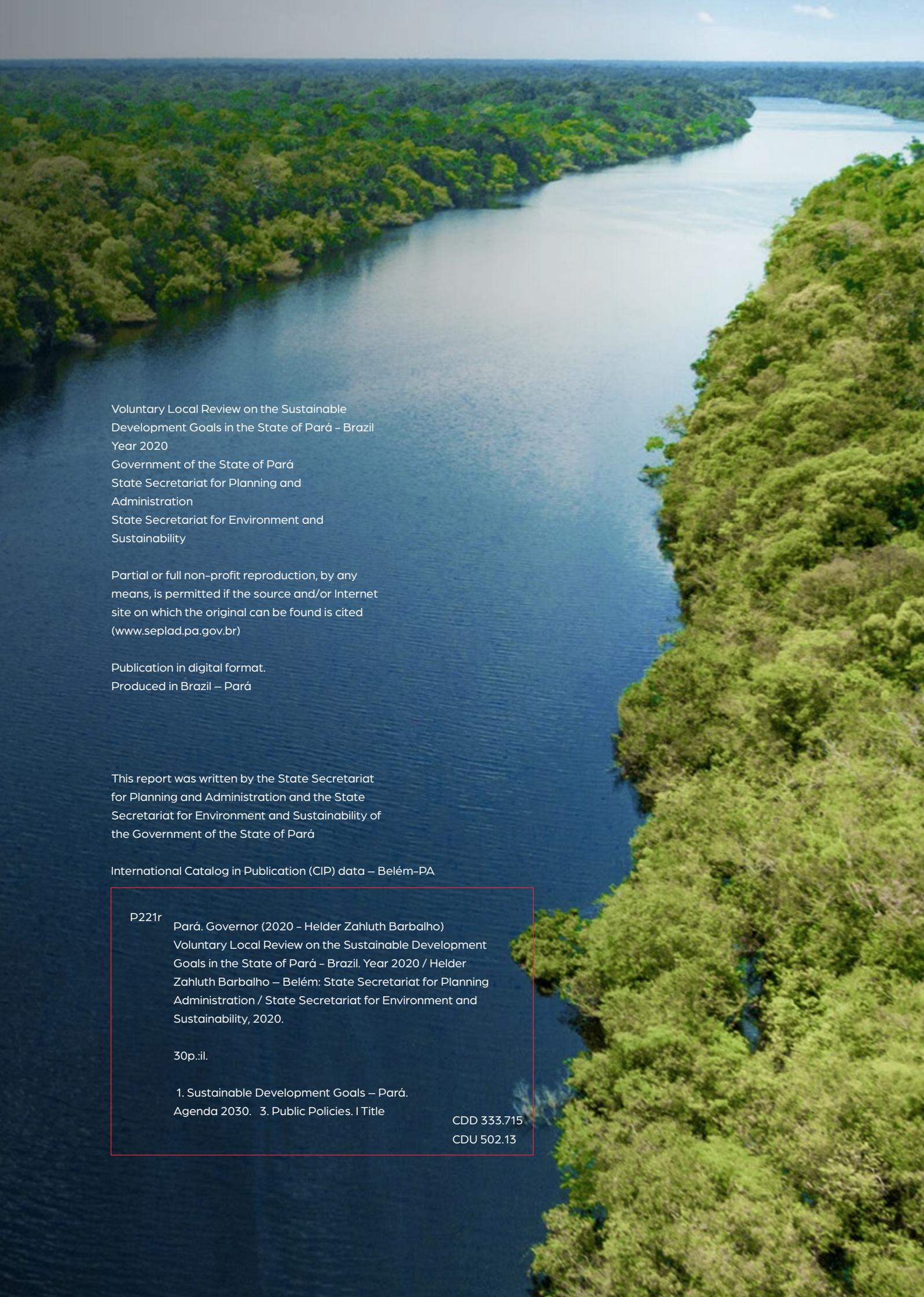


VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW ON
**THE SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS**
IN THE STATE OF PARÁ - BRAZIL



2020





Voluntary Local Review on the Sustainable
Development Goals in the State of Pará – Brazil
Year 2020
Government of the State of Pará
State Secretariat for Planning and
Administration
State Secretariat for Environment and
Sustainability

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DOCUMENT COORDINATION AND DRAFTING

STATE SECRETARY FOR PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION

Hana Sampaio Ghassan

JOINT SECRETARY FOR PLANNING AND BUDGET

Ivaldo Reinaldo de Paula Ledo

DIRECTOR FOR STRATEGIC PLANNING

Brenda Rassy Carneiro Maradei

TECHNICAL ADVISORS

Bernadete de Jesus Barros Almeida

Inah Silveira Tobias

STATE SECRETARY FOR ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY (SEMAS)

José Mauro de Lima Ó de Almeida

JOINT SECRETARY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS

Rodolpho Zahluth Bastos

DIRECTOR FOR PLANNING MANAGEMENT, EDUCATION AND DECENTRALIZATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Patrícia Miranda Menezes

SEMAS STAFF

Andréa dos Santos Coelho

Beatriz Abitbol de Oliveira

Carolina Medeiros Miralha

Selma Solange Monteiro Santos

TRANSLATION

Everton Vieira Vargas

SECRETARIA DE
**MEIO AMBIENTE E
SUSTENTABILIDADE**

SECRETARIA DE
**PLANEJAMENTO E
ADMINISTRAÇÃO**







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FOREWORD

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE



In April 2020, the Government of the State of Pará became the first state in the world to join the Voluntary Local Review Movement, promoted by the Office of the Mayor of New York.

I decided to join this Movement because I believe that it will provide the State of Pará with the opportunity to show the world how we are working to promote sustainable development in 144 municipalities of the Brazilian Amazon Region.

It will also provide the opportunity for exchanging experiences with other local authorities who, like me, understand that the 2030 Agenda offers a holistic view of public administration and guidelines for addressing the major challenges of global society, such as reducing inequalities, environmental issues and the COVID-19 pandemic.

This first Local Voluntary Report presents the current state of the institutionalization of the 2030 Agenda in the State of Pará, which will ensure the building blocks required for its implementation. It will be used as a baseline for tracking progress made on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the State, which will be reported annually in future Voluntary Local Reports.

I would like to point out that the city of Barcarena, located in the State of Pará, is considered a national and international reference in the institutionalization and implementation of the UN Development Agendas in Brazil, ever since the Millennium Development Goals.

It was the first Brazilian subnational government to publish a report on the progress of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in 2017. And it joined the Voluntary Local Review Movement when it was launched at the 2019 UN General Assembly.

I hope that the examples of Barcarena and the State Government to institutionalize the 2030 Agenda and report on its progress will encourage and inspire the new mayors taking office in January 2021, so that it will become an agenda for the entire State of Pará. Its achievement depends on a collective and coordinated effort, involving all key actors in the transformation towards a sustainable and resilient future, in which no one is left behind.

Belém - PA, September 2020.

HELDER ZAHLUTH BARBALHO
Governor of the State of Pará



PARÁ IN NUMBERS

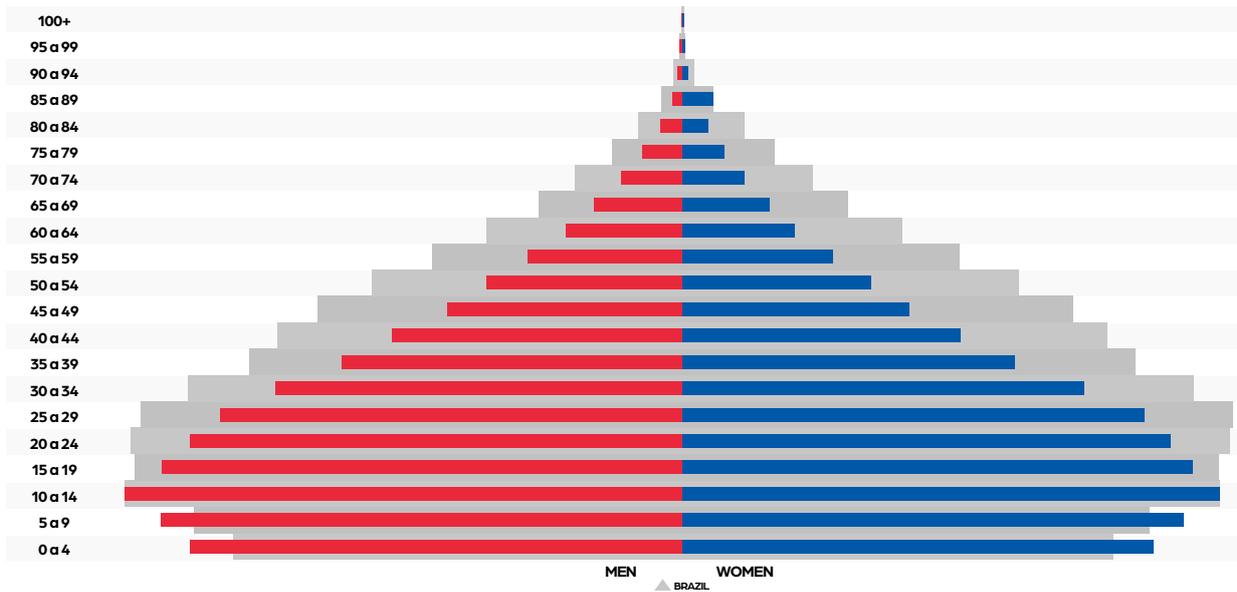


PARÁ IN NUMBERS

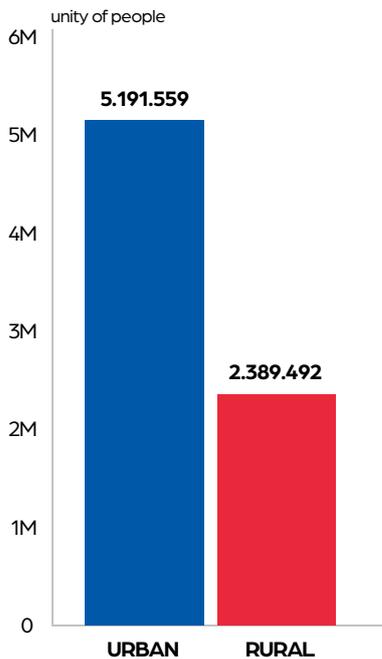


144 municipalities
Capital: Belém do Pará

POPULATION PYRAMID



RESIDENT POPULATION BY HOUSEHOLD SITUATION (URBAN / RURAL) / 2010

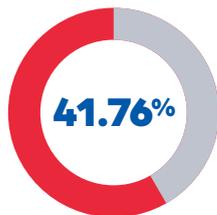
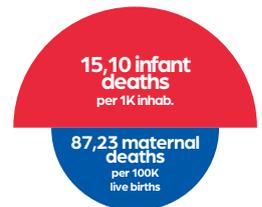


LIFE EXPECTANCY

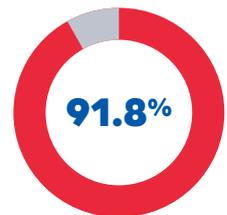
At birth (2019)



Mortality rate (2019)

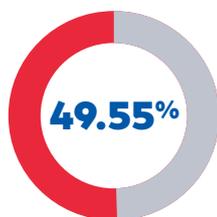


Proportion of people below the poverty line (2019)

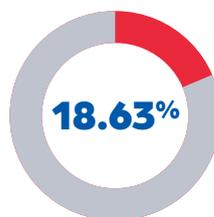


Adult literacy rate (2019)

2019
MONTHLY INCOME
FROM ALL SOURCES **R\$1,659.00**



Households with
running water –
2019



Households with sanitary
sewage (sewage network and
septic tanks) – 2019

GDP
2017 **R\$155 BILLION**

TRADE BALANCE US\$ 16.621 BILLION (2019)

PARTICIPATION OF ECONOMIC SECTORS IN GDP / 2017

EXPORTS (2019)

of iron ore and
concentrates | **US\$ 11.6 billion**

of copper ore
and concentrates | **US\$ 1.82 billion**

THE LARGEST PRODUCER IN BRAZIL (2019)



Açaí
95.3%
of national
production



of Pineapple
426.8M
tonnes



of Dendê
1.5M
tonnes



of Cassava
3.5M
tonnes



2nd largest cocoa
producer in Brazil
110K tonnes



INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF AGENDA 2030 IN THE STATE OF PARÁ



INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF AGENDA 2030 IN THE STATE OF PARÁ



Caption

*Location of the state of
Pará in Brazil*

“

*“program to support innovative services,
that initially promote innovation in
the public sector, and then provide
solutions, at state and local levels, to the
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)”*

Governor Helder Barbalho, in 2018, at the time a candidate for Government, about the Agenda 2030.

Located in the Amazon region, the State of Pará is a territory with vast economic potential and rich environmental diversity. With 8.6 million inhabitants (9th most populous state in Brazil) and an area of 1,247,954.666 km² (2nd largest state in Brazil), it has a population density of 6.91 inhabitants/km², revealing a highly dispersed population in comparison to other Brazilian states, with an average density of 24.69 inhabitants/km². Furthermore, 30.15% of the population of Pará lives in rural areas, whereas in Brazil as a whole, it is 15.17%. This dispersion and the continental territorial dimension require strong government action and large investments to bring public services to the entire population.

It is also worth noting that 60.25% of the state territory are legally protected areas, including 24.8% indigenous lands, 16.82% state conservation areas, 16.17% federal conservation areas, leaving the state with about one third of its territory for consolidation and expansion of productive activities.

In addition, economic and socioenvironmental characteristics divide the State into twelve administrative regions, whose challenging sectoral indicators led the state management to establish government planning strategies to tackle regional inequalities.

In this context, institutionalizing the 2030 Agenda must be linked to the intrinsic characteristics of each region, in accordance with the guidelines and targets laid down in the management instruments and strategies for each territorial reality. The participation of local actors and the prioritization of public actions/policies will broaden their links to cooperation and governance in the solution of local and regional obstacles.

Today, the planning instruments of the Government of the State of Pará are aligned to the 2030 Agenda, an initiative already put forward in 2018 by then-governor candidate Helder Barbalho, who included in his Plan for Government the creation of a “program to support innovative services, that initially promote innovation in the public sector, and then provide solutions, at state and local levels, to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)”.

In 2019, the State Government held 12 public hearings to put together the Multi-Year Plan (PPA) and the Annual Budgetary Law (LOA), with the participation of 1,919 people. Adoption of the SDGs were one of the underlying principles of the PPA. The objective of the hearings is to promote the participation of entities that represent organized civil society and municipalities in the process of building government planning.



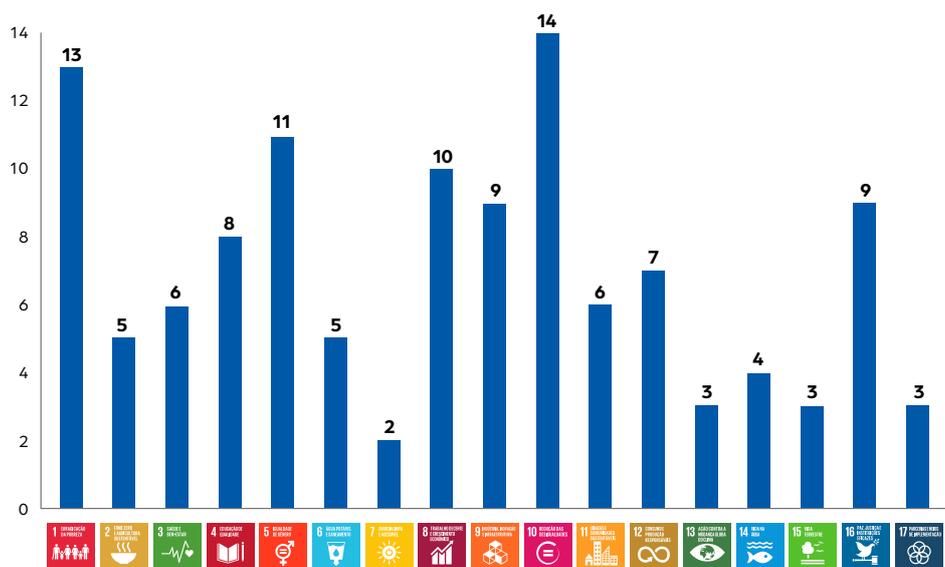
Caption

Meeting with the Managers of the State University of Pará to validate the Agenda 2030 Alignment.



Caption
Popular participation in the PPA hearings in Santarém, Marabá, Breves, Redenção and Castanhal.

Caption
Number of Programs that impact the SDG



PPA

The PPA is the main medium-term state planning instrument, with a duration of four years. Article 165 of the Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil and Article 204 of the Constitution of the State of Pará provide its legal framework, establishing that it will be built at a regional level, enshrining the guidelines, objectives and goals of the administration. This instrument is the guiding tool for the drafting of state, regional and sectoral plans and programs.

The 2020–2023 Multi-Year Plan was the first state planning instrument that aligned programs and targets with the SDGs, bringing government action closer to the 2030 Agenda, in all branches of government: executive, legislative and judiciary.

The Sustainable Development Goals most prominent in the 2020–2023 PPA in its 18 Executive Branch Programs are:



Caption
Covers of the Multiannual Plan and the Budget Guidelines Law of 2021

BUDGETARY GUIDELINES ACT (LDO)

In 2020, the Government aligned yet another government planning instrument, defined by the Federal and State Constitutions, the Budgetary Guidelines Act (LDO), to guide the preparation of fiscal and social security and also the investment budgets of state companies. In its Article 2, §1, LDO 2021 states that: “the goals and priorities of the State Public Administration for the year 2021 (...) should also be in line with the Sustainable Development Goals.”

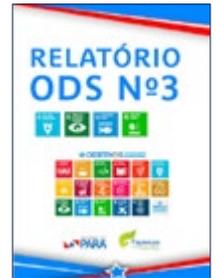
ANNUAL BUDGETARY LAW (LOA)

The third government planning instrument is the Annual Budgetary Law (LOA), which aims to achieve the objectives and goals proposed in the PPA, according to the guidelines established by LDO. In the 2021 LOA, all actions will be identified as to which of the 2030 Agenda goals they contribute, thus building the first efforts to localize the regional 2030 Agenda.

The work carried out by the Amazon Foundation to Support Studies and Research (FAPESPA) in assisting the design of public policies and private initiatives that contribute to socioeconomic and environmental well-being are other initiatives of the state government that aide the localization of SDGs.

C For example, the Third SDG Report was published in 2019 on clean water and sanitation; combating climate change; life below water and life on land; focusing on SDG numbers 6, 13, 14, and 15. This was the third in a series of four reports, which together propose to outline the stage of economic, social, and environmental development of Pará.

FAPESPA has also established the Observatory for Sustainable Development Goals, according to State Directive no. 020/2020, dated 29/01/2020. It follows the recommendations of the Thematic Chamber for Partnerships and Means of Implementation of the National Commission for Sustainable Development Goals.



Caption
Covers of the 2021 Annual Budget Law, the SDG Report and the SDG Notebook.



SDG NOTEBOOK

In compliance with the PPA, Art. 5, §1 of Law, No. 8,966/19, (“the actions of the 2020–2023 Multi-Year Plan will be aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)”), the Secretariat for Planning and Administration (SEPLAD) launched, in 2020, The SDG Notebook, showing the alignment of government actions under the 2020–2023 PPA to the 169 SDG targets.

In order to institutionalize the 2030 Agenda, it is necessary to build the capacity of state and local public actors (experts and managers) to align the 2020–2023 PPA programs to the SDGs, 17 workshops on the SDG Notebook were held in 2020 at all agencies of the executive branch. This contributed to internalizing the Agenda, as each agency and institution had previously discussed the 17 SDGs with their managers and experts, identifying what actions and activities would be required to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

After this internal exercise, a seven-day meeting took place with all cross-cutting agencies and institutions that were implementing the PPA programs. They discussed and identified the government actions that could contribute to the 169 SDG targets, consolidating the first step toward building the regional 2030 Agenda.



Caderno ODS



Programa: Agricultura, Pecuária, Pesca e Aquicultura

Objetivo 1: Desenvolver a produção, promover a sanidade vegetal e animal, e fortalecer a comercialização da agropecuária, pesca e aquicultura

Nº	Ação	Órgão Executor	Produto	Unidade	OBJETIVOS ODS	METAS ODS
1	Promoção da Comercialização Agrícola	SEDAPEMATER	Evento Apoiado	Unid.	2. Fome Zero e Agricultura Sustentável; 12. Consumo e Produção Responsáveis	2.3 / 12.7
2	Desenvolvimento das Cadeias Produtoras de origem Animal e Vegetal	SEDAF	Produto Apoiado	Unid.	2. Fome Zero e Agricultura Sustentável; 14. Vida na Água	2.3 / 2.4 / 2.5 / 2.6 / 14.4 / 14.6
3	Classificação de Produtos de Origem Vegetal	ADEPARA	Produto Classificado	Unid.	2. Fome Zero e Agricultura Sustentável	2.4 / 2.6
4	Prevenção, Controle e Erradicação de Doenças dos Animais e de pragas de Vegetais	ADEPARA	Propriedade Atendida	Unid.	2. Fome Zero e Agricultura Sustentável	2.4
5	Comercialização Regional de Produtos Hortifrutícolas	CEASA	Produção Comercializada	Unid.	2. Fome Zero e Agricultura Sustentável; 12. Consumo e Produção Responsáveis	2.3 / 2.6 / 12.3
6	Facilitação e Inspeção Agropecuária	ADEPARA	Facilitação Realizada	Unid.	2. Fome Zero e Agricultura Sustentável	2.4
7	Realização de Ações de Educação Sanitária	ADEPARA	Evento Realizado	Unid.	2. Fome Zero e Agricultura Sustentável	2.4
8	Instalação de Área de Abastecimento e Comercialização da CARISA	CEASA	Espaço Realizado	Unid.	2. Fome Zero e Agricultura Sustentável	2.3
9	Manutenção da Zona de Fátima Alta	ADEPARA	Reabastecimento	Percent.	2. Fome Zero e Agricultura Sustentável	2.4
10	Promoção da Comercialização de Pesca e Aquicultura	SEDAF	Evento Apoiado	Unid.	2. Fome Zero e Agricultura Sustentável; 14. Vida na Água	2.3 / 14.4
11	Desenvolvimento da Produção Aquícola e Pesca	SEDAPEMATER	Produto Apoiado	Unid.	2. Fome Zero e Agricultura Sustentável; 14. Vida na Água	2.3 / 2.4 / 14.4 / 14.6 / 14.7 / 14.8

Objetivo 2: Promover o desenvolvimento rural com ênfase na Agricultura Familiar com base nos eixos da Política Nacional de Assistência Técnica e Extensão Rural - PRATER.

Nº	Ação	Órgão Executor	Produto	Unidade	OBJETIVOS ODS	METAS ODS
1	Atuação de serviços de Assistência Técnica e Extensão Rural	EMATER	Assessoramento Realizado	Unid.	2. Fome Zero e Agricultura Sustentável	2.3 / 2.4 / 2.6
2	Estabelecimento operacional das unidades de ATET	EMATER	Unidade Atendida	Unid.	2. Fome Zero e Agricultura Sustentável	2.3
3	Produção de Adubo Orgânico para Agricultura Familiar	CEASA	Adubo Produzido	Ton.	2. Fome Zero e Agricultura Sustentável	2.3 / 2.4
4	Concessão de Crédito para Produtores Rurais	BANPARÁ	Crédito Concedido	Unid.	2. Fome Zero e Agricultura Sustentável	8.3
5	Desenvolvimento da Agricultura Familiar	SEDAPEMATER	Agricultor Atendido	Unid.	1. Erradicação da Pobreza; 2. Fome Zero e Agricultura Sustentável	1.2 / 2.3 / 2.4 / 2.6

As a strategy for disseminating and stimulating good practices that contribute to achieving the SDG targets, a webinar "Planning in Focus" was held in 2020, with the theme "Agenda 2030: institutionalization, alignment, and implementation" for the institutions that execute the State PPA.

The Secretariat for Environment and Sustainability (SEMAS) promoted - in partnership with Rede ODS Brasil, Rare, GT Agenda 2030 - 28 webinars on various issues related to Agenda 2030, such as: climate emergencies, sustainable cities, bioeconomy, impacts of COVID-19, topics related to the oceans. In August 2020, the School of Governance (EGPA) of the State of Pará promoted a webinar on the Sustainable Development Goals.

"AMAZON NOW" STATE PLAN (PEAA)

Another form of institutionalization of the 2030 Agenda is its subdivision into sectoral plans, which guide the implementation of public policies. As an example, we highlight the "Amazon Now" State Plan (PEAA), where the three dimensions of sustainable development - economic, social, and environmental - are considered.

This major strategy of the State of Pará was presented for the first time in Madrid at the UN Conference on Climate change (COP 25) at the end of 2019.

"Amazon Now" is an important plan of action aimed at reducing rates of illegal deforestation and fires, encouraging sustainable production and consumption, reforestation degraded areas, and attracting investments for the development of a low-carbon economy.



Caption
Presentation of "Amazon Now" at COP25.



"AMAZON NOW" STATE PLAN



"AMAZON NOW" STATE PLAN



"Amazon Now" was established by Decree No. 941/2020. According to its Article 6, the Plan will seek to achieve the SDGs in rural areas, with strong emphasis on the following goals: Zero Hunger and Sustainable Agriculture; Gender Equality; Decent Work and Economic Growth; Reduced Inequalities; Responsible Consumption and Production; Climate Action; Life on Land; and Partnership and Means of Implementation.

To this end, the Plan will foster regional development, with attention to stimulating productivity accompanied by technical assistance, technological innovation together with good socioenvironmental practices, and restructuring of state environmental management to meet the targets set out in international agreements.

"Amazon Now" has emerged in a context of normative advances to restructure environmental management, taking into account the effects of climate change, the need for sustainable production and consumption, with strategies to promote continuous and consistent measures to reduce deforestation through sustainable economic chains and activities, based on the use of natural resources, with the recovery of altered and degraded areas, the participation of traditional and indigenous peoples, as well as the Quilombola communities.

"Amazon Now" intends to consolidate the instruments to achieve results and comply with the safeguards of the REDD+ mechanism; to implement Pará's contributions to global sustainable development commitments, especially the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs); to encourage activities that promote the prevention and mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG); to prevent and control and provide alternatives to deforestation; and to develop environmental, economic, financial and fiscal strategies for environmental protection in the State of Pará, Brazil, according to the State Policy on Climate Change – State Law No. 9,048/2020. In this manner, it will contribute to several Sustainable Development Goals.

STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS

- 1. Socioeconomic development of low greenhouse gas emissions;
- 2. Long-range environmental financing;
- 3. Inspection, licensing, and monitoring;
- 4. Land, land-use, and environmental management

CROSS-CUTTING COMPONENTS

- 1. Communication, data transparency and participatory management;
- 2. Infrastructure and logistics for sustainable development;
- 3. Information technology, innovation, scientific and technological research.

LINES OF ACTION

The Plan consists of four strategic, synergistic, and complementary lines of action. They unite efforts to combat deforestation, reduce GHG emissions in a sustained manner, and implement a new model of economic, social, environmental, and institutional replication.



LINE OF ACTION 1. STATE FORCE TO COMBAT DEFORESTATION

Established by Decree No. 551/2020, the focus is on tackling environmental crimes by planning and monitoring emergency government actions implemented through initiatives of six State agencies. Among the twelve objectives of the task force are establishing environmental ombudsmen to gather complaints on deforestation and exchanging information among agencies on joint surveillance actions.



LINE OF ACTION 2. EASTERN AMAZON FUND

Established by Decree No. 346/2019, its objective is to enable private financial resources, as well as from donor countries, for the development of public environmental policies. The Decree provides that the investment guidelines of the Eastern Amazon Fund (FAO) should have strong correlation to Sustainable Development Goals, addressing actions such as strengthening governance and transparency instruments for social control of public policies and sustainable forest management, as well as the management of public forests.

The Fund shall be managed and executed by a civil society organization, to be selected by public tender. It shall have a Steering Committee which, among its functions, may establish procedures, goals, guidelines for FAO operation and oversee the selection of environmental projects to which resources will be applied.



LINE OF ACTION 3. POLICY FOR INTEGRATED PERFORMANCE OF SUSTAINABLE TERRITORIES

This policy was established in Decree No. 344/2019 to build a new model of participatory economic and social development. Its premises are the proper management of natural resources and social welfare in order to promote socioeconomic development with low GHG emissions.

The Policy's guidelines are:

- 1. increase productivity through technical assistance, rural extension services, technological innovation for the field and access to credit;
- 2. create jobs and income by enhancing the value of Amazon biodiversity products and byproducts;
- 3. promote land-use planning and environmental regulation as an incentive to sustainable rural development and a culture of peace in the rural area;
- 4. direct actions towards the protection and maintenance of ecosystems and water cycles, to ensure the continuity of ecosystem services, promoting the participation of traditional, indigenous and Quilombola peoples and communities, their traditional knowledge and their visions of development in harmony with nature, respecting their social, collective and cultural identity, customs and traditions.

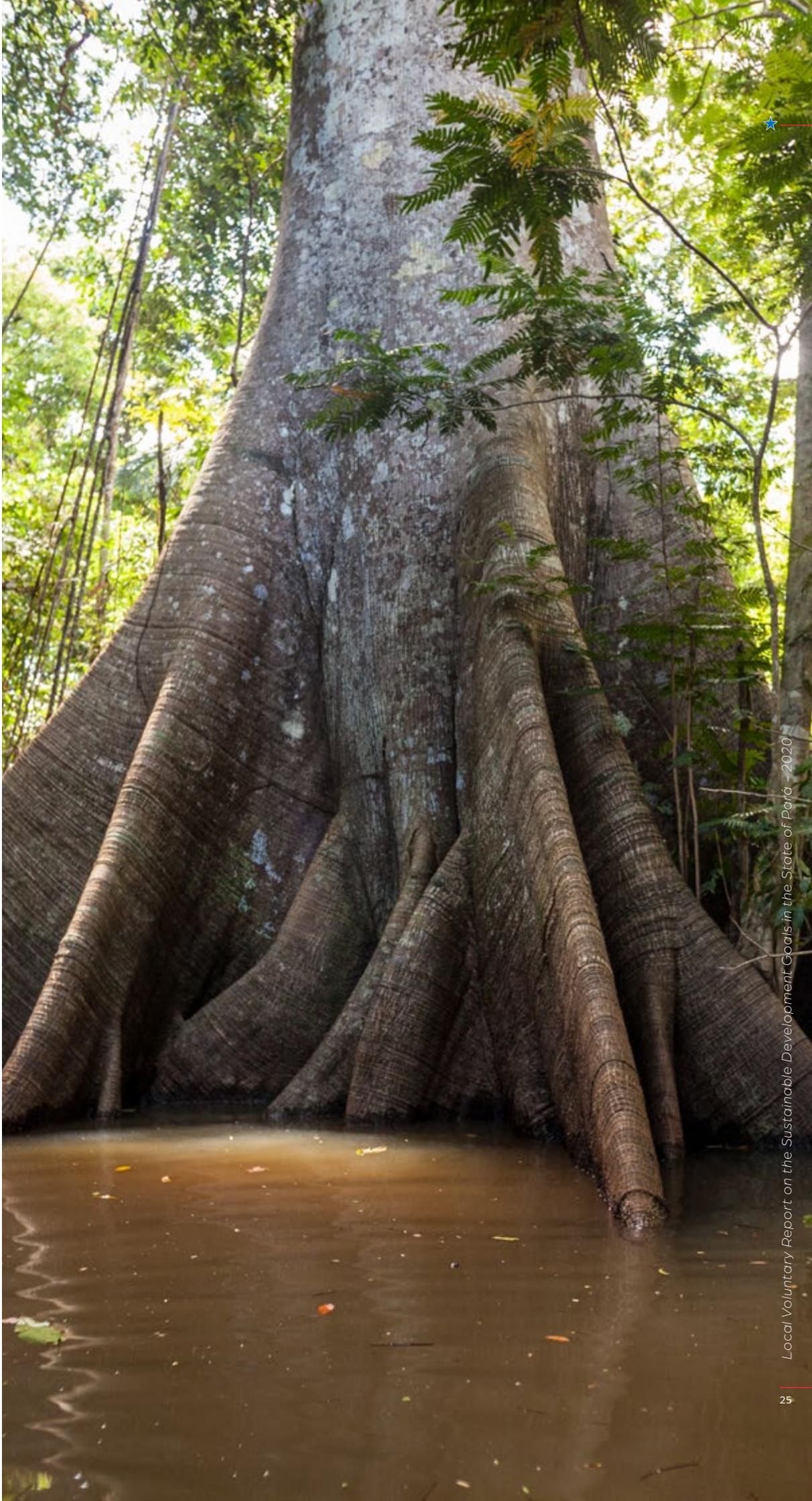


LINE OF ACTION 4. PARÁ LAND-USE AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION PROGRAM - "LEGALIZE PARÁ" (REGULARIZA PARÁ)

The Program, provided for in Art. 9, IV of Decree No. 941/2020, is associated to the land-use, territorial and environmental planning component of the "Amazon Now", and to the guidelines to promote environmental regulation. In this vein, it considers the recovery of the degraded or altered areas, as well as the strengthening of local action and the promotion of decentralization of environmental management instruments in the State.

The "Legalize Pará" Program aims at directing efforts to reverse irregularities in rural properties, providing legal security and environmental safety to entrepreneurs and rural producers with incentives to legalize their properties and economic activities. It also aims at increasing trade together with good legalization practices, expanding markets, credibility of the undertaking for investors, facilities in obtaining credits and financing.

The implementation of "Amazon Now" depends on a series of integrated actions involving several State agencies, such as the Secretariat for Environment and Sustainability (SEMAS), the Pará Land Institute (ITERPA), the Pará State Agricultural Defense Agency (AEPARA), the Technical Assistance and Rural Extension Corporation of the State of Pará (EMATER), the Institute for Forest Development and Biodiversity of the State of Pará (IDEFLOR-BIO). SEMAS is responsible for the governance of "Amazon Now".



Caption

Samaumeira is typically Amazonian, enchanting anyone who crosses it, due to its grandeur in its way of being and growing. Its roots are called Sapopema, and are able to remove water from the depths of the Amazonian soil and bring it not only to supply itself, but also to share with other species. It has a leafy, open and horizontal canopy. Seen from above, she appears above the rest, like a matriarch.



FINAL CONSIDERATIONS



FINAL CONSIDERATIONS



The challenges to institutionalizing the 2030 Agenda are set forth for all government bodies at national level. Among these challenges, are the diversity of specific socioenvironmental problems in each territory that require distinct government actions; the necessary institutional alignment and cross-cutting of the three governmental spheres (Federal, State and Municipal) in implementation, execution and monitoring of government actions; the coordination and new arrangements among federative units regarding the implementation of public policies that involve multi-sectoral issues, such as public security and the environment; and the building of specific national result indicators, such as the multidimensional poverty index.

In the case of Pará, a state with a significant variety of economic and socioenvironmental factors, in addition to these challenges is the urgent dissemination of knowledge of Agenda 2030, not only at the institutional level, but also to society as a whole. Furthermore, it is necessary to improve State results-driven management guided by the 2030 Agenda, with the implementation of a more accurate planning management system for monitoring the impacts of actions on the SDGs, as well as to define regional and regular social indicators, among other initiatives.

The process of institutionalizing the agenda must be linked to intrinsic characteristics of each sub-region, in accordance with the guidelines and targets laid down in the management instruments and their strategies in each territorial reality.

The participation of local actors and the prioritization of public actions/policies will broaden their links to cooperation and governance in the solution of local and regional obstacles.

The State Government recognizes the dimension of these commitments and makes Agenda 2030 an essential reference. It will begin its formalization through its legal planning instruments, promoting capacity-building in State agencies and bodies for the purpose of its institutionalization and dissemination, defining studies and sectoral plans.

Stimulated by these challenges, the State Government intends to implement 2030 Agenda actions specific to each region, in order to achieve effective results for the population, focusing on environmental sustainability and reduction of social inequalities.



