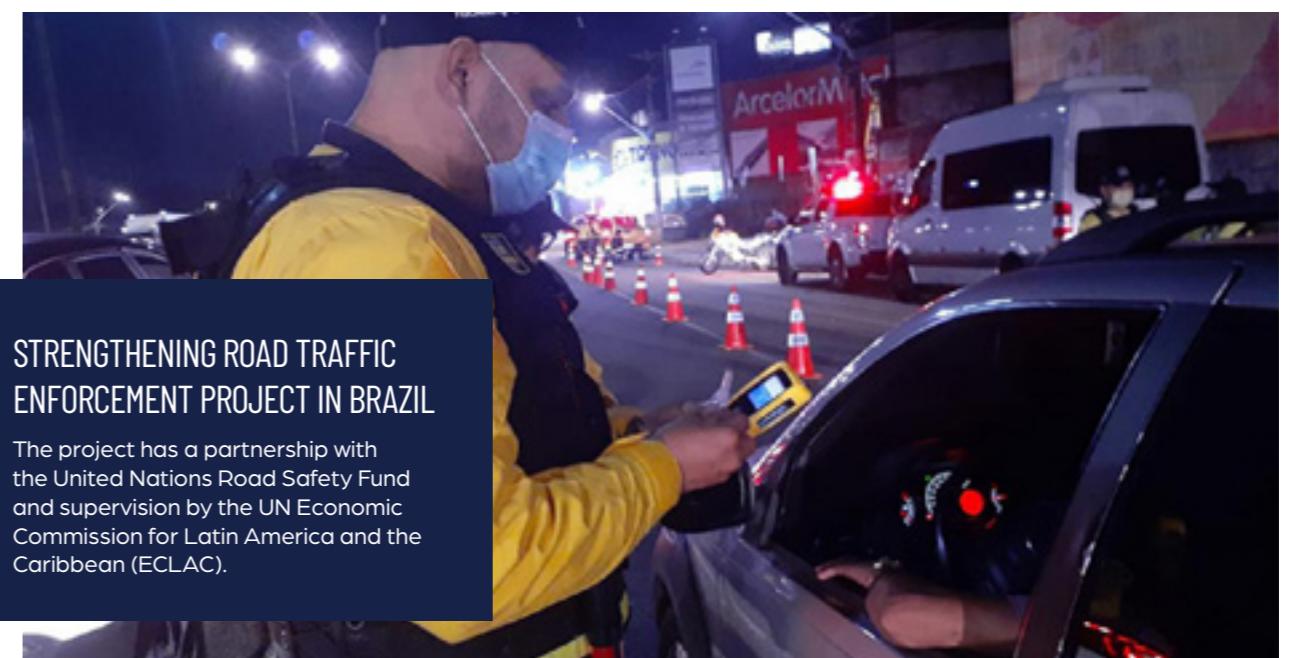
The Government of Pará, since 2019, has established as an essential strategy to increase the coverage of health care for the population, the **expansion of the care network, at the levels of primary, medium and high complexity care**.

In this sense, the state **expansion** in the number of **family health teams** stands out, which in 2020 had 1,989 teams linked to the Family Health strategy and in 2021, reached 2,054, which shows an increase of 3.3% in the period, ensuring more service and greater territorial coverage.

It is also worth mentioning as a contribution to **goal 3.8**, the **expansion**

of investments in medium and high complexity services, made available via SUS, with a greater supply of ICU beds, representing an increase of 40%, from 2018 to 2021, excluding ICU beds exclusive for the treatment of patients with covid-19, so that there was an increase in all modalities, 40% adult, 57% Pediatric ICU and 31% Neonatal ICU. For the exclusive treatment of Covid-19 patients, in 2021, during the peak of contamination, 2,570 clinical beds and 703 ICU beds were made available.

To ensure expanded access to health through SUS, especially in the effort to combat and mitigate covid-19 and its effects, the State Government **expanded post-Covid-19 outpatient services** to regional hospitals in Altamira, Marabá and Santarém, having performed **more than 20**



STRENGTHENING ROAD TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT PROJECT IN BRAZIL

The project has a partnership with the United Nations Road Safety Fund and supervision by the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).



thousand consultations, contributing to the quality of health of the population of Pará.

With regard to the requalification of health care facilities, **expansions, reforms and adaptations in the health services** offered to the population were made possible in 2021, with an investment of approximately R\$ 8 million, for the municipalities of Alenquer, Ananindeua, Monte Alegre, Pau D'Arco, Portel and Rio Maria, in four Integration Regions.

The Government also invested in technological modernization in health facilities, **providing equipment for obtaining high-performance imaging tests**. The delivery of six tomographs and magnetic resonance equipment is recorded, ensuring greater efficiency and exams with greater precision and in less time, expanding services to the population and contributing to **goal 3.8**.

Also noteworthy is the great contribution of the "**Health throughout Pará**" program (from the original, program "Saúde por Todo Pará"), offering services in all 12 Integration Regions, having provided 275,000 visits through the **Itinerant Polyclinics, Itinerant Testing Center, and the Pope Francisco Hospital Boat**. There was a 24% increase in calls compared to 2020, providing medical consultations, exams, and supply of medicines.

As for **Goal 3.9**, which aims to "*substantially reduce the number of deaths and diseases caused by hazardous chemicals, contamination and pollution of air and soil water*", there are structural actions carried out by the Government of Pará, for example, **Macrodrainage of the Basin of Tucunduba**, totaling an investment of R\$ 140 million. The works include the rectification of the stream, the water supply system, drainage, sewage, and water services.

As for the contributions of state government actions to **Goal 3.b**, which aims to "*support research and development of technologies and innovations in health for communicable and non-communicable diseases, provide access to these technologies and innovations incorporated into the SUS, including medicines and vaccines, to the entire population*", in 2021, the health education and service actions deserve to be highlighted, among others, with the **feasibility of 226,898 procedures** between exams and specialized consultations, carried out at the School Health Center of the State University of Pará.

Also noteworthy is the action **Implementation of Teaching, Research and Extension Actions**, which benefited around **41,843 people**, including teachers and

students, serving 17 municipalities in 11 Integration Regions.

Noteworthy is the inauguration of the **Amazon Water Quality Laboratory**, in 2021, with a focus on research into water resources, remote sensing, geostatistics, geoprocessing and water quality, considered a reference in chemical analysis of water and streams, which contributes to the **goals 3.9 and 3.b**. This important initiative contributes to the training of masters and doctors, through scientific and technological support to public institutions that conduct environmental policy, with the provision of services to the community in general, positively impacting social well-being, involving an investment of R\$1.6 million.





HEALTH ALL OVER PARA PROGRAM

Government of Pará closes partnership to perform elective surgeries of low and medium complexity, through Barco Hospital Papa Francisco in Baixo Amazonas and Tapajós.

THE HOSPITAL BOAT
IS PROCEEDING WITH
REPRESSED DEMAND
FOR CONSULTATIONS
WITH SPECIALISTS AND
ELECTIVE SURGERY.

Rômulo Rodovalho, of State Health Secretary.

Regarding **Goal 3.c**, "Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of health personnel, especially in the most vulnerable territories", the Government of Pará, in 2021, in line with the principles and guidelines of the National Policy on Permanent Education in Health, implemented the "**Qualify Health**" program (from the original, programa "Qualifica Saúde"), through State Law N° 9.319/2021 that aims to qualify, through research and extension, health professionals from the multi-professional and uni-professional residency program. Resources of approximately R\$ 7 million were provided for, among other purposes, the granting of complementary scholarships to preceptors and medical and multiprofessional residents included in the State's postgraduate program.

Another relevant delivery, in contribution to **Goal 3.c**, was the reopening of the **SUS Technical School** (from the original, Escola Técnica do SUS - ETSUS), which enabled the **qualification of 475 health professionals**, meeting the demands of the health services that are part of the SUS network in the State of Pará.

The **Telemedicine service**, a project that integrates the **Specialized Medical Assistance Program** in the Northern Region of Brazil, developed by the **SUS Institutional Development Support Program** (from the original, Programa de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento Institucional – PROADI), in partnership with Hospital Israelita Albert Einstein, served five municipalities in eight Integration Regions, enabling 3,034 health care appointments.

This modality favored an improvement in the quality of patient care, a reduction in the waiting time for care and the number of transfers of patients to other locations, due to the offer of specialized medical care in the municipality of residence, in addition to the reduction of costs and improvement in spending allocation.

Another contribution to **goal 3.c**, by the Government of Pará, is carried out through the action "**Education in Health**" (from the original, "Educação na Saúde"), which aims at training SUS users, as well as health workers. The training covers medical residency, a postgraduate modality (specialization) aimed at health professionals, being carried out by the main Public Hospitals in the State: Santa Casa de Misericórdia, Hospital de Clínicas Gaspar Vianna and Hospital Ophir Loyola.

In this context, the actions of higher education linked to the health area are also highlighted. In 2021, in partnership with USP, 10 vacancies were offered in the **Professional Master's Graduate Program in Nursing in Primary Health Care in the Unified Health System** (from the original, CCMPAPS), to nurses from the 9th Regional Health Center – Santarém, Integration Region Lower Amazon.

As for the contribution to **goal 3.d**, which aims at "*reinforcing local capacities for early warning, reduction and management of emergencies and national and global health risks*", the Government of Pará has been acting as a priority since the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic, with a

set of actions aimed at combating contamination, treatment, early identification, prevention, among others.

In 2021, actions to combat the pandemic were intensified to contain the so-called "second wave" of infection by the new coronavirus and its variants, through the decentralization of health procedures and control of the most vulnerable borders to the spread of infection. Extremely relevant measures were adopted, such as immediate and adequate treatment, reducing the burden on the health services system, avoiding lack of control in the capacity of hospital beds.



TELEMEDICINE SERVICES

Remote consultation with the general practitioner and specialist to speed up care and results.

It is worth mentioning the permanence of the **Itinerant Polyclinics**, a strategy of **Health throughout Pará** (from the original, Saúde por Todo o Pará), which, with mobile and river units, continued to provide services directly to the population, such as the detection, notification, investigation, treatment, and monitoring of probable suspected cases of Covid-19.

Also noteworthy is the implementation of the **Itinerant Testing Center for Covid-19** (from the original, RT-PCR), which enabled mass testing, an option oriented towards monitoring the disease in the State, detecting, in loco, mainly in tourist municipalities with imminent proliferation of the virus. In 2021, the Mobile Center toured more than twelve municipalities.

Another very important action in the contribution of **goal 3.d**, was the **distribution of 100% of vaccines against covid-19**, immunizing agent sent by the Ministry of Health, as well as the amount acquired with state resources, distributed by the State Government, through the Sespa. This joint effort involved a logistics chain suited to territorial specificities, serving all 144 municipalities, which allowed for the total **immunization of approximately 58% of the population** in 2021.

Also noteworthy is the opening, in 2021, of the **Covid-19 Specialized Care Center**, in Belém, on the premises of the Santa Terezinha Hospital, offering 120 beds, of which 60 are clinical and 60 ICU. In addition to the Center in Belém,



ITINERANT POLYCLINICS

They covered all regions of Pará with services directly to the population, such as detection, notification, investigation, treatment and monitoring of probable suspected cases of Covid-19.



the Government of Pará implemented **three specialized centers**, located in Bragança (Rio Caeté Region), Parauapebas (Carajás Region) and Santarém (Lower Amazonas Region).

It is worth mentioning the dialogue and support provided by universities during the Covid-19 pandemic, so that the State Government, through

the University of the State of Pará, provided a multidisciplinary and multiprofessional team, including professors and undergraduate and graduate students, carrying out **23 thousand exams in the specialties**, a relevant service for the celerity of the treatments demanded by the population.



VOLUNTARY LOCAL REPORT ON
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
IN THE STATE OF PARÁ 2022

4 QUALITY
EDUCATION



QUALITY EDUCATION





GOAL 4

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

SDG 4 sets goals that aim at ensuring inclusive, equitable and quality education, and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all, through the guarantee of free and quality access to primary and secondary education, professional education and higher education. It also points out the guarantee of accessible, safe, and inclusive physical school infrastructure, in addition to qualification for all basic education teachers.

It directs specific goals for the development of young people and adults for the aggregation of skills necessary for employment, decent work, and entrepreneurship, in addition to guaranteeing the necessary skills to promote sustainable development, including the appreciation of cultural diversity.

Through the federative competences and educational demands of the state, the Government of Pará executes programs, actions and projects aligned with the National and State Education Plans, whose initiatives agree, directly or indirectly, with the challenges of SDG 4.

The national goals related to SDG 4 are presented below, which presented achievements and deliveries to the society of Pará, in the scope of basic, professional, higher education, culture, sport and leisure.



I WILL BUY SCHOOL SUPPLIES. PEN, NOTEBOOK, PENCIL, ERASER, SHARPENER AND COLOR PENCIL. I WILL TAKE CARE OF EVERYTHING.

Evelin Lorena, student of the 6th year of elementary school, at Escola Estadual Prof.^a Emiliiana.

REUNION WITH THE SCHOOL PROGRAM

The benefit will initially be granted to 121,000 students from the state public system who are completing high school, who will receive in a single installment the amount of R\$500 at the branches of the Bank of the State of Pará (Banpará).

BRAZILIAN SDG GOALS

GOAL 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.

GOAL 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.

GOAL 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.

GOAL 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.

GOAL 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 socioeducational measures, as well as people living on the streets or deprived of liberty.

GOAL 4.6

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

GOAL 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 nonviolence, global citizenship, and valuing cultural diversity and the contribution of culture to sustainable development.

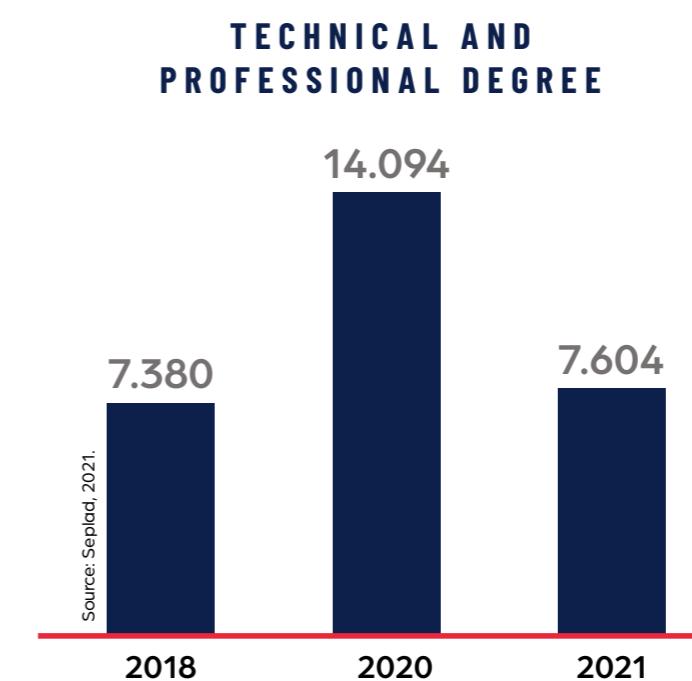
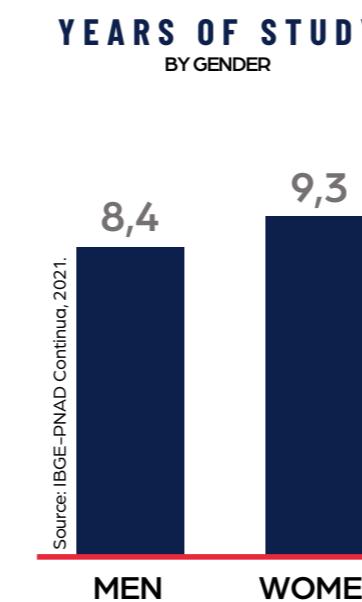
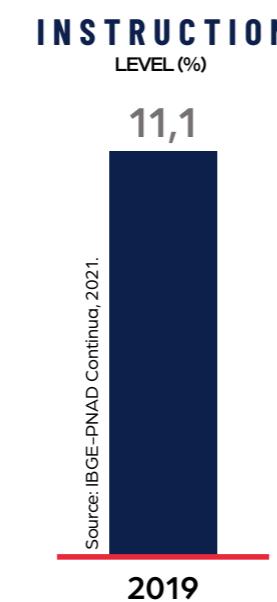
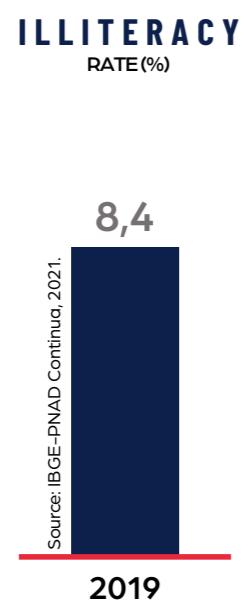
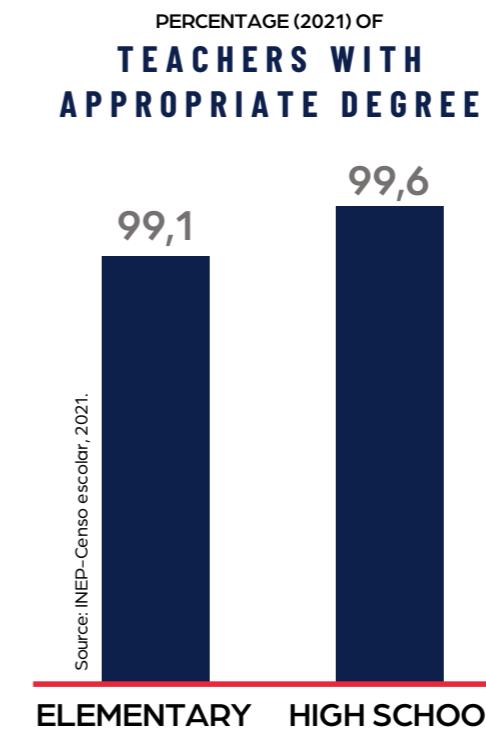
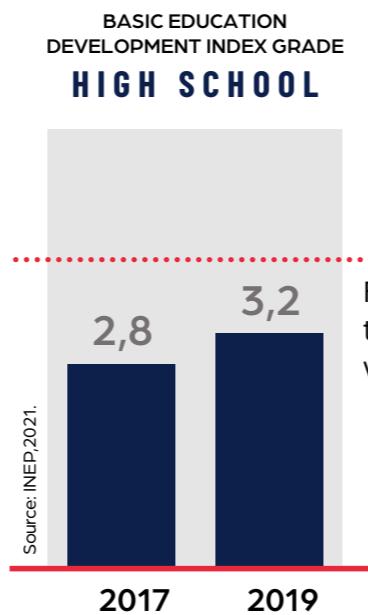
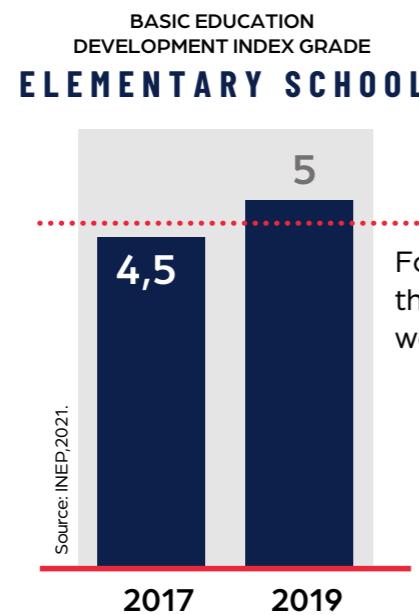
GOAL 4.A

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.

GOAL 4.C

By 2030, ensure that all basic education teachers have a 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



WHAT WE HAVE DONE

The Federal Constitution of 1988 advocates Education as a social right and defines in articles 23 and 211 that the Union, the States, the Federal District and the Municipalities must organize themselves in a collaborative way to **offer quality Education to the population.**

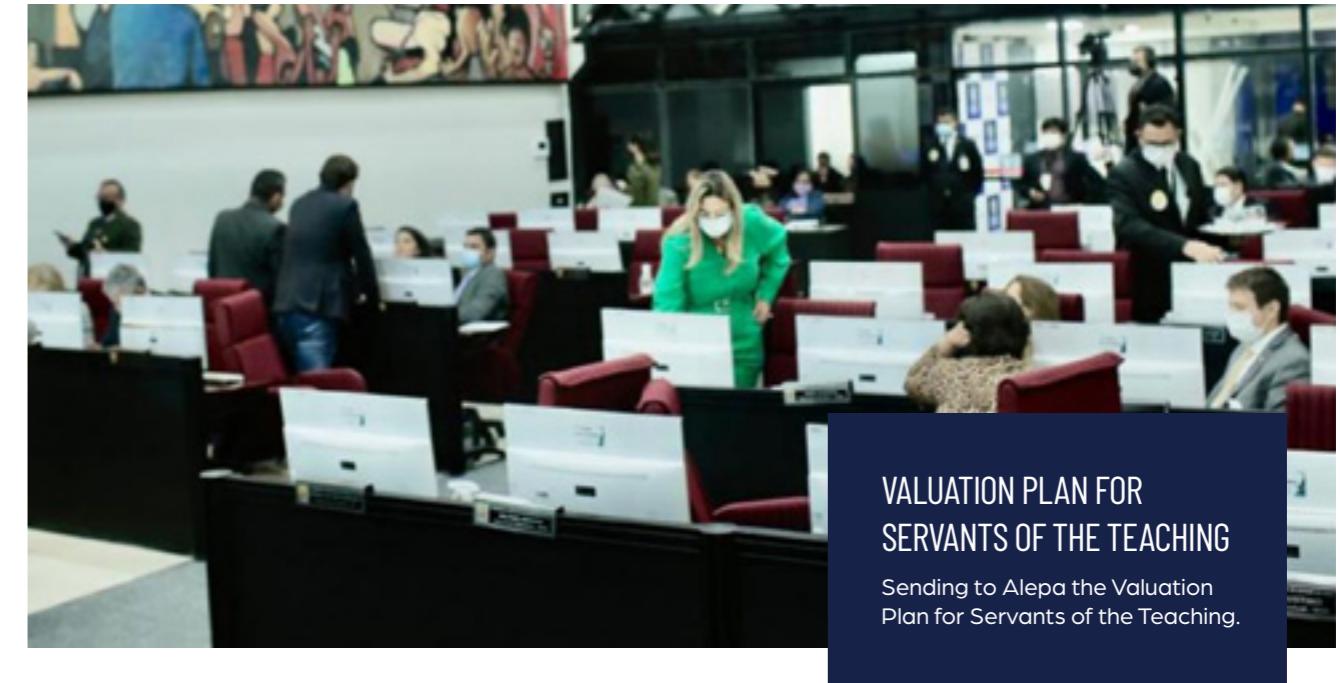
In accordance with federative competences, the Government of Pará works in primary education and, as a priority, in secondary education, as well as in supporting early childhood education. Based on the axes of state policy, the organization of the education network covers all municipalities, with efforts aimed at quality education and for all, in an inclusive way and with a focus on equitable learning, to reduce educational and social inequalities, even given the pandemic situation experienced in 2020 and, in part, in 2021. In this sense, the set of its actions and programs are directly aligned with the scope of SDG 4.

Continuing with the educational policy, in relation to the achievement of **goal 4.1**, the state network carried out the **enrollment of 168,959 students in elementary school; 357,278 high school students; and 52,499 in youth and adult education** (from the original, Educação de Jovens e Adultos – EJA).

As for **educational modalities**, 1,236 students of indigenous education are registered; 14,247 in special education – 88 in exclusive classes; 1,314 in rural education; 3,301 enrolled in quilombo areas, in addition to 23,250 full-time. These specificities also contribute to the partial achievement of **goal 4.5**, which provides for the elimination of gender and racial inequalities in education, in addition to guaranteeing equal access to groups in situations of social vulnerability.

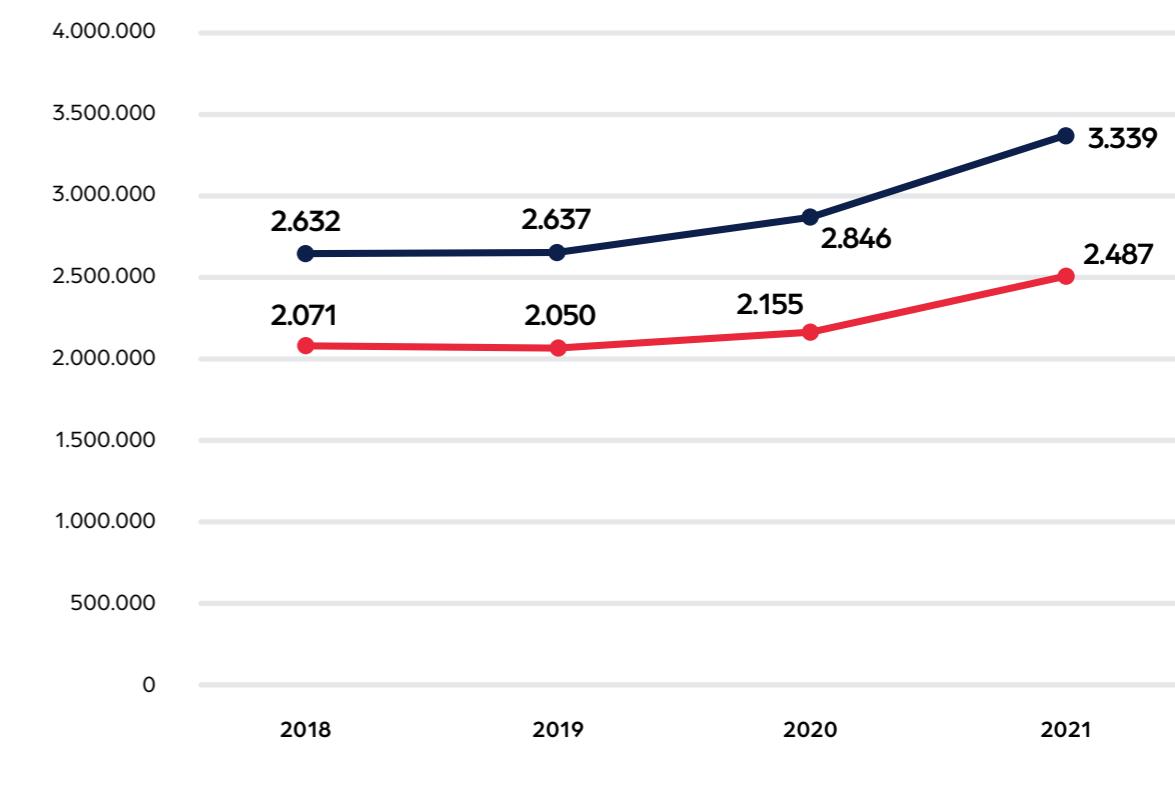
In 2021, the Government of Pará, aiming at **valuing the education professional**, especially the teaching staff of basic education, provided a **salary incentive**, corresponding to a **26% increase** compared to 2018, because of the **Position, Careers and Remuneration** (from the original, Plano de Cargo, Carreiras e Remuneração – PCCR) for Basic Education and the granting of the allowance – Fund for the Maintenance and Development of Basic Education (from the original, Fundo de Manutenção e desenvolvimento da Educação Básica – Fundeb) to the teaching profession, other education professionals and all administrative support employees.

R\$3.3 billion have been allocated to basic education, of which R\$86.9



VALUATION PLAN FOR SERVANTS OF THE TEACHING
Sending to Alepa the Valuation Plan for Servants of the Teaching.

INVESTMENTS IN BASIC EDUCATION
IN R\$ BILLIONS



Source: Siafem, 2021.

million were in investments, R\$2.4 billion in personnel and social charges and R\$962 million in funding, impacting basic education and contributing to **goal 4.1**.

Faced with the restrictions of the Covid-19 Pandemic, the State Government adopted strategies aimed at continuing learning in the state public network. Since 2020, the "**Everybody at Home for Education**" Project (from the original, "Todos em Casa pela Educação") has been implemented, in partnership with TV Cultura, as a minimum study agenda for students from Pará, with coverage for 108 municipalities, **serving elementary school students from the 6th to 9th grade and secondary education**. medium, in addition to providing accessibility for people with hearing impairment, through interpreters of

Brazilian sign language. As of the 2nd semester of 2021, with the resumption of face-to-face classes, the "**Todos Juntos pela Educação**" project continued to support the content taught in the classroom.

Other distance education projects were made available to students and teachers, contributing to **goal 4.1**, which are:

SEDUCAST PARÁ

Audios, of up to 15 minutes, offering information and updates to teachers, students, and the school community, recording 10,500 hearings.

ONLINE ACTIVITIES BOOKLET FOR HOME

It was an important tool in minimizing the impacts of covid-19 on education, consisting in the delivery

MOVEMENT ALL TOGETHER FOR EDUCATION



ENEM PARÁ

State project to encourage access to higher education. The proposal is to make the contents of the exam available to different spaces, as happened at the Usina da Paz do Icuí-Guajará, in Ananindeua, which brought together about 150 high school graduates.

of printed pedagogical activities to students of the state network, with subsequent return by teachers, with a view to maintaining the student's bond to the school context and the adoption of a basic home study routine.

ENEM PARÁ DIGITAL

With new features, in 2021, the application contains classes in pounds in an artificial intelligence system for evaluation and automatic programming of reinforcement, with extra classes and exercises.

In connection with **goal 4.1**, the implementation of the **Pre-Enem Metropolitan Pole**, an itinerant space for preparation for the National High School Exam, with a structure of nine classrooms (capacity to serve 6 thousand candidates), covering the Metropolitan Region from Belém. In

2021, it **served 3,079 students in the 3rd year of high school**.

Also contributing to the 2030 **goal 4.1** Agenda, the expansion of the public education network in basic and better-quality education, in 2021, reached the **full-time network**, being available in 25 more high schools, totaling **48 school units**, in all integration regions, in addition to nine elementary schools, **serving a total of 23,250 students**.

With the objective of reducing school dropout in basic education, the State Government created the **Reunion with School Program** (from the original, Programa Reencontro com Escola), thus stimulating the return to face-to-face classes and encouraging new enrollments for the 2022 school year, impacting **goal 4.1**. The program included **67,622 students** graduating from high school



STRATEGIC MEETING WITH URES AND USES MANAGERS

In 2021, 4,729 professionals from all integration regions were qualified.

in the public network, who received a financial benefit in a single installment in the amount of R\$500 and, for the other students in the state public network, the benefit was R\$100.

In partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef), the State Program for Correction of School Flow "Trilhas do Pará" was launched, with the objective of devising strategies to face age-year distortion and school failure in the early and end of elementary and high school.

The holding of the **first Training Seminar** with an emphasis on curricular reorganization and grouping of the target audience, with the participation of 162 civil servants (Managers, pedagogical technicians, and teachers from the pilot schools of the program), 19 school units, contributing to the adequacy of the age series, recommended in **goal 4.1**.

Early childhood education is a priority responsibility of the municipalities, but the state

government develops actions in cooperation with the municipal entities, aiming at the continuous improvement of this level of education and, consequently, the correction of the school flow, with the entrance to elementary and secondary education in the correct age, which contributes to **goal 4.2** of the 2030 Agenda. In 2021, 55 municipalities in 10 integration regions were **supported with advisory, consulting and training actions**.

Still contributing to **goal 4.2**, in 2021, the state program **Day care centers across Pará** was created, through State Law nº. 9.256/21, which proposes the implementation of day care centers in the municipalities of Pará, with the opening of new places for children from 0 to 5 years old, contributing to the reduction of the social risk of families, whose parents or guardians are workers.

With planned investments of R\$400 million, in the first stage of the program, 90 municipal governments

from the 12 integration regions joined, and each unit implemented will have the capacity to serve 200 children, offering space with 10 classrooms, and the entire necessary structure for early childhood education, such as a covered recreational area, a toy library, a multipurpose room, an auditorium and a library.

The prioritization of quality Technical, Professional and Higher Education directly contributes to

goals 4.3 and 4.4. In 2021, investments in the area totaled R\$68 million, in expanding the offer of technical and technological education through inter-institutional partnerships and dialogue with the productive sector.

The **expansion of the "Forma Pará" Program**, launched in 2019, aims to expand the offer of places for undergraduate courses (bachelor's, teaching and technological) in municipalities in the state that do not have university centers or offer specific courses. In 2021, it guaranteed the **creation of 1,440 new vacancies** in six regions of the state. With the restrictions of the Covid-19 Pandemic, the **distribution of 1,000 chips with 20 gigabytes of internet** guaranteed undergraduate students access to remote classes of the Program's courses.



LAUNCH OF THE DAYCARE THROUGHOUT PARÁ PROGRAM



The Universidade do Estado do Pará also offered new places in 108 regular courses, totaling approximately 3,800 places offered in 21 campuses in the state, impacting **goal 4.4**.

It is worth mentioning the implementation of the first Speech Therapy course in the State, and the launch of the Gastronomy Technologist Course, which aims to qualify professionals in the municipality of Salinópolis, in addition to directing training to market demands, contributing to goals 4.4 and 4.5.

Regarding the expansion of higher education vacancies, the State University offered, in 2021, in a special edition, 110 vacancies for the Degree in Biological Sciences, Degree in Mathematics and Software Engineering, serving the municipality of Parauapebas.

In 2021, the incentive to research and extension in the State of Pará, in line with **goal 4.4**, made it possible to offer 1,041 vacancies, distributed in 106 Graduate courses, covering the 12 regions of integration of the State.

Another important contribution was the implementation of the Latu-Sensu Postgraduate Course in Music Therapy, offering 50 places, with the objective of training qualified professionals to work in more humanized treatment in the areas of health, education and social assistance.

Also noteworthy is the launch of the postgraduate course at the improvement level in "Public Policies and Inclusive Process Management: a look at Autism Spectrum Disorder", available in a new virtual environment, on the Moodle platform.



of Ilha do Marajó, the Technological School of Breves, with 12 classrooms, laboratories, administrative and sports spaces, an amphitheater, auditorium, among others. With a view to better professional qualification for the Marajoara population, the service capacity was expanded to 1,440 students.

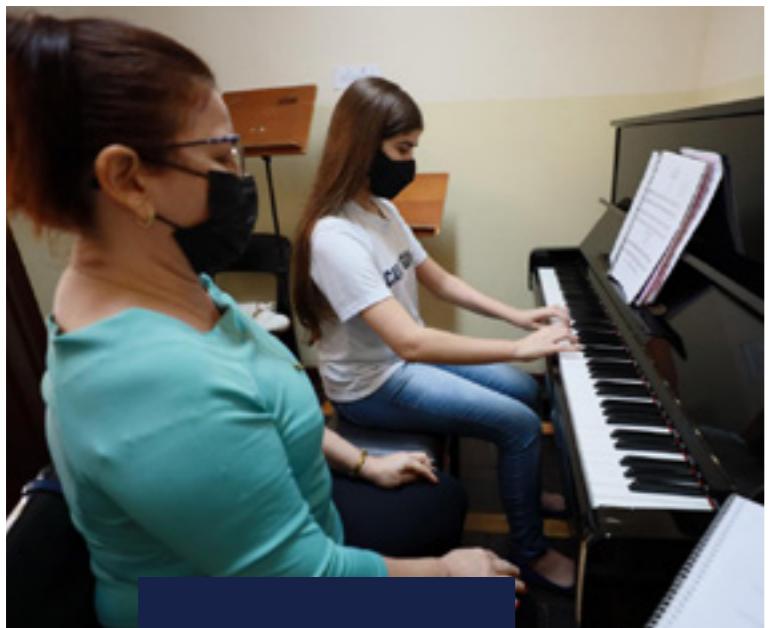
Vocational education, an area that contributes to **goal 4.4**, includes a state network of 28 active schools, offering 48 technical courses in 17 municipalities in nine integration regions. In 2021, 3,344 students enrolled in professional education integrated with basic education, 725 in professional education for young people and adults (Projeja), 5,400 in the subsequent modality and 34 in the concomitant modality.

Aiming at reducing historical inequalities and expanding the network of professional and technological education, the state government delivered to the school community

The offer of vocational courses to the population, with a focus on the job market, is in line with **goal 4.4**, highlighting the qualification of 5,253 professionals in the following areas: IT Technician, Occupational Safety, Administration, Environment, School Secretariat, Agriculture, and Music Technician, among others. It is worth mentioning the Technical Course with qualification in Lyric Singing, instrument and conducting that culminated in the training of 27 students from the 2018/2019 classes.

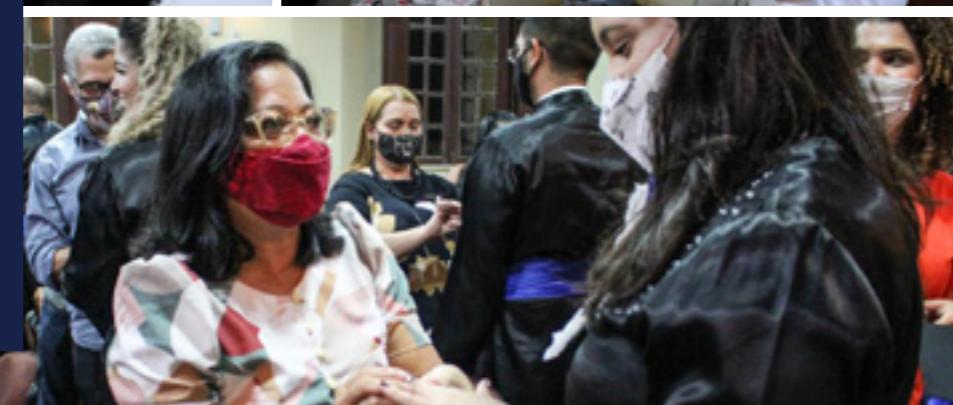
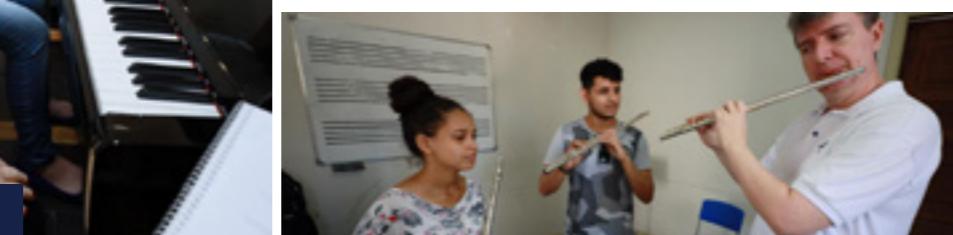
Also, in contribution to goals 4.3 and 4.4, professional training courses were held in several areas. The following stand out in 2021:

- Through FCG, Sectet and Setur, 2,280 people were qualified, through an investment of R\$8.6 million.
- 926 people attended free courses on musical instruments, qualifications for musical bands and musicalization in five municipalities in the state.



TECHNICAL MUSICAL COURSE

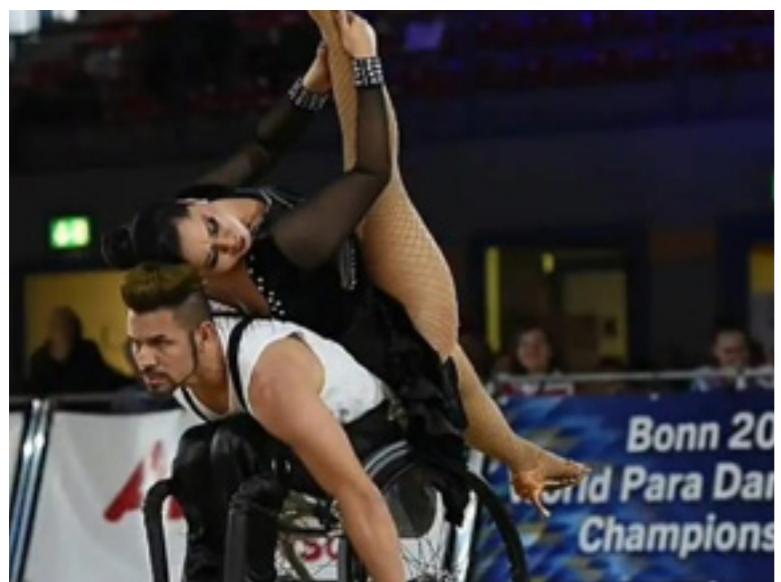
Musical technical education students in class with IECG teachers, and a student graduating from the musical technical course at Sala Ettore Bosio, at Fundação Carlos Gomes.



- Offer of professional qualification courses to the public of the Territories for Peace (TerPaz) project, which help in the promotion and socioeconomic insertion, with emphasis on the courses "Mechanic in residential refrigeration and air conditioning", "Improving language for communication in the world of work", "Project of photovoltaic systems connected to the electricity grid" and the "Digital Maps" project, present in seven integration regions of the state, through partnerships with the S System (SENAI, SENAI, SENAC, SENAR).

- In the tourism area, 738 people were qualified in the themes "Bird Watching", "Trail and Hiking Driver", "Food Handling" and "Waiter and Waitress", in nine regions of the state.





WHEELCHAIR SPORTS DANCE

Wheelchair Sports Dance Team – Medals at the World Para Dance Sport Championship – 2021, Genoa, Italy, and Cleiton Bentes – World Champion in the Single Freestyle category at the online International Championship of the modality.

provided in a complementary or supplementary way to students with disabilities, global developmental disorders, high abilities/giftedness, assuring them conditions of access, participation and learning.

Also, in contribution to **goal 4.5**, the state government supported the Wheelchair Sports Dance team in national and international competitions, which achieved important results for the strengthening of the modality, as well as women's basketball in wheelchairs. In 2021, 367 athletes who received through state incentives were highlighted in various modalities, such as: wheelchair basketball, fencing, judo, among others.

Aiming at inclusion and contributing to **goal 4.5**, the conclusion and graduation of the first group of deaf people in the Letters and Libras courses in Marabá, by UEPA, is recorded.

It is also worth noting, in 2021, the valorization of intercultural education with the training of 100 indigenous people from the Tembé Gurupi, Assurini do Trocará and Tapajós-Arapiuns Ethnoeducational Territory who received the degree, in the Indigenous Intellectual Teacher course, contributing to the **goal 4.5**.

With the objective of reducing inequalities and contributing to social inclusion, a perspective aligned with **goal 4.5**, the Goal from Brazil Project, implemented in partnership with the Brazilian Football Confederation (from the original, CBF), aims at offering through access to sport, favoring

experiences education and citizens. In three years, it involved 600 children and adolescents from the state public schools.

In the cultural area, upon the return of in-person activities, an extensive program was organized with the reopening of Theatro da Paz, which included presentations by the Theatro da Paz Symphony Orchestra, Amazônia Jazz Band and the Die Abreise Opera, the latter being exclusive to those in custody, agents of the Penal System and family members, corroborating **goal 4.5**.

STATE INCENTIVES

The Paraense Wheelchair Basketball team – 1st place in the Brazilian Women's Championship – Guarapari, in Espírito Santo, and Judoka Thiago Marques – 5th place in the ranking, with the victory achieved in Warwing, England, which accredited him to a vacancy in its category for the Tokyo Paralympics.

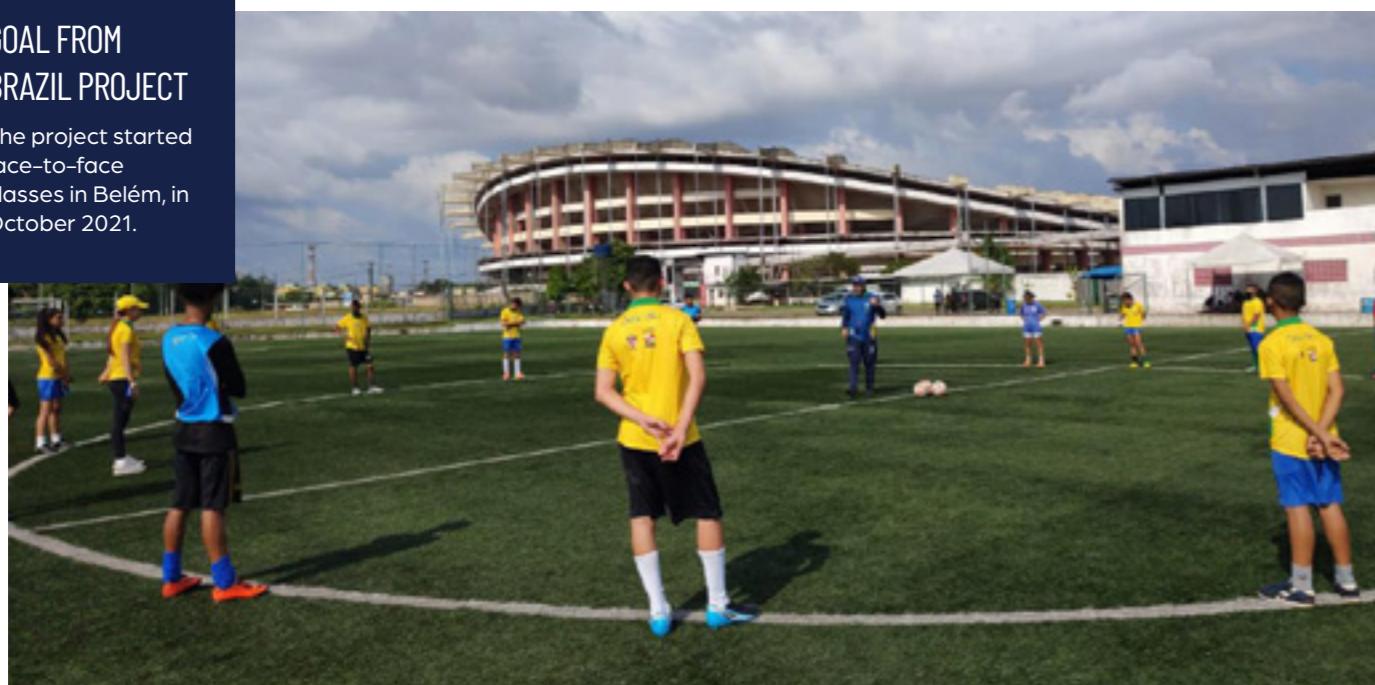


We highlight some achievements aimed at guaranteeing everyone's literacy, encouraging reading and reinforcing actions aimed at the subjects of Portuguese and mathematics, in line with **goal 4.6**.

In 2021, the 1st phase of the Assessment and Monitoring of Learning was carried out, which consisted of carrying out a diagnosis, in partnership with the Center for Public Policies and Assessment of Education, of the Federal University of Juiz de Fora (from the original, UFJF); the tests took place online and in person, in the subjects of Portuguese Language and Mathematics. 87,900 students from the 5th and 9th years of elementary school and the 3rd year of high school participated in the process, from 828 schools, who took the test in 144 municipalities in Pará.

GOAL FROM BRAZIL PROJECT

The project started face-to-face classes in Belém, in October 2021.

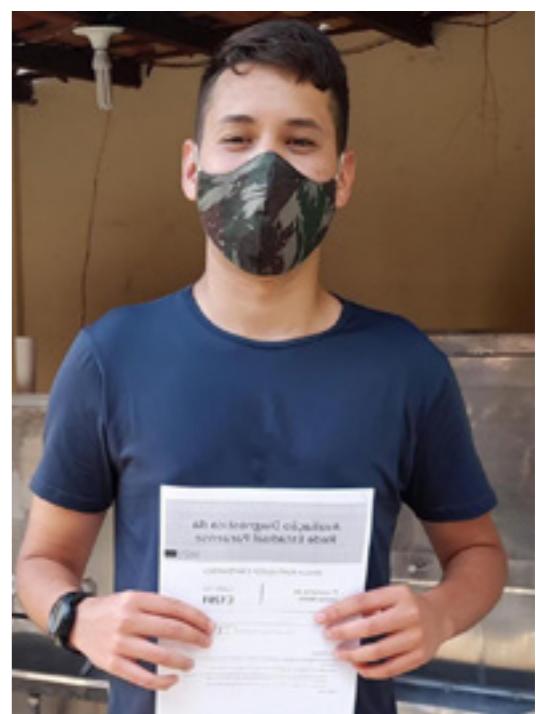
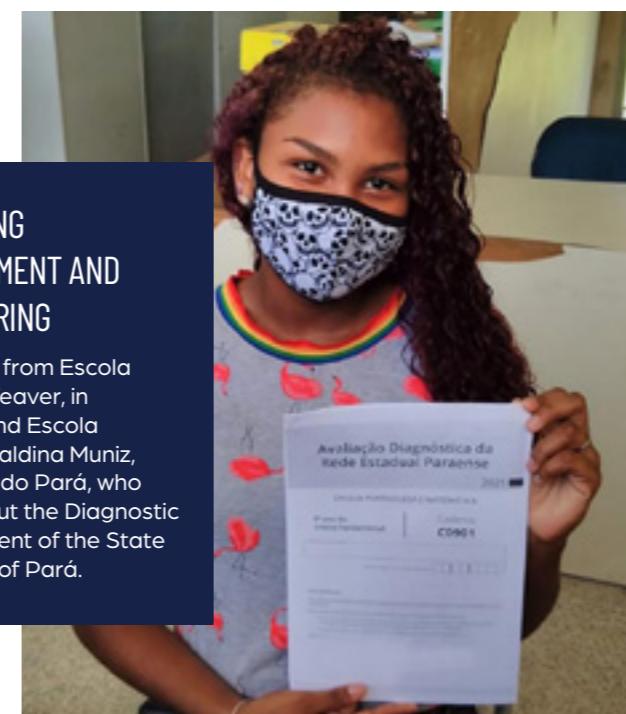


With the objective of boosting performance in reading skills and in local literary productions, the Reading All Over Pará Program supported the libraries of six municipalities in the state, with the distribution of 600 kits with books by authors from Pará, providing access and democratizing the community, the free circulation of reading and information.

About actions to encourage reading and support literary language, in line with **goal 4.6**, in 2021, the main literary event in the North Region, 24th PanAmazônica do Livro e das Multivozes, stands out in 2021, which reached a visiting public of 46 thousand people, with literary meetings, scenic and musical shows, book launches by authors from Pará, as well as providing opportunities for public school students to visit the

LEARNING ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING

Students from Escola Eunice Weaver, in Belém, and Escola Prof. Osvaldina Muniz, in Oeiras do Pará, who carried out the Diagnostic Assessment of the State Network of Pará.



main arena. Highlight for CredLivro, an incentive for the consumption of books and publications during the Fair period, which included all professionals from the state education network, with an amount invested of R\$1.76 million.

We highlight the holding of the Xingu Literary Festival, with the discussion table "Literary Festivals: present time and future time", in the auditorium of Casa de Memória Transxingu, where the workshop "Paths of the Book: training for local writers" also took place".

Also, the Workshop "Arthur Vianna Library: 150 years of reading and information in the Amazon" is registered in the state capital.

In 2021, 44 reading spaces were implemented in the State, reaching 10 of the 12 Integration Regions aiming to boost the existing reading spaces

in the State, with book donations, promotion of events, creation of guides to Pará libraries, also contributing to the **goal 4.6**.

It should be noted that R\$236 thousand were allocated to the project, covering the acquisition and preservation of the collection, reaching approximately 518 thousand pieces, with restoration of rare works, book scanning and cleaning.

Also noteworthy, as a contribution to **goal 4.6**, is the publication of artistic and cultural content. In 2021, in Belém, four books by poets from Pará were published, "Anjo dos Abismos e Outras Linhas" – a book of poems by Ruy Barata, "Os animais da terra" by Vicente Franz Cecim, "Cabanagem" by Paulo Evander Castro and "Letters that float" by Fernanda Martins.



READING INCENTIVE

24th Pan-Amazonian Book and Multivoice Fair and the Reading Throughout Pará Program.

The Government of Pará encourages access to culture, sports, and leisure, as an instrument of identity, diversity and sustainability to achieve social development, pillars that contribute to the achievement of **goal 4.7**.

Respect for differences is part of the teaching-learning process based on human and ethical principles and values, solidarity, and affection. Actions aimed at diversity and educational inclusion aim to eliminate discriminatory practices and exclusion in the school environment. Under this approach, in 2021, 2,872 people and students participated in the following achievements:

SOLIDARITY CITIZEN SELECTIVE COLLECTION

In partnership with cooperatives and associations of recyclable and reusable material collectors, the action collected paper, plastics, and metal, discarded by Seduc, in line with the National Solid Waste Plan.

LECTURE

"The Importance of Emotional Health in the face of the psychological impacts caused by the Covid-19 Pandemic".

ONLINE INTERSECTORAL MEETING

With municipal coordinators in the Bolsa Família Program, in education, health and social assistance.

ONLINE MEETING ON THE SCHOOL COUNCIL

With the objective of advising its members on the purposes and competences.

1ST INTERSECTORIALITY FACE-TO-FACE MEETING

School Health Program, Bolsa Família Program in Education and School Council, with a view to integrating existing public policies in the municipalities and building the intersectoral pedagogical action plan.

WEBINAR: THE PUBLIC MINISTRY/PA AND EDUCATION

Strengthening the Network to Combat Violence against Children and Adolescents, for teachers and technicians of indigenous education.

XINGU INTERNATIONAL LITERARY FAIR

Altamira hosts the 3rd edition of the Xingu International Literary Festival.





LIBRARIES

Regional Meeting of Libraries in São Miguel do Guamá, and Itinerant Library of Barcarena.

WEBINAR: THE ROLE OF EDUCATION IN THE COMPREHENSIVE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS - FLOW AND PROCEDURES

With the aim of advising the school community in strengthening the network for the protection and defense of the rights of children and adolescents.

Also noteworthy is the Cenas da Paz project, contributing to **goal 4.7**, which consists of training and disseminating audiovisual language, by offering workshops (radio and web, editing and camera), which attended 60 young people in Belém. With the same aim, the Banzeiro Cultural Project (Cultural Foundation of Pará) stands out, which

contributed to the dissemination of local culture, with several artistic languages in neighborhoods of the Metropolitan Region of Belém, in addition to the Diaspora Cine Show and the Ethnographic Film Festival, from Pará.

In 2021, still contributing to **goal 4.7**, there are projects and activities aimed at improving regional talent and access to the Pará public:

GUAMÁ PEACE SCENES PROJECT

The workshop teaches techniques for the development of audiovisual and radio products, covering notions of camera, web and editing.



III OPERA TRAINING COURSE

Aimed at training lyrical and technical singers and disseminating classical music in the State, offering 90 scholarships to participants. It is worth mentioning the pioneering spirit of the State of Pará in this training program in the country, with an investment of approximately R\$800 thousand, in 2021.

XX THEATRO DA PAZ OPERA FESTIVAL

With a program consisting of eight shows and the participation of 386 artists, with an audience of 3,899 spectators.

Valuing popular culture is a guideline for government action. Among the projects aligned with **goal 4.7**, the Preamar da Cultura Popular, Gastronomy Festival and Arraial Junino do Pará stand out.

The "Arraial Virtual de Todos os Santos" project, a traditional event held in June, with the presentation of groups (from the original, "quadrilhas") from 12 municipalities in Pará, brought together 129 artists and 48 dance groups (quadrilhas), with an investment of R\$1.5 million, with broadcast by TV Cultura and Portal Cultura on YouTube. It was the first virtual "arraial" in Pará, stimulating and innovating regional folklore.



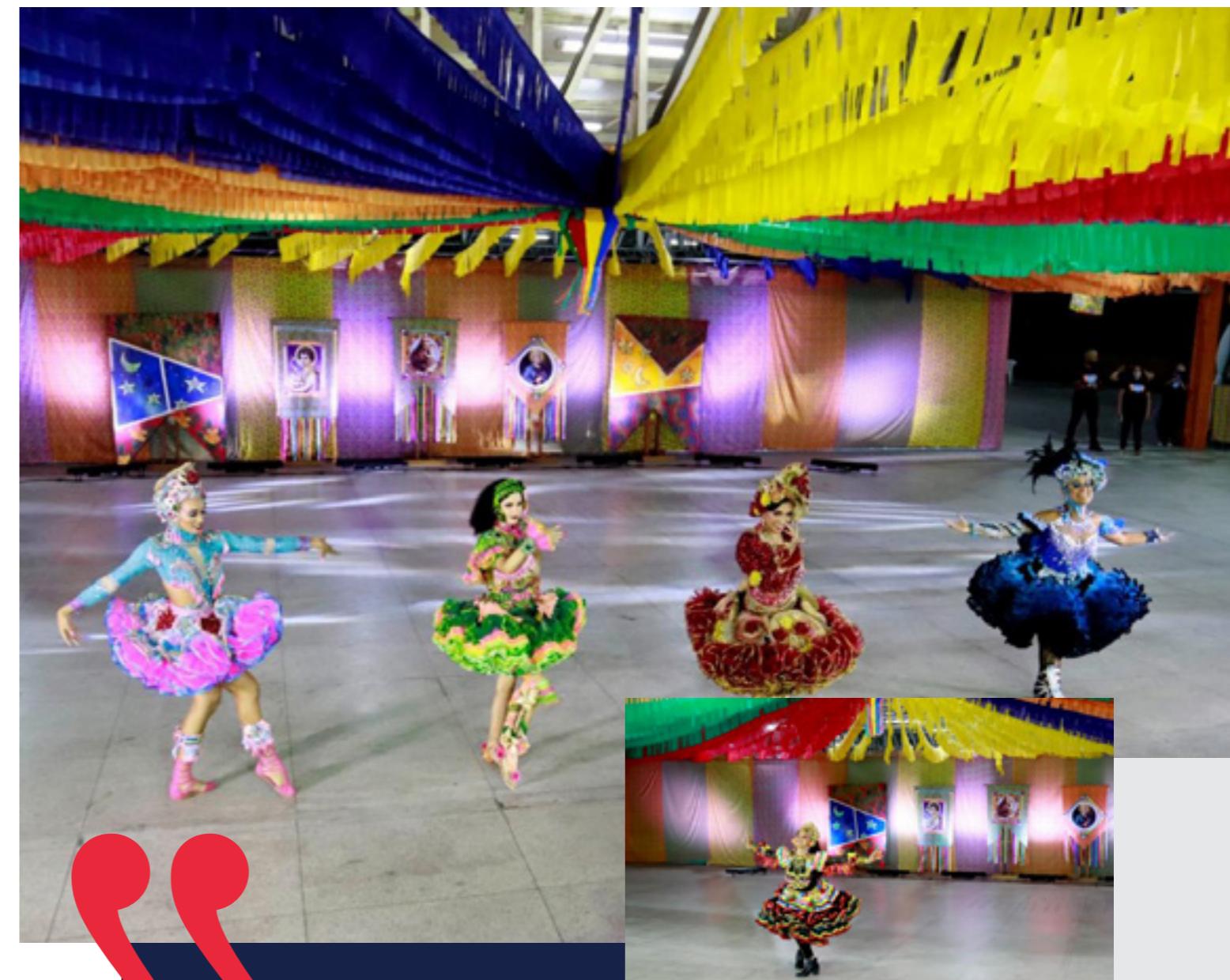
XX OPERA FESTIVAL

It provided the opportunity for professional appreciation of local artists, art, and culture.

In 2021, artistic-cultural expressions received an investment of approximately R\$64 million, directly supporting 524 cultural events, benefiting 2,155 artists/musical groups, and enabling the population to access cultural events in person and/or online.

In person, the event Banzeiro do Círio in Homage to Nossa Senhora de Nazaré was held, about 20 days of presentations, attending various cultural artists in the state and guaranteeing access for 2,400 people to the cultural event.

The Government of Pará also held the Mostra Bora Brincar, composed of playful environments, where visitors could interact with all artistic languages. The event marked the 30th anniversary of the Curro Velho Cultural Space, which plays an important role in the local community.



JUNINA CULTURE DESERVES ALL OUR RESPECT. AND HISTORICALLY IT IS A MOVEMENT THAT MOVES ALL THE ENERGY OF THIS FOUNDATION.

Cláudia Pinheiro, from the Cultural Interaction Board.

1ST VIRTUAL ARRAIÁ" OF PARÁ

In a hybrid format, in attention to the state policy of prevention against the new coronavirus –, the massive participation of the municipalities of Pará, caught the attention of the organization, signaling the positive reflection of the decentralizing action of the Foundation.



PRIZES AND PREAMAR PROJECTS OF POPULAR CULTURE

Celebrates carimbó as
a Cultural and Intangible
Heritage of Brazil.

IT IS A WAY TO VALUE,
RECOGNIZE THE
IMPORTANCE OF RHYTHM,
DANCE, CREATIVE
ECONOMY, OF EVERYTHING
THAT SURROUNDS IT,
AS IMPORTANT TO OUR
CULTURE AND OUR
PEOPLE.

Júnior Soares, Secult Culture Director.

“

With the objective of improving the educational infrastructure of the state, investments were made to build and improve physical facilities of the state public educational network, directly contributing to **goal 4.a**.

In 2021, 34 schools were rebuilt in 11 integration regions, which, added to deliveries in 2019 and 2020, total 85 renovated and inaugurated schools throughout the state.

In line with **goal 4.c**, in 2021, 4,729 educational management professionals from all Integration Regions of the State were qualified, which consists of training the technical-management department responsible for the administrative and pedagogical conduct of schools.

The dissemination of knowledge and innovation encouraged the virtual realization, in 2021, of the State Week of Science, Technology, Innovation and Development, with the theme "Post-Pandemic Innovations", contributing to **goal 4.b**. The event brought together professors, professionals, and experts from different areas in dialogues about the changes, challenges and innovations to face the consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Another contribution to **goal 4.b** was the training of physical education professionals, which aims to improve the performance of socio-sports education, an activity aimed at students enrolled in government projects in sport and leisure. In 2021, the training involved 227 professionals working in various projects, such as: Goal from Brazil, Sports Talents and Active Life in the Third Age. Among the modalities addressed, field football was the focus of training 134 professionals, serving four municipalities in the state.



VOLUNTARY LOCAL REPORT ON
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
IN THE STATE OF PARÁ 2022

5 GENDER
EQUALITY



GENDER EQUALITY





GOAL 5

ACHIEVING GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERING ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS.

SDG 5 proposes itself as an extremely challenging objective, due to the transversality of government actions capable of impacting its goals, which seek, among other transformations, to eliminate violence, value unpaid domestic work and guarantee political participation, economic and public.

The conception of a specific SDG for the promotion of gender equality shows how important this issue is around the world.

FIGHTING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN ALL ITS FORMS IS ONE OF THE MAIN CHALLENGES IN THE SEARCH FOR THE REALIZATION OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN BRAZIL AND IN

THE STATE OF PARÁ, IN A STRUCTURING DIMENSION OF GENDER INEQUALITY, WITH IMPACTS ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

SDG 5 is composed of eleven goals, ten of which are final, and one is for implementation. In this chapter, the national goals, and the respective contributions of the State Government, during the 2021 financial year, to reach this objective will be presented.



WORKING, IN ADDITION TO FINANCIAL EMPOWERMENT, IS A WELCOME FOR YOU TO FEEL ABLE TO PUT YOUR SKILLS AND MENTAL HEALTH IMPROVEMENTS INTO PRACTICE.

Márcia Jorge, CIPM coordinator.

GIRÂNDOLA PROJECT

Action is aimed at women in situations of domestic violence, contributing to the promotion of financial autonomy so that they can get out of the cycle of violence.

BRAZILIAN SDG GOALS

GOAL 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.

GOAL 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.

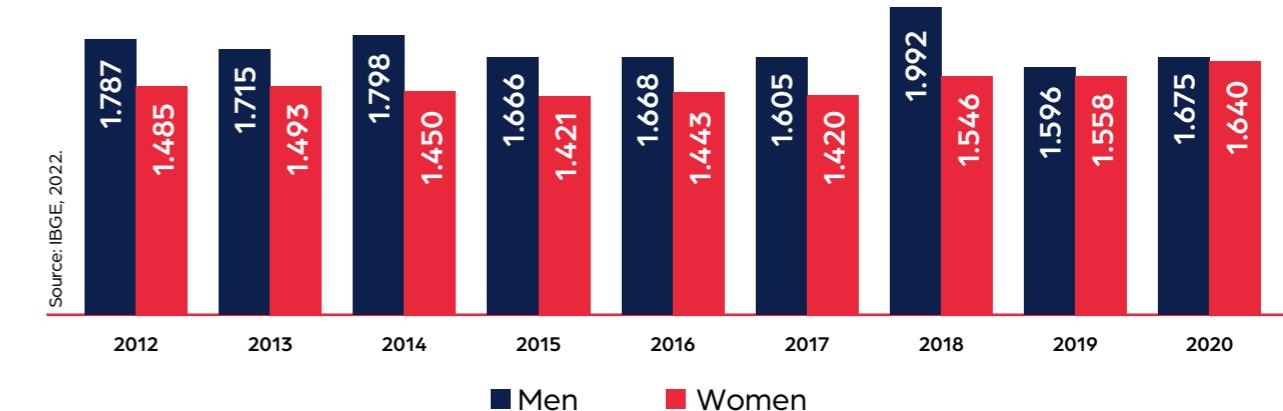
GOAL 5.C

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.

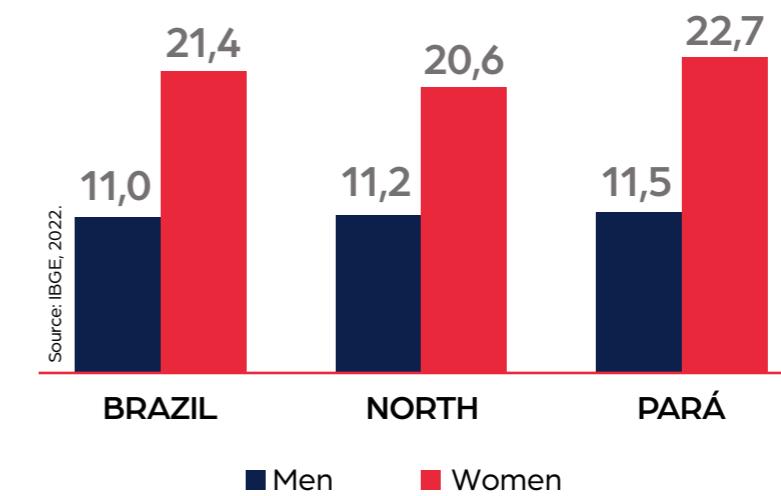
WHERE WE ARE

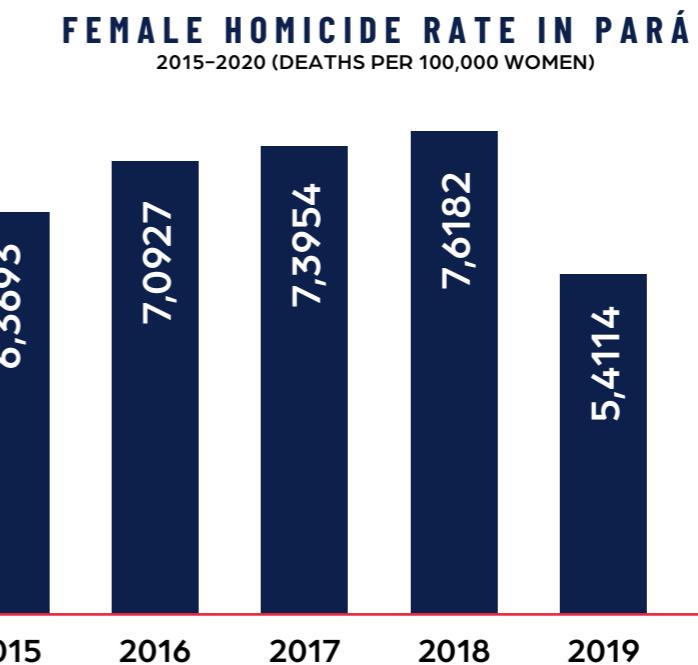
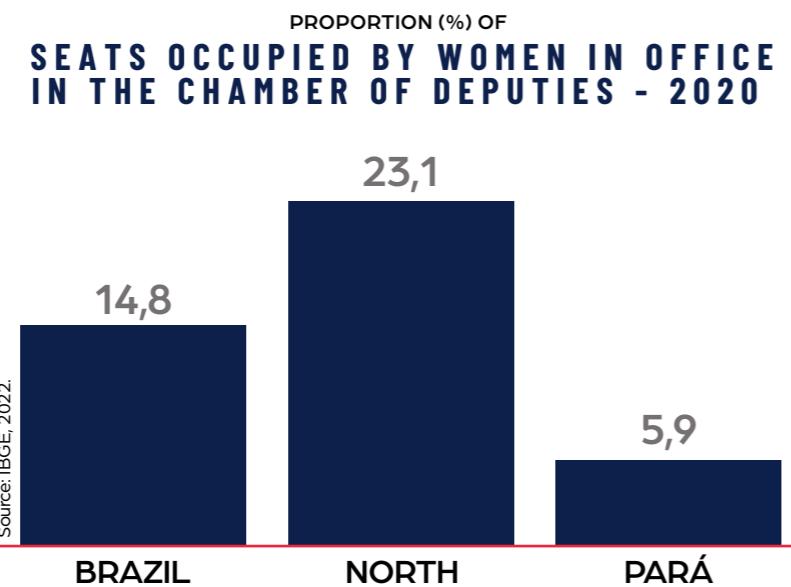
AVERAGE INCOME BY GENDER

PARÁ 2012-2020

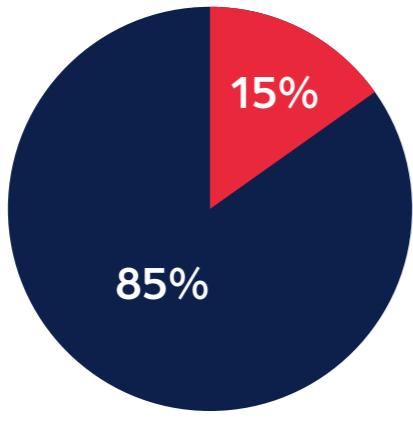


AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK DEVOTED TO HOUSEWORK, 2019

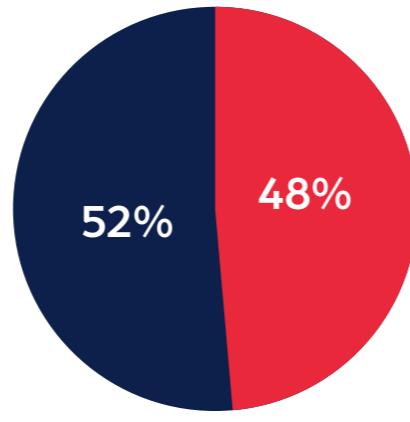




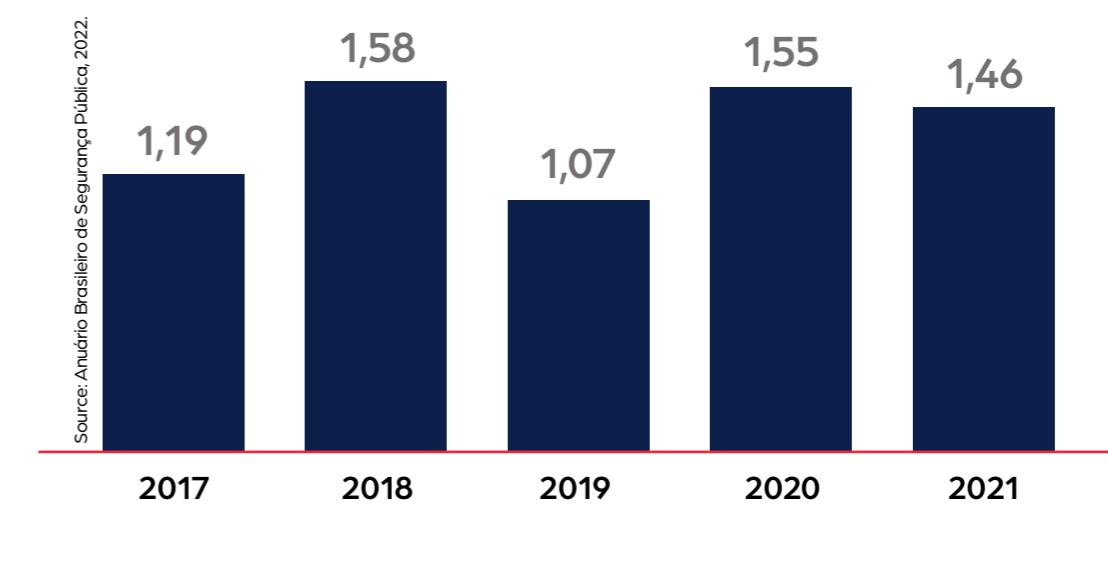
PROPORTION (%) OF WOMEN ELECTED TO CITY COUNCILS IN PARÁ, 2020



PROPORTION (%) OF FEMALE PROFESSORS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN PARÁ, 2019



FEMALE HOMICIDE RATE IN PARÁ
2017-2021



■ Men ■ Women

WHAT WE HAVE DONE

State government initiatives contribute to the achievement of SDG 5 targets, more specifically **goal 5.a** - guarantee equal rights, access and control over economic resources, land and other forms of property, financial services, heritage, and natural resources in a sustainable way, through credit policies, training, technical assistance, agrarian reform, and housing, among others, especially for women in rural areas, forests, water and urban peripheries.

Highlight for the Girândola Project, developed by the State Government in partnership with several institutions, with the objective of assisting young and adult women, from the city, countryside, forest and water, in a situation of social vulnerability, life risk and are under protective measures, women from traditional populations, women in situations of drug abuse, women in situations of human trafficking and slave labor, lesbian, bisexual and transgender women, giving rise to strategies of access to professional qualification, so that they can generate income and become financially independent, which contributes to the construction or recovery of self-esteem.

In 2021, the project, in a partnership between the state government and various institutions, enabled professional qualification courses and workshops, serving 400 women, and impacting the lives of hundreds of other people, including family members and similar, in cities and in the countryside, workshops on the following themes: reception and vocational identity of women; entrepreneurship and solidarity and creative economy; techniques of the enterprises based on the regional market map; and business plan and entrepreneurial project: management and financial education, in addition to courses, in the areas of gastronomy and bakery, cakes and sweets, fruit processing, basic cutting and sewing and sewing; and various handicrafts.



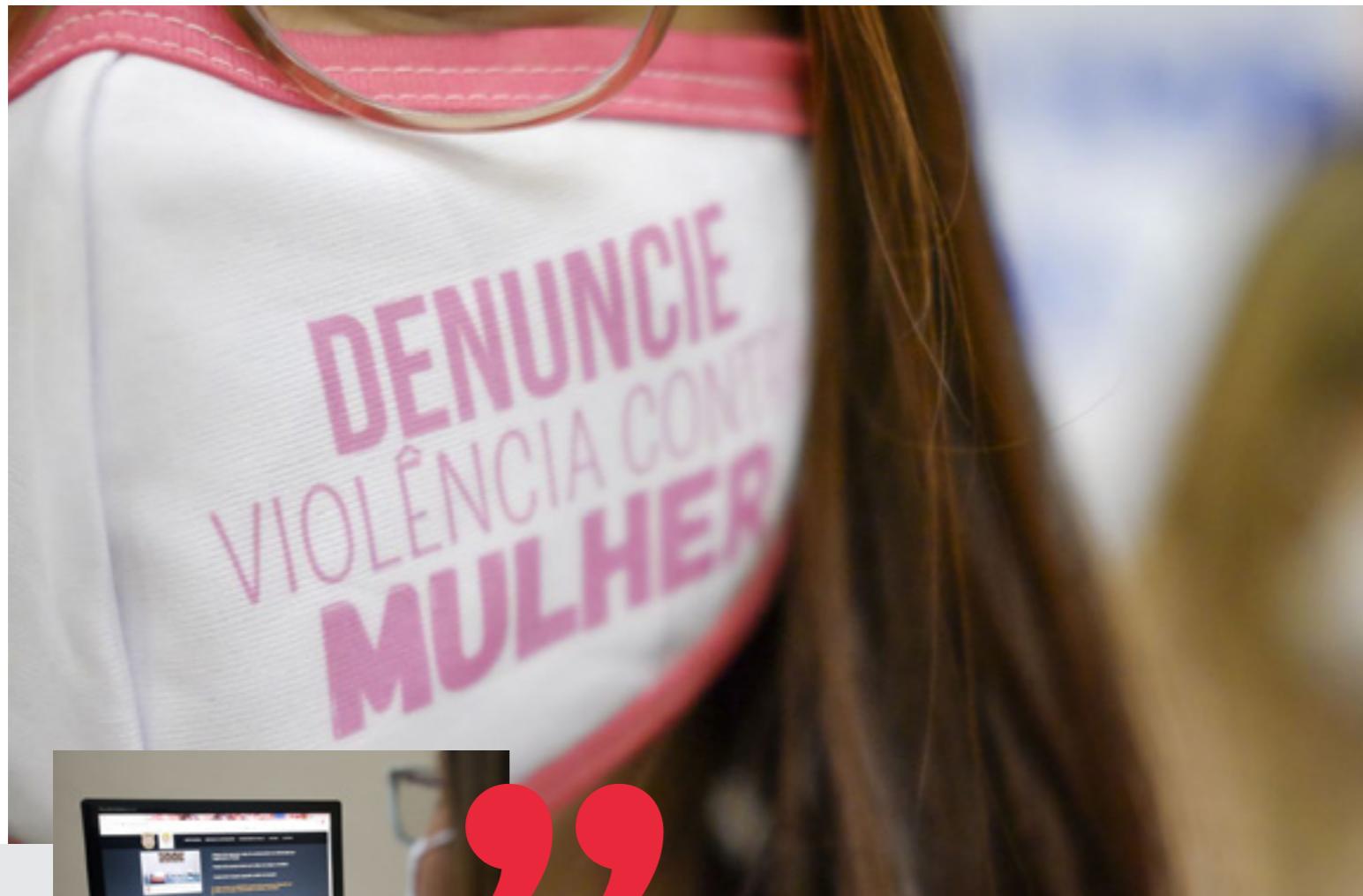
*THE GOAL OF THE
GIRÂNDOLA PROJECT IS
TO ENABLE THE INSERTION
OF THE FEMALE PUBLIC
IN THE JOB MARKET,
THROUGH SOLIDARITY
ECONOMY PROJECTS.*

Márcia Jorge, CIPM coordinator.



GIRÂNDOLA PROJECT

Students of the Capitoné Craftsmanship course in pillow covers, in Bragança, and the Taperaçu Campo Community, in the Modeled Sweets Course, in Bragança.



ACTIONS TO FIGHT VIOLENCE

Integrated ParáPaz Unit DEACA Santa Casa. Violence against women is fought with short, medium and long term actions.

MANY WOMEN CAN'T
BREAK THE CYCLE
OF VIOLENCE
BECAUSE THEY
ARE FINANCIALLY
DEPENDENT, AND THAT
NEEDS TO CHANGE.

Claudilene Maia, delegate, head of the Legal Prosecutor's Office at Fundação ParáPaz and coordinator of the "Entre Elas" project.

The participation of the State to reach **goal 5.2** – eliminate all forms of gender violence in the public and private spheres, highlighting sexual violence, human trafficking and homicides, in their intersections with race, ethnicity, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, territoriality, culture, religion and nationality, especially for rural, forest, water and urban periphery women, the state government's contribution is made in the implementation of Municipal Councils for the Defense of Women's Rights and Municipal Organizations for Women's Policies, to support municipalities in the formulation of public policies aimed at promoting and protecting women's rights.

The information inserted in the system assists the judiciary in risk assessment, issuing, where appropriate, protective measures for threatened women.

In the case of **goal 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 implementation – at all federative levels – at their intersections with race, ethnicity, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, territoriality, culture, religion and nationality, especially for rural, forest, water and urban periphery women, the state government's contribution is made in the implementation of Municipal Councils for the Defense of Women's Rights and Municipal Organizations for Women's Policies, to support municipalities in the formulation of public policies aimed at promoting and protecting women's rights.

The Councils are made up of representatives of civil society and the government, and are responsible for formulating, proposing, and monitoring compliance with legislation relevant to the women. Currently, the State has 46 Councils, four of which were created in 2021, the same number of Municipal Organizations created that year, which were added to the 19 existing ones.

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6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION





GOAL 6

ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL.

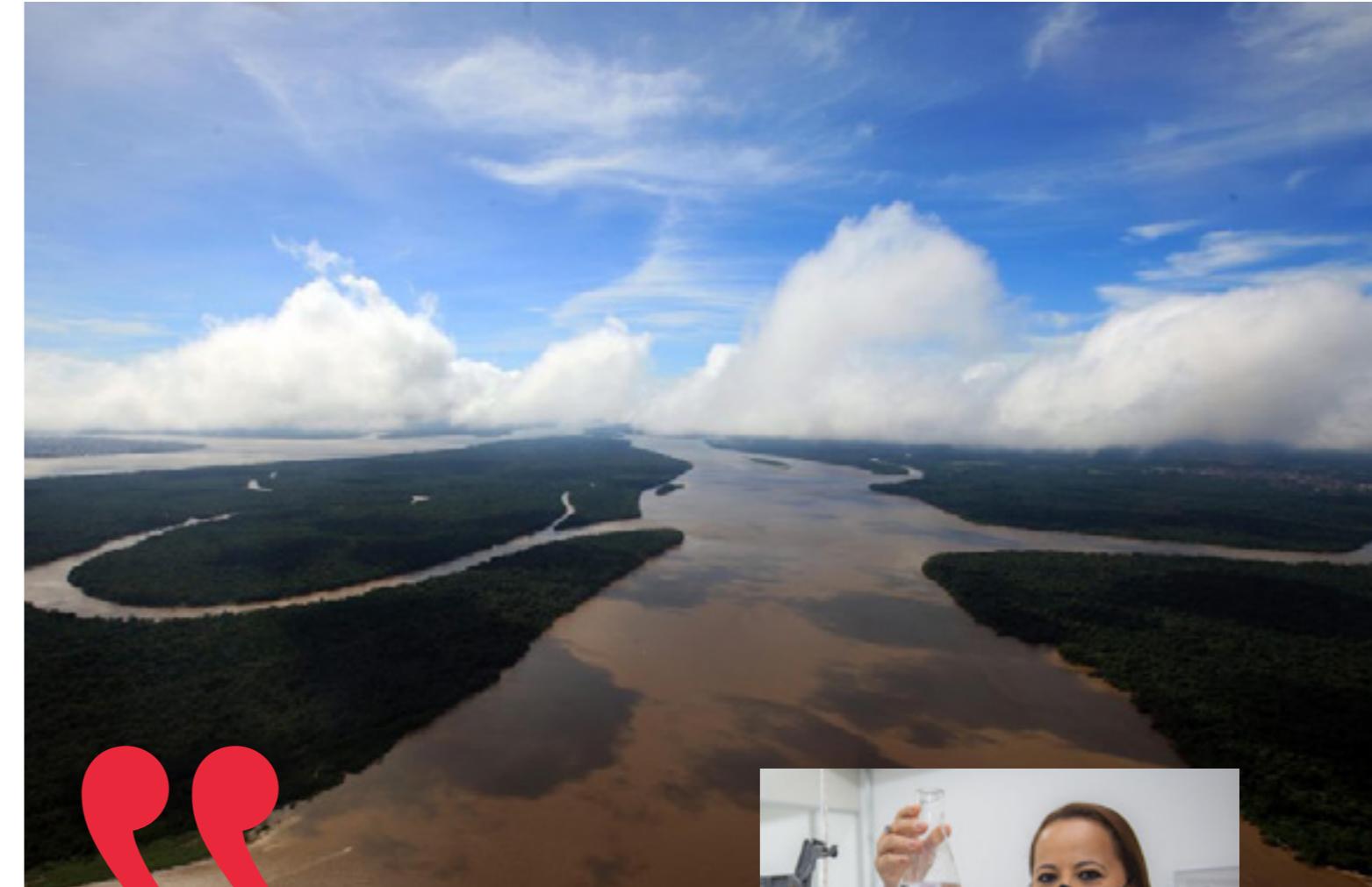
SDG 6 is made up of eight targets, five of which are final and three of implementation. This objective advocates ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, with its goals referring to the need to preserve and guarantee universal access to quality services. It also highlights the provision of basic sanitation and hygiene in a uniform way, since the lack of basic sanitation generates situations that can compromise the quality of water resources, especially water sources suitable for human consumption, with impacts on health and several other life sectors.

The economic, social, and environmental dimensions presented in the goals of SDG 6 embody propositions for the implementation of actions that reduce the pollution of water resources and improve the quality of life of people in situations of vulnerability. It also proposes the rational use of these resources by economic sectors.

Social control of water management and use and environmental monitoring are also important recommendations for achieving the set of recommended goals.

In the execution of the PPA programs, in 2021, the Government of Pará carried out actions that contribute to the goals of SDG 6, some of which received direct impacts and others, only on some of the announced aspects, but which is the intention of the state management carry out works, initiatives and actions to reach it in the following years.

The goals related to SDG 6, elaborated nationally, and the actions carried out by the state government that contribute to achieving them are presented below.



TRAINING AND SETTLING PROFESSIONALS IN THE REGION TO PROVIDE SERVICES AND SERVE THE COMMUNITY. WE HAVE ONE OF THE BIGGEST WATER BASINS IN THE WORLD AND WE HAVE A NEED OF PROFESSIONALS.

Hebe Morganne, professor and coordinator of the Laboratory.



AMAZON WATER QUALITY LABORATORY

Uepa opens a reference laboratory in water analysis. The place will expand the actions and research of the University of the State of Pará, and it is the first specialized space for the chemical analysis of water resources.

BRAZILIAN SDG GOALS

GOAL 6.1

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

GOAL 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.

GOAL 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.

GOAL 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.

GOAL 6.5

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

GOAL 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.

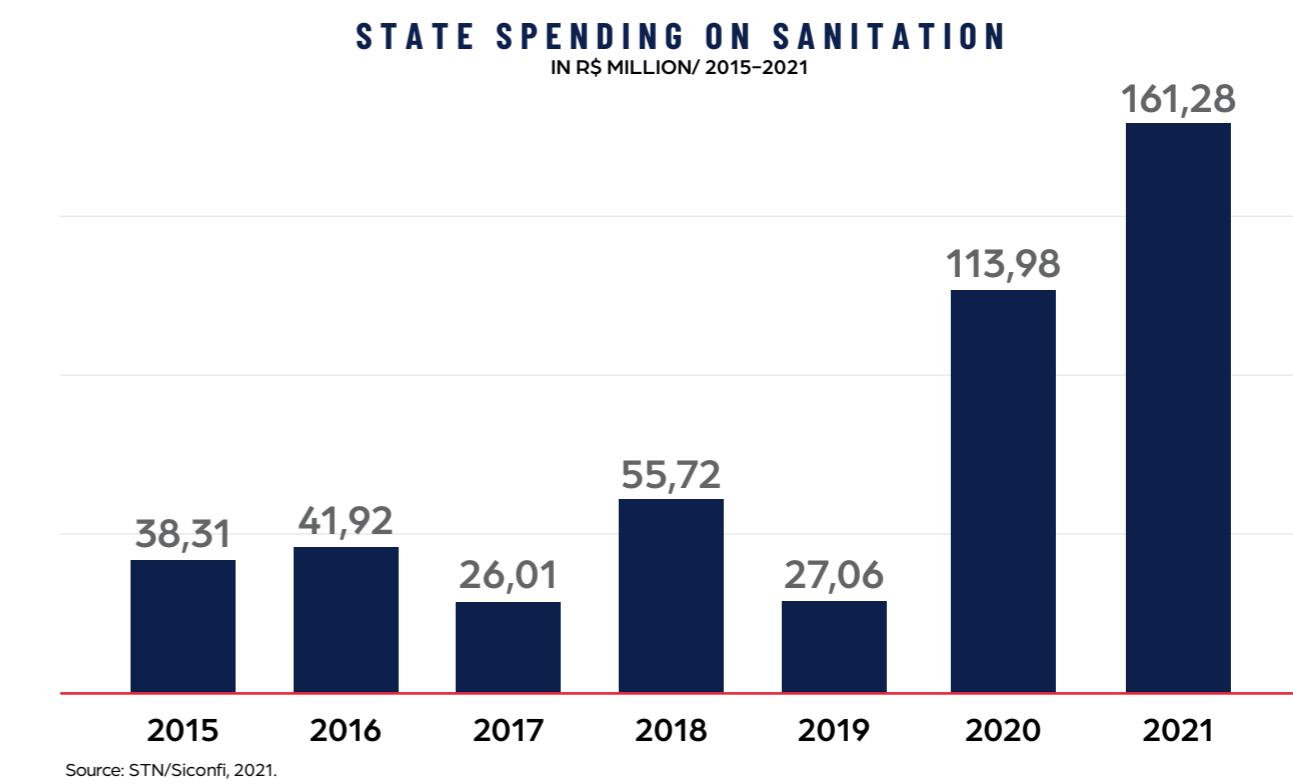
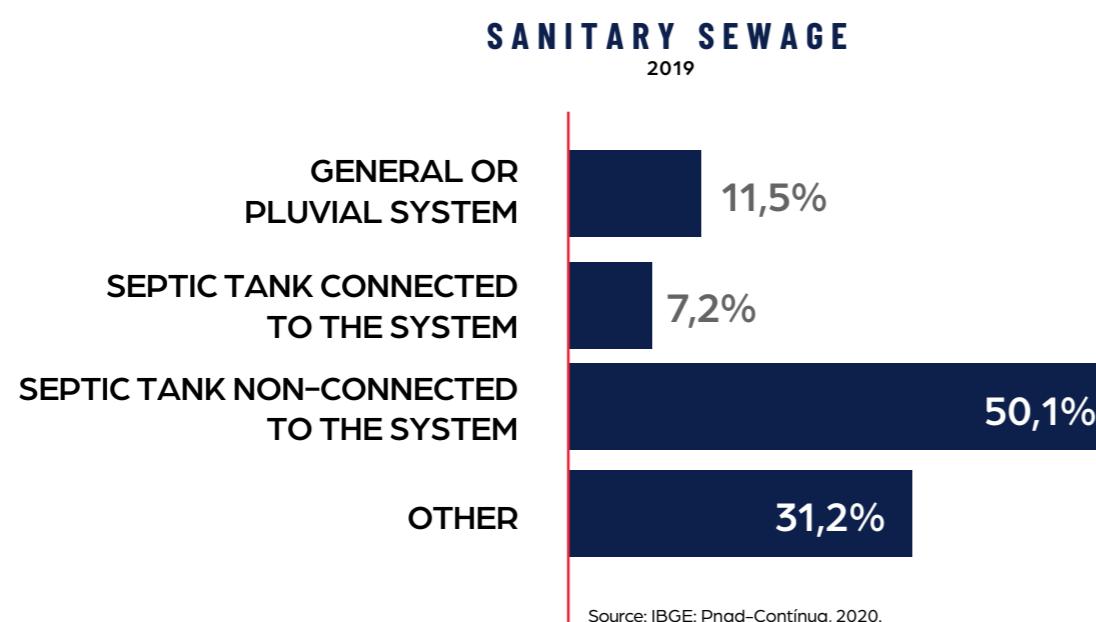
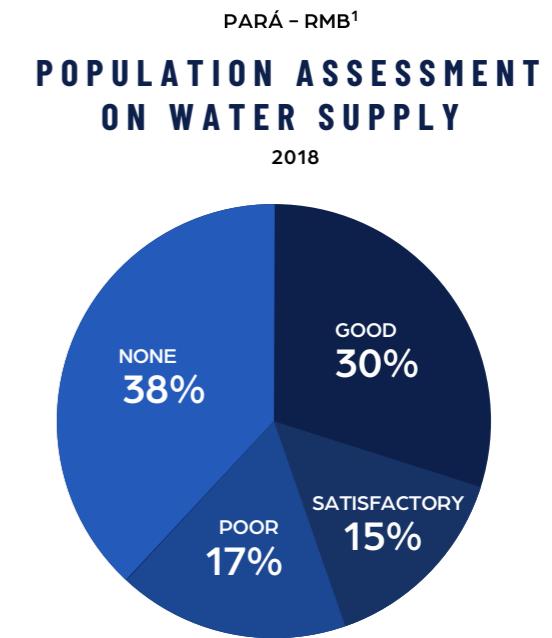
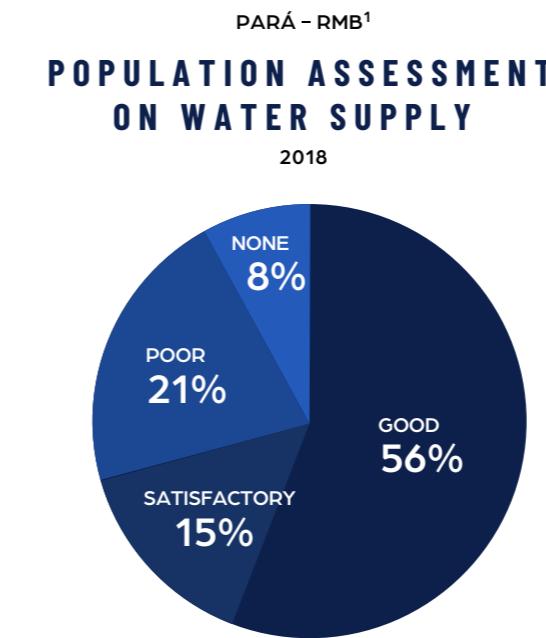
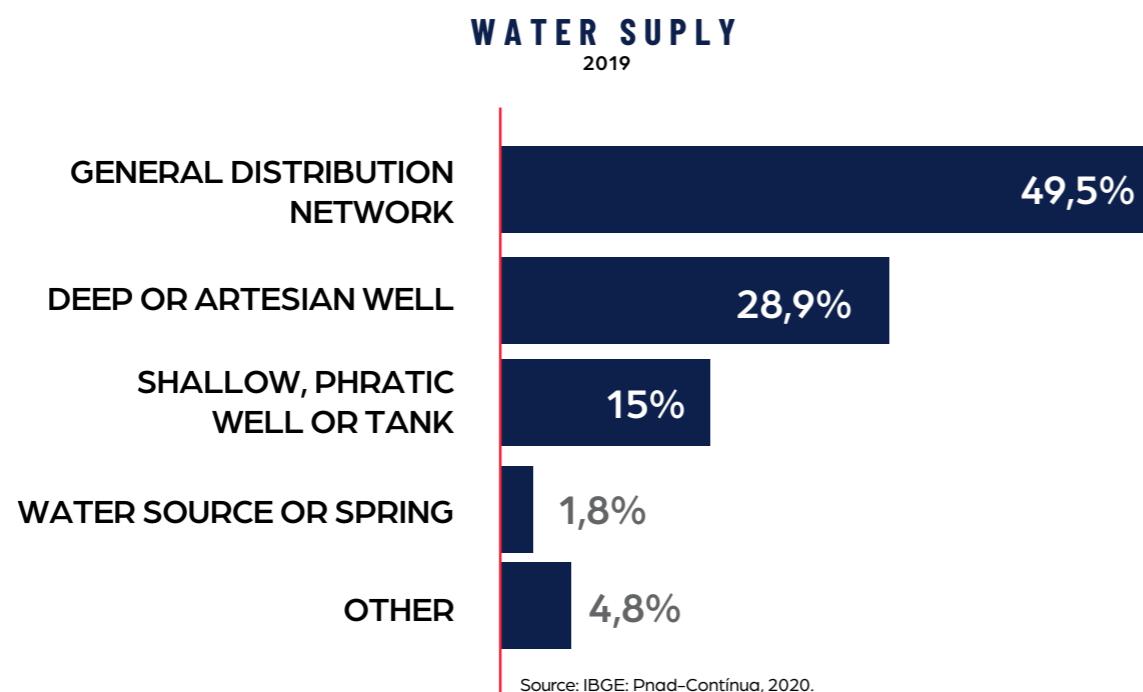
GOAL 6.A

By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support for developing countries in water and sanitation-related activities and programs, including but not limited to water resource management, water collection, desalination, water use efficiency, effluent treatment, recycling, and reuse technologies.

GOAL 6.B

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

WHERE WE ARE



WHAT WE HAVE DONE

In Brazil, the responsibilities for the management, preservation and provision of drinking water and basic sanitation are tripartite, that is, they correspond to the federal, state, and municipal governments, established in the Federal Constitution and in various legal instruments, such as the recent Law Nº14.026/ 2020, which updated the legal framework for basic sanitation.

The Government of the State of Pará has conceived, in its planning, programs that seek to promote the population's access to basic sanitation services, aiming to reduce the structural deficiencies that it presents in this area, in alignment with the goals established in SDG 6.

The water supply and sanitation actions carried out in 2021 meet some of the purposes established 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 area of Urban Development: Housing, Sanitation and Mobility, activities are in line with goals 6.1 (By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and accessible water

for human consumption for all.) and 6.2 (By 2030, achieve access to adequate 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, which aim to improve the living conditions of low-income families income, and to promote and make available to users access to public basic sanitation services and urban mobility and territorial planning services).

Regarding the guarantee of social assistance rights, the contributions to **goal 6.1**, of the **Água Pará Program**, which paid for water consumption, for a period of two years, for families enrolled in the Bolsa Família Program, which registered a consumption monthly average of up to 20m³, and found themselves in default or even making irregular connections because they had no income. In 2021, the Program paid the bills of approximately 145 thousand families, which totaled R\$7.1 million, as also mentioned in chapter 1.

Regarding the education area, the analysis of water quality, carried out by the **Laboratory of Water Quality of the Amazon** (from the original, LQAA) of the State University of Pará, is also in line with **goal 6.1**, in 2021, 842 analyzes were carried out.



ÁGUA PARÁ PROGRAM

The program provides for the cost of water consumption, over a period of two years, to families enrolled in the Bolsa Família Program and who registered an average monthly consumption of up to 20 m³.

SEWAGE TREATMENT STATION

Implemented in the Jaderlândia housing community, in the municipality of Castanhal, with investments totaling R\$5.9 million.

EXPANSION OF THE SANITARY SEWAGE SYSTEM

In the southeast of Pará, in the municipality of Marabá, benefiting 13,952 families.

HOUSEHOLD CONNECTIONS IN THE MARAJÓ REGION

105 household connections were made for water supply, in the amount of R\$6 million.

WATER TANK FOR ALL PROJECT

10,411 water tanks were installed in 27 districts of Belém, capital of the state, guaranteeing quality water for the population and 6,137 household connections were made, benefiting around 30,685 people, totaling an investment of Rs. \$15.4 million.

HOUSEHOLD CONNECTIONS IN THE TOCANTINS REGION

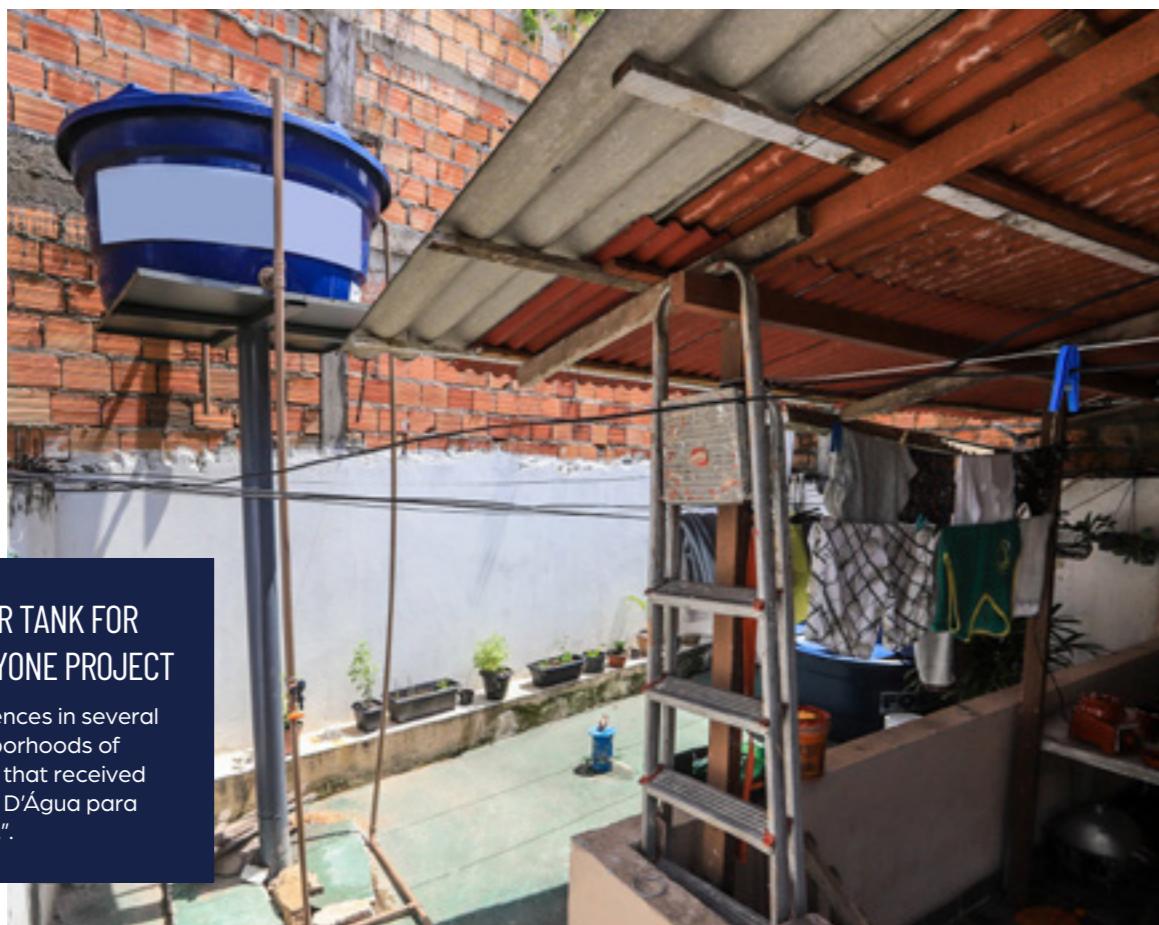
1,128 household water supply connections were made, an investment of R\$623.3 thousand.

HOUSEHOLD CONNECTIONS IN THE XINGU REGION

665 household connections made for water supply, with an investment of R\$2.95 million.

WATER SUPPLY WORKS

Investment of R\$139 million, in the municipalities of Belém, Marituba, Moju, Salinópolis and Viseu.



WATER TANK FOR EVERYONE PROJECT

Residences in several neighborhoods of Belém that received "Caixa D'Água para Todos."

MACRODRAINAGE OF THE TUCUNDUBA CANAL

Investment of R\$140 million, in 2021, with the 3rd stage in progress in the capital of Pará, with a great impact on the population's life, it encompasses different works and services, such as the supply of treated water and sewage connections, promotes training in environmental education, grants financial assistance for housing and improvements and appreciation of properties, among others.



*WATER IS LIFE, IT IS
HEALTH, AND THE ACTION
IS PART OF A PACKAGE
OF SANITATION ACTIONS
THAT WE ARE DEVELOPING
ALL OVER PARÁ.*

Helder Barbalho, Pará Governor.



WATER SUPPLY WORKS

Expanding access to quality water in the city of Viseu, and the Sewage Treatment Station in Castanhal, in the Jaderlândia Community Housing Project.

With the objective of improving water quality in water bodies and efficiency of use, as mentioned in goals 6.3 and 6.4, the Government of Pará adhered to cycle three of the Program for Consolidation of the National Pact for Water Management. And, in 2021, it carried out inspections and inspections of 16 water accumulation dams, located in 12 municipalities in Pará.

Also in view of these goals, in 2021, inspections of sanitation services should be highlighted, including the Water Supply System, in the municipality of Santarém, and the Sanitary Sewage System and Sewage Treatment Station, in Xinguara, making it possible to control and supervise the provision of basic sanitation services granted by municipalities to public or private concessionaires, with a view to guaranteeing adequate provision of the service to the population and the need to reduce waste and increase the efficiency of water use, as.

In the area of Environment and Territorial Planning, the activities of management of water resources, climate and environmental services are related to **goal 6.5**. It is worth mentioning the approval of the State Water Resources Plan (from the original, PERH), which aims to establish state public policies for the management of the sector, being the first official study on the subject produced in Pará, contributing to the achievement of goals 6.5 and 6.6. The

plan was approved by a council formed by representatives of civil society, public authorities and resource users. Therefore, enabling and strengthening the participation of local communities, prioritizing social control to improve water and sanitation management, also contributing to **goal 6.6**.

Among other measures to protect and restore the ecosystems of the territory of Pará, in the direction of the propositions of **goal 6.6**, it is worth mentioning the Diagnosis of Infrastructure and Basic Sanitation, carried out in 2021, used as a subsidy for the creation of a in the municipality of Abaetetuba.

In order to reach **goal 6.a**, the Government of Pará supported the municipalities of Bujaru (Rio Capim Region), Eldorado dos Carajás (Carajás Region), Juruti (Lower Amazonas Region), Marapanim (Guama Region) and São Félix do Xingu (Araguaia Region) in the construction of instruments for planning and implementing the basic sanitation policy.

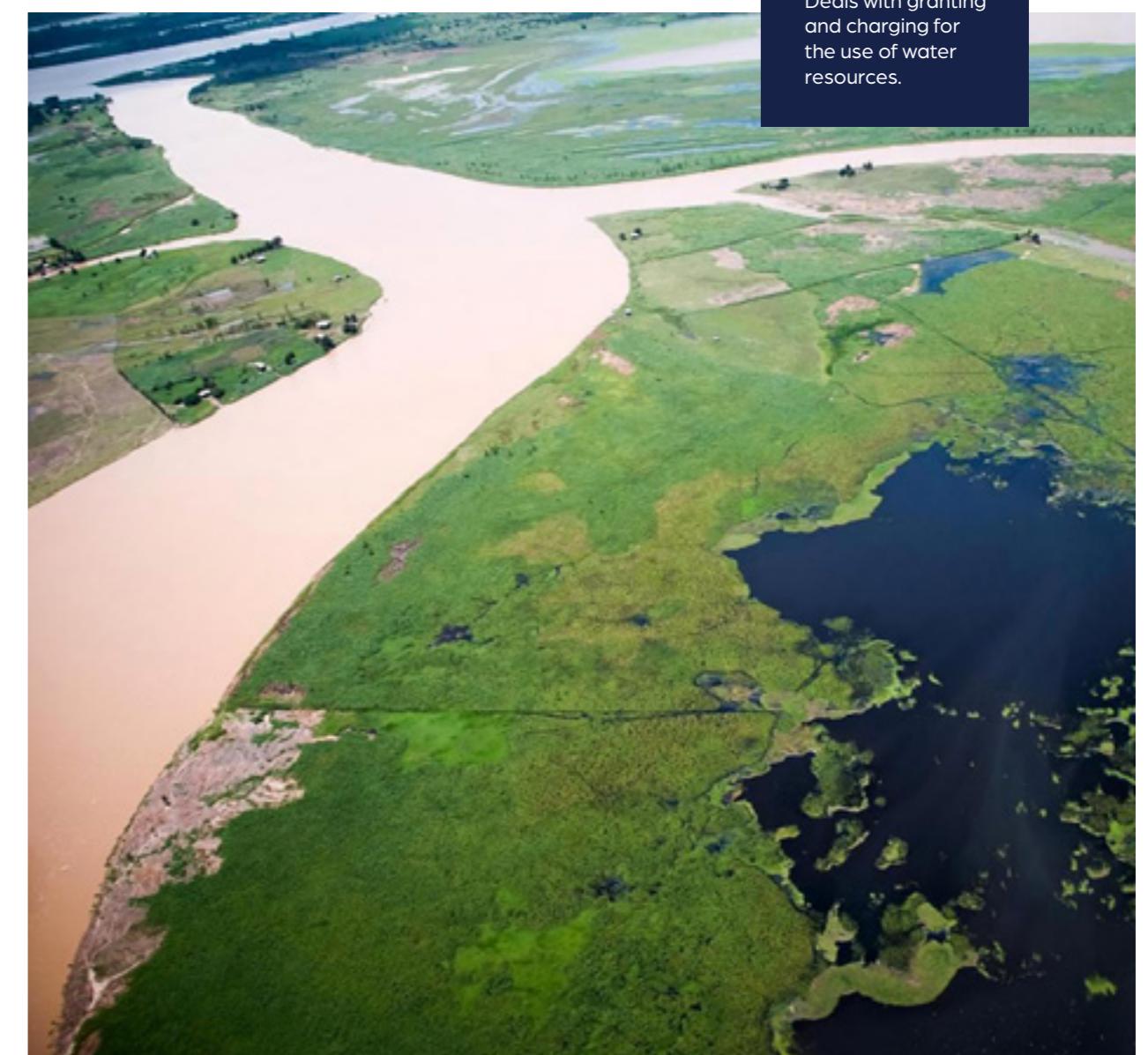
It is also worth mentioning the renewal of the State Water Resources Council (from the original, CERH-PA), linked to the Secretary of State for the Environment and Sustainability (from the original, Semas) and formed by 21 members, representatives of the state public power, municipal public power, users of water resources and members of civil organizations, with objectives,

interests and/or effective activities in water resources. The Council also deals with granting and charging for the use of water resources in Pará, ensuring the effective participation of society in decisions on water use, in accordance with **goal 6.b**. Still in compliance with this goal, it is worth mentioning

the support to the actions of the Council of Cities (from the original, CONCIDADES) for the construction of public policies aimed at the areas of housing, sanitation, urban mobility, and territorial planning.

CERH-PA

Deals with granting and charging for the use of water resources.





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7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY





GOAL 7

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

SDG 7 advocates universal access to electricity service, through the expansion of infrastructure and technology improvement with modern, sustainable, reliable, and affordable energy services. It consists of five goals, three of which are final and two of implementation.

IN THIS ASPECT, THE GOVERNMENT HAS INVESTED IN THE EXPANSION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY SERVICES, AIMING TO PROVIDE THE STATE WITH MODERN INFRASTRUCTURE, BASED ON SUSTAINABLE TECHNOLOGIES, ENABLING

AN INCREASE IN THE PRODUCTIVITY OF ECONOMIC SECTORS AND, CONSEQUENTLY, EXPANDING THE GENERATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME.

These are investments that contribute to the achievement of some goals of SDG 7, even if not in full, but that state management intends to achieve over time.

The national goals and actions carried out by the state government are presented below, which, in some aspects, have contributed to achieving the goals of SDG 7.



THE POLI METROPOLITANA SHOWS THE GOVERNMENT'S CONCERN NOT ONLY TO PROVIDE GOOD SERVICE, BUT ALSO TO EFFICIENTLY MANAGE PUBLIC RESOURCES.

Rômulo Rodovalho,
Secretary of State for Public Health (Sespa).



SOLAR ENERGY

Roof at Policlínica Metropolitana benefits from photovoltaic solar energy in its facilities, a clean solar energy system that reduces electricity consumption by 30% and 40%.

BRAZILIAN SDG GOALS

WHERE WE ARE

GOAL 7.1

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

GOAL 7.2

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

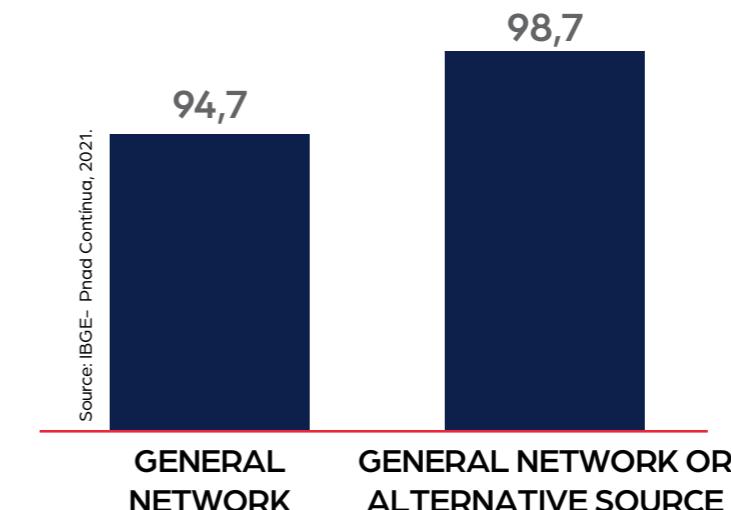
GOAL 7.B

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



DOMICILES WITH ELECTRICITY

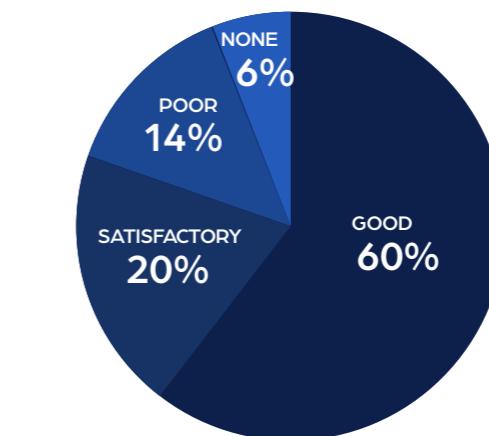
(%) 2019



Source: IBGE- Pnad Contínua, 2021.

PARÁ - RMB¹

EVALUATION OF THE POPULATION REGARDING ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY SERVICES - 1998



Source: IBGE- POF 2017-2018

¹Note: Metropolitan Region of Belém urban areas

WHAT WE HAVE DONE

In Brazil, the power to legislate on electric energy belongs to the federal government, through the National Electric Energy Agency (from the original, ANEEL), established by Law No. 9,427/1996. ANEEL determines the rules related to energy services, regulates the production, transmission, distribution, and commercialization of electric energy, establishes the calculation methodology and defines the tariffs, which are applied to the accounts of energy distribution concessionaires and permissionaires. The tariffs are different, according to the composition of each economic sector and, in some cases, according to the income situation, with application of the Social Electric Energy Tariff for low-income families.

It is the responsibility of the State Government to enable access to electricity for the entire population and productive sectors, in a sustainable way, invest in technology and promote the diversification of the energy matrix with clean and sustainably renewable energy sources. Part of these attributions are concurrent competences and in partnership with other federative entities.

The expansion of electric energy services has been made possible by

the State, especially in areas that lack these services, generally in locations with greater difficulties in bringing energy and with deficient logistics.

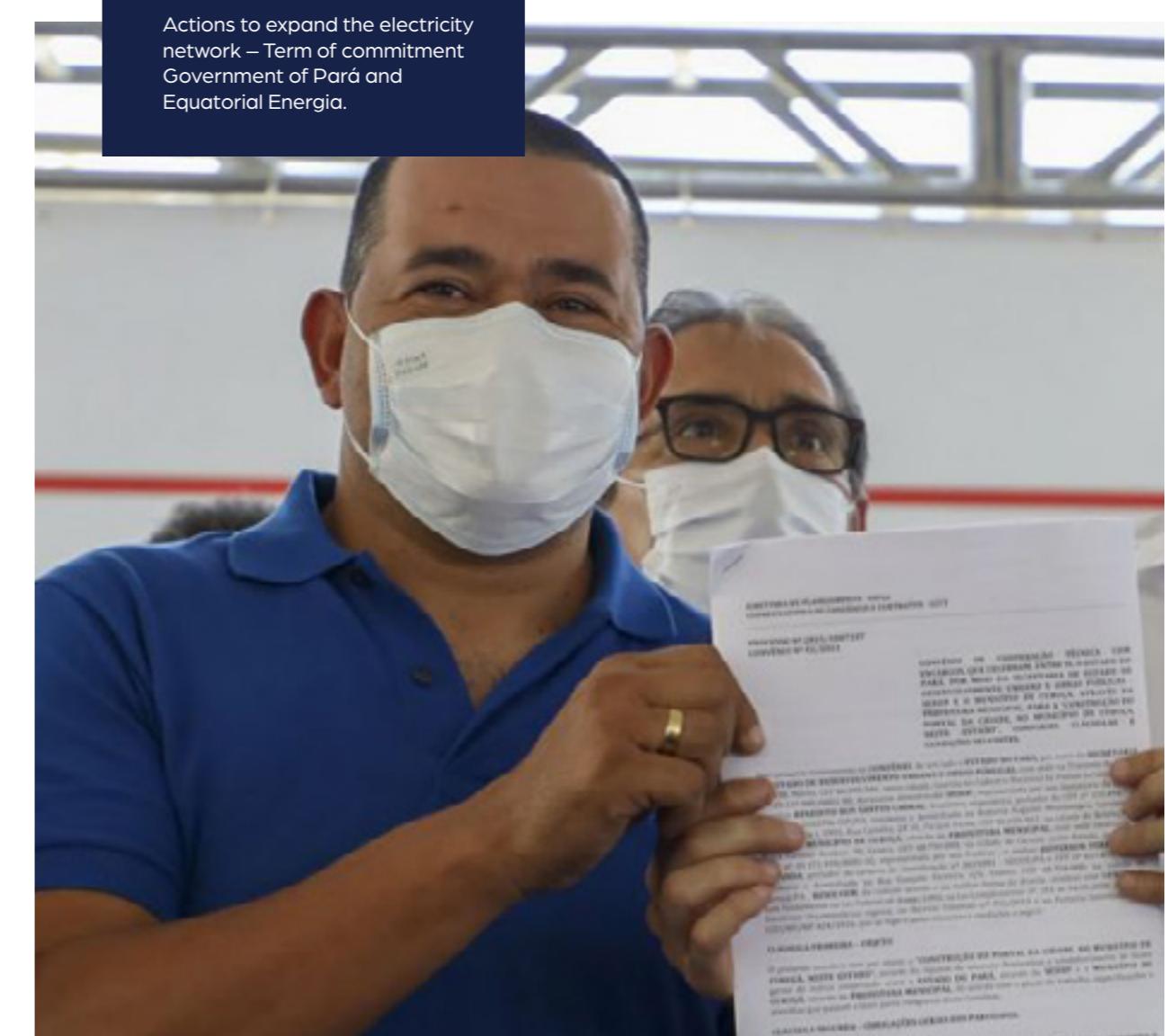
In 2021, the Socioeconomic Inclusion Program (from the original, PIS), which aims to meet the interests of the State of Pará, maintaining, together with the private sector, a flow of investments to support socioeconomic development, specifically in the implementation and/or expansion of the electric system in areas of social interest, validated by ANEEL. The Program concluded works, totaling R\$3.87 million, which benefited 554 people. These are achievements that meet the requirements of **goal 7.1** of the 2030 Agenda, with emphasis on energy services in the following municipalities:

- Augusto Corrêa, Rio Caeté Region, Ramal Baia Verde;
- Aurora do Pará, Rio Capim Region (Venice Farm and São Luiz Farm);
- Castanhal, Guamá Region, agrovilas de Macapazinho;
- Araguaia Forest, Araguaia Region, São Francisco Farmers Cooperative;
- Igapó Miri, Tocantins Region, on the Meruú River crossing;

- Inhangapi, Guamá Region, Vila Rocinha;
- Tomé-Açu, Rio Capim Region, Nova Fé branch;
- Santarém, Lower Amazon Region, PA 370.

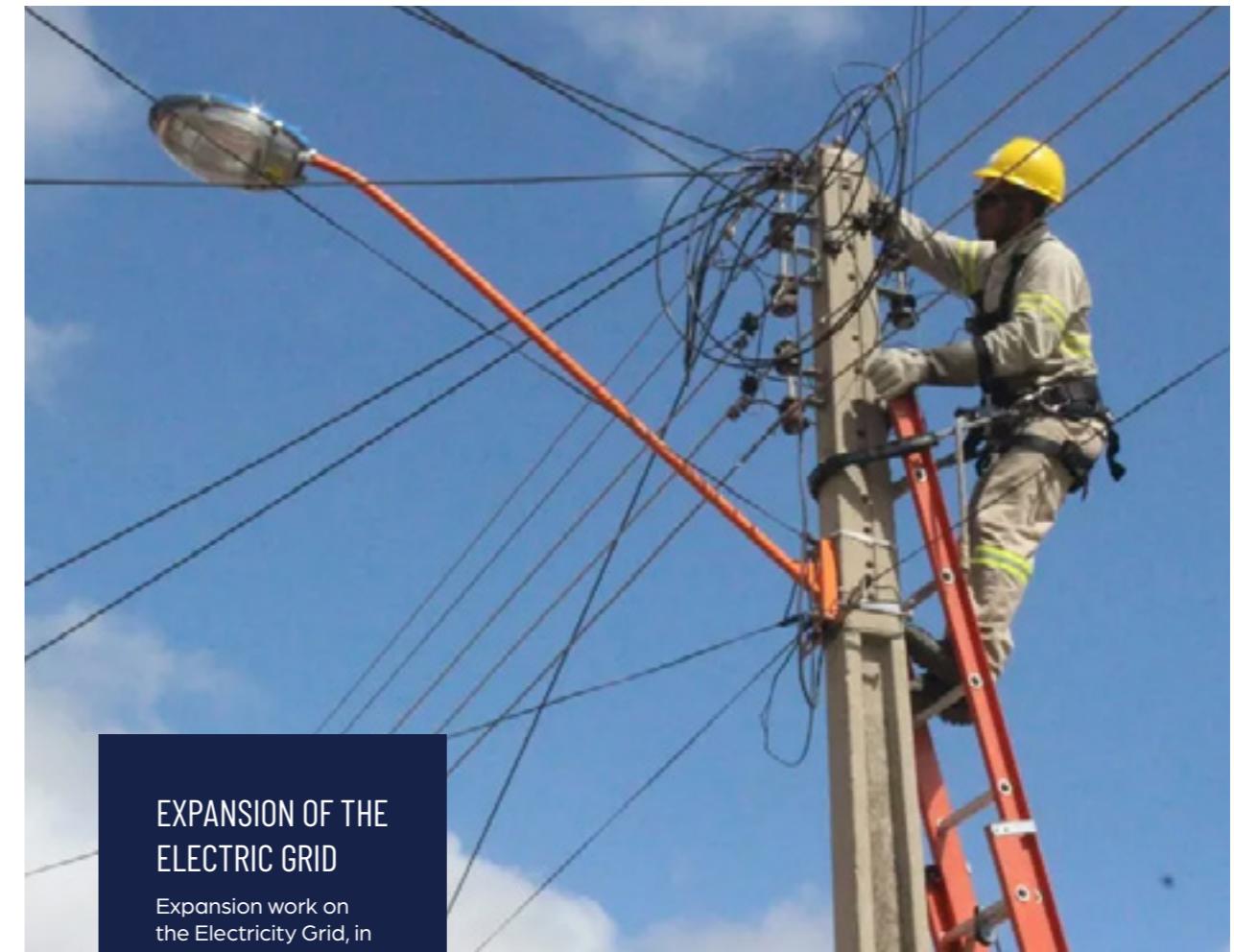
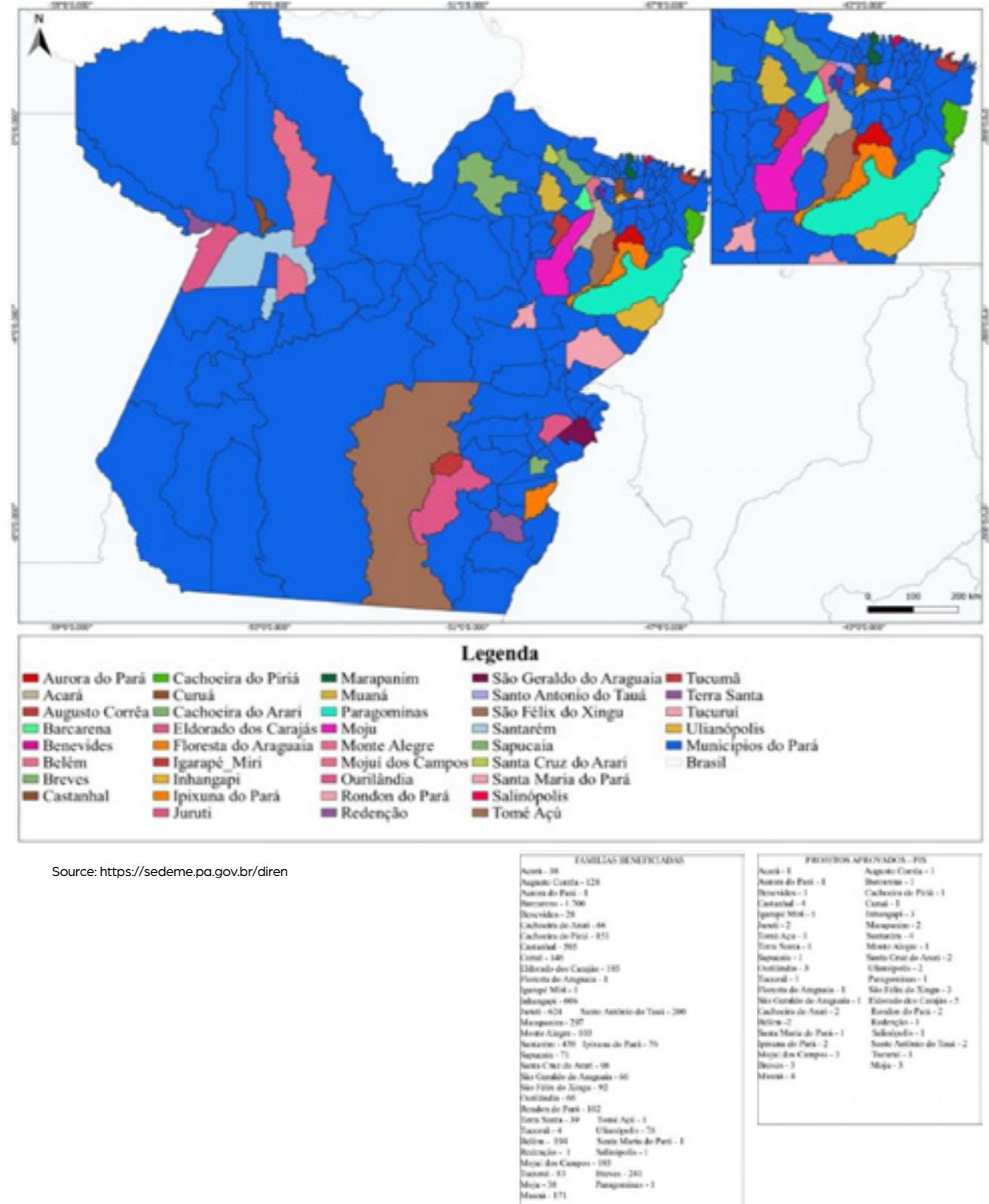
TERM OF COMMITMENT

Actions to expand the electricity network – Term of commitment Government of Pará and Equatorial Energia.



Also, as steps to be carried out, in the direction of enabling reliable, modern and affordable access to energy services, according to **goal 7.1**, 42 electric energy works are under way, totaling an investment of R\$37.94 million, distributed in 25 municipalities, which will benefit a population of 2,280 people.

WORKS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ELECTRICITY SOCIOECONOMIC INCLUSION PROGRAM PROGRAM - PIS



The state government's 2020-2023 Multiannual Program includes the action Implementation of the Natural Gas Distribution Service, which aims to implement a new energy matrix for the insertion of natural gas in the state. Now, the activities for the implementation of the natural gas treatment and distribution center are in the study phase, which will contribute to the achievement of **goal 7.2**.

Regarding the achievement of **goal 7.b**, activities of articulation and monitoring of structuring projects are developed by the state management,

whose objective is to mediate with federal government organizations and other institutions for the implementation and implementation of electric energy systems, whether alternating or direct current, in communities that develop economic activities. In 2021, 24 municipalities were served, in nine Integration Regions, with projects to modernize energy services.

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8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH





GOAL 8

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

SDG 8 recommends promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. It refers to the need to implement public policies that enable economic growth at increasing rates, with stimulus to economic activities, with technological innovation, productivity gains, with expansion of employment in quantity and quality, and decent, with guaranteed rights to all. It is composed of 12 goals, nine of which are final, two of implementation and one that does not apply to Brazil, consequently to Pará.

In 2021, the Government of Pará, as an inducer of economic development, promoted actions, initiatives and activities, the results of which boosted the growth of some sectors of the economy, formal employment and the signed labor for formal employment, highlighting the policies inclusive public

policies, aimed at expanding and protecting the employment of young and vulnerable people. In this way, it collaborated to reach the goals of SDG 8 although, for some, all the announced aspects were not reached, but that the state management continues to work to achieve over time.

The implemented actions have concomitant and transversal effects towards the achievement of several goals of SDG 8, presented below, those that had some contribution in the year 2021.



I HAVEN'T BEEN ABLE TO GET A FORMAL JOB FOR SEVERAL YEARS AND, WITH THE PANDEMIC, THE SITUATION HAS GOTTEN EVEN WORSE. I'M HOPEFUL OF GETTING A JOB.

Pedagoga Maria do Socorro Araújo,
resident of the Terra Firme neighborhood.



TERPAZ EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

TerPaz carries out an action to registration of workers and job vacancies consultation. The initiative aims to contribute to the development of residents, providing the opportunity of registration of workers and job vacancies consultation.

BRAZILIAN SDG GOALS

GOAL 8.1

To register an average annual per capita economic growth of 1.6% between 2016 and 2018; and 2.55% between 2019 and 2030.

GOAL 8.2

To achieve higher levels of productivity in economies through diversification, technological modernization and innovation, including through a focus on high value-added and labor-intensive sectors.

GOAL 8.3

To promote development with the generation of decent work; formalization; the growth of micro, small and medium-sized companies; entrepreneurship and innovation.

GOAL 8.4

To increase efficiency in the use of global resources in consumption and production, and strive to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the Action Plan for Sustainable Production and Consumption (from the original, Plano de Ação para Produção e Consumo Sustentáveis - PPCS).

GOAL 8.5

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

GOAL 8.6

To achieve a reduction of 3 percentage points by 2020 and of 10 percentage points by 2030 in the proportion of young people who are not employed, or studying or undergoing professional training.

GOAL 8.7

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

GOAL 8.8

To reduce the level of non-compliance with labor legislation, with regard to registration, working conditions, health and safety standards at work, with emphasis on workers in situations of vulnerability.

GOAL 8.9

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

GOAL 8.10

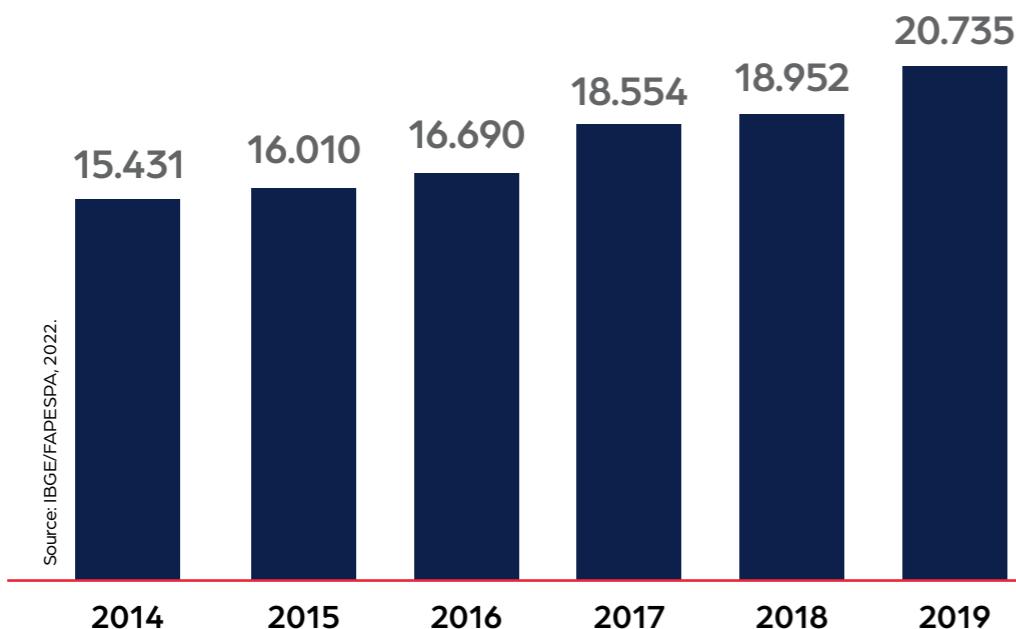
Sustainably expand access to banking and financial services for all.

GOAL 8.B

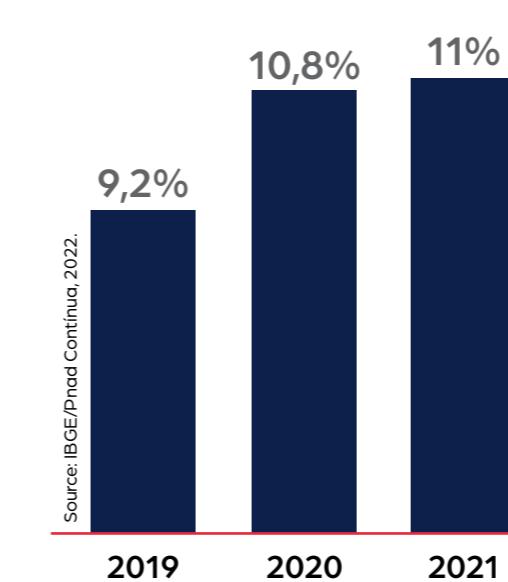
By 2020, develop and operationalize a national plan to promote decent work for youth, having as benchmarks: i) the National Decent Work Agenda for youth; ii) the National Plan for Employment and Decent Work; and iii) the Global Employment Pact of the International Labor Organization (from the original,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

WHERE WE ARE

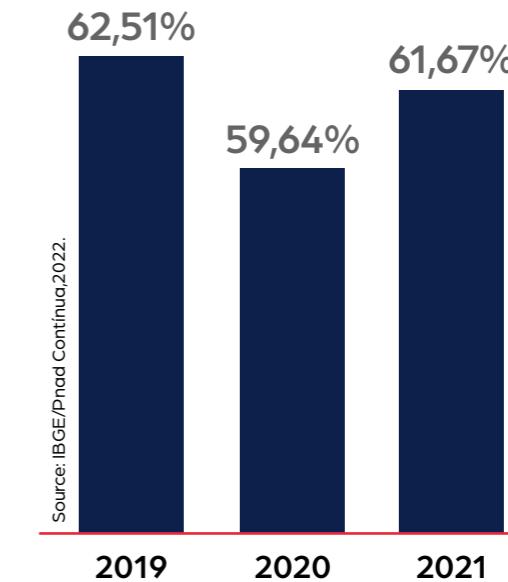
EVOLUTION OF GDP PER CAPITA



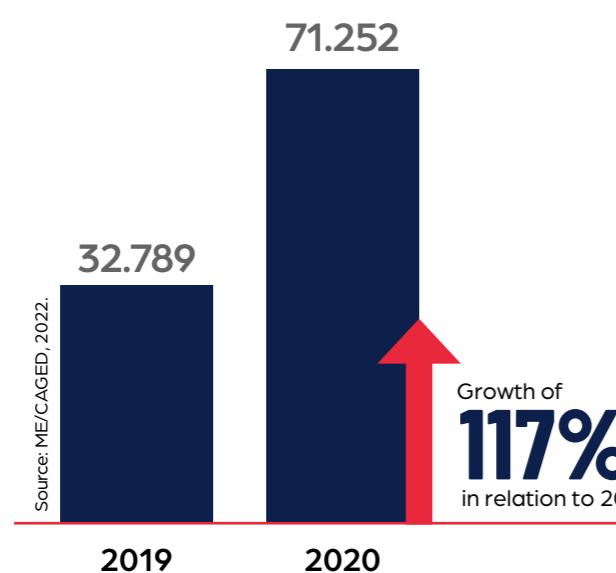
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



INFORMALITY RATE



FORMAL EMPLOYMENT BALANCE



THE NEET GENERATION



EXPENSES ON ST&I (IN MILLIONS)



WHAT WE HAVE DONE

IN ORDER TO INCREASE THE PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY OF ALL ECONOMIC SECTORS IN THE STATE, THE GOVERNMENT OF PARÁ HAS STIMULATED THE ECONOMY THROUGH A CREDIT POLICY, SUPPORT FOR TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS AND THE GRANTING OF FISCAL AND FINANCIAL INCENTIVES.

Contributing to the achievement of **goal 8.1**, the state government, as an inducer of development, in 2021, invested R\$188 million in support for industry, commerce, services and tourism and R\$716 million in infrastructure and logistics.

Among the strategies adopted to promote the economy, with the aim of promoting economic growth towards **goal 8.1**, efforts to attract enterprises to the State stand out, with actions to promote Pará in Brazil and abroad, in addition to the policy of attracting local investment, such as the policy

of granting tax incentives, which in 2021 served 155 companies, with investments of R\$19.95 million.

In line with **goal 8.2**, the Government of Pará develops a set of strategies, initiatives and actions aimed at diversifying and optimizing local potential, promoting increased productivity, adding value and modernizing technology and innovation. Promotion of the gem and precious metals sector, promotion of verticalization of the production chains of metallic and non-metallic minerals and the verticalization of the agromineral production chain are support aimed at local production arrangements

In the field of innovation, it implemented the Startup Pará Program, which aims to encourage the development of innovative companies, having invested, in 2021, R\$ 1.92 million in this purpose.

The state government works to support micro and small businesses, considering the importance of small businesses in promoting economic and social development, especially for the generation of business, employment and income.



BANPARÁ CREDIT LINES

'Let's go to School' program offers assistance to municipal network students.

The concession of credit is one of the instruments used to foster the economy, induce the development of enterprises, promote entrepreneurship and mitigate cycles of economic crises, consequently generating employment and income, contributing to goals 8.1 and 8.3. In 2021, R\$221 million were invested in 4,351 credit operations granted by Bank of the State of Pará, for individuals and business, distributed in the following modalities: Entrepreneurial Working Capital, Payroll, Banpará Community, and Empodera (incentive to financial independence of women).

In addition to the credit policy, in 2021, several initiatives related to support for micro and small companies, presented results that positively

influence several aspects mentioned in **goal 8.3**, mentioned below:

IN THE FACTORY PROJECT

Linked to the Sustainable Territories Program, execution of the "In the factory" Project (from the original, Projeto "Na Fábrica"), and encouragement to the activities of entrepreneurs and solidary economy, developed by the Institute of Gems and Jewels of the Amazon (from the original, Instituto de Gemas e Joias da Amazônia - Igama), at the Jeweler Pole.

"JUCEPA ITINERANTE" PROJECT

Modernization of the commercial register, boosted by the "Jucepa



EMPODERA CREDIT LINES

Program encourages financial independence and business expansion for women.

"Itinerante" Project, which promoted advances in the use of technology, improvement and efficiency in innovative procedures that contributed to the expansion and formalization/legalization of companies in Pará.

SUPPORT IN OPENING AND STRENGTHENING THE MARKET

With incentives in the implementation of new businesses, support in the dissemination and commercialization of products of the solidary economy and for the entrepreneur. In 2021, 2,551 projects were made feasible in 26 municipalities, contributing to the improvement of entrepreneurial capacity and its products.

CREDCIDADÃO MICROCREDIT PROGRAM

Financing for micro and small enterprises, through the Credcidadão

Microcredit Program. These are microcredit concessions as an incentive to economic emancipation and entrepreneurship in the state. 3,335 projects were financed, in 64 municipalities, with investment from the state government in the order of R\$16.42 million, mainly in conventional lines of credit, in the açaí chain, for motorcycle taxi drivers and on demand for parliamentary amendments.

PRÓ-CATADOR ATIVAÇÃO PARÁ PROJECT

Support for productive units, through the Pró-Catador Ativação Pará Project, which fostered economic and solidary initiatives, such as the cooperative network active in the treatment of solid waste, such as recyclable materials, in addition to assisting in the productive organization of the entities regarding the improvement of selective collection, and of safety conditions and in the generation of work and income. During the year, nine projects were supported in Belém.

COVIDPARÁ

Specifically to face the economical crisis resulting from the consequences of COVID 19, contributing to **goal 8.3**, the Government of the State of Pará integrated initiatives, such as incentives for economic activities, directly supported entrepreneurs, through the programs "COVIDPARÁ - Fundo Esperança", with an offer of resources

in the amount of R\$138 million, made available to 66,679 entrepreneurs and "COVIDPARÁ - Incentive + Pará" State Program established by State Law N°. 9,237/2021, investment of R\$20 million, serving 9,814 entrepreneurs.

As part of the Sustainable Territories State Program, the Government of Pará implemented the Banpará-Bio financing line, aimed at rural producers. It is a fund that guarantees investments in the bioeconomy, which aims to support production and the respective production chains in line with sustainability. The program is correlated and contributes to the purposes announced in **goal 8.4**, in the sense of adopting mechanisms that enable the use of global resources in consumption and production, and an effort to dissociate economic growth from environmental degradation.

In line with **goal 8.5**, regarding the introduction of measures seeking to reduce the unemployment rate, in 2021 R\$23.79 million were invested in order to promote the professional qualification of workers and entrepreneurs, contributing to their insertion and permanence in the labour market, increase in income and, consequently, reduction of social inequalities and unemployment.

As a result of the promotion of productive sectors and employment, the State of Pará, in 2021, showed an increase in the stock of formal

2nd SECOND PHASE OF HOPE FUND PROGRAM

Source: Sedeme

CONSTITUTION MONTH (LEGAL ENTITIES)	DATE OF PAYMENT
JANUARY/FEBRUARY	AUGUST 16TH
MARCH/APRIL	AUGUST 17TH
MAY/JUNE	AUGUST 18TH
JULY/AUGUST	AUGUST 19TH
SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER	AUGUST 20TH
NOVEMBER/DECEMBER	AUGUST 23TH

employment of 71,259 new formal jobs, an increase of 117% in relation to the balance of employment measured in 2020, totaling 825 thousand legal jobs, also contributing directly to goals 8.5 and 8.8, with regard to labor registration.

Goal 8.6 brings a concern and recommendation about young people who do not study or work. In Pará, the latest available statistics, from 2019, reveal that 26.40% of young people are in this condition. In order to face this problem and in contribution to what the aforementioned goal advocates, the State Government maintains a set of strategies and programs. Among these, the First Office Program stands out, whose main purpose is to generate work opportunities and professional experience for young people in situations of social vulnerability.

In this program, in conjunction with state companies, employment contracts are formalized that can be valid for up to two years and, during this period, training is made possible at the training institution and at the company, combining theoretical and practical training. The state government conceives the Citizen Company Seal to companies that offer these opportunities to young people aged between 14 and 24. The year 2021 ended with the placement in the job market of 269 young people, employed by 33 partner companies of the Program, of which 30 received the "Citizen Company" Seal. Overall, there was a percentage increase of 20.54% in formal employment for young people aged between 18 and 29 in the state of Pará, according to data from General Register of Employed and Unemployed (from the original, ME/CAGED).

Projects such as "Pará Jovem" deserve special mention in terms of their contribution to **goal 8.6**, which involves a set of activities and the articulation of public policies for social inclusion, with a view to promoting access for young people to employment and income, but also to social assistance, work, public security, education, health, among others, with service, in 2021, of 2,420 young people.

The Territory for Peace Program (from the original, Programa Território pela Paz - TerPaz), launched by the state government as a government strategy, covers a significant set of public policy interventions for the protection and development of people in situations of social vulnerability. Executed in inter-institutional and multisectoral articulation, it proposes a specific policy for the inclusion of

young workers in the formal labor market. As part of TerPaz, in 2021, the Usina da Paz was implemented, a priority government project, which among its axes, provides technical and professional training, basic education, art and culture to the population; in the axis directed to the world of work, employment and income, microcredit, entrepreneurship and solidary economy, it promotes the generation of economic opportunities and social inclusion, aligning itself, transversally, with the main goals of SDG 8, especially goals 8.6 and 8.b.

With positive impacts for the reduction of young people without a job and without professional training, the Social and Professional Qualification program also stands out, whose targets audience is workers in situations of social and economic



vulnerability, in order to enter the formal job market. In 2021, the program served 780 people.

In the area of education, the state's role in the implementation of basic education in the 144 municipalities of the State (high school, professional) and higher education and its modalities is highlighted: Full-time Education, Implementation of High School and High School Integrated with Vocational Education, and implementation of Undergraduate Courses and expand professional training opportunities for young people, as indicated in **goal 8.6**.

Focusing on what **goal 8.7** recommends, among the public policies adopted by the Government of Pará, the main ones have been the promotion of rights for people in situations of migration and slave labor

and actions to combat sexual violation and child labor.

In 2021, the Government of the State of Pará, in partnership with the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), inaugurated the Refugee and Migrant Space, and signed the Cooperation Agreement aimed at promoting state public policies for foreigners. This space will add to the other posts that the state maintains, namely: the Advanced Post for Humanized Assistance to Migrants (from the original, Posto Avançado de Atendimento Humanizado ao Migrante - PAAHM/PA), and the Space for Refugees and Migrants (from the original, Espaço da Pessoa Refugiada e Migrante ERM).

Regarding actions to combat sexual violence and child labor, in 2021, continued strategies

were carried out to support the strengthening of municipal social assistance management, executors of multisectoral and articulated actions aimed at consolidating promotion networks and protection of children's rights and teenagers.

In 2021, campaigns were carried out to eradicate child labor, through 10 events, which reached 1,300 people, including municipal managers, representatives of civil society, workers in related areas, operators of the Rights Guarantee System and public and private institutions. The topics addressed the Technical Alignment to Medium Complexity Services: Meeting the Demands for Violations of Rights; Campaign for the Eradication of Child Labor in allusion to May 18th / National Day to Combat Sexual Abuse and Exploitation against Children and Adolescents, Confronting Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents, Challenges and Strategies of Social Policies in Times of the New Coronavirus Pandemic; and, Pará in Action to Eliminate Child Labor.

To reduce non-compliance with labor legislation, especially for workers in situations of vulnerability, as mentioned in **goal 8.8**, the main achievements have been, support for social control institutions of labor, employment and income policy, the intermediation of unemployed people for access to the labor market and

inclusion of people with disabilities in the world of work.

The Government of Pará maintains a permanent action of intermediation of labor aiming to generate opportunities for placement of formal employment, with special attention to the unemployed worker. In partnership with the network of the National Employment System (from the original, Sistema Nacional de Emprego - SINE) in the State, there are 43 public facilities, including job posts and counters. In 2021, 6,328 workers were brokered and managed to hire formal employment, resulting from the capture of vacancies and intermediation by the State Government. The provision of this public service, which is part of the active labor and employment policy, contributes to **goal 8.8**.

Still contributing to **goal 8.8**, with regard to the inclusion of people with disabilities in the world of work, actions aimed at providing opportunities for people with disabilities (PWD) to access the labor market are highlighted. The assistance and direct referrals to companies have been carried out by the Integrated Center for Citizenship Inclusion (from the original, Centro Integrado de Inclusão de Cidadania - CIIC) through the National Employment System (SINE). In 2021, 259 people with disabilities were placed on the market. The economic sectors that absorbed the most labor



FIRST OFFICE PROGRAM

Young people have been guaranteeing access to the labor market in Pará in several sectors of the economy.

were service, industry, commerce, civil construction and transport.

Goal 8.9, declares the importance of policies that promote sustainable and responsible tourism, accessible to all; and that generates employment opportunities, improving income distribution and promoting local culture and products. This has also been a major challenge for the state government, which maintains in its government program the objective of promoting tourism as a sustainable economic activity.

With that aim, in 2021, it carried out the following actions in line with **goal 8.9**:

- Inclusion of 420 providers in the Register of Tourist Service Providers (from the original, Cadastro de Prestadores de Serviços Turísticos – CADASTUR);
- Technical support to 29 municipalities for structuring tourism products;
- Qualification of 86 entrepreneurs and labor in the sector;
- Enabling the participation of sectoral agents in major national and international events, such as the World Bioeconomy Forum;
- Infrastructure improvements in tourist regions;
- Fostering the creation of new products, with support to tourism

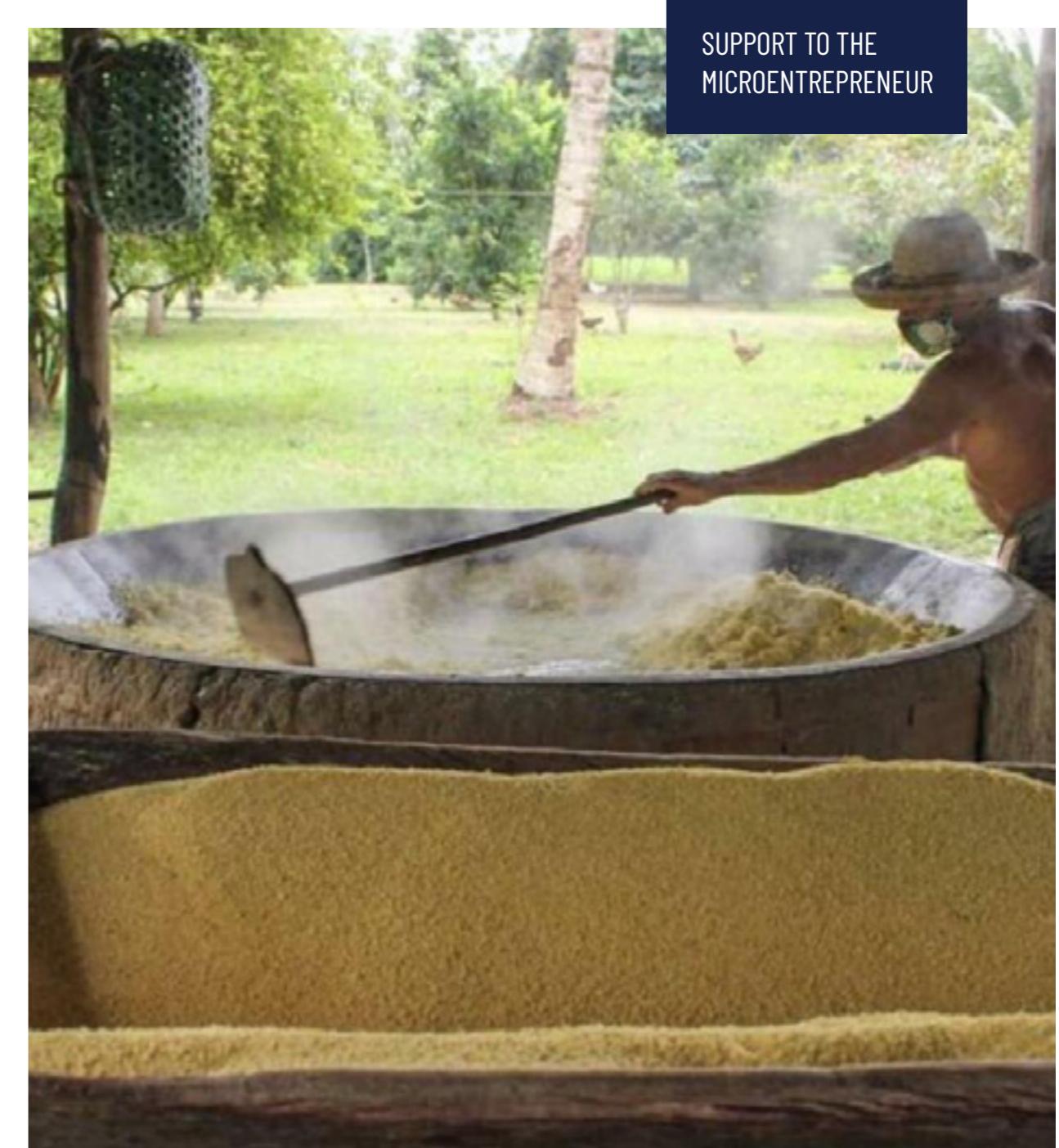
agencies in 18 municipalities in the state, for the induction and structuring of economic feasibility projects in the tourism area;

- Investments of R\$10.74 million in the promotion and dissemination of tourist products;
- With government induction support, the National Institute of Industrial Property (from the original, Instituto Nacional da Propriedade Industrial – INPI) conceived the registration of a Geographical Indication (GI), in the Indication of Origin species, for cassava flour from the Bragança region (Bragança flour), which includes the Pará municipalities of Augusto Corrêa, Bragança, Santa Luzia do Pará, Tracuateua and Viseu;
- The doing of studies and research, aiming to subsidize the set of institutions and entrepreneurs in the area of tourism with important information for strengthening, such as: Census of Pará Tourism 2021, Women in Pará Tourism and Economic Bulletins of Tourism.

Regarding the expansion of access to banking and financial services for all, mentioned in **goal 8.10**, state management with the implementation of new branches of the Bank of the State of Pará. In 2021, new branches were installed, with investments of R\$4.5 million, expanding the presence of financial services to the municipalities

of the state, and covering the service for more than 92% of the population of the state, including the release and financial access for low-income people

and individual micro-entrepreneurs (MEI), achieving positive impacts also for **goal 8.3**.





VOLUNTARY LOCAL REPORT ON
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
IN THE STATE OF PARÁ 2022

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRAESTRUCTURE





GOAL 9

BUILDING RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURES, PROMOTING INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTERING INNOVATION.

SDG 9 recommends building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and fostering innovation. It deals with infrastructures that range from the construction and maintenance of roads, waterways, airports, ports, railways, terminals for the outflow of production, to support for technological development, which allow to add efficiency gains and reduce inequalities. It consists of eight goals, six of which are final and two of implementation.

IN 2021, THE GOVERNMENT OF PARÁ CARRIED OUT INFRASTRUCTURE WORKS, INVESTED IN AND SUPPORTED TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION, AND FOSTERED INDUSTRY AND MICRO AND SMALL COMPANIES, RESULTING IN ADVANCES TOWARDS THE GOALS OF SDG 9.

The national goals related to this objective and the state actions with specific aspects to reach this objective are presented below.



"AT THIS MOMENT IT IS NECESSARY TO JOIN FORCES TO GUARANTEE GOOD RESULTS."

Carlos Ledo, Sedeme assistant secretary.

"NA FÁBRICA" PROJECT

Project arrives in Santarém to attract investors and encourage the industrial sector. Government team disembarks in the west of the state for negotiation with the Ministry of Tourism, Federation of Trade Associations and local Trade.

BRAZILIAN SDG GOALS

GOAL 9.1

Improve the transport system, focusing on sustainability and safety in traffic and transport, equalizing regional inequalities, promoting regional and cross-border integration, searching for lower costs, for the transport of passengers and cargo, avoiding losses, with greater participation of high-capacity modes such as rail, waterway and pipeline, making it accessible and providing well-being to all.

GOAL 9.2

By 2030, promote inclusive, sustainable and high technological complexity activities, with a focus on increasing productivity, employment and GDP, and improving working conditions and the appropriation of resulting productivity gains.

GOAL 9.3

Reduce the bureaucracy and increase micro and small companies' access to all financial services, guaranteeing credit under conditions appropriate to the reality of these companies, including through innovative technological solutions, to provide their integration into value chains and markets.

GOAL 9.4

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

GOAL 9.5

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

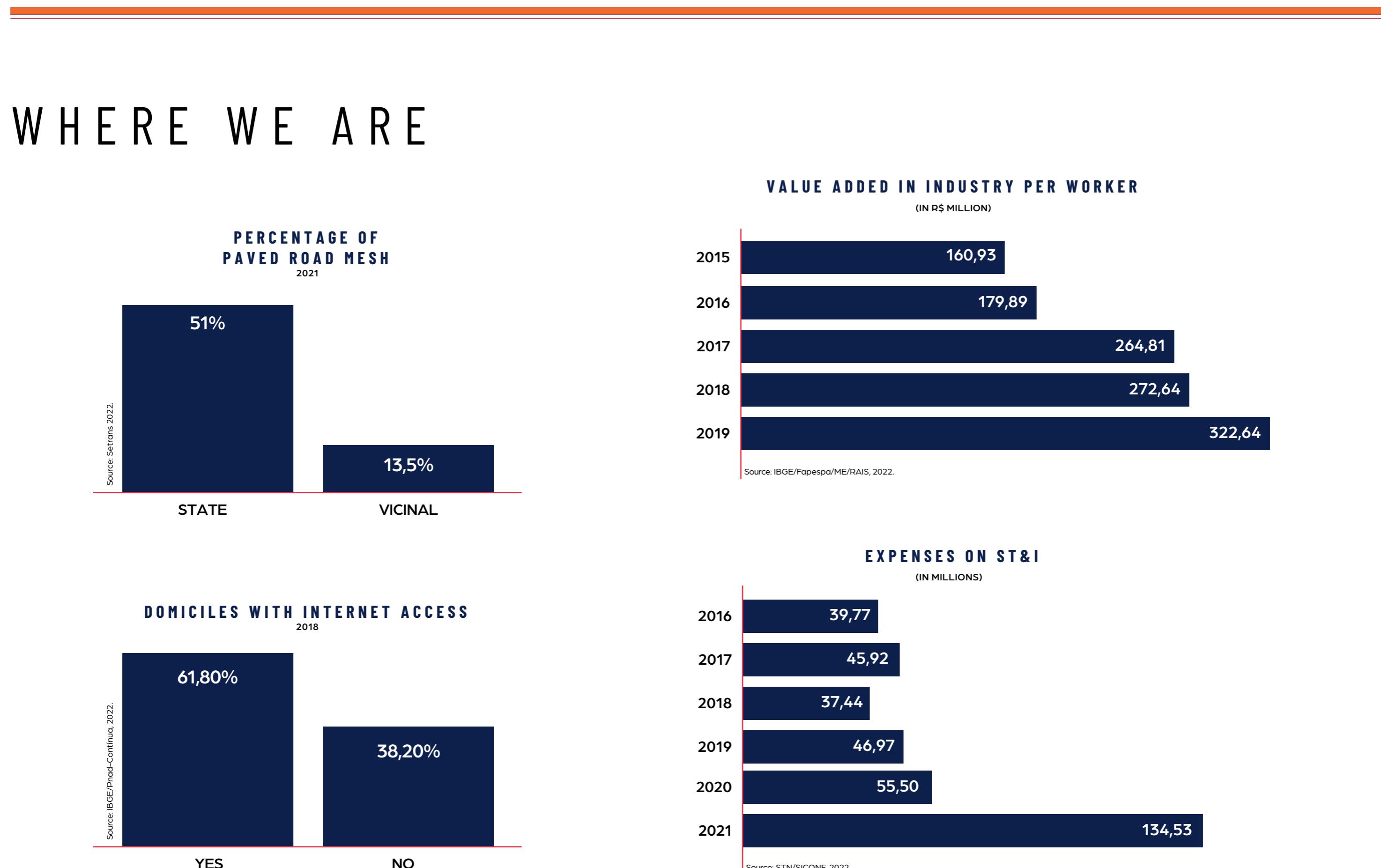
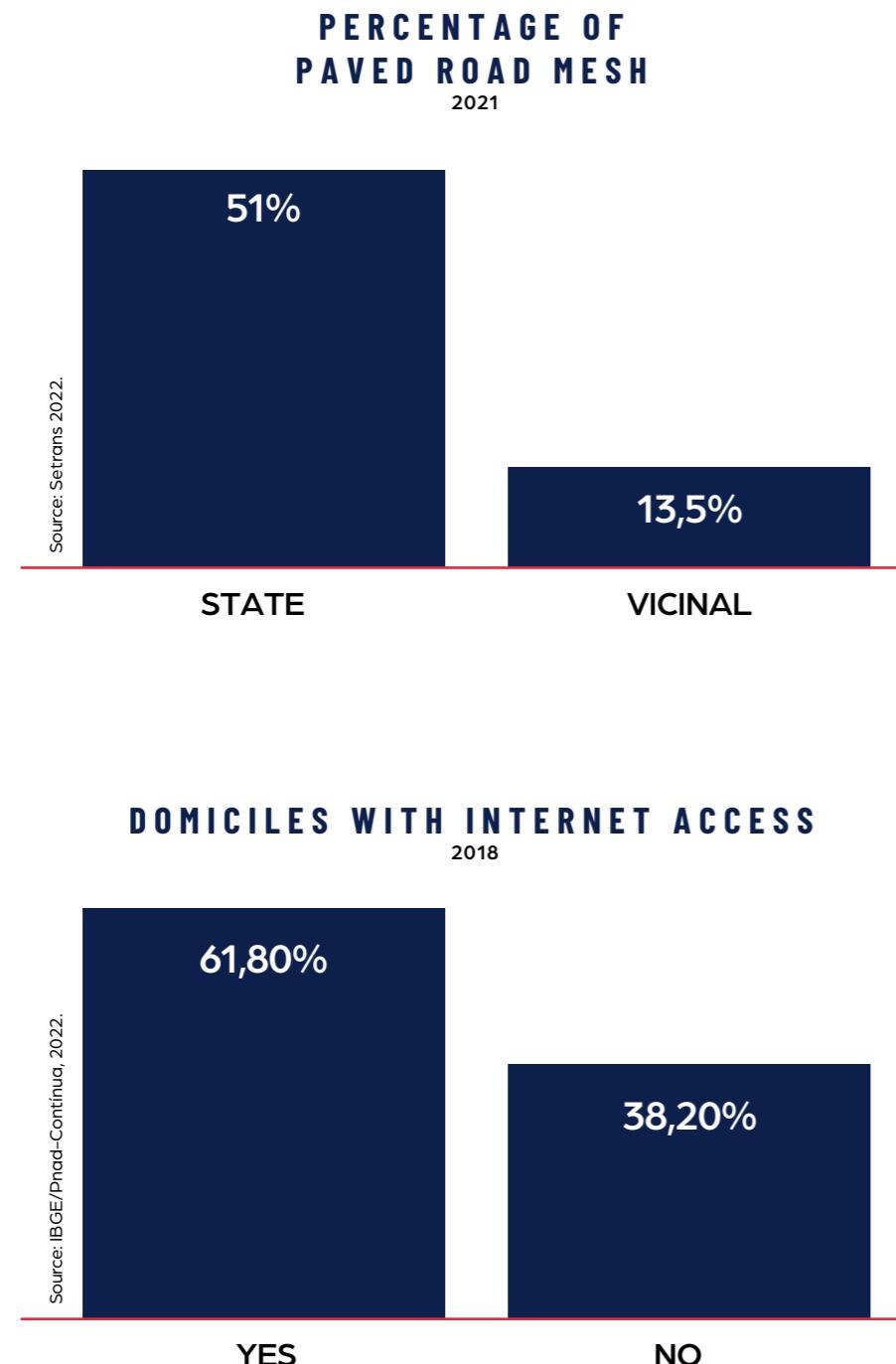
GOAL 9.B

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

GOAL 9.C

Significantly increase access to information and communication technologies and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the internet by 2020, seeking to ensure quality, privacy, data protection and cyber security.

WHERE WE ARE



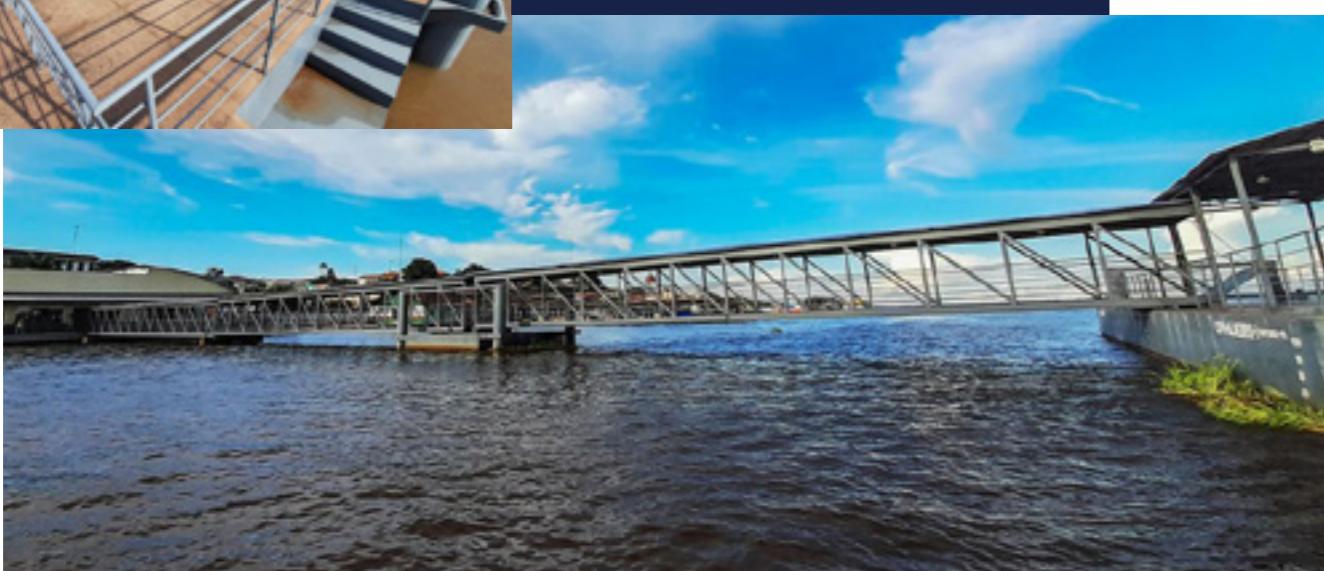
WHAT WE HAVE DONE

In the construction of infrastructure for the economic development of the state of Pará, aiming to reduce regional inequalities and provide regional integration for the transport of passengers and cargo, avoid losses and provide access to all, considering the recommendations of **goal 9.1**, with investments of R\$1.4 billion. The main works carried out by the Government of Pará in 2021 were:



ALMEIRIM WATERWAY TERMINAL IN BAIXO AMAZONAS

The terminal has comfortable chairs, a television, a room for government agencies, a drinking fountain, air conditioning, a snack bar, ticket sales counters and bathrooms for men, women and people with special needs.



WATERWAY TERMINAL

Delivery of the Waterway Terminal of the municipality of Almeirim and renovation and adaptation of waterway terminal in Óbidos; Management of the Belém and Santarém Waterway Terminals. Santaré. Terminal in the final phase of the works.



IT IS A REAL GIFT FOR
THE MUNICIPALITY. A
NEW EQUIPMENT TO
BRING COMFORT AND
SAFETY TO USERS.

Abraão Benassuly, CPH presidente.

ÓBIDOS WATERWAY TERMINAL

The work, which had been paralyzed since 2007, joins the six waterway terminals already delivered by the State in the West region.



ROAD PAVEMENT IN BAIXO TOCANTINS



ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Requalified stretch of PA-483, and requalification of PA-483.

REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE OF BRIDGES

Repair and maintenance of 975 meters of bridges over the PA-254 highway; two bridges on the PA-445, in municipalities in the Lower Amazon Region; seven on PA-256, Tocantins Region; and three on PA-251, in Ourém, Rio Capim Region.

CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES

Construction of 467 meters of reinforced concrete bridges over the Preto rivers, on the Buritirama side and on the BR-222/Vila União stretch, in Marabá; Capim Miri, on PA-256, stretch BR-010/PA-451, in Ipixuna do Pará; Guajará Miri, in the municipality of Acará; and Igarapé Tracuateua, located in Perna Leste, stretch PA-483 Alça Viária/PA-140, in the municipality of Acará.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROAD STRETCHES

Construction of 30.6 km stretch of the PA-252, between Vila Castanhaneira, in the municipality of Moju, to the crossroad of the PA-475, in the same municipality; Construction of the Alenquer road (PA-427) and interconnection with the PA-254 to Vicinal do Cuamba, with a length of 18.40 km.

CONSERVATION OF HIGHWAYS

Passing through 73 municipalities, including:

- **PA-255** (Monte Alegre);
- **PA-279** (Xinguara/São Félix);
- **PA-287** Conceição do Araguaia/Redenção;
- **PA-449** Araguaia Forest;
- **PA-140** BR-316/São Caetano de Odivelas stretch;
- **PA-320** (Castanhal/São Francisco do Pará);
- **PA-404**
(BR-316/Murinim/Benevides);
- **PA-136** (Castanhal/Curuçá);
- **PA-125**
Paragominas/ Ulianópolis;
- **PA-253** em
São Domingos do Capim;
- **PA-466** em Bujaru.

REPAIR OF HIGHWAYS

Repair of 129 km of highways, such as PA-327, Conceição do Araguaia/Santa Maria das Barreiras and PA-449 (Conceição do Araguaia/Floresta do Araguaia) stretches; and PA-124, implementation of roadside and pavement repair (Crossroad PA-324 (Santa Luzia do Pará) / Crossroad PA-444 (Salinópolis), at RI Rio Caeté.

INTERMUNICIPAL PASSENGER

Control of intermunicipal passenger transport services carried out in the 12 Integration Regions, for tariff control and regulation of public land and water transport services.

INSPECTION

Inspection of intermunicipal passenger transport services, carried out in all regions, reaching 95 municipalities.

STUDIES AND RESEARCH

For the Avenida Liberdade Project consecution, stretch from Perimeter Avenue to Alça Viária, in the Metropolitan Region of Belém.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL REPORTS (RCAs)

Preparation of Environmental Control Reports (RCA's) of the projected works in the Regional Development and Integration Project of the State of Pará (from the original, Projeto de Desenvolvimento

e Integração Regional do Estado do Pará – PRODEIR) to obtain prior licenses for the enterprise from the State's environmental agencies.

AIRPORT IN SALINÓPOLIS

Reconstruction and expansion to 1,900 meters of the take-off and landing runway at the airport in the municipality of Salinópolis.

MACRODRAINAGE OF THE TUCUNDUBA BASIN

In the Metropolitan Region of Belém. In 2021, construction of bridges and footbridges and indemnities for the 2nd Stage of the work, with 98% of the 1st stretch completed. Social assistance interventions were carried out, essential in high-impact works, occurring in parallel with the execution of the physical work.

EXPANSION AND UPGRADING OF ROADS

To improve urban mobility in the Metropolitan Region of Belém (MRB), in Belém and Ananindeua, with urban drainage, asphalt paving, road signs, implementation of accessible sidewalks, cycle lanes and landscaping. Among the requalifications, there are the Padre Bruno Sechi avenue, in Belém, with 4.1 km and the Ananin avenue, in Ananindeua, with 1.9 km, connecting the Cidade Nova/Guará complexes to the Ananindeua integration terminal, which makes up the BRT Integrated System.



MY HOUSE WOULD FLOOD
NO MATTER IF THE RAIN
WAS HEAVY OR WEAK.
NOW IT DOESN'T FLOOD
ANYMORE. IT'S VERY GOOD.
SEWER AND SANITATION
HAVE ARRIVED AT MY DOOR
AND I AM VERY HAPPY.

Maria Divanete dos Santos, resident of the area.



MACRODRAINAGE OF THE TUCUNDUBA BASIN

Completion of works favors the occupation of public space, strengthens social ties and local culture, in addition to valuing protagonism and a sense of belonging.



IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTEGRATED TRANSPORT SYSTEM

Requalification of 11 km of the BR-316 highway, in the municipality of Belém, for the implementation of the integrated metropolitan transport system in the RMB, with the adoption of the BRT (Bus Rapid Transit) system.

With the objective of inducing the development of industrial, commercial and service enterprises for the State of Pará, in line with what was determined in **goal 9.2**, the Government of Pará maintains a set of programs, projects and activities in support of the industry, commerce and services, among which there are joint actions developed in the "Sustainable Territories" program, and projects "Itinerant Sedeme", "Partnerships for Pará", "Na Fábrica", which, in 2021, were largely internalized.

"NA FÁBRICA" PROJECT
The State Government Project seeks to know the reality of industries to help increase the productive sector.

The "Na Fábrica" project is carried out to encourage the growth of the state's industrial sector, boosting local production and promoting large-scale commercialization. On-site technical visits to companies are carried out by government teams so it is possible to know the main difficulties and potential for the growth of the industrial sector in Pará, from which it allows public policy decisions to be made more coherent with the productive sectors' needs and demands.

In 2021, the project was carried out in partnership with representative entities of the productive sectors, highlighting the technical visits to the industries located in the municipalities of Santarém, Castanhal, Santa Izabel do Pará and Santa Maria do Pará, Marituba, Benevides, Ananindeua, Barcarena, Portel and Afuá, between others.

The integrated action policy of the Sustainable Territories Program (TS) has as guidelines the conservation of natural capital; the promotion of socio-economic development on a sustainable basis, based on increased efficiency in cattle raising and agroforestry production; and the recovery of altered and degraded areas. As a result, it is understood that the implemented actions contribute to **goal 9.2**.

In 2021, 15 municipalities were the focus of Sustainable Territories, they are: São Félix do Xingu, Tucumã, Ourilândia do Norte and Água Azul do Norte, Bannach, Rio Maria, Sapucaia, Xinguara, Conceição do Araguaia, Cumaru do Norte, Santa Maria das Barreiras, Santana do Araguaia, Araguaia Forest, Pau D'Arco and Redenção.

The Partnerships for Pará project integrates the actions of the State's development agencies with the municipal government, the private sector and class entities representing the productive sector. It establishes approximation between public management and producers in each location. Through technical visits, the project provided specific assistance for the development of the local productive sector in the municipalities of Tucumã, Redenção, Pau D'arco and São Félix do Xingu, Marabá, Santarém, Parauapebas, Castanhal, among others.

Also in line with the purposes of **goal 9.2**, the government of Pará permanently develops activities related to the promotion of Pará products in the domestic and foreign markets. These are initiatives aimed at attracting investments for products with the State's potential, with the objective of increasing the flow of trade, diversifying economic sectors and



markets and increasing international relations. A total of 103 consultations were carried out, with the highest concentration in the Guajará, Guamá and Xingu regions.

In 2021, it enabled participation in national and international fairs and exhibitions and contacts with foreign embassies and commercial offices, making possible the promotion of 130 products from nine integration regions. Also noteworthy is the support for participating in events, such as the Brazilian Congress of Micro and Small Companies, with the theme "The Strength of the Brazilian Entrepreneur", enabling support for 35 companies from Pará from different segments; and 4th Edition of the Exporta Pará Program; and the II Condiment of Origin Festival, promotion, exhibition and commercialization of products

by 39 entrepreneurs in the handicraft segment, from different regions of integration.

In support of the economic development of the industry, in 2021, the financing of important projects for the state economy, such as pass-through, in the amount of R\$5.76 million, to the company of Dendê do Pará S/A (DENPASA), one of the pioneers in the palm (or dendê) oil business in Brazil, with more than thirty-five years of operation in the city of Santa Bárbara do Pará.

In line with aspects proposed by goals 9.2 and 9.3, the state government maintains the Producer Credit, a fund of financial incentives, which finances strategic economic ventures for the growth, diversification and transformation of the productive base in the State, promoting the generation of employment and income.

The credit finances projects in rural, forestry, industrial and agro-industrial, mineral and tourism productive activities that seek to accelerate the expansion, modernization and diversification of the industrial park in Pará; maximize the use of natural resources available in the territory, as inputs for the industry of Pará; implement innovative technologies in the productive sector of Pará. In 2021, seven consultation letters were approved, making it possible to serve 30 companies and 10 cooperatives through the "Partnerships for Pará" Project.

In line with what is established in **goal 9.3**, the Government of Pará, through its official bank, has enabled access to financial services and credit offered by the Banpará Communities and Empodera lines. In 2021, it granted credits to 3,431 beneficiaries, in the total amount of R\$36.871 million. Access has enabled investments in productive sectors, in the creation and expansion of businesses aiming at inducing productive activities, from production to consumption.

In the same line of **goal 9.3**, referring to access to financial services and credit offer, in 2021, the expansion program of the banking service network was continued, with the opening of new units of the Bank of the state of Pará, in the municipalities : Colares, Magalhães Barata, Nova Timboteua, Brasil Novo, Prainha, Santa Maria das Barreiras, Inhangapi, Irituia, São Domingos do Araguaia, Bagre, Castanhal and Ourém, with an investment of R\$4.5 million, as mentioned in Chapter 8. Banpará now has 141 branches in 123 of the 144 municipalities in Pará. State agencies are important strategies to expand access to all services and credit lines, as well as to contribute to regional development.

In collaboration with **goal 9.3**, aiming at the implementation of public policies aimed at micro and small businesses, considering the importance of small businesses,



NEW BANPARÁ BRANCHES

1st Branch of Banpará in the municipality of Colares, and in the municipality of Nova Timboteua inaugurations.



in promoting economic and social development, the government of Pará maintains a set of policies and initiatives that have been intensified in 2021, among them, technical guidance on formalization and entrepreneurship to the Na Fábrica Program stands out.

In search of the consolidation of a modern, competitive, socially fairer and more sustainable economic development, the Government of Pará invests in mechanisms to attract investments that can result in positive impacts for the State. Among the initiatives, tax incentives contribute to the growth of the productive sector in Pará and meet the recommendations of **goal 9.3**.

The granting of fiscal and financial incentives aims to reduce regional inequalities and attract new investments, providing opportunities for fiscal resignations in less favored regions. Among the business sectors that received tax incentive concessions, açaí, biodiesel, food, agro-industry, beverages, vegetable oil and animal feed stand out. In 2021, with a total of R\$19.95 million, 155 companies were stimulated and installed in the municipalities of Abaetetuba, Ananindeua, Benevides, Belém, Castanhal, Dom Eliseu, Igarapé Miri, Marabá, Marituba, Novo Progresso, Santa Bárbara, Santarém, São Domingos do Araguaia, Thailand, Tomé-Açu and Afuá.





GUAMÁ SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PARK

Institution encourages local ecosystem of innovation in Pará and has about 50 companies and laboratories installed.

In line with the recommendations of **goal 9.4**, the state government encourages the installation and recovery of industrial areas. Steps are developed for the implementation of stimulated industrial areas that focus on preliminary studies of economic feasibility, land tenure regularization, engineering and architecture projects, infrastructure implementation, restructuring, revitalization and maintenance, in addition to encouraging municipalities. In 2021, a survey was carried out about the road system of the Industrial District of Barcarena, which is in the environmental licensing phase. And elaboration of executive technical projects of engineering, urbanism and architecture for the implantation of the Industrial Condominium in the municipality of Castanhal.

In contribution to some aspects stated in **goal 9.5**, actions are developed to promote scientific and technological research, granting of

research fellowship, promotion of scientific and technological events and the development of innovative companies – Startup Pará.

In 2021, 897 research fellowships were granted by the institutions: Uepa, 298 research fellowship (Stricto Sensu and Scientific Initiation); Ufopa, 400 research fellowship (Scientific Initiation, Master's and Doctorate); and Unifesspa awarded 25 Master's scholarships. The investment with state resources was R\$10.67 million. In the promotion of scientific and technological research, resources were allocated to establish a partnership between FAPESPA and the Fundação Santa Casa de Misericórdia do Pará – FSCMP, aiming at the development of Amazonian Bioproducts aimed at sustainable animal and plant production.

In line with **goal 9.5**, state management maintains the Project for the Development of Innovative

Companies, Startup Pará, which supports projects aimed at creating and implementing technology-based solutions, methods and processes through innovation and entrepreneurial culture as a strategic instrument for the sustainable development of the State. In 2021, R\$ 1.92 million was invested.

The execution of the Inova Amazônia Program by the State Government, developed by Sebrae, with support from the European Union, through the agreement signed with the Guamá Foundation, selected 44 proposals in the pre-acceleration phase in the areas of Bioenergy, Agriculture, Ecodesing, Technology,

Food, Hygiene and Perfumery and Construction, culminating in 30 companies, of which 18 are located in the state of Pará.

Events, training of entrepreneurs, consultancy and mentoring were held for 50 representatives of the supported projects, among other activities foreseen in the program.

To support technological development, research and innovation, announced in **goal 9.b**, the Technological School was implemented in the municipality of Breves, in the Marajó region, with investments in the amount of R\$8.1 million.



STARTUP PARÁ

State Government encourages entrepreneurship and innovation with the StartUp Pará Program.



THIS NEW LEARNING SPACE WILL HELP ESTABLISH THE TRAINING OF THE LOCAL PRODUCTIVE SECTOR, IN ADDITION TO ENCOURAGING YOUTH IN TRAINING ORIENTED FOR THAT REGION.

Elieth Braga, secretary of education.

TECHNOLOGY SCHOOL OF BREVES

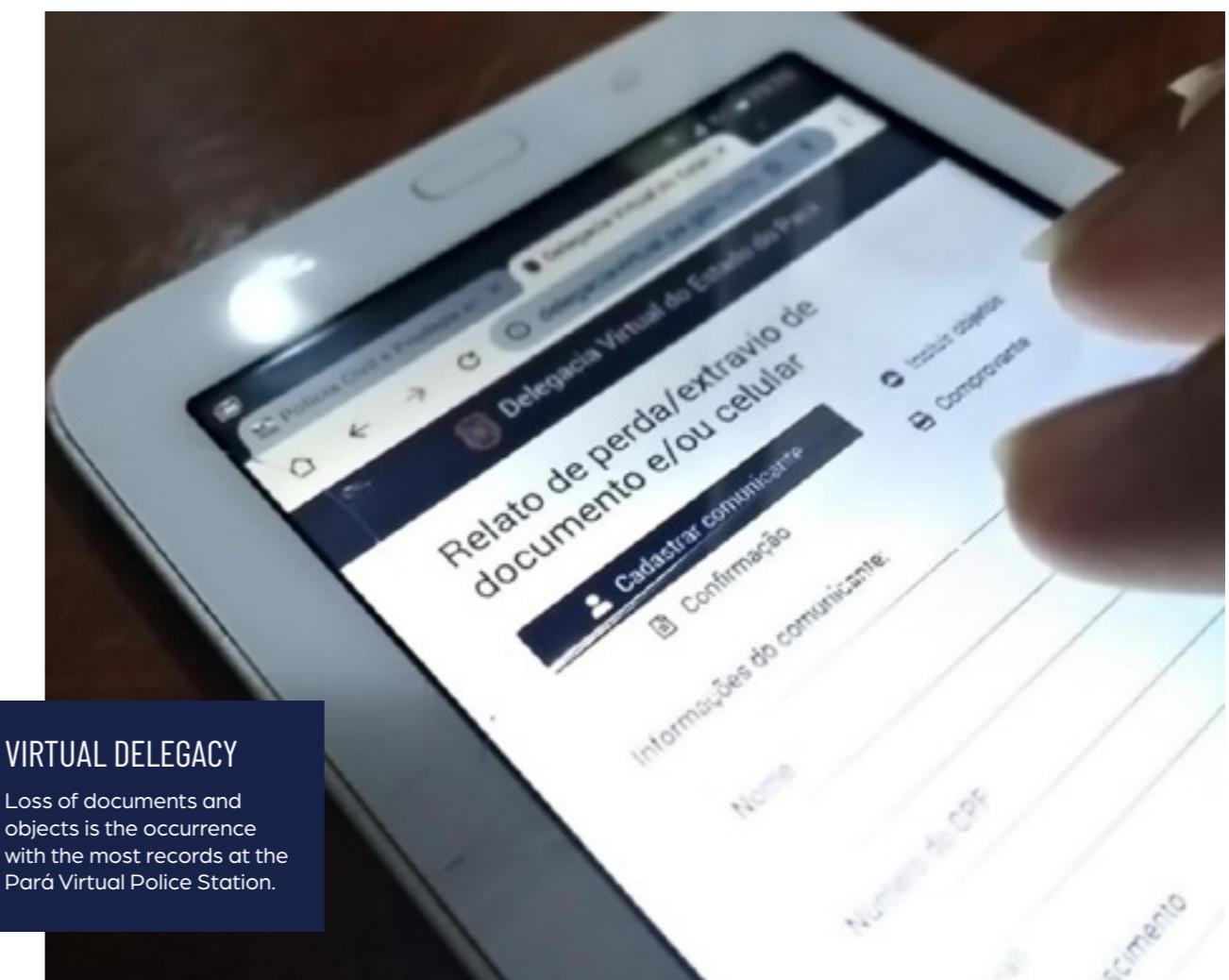
With a view to expanding employment and income for the Marajoara population, the school has the capacity to serve 1,440 students.

“

In line with **goal 9.c**, a set of actions are being developed to expand access to information and communication technologies. In 2021, technological tools aimed at improving Digital Government were implemented, such as: Virtual Police Station, Electronic Administrative Processes, websites, among others, which total eight technologies implemented, with the use of R\$5.17 million. Also, regarding the production and dissemination of information, services were provided

on government platforms, reaching 127 municipalities with investments of R\$4.74 million.

In addition, the expansion of the data telecommunication network, with a focus on structuring the fiber optic network in the State, in 118 municipalities, added an investment of R\$15.29 million in integrated municipalities of all the integration regions.



VIRTUAL DELEGACY

Loss of documents and objects is the occurrence with the most records at the Pará Virtual Police Station.



REDUCED INEQUALITIES



GOAL 10

REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND BETWEEN COUNTRIES.

SDG 10 reflects the aspiration of all countries regarding the reduction of inequalities, expressed in multisectoral dimensions (income, housing, health, education, culture, among others), and sets out targets aimed at the process of equal opportunities and social inclusion. It also signalizes the adoption of government interventions in the scope of fiscal, tax and social protection policies, including migrants and refugees.

**COMPRISED OF 10 GOALS,
SIX OF WHICH ARE
FINAL AND FOUR ARE
FOR IMPLEMENTATION,
MOST OF THE PROPOSED
INITIATIVES REQUIRE
VAST TRANSVERSALITY
AND CAPILLARITY OF THE
GOVERNMENT'S STRATEGIC
PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS.**

Considering the structural challenges that permeate global inequality and based on national goals, the state strategies and actions that correspond to the guidelines indicated in the aforementioned goals are presented below.



THIS COURSE WILL
FAVOR MY FINANCIAL
SITUATION, GENERATE
INCOME TO HELP
MY FAMILY. THIS
OPPORTUNITY WAS VERY
GOOD. MAY OTHER
PEOPLE ALSO HAVE.

Solange do Socorro Rodrigues dos Santos is a user of the Industrial Sewing course at the Usina da Paz.



USINA DA PAZ FROM ICUÍ

Delivered by the Government of Pará, in October of this year, UsiPaz has been a point of culture, new learning, leisure and fun.

BRAZILIAN SDG GOALS

GOAL 10.1

By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the poorest 40% of the population at a rate greater than the average income of the richest 10%.

GOAL 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 or other status.

GOAL 10.3

Ensuring equal opportunities and reducing inequalities of outcome, including through the elimination of discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions in this regard.

GOAL 10.4

Reduce inequalities through the adoption of fiscal, tax, salary and social protection policies.

GOAL 10.5

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

GOAL 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.

GOAL 10.7

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

GOAL 10.A

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

GOAL 10.B

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

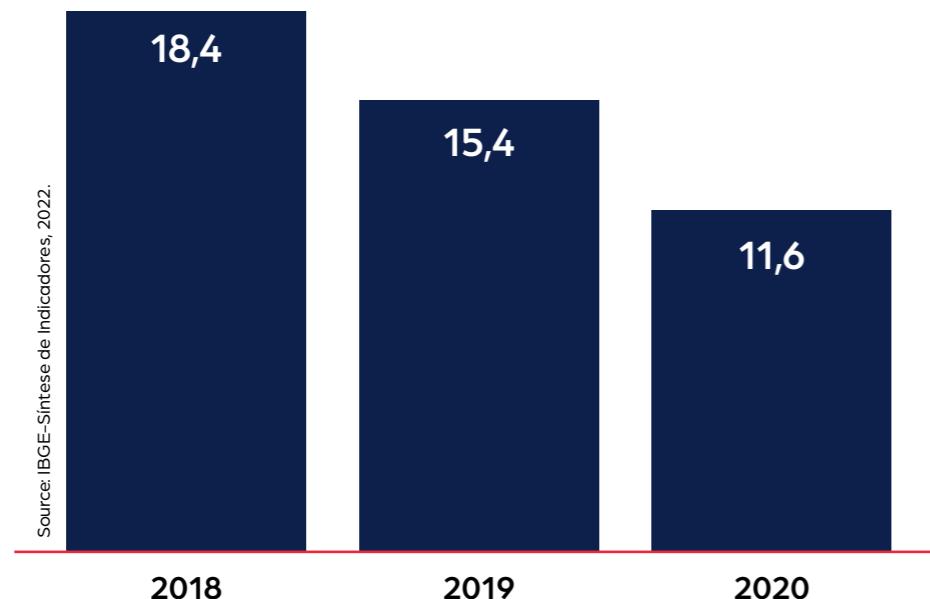
GOAL 10.C

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 THE LOWEST INCOME

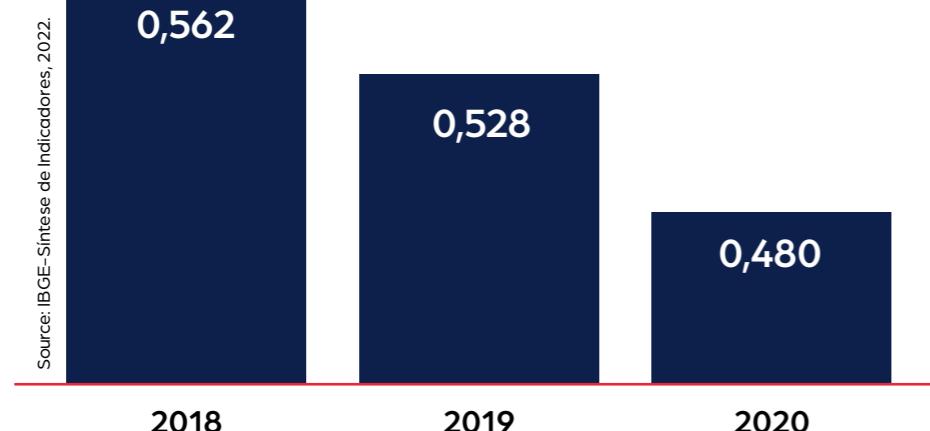
2018-2020



Source: IBGE-Síntese de Indicadores, 2022.

GINI INDEX OF THE STATE OF PARÁ

2018 - 2020



Source: IBGE-Síntese de Indicadores, 2022.

WHAT WE HAVE DONE.*

Goal 10.2 signalizes promoting social, economic and political inclusion, to reduce inequalities, regardless of age, gender, disability, race, ethnicity, nationality, religion and economic condition.

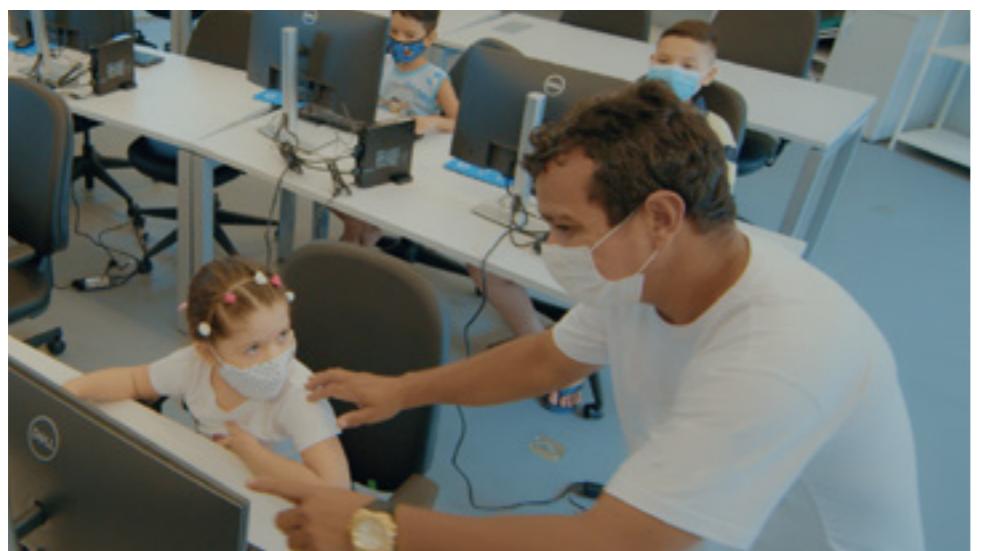
From this perspective and based on the strategic agendas of the State, the Government of Pará has been working with interventions oriented towards inclusive development, allied to a set of actions and programs that promote socioeconomic autonomy and the guarantee of rights. The TerPaz program strategy is an

example of the combination of state efforts aimed at expanding public action in vulnerable territories. Thus, the provision of services in the areas of health, education, access to social assistance rights is associated with public security and citizenship actions. It also brings together the promotion of essential actions for the development of socio-productive inclusion projects for youth, women, the black and LGBT population, among other population groups.



YOUR HOUSE PROGRAM

Construction, reformation, expansion or improvement in the homes of 21,437 families, in 114 municipalities, in 12 Integration Regions, with resources from the Program.



USINAS DA PAZ

Implementation of the Ananindeua/Icuí Peace Plant, a complex of social inclusion that offers 86 services to the population, built in partnership with the company Vale SA.

In continuity with TerPaz actions, in 2021 the state government assisted approximately 150,000 people, with health actions, subsidies for the acquisition and/or housing renovation, environmental education, availability of credit for entrepreneurship and promotion of economic arrangements, issuance of official documents, as well as specific assistance for women who provide families and young people, among others.

Within the scope of TerPaz, the implementation of the social equipment "Usina da Paz" stands out, an adapted and qualified physical space for the provision of public services network, through integrated actions between several state agencies. In 2021, the Usina da Paz from Ananindeua (Neighborhood Icuí-Guajará) was inaugurated, in the Metropolitan Region of Belém (RMB), offering 86 types of services for 21,186 people, including theater, audiovisual and digital inclusion rooms; medical and dental care; social assistance; legal advice; documents issuance; professional activities; multipurpose space for fairs, events and community meetings, in addition to environments intended for free courses in dance, robotics, martial arts, music, library, sports and leisure.

State initiatives aimed at promoting the inclusion of people with disabilities in the world of work are

worthy of mention, contributing to the achievement of **goal 10.2**, which aims to "By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, in order to reduce the inequalities, regardless of age, gender, disability, race, ethnicity, nationality, religion, economic or other status" and **goal 10.3**, which aims to "Ensure equal opportunities and reduce inequalities of outcome, including through the elimination of laws , discriminatory policies and practices and promote appropriate legislation, policies and actions in this regard".

Along these lines, in 2021, the State Government assisted 578 people with disabilities (PCD), at the Integrated Center for Inclusion and Citizenship (from the original, Centro Integrado de Inclusão e Cidadania – CIIC), 373 men and 205 women, from 18 municipalities. Of this total, 58 are autistic, 121 are people with hearing impairment, 225 are people with physical disabilities, 74 with intellectual disabilities, two with multiple disabilities, four with Down Syndrome and 94 are visually impaired. The CIIC has a space dedicated to the teaching of Brazilian Sign Language (from the original, língua brasileira de sinais – LIBRAS), in which 191 people with hearing impairment were assisted. Among the activities carried out by the CIIC, the "III Workshop on Libras for HR" stands out, training 50 representatives of the partner companies of the National



**LIBRAS
COURSE**
Taught
at CIIC.

Employment System (Sine)/CIIC. The project aims to improve institutional care, encourage the accessibility of deaf people in the labor market and contribute to their social inclusion.

Inline with **goal 10.3**, which deals with equal opportunities and the reduction of inequalities in results, and, therefore, with the aim of facilitating access and learning for students residing in rural areas, state management transferred, in 2021, about R\$45 million to city halls, through the School Transportation Program (from the original – Programa de Transporte Escolar – PETE), benefiting 80,433 students from 135 participating municipalities, in addition to other students residing in nine municipalities, in which the State directly provides transportation.

Also noteworthy, in contribution to

goal 10.3, is the state government's effort to mitigate the socioeconomic impacts on the population in the most intense period of the Covid-19 Pandemic, in which high unemployment rates prevailed, the need for isolation and prioritization of combat and control of virus contamination. Several initiatives were carried out as already mentioned in chapters 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7, among which the following stand out:

FIELD HOSPITALS

Implementation of five field hospitals, with 780 beds, for the care of patients with Covid-19, in the municipalities of Altamira, Belém, Breves, Marabá and Santarém, regional centers.

INCREASE IN BEDS

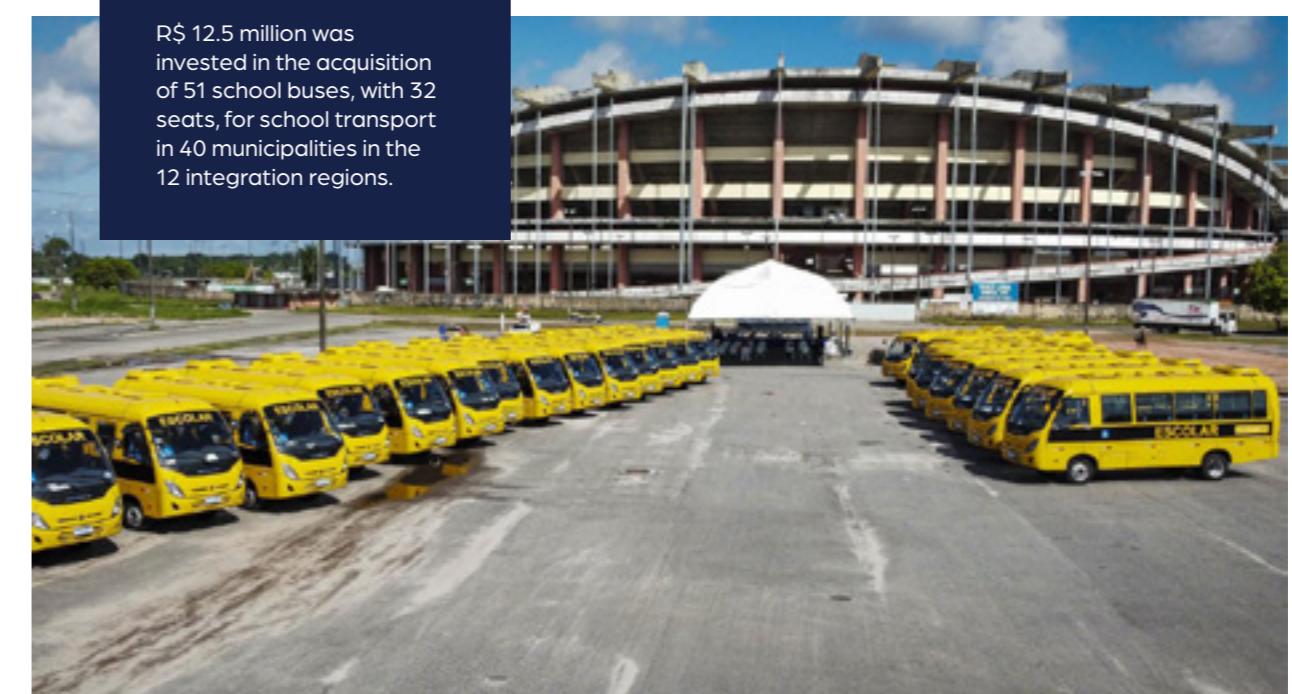
Increase in beds during the peak of contamination, with the availability of 2,570 clinical beds and 703 ICU beds, which were incorporated into the existing health structures in each region, so that from 2018 to 2021, there was an increase of 40% in hospital ICU beds, excluding ICU beds that remained exclusive for the treatment of patients with Covid-19.

NEW HOSPITALS OF MEDIUM AND HIGH COMPLEXITY

Investment of R\$297.4 million in six new hospitals, of medium and high complexity, in the municipalities of Abaetetuba, Altamira, Belém, Capanema, Castanhal and Itaituba.

SCHOOL BUSES

R\$ 12.5 million was invested in the acquisition of 51 school buses, with 32 seats, for school transport in 40 municipalities in the 12 integration regions.



POST-COVID-19 OUTPATIENT CLINICS

Implementation of post-Covid-19 outpatient clinics for patients with sequels, in the municipalities of Altamira, Marabá and Santarém.

ITINERANT RT-PCR TESTING CENTER

Implementation of an itinerant RT-PCR testing center for Covid-19, with the capacity to serve up to 500 PCRs, which covered 12 municipalities in Pará.

ITINERANT POLYCLINIC

Since 2020, approximately 185 thousand consultations have been carried out in the 12 Integration Regions, by the Itinerant Polyclinic, in partnership with the "Health All Over Pará" strategy.



IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ITINERANT RT-PCR TESTING CENTER FOR COVID-19

with capacity to serve 500 PCRs, which covered 12 municipalities in Pará.

DISTRIBUTION OF 100% OF VACCINES AGAINST COVID-19

immunizing agents sent by the Ministry of Health, as well as the quantity acquired with state resources, involving a logistics chain suited to territorial specificities, serving all 144 municipalities, which, at the end of 2021, allowed the immunization of approximately 58% of the population.

PERFORMANCE BY THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF PARÁ

which carried out 65,000 procedures, including consultations and examinations of patients with Covid-19 symptoms, with a view to combating the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic in the State.

PARÁ INCOME PROGRAM

income transference, in a single installment, in the amount of R\$100, to low-income families; and R\$400 or R\$500 to the self-employed categories, in order to minimize the effects of Covid-19.

"BORA BELÉM" PROGRAM

Assistance to 12,160 families, in cooperation with the municipality of Belém, benefited with aid of up to R\$450, totaling the allocation of R\$2.7 million.

GAS TICKET PROGRAM

Income transference, in the amount of R\$100, for two years, to low-income and socially vulnerable families.

PARÁ WATER PROGRAM

Assistance to 145 thousand families in situations of social vulnerability, for the payment of water bills, in the amount of R\$7.1 million.

SOCIAL ELECTRICITY TARIFF

Service to 348 thousand families registered in CadÚnico by the Program.

FOOD VOUCHERS

Concession of Food Vouchers, replacing school meals, with five recharges, in 2021, made to approximately 580 thousand students

from the state education network, who were in remote education, supporting their families.

REUNION AT SCHOOL PROGRAM

Grant of R\$500 to 67,622 students registered in the 3rd year of high school, totaling R\$33.8 million, to encourage new registration and reduce school dropout rates.

In line with **goal 10.4**, which seeks to reduce inequalities through the adoption of fiscal, tax, salary and social protection policies, the state government created the State Policy for the Protection of the Rights of Person with Autism Spectrum Disorder (from the original, Transtorno



PARÁ INCOME

Through the Program, assistance to approximately 1,150,000 families and self-employed people.



SOCIAL BENEFITS

Launching of Water Pará and Gas Ticket Program, and beneficiary of the Gas Ticket Program.

do Espectro Autista – TEA), instituted 9.061/2020, meeting the demand of society, and implemented the Autism Spectrum Disorder Service Center (Natea), linked to the Integrated Center for Inclusion and Rehabilitation (CIIR), contributing to users' access to the public and private network services, as mentioned in Chapter 1.

Goal 10.7 addresses issues related to the strong migratory movement in the world, recognized as a phenomenon caused by multiple factors, such as: job search; professional improvements and living conditions; natural disasters and extreme weather conditions; political and socioeconomic crises; as well as ethnic and religious persecution.

In this sense, the state government, aligned with national and international agendas, has been acting in the reception of deported, refugees, repatriated and non-admitted

migrants in a humanized way, through the Advanced Post for Humanized Assistance to Migrants (from the original, Posto Avançado de Atendimento Humanizado ao Migrante – PAAHM/PA), a structure created for this purpose.

The Refugee and Migrant Person Space (ERM) is another initiative that contributes to **goal 10.7**, in partnership with non-governmental entities, social assistance and health care was guaranteed for 293 refugees and migrants. It was also possible to

hold events for 164 participants from civil society, managers and workers, with training themes on Migration and Refuge for the Municipalities of the State of Pará; Training in Migration, Refuge and Public Policies; Training on Protection of Refugees in the State of Pará; as well as the 1st Meeting of Advanced Posts for Humanized Assistance to Migrants, among other demands.





VOLUNTARY LOCAL REPORT ON
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
IN THE STATE OF PARÁ 2022

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



GOAL 11

MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE.

SDG 11 addresses the need to transform cities and human settlements into sustainable, inclusive, safe and resilient urban spaces. It consists of 10 goals, six of which are final and four of implementation.



LIGHTING RECOVERED IN THE EXTENSION OF AV. JOHN PAUL II

Starting at Rua Mariano up to the Coqueiro bridge, the nearly 5km stretch of the extension gained 214 new lighting fixtures, 18 new lighting control panel boxes, among other services.



“THE WORK THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN DEVELOPING IN THE CAPITAL IS ALSO REFLECTED IN THE OTHER REGIONS OF PARÁ, WHERE OUR ACTIONS ARE BENEFITING THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES.”

Orlando Reis, president of the Pará Housing Company (COHAB).



RIACHO DOCE COMPLEXES I AND II

Housing units in Riacho Doce I and II, delivered by the state government, transform the lives of those who kept the flame of hope burning in the neighborhood of Terra Firme.

BRAZILIAN SDG GOALS

GOAL 11.1

By 2030, ensure everyone has access to decent, proper and affordable housing; to basic services and to urbanize precarious settlements in accordance with the goals assumed in the National Housing Plan, with special attention to groups in vulnerable situations.

GOAL 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 the elderly.

GOAL 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.

GOAL 11.4

Strengthen initiatives to protect and safeguard Brazil's natural and cultural heritage, including its tangible and intangible heritage.

GOAL 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 gross domestic product, with special attention to the protection of low-income and vulnerable people.

GOAL 11.6

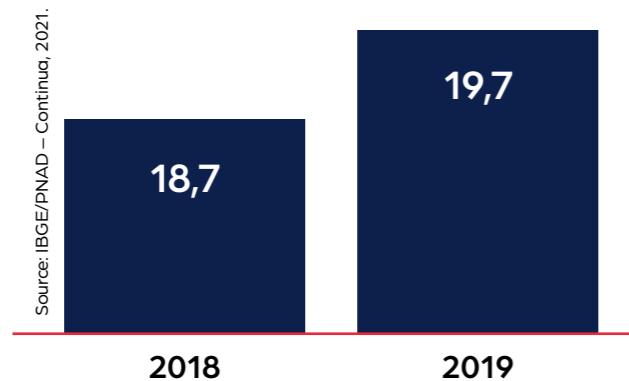
By 2030, reduce the negative environmental impact per capita of cities, improving air quality indices and solid waste management; and ensure that all cities with more than 500,000 inhabitants have implemented air quality monitoring systems and solid waste management plans.

GOAL 11.A

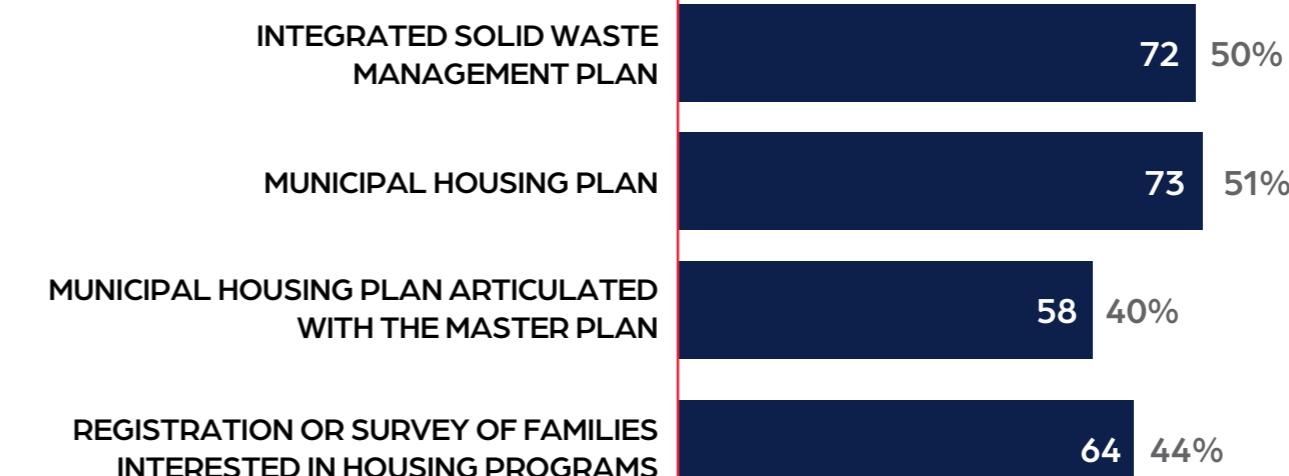
Support economic, social and environmental integration in metropolitan areas and between urban, peri-urban, rural areas and twin cities, considering territories of traditional people and communities, through inter-federative cooperation, reinforcing national, regional and local planning of development.

WHERE WE ARE

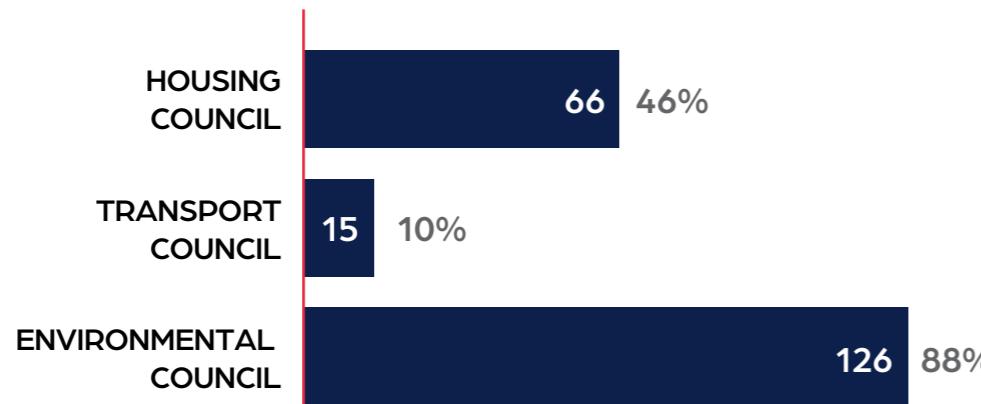
PROPORTION OF RENTED OR LEASED DOMICILES



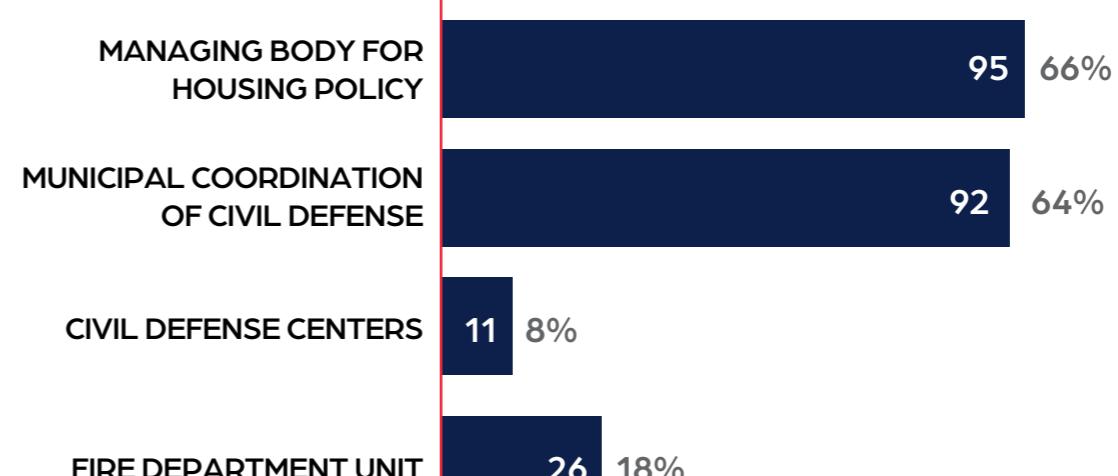
MUNICIPALITIES WITH MANAGEMENT PLAN



MUNICIPALITIES WITH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL



MUNICIPALITIES WITH MANAGING BODIES



WHAT WE HAVE DONE

Goal 11.1 establishes "ensuring access for all to decent, proper and affordable housing; to basic services and urbanize precarious settlements in accordance with the goals set out in the National Housing Plan, with special attention to groups in vulnerable situations". Regarding these purposes, contributions by state management are identified, such as the delivery of housing, land tenure regularization and urbanization in precarious settlements, as follows.

"SUA CASA" PROJECT

which consists of building and improving housing for priority assistance to low-income families, benefiting, in 2021, 13,318 dwellings, of which 104 indigenous families, 48 families victims of accidents (properties at risk of collapse, fires, windstorms and others) and 314 people with disabilities or reduced mobility.

CONSTRUCTION AND DELIVERY OF 97 HOUSING UNITS

In the Riacho Doce I and Riacho Doce II residential complexes, in the Guajará Region, an integral part of the Tucunduba Basin Macrodrainage project.

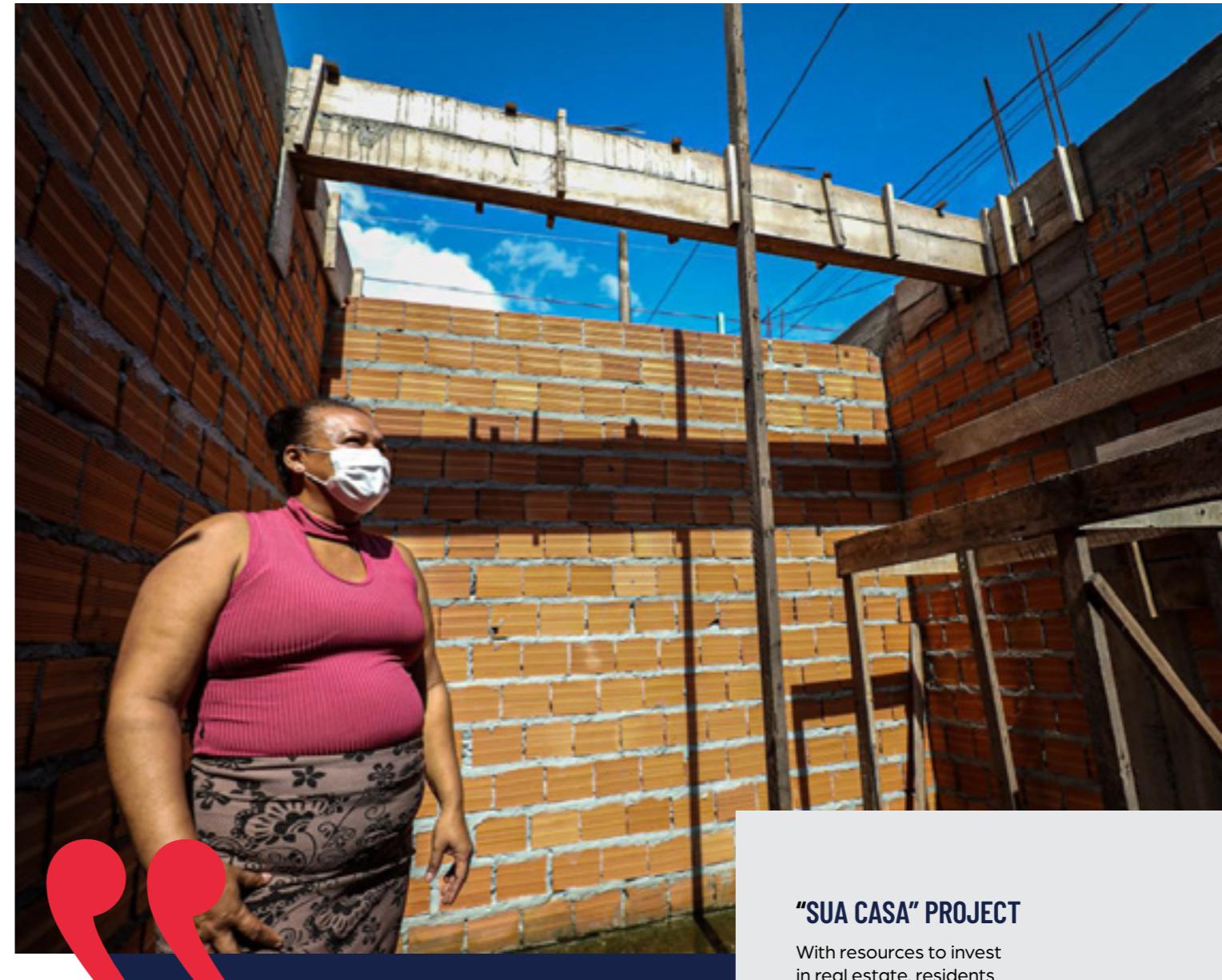
URBAN LAND REGULARIZATION

Of 943 properties, in the Jaderlândia community, in the municipality of Castanhal, and in the Liberdade urban nucleus, in the municipality of Marabá.

INTEGRATED ACTIONS FOR URBANIZATION, HOUSING IMPROVEMENTS AND SANITATION

Aimed at 824 households located in precarious settlements in the municipalities of Ananindeua, Belém and Castanhal.

To ensure road safety in cities and access through urban mobility systems for all, especially with accessibility for vulnerable people and people with reduced mobility, object of **goal 11.2**, infrastructure of the urban road system works were carried out, in addition to measures to inspect public services, control and tariff regulation, highlighting the following:

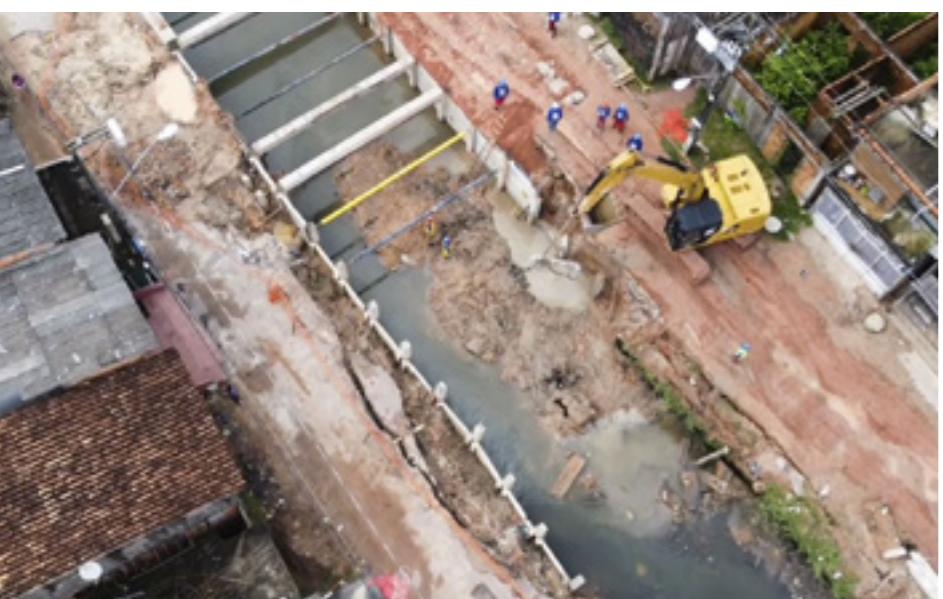


THESE ARE FAMILIES
THAT NEED SUPPORT
TO HAVE A HOME
WITH DIGNITY, WITH
BETTER QUALITY.

Governor Helder Barbalho, about the Sua Casa Project.

"SUA CASA" PROJECT

With resources to invest in real estate, residents of the Liberdade neighborhood, in Marabá, and in Água Azul do Norte, will rebuild their homes and help the municipality's economy.



ROAD EXPANSION AND REQUALIFICATION

Expansion and requalification of 7 km of roads, to serve the municipalities of Belém and Ananindeua, with urban drainage, asphalt paving, road signs, implementation of accessible sidewalks, cycle lanes and landscaping; and requalification of 11 km of the BR-316 highway, from the municipality of Belém to the municipality of Marituba, to implement the integrated metropolitan transport system for the Metropolitan Region of Belém – RMB, with the adoption of the BRT (Bus Rapid Transit) system.

ASPHALT ALL OVER PARÁ PROGRAM

Paving, recovery and drainage of 994 km of urban roads in 126 municipalities, of the 12 Integration Regions, through the Asphalt All Over Pará Program.

MACRODRAINAGE OF THE TUCUNDUBA BASIN

Work in progress and deliveries of Housing Units

INSPECTION OF INTERCITY TRANSPORT SERVICES

For road and waterway passengers, reaching 95 municipalities.

TARIFF CONTROL AND REGULATION

Of public intercity passenger transport services by land and water.

Regarding the efforts of the state government in line with **goal 11.3**, with regard to increasing inclusive and sustainable urbanization and improving capacities for planning human settlements, the guidelines provided to the municipalities of Rio Maria and Ulianópolis stand out in the elaboration of basic sanitation instruments (water, sewage, solid waste and collection) and institutional

technical support in the elaboration of the Municipal Urban Mobility Plan granted to the municipalities of Bujaru, Eldorado dos Carajás, Juruti, Marapanim and São Félix do Xingu, also contributing to the **goal 11.a**, for supporting economic, social and environmental integration, especially in cooperation with regional and local development planning.

In line with **goal 11.4**, which refers to the protection of natural and cultural heritage, both material and immaterial, constant activities to preserve the collection and acquisition of new materials were maintained.

In 2021, approximately 518,000 pieces from the collection of the Cultural Foundation of Pará were acquired and preserved in the Guajará



EXPANSION AND REQUALIFICATION OF ROADWAYS

NGTM widens lane and improves vehicle flow on BR-316 during Metropolitan BRT works.

Integration Region. Among the carried out technical interventions, there are the restoration of rare works, the digitization of books and the cleaning of the collection.

At the same time, in 2021, the Public Archive of the State of Pará (APEP) worked on the rehabilitation of the historical, artistic, documentary and bibliographic heritage of 23,900 patrimonies, with digitization, restoration and other works aimed at preserving historical documents, in the Guajará Integration Region.

Another work of great importance in the preservation of heritage was the restoration of the most imposing theater in Pará, the Teatro da Paz, founded in Belém, in 1878, during the brilliant period of the Rubber Cycle.

In the area of tourism, activities have been carried out that provide for the preservation of state patrimonies,

used as tourist facilities: Docas Station, Amazon Convention and Fair Center - Hangar, Mangal das Garças, Guilherme Paraense Multipurpose Arena - Mangueirinho and Utinga State Park, in Belém; shore of Maçarico beach, in Salinópolis and Leonildo Borges Rocha Convention Center, in the municipality of Marabá. Totaling an investment of R\$54.52 million.

Activities related to technical support for the structuring of tourist products, in addition to strengthening the sector, are also configured in ways of preserving natural, cultural, material and immaterial heritage. Through technical evaluation guidelines, the state government assured support for the formatting of tourist routes carried out in 29 municipalities. Among these, the evaluation of the Utinga State Park along with Ideflor-Bio, surveys related to fishing tourism, mapping of opportunities to structure specific

tourist products in indigenous lands and support for the structuring of Joanes beach in the Marajó Region.

Still in this perspective of heritage preservation, mentioned in **goal 11.4**, the activities of management and monitoring of Conservation Units (UC) deserve to be highlighted, such as, for example, the Environmental Protection Area (from the original, Área de Proteção Ambiental - APA) of São Geraldo do Araguaia and the Serra dos Martírios/Andorinhas State Park (from the original, Parque Estadual Serra dos Martírios/Andorinhas - PESAM) and protection (prevention and firefighting), inspection and environmental education. In this sense, in 2021, the Wildlife Refuge (REVIS) São Benedito and Azul Rivers was also created, in the municipalities of Jacareacanga and Novo Progresso, totaling 27 State Conservation Units.

Regarding the recommendations of **goal 11.5**, related to reducing the number of deaths and the number of people affected by natural disasters and reducing the number of people residing in risk areas and economic losses, and also with an influence on **goal 11.4**, as to the protection of heritage, in the area of public security, prevention and action measures are permanently carried out that may compromise the heritage and lives of people affected by natural disasters, especially those who are vulnerable and who live in risk areas.

In 2021, there were 46,211 firefighting, search and rescue and pre-hospital care operations; 24 municipalities supported with action strategies and prompt service of assistance demands in the prevention of risks and disasters; and 42,422 licensed properties, resulting from carried out technical inspections on real estate, commercial and industrial establishments, schools, residences, with fire and emergency safety guidelines.

Regarding **goal 11.6**, as to the aspect of reducing the negative environmental impact per capita of cities, with improvement of air quality indices and solid waste management, it is worth mentioning the State Government's performance related to water resources, climate and environmental services management. With respect to the hydrometeorological network, which includes stations that measure rainfall and river levels and that collect data for analysis of weather and climate, maintenance was carried out at the hydrological station, in Marabá, and technical visits to the municipalities of Barcarena, Capanema, Tailândia and Redenção.



THEATRO DA PAZ RESTORATION

One of the most luxurious in Brazil, considered one of the country's monument theaters.

VOLUNTARY LOCAL REPORT ON
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12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION





GOAL 12

ENSURING SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION STANDARDS.

SDG 12, object of this chapter, aims to promote production and consumption systems that minimize negative environmental impacts, while improving people's quality of life. It consists of 12 goals, five of which are final and seven of implementation.

In relation to this SDG, the following government policies, plans and programs are aligned: State Policy on Climate Change, Amazon Now State Plan, Sustainable Territories Program and the Pará Regulariza Program.

**IN 2021, THE
ACHIEVEMENTS AND
INITIATIVES WERE
DIRECTED TO THE
PRODUCTIVE SECTORS,
MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS
AND THE COMMUNITY**

**AIMING AT THE ADHERENCE
TO SUSTAINABLE
CONSUMPTION PRACTICES,
THE EXPANSION OF
ENVIRONMENTAL
EDUCATION AND THE
STRENGTHENING OF
PROGRAMS AIMED AT
GENERATING SOLID
RESOURCES, RECYCLING
AND OTHERS.**

Based on the SDG goals for Brazil, the state actions aligned with the 2030 Agenda will be presented below.



**THIS IS A SPECIAL MOMENT.
REGISTERED PEOPLE WILL
BE PIONEERS ON THE PATH
TO IMPROVE PRODUCTION
AND CHANGE THE ECONOMIC
KEY OF PARÁ.**

Mauro O'de Almeida, holder of Semas.

SUSTAINABLE TERRITORIES PROGRAM

The Program encourages land tenure regularization and access to credit lines. Producers will also receive technical assistance, aimed at training and increasing income.

BRAZILIAN SDG GOALS

GOAL 12.1

Implement the Action Plan for Sustainable Production and Consumption, in conjunction with federated entities.

GOAL 12.2

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

GOAL 12.3.1BR

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

GOAL 12.3.2BR

Establish a regulatory framework to reduce food waste in Brazil.

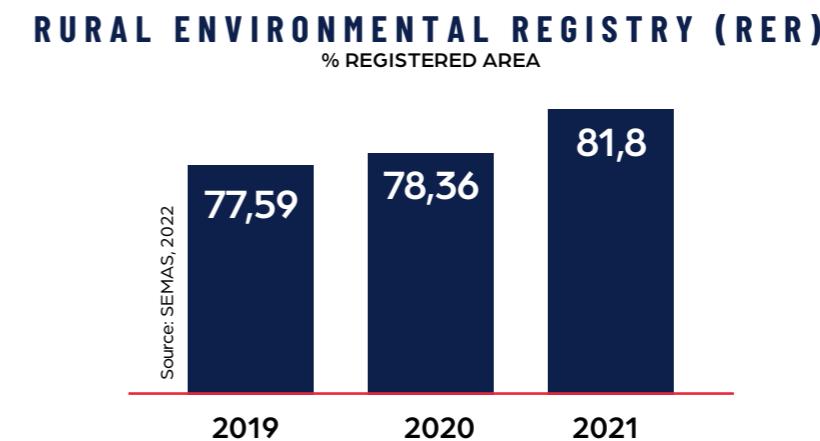
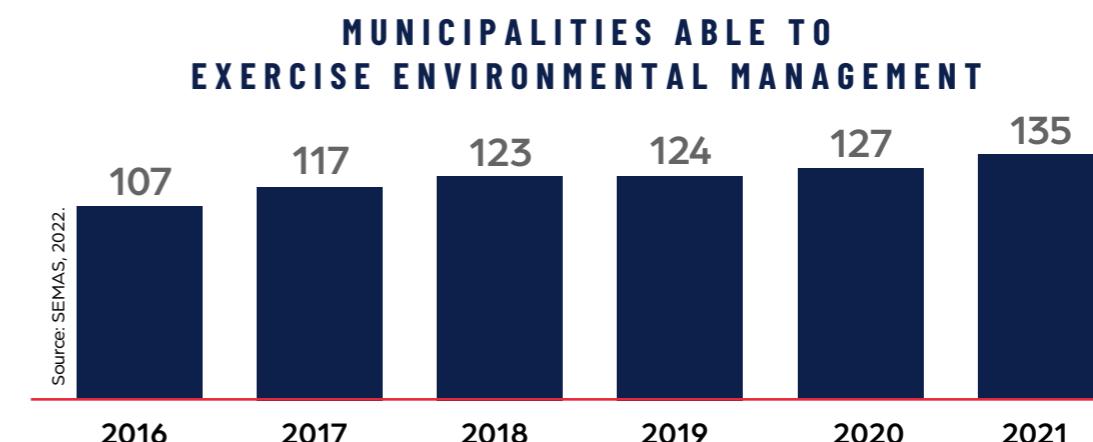
GOAL 12.8

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 (from the original, Programa Nacional de Educação Ambiental – PRONEA).

GOAL 12.B

Develop and implement tools to monitor the impacts of sustainable development for tourism, accessible to all, that generate employment and decent work, improve income distribution and promote local culture and products.

WHERE WE ARE



WHAT WE HAVE DONE

In line with **goal 12.1**, which aims to implement an action plan for sustainable production and consumption, in articulation with federated entities, it is important to list the actions that are part of the Amazon Now State Plan (from the original, Plano Estadual Amazônia Agora - PEAA), which aims to elevate Pará, from 2036, to the stage of the state with net zero or carbon neutral emissions in the "Land Use and Forests" sector. This challenge is structured around four pillars focused on combating deforestation; in efficiency for productive chains; in land tenure regularization, in addition to climate financing, which encourages public-private partnerships.

In this regard, the partnership between the State Government and the Climate and Society Institute (from the original, Instituto Clima e Sociedade - ICS), the Brazilian Social Organization (from the original, Organização Social Brasileira - OSB) stands out, which mobilizes global resources for projects linked to solutions for climate change, guaranteeing the transfer of R\$1 million, in the form of a donation, for the development of PEAA projects.

As a contribution to achieving sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources, in line with **goal 12.2**, the state government operates through the Sustainable Territories Program (TS), one of the pillars of the PEAA, which aims to strengthen efficient and sustainable environmental management.

In 2021, it presented the following results: 342 subscriptions in the program; 15,499.66 registered hectares; 291 Rural Environmental Registry (RER) validated; 116 land titles delivered; 11 training courses for technicians working in the TS; 132 families trained in TS 279; 35 seedling nurseries implemented; three agro-industry fruit pulp certifications; 79 Declarations of Aptitude to the National Program for Strengthening Family Agriculture (from the original, Programa Nacional de Fortalecimento da Agricultura Familiar - Pronaf/DAP); and 16 Environmental Recovery Plans (Prada) prepared; eight demonstration units of agroforestry systems implemented and three financing projects approved by Banpará-Bio.



**WE UNDERSTAND THAT
DEFORESTATION IS NOT THE
WAY, BUT WORKING WITHIN
A PROJECT AND A PROGRAM
WHERE WE CAN PRODUCE
AND PRESERVE NATURE.**

Elias de Almeida, farmer.

BANPARÁ-BIO PROGRAM

The Government of Pará Initiative to promote increased productivity in the countryside by the standing forest maintenance.



SUSTAINABLE EMPORIUM

It encourages the direct relationship between producer and consumer.

Regarding **goal 12.3**, which provides for the contribution to reducing food waste, in 2021 the State Government guaranteed agricultural marketing with support and the holding of exhibition and sale of agricultural products, such as family farming fairs, totaling 15 state events, and three national and international participations.

The participation of Pará in the 26th edition of the Chocolate and Cocoa Salon, in Paris, France, stands out, where the sample from Pará stood out among 235 evaluated by experts, among the 50 best almonds on the planet.

The Sustainable Emporium initiative is worthy of note, which proposes the direct sale of products and an improvement in the income of families, who also received guidance

on the principles of environmental sustainability. The project serves 130 family producers, and sells honey and derivatives, vegetables, ornamental plants, home accessories, among other products from 46 exhibitors.

In 2021, as part of the food safety and waste reduction policy, the Food Bank project, carried out by the Pará Supply Center (from the original, Central de Abastecimento do Pará - Ceasa) made the donation of food, benefiting 6,000 socially vulnerable people, contributing to **goal 12.3**.

In line with **goal 12.8**, which "ensures that people everywhere have relevant information and awareness of sustainable development", the training of the first group of 58 communitarian environmental agents was made possible through the Usina da Paz

project, which works in territories with high crime rates, economic and social vulnerability. The courses aim to contribute to environmental and entrepreneurial education, involving topics related to the selective collection of solid waste and recycling.

Also contributing to **goal 12.8**, which aims to guarantee access to information on sustainable development, the State Government launched, in 2021, the Computerized Environmental Licensing System (SISLAM), to provide greater transparency and agility to the licensing process, as well as a more agile management by the municipal environmental departments, which will be able to customize the system according to their internal process flows.

With the intention of promoting environmental education and the transfer of knowledge, for those residing in the Environmental Protection Area (APA), thus making them multipliers of content for visitors, the state government provided training for guidance and demonstration of good environmental practices, highlighting the "Trails and Hiking" course and the "Bird Watching" course.

In contribution to **goal 12.b**, which deals with developing and implementing tools to monitor the impacts of sustainable development for tourism, accessible to all, which generates employment and decent work, improves income distribution and promotes local culture and products, in 2021, the International Tourism Fair of the Amazon (from

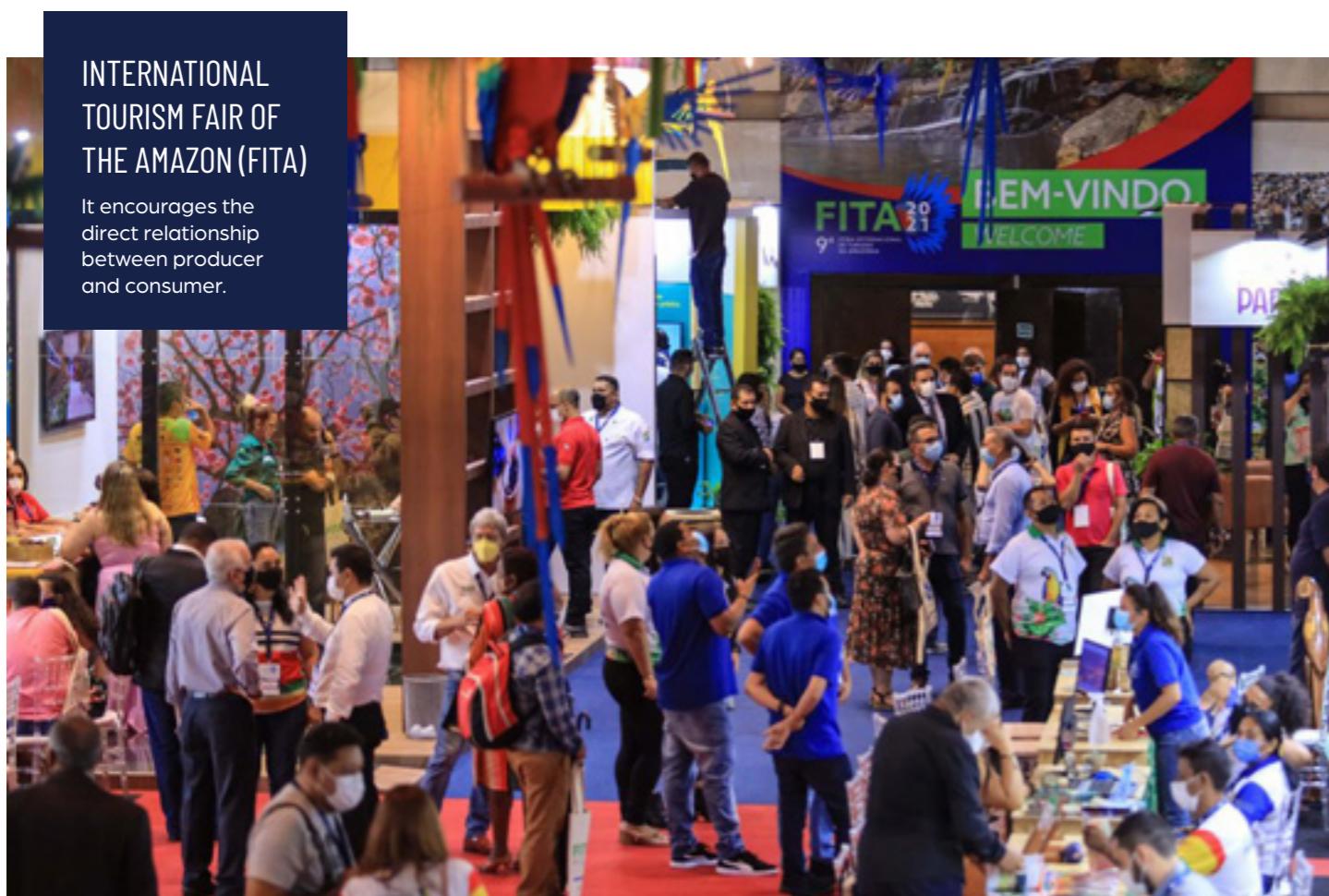


COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENTAL AGENTS

Semas forms first class at Usina da Paz in Icui. There are 58 people trained in selective collection of solid waste and recycling, which will contribute to the preservation of the environment.

the original, Feira Internacional de Turismo da Amazônia - FITA) was held, the central theme "Connecting businesses in the Amazon", with the objective of promoting and integrating the tourist destinations in the region, which took place in the Carajás Integration Region, with the host municipality Parauapebas. This municipality holds the title of Capital of Ecotourism of Carajás, and it has six Conservation Units(UC) and an Indigenous Reserve, as well as adding a diversity of species of Amazonian flora and fauna, a component of

tourist potential. At the event, the following topics were discussed: "Public policies – tourism, scenarios and opportunities", "Challenges and opportunities of tourism decentralized management", "Sustainable tourism/conservation units", "Tourism in traditional communities", "Digital touristic marketing" and "Tourism and geographical indication".





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13 CLIMATE
ACTION



CLIMATE ACTION





GOAL 13

TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS.

SDG 13, the item of this chapter, seeks to strengthen the capacity to adapt to risks and impacts related to climate change and possible natural disasters, based on the integration of Brazilian strategies, and planning into the National Policy on Climate Change

(from the original, PNMC). It consists of 16 goals, seven of which are final and nine of implementation.

This chapter presents the national goals related to SDG 13, and the main government achievements in 2021, which signal this direction.

BRAZILIAN SDG GOALS

GOAL 13.3

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

GOAL 13.B

Stimulate 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

PERCENTAGE OF CAR IN REGISTRABLE AREAS



Source: INPE-Prodes/Semas, 2022.

LAND DOCUMENTS ISSUED

2021

Individual definitive titles: 1200

Urban regularization documents: 868

Tenure redemption terms: 4

Definitive titles for quilombola communities: 3

Exchange terms: 17

Concessions of real right of use: 194

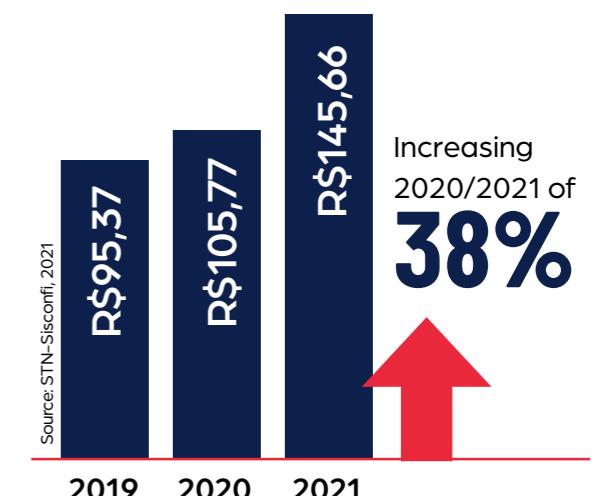
Land certificates: 147

Heritage léguá titles: 3

TOTAL: 2.430

Source: ITERPA, 2022.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT EXPENSES IN MILLION



WHAT WE HAVE DONE

In line with SDG 13, the following state policies and programs stand out: State Policy on Climate Change, under which the Amazon Now State Plan (PEAA) is anchored, the Sustainable Territories Program, and includes other development actions, such as those included of the Environmental Education Program in the coastal zone of Pará.

In view of the establishment of the State Policy on Climate Change, by Law no. 9,048/2020, the State of Pará contributed to the achievement of **goal 13.3**, through several continuous training actions for the municipalities, especially the 47 that make up the coastal zone, in order to raise awareness of this topic that is still little known and debated at the state level, as detailed below.

Actions were carried out in seven territories of the Sustainable Territories program and in 23 municipalities, totaling, by October 2021, 597 participants, including the Environmental Agents Training course and the various training/awareness activities carried out in the context of the environmental agenda.

The Program "Environmental Education in the Coastal Zone of Pará" was also developed, with the proposal

to demonstrate the reality of this area in its various aspects, to stimulate the process of territoriality and acceleration of local policies, based on the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals (from the original, ODS), considering the specificities and potential of the municipalities involved. The webinars held took the following themes to coastal municipalities:

"HOW CLIMATE CHANGE AFFECTS YOU"

"GREEN ECONOMY FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF PARÁ"

In partnership with Rede ODS Brasil (YouTube) and Instituto Alachaster, with the objective of raising public awareness about sustainability and conscious disposal of solid waste.

"ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION IN THE COASTAL ZONE OF PARÁ"

In partnership with the Rede ODS Brasil and the participation of the Rare International Organization - Brazil and the Alachaster Institute.

"OCEAN CULTURE FOR ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION TO THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE"

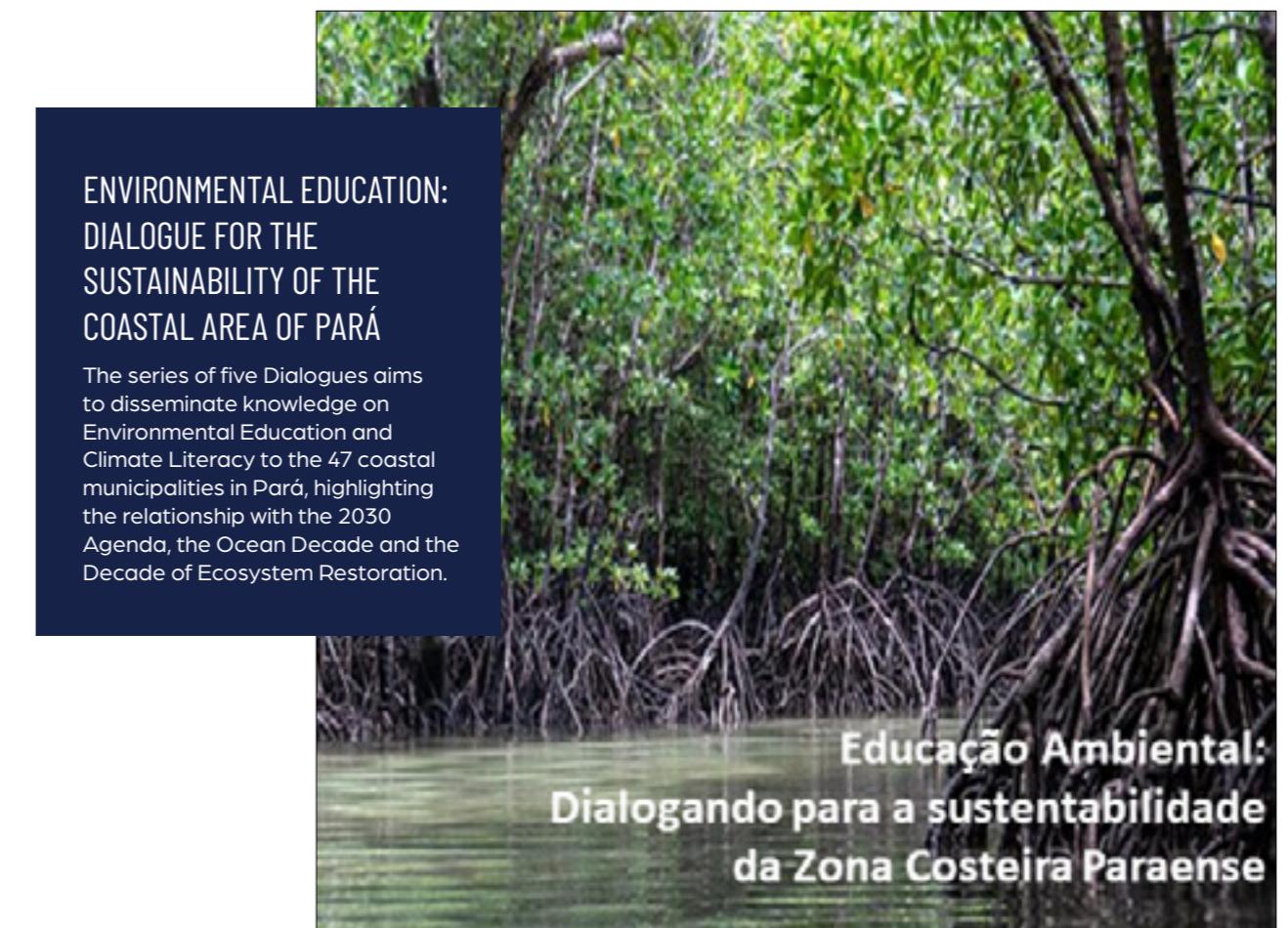
At the invitation of Rede ODS Brasil, with the participation of The Climate Reality organization.

"OCEAN CULTURE, CLIMATE CHANGE AND PUBLIC POLICIES"

Promoted by the State Government, in partnership with the Manguezal Institute, within the scope of the "Remada Tenda Verde" project, which works with beach communities, tourists and merchants in the municipality of Salinópolis.

As for **goal 13.b**, in the context of control and inspection, aiming at strengthening the scientific and technological instruments of the State, for greater support to the effectiveness of management, a partnership

was signed between the state government, the International Alliance for Biodiversity and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture, with the participation of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). The agreement signed guarantees the State, using data from Earth observation satellites and geospatial technologies, the provision of solutions to make the monitoring of ecosystems, land cover and use, as well as hydroclimatic phenomena more efficient.



It should be noted that Pará is the second Brazilian state to join the SERVIR-Amazônia program, which is part of SERVIR Global, a joint development initiative between NASA and USAID, which aims to "develop tools, products and services that allow countries in the Basin to Amazon region to improve its decision-making process and more adequately incorporate the voice of women, indigenous peoples and their communities into their decisions" (available at: <https://servir.ciat.cgiar.org/> Accessed: 07/06/22).

In addition, collaborating with the achievement of **goal 13.b**, the following cooperation instruments were signed:

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Signed with the objective of comprehensively reducing greenhouse gas emissions in all sectors of the economy to achieve the targets set for 2030, with the Under2 Coalition (secretary by the Climate Group), the largest global network of state and regional governments, which has committed itself to reducing emissions, in accordance with the Paris Agreement. It is worth noting that the Under2 Coalition brings together more than 270 governments, representing 1.75 million people and 50% of the global economy, with the commitment to keep the global temperature increase limited to 1.5°C.

PROTOCOL OF INTENT WITH WAGENINGEN UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH - WUR (HOLLAND)

For the implementation of an Environmental Monitoring System using Radar Technology in Pará, through inter-institutional transfer of environmental monitoring technology and functional qualification for capacity building.

PARTNERSHIP WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK (NYU)

Signed for the elaboration of the "Pé no Chão Bioeconomy" Project, with the aim of boosting regenerative and low-carbon economic development, as well as expanding the generation of employment and income in production chains locations, prospecting to generate more than 3 thousand direct green jobs and more than 20 thousand indirect ones. In Pará, the cocoa production chain was chosen as a priority, since it is responsible for more than half (51.54%) of the cultivation of the fruit in Brazil, offering a virtual thematic workshop, with the participation of representatives of state institutions and the civil society, in order to identify the difficulties, obstacles and challenges experienced.

RACE TO ZERO

State adhesion to the Race to Zero climate neutrality campaign, a United Nations movement to contain global warming, aligning itself with the fight against climate change and the

development of inclusive, sustainable and economically significant solutions.

Em paralelo, foram mantidas as vigências dos seguintes acordos:

COOPERATION AGREEMENT

Signed at the end of 2020, valid for five years, with the Climate Policy Initiative (CPI – Brazil Office) and the Pontifical Catholic University in Rio de Janeiro (PUC-Rio), aimed at reducing the environmental risks of infrastructure projects, including a priority plan for sustainable infrastructure in the State of Pará, as well as assistance in the implementation of the State Policy on Climate Change in Pará, of the Amazon Now State Plan (PEAA), and instruments.

MEMORANDUM OF INTENSIONS

Signed in 2020, with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the International Center for Agroforestry Research (Icraf), with the aim of promoting solid foundations for the

conservation of natural resources and a low-emission economy in the State of Pará, based on the promotion of excellence in the production, dissemination and application of knowledge and innovative solutions aimed at territorial planning and environmental regularization; the development of sustainable production chains, climate change, the fight against illegal deforestation, the conservation of natural resources; the promotion of agroforestry systems and other forms of sustainable use of soil and water, and related areas.

It is worth noting that all the activities carried out, in the end, compete for the objective defined by the PEAA to reduce carbon emissions, until reaching level 0, in 2036.

RACE TO ZERO

Government of Pará will support the global campaign to zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.



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LIFE BELOW WATER





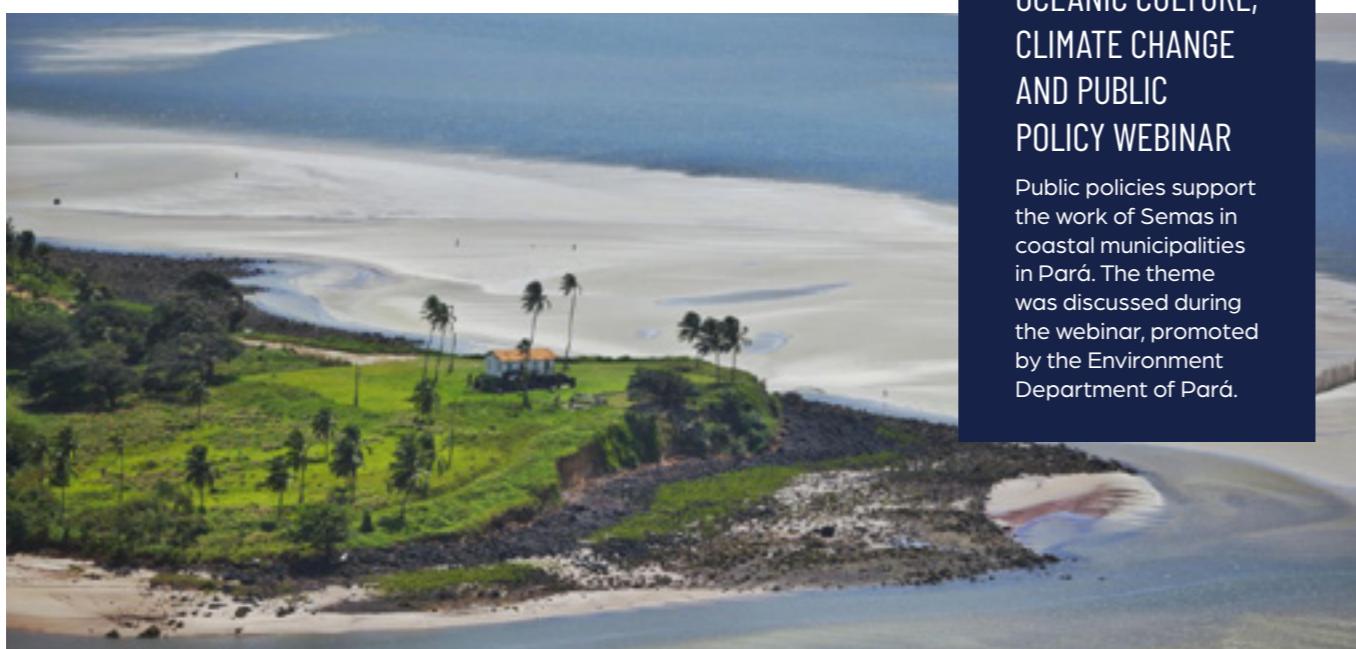
GOAL 14

CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF OCEANS, SEA AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

SDG 14 seeks to sustainably manage marine and coastal ecosystems, as well as their conservation, through pollution reduction, scientific cooperation, fisheries regulation, offering economic benefits to States/Regions that have sustainable management of marine resources, including fisheries,

aquaculture and tourism. It consists of 10 goals, seven of which are final and three of implementation.

The following are the national goals, to which the achievements of the state government contributed in 2021.



OCEANIC CULTURE, CLIMATE CHANGE AND PUBLIC POLICY WEBINAR

Public policies support the work of Semas in coastal municipalities in Pará. The theme was discussed during the webinar, promoted by the Environment Department of Pará.



ALMOST HALF OF THE NORTHERN REGION LIVE IN THE COASTAL AREA, LIVE IN THE RIVERSIDE AREA, AND LIVE FROM FISHING AND TRANSPORTATION. ALL OF THIS IS CONNECTED.

Jussara Martinelli, researcher.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COASTAL AREA OF PARÁ

Participants in the webinar promoted by Semas discussing the preservation of ocean coast biodiversity.

BRAZILIAN SDG GOALS

GOAL 14.7B

By 2030, increase the economic benefits for all countries, especially small island developing States and least developed countries, from the sustainable management of marine resources, including fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.

GOAL 14.B.B

Provide small-scale artisanal fishermen with access to marine resources and markets.

GOAL 14.A.B

Increase scientific knowledge, develop capabilities of research and transfer marine technology, bearing in mind the criteria and guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, in order to improve the health of the oceans and increase the contribution of marine biodiversity for the development of developing countries, in particular least developed countries and Integrated System of Social Defense (from the original, Sistema Integrado de Defesa Social – SIDS).

WHAT WE HAVE DONE

In line with SDG 14, the state programs and partnerships that contribute to achieving its goals stand out: State Policy on Climate Change, under which the Amazon Now State Plan (PEAA) is structured; State Policy for Coastal Management of Pará; Fishing Forever Program in Pará; Technical Assistance and Rural Extension Program (from the original, Gerenciamento Costeiro do Pará; Fishing Forever Program in Pará; Technical Assistance and Rural

Extension Program (from the original, Programa de Assistência Técnica e Extensão Rural – Proater); and BANPARÁ-Bio Program.

Within State Policy for Coastal Management of Pará, the State Government, in partnership with municipal governments and organizations from Praia do Atalaia in the municipality of Salinópolis and civil society, developed actions in 17 coastal municipalities (Viseu, Bragança, Augusto Corrêa, Tracuateua, São João



WHERE WE ARE

Considering that the indicators currently available do not reflect the direct impact that state actions have in relation to SDG14, the Coastal Management Information System is

under development, based on the provisions of the related State Policy, which will enable the creation and monitoring of valid indicators for this purpose.



FISH FARMING

Fingerlings produced at the Terra Alta and Santarém Stations, and a tank with fingerlings at the SEDAP fish farming Station, in the municipality of Terra Alta.

de Pirabas, Salinópolis, Santarém Novo, São João da Ponta, Magalhães Barata, Marapanim, São Caetano de Odivelas, Curuçá, Vigia, Colares, Salvaterra and Soure), presenting initiatives such as the Fishing Forever Program and the Coastal 500 Global Leadership, promoted by Rare Brasil, a civil society organization, working to promote sustainable artisanal fishing along the Brazilian marine coast.

The Fishing Forever Program in Pará works in partnership with fishing communities, leaders, associations, government agencies, universities and organizations to build and strengthen small-scale fisheries management, training individuals and institutions that work to strengthen protected areas, replicating this knowledge and awareness of mangrove, which contributes to the achievement of **goal 14.a** and **goal 14.b**. It is worth

mentioning that in the State of Pará there are 12 Marine Extractive Reserves, intended to protect local species of fauna and flora and also the way of life of traditional communities, since it is home to about 125 thousand people who live from artisanal fishing.

The Coastal 500 Program, on the other hand, provides for a network of public leaders in favor of artisanal fishing, based on the participation of municipalities and mayors in strengthening a collaborative network to support sustainable fishing on the Amazon coast. To this end, the Coastal 500 network prepared an action guide with programmatic, political and financial activities for fisheries management commitments, and currently works in partnership with about ten coastal municipalities in Pará, contributing to the achievement of goals 14.a and 14.b.

In the list of direct actions of the State, as a contribution to goals 14.7 and 14.b, it is possible to mention the service to 1,281 fishermen/fish farmers, distributed in eight Integration Regions, through the distribution of 943,900 fingerlings, representing an important investment in the aquaculture and fishery production in Pará.

In addition, the Technical Assistance and Rural Extension Program (Proater) included new strategies to strengthen existing production chains, such as fish farming activities.

These are technical assistance and rural extension actions directed to rural family producers, aiming at sustainable production, value addition, income generation, social organization, social inclusion and sustainable management of natural resources.

At the same time, in view of **goal 14.b**, the credit line called BANPARÁ-Bio, created in 2021 to finance small and medium-sized rural producers, contributed with resources to three projects in the municipality of São Félix do Xingu, including 11 hectares of Agroforestry System (from the original, SAF) and three ponds for fish farming. In addition, the State Government held fish fairs in municipalities such as Santarém, Vigia and Castanhal, among others, making it possible to bring fishermen closer to the final consumer market, resulting in the sale of hundreds of tons of fish.



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LIFE ON LAND



GOAL 15

TO PROTECT, RECOVER AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, MANAGE FORESTS IN A SUSTAINABLE WAY, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, STOP AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND STOP BIODIVERSITY LOSS.

SDG 15 deals with the preservation of terrestrial ecosystems, forests, biodiversity that already exists and the reversal of damage already caused, based on the law that established the National System of Conservation Units (from the original, Sistema Nacional de Unidades de Conservação – SNUC), including Permanent Preservation Areas (from the original, Áreas de Preservação Permanentes – APPs), Legal Reserves (RLs) and Indigenous Lands, among others, and based on the understanding that stopping deforestation is important to avoid desertification processes. Therefore, it is necessary to preserve biodiversity and endangered species, controlling illegal hunting and trafficking in species of fauna and flora, with the states playing the role of articulator

to encourage behavioral changes in communities. It is composed of 16 goals, seven of which are final and nine of implementation.

In relation to this SDG, the State Policy on Climate Change (PEMC) is aligned, which is based on the Amazon Now State Plan (PEAA) and its repercussion structured in State Programs: Sustainable Territories Program; State Force to Combat Deforestation (FECD), with three operations - Amazônia Viva, Luz na Selva and Netuno; SERVIR-Amazônia Program; SIMAR/PA 3.6 State Policy for Coastal Management of Pará – PEGC.

Below are the national goals of SDG 15, for which the State Government has made contributions.



AT THIS MOMENT IT IS
NECESSARY TO JOIN
FORCES TO GUARANTEE
GOOD RESULTS.

Carlos Ledo, deputy secretary of Sedeme.

AMAZON ALIVE OPERATION

Task Force for the 17th Stage of Amazon-Alive Operation, which has been fighting illegal deforestation in state management areas since June 2020, as part of the PEAA macro-strategy.

BRAZILIAN SDG GOALS

GOAL 15.1.1

Until 2020, through systems of conservation units provided for in the Law of the National System of Conservation Units (SNUC), 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 marine and coastal areas, mainly areas of special importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, ensured and respected demarcation, regularization and effective and equitable management, aiming to ensure interconnection, integration and ecological representation in more expansive terrestrial and marine landscapes.

GOAL 15.1.2

By 2030, ensure the conservation of inland aquatic ecosystems and their biodiversity, and strengthen sustainable fishing in these environments, eliminating overfishing and illegal, unreported and unregulated (from the original, illegal, Não reportada e Não regulamentada - INN) fishing and eliminating subsidies that contribute to the INN fishing.

GOAL 15.2

By 2030, eliminate illegal deforestation in all Brazilian biomes, expand the area of forests under sustainable environmental management and recover 12 million hectares of degraded forests and other forms of native vegetation, in all biomes and preferably in Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs) and Legal Reserves (RLs) and, in areas of alternative use of the soil, expand the area of planted forests in 1.4 million hectares.

GOAL 15.5.1

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

GOAL 15.5.2

By 2020, the risk of extinction of threatened species will be significantly reduced, tending to zero, and their conservation status, especially those suffering the greatest decline, will have improved.

GOAL 15.5.3

By 2020, the genetic diversity of microorganisms, cultivated plants, bred and domesticated animals and wild varieties, including species of socioeconomic and/or cultural value, will have been maintained and strategies will have been developed and implemented to minimize the loss of genetic variability.

GOAL 15.6.2

By 2030, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples, family farmers and traditional communities relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and the customary use of biological resources will have been respected, according to their uses, customs and traditions, national legislation and relevant international commitments, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the CDB with the full and effective participation of indigenous people, family farmers and traditional communities at all relevant levels.

GOAL 15.7

Take urgent action to end illegal hunting and fishing and the trafficking of protected flora and fauna species, including fisheries resources in inland waters, and address both the demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.

BRAZILIAN SDG GOALS

GOAL 15.9

By 2020, the values of biodiversity, geodiversity and sociodiversity will be integrated into national and local strategies for development and poverty eradication and inequality reduction, being incorporated into national accounts, as appropriate, and in procedures of planning and reporting systems.

GOAL 15.A

Mobilize and significantly increase, from all sources, financial resources for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems, to enable the implementation of national and international commitments related to biodiversity.

GOAL 15.B.1

Official assistance for development and public expenses on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems.

GOAL 15.C

Strengthen global support and federative cooperation in combating illegal hunting and fishing and protected species trafficking, including through the capacity increasing of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities, and providing access for small-scale artisanal fishermen to natural resources.



WE ARE AVAILABLE FOR
INNOVATIVE PARTNERSHIPS
AND INITIATIVES AND
ESPECIALLY BASED ON
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT
AND TECHNOLOGICAL
INNOVATION.

Mauro Ó de Almeida, Secretary of State at the Pará Secretariat for the Environment and Sustainability.

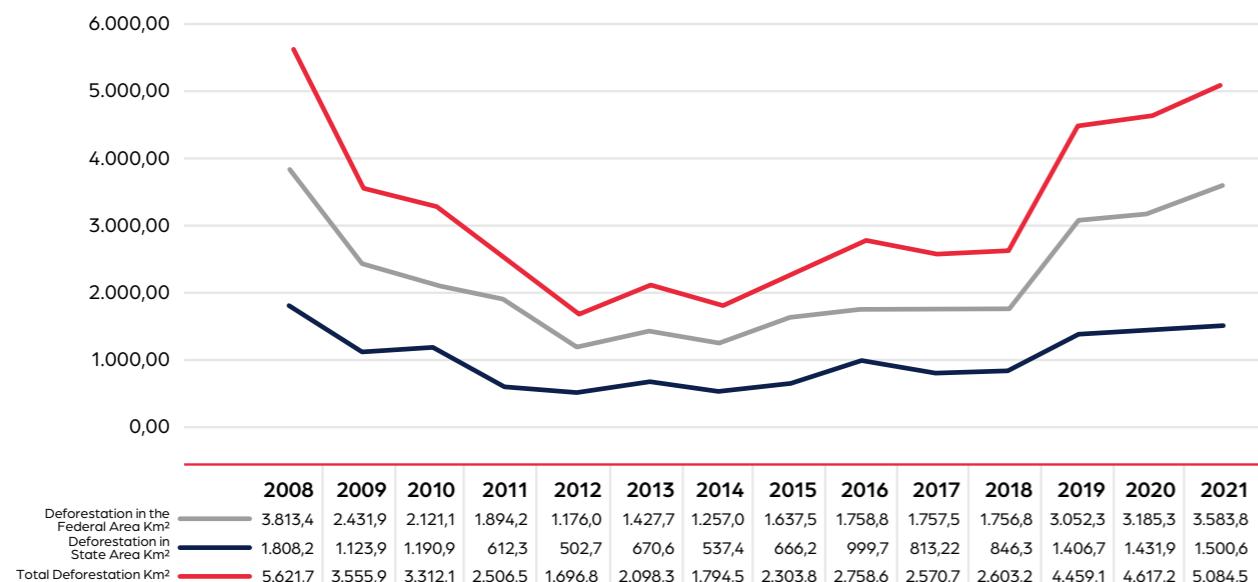


GEOPROCESSING AND ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

Semas joins program with NASA and USAID geospatial services. Detecting the possibility of fires, deforestation and illegal mining in Pará are the focus of the services signed in the partnership.

WHERE WE ARE

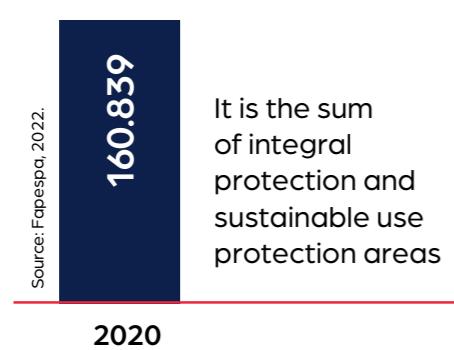
**DEFORESTATION RATE IN FEDERAL AND STATE AREAS
(IN KM²)**



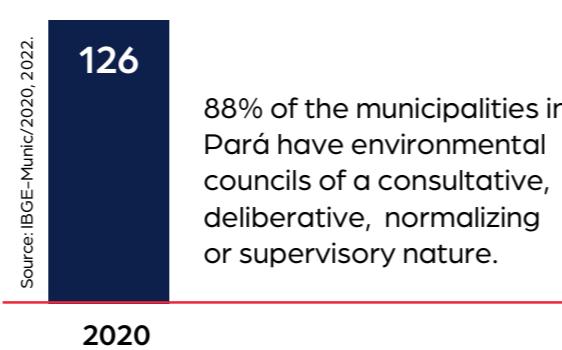
Source: Semas, 2022.

Note: The processed data refer to the increase in deforestation, i.e., the amount of deforestation that increased from one year to the next. This value covers the cutting of vegetation in areas of any size, including areas smaller than 6.25 hectares measured from Prodes data.

**STATE PROTECTION AREAS
(IN KM²)**

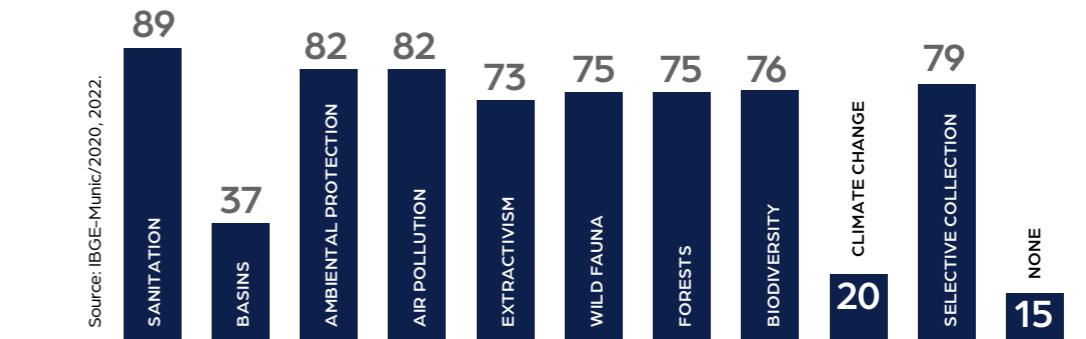


MUNICIPALITIES WITH ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCILS



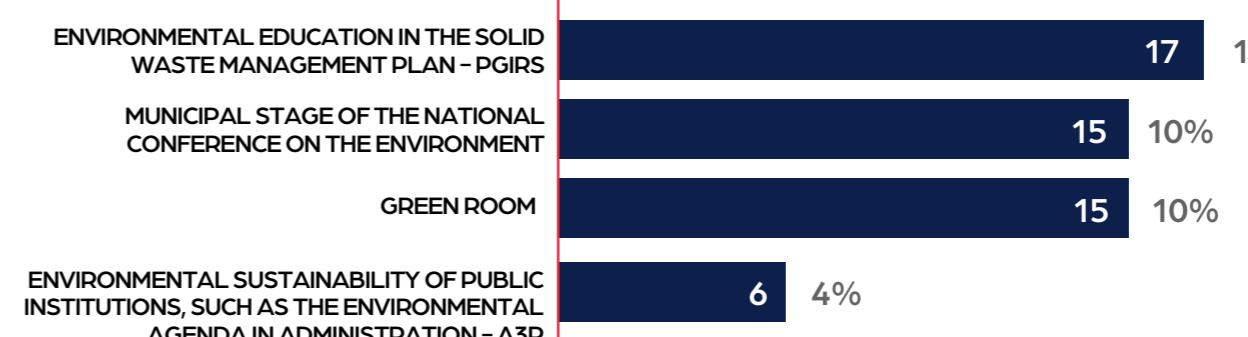
MUNICIPALITIES WITH ENVIRONMENTAL INSTRUMENTS OR LEGISLATION

2020



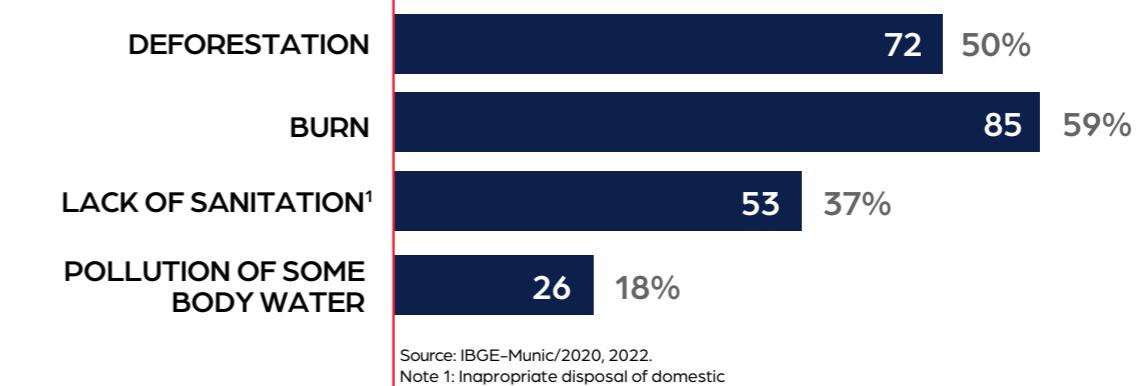
MUNICIPALITIES WITH IMPLEMENTED PROGRAMS IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

2020



MUNICIPALITIES WITH SOME ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

2020



WHAT WE HAVE DONE

Agroforestry Systems (Safs) consist of planting different forest and fruit species on the same land, involving not only the reconstitution of ground characteristics, but of all the natural elements that favor and provide conditions for the maintenance of life on the planet. In 2021, SAFs were implemented in communities within the Triunfo do Xingu Environmental Protection Area (APA), within the Sustainable Landscapes in the Amazon Project,

in addition to 30 individual nurseries and two germinated nurseries, with a production capacity of more than 122,892 thousand seedlings forestry and fruit trees, reflecting on the productive forest restoration promotion of 123 hectares of altered areas in properties of family farmers. Such results are in line with **goal 15.1.1**.

Also noteworthy, in relation to this goal, is the Regulariza Pará Program, a land regularization instrument of the Amazon Now State Plan (PEAA), which



REGULARIZA PARA PROGRAM

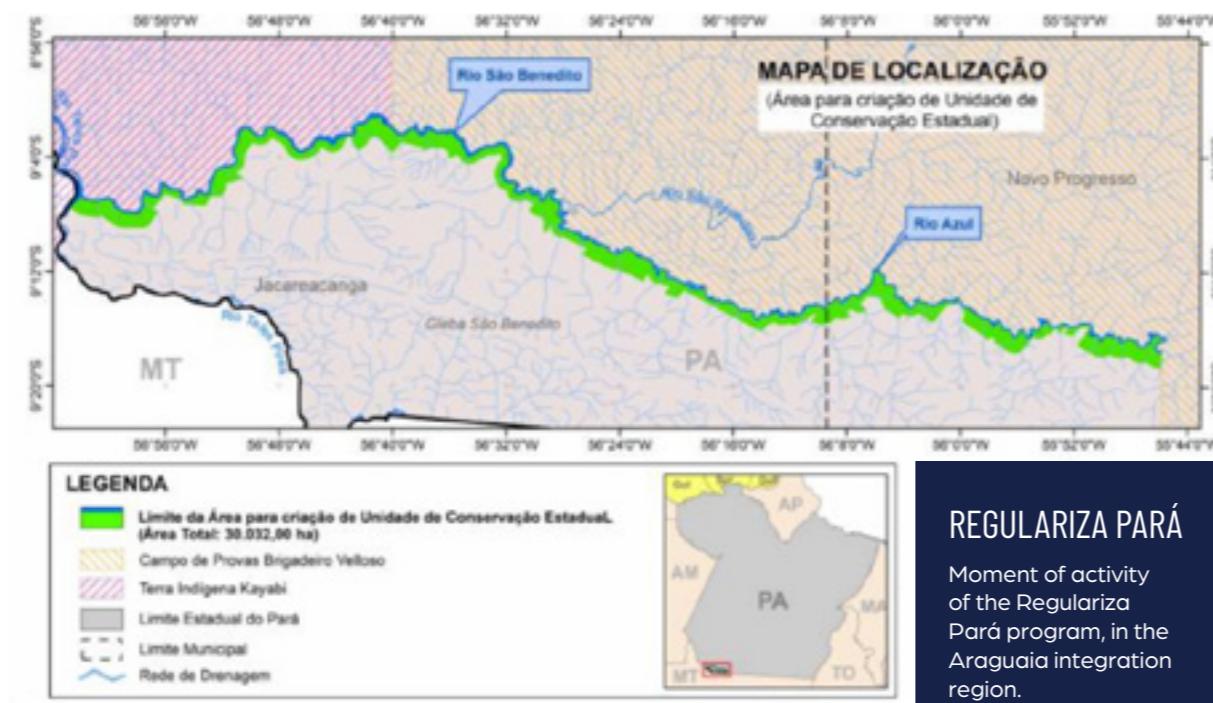
The program provided more than 70 services to rural producers and provided training on the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) for environmental analysts.

registered 38,857 analyzed Rural Environmental Registers (CAR) and 3.8 million hectares of validated area, in the Rural Environmental Registry System of Pará (SICAR PA). Also within the scope of land tenure regularization, the issuance of CARs by state institutions through financing from the Amazon Fund in 20 municipalities in the Rio Capim, Guamá, Rio Caeté, Marajó and Xingu Integration Regions is noteworthy.

Another relevant initiative carried out, in compliance with **goal 15.1.1**, was the Environmental Regularization Program (PRA), which obtained, in 2021, a 73% increase in the number of rural properties with liabilities in regularized Legal Reserve (RL) and Permanent Preservation Area (APP), compared to the previous year, with 130 formalized terms of commitments.

In addition, the State also contributed to the **goal 15.1.1**, with the creation of the Wildlife Refuge (from the original, Refúgio de Vida Silvestre – REVIS) Rios São Benedito and Azul, in the municipalities of Jacareacanga and Novo Progresso, through Decree No. 1,944/2021, totaling 27 State Conservation Units. REVIS was created with two main objectives: to ensure conditions for the existence or reproduction local flora species and resident or migratory fauna and to contain the frontier of deforestation in the municipalities of Jacareacanga and Novo Progresso in the RI Tapajós, also meeting the **goal 15.5.3**.

In line with goals 15.1.1 and 15.6.2, communication, natural and public use resource management programs were also developed in the State Conservation Units (UCs), such as mapping trails and potential



REGULARIZA PARÁ

Moment of activity of the Regulariza Pará program, in the Araguaia integration region.

tourist spots and tourist routes, in partnership with other institutions, in addition to administrative activities, such as issuing authorization to carry out research and to value the surrounding communities, through the Agro Várzea Project/Biodiversity Fair and the holding of the Environmental Conductor of Trails and Walks Course, in addition to other projects.

In 2021, in accordance with the definition of **goal 15.2**, the State Government expanded the Sustainable Territories Program (ST) to more than 108 thousand hectares of land, encouraging the practice of sustainability. It is worth remembering that the ST Program, since 2020, is the third execution instrument provided for in the Amazon Now State Plan (PEAA), representing a state transition strategy for a low-emissions economy in pressured by deforestation areas.

This Program aims at the conservation of natural capital; the promotion of socio-economic development on a sustainable basis, respecting the state's economic vocation and the recovery of altered and degraded areas.

Based on the integrated action of state institutions, it was possible to guarantee satisfactory results in ST 279 (along PA-279), which covers the municipalities of São Félix do Xingu, Ourilândia do Norte, Água Azul do Norte and Tucumã, as already described in Chapter 2.

Still in the context of Sustainable Territories, after identifying the environmental liabilities of the property, the state government takes actions aimed at recomposing the area, through the implementation of SAFs. In 2021, this action promoted

planting in an area of 1,330 hectares, benefiting 890 family farmers, with the distribution of two million seeds of Açaí, Cacau, Cupuaçu, Pupunha, Muruci, Paricá, Andiroba, Cumaru, Maranhoto and others, as well as having produced around 1.8 million agroforestry seedlings, which contributed to the reduction of environmental liabilities and the expansion of the involved communities family income, contributing to goals 15.2 and 15.5.1.

Two other relevant strategies towards **goal 15.2**, adopted in 2021, were:

The resumption of the AgroTag System, with the necessary adaptations to comply with the ST

Program, in order to make it possible, on a single platform, to monitor the land use and cover of rural production units, based on the collection of information from the areas within its performance, maintaining a single and standardized database, facilitating environmental management within the scope of the ST Program. In present and virtual formats, advice was given to technicians from partner institutions of the project, aiming at the implementation of Demonstration Units (UD) in municipalities in the southeastern region of the State, covered by the ST; and the launch and operation of the Green Seal Platform, which aims to assess environmental compliance in the cattle raising



chain, in a pioneering effort towards traceability and transparency of direct and indirect suppliers of cattle and soy in the state.

With regard to the Command and Control of the PEAA axis, the 12 Amazônia Viva Operations, carried out in 2021, to combat illegal deforestation in areas under state management, under the coordination of the State Force to Combat Deforestation, which brings together the State Systems of Environment (from the original, Sistemas Estaduais de Meio Ambiente - SISEMA) and Public Security and Social Defense (from the original,

Segurança Pública e Defesa Social - SIEDS), embargoed 139,2006.67 hectares of illegal deforestation areas and seized 6,004.46 m³ of round wood, 798.81436 m³ of sawn wood, 135.50092 m³ of wood piles, 5,919 units of felled irregularly wood piles. Thus, inspection actions in areas of state interference contributed to an 11% reduction in deforestation compared to the year of 2020, contributing to the achievement of **goal 15.2**.

With regard to environmental legislation, the State Government revised several normative instructions for regulating production chains and

published Resolution Coema nº162/21, which regulated environmental impact activities for the purposes of licensing the competence of municipalities, ensuring greater technical clarity and legal certainty for generation activities licensing processes, transmission and distribution of electric energy in Pará. It is noteworthy that Pará has 135 qualified municipalities to exercise local environmental management, speeding up the licensing process, thus contributing to **goal 15.2**.

In the aforementioned operations, 658 wild animals, 8,200 kilos of fish, among other seizures of machinery, were also seized, contributing to the achievement of goals 15.7 and 15.c.

In view of **goal 15.6.2** and the necessary prominence of indigenous peoples in the debate on the environmental agenda, the Federation of Indigenous Peoples of Pará (Fepipa) was elected as the coordinating institution of the Executive Committee of the Pará Forum on Climate Change and Adaptations (FPMAC), recently reactivated and composed of around 40 institutions, representing civil society and public authorities; and the National Council of Extractive Populations, elected as an observer member to represent the Forum in the Management Committee of the Eastern Amazon Fund (FAO).

FAO, in turn, is a private financial mechanism, recognized by the Government of Pará as an instrument

for achieving the goals set in state public policies, on a perennial basis, but with special attention to the commitments made by the State until 2036, responding to the **goal 15.a**. In 2021, the Brazilian Fund for Biodiversity (Funbio) was selected to capture, execute and account resources from FAO, which received, in the same year, a donation of R\$1 million from Climate ans Society Institute (ICS), a Brazilian social organization that mobilizes resources and transformations in the climate change theme, for the development of PEAA projects.

In the sense of **goal 15.6.2**, it is worth mentioning, in 2021, the delivery of three definitive collective titles to Remaining Communities of Quilombos, benefiting 296 families: 28, from Quilombo Balieiro, in the municipality of Bagre, Marajó Region; 35, of the Cuxiú Quilombola.

Communities Association, in the municipality of Bonito, Rio Caeté Region; and 233 families from Quilombo São Benedito, in the municipality of Cametá, Tocantins Region.

The State Government acknowledges the importance of encouraging research for the planning and development of environmental actions, intrinsically related to **goal 15.5.3**. In this sense, in 2021, in partnership with the Emílio Goeldi Museum of Pará, it executed the Flora do Utinga Project, aiming to contribute to the preservation of the





REMAINING QUILOMBO COMMUNITIES

Ceremony of delivery of collective title, of the São Benedito Community (Cametá).

urban Amazon and generate scientific knowledge through research that works in the four Conservation Units of the Metropolitan Region of Belém (APA of the Metropolitan Region of Belém, APA of Ilha do Combu, REVIS Amazon Metropole and Utinga State Park). This initiative has already cataloged 700 species of fungi and plants in the Park, with emphasis on the new species of the Sapindaceae family, of the same type as Amazon Guaraná (*Paullinia obovata*).

Regarding **goal 15.9**, the State Bioeconomy Strategy was launched (Decree nº 1.943/2021), aiming to propose the general procedures for the elaboration of the State Bioeconomy Plan, which is based on three axes: research, development and innovation; genetic heritage and associated traditional knowledge; and production chains and sustainable

businesses. As a result, in 2021, Pará was chosen to host the World Bioeconomy Forum, which enabled debates of global interest between government representatives, experts, academics, businessmen, bankers, scientists and journalists from all over the planet and indigenous peoples and local communities in the Amazon region. The BioSummit (Amazon Social Biodiversity Business Forum) took place in parallel to the Forum, a regional event to promote debates with specialists/researchers, entrepreneurs, PIQCTs on the Amazon bioeconomy, important to subsidize the construction of the regulatory framework.

Another important governmental action was the municipalization of the RER analysis and validation process, the mandatory electronic public register for rural properties, which gathers environmental information on rural properties and possessions, signaling the provisions of **goal 15.b.1**. Cooperation between the state government and municipal management, in favor of socio-environmental care, became more consistent in 2021, with requalification being promoted for the servers of the municipal environmental secretariats, who carry out analysis and validation of the aforementioned register, enabling the qualification of 40 municipalities.

Among other initiatives, through the Forest + Amazon Project, of the Federal Government in partnership with the State Government, the first payment for environmental services (forest surplus) was made to a rural producer in São Félix do Xingu, a region recognized as having high deforestation.

VOLUNTARY LOCAL REPORT ON
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
IN THE STATE OF PARÁ 2022

16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



PEACE,
JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



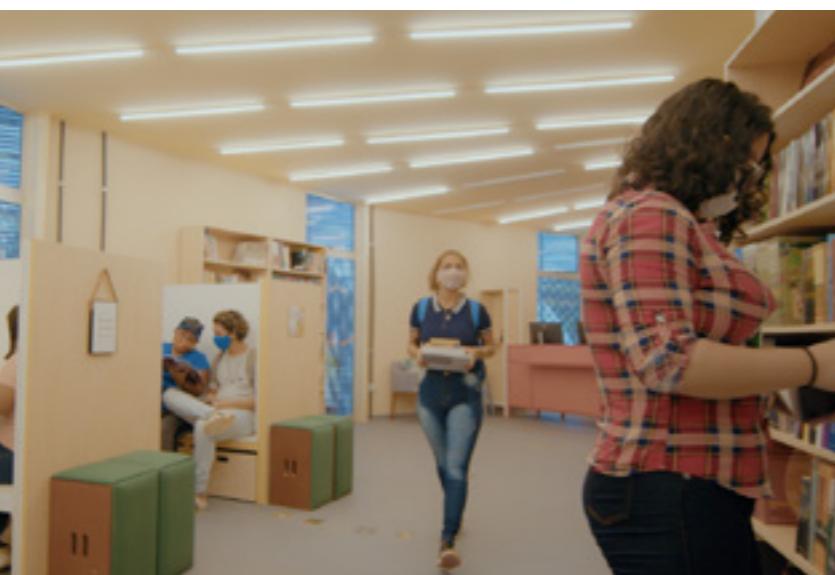
GOAL 16

TO PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, RESPONSIBLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS.

SDG 16, the object of this chapter, encourages the promotion of peace, an inclusive environment and social justice to achieve sustainable human development, with a focus on populations and regions of greater social vulnerability. It consists of 12

goals, 10 of which are final and two are implementation goals.

Below is a list of the national goals of SDG 16, which received contribution to its achievement, through accomplishment and deliveries by the state government, in 2021.



TERPAZ

The Civil Police works in the TerPaz Program, issuing ID Cards at UsiPaz and offering social service, in order to clarify doubts and send them to the neighborhood Police Station.



THE PLANTS ARE IN THE SUBURBS WHERE THE STATE NEVER ARRIVED AND NOW PEOPLE HAVE ACCESS TO ALL KINDS OF SERVICES, SPORTS AND LEISURE, AND OTHERS.

Ricardo Ganzer, coordinator of the State Secretariat for Social Assistance, Work, Employment and Income (Seaster) at UsiPaz.

USINA DA PAZ

UsiPaz Cabanagem will guarantee access to citizenship with permanent assistance. Residents will be able to obtain copies of ID Cards, birth and death certificates, work permit, apply for job vacancies on the website, among other services.

BRAZILIAN SDG GOALS

GOAL 16.1

Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related mortality rates everywhere, including a 1/3 reduction in femicide and homicide rates for children, adolescents, youth, black, indigenous people, women and LGBT people.

GOAL 16.2

To protect all children and adolescents from abuse, exploitation, trafficking, torture and all other forms of violence.

GOAL 16.3

To strengthen the rule of law and guarantee access to justice for all, especially for those in vulnerable situations.

GOAL 16.4

By 2030, significantly reduce financial flows of illegal weapons, strengthen the retrieval and return of stolen resources, and combat all forms of organized crime.

GOAL 16.5

Substantially reduce tax evasion, corruption and bribery in all their forms.

GOAL 16.6

To increase the transparency, accountability and effectiveness of institutions at all levels.

GOAL 16.7

To ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making at all levels.

GOAL 16.8

To expand and strengthen Brazilian participation in global governance institutions.

GOAL 16.9

By 2030, provide civil identity for all, including birth registration, especially for gypsy people, quilombola communities, indigenous people, traditional African-matrix people, communities and squares, riverside and extractive populations, as well as populational groups such as rural women workers, the homeless, the deprived of liberty and the LGBT population.

GOAL 16.10

To ensure public access to information and protect fundamental liberties, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.

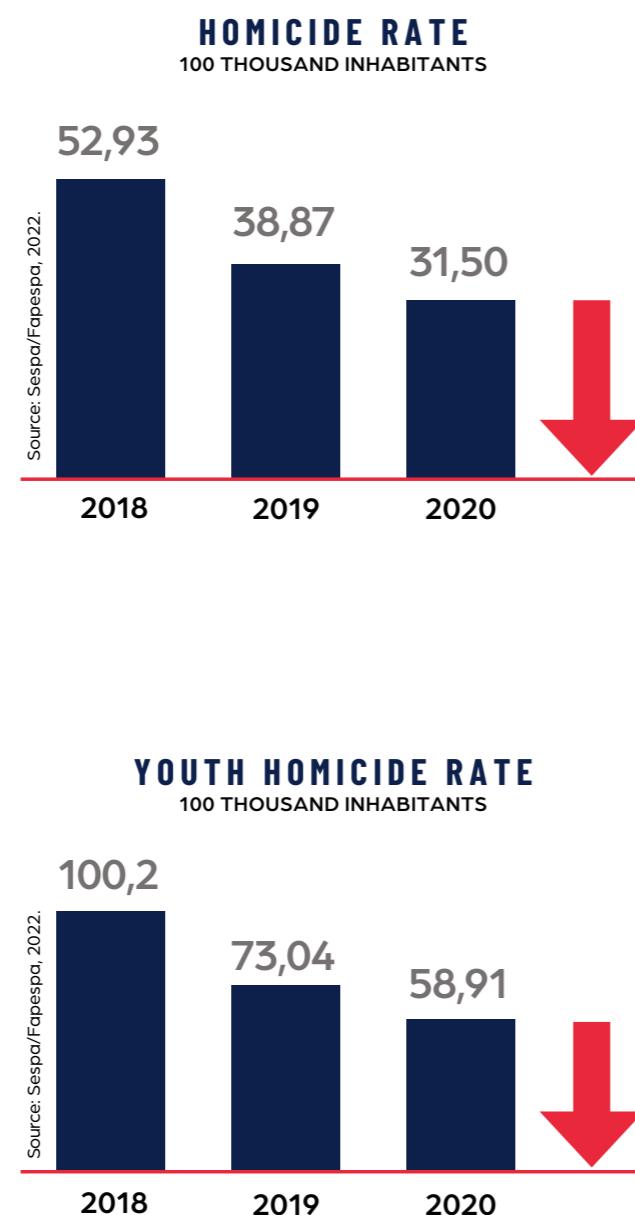
GOAL 16.A

To strengthen relevant institutions, including through international cooperation, for capacity building at all levels, in particular in developing countries, for the prevention of violence, crime and the violation of human rights.

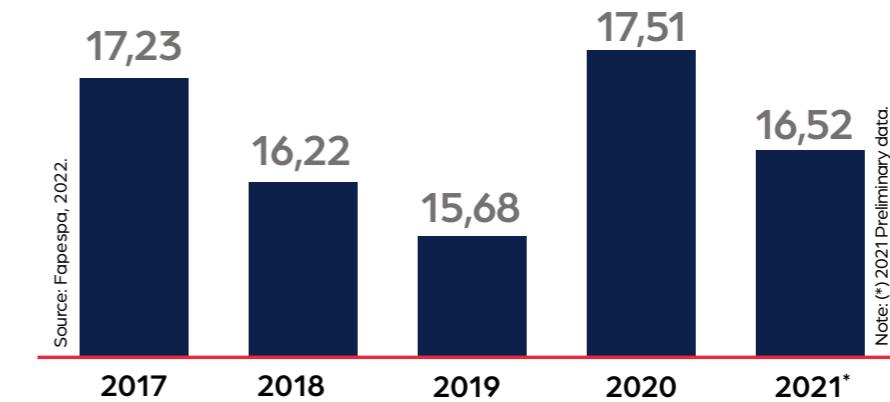
GOAL 16.B

To promote and enforce non-discriminatory and affirmative laws and policies.

WHERE WE ARE

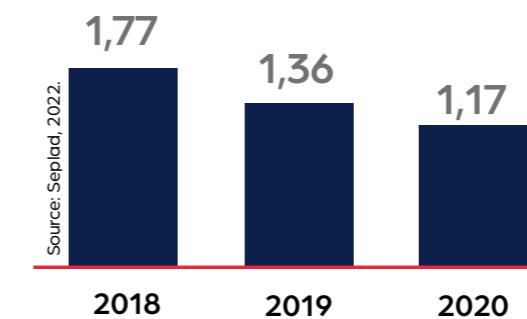


TRAFFIC FATALITY RATE



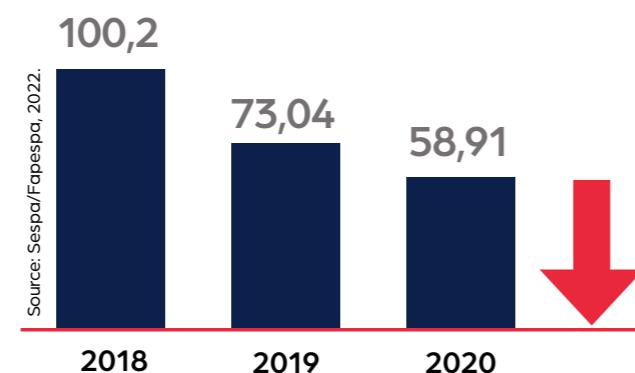
PRISON DENSITY

(IMPRISIONED/VACANCY)



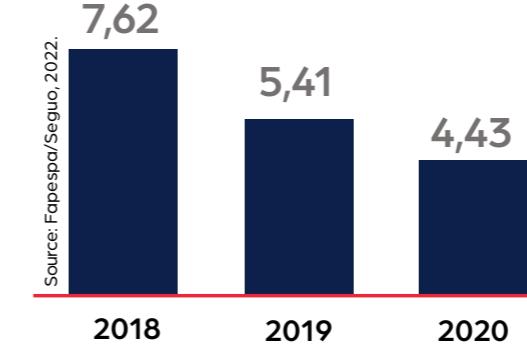
YOUTH HOMICIDE RATE

100 THOUSAND INHABITANTS



FEMALE HOMICIDE RATE

100 THOUSAND WOMEN



WHAT WE HAVE DONE

The Government of Pará, continuing its commitment to guarantee social peace to the people of Pará, especially regarding to reducing violence and offering a more inclusive environment for society, presented, in 2021, a set of achievements and deliveries that were align with the goals of SDG 16.

Goal 16.1, which seeks to reduce all forms of violence and related mortality rates, was contemplated with a set of ostensible and preventive actions aimed at combating violence, highlighting:



OPERATIONS

Operation Safe Carnival, Operation Easter Week, Operation Corpus Christi, Operation Summer, Operation Independence, Operation Our Lady Aparecida, Operation All Souls' Day, Operation Republic, Operation ENEM and Operation Happy Holidays, all carried out in periods of greater risk to society's safety.

SAFE SUMMER

The "Safe Summer 2021" operation had 1,150 military police officers, as well as the local police force, in about 40 locations in the countryside, primarily the coastal ones.



SPECIAL MISSIONS

514 special missions of high complexity, aimed at the accomplishment of administrative or judicial measures, which result in vacating, evictions, forced removals or repossessions, of a collective nature, in properties that serve as housing or represent a productive area through the individual or familiar work of vulnerable populations, determined by Legislative Decree N° 06/2020. To carry out these missions, 15 possession reintegration operations were carried out in 11 municipalities, with 182 police officers.

READJUSTMENT WORKS

in several existing structures of the Military Police and Civil Police.

The reformation of the Regional Policing Command IV (from the original, Comando de Policiamento Regional IV - CPR) in Tucuruí, Lago de Tucuruí Region, made possible through the transfer of an old property by Eletronorte and the partnership between the Tucuruí City Hall and the Military Police (PM) stands out; renovation of the Civil Police Station of Santa Cruz do Arari and Melgaço, in the Marajó Region; at RI Guamá, the restructuring of the Outstanding Police Station, in the municipality of Maracanã (Algodoal Ville); and, in Belém, Guajará Region, renovation and expansion of the Tiradentes Complex of the Military Police.



ACTIONS FOR OPERATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT

Prison control and expansion of vacancies, with the delivery of four new penitentiary units, totaling 916 new vacancies: Tucuruí Male Prison Unit, Lake Tucuruí Region, with 210 new vacancies; Semi-open Agricultural Recovery Center and the Public Prison, in Marabá, Carajás Region, totaling 506 new vacancies; and construction of two new blocks in the Agricultural Penal Colony, in Santa Izabel do Pará, Guamá Region, with 200 new vacancies.

INTEGRATED PUBLIC SECURITY AND CIVIL DEFENSE ACTIONS

In the 12 Integration Regions, in operations to combat crime, combat drug trafficking and those relating to the prevention and repression of bank robberies; and, in partnership with state environmental agencies, for the different stages of Operation

READJUSTMENT WORKS

Governor delivers Santa Cruz do Arari Police Station, and new structure of the Detached Police Station in Maracanã (Vila de Algodoal).

Amazônia Viva, with the aim of combating deforestation.

ASSISTANCE BY THE INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTER (CIOP)

According to three axes: via telephone 190, dispatch of occurrences and video monitoring; program "Speaking throughout Pará", which performs the complete digitalization of the radio network of the security system and makes it possible to increase and speed up service to the population, through telephone 190; video surveillance system and its communication channels, implemented in Breves, Belém, Salinópolis, Castanhal and Santarém, counting, in 2021, with a total of 350 cameras, which allow the reading of license plates, facial recognition, visualization of up to 1 km away, as well as 360 degree rotation, to prevent and fight crime in the state.

MISSIONS OF THE FLUVIAL GROUP (GFLU) AND PUBLIC SECURITY AIR GROUP (GRAESP)

In all regions, serving spontaneous and daily demands, with 16 new vessels, three of which are armored, among other equipment, used in several operations and police patrols, even in penal houses; "Operation Tarrafa", in the RMB, preventing and repressing river illicit, such as: crimes of robbery

of boats, riverside residences; drug trafficking; cargo theft; environmental crimes in general; smuggling and other inspections, including registration of occurrences on the vessel itself; in river patrolling, through logistical support in actions and operations of preventive and ostensible on-board policing; and in attending to civil police investigations, through logistical support in river actions and operations, for the elucidation of crimes.

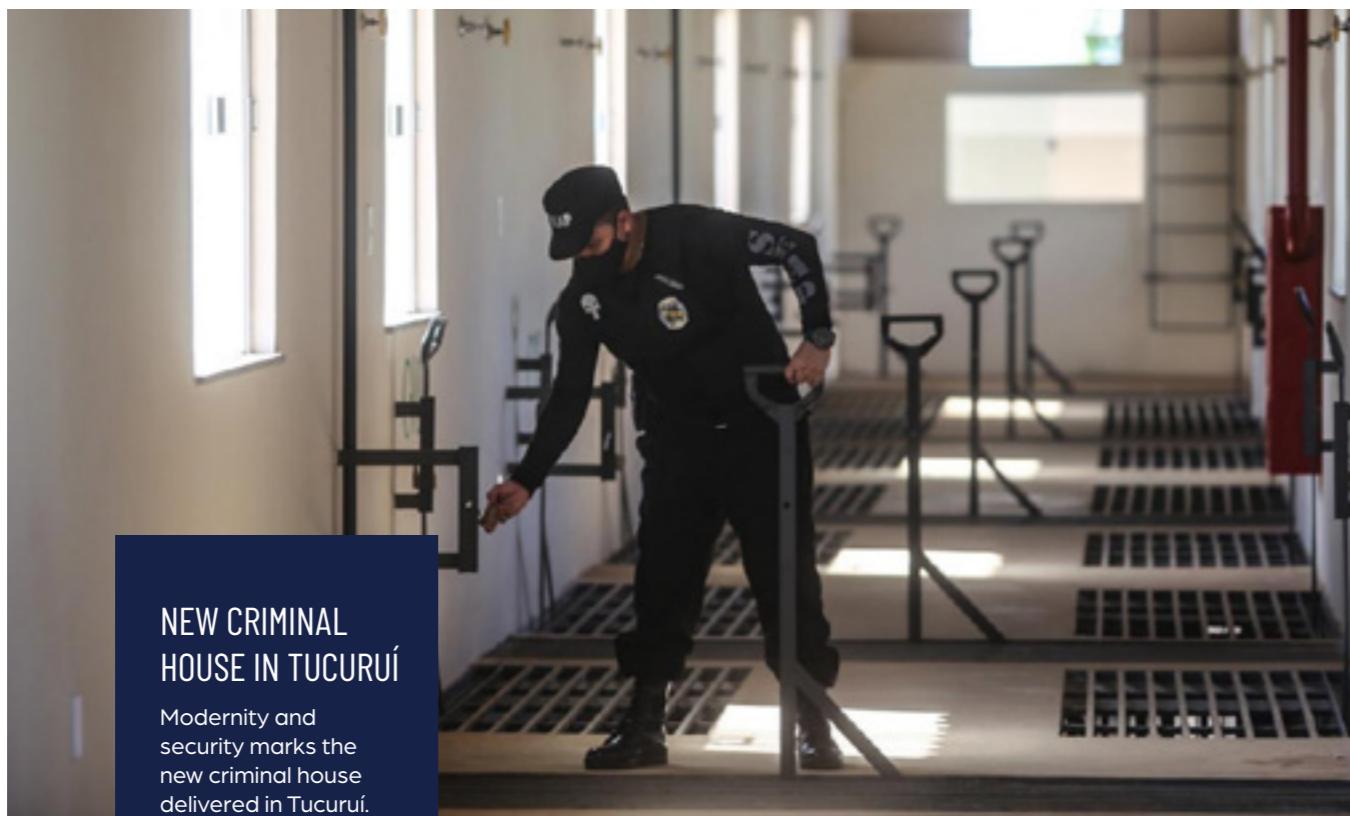
Regarding traffic safety and accident reduction, also in line with **goal 16.1**, actions were carried out, in which the following stand out:

TRAFFIC INSPECTION

In all regions, in order to reduce deaths and injuries from traffic accidents, carried out by the Detran, in partnership with the Military Police and Civil Police. A total of 7,592 operations were carried out, with emphasis on the "Sentinela Project", which continuously monitors traffic, through 163 speed controllers, 323 traffic lanes and 50 video monitoring equipment, in strategic locations in 70 municipalities, with expansion forecast for the next years.

SIGNALING PROJECTS

Implementation of 30 signaling projects on municipal roads, in 10 regions, in support of city halls and in compliance with the National Traffic Policy.



NEW CRIMINAL HOUSE IN TUCURUÍ

Modernity and security marks the new criminal house delivered in Tucuruí.

ADAPTATION OF TRAFFIC UNITS

In eight Integration Regions, highlighting the reformation of the Irmãos Guimarães Library, in Belém, which serves civil servants and the external public, such as children and adolescents, with reading activities, storytelling, and pedagogy course students at universities, which use the space to exchange experiences and play activities related to traffic.

TRAFFIC EDUCATION

In all Integration Regions, with greater intensity in the Lower Amazon, Guamá, Rio Caeté and Tocantins regions, aiming at raising awareness and informing society about the laws and related rules, as a way of preventing traffic violence. Accomplished with approaches on public roads, educational lectures, actions in schools, training and updating courses for mototaxi drivers and motorcyclists and training for teachers who are multipliers of traffic education.

It is also important to note, in the contribution to **goal 16.1**, the training of public security agents, in several institutions in the area of security (CBM, CPCRC, Detran, PMPA, PCPA, Seap and Segup). In 2021, around 9,000 public security agents were trained, in the 12 regions, for example, and 1,008 CBM agents, both in career courses and in operational, preventive and administrative specialization; 2,153 from the Civil Police; 3,577 of the PMPA; 252 of the CPCRC; among others.

These several initiatives, related to **goal 16.1**, influenced the reduction of some levels of violence in the State of Pará: -3.1% in the number of homicides; -31.0% in the number of bodily injuries followed by death; -8.0% in number of traffic injuries; and -3.0% in the

number of feminicides. It is noteworthy the reduction in the records of Violent, Lethal and Intentional Crimes (CVLI), which are cases of homicide, robbery and bodily harm followed by death, with a decrease of 3.5% compared to the previous year.

With regard to **goal 16.2**, which aims at protecting all children and adolescents from abuse, exploitation, trafficking, torture and all other forms of violence, state management intensified strategic actions. Among them, it is worth mentioning, within the scope of TerPaz, the inauguration of Usina da Paz, in the municipality of Ananindeua, which also meets **goal 16.1**. The complex provides several services to promote citizenship, consolidating the State's presence in the territories, offering 86 services to 21,192 people,

NEW UNITS IN MARABÁ

With the inauguration of the Public Prison (closed system) and semi-open system unit, in the Marabá Complex, which increased the number of vacancies by 506, there is currently no prison overcrowding in the south and southeast regions of the state.



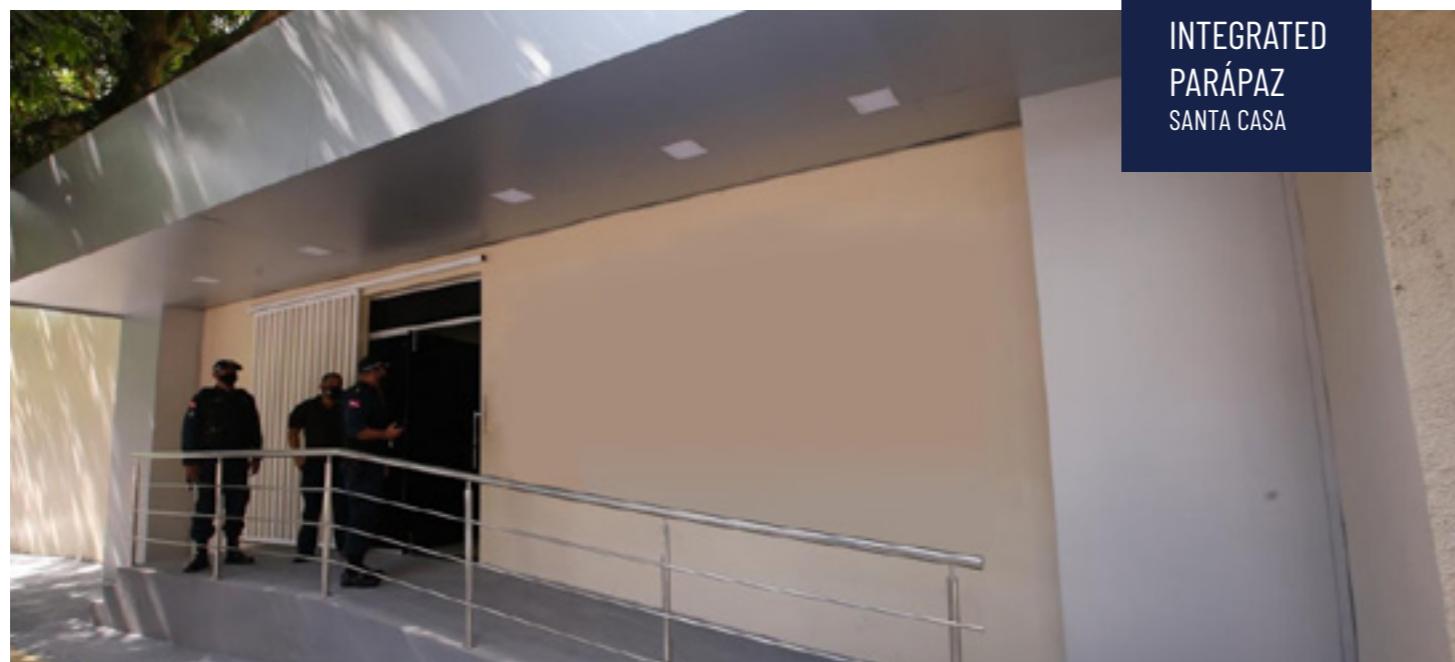
including theater, audiovisual and digital inclusion rooms; medical and dental care; social assistance; legal advice; documents emission; professional activities; multipurpose space for fairs, events and community meetings, as well as environments to hold free courses in dance, robotics, martial arts, music, library, sports and leisure.

The Usina da Paz, built through cooperation with the mining company Vale, in the total amount of R\$ 20 million, provides employment opportunities for the surrounding community, as a way of valuing the residents and the territory.

Following the same lines, the ParáPaz Integrated program provided assistance to 21,289 people, mainly women, children, adolescents and their families in situations of vulnerability and social risk. The reception of

women, in situations of vulnerability and victims of violence, took place in the capital, Belém, in the units of the Scientific Police of Pará and Santa Casa de Misericórdia do Pará Hospital. In another 10 municipalities, services were provided at Police Stations Specialized in Assistance to Women (from the original, Delegacias Especializadas no Atendimento à Mulher - DEAM) and Police Stations Specialized in Assistance to Children and Adolescents (from the original, Delegacias Especializadas no Atendimento Criança e ao Adolescente - Deaca).

Another strategic action, implemented through applications and an online platform, sought to expand dialogue and strengthen municipal social assistance management, to improve the execution of activities,



REGIONAL CENTER FOR REHABILITATION

Education changes the lives of inmates in Pará. Graduation of the first literacy classes at the Regional Center for Rehabilitation in Paragominas.



allowing greater participation of municipalities. In 2021, 10 events were held, in particular the meeting, in virtual form, of the Council of Municipal Health Departments of Pará (from the original, Conselho de Secretarias Municipais de Saúde do Pará - Cosems-PA), under the theme "The Interfaces of Child Labor with Public Health", gathering around 1,300 people, including social assistance managers, civil society, Single System of Social Assistance (from the original, Sistema Único de Assistência Social – SUAS) workers and operators of the Rights Guarantee System. During the event, the State Plan to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents was approved.

In line with **goal 16.3**, which aims to strengthen the rule of law and

guarantee access to justice for all, some initiatives carried out in 2021 stand out:

INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE TO IMPRISONED, INMATES AND EX-PRISONERS

With 150,717 prisoners in the penal system assisted.

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

Investment of R\$6 million in social assistance, education, work, production and health actions, to serve 12,694 incarcerated people, people leaving prisons and their families.

SOCIAL OFFICE

Implementation of the Social Office project aimed at serving people who were in prisons and their families, through shared



CITIZENSHIP ALL OVER PARÁ

Integrated action of the State serves the population with free services.

management between the Judiciary and Executive powers. The strategy, which aims to recover living in freedom, makes it possible to receive them in the social promotion and protection network, for access to services such as issuing documents, professional qualification, socio-assistance and legal assistance, and facilitating professional opportunities.

RULE OF LAW

Strengthen the rule of law and guarantee access to justice for everyone, especially those are in a situation of vulnerability.

BALCÃO DA JUVENTUDE

Assistance to 2,261 young people, through the Balcão da Juventude Project, which uses educational strategies, such as drug use prevention

campaigns; promoting access to professional training; availability of information on the digital work card; emission of Youth Identity (ID); the CNH Pai D'égua (National Driving License); and Entrepreneurial Youth, and referrals to the service network in the Lower Amazon Integration Regions, Carajás, Guajará, Guamá, Marajó, Rio Caeté, Rio Capim.

REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS

Humanized care for 293 refugees and migrants present in the State, in partnership with non-governmental entities. Available in a physical space with a computer lab, internet access, a room for training and guidance, with the aim of disseminating their rights and duties, conditions necessary for the exercise of citizenship, social, labor and productive inclusion.



PAI D'ÉGUA DRIVER'S LICENSE

This program of the Government of Pará aims to guarantee social inclusion to low-income people with the free issuance of the National Driver's License.

TRAINING

Holding events and training for 164 participants from civil society, managers and workers, with themes linked to Training on Migration and Refuge for Municipalities in the State of Pará; Training in Migration, Refuge and Public Policies; Training on Protection of Refugees in the State of Pará; I Meeting of Advanced Posts for Humanized Assistance to Migrants, among others.

INSPECTIONS

63,119 inspections of commercial establishments, products and services were carried out by the Customer Protection and Defense Program, in accordance with the Customer Protection Code (from the original, Código de Defesa do Consumidor - CDC), Decree No. 2181/97 and related legislation.

Regarding **goal 16.5**, aimed at reducing tax evasion and increasing state revenue, the achievements in line with the fight against corruption stand out. In 2021, based on the strategic guidelines of the State Government and through integrated institutional action, the Civil Police established procedures in seven Integration Regions.

In line with goals 16.6 and 16.7, the state government adopts public transparency as a management parameter and ensures responsive,

inclusive, participatory and representative planning and execution of public policies. Some initiatives stand out:

PUBLIC HEARINGS

Holding of four public hearings on the State Department of Planning and Administration (Seplad) YouTube channel, totaling 1,772 hits, which enabled the effective participation of society in the review process of the 2020-2023 PPA and in the Preparation of the 2022 General Budget..



SPACE FOR REFUGEE AND MIGRANT PEOPLE

The space aims to ensure the promotion of autonomy, strengthening and defense of human rights to refugees and migrants present in Pará.

MAINTENANCE OF MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS

Hotline Denunciation, Public Security Council (CONSEP), Ombudsman and Directorate for the Prevention of Violence (DIPREV). It should be noted that through the Disque-Denúncia, the security system received 191,657 calls in the year, mainly referring to drug trafficking, noise pollution, disobedience to the Covid-19 restriction decree, mistreatment of animals and the elderly, vaccine, among others.

SUS OMBUDSMAN NETWORK

With the function of receiving, monitoring and answering to direct communication between SUS users and the managing bodies of the health network, such as complaints, suggestions, reports, compliments and presentation to managers of

reports with a view to improving the quality of public health services, for the improvement of management. In 2021, 8,628 demands from the SUS ombudsman were assisted.

TECHNICAL AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT

To five social control bodies: State Council for Social Assistance (CEAS); State Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CEDCA); State Council for the Rights of the Elderly (CEDPI); State Councils for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CEPCD) and Food and Nutrition Security (CONSEANS), through ordinary resources from the state treasury.



SUPPORT TO THE HEALTH COUNCILS

Of 115 municipalities, with training activities for municipal and state health counselors, advice, with technical support for approximately 100 councilors, including support in the preparation of Municipal Health Plans and guidelines on holding the Health Municipal Conferences.

SUPPORT FOR THE ACTIONS OF THE COUNCIL OF CITIES (CONCIDADES)

which in 2021, took place remotely and in person, such as regular meetings and executive coordination. Council actions were carried out in Benevides, Marituba, Santa Bárbara,

Colares, Santa Izabel do Pará, Santo Antônio do Tauá, São Caetano, Vigia and Bujaru.

In line with **goal 16.9**, aiming at providing civil identity for all, the State Government launched the Meu Registro project, through the ParáPaz Foundation, which developed actions to combat under-registration of births, with free services to obtain the 1st and 2nd copies of Birth and Death Certificates for vulnerable people, conceiving around 6,000 registrations.

It is also worth noting that in 2021, 653,846 civil identity cards were issued by the state public security system throughout the state, in the new standard, which includes information on the employment card, voter

registration card, among others. These services were provided, both directly by the Civil Police, and through several projects and partnerships carried out, in order to make this essential service available to the greatest number of people. Part of these services took place through the project

Caravans of Citizenship and Human Rights, which took place in coordination with state agencies and city halls, providing public services in urban and rural areas, quilombolas and riverside areas, offering services of legal guidance, issuance of certificates, birth certificates, work permit and identity cards and customer guidance services.

The commitment to fighting social inequality for the LGBTQIA+ public stands out, with measures for civil name and gender adequacy for transgender people.

Other initiatives that guarantee access to civil registration issuance services stand out, contributing to **goal 16.9**, among others:

CITIZENSHIP STATIONS

Maintenance of eight Citizenship Stations located in the municipalities of Santarém (1), Marabá (1), Parauapebas (1), Belém (4) and Ananindeua(1) that concentrate public services from several state agencies: Traffic Department of the State of Pará (Detran), vehicle regularization and driver's license; Civil Police, issuing

civil registration; Bank of the State of Pará (Banpará), banking services; and specific services of the Institute of Social Security Management of the State of Pará (Igeprev). In 2021, 391,520 people were served.

TERRITORIES FOR PEACE PROGRAM (TERPAZ)

which focuses on regions with the highest crime rate, develops a set of inclusive actions in the areas of education, health, public safety, work and income generation, among others. In 2021, TerPaz served 151,113 people, including contributing to several SDG goals.

In line with **goal 16.10**, which aims to ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, the state government invests in the production and dissemination of information regarding public policies developed through 1,073 campaigns in the 12 Integration Regions. They are related to the dissemination and coverage of public hearings, dissemination of works deliveries, vaccination campaigns, citizenship and inclusion services, blood donation, among others.

Also noteworthy is the contribution to **goal 16.10**, through the services of the Official Press, which in 2021 edited and published 81,375 public administration acts, as an instrument for formalizing administrative acts and public transparency.



VOLUNTARY LOCAL REPORT ON
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
IN THE STATE OF PARÁ 2022

17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



GOAL 17

STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

The 2030 Agenda has as its motto "leave no one behind", in other words, to promote initiatives that enable the least developed countries to reach the "great" levels of development proclaimed by the United Nations.

THE COUNTRIES, STATES AND MUNICIPALITIES, IN ISOLATION, WOULD NOT HAVE THE FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL CONDITIONS TO DEVELOP THEMSELVES PROPERLY, IF IT WERE NOT FOR THE PARTNERSHIPS SIGNED WITH OTHER COUNTRIES, EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR, AMONG OTHERS.

This principle is expressed in SDG 17 – Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development, which consists of 19 goals, two of which are final and 17 are for implementation.

In this way, in this Chapter, the main partnerships between the state government and different entities are addressed, in the sense of seeking greater availability of financial, technological and management resources, essential for carrying out initiatives that contribute to the fulfillment of the Objectives of Sustainable Development (SDG) goals.

The nationalized goals of SDG 17, for which contributions are indicated, are below.



WITH THIS MANAGEMENT,
SMALL PRODUCERS'
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
TOOK A LEAP, BOTH IN
TERMS OF QUALITY AND
IN TERMS OF MARKETING
SPACE AND BUSINESS
OPPORTUNITIES.

Karine Sarraf, coordinator of the IG Forum and rural extension worker at Emater of Augusto Corrêa.



II FESTIVAL II CONDIMENT OF ORIGIN FESTIVAL

The Festival with the best of Pará culture through the hands of local entrepreneurs, attractions of Pará's culinary, and local entrepreneurship, in an action that promotes tourism, culture and sustainability.

BRAZILIAN SDG GOALS

GOAL 17.1

Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve national capacity to collect taxes and other revenues.

GOAL 17.3

Mobilize additional resources for developing countries through multiple sources.

GOAL 17.7

Promote the development, transference, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies to developing countries, under favorable conditions, including concessional and preferential conditions, as mutually agreed.

GOAL 17.9

Strengthen international support for effective and targeted implementation of capacity building in developing countries in order to support national plans to implement all sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.

GOAL 17.11

Significantly increase exports from developing countries, in particular with the object to doubling the participation of least developed countries in global exports by 2020.

GOAL 17.14

Increase policy coherence for sustainable development.

GOAL 17.16

Strengthen the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multisectoral partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of sustainable development goals in all countries, particularly in developing countries.

GOAL 17.17

Encourage and promote effective partnerships in the public, public-private, private and civil society spheres, based on the experience of resource mobilization strategies of these partnerships.

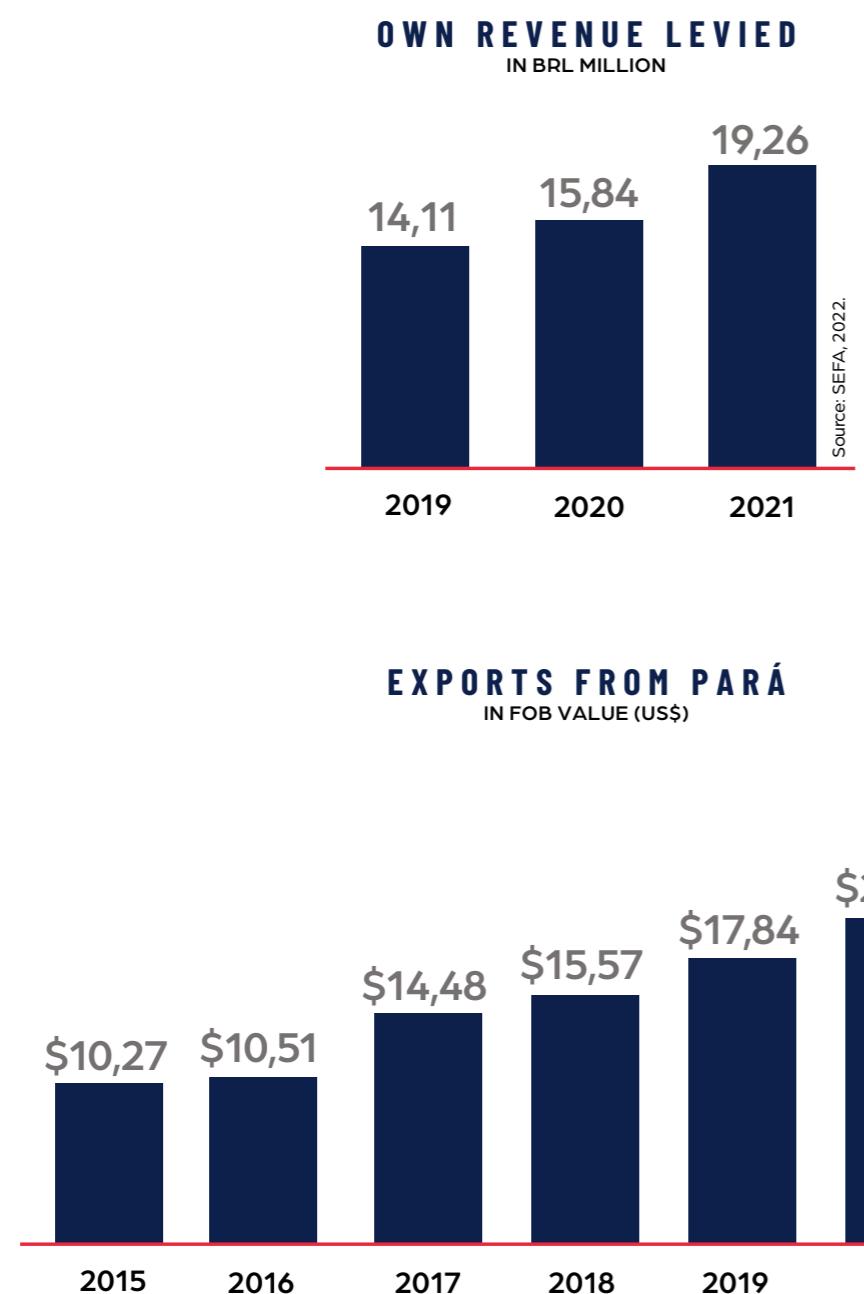
GOAL 17.18

Strengthen support for data disaggregation, integration, availability and sharing of administrative registers and statistical and geoscientific databases relevant to the achievement of goals and measurement of sustainable development indicators, respecting the legislation regarding information security.

GOAL 17.19

By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop sustainable development progress metrics that complement gross domestic product and support capacity building in statistics in developing countries.

WHERE WE ARE



WHAT WE HAVE DONE

Regarding **goal 17.1**, which deals with the capacity to make improvement in collecting taxes, in 2021, the state government, through inspection and taxation actions, managed to increase the amount collected by 21.59% compared to the previous year.

We highlight the inspection operations carried out in farms, highways, ports and rivers, along with several institutions, such as: National Agency of Land Transport (from the original, Agência Nacional de Transportes Terrestres - ANTT), National Agency of Petroleum (from the original, Agência Nacional do Petróleo - ANP), National Agency of Waterway

Transport (from the original, Agência Nacional de Transportes Aquaviários - ANTAQ); Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (from the original, Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis - IBAMA); Secretary of State for Public Security and Social Defense (from the original, Secretaria de Estado de Segurança Pública e Defesa Social - Segup), Federal Highway Police (from the original, Polícia Rodoviária Federal - PRF), Federal Police (from the original, Polícia Federal - PF) and Federal Revenue Service of Brazil (from the original, Receita Federal do Brasil - RFB).



In 2021, the State Government recorded revenue of R\$35.2 billion, added to tax collection, transfers from the federal government, among other revenues, a result that represents a growth of 10.3% compared to the previous year. Revenue from tax collection totaled R\$18.1 billion, against R\$15.1 billion in 2020, with 93.69% corresponding to Tax on the Circulation of Goods and Services (from the original, Imposto sobre Circulação de Mercadorias e Serviços – ICMS) collection, which demonstrates the importance of this tax for the balance of public accounts, signaling an improvement in the ability to invest in public services for the population.

It is noteworthy that the growth in tax collection does not only influence the state public budget, since 25% of the total collected from ICMS is transferred to municipal governments.

The transferences made, in 2021, by the State Government to the municipalities of Pará, reached R\$5.4 billion. The amount transferred is 22% higher compared to last year, R\$4.4 billion. Resources were collected with transferred taxes and resources through agreements and funds.

In line with **goal 17.3**, regarding the mobilization of additional resources for developing countries from multiple sources, it is noteworthy that the state government had the collaboration of external investments, from the Development Bank of Latin America

– Andean Cooperation Development Bank (from the original, Cooperação Andina de Fomento – CAF) and the New Development Bank (NDB), and internal resources from the Fund for Regional Development with Privatization Resources (from the original, Fundo para o Desenvolvimento Regional com Recursos da Desestatização – FRD2), from the National Social Development Bank (from the original, Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Social – BNDES), totaling R\$161,523,858.03. These resources are intended for the paving, recovery and drainage of urban roads, through the Asphalt All Over Pará Program (from the original, Programa Asfalto por Todo Pará).

With regard to **goal 17.7**, which deals with promoting the development, transference, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies for developing countries, it is worth mentioning the webinars with the following themes: 1) "Green Economy for the Sustainable Development of Pará", in partnership with Brazilian SDG Network and Alachaster Institute; 2) "Environmental education in the coastal zone of Pará", in partnership with the Brazilian SDG Network, with the participation of the Rare International Organization – Brazil and the Alachaster Institute and 3) "Ocean culture, climate change and public policies", promoted by the State Government, in partnership with Mangrove Institute, within the scope of



the "Green Tent Paddle" project (from the original, "Remada Tenda Verde").

Regarding **goal 17.9**, it is worth mentioning the partnership signed between the Government of the State of Pará and the City Hall of Bogotá (Colombia), which, through its district office for international relations, Division of Citizen Participation, provided the sharing of experiences and knowledge, in an event held via web. The event was organized by the New York City Hall and the United Nations (UN), with the purpose of supporting national plans for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, through training and international support. On the occasion, the experience of the Government of Pará in the elaboration of the Voluntary Local Report was shared.

Pará ended the 2021 fiscal year in 4th place in the ranking of exporting states in Brazil, with a total exported value of US\$29.5 billion, which represents an increase of 43.2% over the previous year. In this sense, it is worth considering as initiatives that contribute to the achievement of **goal 17.11**, the promotion of Pará products in the internal and external market; and, also, participation in national and international fairs and exhibitions, as well as contacts with foreign embassies and commercial offices, initiatives that seek to promote greater investments in the State's potential.

In 2021, the following events stand out: XX Brazilian Congress of Micro and Small Businesses, with support to 35 companies from Pará from different segments; 4th Edition of the Exporta Pará Program; Support

to the companies Beauty Fair and São Lucas Lab; and II Condiment of Origin Festival, in partnership with several state bodies, with the objective of promoting, exposing and selling products from 39 entrepreneurs in the handicraft segment, from several Integration Regions.

Goal 17.14 deals with "increasing the coherence of policies for sustainable development", which implies promoting a greater level of coordination between them, avoiding superimposition and divergences, increasing synergy and improving results, and **goal 17.16** seeks to strengthen the partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multisectoral partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources.

In line with these two goals, the State Government has been promoting a policy of decentralization of environmental management, with the aim of maximizing results in the environmental area, reducing the overload of demand at the state level, in addition to strengthening the municipal administration, which consists of a range of measures, such as: enabling municipalities to register, analyze and validate the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR); the establishment of a new methodology for calculating the Tax on the Circulation of Goods and Services (ICMS); the training of civil servers of the municipal environment secretariats, investments in human

resources; and in the establishment of new environmental legislation, such as the approval of Resolution 162, which revised and expanded the environmental licensing of local impact within the competence of the municipalities.

As a result, in 2021, six more municipalities, with the support of state management, became able to exercise environmental management, totaling 133 municipalities able to inspect and grant licensing at the local level, speeding up the licensing process. Regarding the CAR, at the end of the 2021 fiscal year, about 40 municipalities were qualified for analysis. And more than 620 thousand hectares of CAR of collective territories were registered in the CAR Registration System (from the original, Sistema de Inscrição do CAR - Sicar).

Another partnership in contribution to **goal 17.14** is the one signed between the Government of Pará and the Territorial Intelligence Center (from the original, Centro de Inteligência Territorial - CIT)/UFMG, through the Technical Cooperation Agreement, through which they developed the Green Seal Platform, one of the most important tools in the fight against deforestation in the region. The initiative is a pioneer, as it is the first cross-data platform in the country focused on the socio-environmental control of rural properties, with other partners such as the Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable



Natural Resources (IBAMA) and the National Institute for Space Research (INPE).

Goal 17.17 is about encouraging and promoting effective partnerships, both in the public and public-private, private or civil society spheres. In this sense, in line with the aforementioned

goal, the following partnerships with the State Government stand out:

BANK OF BRAZIL

For the implementation of 30 educational social gardens, which aim to improve low-income families' lives. In 2021, the first three vegetable gardens were delivered to communities in

Soure, in the Marajó Region, benefiting 24 rural families.

SOCIAL TRANSPORT SERVICE AND THE NATIONAL TRANSPORT LEARNING SERVICE

To carry out the "Socio-educational Trail" project, which consists of carrying out professional training courses (logistics assistant and office assistant) for young people included in the socio-educational system.

LATIN AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Andean Development Cooperation (CAF), New Development Bank (NDB) and Fund for Regional Development with Privatization Resources (FRD2), from the National Social Development Bank (BNDES) – to make the Asphalt All Over Pará Program viable.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, THROUGH THE NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SYSTEM (SINE), AND CITY HALLS

To implement and put into operation several service desks, with the objective of helping people seeking insertion/reintegration into the labor market. The State of Pará has a network of 43 service centers, 31 of which are Sine stations, seven service counters, four Citizenship and Work Centers and the Integrated Center for Inclusion and Citizenship (from the original, Centros de Cidadania e Trabalho e o Centro Integrado de Inclusão e Cidadania –

CIIC), in 37 municipalities in 11 Regions of Integration.

NATIONAL HEALTH FOUNDATION (FUNASA)

Institution responsible for promoting sanitation solutions – for the prevention and control of diseases, which enabled investments in works to implement water supply and sewage systems.

FUNDAÇÃO OPEN SOCIETY FOUNDATIONS

With the aim of mitigating the socio-economic effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, R\$5.38 million was donated under the Territories for Peace program, for the distribution of around eight thousand basic food baskets to poor families and traditional, indigenous and quilombola communities.

MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT

To enable vehicle driver license services, traffic inspection and vehicle regularization, through the State Traffic Department (from the original, Departamento Estadual de Trânsito – Detran).

In line with **goal 17.18**, which aims to strengthen partnerships for the disaggregation of data, the integration and sharing of administrative records and statistical and geoscientific databases relevant to the achievement of goals and measurement of sustainable development indicators, the state government

affirmed some partnerships, such as the agreement signed with the Intersectoral Department of Statistics and Socioeconomic Studies (from the original, Departamento Intersetorial de Estatística e Estudos Socioeconômicos – DIEESE), aimed at monitoring "Work, Employment and Income". In 2021, it facilitated seminars on the labor market; prepared newsletters and maps of indicators; monitored the performance of the local, regional and national labor market, prepared quarterly reports and produced an annual report.

In order to support the development of statistical capacities and the development of metrics that more adequately signalize sustainable

development through gross domestic product, as it is stated in **goal 17.19**, in addition to contributing to **goal 17.18**, the state management promoted the following initiatives:

PREPARATION OF THE STATE GDP REPORT 2019

A study carried out in partnership with the IBGE, to calculate the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Pará/2019 (with the year 2010 as a reference), released in November 2021. The report contains the analysis of a set of data on the state's economic reality and its economic sectors and activities. It is a set of information about the economy of Pará which is fundamental for decision making.

PREPARATION OF THE MUNICIPAL GDP REPORT 2019

A study carried out in partnership with the IBGE, through which the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the municipalities of Pará is calculated for 2019 (with the year 2010 as a reference), released in December of 2021. The report contains information on GDP; Gross Value Added of economic sectors (Agriculture, Industry, Services) and Public Administration activity; the GDP per Capita, in addition to the Gini Index of GDP and Economic Sectors of all municipalities.



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VOLUNTARY LOCAL REPORT ON
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IN THE STATE OF PARÁ - 2022



GOVERNO DO
ESTADO DO PARÁ