

# SDG 24

Voluntary Local  
Report on the  
Sustainable  
Development  
Goals in the State  
of Pará



Voluntary Local Report on the Sustainable Development Goals in the State of Pará, Year 2024

Government of the State of Pará

State Secretariat for Planning and Administration

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# 2024



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# Governor's Message

In 2015, the UN proposed to its member countries the 2030 Agenda, a new sustainable development agenda for the next 15 years, which consists of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which constitute a global call to action to end poverty, protect the environment and climate, and ensure peace and prosperity for all.

Starting in 2019, the Government of the State of Pará, aware of its strategic role as the manager of public policies in a state with a 100% Amazonian biome, holding an area of over 1.24 million km<sup>2</sup>, currently inhabited by about 8.4 million people, sought to integrate itself into this global agenda by aggregating the SDGs into its planning and management process, aware of the challenges that are deepening in this third millennium, resulting from historically impactful choices made in the social, environmental, and economic dimensions.

Addressing such a diverse territory and population with effective public policies, guaranteeing social well-being to indigenous peoples, riverside communities, quilombolas, residents of peripheral urban centers, and small farmers, with the same quality and intensity as those who are not in this potential situation of vulnerability, requires innovation, commitment, and the capacity for inter-institutional and multi-level articulation, conditions transversal to all 17 SDGs.



In this sense, we are committed to intensifying the set of initiatives, programs, and projects implemented and moving towards the necessary changes that will, in fact, impact the quality of life of the state's population with improvements in the repositioning of socio-environmental indicators, with a view to implementing a new development model with environmental balance and social justice. This determination is the driving force behind the transformations initiated in the present and a passport to a promising future for all generations.

**Helder Zahluth Barbalho**

Governor of the State of Pará



# Presentation

The Government of the State of Pará presents the 2024 Voluntary Local Report (VLR), fulfilling the commitment made in 2019 when it joined the Voluntary Local Review Movement in New York, which establishes the sharing of information on the achievement of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda, organized by the New York City Hall and the United Nations (UN).

In 2019, the state government designed the Multi-Year Plan (MYP) for the 2020–2023 four-year period, inserting the 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into the programming as one of the macro strategies in defining the guidelines and elaborating the actions, which was presented to society during the 12 public hearings held in all integration regions. In this way, it was possible to align the 2020–2023 MYP with the 17 SDGs and their respective targets, reflected in the publication of the SDG Handbook in 2020 and monitored by Pará's Voluntary Local Reports in 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023.

The 2024 report, referring to 2023, presents the main deliveries and services

offered to the population by the State Government through the execution of its Multi-Year Plan, aligned with the 169 targets of the 17 SDGs agreed upon in the UN 2030 Agenda, an initiative that has been ongoing since 2020, as already mentioned, and which closes a cycle of efforts by the state government to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs.

These deliveries and services are carried out through sectoral public policies during the execution of the state government's programs, actions, plans, and projects, which have been strategically elaborated, such as the implementation of: Água Pará Program; Recomeçar Program; Sua Casa Program; Drug and Violence Resistance Educational Program (PROERD); Saúde por Todo Pará Program; State School Feeding Program (PEAE); Creche por Todo Pará Program; Forma Pará Program; Pará Mulheres 360° Program; State Water Resources Plan (PERH); Energia Limpa Program; Qualifica Pará Program; Asfalto por todo Pará Program; Bolsa Pará Project; Innovative Business Development Program (Startup); Web na Escola Project; TerPaz Program;



Urban Land Regularization Program; Amazônia Agora State Plan (PEAA); State Bioeconomy Plan (Planbio); Native Vegetation Recovery State Plan (PRVN); Forest Restoration Project through Agroforestry Systems (PROSAF); Descarboniza Pará Program; Valoriza Territórios Sustentáveis Project (Valoriza TS); State River Conservation Program (PRÓ-RIOS); Long-Term Strategic Planning for the State of Pará (Pará 2025), among others.

This set of initiatives demonstrates the state government's prioritization of policies aligned with the 2030 Agenda, seeking better living conditions for the state's population. In this sense, based on the deliveries announced in this publication, and added to those of previous years, it is possible to observe some important advances towards achieving the SDG targets, through some indicators in the areas addressed in the aforementioned agenda, or the volume of access to certain programs, especially those of a transversal nature that produce impacts on more than one of the 17 SDGs.

The Amazônia Agora State Plan, launched in 2019, stands out. From 2020 to 2023, it implemented important initiatives, such as the creation of the Eastern Amazon Fund (FAO), which had already raised R\$ 31 million by 2023 (14 months of operation), and the Sustainable Territories, which have already benefited 5,000 rural producers and farmers with the implementation of economically sustainable production systems, mainly based on the cocoa and açai chains. With the implementation of the Bioeconomy Plan in 2023, R\$ 35 million was invested in actions that impacted more than 60,000 people in all

municipalities (275 businesses supported and 38,000 people trained), among other initiatives. As an example of the results of these four years of PEAA implementation, in 2023, the state showed a 21% reduction in the accumulated deforested area in 2023 compared to 2022, in addition to advancing from 78.36% of registrable areas in the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) in 2020 to 85.33% by August 2024. The exemplified results directly contribute to achieving some targets of SDGs 12, 13, 15, and 17.

Also noteworthy is the Sua Casa Program, which offers the granting of economic benefits for the construction, renovation, expansion, improvement, or adaptation of housing units, payment for services, in addition to the granting of tax benefits to companies supplying construction materials, which from 2020 to 2023 totaled 61,000 vulnerable families benefited, with a total investment of R\$ 670.5 million. This initiative produces diverse impacts on the lives of the people of Pará, especially the most vulnerable, impacting poverty reduction beyond income (SDG 1), access to better housing and sanitation conditions, reducing inequalities (SDG 10), in addition to advancing the guarantee of one of the constitutional rights, the right to decent housing (SDG 11), demonstrating the transversality of the program and its benefits.

The following table records the goals corresponding to the 17 SDGs for which actions, programs, and projects were executed in 2023, contributing, in some aspects, to the principles established in the goals of each SDG. In 2023, the state government presented achievements in 126 (74.6%) of the goals established by the 2030 Agenda.

### SDG targets table, with achievements - 2023

The following graph presents a summary of the evolution of the reach of the aforementioned goals over the last four fiscal years.

### Summary of the evolution of SDG targets with contributions from actions of the 2020/2023 MYP - 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023.

#### % SDG Targets Achieved

VLR 2020



VLR 2021



VLR 2022



VLR 2023



Source: Seplad, 2024

The following chapters of this Report present evidence of the state government’s achievements in 2023, in collaboration with the 17 SDGs and their respective targets.



## GOAL 1.

**End poverty in all its forms everywhere**



## GOAL 1.

# End poverty in all its forms everywhere

The UN's Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1, "End poverty in all its forms everywhere," is a global commitment that the state administration firmly embraces. This chapter highlights the actions developed by the state government to achieve this structuring goal, which is therefore fundamental for tackling extreme poverty and reducing by half the population living in poverty, both monetary and non-monetary.

To address the macro challenge of poverty eradication, the Government of Pará prioritizes strategic public policies aimed at ensuring universal access to the social protection system, prioritizing the most vulnerable. This promotion and protection network includes income transfer programs, access to quality health and education, and other measures that guarantee dignity and opportunities for all.

# Brazilian Targets

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## Target 1.1

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

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## Target 1.2

By 2030, reduce by half the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in monetary and non-monetary poverty, according to national definitions.

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## Target 1.3

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

---

## Target 1.a

Guarantee resources to implement programs and policies to eradicate extreme poverty and combat poverty.

---

## Target 1.4

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

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## Target 1.5

By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters.

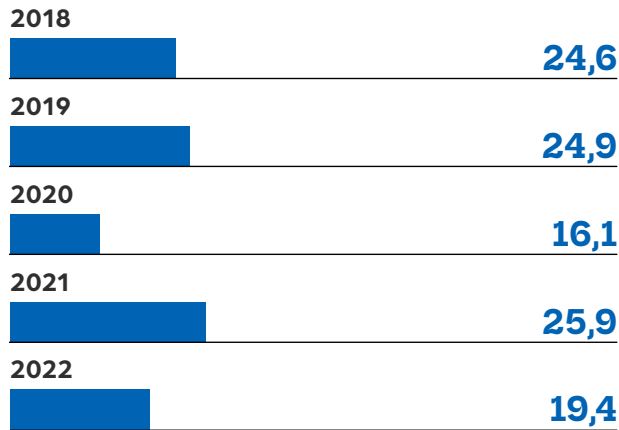
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## Target 1.b

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

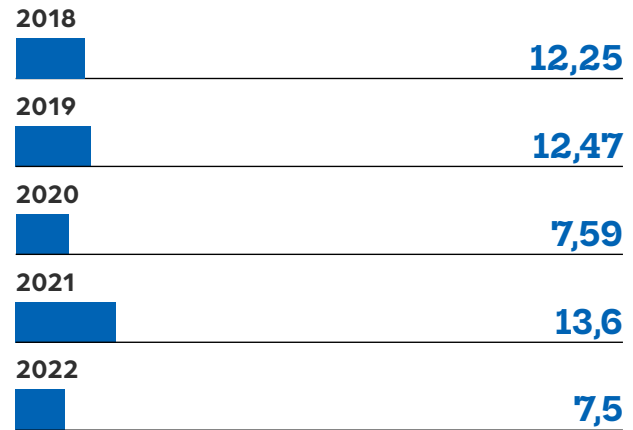
# Where we are

## Poverty rate (%)



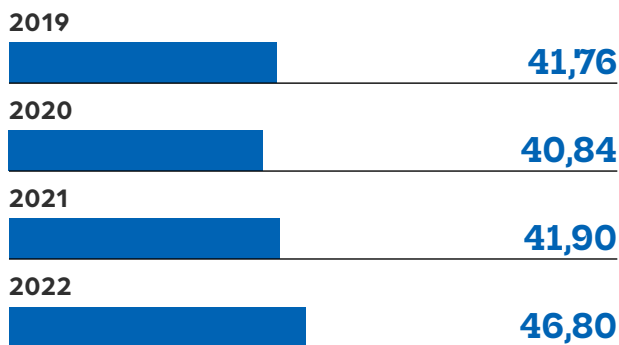
Source: IBGE - Synthesis of Social Indicators 2022, 2024.  
\*Updated in July 2024

## Extreme Poverty Rate (%)



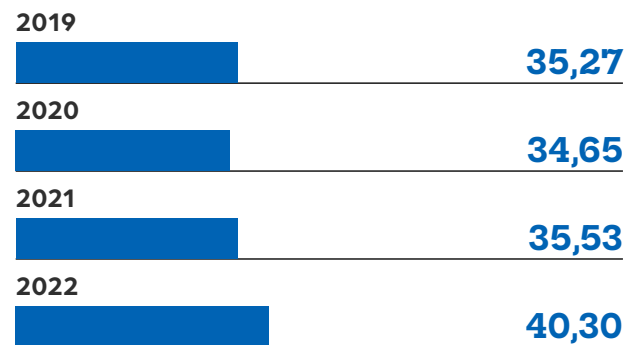
Source: IBGE - Synthesis of Social Indicators 2022, 2024.  
\*Updated in July 2024

## Poverty Rate | CadÚnico (%)



Source: IBGE - Synthesis of Social Indicators 2022, 2024.  
\*Updated in July 2024

## Extreme Poverty Rate | CadÚnico (%)



Source: IBGE - Synthesis of Social Indicators 2022, 2024.  
\*Updated in July 2024

# What we did

In line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Government of Pará prioritizes actions aimed at eradicating poverty in all its forms. In this context, this topic presents an overview of the deliveries and initiatives carried out in 2023, which contributed to achieving the targets of SDG 1.

In Pará, in 2022, there were 665 thousand people below the extreme poverty line (Less than US\$ 2.15 PPP 2017), representing 7.50% of the population of Pará, and 1.7 million people below the poverty line (Less than US\$ 3.65 PPP 2017), equivalent to 19.40% of the population of Pará. Considering data from the Unified

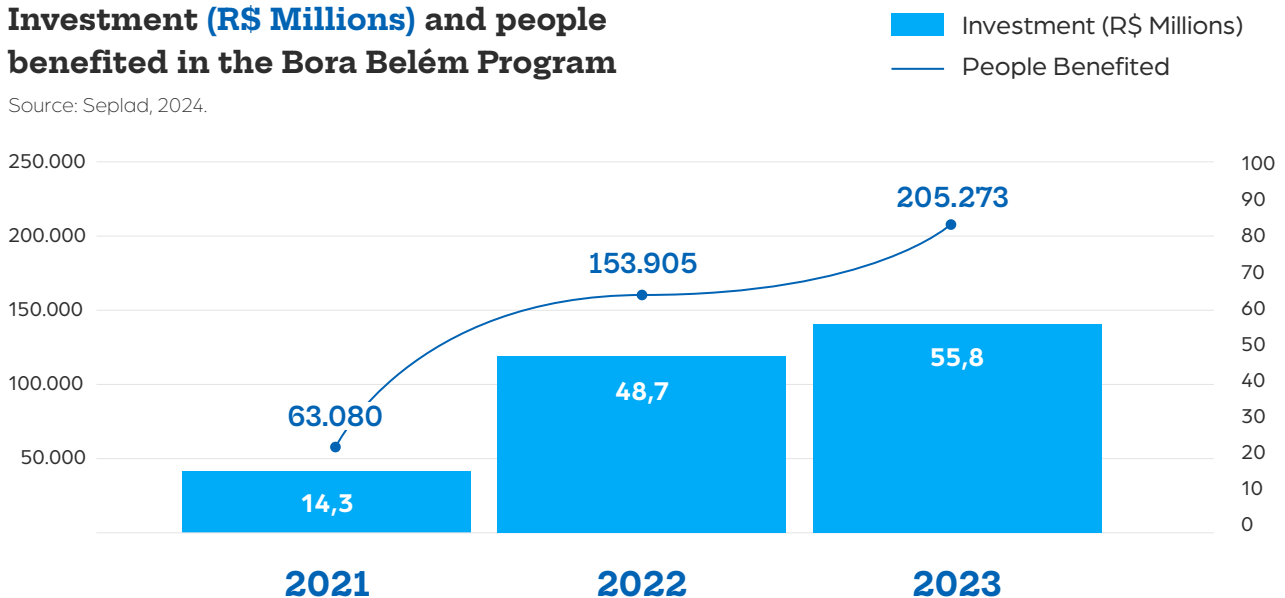
Registry (CadÚnico), which is an instrument coordinated by the Ministry of Citizenship that aims to identify and characterize low-income Brazilian families, and is also a prerequisite for participation in more than 30 programs and services available, it is verified that 40.30% of those registered are in a situation of extreme poverty and 46.80% in a situation of poverty.

One of the strategies to combat extreme poverty and poverty is income transfer programs. In this context, the Bora Belém Program, implemented by the Belém City Hall in 2021, in partnership with the State Government, offers financial assistance of up to R\$ 450.00 monthly for families in situations of social vulnerability, raising their

income level and allowing access to basic needs such as food, housing, and health. This directly contributes to the fulfillment of several targets of SDG 1, mainly **targets 1.1; 1.2 and 1.3**. It is also worth noting the multiplier effect of the investment in the program on the local economy, boosting consumption and income generation, complementing the Bolsa Família program and ensuring more comprehensive assistance to families in vulnerable situations. In 2021, the program benefited 63,080 people, with an investment of R\$ 14.3 million. In 2022, the number of beneficiaries jumped to 153,905, with an investment of R\$ 48.7 million, and in 2023, the program reached 205,273 people, with an investment of R\$ 55.8 million.

### Investment (R\$ Millions) and people benefited in the Bora Belém Program

Source: Seplad, 2024.



Another important initiative in complementing the income of the vulnerable population, directed at a specific audience, is the State Benefit for People Affected by Hansen's Disease (BEPAH), which contributes to achieving **targets 1.1,**

**1.2, and 1.3**. Established by the Government of the State of Pará to combat poverty and social exclusion of individuals facing the consequences of Hansen's disease, the program benefited about 1,885 people, with an investment of R\$ 118 million.



More than 230,000 families in Pará have already benefited from the **Água Pará Program**.

From the perspective of Strengthening the Social Protection Network, BEPAH articulates with other public policies to combat poverty and social exclusion, such as Bolsa Família, strengthening the social protection network.

Another benefit from the State Management as a subsidy to the income of the vulnerable population of Pará, which contributes to **targets 1.1 and 1.2**, is the Água Pará Program, which in 2023 benefited 237 thousand people, ensuring the payment of monthly water consumption (up to 20 m<sup>3</sup>) for families registered in the Unified Registry (CadÚnico) and beneficiaries of social programs. It is worth noting that the

Program won the “Popular Vote” category and received the national ESG award from the Tribunal de Santos Group in São Paulo, based on good environmental, social, and governance practices.

In the Água Pará Program, R\$ 300 million were also invested to benefit more than 230 thousand families in settling water bill invoices, which contributes to **target 1.4** of SDG 1 of the UN 2030 Agenda, which seeks to ensure universal and equitable access to drinking water and basic sanitation. By guaranteeing access to drinking water for families in vulnerable situations, the initiative promotes public health and food and nutritional security.



Another program that directly contributes to achieving **targets 1.1 and 1.2** of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 of the UN 2030 Agenda is the Recomeçar Program, which offers financial assistance of one minimum wage as support to overcome socioeconomic challenges caused by floods and droughts, climatic

events that disproportionately affect populations in vulnerable situations. In 2023, the program reached more than 16 thousand families in 25 municipalities, with a total investment of R\$ 23 million. This action is relevant for the eradication of extreme poverty and the promotion of social inclusion.



With the **Recomeçar Program**, many families receive the help they need in difficult times.

Social facilities such as the Peace Plants (UsiPaz) directly contribute to achieving Target 1.3 of SDG 1 by expanding access to essential services for vulnerable individuals and families, guaranteeing rights, with a view to inclusion and reduction of social inequalities. In 2023, the Guamá Peace Plant in Belém became the ninth operational unit in the state. Located in the Guajará (Belém, Ananindeua, and Marituba) and Carajás (Canaã dos Carajás and Parauapebas) regions, the

UsiPaz facilities provided approximately 2.2 million integrated services related to various public policies, such as: document issuance, professional qualification courses, socio-educational lectures, medical, dental, and psychological care, legal consultancy, sports activities including swimming, water aerobics, basketball, volleyball, martial arts, soccer, futsal, dance, and specific courses in essay writing, Portuguese, and mathematics, among others.



**Usinas da Paz** bring new life to various places.

In 2023, in alignment with the purposes of **target 1.3**, the actions developed continuously in the scope of social assistance stand out. There was an investment of R\$ 11.5 million applied to High Complexity Social Protection actions.

The state shelters for women located in four Integration Regions enable actions articulated with the network for addressing violence

against women, ensuring comprehensive protection and temporary shelter for about 200 women and their children who are in situations of death risk or threat. The personalized care services are provided with the perspective of promoting the exercise of citizenship, construction of personal projects to overcome situations of violence, development of capacity and opportunities for personal and social autonomy.

The elderly care units, Lar da Providência and Socorro Gabriel, located in Belém, offered long-term institutional care services and attended to around 90 elderly people in street situations, experiencing violence, neglect, among other situations that cause damage and aggravate living conditions and prevent the elderly from enjoying autonomy and well-being.

As a contribution to **target 1.4** of the UN 2030 Agenda's Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1, which aims to "ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance," the "Sua Casa" Program stands out for ensuring access to decent housing for vulnerable families, contributing to the promotion of social inclusion and the construction of more resilient and sustainable communities, also contributing to **target 1.2** in reducing non-monetary poverty and to **target 1.5** in building resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations. "Sua Casa" stands out as an intervention to address the housing deficit in Pará, with investments totaling R\$ 28 million, benefiting 29,182 families in 2023.

Basic sanitation is an essential human right for public health, environmental protection, and the population's quality of life, aligned with **target 1.4**. The Government of Pará has investments for the fulfillment of this public policy, aimed at expanding and modernizing infrastructure, focusing on the collection, treatment, and distribution of drinking water, with emphasis on:

- **Completion of the water supply system in the Estrela** sector, in the municipality of Castanhal-Pará, which benefited about 16,000 inhabitants.
- **Expansion of the Water Supply System in the municipality of Óbidos**, with the implementation of more than 1,150 new connections.
- **Replacement of the piping in the water collection system in the municipality of Oriximiná**, ensuring greater quality and safety in water supply for the population.

In support of **target 1.a**, which aims to "ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions," the state administration invested approximately R\$ 1.8 billion in services, benefits, programs, and projects in the areas of Social Assistance, Socio-educational Care, and Food and Nutritional Security, aiming to guarantee social protection for citizens, contributing to addressing situations of vulnerability and social risk for families and individuals in Pará.

Also noteworthy in contribution to **target 1.a** is the support for the implementation of the Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS) in 2023, through which R\$ 17.9 million was transferred to municipal administrations via state co-financing. This investment was allocated to programs, projects, and actions within the scope of basic and special protection based on local social assistance demands.

2 ZERO HUNGER



## GOAL 2.

**End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

**2** ZERO HUNGER

## GOAL 2.

# End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

SDG 2 directs initiatives aimed at abolishing 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 targets, five of which are outcome-oriented and three are implementation-oriented.

The state of Pará is one of the largest food producers in Brazil; however, in 2023, only 52.2% of its households declared themselves to be in a situation of food security, meaning residents had full access to food, both in sufficient quantity and adequate quality. The remaining 44.8% presented some characteristics of food insecurity.

In 2023, the State Government carried out projects and activities that contributed wholly or partially to achieving the targets of SDG 2. These deliverables promote increased agricultural productivity and enable access to safe and healthy food for people, especially those who are most vulnerable.

The national targets related to SDG 2, to which contributions were observed in the 2023 fiscal year, are presented below.

# Brazilian Targets

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## Target 2.1

By 2030, eradicate hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

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## Target 2.2

By 2030, eradicate forms of malnutrition related to undernutrition, reduce forms of malnutrition related to overweight or obesity, ensuring that all people, particularly children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women, and the elderly, have access to healthy, affordable, and sufficient food throughout the year.

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## Target 2.3

By 2030, increase agricultural productivity and the income of small-scale food producers, particularly women, family farmers, pastoralists, and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.

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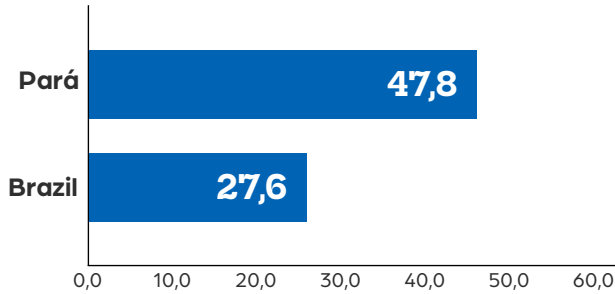
## Target 2.4

By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems through policies for research, technical assistance and rural extension, and promote agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, help maintain ecosystems, strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, droughts, floods and other disasters, and progressively improve land and soil quality, according to national targets.

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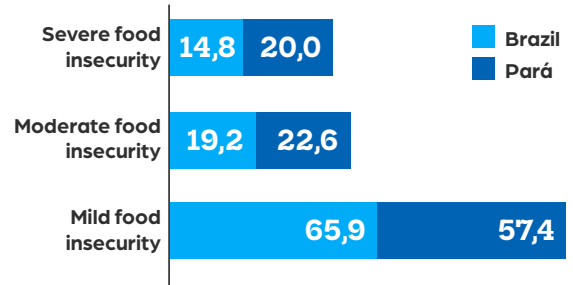
# Where we are

Percentage of **households with food insecurity 2023**



Source: IBGE/PnadContinua, 2023.

Percentage of **households with food insecurity, by scale 2023**



Source: IBGE/PnadContinua, 2023.

Note:

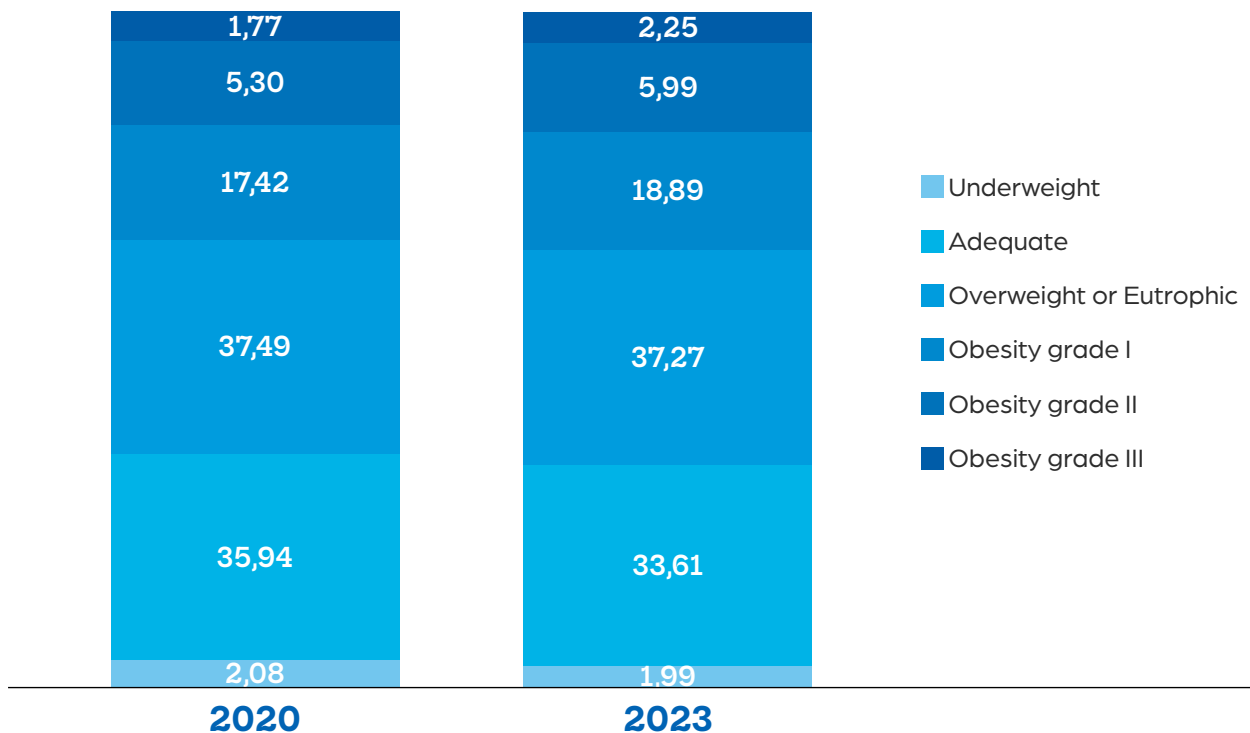
**Food security:** households with full access to food for residents, both in sufficient quantity and adequate quality.

**Mild food insecurity:** refers to concerns about access to food in the future, and where not only the quality of food is already compromised, but also strategies are adopted to maintain a minimum quantity of food available to household members.

**Moderate food insecurity:** households where residents, especially adult family members, experienced quantitative food restrictions during the reference period.

**Severe food insecurity:** households where, in addition to adult members, children, when present, also experienced severe deprivation of food consumption, potentially reaching its most acute expression, hunger.






## Nutritional status of individuals monitored in adulthood 2020/2023 (%)



Source: [Ministério da Saúde-SISVAN](#)

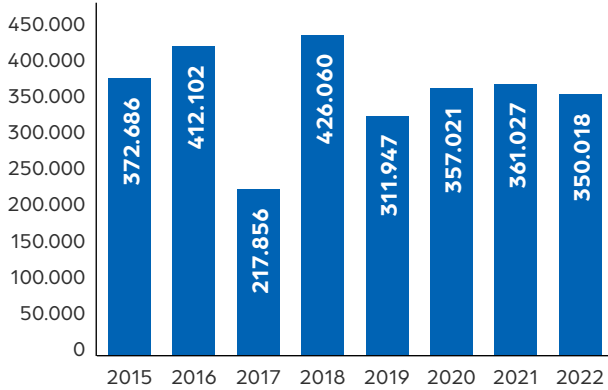
Note: Monitored by the Ministry of Health's primary care service, 2023.

Crops with the **highest production quantity (2022)**

Cultivation	National Ranking	Tons Produced	Variation% 2021-2022
 PINEAPPLE	1º	350.018	-3%
 AÇAÍ	1º	1.595.455	14,93%
 COCOA	1º	145.994	-0,2%
 PALM OIL	1º	2.901.177	1,93%
 CASSAVA	1º	4.157.308	2,55%

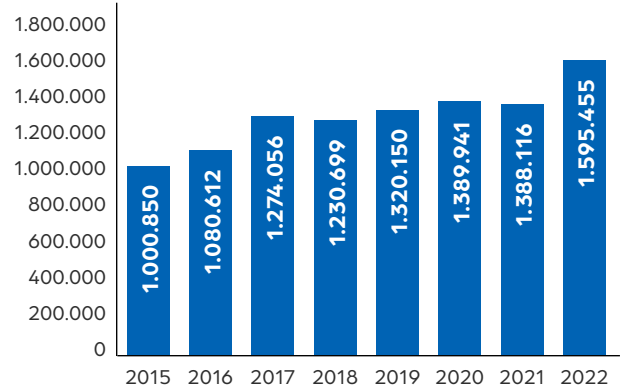


### Pineapple



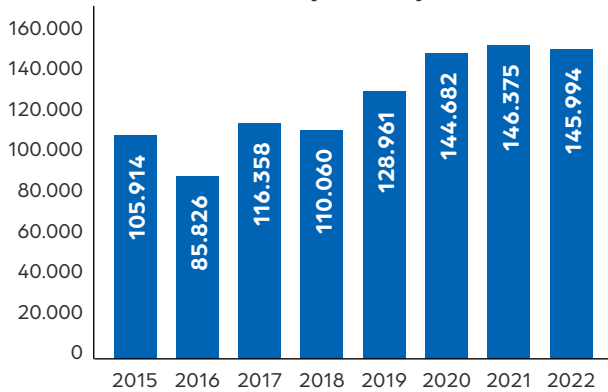
Source: IBGE - Municipal Agricultural Production

### Açaí



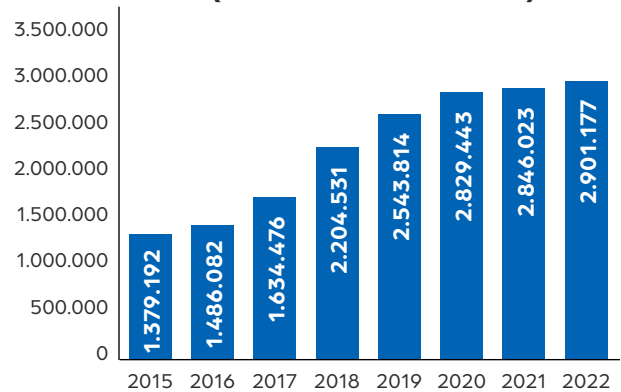
Source: IBGE - Municipal Agricultural Production

### Cocoa (beans)



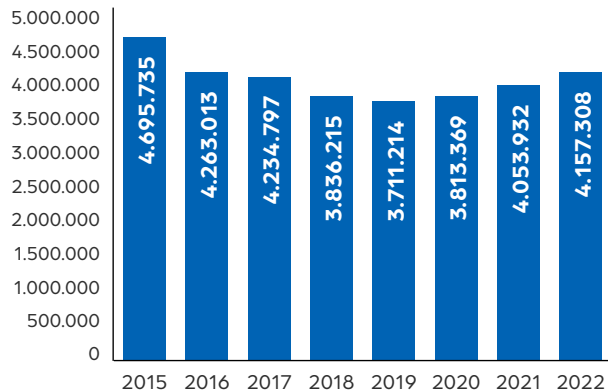
Source: IBGE - Municipal Agricultural Production

### Dendê (cunch of coconuts)







Source: IBGE - Municipal Agricultural Production

### Cassava

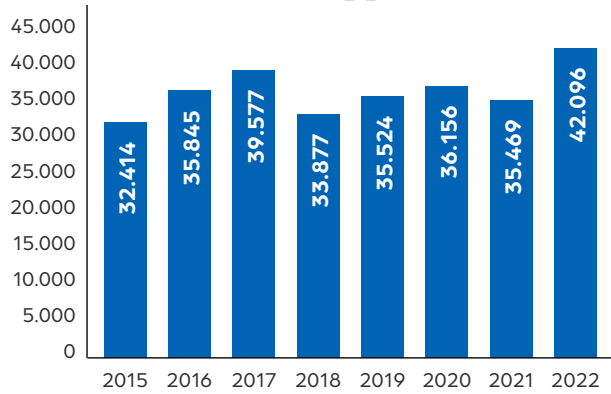


Source: IBGE - Municipal Agricultural Production

**Other highlights** of crops produced in Pará (2022)

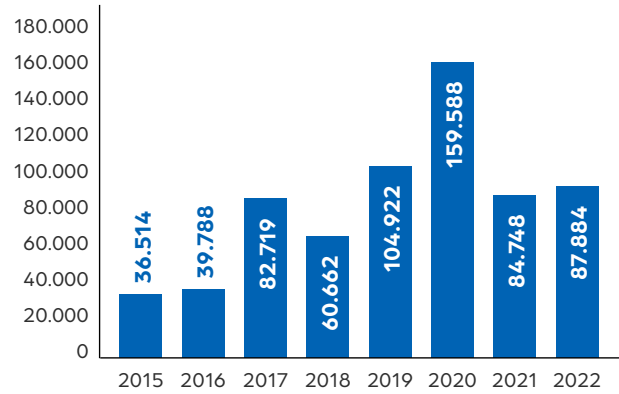
Cultivation	National Ranking	Tons Produced	Variation% 2021-2022
 BLACK PEPPER	2°	42.096	18,7%
 LEMON	3°	87.844	3,7%
 COCONUT	3°	175.022	4,39%
 ORANGE	7°	264.651	13,55%

**Black Pepper**



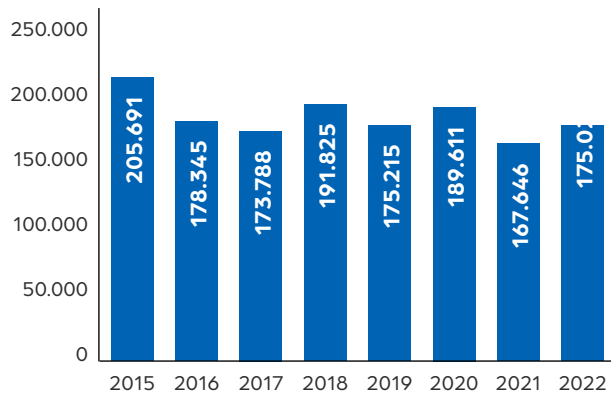
Source: IBGE - Municipal Agricultural Production

**Lemon**



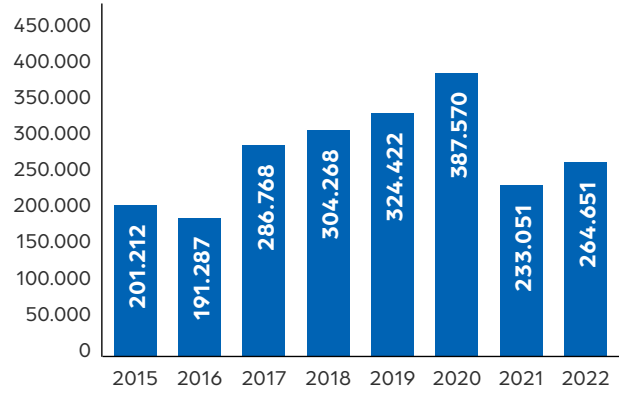
Source: IBGE - Municipal Agricultural Production

**Coconut**







Source: IBGE - Municipal Agricultural Production

**Orange**

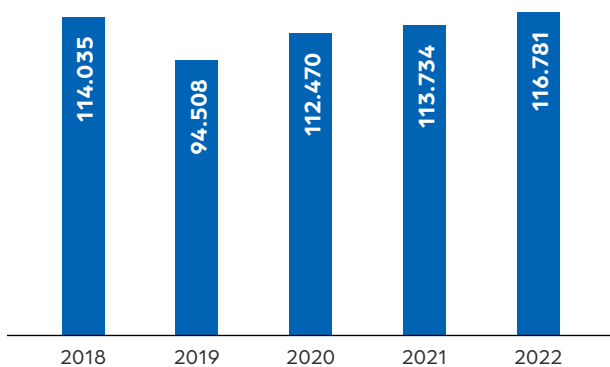


Source: IBGE - Municipal Agricultural Production

Highlight of **grain production (2022)**

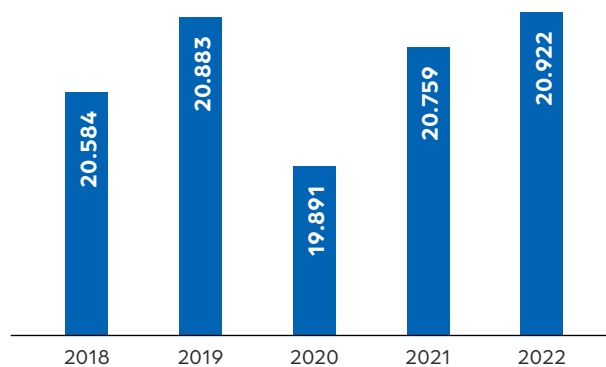
Cultivation	Tons Produced	Variation % 2021-2022
 RICE	116.781	2,7%
 BEANS	20.922	0,7%
 CORN	1.240.534	10,5%
 SOYBEAN	2.574.954	3,6%

**Rice**



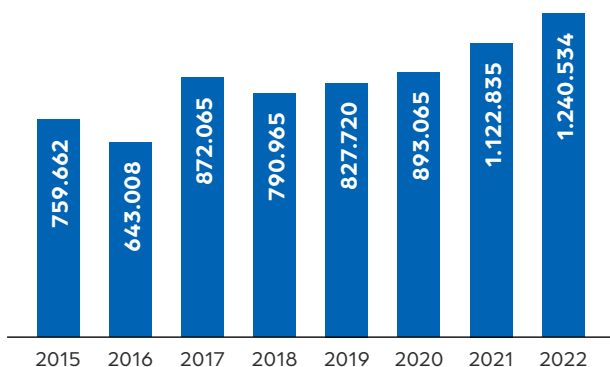
Fonte: IBGE - Produção Agrícola Municipal

**Beans**



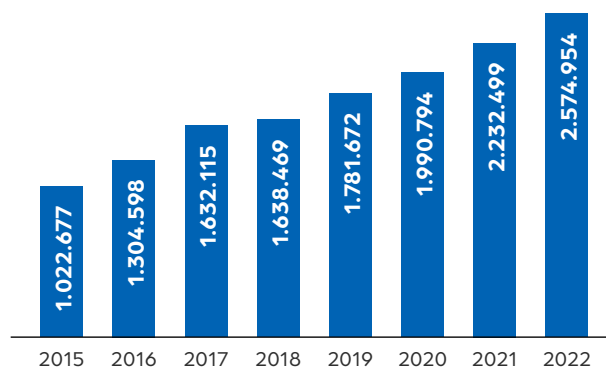
Fonte: IBGE - Produção Agrícola Municipal

**Corn (in the grain)**





Fonte: IBGE - Produção Agrícola Municipal

**Soybean**

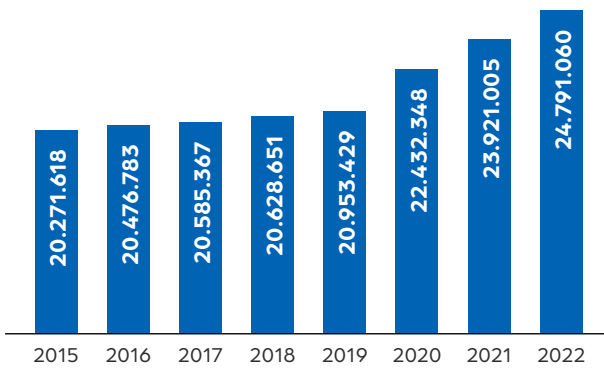


Fonte: IBGE - Produção Agrícola Municipal

## Livestock - Herds (2022)

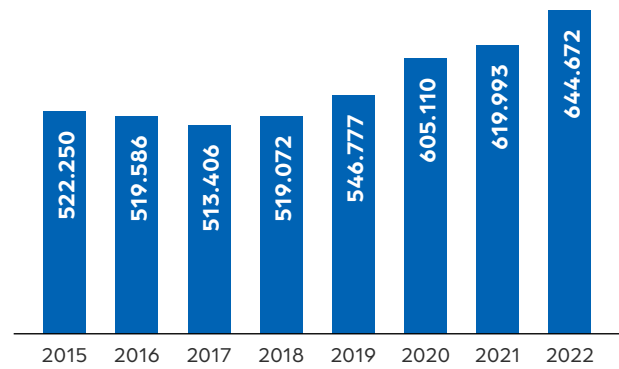
Herd	Head of cattle	Variation% 2021-2022
 Cattle Herd	24,8 milhões	3,8%
 Buffalo Herd	644 mil	4%

### Cattle Herd



Fonte: IBGE - Produção Agrícola Municipal

### Buffalo Herd



Fonte: IBGE - Produção Agrícola Municipal

# What we did

In response to the demands of Pará's society and aligned with strategic guidelines, the Government of Pará created, in 2023, the State Secretariat for Family Agriculture (SEAF), in order to contribute to increasing the productivity of family agriculture, generating income for farmers, improving food security for families, and promoting the sustainability of agricultural production.

This action significantly contributes to achieving the targets of **SDG 2**, with emphasis on targets **2.1** (end hunger and access to safe food), **2.2** (eradicate forms of malnutrition related to

overweight or obesity) and **2.3** (increase agricultural productivity and income of small food producers).

In 2023, one of the ways to promote family agriculture was through the distribution of various essential inputs and materials for production, such as: 12,321kg of corn seeds and 10,997,490 cocoa seedlings/seeds, fertilizers, ornamental and medicinal plant seedlings, and improved cassava cuttings. The state policy promoted the mechanization of family farmers' areas as a strategy for developing productive activities aimed at cultivating pineapple, cassava, and manioc; planting cowpea, cassava, corn, banana, and pasture.



**Family farming** in Pará received special investment.



the standards required by the consumer market. The initiative also contributes to strengthening the local economy by encouraging the production and commercialization of certified quality plant-based products. With this guarantee, new opportunities open up for farmers and cooperatives in the region, generating income and local development, while contributing to achieving **target 2.3** in terms of possibilities for increasing small producers' income.

In order to contribute to achieving **target 2.2**, which deals with Food and Nutritional Security, the Government of Pará, in 2023, adopted emergency measures to combat hunger in the state capital. The Food Bank Project ensures the provision of food baskets for about 450 families in situations of food and nutritional insecurity, residing in the most vulnerable areas of Belém. The initiative is configured as a crucial strategy to guarantee access to adequate and quality food for families in social vulnerability in large urban centers.



At CEASA, fruits and vegetables were collected for **donation**.

Located in Belém, the capital, the Popular Plate Restaurant also contributes to the food and nutritional security of this population, having offered, in 2023, about 60 thousand healthy meals at affordable prices, ensuring access to adequate food for low-income families, combating hunger and promoting health and well-being.

Outside the capital, in the municipality of Ulianópolis, the implementation of a Community Kitchen represents an important step in combating hunger and food insecurity in the southeastern region of Pará. With the capacity to produce 250 quality meals per day, the Kitchen serves families who are beneficiaries of social programs and users of the municipality's social assistance network.

The aforementioned initiatives in Belém and Ulianópolis contribute to achieving **targets 2.1 and 2.2**, aiming to eradicate hunger and ensure safe and permanent access to quality food for all; and seeking to eliminate all forms of malnutrition, especially child malnutrition, and ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all, respectively.

The implementation of eight pedagogical gardens is another important contribution to **targets 2.2 and 2.3** (aiming to double agricultural productivity and sustainable fishing and resilient food systems). In 2023, seeking to promote social inclusion and income generation for families in vulnerable

situations, the facilities located in the municipalities of Baião, Belém, Cametá, Oeiras do Pará, and Parauapebas benefited 80 families who learned techniques for planting, harvesting, and marketing agricultural products.

Also noteworthy are the investments made to modernize the Family Farming Supply Centers (CEAFs) in the Guajará, Guamá, Marajó, Rio Capim, Rio Caeté, and Tocantins regions. The CEAFs received equipment kits, machinery, office supplies, and storage materials, which will contribute to improving the quality of the products offered, reducing waste, and increasing the income of family farmers.



Guarantee of healthy and quality food at the **Prato Popular Restaurant**.





## GOAL 3.

**Ensure healthy lives and  
promote well-being for  
all at all ages**

**3 GOOD HEALTH  
AND WELL-BEING****GOAL 3.****Ensure healthy lives and  
promote well-being for  
all at all ages**

In 2023, the Government of Pará continues to develop actions to achieve the targets and contribute to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 3 (SDG 3), the subject of this chapter, which aims to ensure a full life and promote well-being for all people, at all ages. To achieve this goal, the government of Pará has been acting with reference to the universalization of SUS (Unified Health System), through actions that prioritize the reduction of maternal and child mortality and ensure adequate reproductive planning; combating communicable diseases; prevention of non-communicable diseases; strengthening research and investment in health; and reinforcing early warning systems for population health risks.

# Brazilian Targets

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## Target 3.1

By 2030, reduce the maternal mortality ratio to no more than 30 deaths per 100,000 live births.

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## Target 3.2

By 2030, address preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to no more than 5 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to no more than 8 per 1,000 live births.

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## Target 3.3

By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, viral hepatitis, neglected diseases, waterborne diseases, arboviruses transmitted by *Aedes aegypti* and other communicable diseases as a public health problem.

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## Target 3.4

By 2030, reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment, promote mental health and well-being, worker health, and prevent suicide, significantly altering the increasing trend.

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## Target 3.5

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

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## Target 3.5

Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.

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## Target 3.6

By 2030, halve the number of deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.

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## Target 3.7

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

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## Target 3.8

Ensure, through the Unified Health System (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 into the list of products offered by SUS.

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# Brazilian Targets

## Target 3.a

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

## Target 3.b

Support research and development of health technologies and innovations for communicable and non-communicable diseases, provide access to these technologies and innovations incorporated into the SUS, including medicines and vaccines, to the entire population.

## Target 3.c

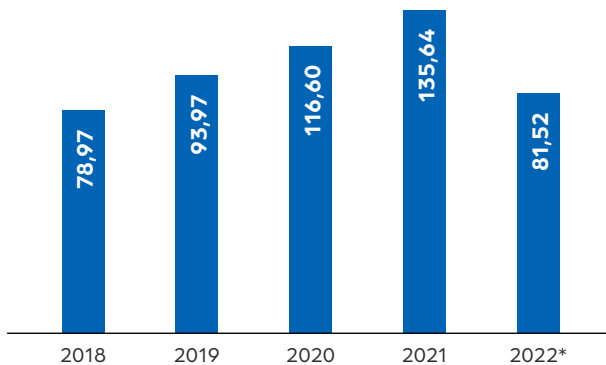
Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of health personnel, especially in the most vulnerable territories.

## Target 3.d

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

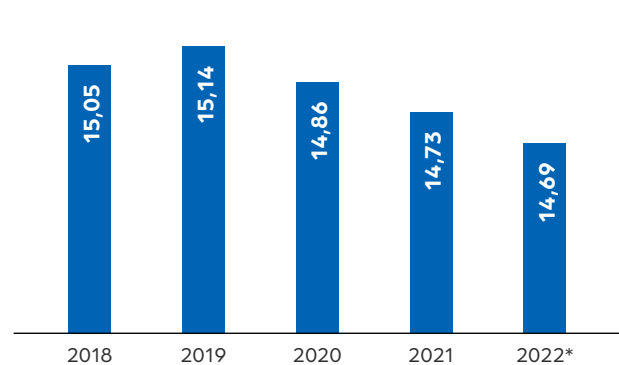
## Where we are

**Maternal Mortality Rate**



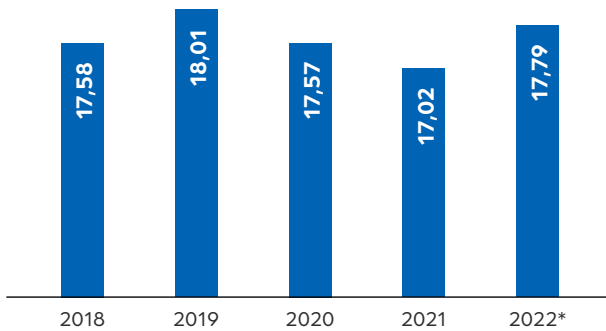
Source: Sespa/Fapespa, 2024. (\*) preliminary

**Infant Mortality Rate**



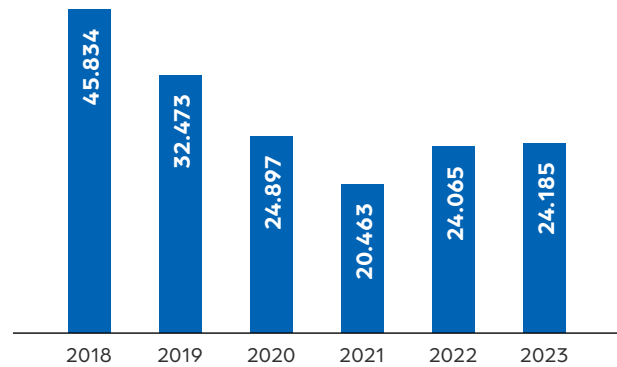
Source: Sespa/Fapespa, 2024. (\*) preliminary

### Child Mortality Rate



Source: Sespa/Fapespa, 2024. (\*) preliminary

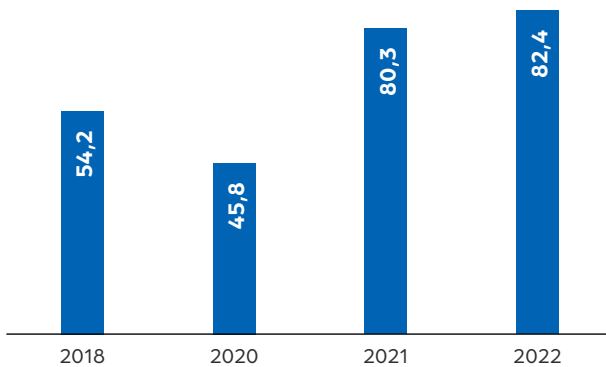
### Number of Malaria Cases



Source: MS/Malaria Bulletin in the Amazon and extra-Amazon regions by Malaria – Brazil, 2024.

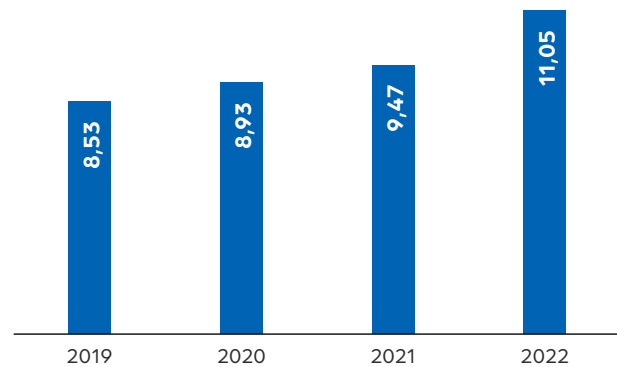
Note: Series updated in July/2024.

### No. of Cases of Non-Communicable Chronic Diseases (NCDs)



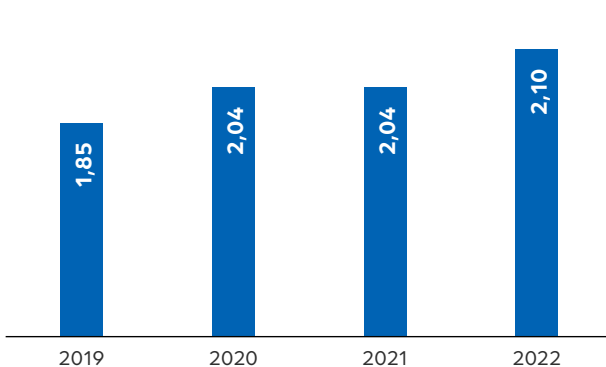
Source: Sespa/Fapespa, 2024. (\*) preliminary

### Doctors per 10,000 inhabitants



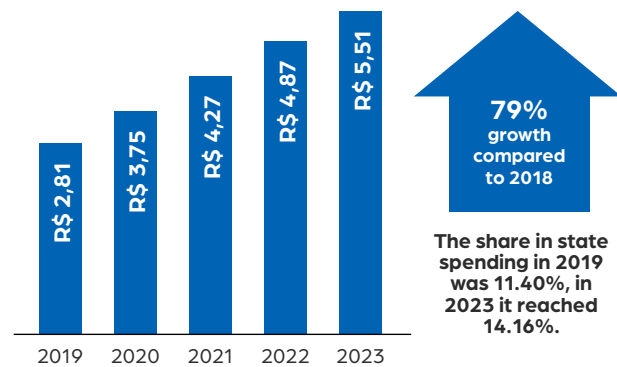
Source: Sespa/Fapespa, 2024.

### Beds per thousand inhabitants



Source: Sespa/Fapespa, 2024.

### Health expenditure (in billions)



Source: STN-SISCONF, 2024.

# What we did

The Federal Constitution in its article 6 guarantees the right to health for all. It is the State's duty to ensure it in its three spheres (Federal, State, and Municipal). As a system, health actions, programs, and projects are divided by levels of complexity: municipalities are generally responsible for primary care (prevention and basic care), while the state and federal government are responsible for medium (more complex care than primary) and high complexity care (specialized and high-technology care).

The state government, facing the challenge of achieving greater coverage, effectiveness, and quality, has invested in expanding and requalifying the hospital network in all Integration Regions of the state.

Regarding **targets 3.1, 3.2, and 3.7**, respectively enhancing the fight against maternal mortality reduction, child mortality, and access to sexual and reproductive health services, in 2023, there was a 3% increase in the number of surgical beds in the state, largely due to a 7% increase in obstetric surgical beds, from 786 to 840. In this sense, the obstetric area is a priority for state management to reduce maternal mortality.

It is also worth highlighting investments in medium and high complexity health services for the population, especially users of Santa Casa de Misericórdia, in Belém, which in 2023 implemented the Center for Health Studies and Training (CETS) with an investment of R\$ 8 million, aiming to strongly impact the quality of training for health professionals in medical and multi-professional residency. Another important expansion, valued at R\$ 3.2 million, was

the creation of the new São Damião ICU, equipped with 10 beds, directed at providing pediatric intensive care.

In 2023, Santa Casa do Pará attended to 35,000 women in the area of Obstetric Urgency and Emergency; almost 23,000 hospitalizations were made in the hospital; 154,000 appointments in the Outpatient Complex, 859,000 laboratory tests and almost 105,000 imaging exams including X-rays, mammography, ultrasound, endoscopy, and MRI. There were 8,910 deliveries (3,556 normal and 5,354 cesarean sections); 5,483 surgeries (2,691 adult and 2,792 pediatric).

In 2023, the Santa Casa de Misericórdia do Pará Foundation (FSCMP) achieved a remarkable result in the field of research, earning the Qmentum International seal, one of the world's largest programs for excellence and accreditation in healthcare, recognizing the important health services offered by the institution.

It is worth noting that the care provided to pediatric patients reflects the achievement of other awards in 2023, focusing on children's health through childcare. Certifications were granted to two Hospitals in the Child-Friendly Initiative, totaling 13 Child-Friendly Hospitals in the state today. The certified hospitals were "Hospital 5 de Outubro" and "Hospital Daniel Gonçalves", in the municipality of Canaã de Carajás/PA, in the Carajás Region.

In 2023, the set of public policies integrated with child health enabled the availability of Neonatal Screening for Congenital Toxoplasmosis, through inter-institutional

articulations between the Institute of Health Sciences (ICS) / Federal University of Pará (UFPA) and State University of Pará (UEPA), to organize care for children screened for Congenital Toxoplasmosis. With the completion of the Central Laboratory (LACEN) works, the processing of samples for the Heel Prick Test and Congenital Toxoplasmosis was guaranteed, fulfilling the 1st Stage of Law No. 14,154/2021.

Regarding **target 3.3**, which aims to “end AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, viral hepatitis, neglected diseases, waterborne diseases, arboviruses transmitted by *Aedes aegypti* and other communicable diseases as a public health problem”, the State Government intensified prevention campaigns in endemic areas in Pará to combat malaria and arboviruses, following guidelines from the Ministry of Health, in response to the significant increase in cases of Malaria and arboviruses, including Dengue, recorded in early 2023.

The action included technical training to improve the knowledge and skills of health professionals in identifying, diagnosing, and treating diseases, as well as control and prevention measures. The campaign aims to reach the entire affected population, focusing on the most vulnerable areas and those with the highest incidence of diseases, aiming for effective interventions.

It is also noteworthy that in 2023, Pará achieved reductions in the number of cases of some endemic diseases, such as chikungunya, dengue, and zika, for the fourth consecutive year. Dengue cases, recorded in the Notifiable Diseases Information System (SINAN), show that up to October 2023, 5,363 suspected cases were reported; of these, 2,408 were confirmed. The incidence of chikungunya fever cases continues to decline, so that up to the 40th week of 2023, Pará recorded 794 reported cases, of which 99 were confirmed (SINAN), with the rest still under analysis, showing a reduction compared to the previous year.



**Health agents** visit communities to bring better quality of life.

As a contribution to achieving **Target 3.4**, which aims to “reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases by one-third through prevention and treatment, promote mental health and well-being, worker health, and prevent suicide, significantly altering the increasing trend,” the following stand out:

- Improvements for cancer treatment and hemotherapy:** Expansion of the chemotherapy sector and implementation of the transfusion agency at the Castanhal Regional Public Hospital (HRPC), in the Guamá region and surroundings, enabling the provision of various types of chemotherapy procedures, including targeted therapy, hormone therapy, immunotherapy, intravenous therapy, and oral chemotherapy in a more suitable and comfortable environment for cancer patients, as well as improving efficiency and access to oncology services in the region. The transfusion agency is responsible for storing and distributing blood bags to ensure the availability of blood and blood components safely, contributing to the health and treatment of patients in critical situations.
- Performing transplant services:** The Tapajós Regional Hospital (HRT) in Itaituba achieved a historic milestone in regional public health by successfully performing a Vagus Nerve Stimulator (VNS) implant in a six-year-old patient with epilepsy. This highly complex medical procedure, which ensures access to innovative and effective treatment, was fully funded by SUS, costing around R\$ 200,000.
- Another important delivery was the elaboration of a study on**

**cytomegalovirus (CMV) mutations in kidney transplant recipients.** Researchers from the Ophir Loyola Hospital (HOL) in Belém, based on the discovery of genetic alterations associated with resistance to antiviral drugs. The study, published in *Cell Transplantation*, an international journal by the North American publisher “SAGE Publishing”, was the first discovery in patients from Northern Brazil, having enrolled and monitored 81 transplant recipients, 74% men and 26% women, with an average age of 44 years.

- Suicide prevention and mental health:** Hiring of 40 more psychiatric inpatient beds in a backup hospital for patients in crisis. It also guarantees support to municipalities with the implementation of 4 (four) more Therapeutic Residence Services (SRTs), aiming to expand users’ access to psychosocial care services. In addition to reviewing the psychiatric urgency and emergency flow in the oriented service network, seeking to reduce the “Constant Crisis and Recurrence of Emergencies” index.

Regarding **Target 3.5**, which aims to “Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol”, the Government of Pará, through the Drug and Violence Resistance Educational Program (PROERD), operates especially in schools in vulnerable territories, raising awareness about prevention, risks, and consequences of alcohol and other drug use.

The Implementation of the Psychosocial Care Network, a service carried out in partnership with the Union, State, and Municipalities, served 12 municipalities by providing an articulated set of different health care points. Established within the Unified Health System



(SUS), it aims to welcome people with mental suffering and needs arising from alcohol and other drug use.

Also noteworthy is the Drug Prevention Week, held from August 24 to 31 in Santarém, in partnership with the State Council on Drugs (CONED), linked to the State Secretariat of Justice (SEJU), with educational lectures on the State Drug Prevention Policy, ultimately training 70 people. During the Week, leaflets were distributed in Alter do Chão and a March against Drugs 2023 was held in the streets of Santarém.

As for contributions to Target 3.6, which aims to halve deaths and injuries from traffic accidents, in 2023, the Government of Pará promotes improvements in traffic management, with investments in traffic education; adaptation of public service units; traffic inspection and signaling.

To implement accident prevention strategies, approximately R\$ 6 million were invested, aiming to educate conscious citizens. The focus of these actions occurred on public

roads, schools, and businesses, with guidance on alcohol consumption, helmet use, seat belt use, cell phone use, and other behaviors that increase the potential for accidents in the state. Additionally, the State Traffic Department (DETRAN) conducted Training and Updating courses for Motorcycle Taxi Drivers and Motorcycle Delivery Drivers, school transport and passenger transport drivers, as well as teachers acting as multiplying agents for education and safe traffic.

The improvements at Detran in 2023 reached 14 units, benefiting seven of the 12 Integration Regions. Notably, the implementation of the Regional Traffic Circumscription (CIRETRAN) in the municipality of Rurópolis, in partnership with the Municipal Government, brought the total to 52 units directed towards service throughout the state, including the Headquarters in the capital, in addition to nine advanced posts, covering 87% of the vehicle fleet and 91% of registered drivers in the state. There is a perspective to implement 5 more units, whose approval process has been completed, with delivery expected in the coming years.



In Rurópolis,  
**CIRETRAN** brought  
new improvements.



News and improvements at the **Detran** headquarters.



Also noteworthy are the improvements at the DETRAN headquarters, with the implementation of Detranzinho, a playful space for serving students with educational traffic activities modeled on the traffic in the city of Belém, with streets, vehicles, and traffic signs.

It is a pedagogical space for traffic education for children and young people, with a total area of 1,500m<sup>2</sup>, becoming a reference in children and youth education about traffic laws and good practices, contributing to the formation of more conscious and responsible citizens.



In 2023, the state administration, aiming to reduce violence and mortality in traffic, intensified traffic enforcement actions by investing in new technologies, such as the monitoring system; increased the fleet of vehicles with 80 new units, totaling 15,458 enforcement operations on roads throughout the State. It also invested in traffic signaling actions on municipal roads and state highways with the completion of 14 signaling projects in seven of the 12 Integration Regions, a set of actions that prioritize the preservation of the lives of Pará's citizens.

Another important contribution from the state administration was to **target 3.8**, which consists of ensuring, through 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 into the list of products offered by SUS, through important deliveries for



the health of the population of Pará. The following stand out:

- **Inauguration of the PA-279 Regional Hospital in Ourilândia do Norte**, with a structure of 120 beds (30 are Intensive Care Unit (ICU) beds for neonatal, pediatric, and adult care), in addition to having an emergency room and various specialties such as traumatology and oncology, with an expected service capacity of about 500,000 people, covering 14 more municipalities in the Region. This represents an advance in the decentralization of medium and high complexity health services in the Araguaia Region;

- **In 2023, the expansion of SUS network beds, especially surgical ones,** increased by 3%, from 2,781 in 2022 to 2,859, aiming to eliminate the waiting list. It is noteworthy that this increase includes obstetric surgical beds, which saw the largest increase, rising by 7%.
- **Improvements in access to health services in remote or hard-to-reach areas, focusing on urgent and emergency services,** such as Afuá in the Marajó Integration Region, which received two “ambulanchas” (ambulance boats), totaling R\$ 386,000 for the state. There was a significant increase in similar investments in mobile river units, expanding from 14 in 2018 to 40 in 2023.
- **Expansion of Telemedicine services in the state,** with the implementation of access points to Telemedicine services in the municipalities of Gurupá, Prainha, Juruti, Óbidos, Belterra, Monte Alegre, and Trairão, totaling 73 municipalities in the State in 2023. This result surpassed that established by the Ministry of Health, which selected 56 municipalities with the lowest Human Development Index (HDI) to access the project, as a result of a partnership between the SUS Institutional Development Support Program (PROADI) and the Albert Einstein Israelite Hospital. During the year, more than 19,000 teleconsultations were offered in the specialties of Rheumatology, Psychiatry, Pneumology, Pediatric Neurology, Neurology, Endocrinology, and Adult Clinical Cardiology, contributing to the decentralization of specialized medical assistance to the population of Pará, as well as reducing the number of patient transfers between locations.
- **Itinerant actions in the state, bringing “Health Throughout Pará”,** carried out by teams from the TERSAÚDE Project, together with teams from the Ter Paz Program, were conducted with territorial coverage through service task forces, covering municipalities, providing basic care, with emphasis mainly on disease prevention, multi-vaccination campaigns, consultations, specialized exams, dental care, preventive guidance on child, women’s, adolescent, elderly, and disabled persons’ health.
- **Continuation of the TerSaúde project,** in which the government of Pará prioritized specific actions for people with disabilities who are not yet served by the health network. The action is the result of a partnership between the Secretary of Public Health (Sespa/Pa) and the Strategic Secretariat for Citizenship Articulation (SEAC), to provide continuous care for nearby residents who frequent the Usinas da Paz (Peace Plants) in Belém. Through the registration of people with disabilities, guidance is provided on treatment and follow-up in the municipal and state health network, aiming to facilitate access, such as orthopedic care and specific procedures like surgeries and prostheses. In 2023, about 150 people have already been registered, evaluated, and referred to the service network.
- **Expansion of Health Education and Services actions,** which, in 2023, exceeded expectations in the Guajará region. It offered basic and specialized care in 36 areas, such as General Practice, Pediatrics, and Dentistry. Approximately 195,000 procedures were performed, 3% above the target set for the year, benefiting the local

population. This initiative demonstrates the commitment to the health and quality of life of the population.

Regarding **Target 3.9**, which aims to “substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination,” the laboratory surveillance action stands out, which is linked to the State Central Laboratory (LACEN), a public facility of national and state reference in conducting laboratory analyses for environmental surveillance, for water monitoring; and in sanitary surveillance, enabling the identification of the epidemiological profile of diseases, trends, and indicators. This contributes to emerging decision-making for the promotion and protection of public health within the scope of the SUS (Unified Health System).

Among other activities carried out by LACEN are the advisory to municipalities and Regional Health Centers in the elaboration of technical norms and regulations of laboratory actions for the optimization of resources and maintenance of health logistics. In the field of public and private laboratory analyses, it consolidates research in the area, issues water quality certification, assists in the issuance of state grants for the use of water resources, and promotes professional qualification. In 2023, LACEN covered all 12 Integration Regions, in all 144 municipalities, performing about 46 thousand analyses, at a cost of about R\$ 1 million.

With the aim of mitigating early mortality, focusing on chronic respiratory diseases, Sespa has been developing actions aimed at smoking cessation and tobacco-related diseases, such as the operation of Health Academy Centers with healthy body practices and promotion of physical activity

through Primary Health Care initiatives, contributing to **target 3.a**, regarding the strengthening of tobacco control advances, in accordance with Article 3 of the Framework Convention for Tobacco Control in Brazil (to protect present and future generations from the devastating health, social, environmental and economic consequences generated by tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke).

Regarding the contributions of state government actions to **Target 3.b**, which aims to “support research and development of health technologies and innovations 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,” investments in Teaching, Research and Extension Projects are highlighted, which ensure the participation of researchers and scholarship holders in scientific projects, in addition to promoting other actions linked to science and technology.

Among the 731 projects encouraged in 11 integration regions, those that directly aim at the well-being of the population stand out. These include vaccination campaigns and the production of ecological sanitary pads, an initiative in the field of public health regarding environmental preservation, contributing both to the reduction of solid waste disposal and to the protection of the population.

Other notable projects include “Life with Hypertension and Diabetes: Promoting Self-Care,” implemented in the municipality of Tucuruí, in the Lago do Tucuruí region, aimed at actively seeking patients with hypertension and diabetes, and the

project “Training Nurses on Comprehensive Low-Risk Prenatal Care: An Intervention Proposal for Reducing Maternal Morbidity and Mortality,” also in Tucuruí, emphasizing the training of nurses in Basic Health Units for adequate planning of care actions in the prenatal program.

Regarding **Target 3.c**, “Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce, especially in the most vulnerable territories,” with respect to health investments, in 2023, the state allocated R\$ 5.51 billion for public health actions and services, which corresponds to 13.68% of Net Current Revenue. This value exceeds the minimum constitutional limit for investments in public health by states, set at 12%.

As a contribution to **target 3.c**, in the scope of training and retention of health personnel, the project “Welcoming to Integrate and

Strengthen Management” stands out, which in 2023 carried out actions focused on developing technical skills for 66 new employees of the State Health Department, from 3 selection processes. The project aims to improve service delivery and strengthen the implementation of SUS.

Also noteworthy in the field of training is the action of the Pará Hemotherapy and Hematology Center Foundation (HEMOPA) in Redenção, which qualified 869 people through informative lectures on blood and bone marrow donation, transfusion safety, “National Blood Donor Day,” “Pit Stop,” HEMOTUR, and basic criteria for donation. The training included employees from companies, teachers, coordinators, health professionals, Materno Infantil Hospital, Iraci Machado Hospital, Municipal Transit Department, and religious organizations. This initiative benefited the municipalities of São Félix do Xingu and Redenção.



4 QUALITY  
EDUCATION



## GOAL 4.

**Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.**

**4** QUALITY  
EDUCATION**GOAL 4.****Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.**

SDG 4 aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, guaranteeing free and quality access to primary and secondary education, vocational training, and higher education, in order to develop youth and adults with the necessary skills, abilities for employment, decent work, and entrepreneurship, as well as ensuring the necessary skills to promote sustainable development, including the appreciation of cultural diversity. Finally, it aims to provide adequate, accessible, safe, and inclusive school physical infrastructure, in addition to ensuring the qualification of all basic education teachers.

Below are the targets related to SDG 4 that were carried out in the 2023 fiscal year by the State Government, in the scope of basic, professional, and higher education, culture, sports, and leisure.



# Brazilian Targets

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## Target 4.1

By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete equitable and quality primary and secondary education at the appropriate age, ensuring free provision in the public system that leads to satisfactory and relevant learning outcomes.

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## Target 4.2

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

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## Target 4.3

By 2030, ensure equity (gender, race, income, territory, and others) in access to and retention in quality vocational and higher education, free of charge or at affordable prices.

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## Target 4.4

By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs, and entrepreneurship.

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## Target 4.5

By 2030, eliminate gender and racial inequalities in education and ensure equal access, retention, and success at all levels, stages, and modalities of education for vulnerable groups, especially persons with disabilities, rural populations, itinerant populations, indigenous and traditional communities, adolescents and youth in compliance with socio-educational measures, and homeless or incarcerated populations.

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## Target 4.6

By 2030, ensure that all youth and adults are literate, having acquired basic knowledge in reading, writing, and mathematics.

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## Target 4.7

By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.

## Target 4.a

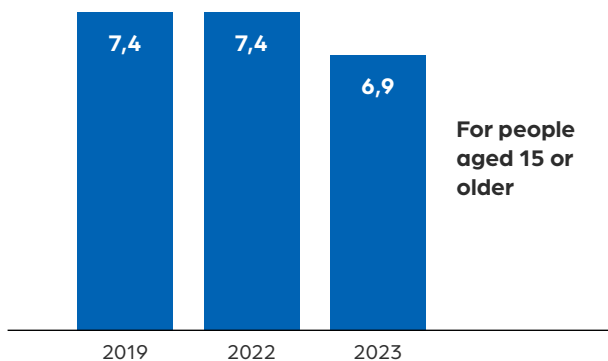
Provide school physical infrastructure adequate to children's needs, accessible to people with disabilities and gender-sensitive, ensuring the existence of safe, non-violent, inclusive, and effective learning environments for all.

## Target 4.c

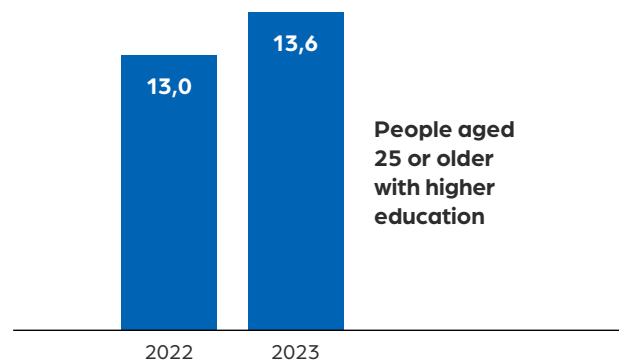
By 2030, ensure that all basic education teachers have specific training in their area of knowledge, promoting the provision of continuous training, in a collaborative regime between the Union, states, and municipalities, including through international cooperation.

# Where **we are**

### Illiteracy rate

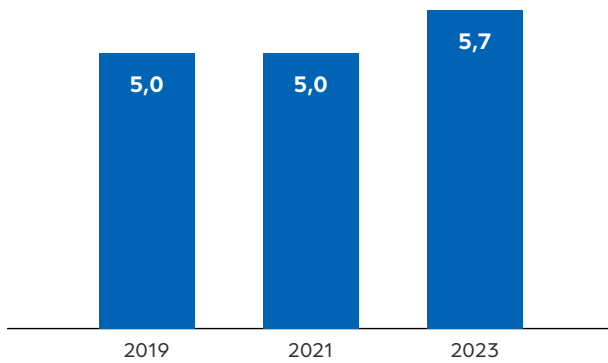


### Education level



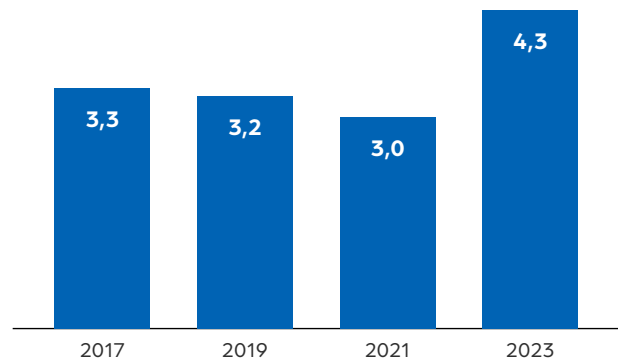
Source: IBGE - National Continuous Household Sample Survey Annual - 2nd quarter

### IDEB Score - Elementary Education / Initial Grades



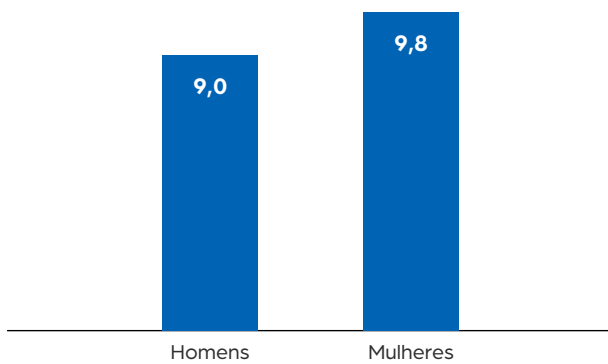
Source: MEC/Inep  
\*IDEB of the State Education Network

### IDEB Score - High School



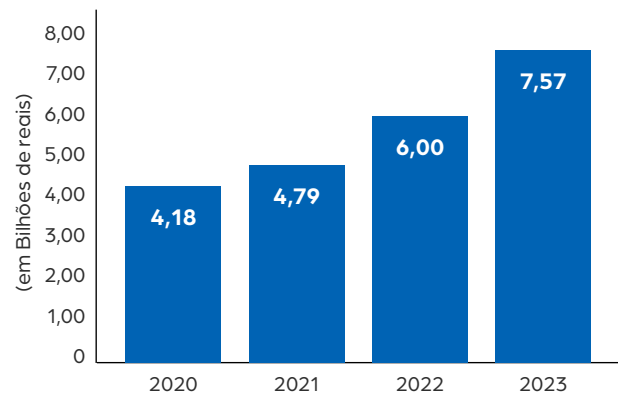
Source: MEC/Inep  
\*IDEB of the State Education Network

### Years of study by sex - 2023



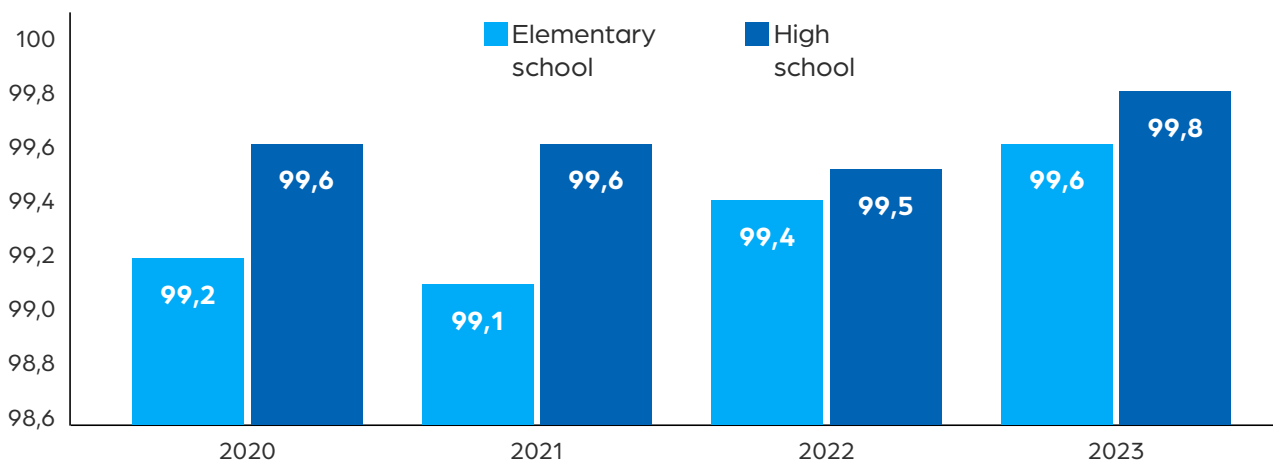
Source: IBGE - National Continuous Household Sample Survey Annual - 2nd quarter

### Expenditure made (in billions R\$) Education - State of Pará



Source: STN-SISCONF, 2023

### Percentage of teachers with adequate training



Basic Education Census 2022/INEP  
Note: Series update performed in 2024.

# What we did

The 1988 Constitution, in its articles 205 and 208, enshrines Education as a fundamental social right, charging the State, in partnership with the family and society, to promote and encourage it.

It is worth noting that the Law of Guidelines and Bases of National Education (LDB), in line with the constitutional principle, establishes the general guidelines and norms for the organization of national education. It is understood, therefore, that Education in Brazil is a fundamental right and a public duty, to be constructed collectively and with the participation of all federal entities and civil society.

The Government of Pará acts fully in basic education at the high school level, as well as having direct participation in part of elementary education, and supports the development of early childhood education. Following state guidelines, all municipalities have schools focused on quality for all, inclusion, and equal learning, combating

inequalities in education and society. In this sense, its actions and programs are directly aligned with achieving SDG 4. The main result of 2023 in this regard is the evolution of the Basic Education Development Index (IDEB) of the state education network, raising the State of Pará from 4.3 for high school education, moving from 26th in 2021 to 6th place in the national ranking in 2023.

Regarding access to basic education, as provided for in target 4.1, which aims to ensure by 2030 that all boys and girls complete primary and secondary education at appropriate ages, equitable, of good quality, free and available in public networks, the state Education network enrolled 143,708 in elementary education and 285,957 in high school in 2023.

As support for quality basic education, with a view to guaranteeing student access and permanence in school, the following state management actions in 2023 stand out, contributing to **target 4.1**:

- **Delivery of 22 new urban buses for school transportation**, with capacity for 29 students, fully accessible for people with disabilities, also impacting the reduction of transportation costs for families. The acquisitions benefited 21 municipalities and were made possible through a joint effort between different spheres of government: Integrated System for Monitoring, Execution and Control (SIMEC), with resources from parliamentary amendments, in partnership with the Ministry of Education (MEC), the National Fund for Education Development (FNDE) and the State Department of Education of Pará (SEDUC).

Distribution of school buses to **Paraense municipalities.**



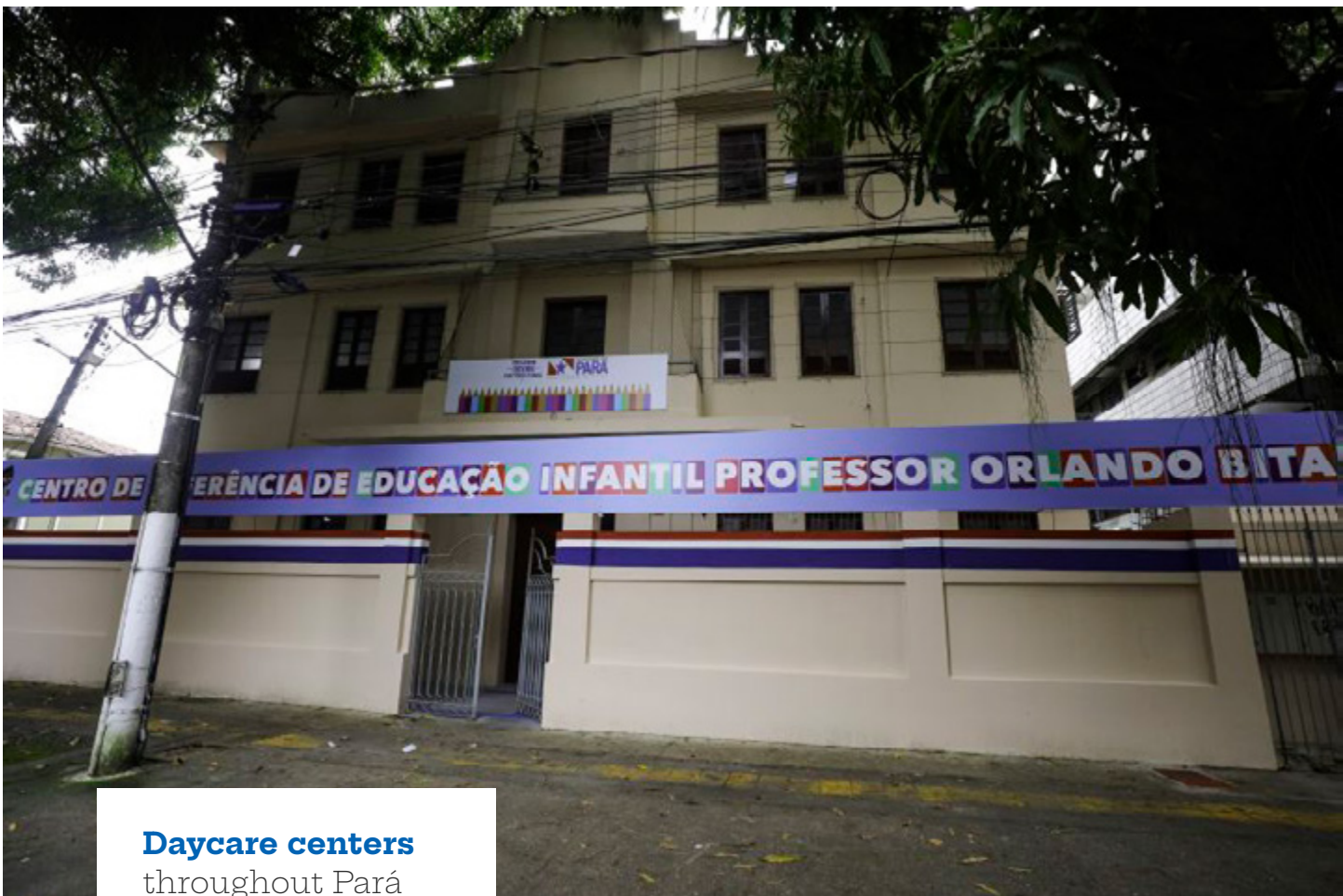
- **The State School Feeding Program (PEAE) received an investment of R\$ 70 million**, benefiting students in all regions of the state. In addition, the government allocated R\$ 18.5 million for the direct purchase of food, which was distributed in state schools and in municipalities that did not join PEAE. It is also worth noting that the value per student in PEAE increased from R\$ 0.36 in 2022 to R\$ 1.50 in 2023, as well as in the National School Feeding Program (PNAE), which increased from R\$ 0.36 to R\$ 0.50, providing a significant increase in resources for school feeding, in addition to fostering local development.
- **Strengthening of Youth and Adult Education aims to offer formal education for those who have not completed it**, either in elementary education (from 15 years old) or high school (from 18 years old). Initially, the program would serve 84 municipalities, but it was expanded to 143, reaching all regions of the state, benefiting approximately 58,000 students.



**EJA** opens the doors to education and a better future for youth and adults

Early childhood education, under municipal responsibility, receives support from the State Government through measures and actions that influence the quality of education, in addition to collaborating for a correct school flow, ensuring entry into elementary education at the appropriate age. These actions contribute to achieving **target 4.2** of the 2030 Agenda, which aims to ensure comprehensive early childhood development for all girls and boys. The following stand out:

- **In collaboration with the municipal sphere, the state is implementing the “Creche por Todo Pará” Program**, which aims to support and strengthen early childhood education in municipalities, in addition to benefiting families, especially working mothers
- **Training for Early Childhood Education pedagogical teams with formative meetings aimed at improving understanding of the context and teaching practices in the area.** In addition, the team was present at the regional meeting of the Maria Cecília Souto Vidigal Foundation (FMCSV), which addressed the challenges and opportunities for collaboration in Early Childhood in the North and Midwest regions.



**Daycare centers**  
throughout Pará

With the aim of contributing to the achievement of **target 4.3**, which provides for equity of access to higher and professional education by 2030, and **target 4.4**, which aims to substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have the necessary skills, especially technical and professional, for employment, decent work and entrepreneurship by 2030, the State Government developed important deliverables, including:



**Enem Pará**  
Platform

- **More than 1,500 students from the state public network in Pará, with priority given to those from low-income families, benefited from the “ENEM Pará Project” in 2023.** The State Government’s initiative aimed to offer quality preparatory classes for the National High School Exam (ENEM), focusing mainly on third-year high school students. Through the project, students had access to specific teaching materials for ENEM, improving their knowledge and increasing their chances of success in the exam.
- **Professional and technological training served 7,839 students in eight regions**

**in 2023**, with investments of R\$ 147 million applied to enable vocational courses, focused on labor market demands and regional and societal needs. Moreover, the approaches are linked to the requirements of productive activities, also fostering entrepreneurship and boosting socioeconomic development and promoting social inclusion. There were investments in infrastructure works, equipment, logistics, and personnel payments. Sectet, the main executor of the action (96% of services), developed its activities in institutional partnerships, including with the National Program for Access to Technical Education and Employment (Pronatec),

through different high school modalities, such as: integrated-secondary, youth and adult education (Proeja) and subsequent, operating in the regions: Carajás, Guamá, Lower Amazon, Araguaia and Guajará, with the most sought-after courses in 2023 being: Nursing Technician, Administration Technician and Workplace Safety. Uepa also implemented the action in 2023, in the Nursing Technician course, through Forma Pará, in the regions: Araguaia; Guajará; Marajó; Rio Caeté; and Tocantins.

- **Professional qualification courses focused on local potentials based on regional singularities, in 2023, covered eleven integration regions, an investment of R\$ 10.2 million.** The modalities of Initial and Continuing Training (FIC) and Distance Education (EAD) courses stand out, carried out mainly in the regions: Carajás, Guajará and Xingu. It executed 75 courses, a result coming from partnerships with System S (Senar, Senac, Senai), Pará Institute of

Science and Technology (IFPA). The public served was mostly vulnerable, coming from the Peace Plants (2,540), Fasepa socio-educational students (79) and those in custody complying with judicial measures from Seap (589). In this line, it is important to mention the partnership between SECTET and UEPA, in the execution of the “Empodera Marajoara” Project, aimed at multi-professional training for women in vulnerable situations residing on Marajó Island. The training involved lectures and conversation circles on Citizenship and Women’s Rights, Women’s Intimate Health, Preventive Psychology and the Maria da Penha Law, as well as activities in the areas of gastronomy, aesthetics and health, reaching 241 qualified people.

- **In 2023, through the Forma Pará Program, progress was made towards universalizing access to higher education, through undergraduate courses (bachelor’s,**

### National Program for the Integration of Vocational Education with Basic Education

in the Youth and Adult Education Modality (Proeja)





licentiate and technological) carried out by the State Government with Higher Education Institutions – IESs, City Halls and Municipal Associations, achieving expressive results in all municipalities of the state:

- **Total of 35 notices for Selection Processes (PROSEL) of Forma Pará;**

- **Total of 201 Courses offered in 144 municipalities;**

- **Total of 9,712 vacancies offered.**

In 2023, with emphasis on regional demands, the realization of 235 courses served 12 integration regions under an investment of R\$ 53.5 million.



**Cursos de nível superior** ofertados pelo Governo do Estado

In line with **target 4.5**, which aims to eliminate gender and racial inequalities in education and ensure equity of access, retention, and success at all levels, stages, and modalities of education by 2030, the state government carried out the following in 2023:

- **Support for strengthening the Special Education service network at the**

#### **Specialized Educational Unit (UEES)**

**José Álvares de Azevedo**, a reference in education for people with visual impairments in Pará, accommodating 330 students under the principles of inclusive education. The school is established as a reference, offering exceptional pedagogical support in the opposite shift, complementing regular

education and promoting Braille literacy, a remarkable achievement for students with visual impairments.

- **Enactment of Law 10.046/2023 aimed at addressing the shortage of professionals in indigenous school education in Pará**, through the temporary hiring of teachers and other technicians. Recognized by the MEC, this teaching modality offers early childhood, elementary, and secondary education, respecting indigenous cultural peculiarities. The law establishes differentiated criteria for hiring and extends the working time of indigenous teachers.

Regarding contributions to **target 4.6**, which seeks to ensure that all youth and adults are literate, having acquired basic knowledge in reading, writing, and mathematics, the state management carried out a set of actions and efforts in this direction in 2023. The following stand out:

- **Promoting reading and writing among students in the state public network, the “Poetic Crossings of Youth in Terra Firme” project stands out as an inspiring initiative.** Through its three editions, the project contributes to the development of textual comprehension, creativity, and written expression, fundamental skills for success in both school and professional life.



**Public school students launch a work** at the Book Fair.

- **Publication of Law 9.867/23, which establishes the Alfabetiza Pará program**, an instrument aimed at developing students enrolled in the state and municipal network, early years. Focusing on improving the education offered, the program provides actions to expand the training of the technical team, teachers, and school managers; complementary materials for students and educators; in addition to improving the Paraense Educational Assessment System and awarding schools and professionals with the best results in the external evaluation of (Sispae).
- **Availability of physical spaces for reading and research**, including Arthur Vianna Libraries (Centur), Carmem Souza (Curro Velho), Francisco Paulo Mendes (Casa da Linguagem), and Professor Vicente Salles (Casa das Artes). In the 2023 fiscal year, they obtained a monthly average of about 7,000 in-person visits, with more than 4,700 copies consulted.

Online services were also developed. Through the Library System's own platform, the community was given access to the Virtual Library and the FCP's Rare Works Collection, which reached a monthly average of 6,500 users and an average of 57,000 accesses to the digitized collection.

- **Consolidation of the "Reading Throughout Pará" project**, supporting libraries to create new reading spaces and qualify services of existing libraries, providing technical advice to municipal library managers. Actions to internalize the project enabled technical visits for the reopening of spaces or improvements to existing spaces, in addition to conducting training workshops, serving 11 integration regions of the state.
- **The 2023 Community Libraries Good Practices Award Notice, an action related to the Culture Program of the Government of the State of Pará**, which aims to



**Authors of the work and teachers** at the Seduc booth

guarantee cultural rights protected by art. 215 of the 1988 Federal Constitution and human rights internationally recognized by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The initiative contributed to the economic and social sustainability of professionals working in Community Libraries in the State of Pará, in order to ensure the continuity of local cultural and artistic formation and dissemination, the preservation of the population's cultural rights in their way of expressing and recognizing themselves in cultural and artistic assets. In 2023, it is estimated that up to 21 proposals for cultural initiatives to modernize and qualify services in reading promotion projects in the State of Pará will be contemplated, totaling R\$ 420,000 in awards.

In accordance with what is advocated in **target 4.7**, contributing to all students acquiring the knowledge and skills necessary to promote sustainable development, the following initiatives were developed in 2023:

- **Readjustment of the structure and infrastructure of the Margarida Schivasappa Theater and the delivery of the first stage of the renovation of the Líbero Luxardo Space** demonstrate the commitment to cultural accessibility and the preservation of historical heritage.
- **The 26th Pan-Amazonian Book and Multivoices Fair/2023**, held in Belém, provided students and teachers with a set of opportunities, such as the benefit of a "Credlivro" bonus, worth R\$ 200.00, which aims to encourage teachers to explore the literary universe and enable the acquisition of books of their choice. The initiative resulted in a significant investment of approximately R\$ 402,000, benefiting more than 10,000 educators during the event.
- **The Eco Culture Campaign**, promoted by Funtelpa, took place during the Pan-Amazonian Book and Multivoices Fair, combining sustainability and reading encouragement in a creative and effective way, with incentives to exchange plant seedlings and returnable cups for books, a smart strategy to promote reading and environmental awareness.



**The Pan Amazonian Book Fair** attracts visitors and boosts the economy and culture.



**“A Night at the Museum”:**  
a cultural program that  
enlivens the city

More than two thousand books were collected and donated to the Peace Plant library, Professor Amintas Pinheiro in Ananindeua, and in the Floresta Park community, demonstrating the Eco Culture Campaign’s commitment to education and access to reading.

- **Realization of the “A Night at the Museum” Project**, which provided interaction between the public and the museum collection for more than 50,000 people in 2023. The initiative is an example of the democratization of access to culture and the promotion of heritage education. This initiative aims to bring art, history, and tourism closer together, being fundamental for the preservation of artistic heritage and the construction of a more engaged and participative society.
- **Investment in the construction of sports and leisure equipment** such as the renovation of the multi-sports court at E.E.E.F. Deputado Armando Corrêa, in addition to the delivery of outdoor gyms in Benevides and Oeiras do Pará, which

guarantee access to sports practice for all, contributing to the promotion of physical and mental health of the population.

- **Realization of the XII Pará Open Games (JOAPA), which brought together approximately 7,000 athletes in various sports modalities**, whose promotion of sports encourages the promotion of values such as discipline, respect, and responsibility, in addition to contributing to regional integration and tourism development in the state.
- **Improvement of full-time Education modality with a 9-hour daily and 45-hour weekly journey**, with an investment of approximately R\$ 200 million. In 2023, the modality served 18,000 students in 82 schools in the State, with conditions for training and development in basic education.
- **Support and Promotion Program for Scientific, Technological, and Innovation Research in Basic Education** boosted

actions through active collaboration between teachers and students in project elaboration and financial support. In 2023, the state education network stood out with a finalist representative for the Transformative Educator Award, offered by the Significare Institute, whose innovative and transformative practices in education were notable, contributing significantly to improving the quality of teaching.

- **Maintenance of the activities of the Carlos Gomes State Institute (IECG)** which ensured the enrollment of a total of 1,169 students, with 1,093 in Elementary Education, 506 in Music Initiation courses, 561 in the Preparatory Course, 26 in free Guitar courses, and 76 in Technical Education. The IECG Technical Course is professionalizing, adapted and formatted its Curricular Design following the norms, structures, and guidelines contained in the National Catalog of Technical Courses of the Ministry of Education (MEC).
- **“Music and Citizenship,” an extension Project of the Carlos Gomes Foundation,** through the Carlos Gomes State Institute. The Project works in partnership with third sector organizations, serving children aged 07 to 09, youth, and adults, contributing to integral formation and social inclusion through music education. Currently, the project develops its activities in five centers, with 780 students enrolled in the following institutions: Icuí Solidário Philanthropic Association-AFIS; Lar de Maria Assistance Association; Emaús Movement; Cristo Redentor Beneficent Society and Jardim das Oliveiras Spiritist Group.

Initiatives in 2023 that, in addition to contributing to **target 4.7** (ensure that

all students acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to promote sustainable development), also have impacts on target 4.3 (ensure that all students acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to promote sustainable development) are also highlighted.

- **The Bachelor’s Degree in Music at the Carlos Gomes State Institute,** offering 42 places, of which 29 were filled.
- **Conducting teaching actions with the promotion of 38 recitals** originating from activities developed in the classroom and performed by students from the Instrument, Singing, Band Conducting, and Composition and Arrangement classes.
- **Realization of the I ENCSAX (Saxophonists Meeting),** a University Extension project that involved the class of the Carlos Gomes State Institute, participation of three nationally recognized professors and saxophonists from the local community. With an extensive program involving masterclasses, lectures, and recitals of classical and popular music.
- **The 39th Brazilian Music Festival aimed to honor Brazilian music and musicians,** reserving a week annually for recitals dedicated to Brazilian classical, popular, and regional Pará musical production. In this edition, one of the audiences served was 300 children and adolescents from the Music and Citizenship project. The program consisted of a Round Table, Lectures, Masterclass, and Recitals, with a total of 600 participants.
- **Realization of the Peace Scenes Project** that integrated the “Pacification Territories” program with educational

and cultural actions, violence prevention, making the public power increasingly present in the community. The project consists of workshops on integrated communication language, with four modules: Body and Voice Expression, Audiovisual, Radio, and Web. During the year, the Peace Scenes project was carried out at the Benguí Usipaz in Belém, the state capital, and in the municipality of Marituba, in the metropolitan region of Belém.

- **With the aim of guaranteeing the improvement of the state's educational infrastructure,** the execution of investments was aimed at the construction and renovation of the physical facilities of the state public education network, contributing to the

achievement of target 4.a. The following stood out in 2023:

- **The “Money in the Pará School” Program**, an investment of approximately R\$ 100 million, for 579 state schools in 124 municipalities. The initiative ensured greater support and autonomy for school management, covering all Integration Regions of the state.
- **Improvement in the physical infrastructure of schools** to contribute to the development of a pedagogical policy aligned with the aspirations of students and education professionals. School unit reconstruction projects included modern classrooms, libraries, and multidisciplinary laboratories. Twelve schools were delivered to society, from



The Government released more resources for **educational units**.

10 municipalities, with an investment of R\$ 29 million, benefiting about 8,500 students.

- **Improvement of educational infrastructure through the provision of innovative equipment, technological modernization of teaching unit facilities,**

benefiting a total of 260 educational institutions, representing a significant increase of 24% compared to the year 2022.

- **Implementation of the “Safe School” Program**, an innovative state initiative that aims to promote a safe school



**Safe School Program:**  
well-being to learn  
better.

environment, with actions to prevent violence, and promote the well-being of students and education professionals. 280 educational institutions were involved, using the “Alerta Pará Escola” app for emergencies, with an investment of about R\$ 54 million. Its main actions include reinforcing school patrols, support from multidisciplinary teams, and holding lectures involving the school community.

- **Modernization and adaptation of the State Technical Education Schools (EETEPA)**, an investment of around R\$ 6 million in improving infrastructure, acquiring equipment and kits for these units that served more than 23,000 students, promoting the dynamization and quality of Professional Education.
- **Adaptation and modernization of the physical and technological infrastructure of the State University**

**of Pará (UEPA)**, through construction, renovation, and expansion of academic and administrative units. 23 out of 24 campuses received investments in infrastructure, contributing to the strengthening of teaching, research, and extension actions.

In line with **target 4.c**, which aims at adequate qualification of Basic Education professionals, the Government of Pará developed actions directed at managers of School Units (USEs) and Regional Teaching Units (UREs). In 2023, 3,852 people were qualified in 130 municipalities.

The training of special education professionals stands out, with alignment, the elaboration of curricular matrices, and more effective monitoring of students with disabilities. In addition, guidance on strategic planning was offered, improving educational practices.



Also noteworthy is the Continuing Education of Basic Education Professionals, which reached 143 municipalities, covering all 12 Integration Regions. Structured through six formative axes, addressing essential themes for improving educational practice that included Curriculum, Methodology and Teaching Practices in Basic Education; Learning Assessment and the Pedagogical Use of Educational Indicators; Inclusion and Diversity; Literacy and Lettering;

Management and Public Policies; and Digital Education and Innovation. Furthermore, participants received basic digital training on the AVACEFOR platform, preparing them to conduct workshops for the TechCamp project with a focus on STEAM/robotics. The initiative also included the distribution of kits as a stimulus for robotics practice. 28,529 civil servants were served, with an investment of approximately R\$ 7 million.



## GOAL 5.

**Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

**5** GENDER  
EQUALITY

## GOAL 5.

# Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

SDG 5 is a call to action to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. It seeks, through public policies and private strategies, to break down barriers and build a future where all women and girls can have the same opportunities and reach their full potential.

# Brazilian Targets

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## Target 5.1

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

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## Target 5.2

Eliminate all forms of gender-based violence in 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 women from rural areas, forests, waters, and urban peripheries.

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## Target 5.4

Eliminar a desigualdade na divisão  
Eliminate inequality in the sexual division of paid and unpaid work, including domestic and care work, promoting greater autonomy for all women, in their intersections with race, ethnicity, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender

identity, territoriality, culture, religion, and nationality, especially for women from rural areas, forests, waters, and urban peripheries, through public policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within families.

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## Target 5.5

Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in public life, in its political and economic dimensions, considering the intersections with race, ethnicity, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, territoriality, culture, religion, and nationality, especially for women from rural areas, forests, waters, and urban peripheries.

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## Target 5.6

Promote, protect, and guarantee sexual and reproductive health, sexual rights, and reproductive rights, in line with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences, considering the intersections of gender with race, ethnicity, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, territoriality, culture, religion, and nationality, especially for women from rural areas, forests, waters, and urban peripheries.

# Brazilian Targets

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## Target 5.a

Ensure equal rights, access to and control of economic resources, land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources in a sustainable manner, through credit policies, training, technical assistance, agrarian reform and housing, among others, especially for women from rural areas, forests, waters, and urban peripheries.

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## Target 5.2.b.2br

Ensure gender equality in access to and production of scientific knowledge in all areas of knowledge and promote a gender perspective in knowledge production, considering intersections with race, ethnicity, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, territoriality, culture, religion, and nationality, especially for women from rural areas, forests, waters, and urban peripheries.

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## Target 5.b.1br

Ensure gender equality in access, skills in use, and production of information and communication technologies, considering intersections with race, ethnicity, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, territoriality, culture, religion, and nationality, especially for women from rural areas, forests, waters, and urban peripheries.

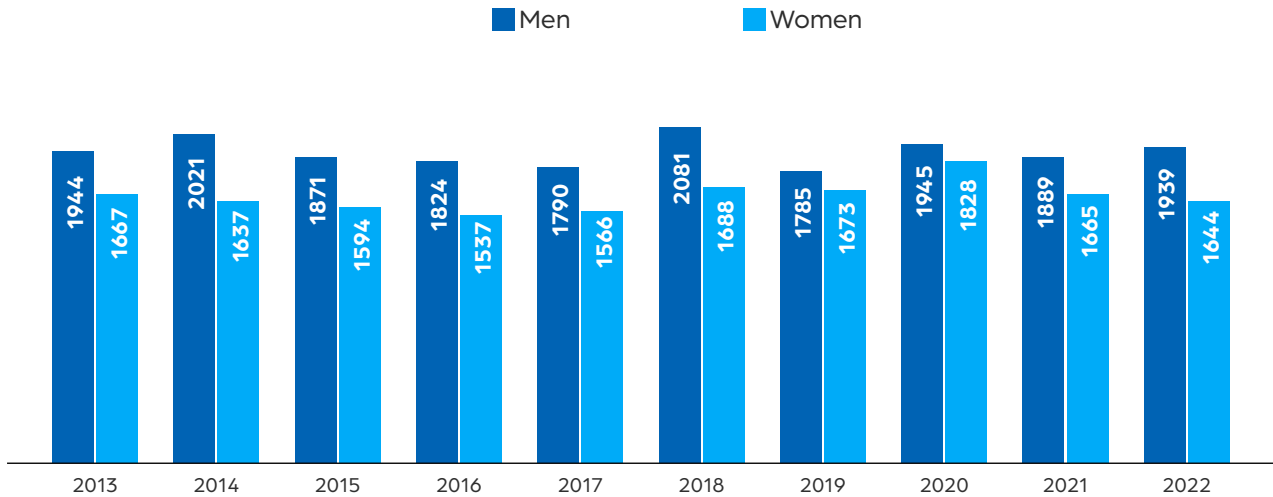
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## Target 5.b.3br

Ensure gender equality in access to and production of information, communication content, and media, considering intersections with race, ethnicity, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, territoriality, culture, religion, and nationality, especially for women from rural areas, forests, waters, and urban peripheries.

# Where **we are**

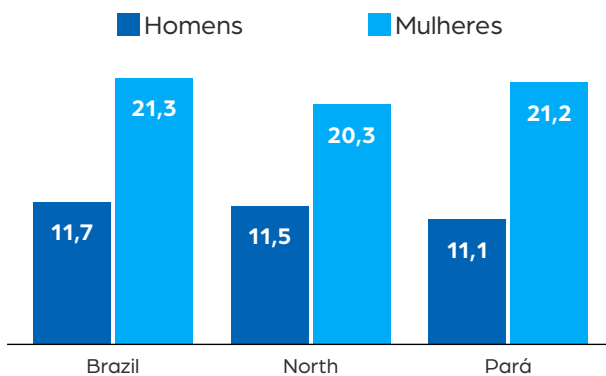
## Average income by Gender - Pará 2013-2022



Source: IBGE. Continuous National Household Sample Survey, 2022 (accumulated from fifth visits).

Notes: Incomes deflated to average 2022 reais.

## Average number of hours devoted to household chores, 2022



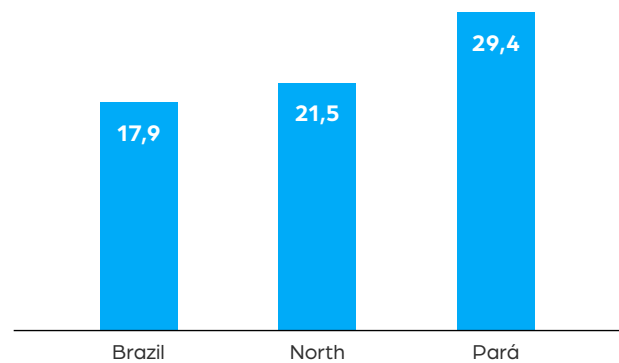
Source: IBGE. Continuous National Household Sample Survey, 2022 (accumulated from fifth visits).

Notes:

(1) Calculated only for people who declared having performed care activities for people and/or household chores in the reference week.

(2) Excluding people without a declaration of hours dedicated to care activities for people and/or household chores in the reference week.

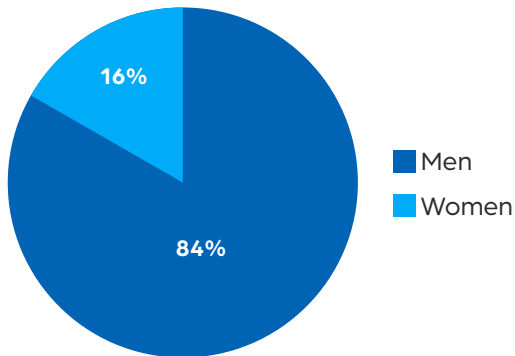
## Proportion % of seats occupied by women in office in the Chamber of Deputies - 2023



Source: National Congress. Parliamentarians in office.

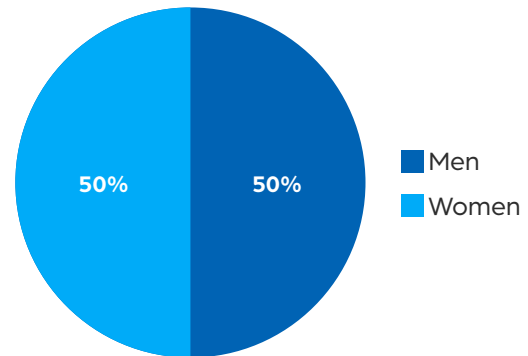
Available at <http://www.congressonacional.leg.br/parlamentares/em-exercicio>. Accessed on 11/24/2023

### Proportion of Women Elected to the Municipal Council of Pará, 2020



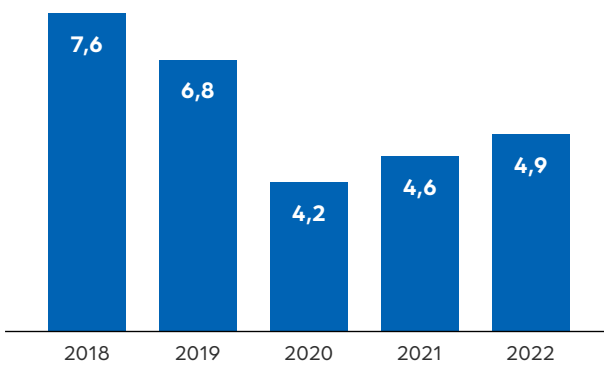
TSE. TSE open data portal. Available at <https://dadosabertos.tse.jus.br/>. Accessed on 12/10/2023.  
Notes: The results presented refer only to candidates in ordinary elections.

### Proportion of female higher education teachers 2022



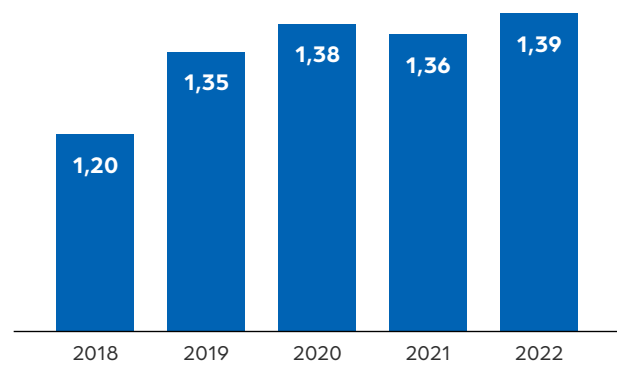
Source: MEC/Inep. Microdata from the Higher Education Census 2022.  
Notes: Includes teachers from universities, university centers, colleges, IF and CEFET; The same teacher may perform teaching functions in one or more institutions; The geographic coverage corresponds to the headquarters of the HEI

### Female homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants



Source: Brazilian Yearbook of Public Security/DATASUS-MS/IBGE/Fapespa, 2024.  
Note: Data for 2022 are preliminary.

### Femicide Rate per 100,000 women



Source: Brazilian Yearbook of Public Security/DATASUS-MS/IBGE/Fapespa, 2024.  
Note: Data for 2022 are preliminary.

# What we did

In 2023, the Government of Pará sanctioned Law No. 9,862, which established the creation of the State Secretariat for Women (Semu), an institutional space of great relevance for coordination and articulation for the implementation of state policy for women in Pará.

The Pará Women 360° Program was also launched, encompassing a set of priority projects for qualifying services to women in their various territories, whether in the city, countryside, forest, waters, or tides, aligning directly with **Targets 5.1** (Eliminate all forms of discrimination in their various intersections) and 5.2 (Eliminate all forms of gender-based violence in public and private spheres, highlighting sexual violence, human trafficking, and homicides) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Pará Women 360° Program contributes to achieving **target 5.1**, which deals with ending discrimination against women and

girls, with actions linked to various public policies, namely:

- **Observatory of Public Policies for Women:** Monitoring and evaluation of public policies to identify and eliminate gender disparities and ensure the effectiveness of actions.
- **+ Women's Health:** Expanding access to quality health services, including medical consultations, preventive exams, and prenatal and postpartum care, promoting comprehensive women's health and combating obstetric violence.
- **Economic Autonomy and Sustainable Entrepreneurship:** Professional qualification, support for entrepreneurship, and promotion of solidarity economy, empowering women and guaranteeing their economic autonomy, combating poverty and discrimination in the labor market.



Government initiatives reinforce the **protection and guarantee of women's rights.**



## Training and digital inclusion provided to women.



- **Sociopolitical Training and Digital Inclusion of Girls and Women:** Education for citizenship, digital inclusion, and development of leadership skills, raising awareness about women's rights, expanding their opportunities, and strengthening their participation in social and political life, combating stereotypes, and promoting equal opportunities.

Regarding **target 5.2**, concerning combating violence against women and girls, the state government implemented:

- **Specialized Women's Care Center,** providing humanized reception, individualized monitoring, and articulation with the service network, helping women in situations of violence to rebuild their lives and achieve their rights, combating domestic and sexual violence and in other contexts.



**Humanized**  
service and  
support.



**State Secretariat for Women:** a historic milestone in the fight for equality.

An important initiative to achieve **Targets 5.2 and 5.5** of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which aim to “eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls” and “ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life,” the Government of Pará established the Interinstitutional Technical Chamber for the Management of Public Policies for Women, composed of 35 state bodies, with 97% female representation. Highlights include:

- **Elaboration of the State Pact for the Prevention and Confrontation of Violence against Women:** Through active participation and expertise from various institutions, the Pact will seek to define comprehensive and effective strategies to combat violence against women in all its forms, ensuring the safety and well-being of women in Pará.
- **Strengthening of Women’s Rights Policy:** The Technical Chamber will serve as a space for dialogue and articulation among different agencies and entities

working in the area, promoting the integration of public policies and optimizing the use of available resources, consolidating a robust and effective women’s rights policy.

- **Expansion of Women’s Participation in Decision-Making:** The significant female representation in the Technical Chamber demonstrates the commitment to women’s participation in building solutions to the problems that affect them, ensuring that their voices and needs are heard and considered in the decision-making process, in line with SDG Target 5.5.

The “Women’s Caravan - Every Voice in Defense of Women” project stands out as a milestone in intensifying strategies to strengthen the network for combating violence against women in the state, aligning with **target 5.2** of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Through comprehensive and diversified actions, the initiative achieved expressive results in promoting women’s rights. In this sense, some strategic actions stand out, such as:

- **Institutional Monitoring and Strengthening:** The project promoted constant monitoring of the situation of violence against women, allowing the identification of critical points and the taking of assertive measures. The creation of Municipal Councils and Policy Bodies for women, with 20 instruments implemented, consolidated the support network and ensured active participation of civil society in building solutions.
- **Training and Awareness:** The training of the Network to Combat Violence against Women was fundamental to strengthen the skills and knowledge of professionals working on the front line, ensuring more qualified and humanized care for victims. The Conversation Circles promoted dialogue and exchange of experiences between different social groups, demystifying beliefs and stereotypes and raising awareness about the importance of combating violence against women.
- **Entrepreneurship and Autonomy:** The Registry of Economic Entrepreneurship Initiatives enabled the mapping and support of income generation projects for women, promoting financial autonomy and building a more promising future.

The “Women’s Caravan” directly served 23,000 women, offering reception, guidance, and follow-up in their trajectories of overcoming violence. The indirect impact of the initiative, reaching about 88,000 people, demonstrates the multiplier effect of the actions and the importance of networking in building a more just and equal society.

This project represents the state’s commitment to promoting gender

equality and eradicating violence against women. The various actions strengthened the coping network, trained professionals, promoted awareness, and opened doors for women’s autonomy, positively impacting the lives of thousands of people.

Other important contributions to achieving SDG **targets 5.2 and 5.4**, aimed at reducing violence against women and their financial autonomy, were:

- **The creation of the Women’s Secretariat (SEMU)**, which represented a fundamental milestone in the institutionalization of public policies for women in Pará. The secretariat, equipped with its own headquarters and facilities, assumed a central role in coordinating and executing actions aimed at promoting the autonomy, well-being, and safety of women in Pará.
- **Articulation for the implementation of the Brazilian Women’s House in Belém**, which will be made viable through a partnership with the Federal Government, through the Ministry of Women. This innovative space aims to integrate and expand existing public services for women in situations of violence, offering humanized and specialized care in various areas, such as health, public safety, justice, social assistance, and promotion of financial autonomy, bringing together in one place the reception and support necessary for the reconstruction of their lives.
- **In line with strengthening the women’s care network, the state government, through SEMU**, stood out by achieving 5th place among the 17 state secretariats in qualifying to receive resources from the 2023



The **Entre Elas Project** served more than 12,000 women in 2023.

Ministry of Women's call for proposals. These resources will be allocated to structuring state and municipal bodies for women's policies, ensuring the quality and sustainability of services provided.

- **The "Lilac Bus" stood out as a crucial instrument in offering essential services to women in vulnerable situations.** Through itinerant actions, the project provided access to citizenship services, psychosocial care, legal guidance, education, and prevention, all integrated with the actions of the Ter Paz program.
- **The "Entre Elas Project" was consolidated as a space for reflection and empowerment for women in the Guajará, Araguaia, and Guamá regions.** Through carefully planned activities, the project provided debates on women's rights, addressing topics such as domestic violence and building healthy relationships. At the same time, the project offered professional qualification and
- income generation opportunities, promoting financial autonomy and building a more independent future for participating women. About 1,700 women benefited, positively impacting their lives and paving the way for a more just and equal future.
- **In 2023, approximately R\$ 11.5 million were invested to strengthen High Complexity Special Social Protection,** benefiting state shelters for women victims of domestic violence and elderly people with broken or fragile family ties.
- **State shelters for women in situations of violence,** located in the Lower Amazon (Santarém), Carajás (Marabá), Guajará (Belém), and Xingu (Altamira) regions, offered temporary shelter and comprehensive protection for about 200 women and their children. With actions articulated to the network for combating violence against women, the shelters ensured a safe and welcoming environment

through a set of personalized services aimed at building personal projects to overcome violence, develop capacities, and achieve personal and social autonomy.

The year 2023 was marked by significant advances in Pará in promoting the rights of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transvestite, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, Asexual (LGBTQIAPN+) people, aligning with SDG **Target 5.1**, through public policies aimed at respecting diversity, socio-productive inclusion, and combating LGBTphobia, in addition to supporting **target 5.2** with violence reduction, **target 5.4** with empowerment, and **target 5.5** by increasing full and effective participation in decision-making and equal leadership opportunities, especially for trans women. The following stand out:

- **Recognizing the importance of economic autonomy as a tool for empowerment and inclusion**, the state government implemented a policy of incentive, promotion, and support for the LGBTQIAPN+ community. This strategy materialized in various projects, such

as professional qualification courses in Gastronomy for trans women at Usipaz Marituba. Through professional training, trans women were able to acquire new skills and tools to achieve economic autonomy and build a more promising future.

- **In line with the commitment to promote visibility and celebrate diversity, the State government supported the realization of the 21st LGBTQIAPN+ Pride Parade.** This historic event brought together thousands of people in a moment of joy, resistance, and struggle for their rights.
- **Aware of the importance of representation in building effective public policies, the state government fostered the participation of the LGBTQIAPN+ community in various discussion and decision-making spaces.** Through participation in committees, such as the Committee of the State Plan to Combat LGBTphobia, and in Working Groups of the Regional Labor Court - 8th Region, focused on employability for LGBTQIAPN+ people, the community was able to contribute to the formulation of public policies that meet their specific needs.



**LGBTQIAPN+ Pride Day** was celebrated with actions and projects.

- Another important and necessary initiative implemented by the state government in 2023 to **combat LGBTphobia were awareness campaigns**, human rights education actions, and support for initiatives to combat violence.

Recognizing the importance of indigenous women's participation in the struggle for their rights, the state government supported the participation of 500 indigenous people in the III March of Indigenous Women, held in Brasília. This historic event brought together thousands of warriors from all biomes and representatives of various ethnicities to claim agendas related to guaranteeing rights, with emphasis on the adoption of joint strategies for preventing and combating violence against indigenous women and girls. The state government's participation in the March reinforced its role as an ally of indigenous peoples and contributed to achieving SDG **targets 5.1 and 5.2**.

In 2023, the policy focused on the Collective Rural Environmental Registry of Traditional Peoples and Communities (CAR/PCT) stands out, one of the instruments of the Regulariza Pará Program, which provides for Collective CAR as a right of communities and can be implemented in titled and untitled territories. In 2023, the mark of 50 CAR/PCT (of quilombola territories and extractivist settlers) registered in the Traditional Peoples and Communities Module of the Rural Environmental Registry System of the state of Pará was reached, of which 37 were Quilombola Territories with CAR/PCT, covering 518 thousand hectares and benefiting 9,555 people, of which 50% were Women. Similarly, of the 13 Extractivist Territories with CAR/PCT covered, equivalent to 602 thousand hectares, which benefited 2,810 people, 50% were also Women. This initiative contributes to **target 5.a**, which seeks to ensure equal rights, access to and control of economic resources, land, and other forms of property, financial services.

**6** CLEAN WATER  
AND SANITATION**GOAL 6.**

**Ensure availability  
and sustainable  
management of water  
and sanitation for all.**

**6** CLEAN WATER  
AND SANITATION**GOAL 6.****Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.**

In summary, SDG 6 establishes ensuring access to quality water, provided to all, regardless of any social, economic, cultural, gender or ethnic condition, and that does not pose risks to human health. It recommends improving water quality in water bodies, with integrated and efficient management, reducing pollution, eliminating contamination by hazardous substances, and achieving access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene, especially for people in vulnerable situations.

In Brazil, the National Water Agency (ANA), created through Law No. 14,026/2020, has the mission of implementing the National Water Resources Policy, integrates the National Water Resources Management System (Sisgreh), and is responsible for stipulating reference standards for the regulation of public basic sanitation services.

The management, preservation, and provision of drinking water and basic sanitation are responsibilities of the federal, state, and municipal government spheres, according to the Federal Constitution and other legal instruments. The division of competencies over water resources is defined in accordance with the ownership of resources, with those that bathe more than one federative unit or that are located in cross-border areas belonging to the Union, with the remainder falling to the States.

The Government of Pará has made efforts that contribute to the targets of SDG 6 and maintains the commitment to continue in the following years the necessary works and actions for the full achievement of the targets specified in this SDG, which will be presented below.



# Brazilian Targets

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## Target 6.1

By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

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## Target 6.2

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

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## Target 6.3

By 2030, improve water quality in water bodies by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous materials and substances, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse locally.

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## Target 6.4

By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.

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## Target 6.5

By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels of government, including through transboundary cooperation.

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## Target 6.6

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

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## Target 6.a

By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water collection, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies.

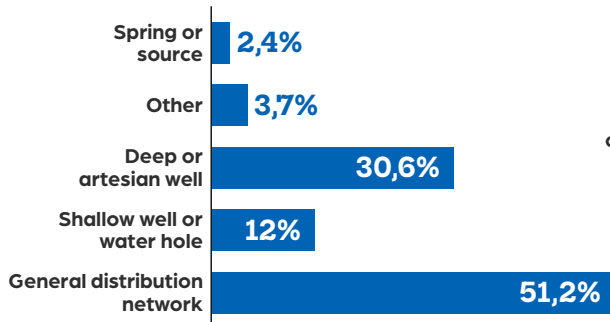
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## Target 6.b

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

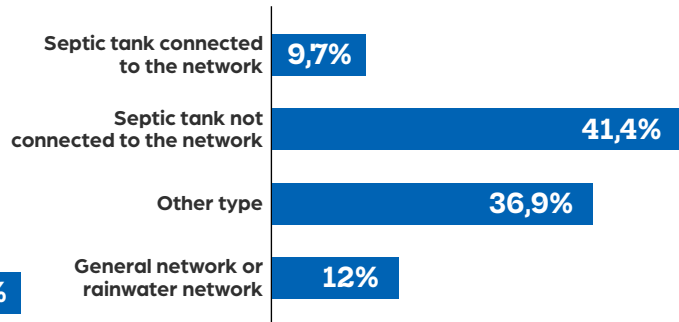
# Where we are

## Water Supply 2022



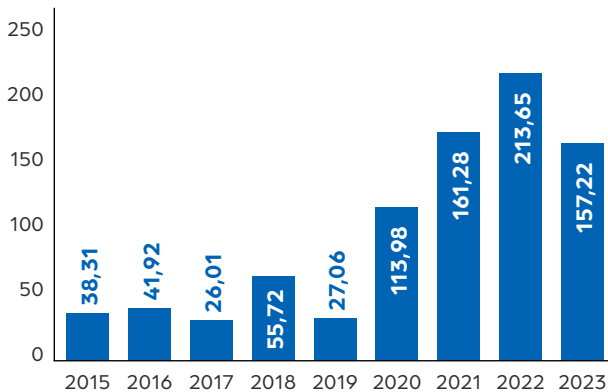
Source: IBGE: Continuous PNAD, 2022

## Sanitary Sewage 2022



Source: IBGE: Continuous PNAD, 2022

## State Expenditure on Sanitation in Millions, 2015-2023



Source: STN/Siconfi, 2023

# What we did

The state government has been executing actions that meet the purposes embodied in the targets of SDG 6, organizing planning and budget programming distributed across the major areas of urban development – housing, sanitation and mobility, environment and sustainable territorial planning, education, and guarantee of social assistance rights.

Investments in water supply systems in Pará municipalities, through construction or expansion, continue to be one of the priorities, whether for localities served by the Pará Sanitation Company (Cosanpa), which serves 52 municipalities, or those that have systems or micro-systems of supply by municipal Public Works Departments.

In the sanitation area, the state government, in 2023, made household connections with access to water in the municipalities of Óbidos, Terra Alta, Santarém, Alenquer, and Castanhal; It also completed the extension and replacement of the water catchment system piping in Oriximiná; and expanded and implemented a water supply system with macro-drainage works in Belém.

These are works that contributed to improving infrastructure, especially for water catchment and treatment, and access to drinking water, collaborating to achieve **targets 6.1 and 6.2**, making it possible to improve people's quality of life and prevent diseases, with emphasis on the following works:

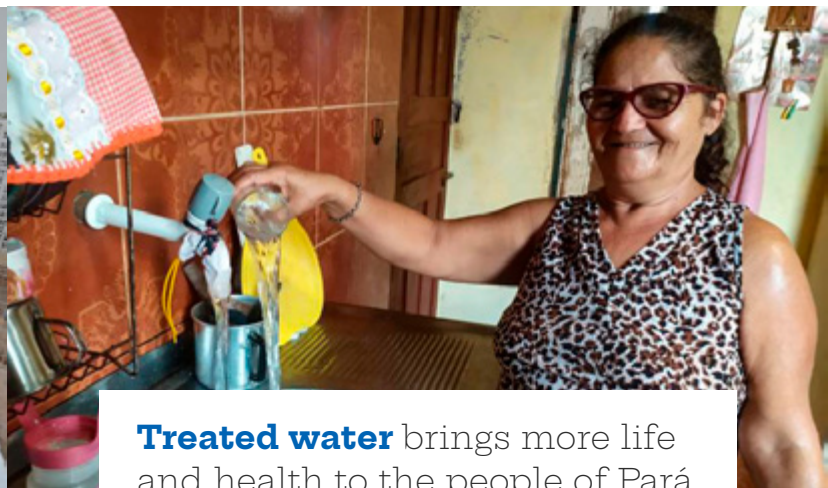
- **Investment in the completion and delivery of the Water Supply System in Óbidos**, which guarantees the distribution of quality water to more than 31,000 inhabitants. With the recovery of 3,977 household connections and the implementation of 1,158 new connections, approximately 18,971 meters of water distribution network was interconnected with the existing one.



Water Supply System  
in Terra Alta.

- **Completion of the Water Supply System work in Terra Alta**, whose investment was more than R\$ 1 million and ensures clean water for more than 800 families.
- **Investment in quality services for water supply in the municipality of Santarém**, Lower Amazon region. Completion of works in some neighborhoods, which guaranteed water directly from taps for residents who did not yet have this condition. 800 families were benefited in the Boa Esperança community.

New water supply system in **Óbidos**.

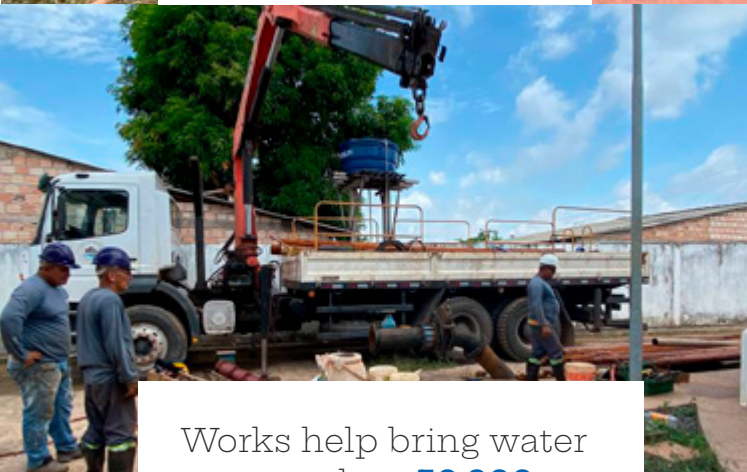


**Treated water** brings more life and health to the people of Pará.

In Santarém, works continued for the implementation of the new water supply system in the municipality. The work includes the construction of 13 deep wells, three chemical houses; seven reservoirs and reconstruction of two, construction of three elevated reservoirs and reconstruction of one, and the installation of treated water and raw water mains. After completion, the work will guarantee more than 25,000 household connections, represents an investment of almost R\$ 180 million and will serve 150,000 inhabitants in Santarém.



Delivery of **sanitation** works in the Lower Amazon.



Works help bring water to more than **50,000 residents** in Santarém.



Water Supply in Castanhal is in the **final stage**.



Water Supply Sector of **Castanhal**.

The increase in water production in Santarém, through the pump exchange service and new equipment, added to well cleaning and disinfection services, benefited more than 50,000 people in 14 neighborhoods of Santarém, also aligning with targets 6.1 and 6.2.

- Also in the completion phase, the work of the new water supply system in the municipality of Castanhal, which will improve the capacity of treated and adequate water for city residents and will serve more than 8,000 families.

The **Água Pará Program** helps bring water to the state's population.



### Água Pará Program:

Continuing in the pursuit of achieving **target 6.1** of SDG 6, the government of Pará instituted the Água Pará Program through State Law No. 9,317 (09/22/2021). Intended for low-income families or those in social vulnerability, it guarantees the payment, over a two-year period, of water bills for families that register an average monthly consumption of up to 20 cubic meters (20,000 liters of water) so that the population in vulnerable situations receives treated water and guarantees quality of life. Through this program, access to quality water is made viable and the guarantee of social assistance rights is promoted.

From 2021 to 2023, the State Government's investment is already close to 300 million reais, has made more than 280,000 registrations, serving more than



1 million benefited people. In 2023, it was the winner of the national Environmental, Social, Governance (ESG) award, granted to public and private companies that present good environmental, social, and governance practices.

In 2023, it carried out the caravan of the "Água Pará" social program in various municipalities of Pará, such as Santa Maria do Pará, Nova Timboteua, Abaetetuba, Alenquer; Bragança, Óbidos and Oriximiná, Tracateua, Augusto Corrêa, Soure, Terra Santa, Dom Eliseu, benefiting 6,838 new families with access to drinking water.



Helder Barbalho inaugurates another section of the **Tucunduba Basin macro-drainage**.



In line with **target 6.2**, the state government, in 2023, invested about R\$15.19 million in Sanitary Sewage System works, under execution in the municipalities of Belém, Santarém, and Marabá.

**Water and sewage supply works in Alter do Chão** are in full swing.



The set of Macro-drainage works of the Tucunduba Basin, in Belém, due to its wide coverage in various areas and the great impacts on improving the population's quality of life, contributes to achieving **targets 6.1, 6.2, and 6.3**. It is an integrated project, involving infrastructure works, water supply and sewage treatment systems, road system, rainwater drainage services, backyard landfilling, and payment of pecuniary compensation. Executed since 2019, in the period 2020-2023, it has already benefited about 250,000 residents, with an investment of R\$ 275.76 million. In 2023, the 4th section of the Tucunduba Basin Macro-drainage - União and Timbó Channels was built, totaling 240 meters, and the completion of the Riacho Doce Treatment Station, an investment of R\$ 62.46 million.

Government launches an unprecedented initiative for **river preservation**.



The state government, through the State Secretariat of Environment (SEMAS), develops constant activities that meet **targets 6.4, 6.5, 6.6**, aiming to ensure water availability; guarantee rational and integrated use; inspect and monitor rivers; promote integrated action and articulation with public and private institutions and national and international financing and cooperation agencies. In 2023, 1,390 grant applications for surface water use and 2,908 for groundwater were analyzed.

Convergent with **target 6.6**, the government of Pará, in 2023, created the State Program for River Conservation (PRÓ-RIOS). Inserted in the State Policy for River Conservation of the state, whose intended results are to ensure the preservation, protection, and restoration of rivers.

Regarding **target 6.a**, progress occurred with the creation of the State Secretariat of Cities and Regional Integration (Law No. 9,887/2023), to provide technical

and financial support to municipalities in the elaboration of municipal instruments for basic sanitation and with the support granted to the municipalities of Benevides and Ponta de Pedras in the implementation of their Municipal Basic Sanitation Plans.

Also contributing to target 6.a, the State University of Pará - UEPA maintains the Amazon Water Quality Laboratory (LQAA), which performs water analyses and environmental monitoring of water bodies that receive industrial effluent discharge and grants Water Resources Use Rights. In 2023, 1,422 water analyses were carried out.





### State Cities Conference.

Aligned with target 6.b, the government of Pará has maintained support for the actions of the Cities Council (CONCIDADES). Contributing to strengthen popular participation and social control aimed at improving the management of public policies focused on water and sanitation.

Contributing to **target 6.b**, in 2023, the State Water Resources Council of the State of Pará (CERH) held the 42nd Ordinary Meeting, proposed the integration of programs that make up Pará's climate agenda, and analyzed the Water Resources Management Report, the State Water Resources Plan (PERH). Reinforcing the commitment of the State Water Resources

Council to the sustainable management of Pará's water resources, seeking integration and implementation of instruments for effective environmental management.





## 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



### GOAL 7.

**Ensure access to  
affordable, reliable,  
sustainable and modern  
energy for all.**

**7** AFFORDABLE AND  
CLEAN ENERGY**GOAL 7.****Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.**

SDG 7 advocates for clean and accessible energy for all, through the expansion of infrastructure and improvement of technology with modern, sustainable, reliable, and affordable energy services. It consists of five targets, three of which are outcome-oriented and two are implementation-oriented.

The government of Pará has allocated resources and carried out works and partnerships with the federal government with the aim of providing the state with infrastructure to expand electricity services in municipalities and install new technologies that enable the use of alternative sources with fewer socio-environmental impacts.

These are investments that bring the state closer to achieving some of the SDG 7 targets, even if not in their entirety, but the state management continues to make efforts with the intention of achieving them over time.

Based on the nationalized SDG targets, state actions that contribute to achieving the targets of SDG 7 of the 2030 Agenda will be presented below.

# Brazilian Targets

## Target 7.1

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

## Target 7.2

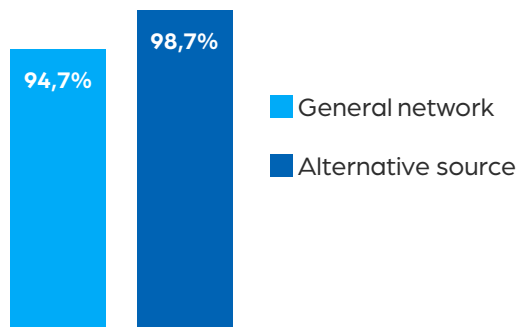
By 2030, maintain a high share of renewable energy in the national energy mix.

## Target 7.b

By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all.

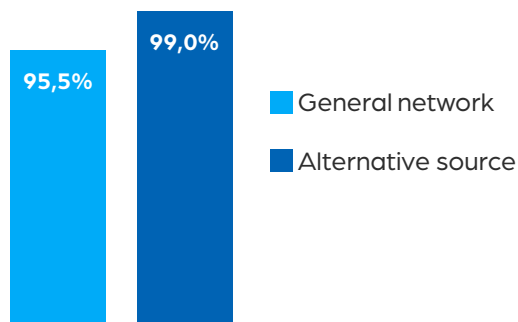
## Where we are

### Households with electricity 2019



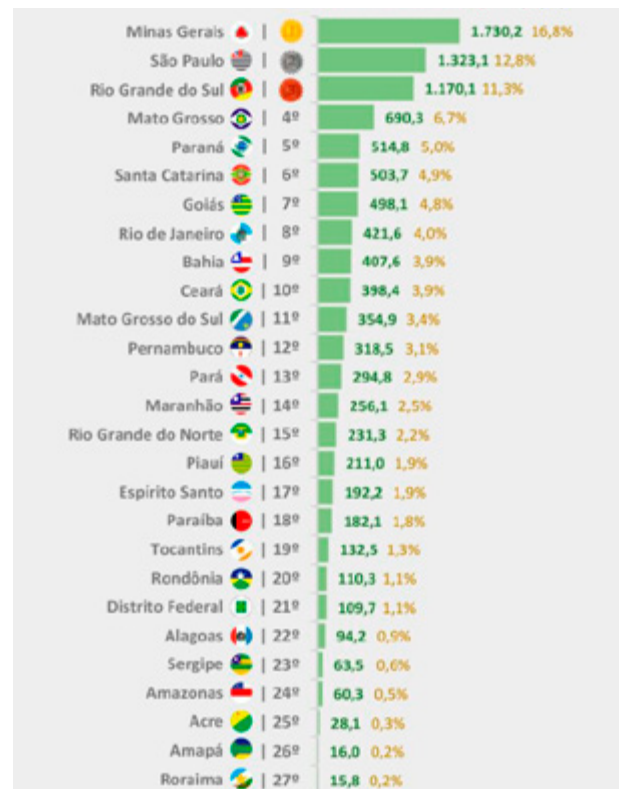
Fonte: IBGE - Pnad Contínua, 2021.

### Households with electricity 2022



Fonte: IBGE - Pnad Contínua, 2022.

### Solar Photovoltaic Energy in Brazil Installed capacity (MW) %



Source: Brazilian Photovoltaic Solar Energy Association (ABSOLAR) – 2023

# What **we did**



## Accessible and quality light

throughout the state.



According to the Federal Constitution (art. 21, XII, b, c/c art. 22, IV, c/c art. 175), it is the exclusive competence of the Union to exploit electricity services and installations, directly or through concession, authorization or permission, which delegates, through the National Electric Energy Agency (ANEEL), which regulates the production, transmission, distribution and commercialization of electric energy and grants to concessionaires and permissionaires the services of generation and distribution of electric energy.

Contributing to **target 7.1**, the government of Pará, in partnership with the federal government, under the terms of the Socioeconomic Inclusion Program (PIS), invested resources in the implementation and/or expansion of the electrical system in areas of social interest and in support of the state's socioeconomic development.

In 2023, the state management authorized seven electrical network infrastructure works, totaling a cost of approximately

R\$ 7 million, from the Social Integration Plan (PIS), among these, Novo Progresso, Ulianópolis and Sapucaia. And, 20 more electrical energy works are in the process of authorization in the municipalities of Novo Progresso, Paragominas, Santa Maria das Barreiras, Afuá, Anapu, Bom Jesus do Tocantins, Brejo Grande do Araguaia, Curuçá, Marapanim, Sapucaia, Ulianópolis, Breves, Mojuí dos Campos, Juruti, Oriximiná Óbidos and Monte Alegre. These works represent an important advance for the economic and social development of Pará, providing access to electricity to thousands of families living in rural areas.

During the execution period 2019 - 2023, 290 energy works were authorized by the State, especially electrification of areas not connected to the National Interconnected System (SIN), based on the budget made available by the concessionaire Equatorial Energia, of which 61 were completed, 16 are in progress, 140 are in the licensing phase and 73 in project elaboration.

Towards **target 7.2**, which establishes by 2030, to maintain a high share of renewable energy in the national energy mix, the government of Pará has been developing studies, projects and allocated resources for the transition to a low carbon economy, understanding as fundamental for changing the energy matrix from fossil fuels to a less polluting energy source, also aiming to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to environmental protection. The state government's investments to expand electricity services have also been allocated to technologies to provide new alternative forms of less polluting sustainably renewable energies, aiming at diversifying the energy matrix.

In 2023, through the Pará Gas Company, a mixed economy company, with 25.5% shareholding of the government of the state of Pará, the installation works of equipment in the operational area in the municipality of Barcarena were completed to receive Natural Gas from the company New Fortress Energy (NFE). With this, the distribution pipelines for the industrial sector are already ready for distribution, having invested from the state budget, a total of R\$ 12.87 million to consolidate this gas distribution system. Consistent with **targets 7.2 and 7.b**.

The presence of Natural Gas will consolidate the energy infrastructure to support the economic and social growth of Pará, will favor Pará in attracting new investments, in addition to increasing the competitiveness of industries that are already in activity. And above all, it represents progress in the SDG targets related to the environmental agenda with greater preservation of natural resources and will collaborate to raise the quality of life.

## Natural Gas



Convergent with what was announced in **targets 7.2 and 7.b**, regarding maintaining a high share of renewable energy in the energy matrix by 2030 and expanding infrastructure and improving technology for the provision of modern and sustainable energy services for all by 2030, the state government, in 2023, launched the Clean Energy program, which aims to produce photovoltaic energy, reducing dependence on non-renewable energy sources and reducing electricity costs. Thus reinforcing the State government's commitment to sustainable development.

The 10MW photovoltaic plant, a pilot project in the Guamá Science and Technology Park, in the capital of Pará, represents an investment of R\$60 million reais. The Plant will initially serve 106 public buildings, but the project aims, by 2025, to replace the energy of all public buildings with solar energy. With plans to build solar plants in other regions of the state to supply public buildings in the interior. It will be a contribution quite adherent to the precepts of **targets 7.2 and 7.b**, the economy that it will provide to the public sector due to the lower costs of this type of energy, which will also collaborate with what is advocated in **target 7.1**.



**Energy works**  
throughout  
**Pará**

**Clean Energy**  
**Program**  
advances



**8** DECENT WORK AND  
ECONOMIC GROWTH**GOAL 8.**

**Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.**

**8** DECENT WORK AND  
ECONOMIC GROWTH**GOAL 8.****Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.**

SDG 8 brings together a set of guidelines and indicates economic and social policy measures aimed at promoting economic growth, with job creation and reduction of inequalities.

It demonstrates the need for public policy interventions that promote continuous growth rates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), with stimulation and impulse to productive activities, incorporating technological progress, productivity gains, concurrent with achieving full and fair employment, with rights assured to all.

It consists of 12 targets, nine of which are outcome-oriented, two are implementation-oriented, and one that does not apply to Brazil, consequently to Pará.

Since 2019, the Pará government's programming has been aligned with the 2030 Agenda. As a result, to achieve the SDG 8 targets, public policy interventions, actions, activities, indicators, and efforts that move in the direction of what this SDG 8 advocates are expanded annually.

In 2023, the Government of Pará continued its projects with the purpose of not only executing the programming already assumed in its Multi-Year Plan (PPA) for the period 2019–2023, but also with a view to approaching the achievement of the SDG 8 targets. These are measures that induce economic growth with job and income generation. And inclusive public policies that encourage the expansion and protection of employment for young people and the vulnerable.

Most of the measures implemented by the State Government presented below have transversality, with impact and contribution to various SDG 8 targets, so that the target to which the governmental achievement collaborated with greater intensity will be signaled.



# Brazilian Targets

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## Target 8.1

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

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## Target 8.2

Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labor-intensive sectors.

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## Target 8.3

Promote development with the generation of decent work; formalization; growth of micro, small and medium enterprises; entrepreneurship and innovation.

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## Target 8.4

Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production.

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## Target 8.5

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

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## Target 8.6

Achieve a reduction of 3 percentage points by 2020 and 10 percentage points by 2030 in the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.

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## Target 8.7

By 2025 eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms.

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## Target 8.8

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

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## Target 8.9

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

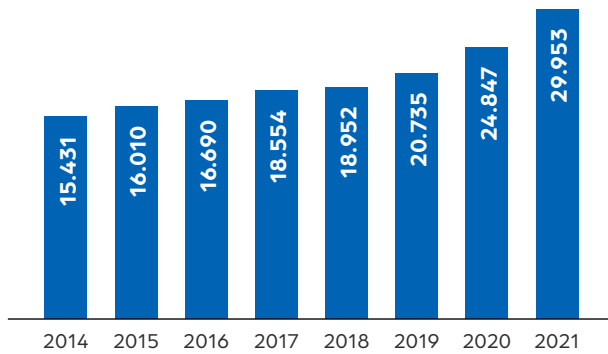
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## Target 8.10

Expand in a sustainable way access to banking and financial services for all.

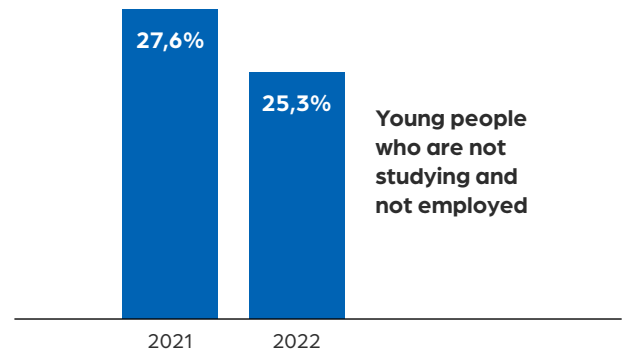
# Where we are

## Evolution of GDP per capita (R\$)



Source: IBGE/FAPESPA, 2023

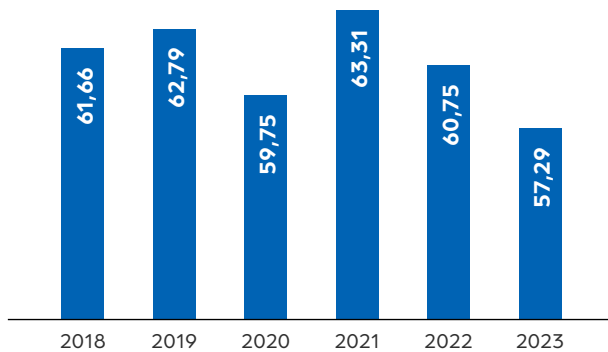
## NEETs (Not in Education, Employment, or Training)



Source: IBGE/Synthesis of Indicators, 2024

## Informality rate (%)

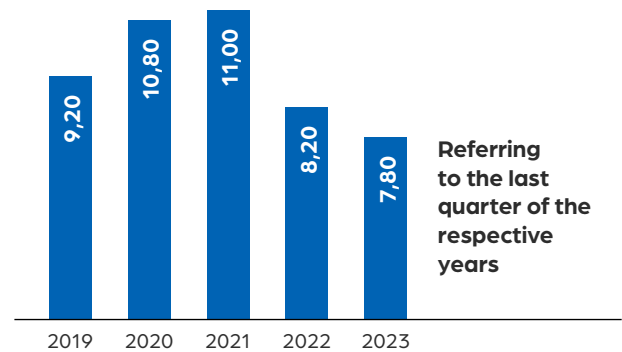
4th Quarter of 2023



Source: IBGE/Continuous PNAD, 2023

Note: Series updated for the 4th Quarter of 2023

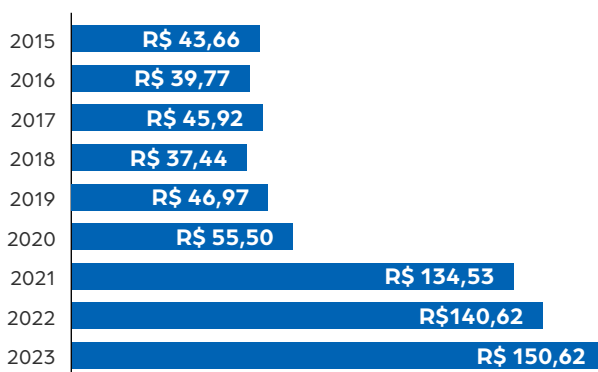
## Unemployment rate



Source: IBGE/Pnad Continua, 2023.

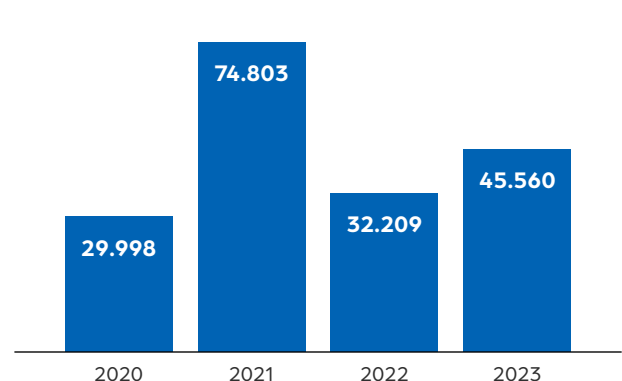
Note: Series updated for the 4th Quarter of 2023

## Expenditure on ST&I (in millions)



Source: STN/SICONF, 2023

## Formal employment balance



Source: ME/CAGED, 2024

# What we did

SDG 8 refers to Decent Work and Economic Growth, through the promotion of sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all.

In terms of economic growth, the state government implemented a set of policies and made investments in 2023, embodied in the execution of its Multi-Year Program (PPA), having spent about R\$ 1.963 billion to stimulate and support the development of economic sectors, promote the use and technological innovation, offer infrastructure and logistics to improve and expand production. These are measures that enable economic growth with increased productive capacity and value addition, whose results add up towards achieving **targets 8.1** (economic growth), **target 8.2** (high levels of productivity) and **target 8.3**. (Promote development with the generation of decent work; formalization; growth of micro, small and medium enterprises; entrepreneurship and innovation).

Aligned with **target 8.2**, in raising the productivity level of the economy through

diversification with value addition, the government of Pará sustainably executes the economic development policy, with emphasis on promoting the verticalization of productive chains of minerals and the gems and precious metals sector and support for local productive arrangements. To execute these purposes, in 2023, investments specifically from the state budget were approximately R\$301 million.

In Science, Technology and Innovation, the government of Pará invested R\$ 81.19 million with strategies that impact on raising productivity, technological modernization and innovation of Pará's productive sectors, collaborating with **targets 8.2 and 8.3**. Highlighting the Startup Development program that supports projects that add to innovation and entrepreneurial culture as strategic instruments for sustainable development. And it encourages companies capable of promoting the generation of higher value-added businesses, providing employment alternatives with better salaries and attracting potentially qualified human resources.



## GOVTECH Bootcamp

boosts  
startups.

Considering the importance of micro and small companies for economic growth and capillarity for job and income generation, consistent with the purposes of target 8.3, the government implements public policies to support Micro and Small Companies in the 12 integration regions of Pará. These are actions such as promoting events, company participation in festivals, training, formalization, encouraging entrepreneurship and granting credit.

Regarding credit granting, the economic policy instrument has been used by the state as a driver of economic and social development. This support for micro and small businesses provides for the formalization and strengthening of businesses, in addition to increasing entrepreneurship and consequently promoting job and income generation. In 2023, resources amounting to R\$ 325

million were released by the Bank of the State of Pará, in 7,180 credit operations, in the modalities, legal entity, in the amount of R\$ 243 million, Banpará Community, R\$ 43 million and in the Empodera Product R\$ 10.1 million, in addition to the Qualifica Pará, Fungetur, BNDES, Producer Credit and CredTurismo lines.



**Banpará** supports female entrepreneurs in Pará



Government loans **boost entrepreneurs**



Fiscal incentives  
**commission**  
**approved projects**  
**of six companies**

The state incentive policy allows for the expansion of enterprises, fosters the economy and generation of jobs, collaborating towards SDG 8, **target 8.3**. These are instruments that make it possible to dynamize, verticalize and stimulate enterprises, contributing to the densification of production chains. In 2023, six new companies were encouraged in the areas of fruit preserves, açai pulp and derivatives, plastic material products, electricity, metal alloy and ferronickel, which generated 2,006 new direct jobs, adding to the 182 companies supported with tax and financial incentives.

Also collaborating with **target 8.3** and as other measures to encourage company formalization, the project to modernize mercantile access. As a result, company registration became 100% digital, reducing the time to open new businesses, demonstrating advances in the efficiency and security of the process. In 2023, more than 75,000 companies were established and legalized.

From the perspective of sustainable production and consumption as announced in the centrality of **target 8.4**, the state government seeks to bring



Bars and restaurants in  
Pará **open job vacancies**



**Banpará Bio** invests more than **R\$ 17 million**

together environmental and development policies of the state, through the induction, support and encouragement of sustainable productive practices. For example, the Banpará-Bio financing, inserted in the Sustainable Territories Program, integrates the Amazônia Agora Plan (PEAA), being one of the strategies to strengthen productivity in the field while maintaining the standing forest. Approximately R\$ 17 million for investment in sustainable productive activities in the state, with 101 credit operations being carried out, mostly for small rural producers, including family farmers, with emphasis on the implementation of Agroforestry Systems (SAFs) and sustainable agricultural activities.

Acting as an inducer of the economy, developing strategies that drive growth and diversification of the economic matrix, which result in efforts capable of expanding the labor market with quality and equal remuneration, provided.

Interventions such as offering and granting credit and financing lines, support for the creative economy, infrastructure works and professional qualification of workers and entrepreneurs. These constitute potential strategies for generating employment and income expressed in the results on the state labor market. In 2023, 45,560 formal jobs were created and the unemployment rate reduced from 9.20% in 2019 to 7.8% in 2023, collaborating with **target 8.5** and also with **target 8.8** regarding the reduction in the degree of non-compliance with labor legislation.

**Target 8.6** signals the need to reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training. To address this challenge, the state government has programmed and executed a set of programs and projects across various public policies. In Pará, the rate is significantly high; in 2023, the result indicates 25.30%. Among the achievements consistent with the purposes of this target 8.6, the following stand out:

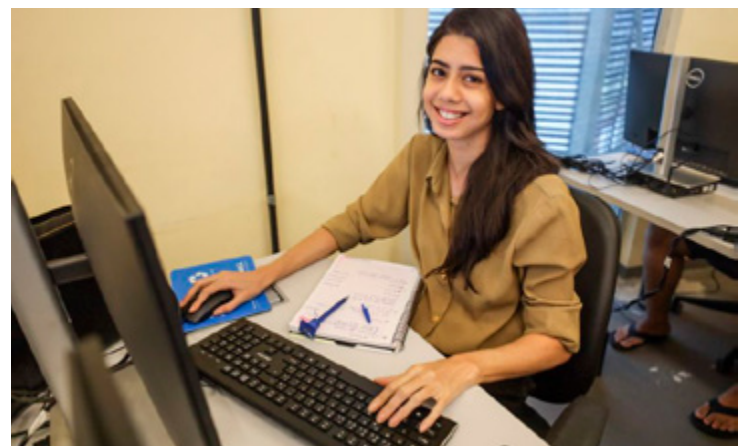
- **Pará Jovem, which consists of activities aimed at including vulnerable youth, carried out by the ParáPAZ Foundation.**

In 2023, the service reached 8,222 young people, with workshops, lectures, courses, in addition to issuing 5,000 identity cards, legal and psychosocial assistance.

- **Enabling 235 higher education courses offered** and 84 young people served with the Foreign Trade Technology Course;
- **Intermediation of employment demands between workers and employers,** contributing to the promotion and insertion of these citizens in permanent, temporary, apprentice or internship vacancies. In 2023, 10,181 workers were placed, 8,837 men and 1,341 women.
- **School of Training and Leadership for Youth, coordinated by the ParáPAZ**

**Foundation,** in all Peace Plants (Usipaz) in the capital and interior. This initiative promotes actions and courses aimed at building citizenship, professional qualification for young people aged 14 to 29, strengthening their preparation for acting in the world of work. More than 500 young people currently participate in the project, with access to information and support for socio-productive insertion.

- **Primeiro Ofício,** launched in 2019, generates opportunities for insertion in the labor market for young people between 14 and 24 years old, by raising awareness among companies that enjoy some type of tax benefit, to dedicate 30% of the Young Apprentice Program vacancies to young people who are in vulnerable situations. Since its launch in 2019, about 1,976 thousand



**Insertion of young people** from Pará into the labor market.



young people have been inserted in the market, with 369 in the 2023 fiscal year.

- **Qualifica Pará, which in 2023, had 1,452 classes and 47 types of courses, with 11,360 students in the current year,** taught in the 12 integration regions. The investment was about R\$ 60 million. In addition to qualification, the program provides microcredit for students, aiming to contribute to the acquisition of equipment in structuring the first enterprise.

The eradication of work in conditions analogous to slavery, human trafficking and child labor, addressed in **target 8.7**, represent challenges to state management. The confrontation involves a set of integrated social protection strategies with investments in inspection, surveillance, awareness and policing, resulting in the rescue of people subjected to conditions analogous to slavery.

The constitution of the State Fund for the Promotion of Decent Work and Eradication of Work in Conditions Analogous to Slavery in Pará (Funtrad), instituted through Law No. 9,952/2023, is an important milestone for the promotion of decent work and the fight against contemporary forms of slavery. Funtrad allocates resources for coordinated actions in the promotion and protection network, such as support for the social reintegration of victims, promotion of work formalization, among others.

In the issue of child labor, the state acts in an articulated manner with governmental and non-governmental bodies and institutions, in actions to raise awareness and mobilize society to confront and eradicate rights violations, including child labor.

In 2023, 14 events were held, highlighting the Regional Seminar for Strengthening the Comprehensive Protection Network for Children and Adolescents, in the



Government enacts law creating the state **fund for decent work.**





Children and adolescents supported for **care and protection.**

municipalities of Marabá, Belém, Paragominas, Capanema and Altamira; National Day to Combat Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children and Adolescents and the Symposium on Cooperation Term No. 014/2019 based on the sharing of activities and operationalization of internal and inter-institutional flows for compliance with Law No. 13,431/2017, an instrument aimed at consolidating the

System for Guaranteeing the Rights of Children and Adolescents who are Victims or Witnesses of Violence.

The creation of the Child and Adolescent Service Police Station (Deaca) constitutes a significant institutional space for the care, protection and defense of the rights of children in vulnerable situations and social risk.



Civil Police guides the population on the **prevention of crimes against children and adolescents.**



**Inclusion Day**

Regarding **target 8.8**, which aims to reduce the degree of non-compliance with labor legislation, among the achievements made in 2023, support for the State Council of Labor, Employment and Income (Ceterpa) is registered, ensuring the participation of social control in social policies; the intermediation of unemployed people to the labor market; hiring of 10,181 thousand people and inclusion of people with disabilities in the world of work, which strengthens the public policy directed at people with disabilities, in compliance with Law 8,213/91 and the Quota Law.

In 2023, approximately 60 companies made more than 248 vacancies available for hiring people with disabilities (PwD), resulting in the placement of 154 people in the labor market. This initiative was carried out through the Integrated Center for Citizen Inclusion (CIIC), using the National Employment System (SINE).

In collaboration with **target 8.8**, the State Secretariat of Social Assistance, Labor, Employment and Income (Seaster), through the National Employment System (Sine) and the Integrated Center for Inclusion and

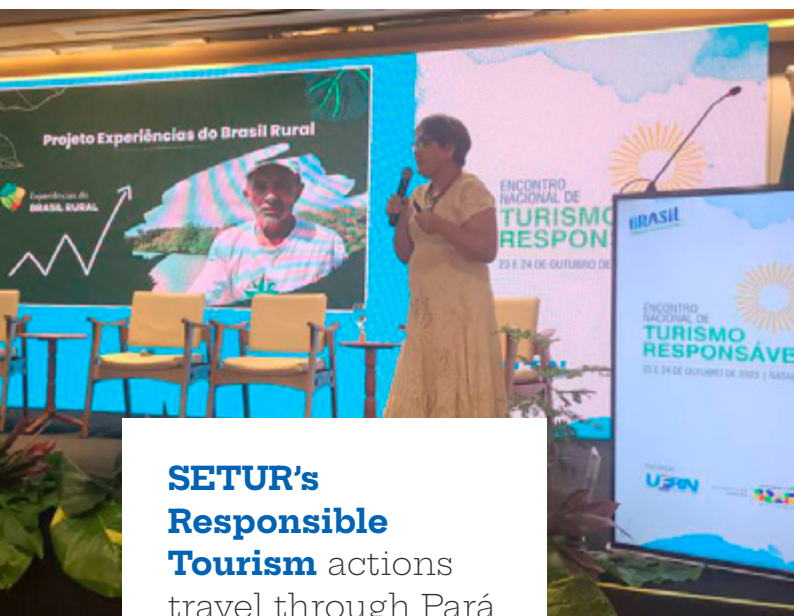
Citizenship (CIIC), held a job fair for people with disabilities (PwDs). The initiative, known as "D-Day for Inclusion," aimed to bring the public closer to partner companies, promoting opportunities for personal and professional development.

**Target 8.9** suggests public policies that promote sustainable and responsible tourism, accessible to all, with employment opportunities, improvement in income distribution, and also the promotion of local culture and products. The state government maintains structuring actions to promote and foster tourism as a sustainable economic activity. To this end, in 2023, it carried out the following actions convergent with **target 8.9**:

- **Support to 43 municipalities to favor access to financing and public policy strategies.** Among the actions carried out, we mention Santarém's adherence to the Brazilian Tourism Map; support for holding Tourism Regionalization Seminars; training of planning facilitators for municipal tourism councils in the Lower Tapajós and Carajás regions" and also, holding Responsible Tourism

Workshops in the municipalities of Barcarena, Moju, Limoeiro do Ajuru and Cametá.

- **Technical support and investments of R\$ 41.15 million for structuring 155 new tourist products;** support for cultural events, inspection and evaluation of tourist products.
- **Implementation of four new tourist facilities,** namely: Convention Center in Santarém; Embarkation and disembarkation terminal on Combú Island in Belém; Retaining Wall and Urbanization of the Waterfront of Beira Mar Avenue in Salinópolis and Tourist Signage in the municipalities of Curuçá, Maracanã, Marapanim, Vigia and São Caetano de Odivelas.
- **Maintenance and dynamization of tourist-cultural equipment with an investment of R\$ 61.50 million:** Estação das Docas, Amazon Convention and Fair Center – Hangar, Mangal das Garças, Guilherme Paraense Multipurpose Arena and Utinga State Park; Maçarico Waterfront; Leonildo Borges Rocha Convention Center.
- **Investments of R\$ 24.62 million in the promotion and dissemination of tourist products in internal and external markets,** such as Priss Tirp, participation in World Travel Marketing Latin America (WTM), Lisbon Tourism Exchange, IV Aquafest, Expo Abav 50 years, Il Búfalos Goumert.
- **Qualification and Training of 88 Tourism Service Providers.**
- **Conducting 29 studies and research to subsidize institutions and entrepreneurs working in the tourism area with sectoral information for strengthening, increasing competitiveness and diversifying the tourism product.** Among the results generated: National Tourism Demand Research during High Season; BI (Business Intelligence) Project; Strengthening of the Tourism Observatory of the State of Pará and Tourism demand research in 15 municipalities.



**SETUR's Responsible Tourism** actions travel through Pará



Municipality of **Augusto Corrêa**



**New Banpará  
agency** in São  
João da Ponta

Aligned with **target 8.10**, which aims to expand access to banking and financial services for all in a sustainable way, the state government has invested in expanding access to banking services. In 2023, the allocation of R\$1,520,000 was directed to the implementation of four agencies in the municipalities of Gurupá, Novo Repartimento, Nova Esperança do Piriá, São João da Ponta. With this, there are 130 agencies, covering 100% of the integration regions and enabling 98.44% of the population of Pará to access the services of the Bank of the State of Pará.



**9** INDUSTRY, INNOVATION  
AND INFRASTRUCTURE**GOAL 9.**

**Build resilient infrastructure,  
promote inclusive and  
sustainable industrialization  
and foster innovation.**

**9** INDUSTRY, INNOVATION  
AND INFRASTRUCTURE**GOAL 9.****Build resilient infrastructure,  
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industrialization and foster innovation.**

SDG 9 aims to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation. The alignment of the infrastructure, industry, and innovation axes in this SDG is evident from the institutional efforts to increase productivity in achieving sustainable development. It consists of eight targets, six of which are outcome-oriented and two are implementation-oriented.

Transport infrastructure spans all modes, integrating interventions such as construction, conservation, reforms, and expansion of highways, waterways, airports, ports, railways, terminals for the flow of production and passengers. Industry, especially manufacturing, tends to impact more significantly on the levels of productive activities, consequently generating economic growth, job creation, and income. Technological development and innovation directed to support productive activities also make it possible to increase productivity, with environmental protection, job creation, and reduction of inequalities.

State planning is correlated to the purposes of SDG 9, as it combines axes of intervention in expanding logistics conditions and transport infrastructure in different modes and regions (paving and improving state roads and expanding support for local roads, construction of waterway terminals, etc.) with axes of science, technology, and innovation, with expanded connectivity, support for research and innovation, and information and communication technologies, including for production on a local and regionalized scale.

With a territory of 1.24 million km<sup>2</sup>, the largest Brazilian state after Amazonas, with 14.6% of the Brazilian area, the issues addressed by SDG 9 become even more challenging, due to the extension and physical differentiation of our rivers and forests. In alignment with SDG 9, the Government of Pará executed the Multi-Year Plan (PPA) in the 2023 fiscal year, through a set of programs and initiatives specified in this chapter.

# Brazilian Targets

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## Target 9.1

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

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## Target 9.2

By 2030, promote inclusive and sustainable economic activity and high technological complexity activity, focusing on increasing productivity, employment and GDP, and improving working conditions and the appropriation of productivity gains arising therefrom.

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## Target 9.3

Increase and debureaucratize access of micro and small enterprises to all financial services, guaranteeing credit under conditions appropriate to the reality of these companies, including through innovative technological solutions, to facilitate their integration into value chains and markets.

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## Target 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 cybersecurity.

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## Target 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 industrial technologies and processes.

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## Target 9.5

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

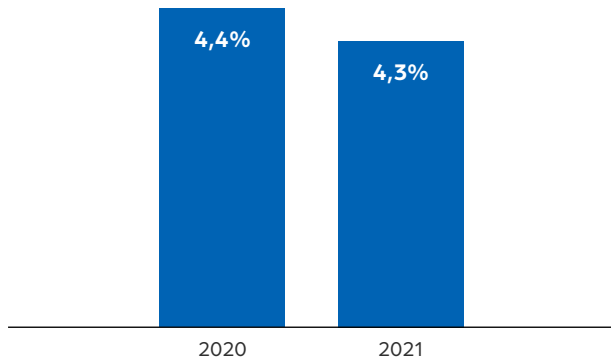
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## Target 9.b

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

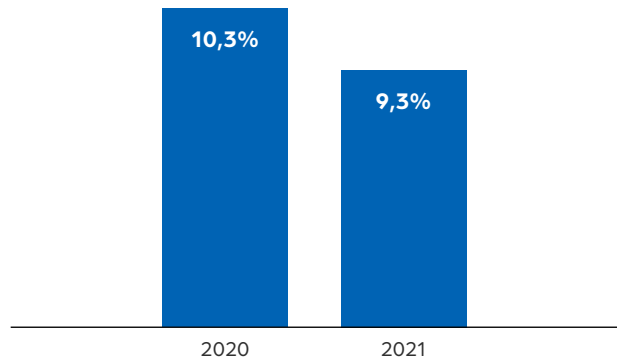
# Where we are

**Percentage share of Manufacturing Industry VA in the total Value Added (VA) of Pará 2020-2021**



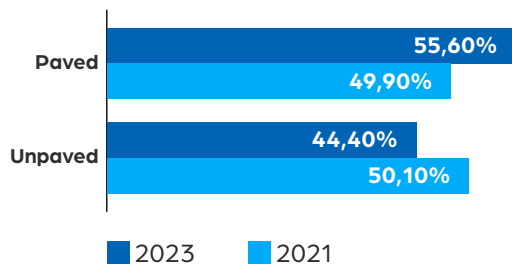
Source: Fapespa/IBGE, 2023.

**Percentage share of Manufacturing Industry VA in the total VA of Pará Industry 2020-2021**



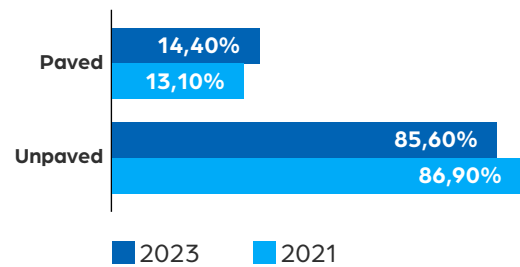
Source: Fapespa/IBGE, 2023.

**State road network 2021 and 2023**



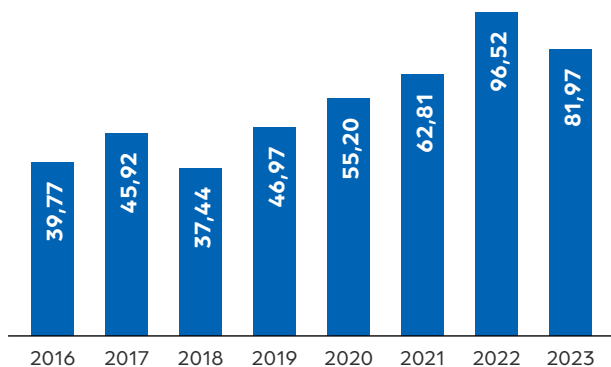
Fonte: Setrans 2021 / Subsistema Rodoviário do Estado do Pará (SRE) 2023

**Local roads<sup>1</sup>**



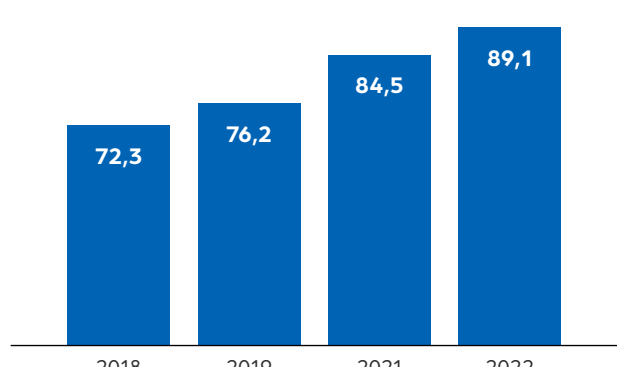
Source: Setrans 2021 / Road Subsystem of the State of Pará (SRE) 2023  
 Note<sup>1</sup>: Local roads are under municipal management, where the State Government invests resources for their improvement and maintenance.

**Investments in Science and Technology 2016-2023 (in R\$ millions)**



Source: Seplad-Sigplan

**Percentage distribution of residents (%) Internet was used in the reference period**



Source: IBGE/Continuous PNAD, 2022.  
 Note: Reference Period - 4th Quarter of each year.



# What we did

The Government of Pará has been investing firmly in public transport infrastructure (construction, restoration, and maintenance of state highways, ports, and airports), industrial parks, digital communication networks, and innovation as bases for sustainable development.

Expanding and diversifying infrastructure across all transport modes in an integrated manner is a strategic objective of the government in the infrastructure axis, to promote the state's socioeconomic and environmental development. From 2021 to 2023, there was an advance of about 5% in the total of paved roads. In 2023, the state government invested a total of R\$ 1.6 billion in works that include road and waterway transport modes, which include roads, bridges, and passenger terminals, among other transport infrastructure projects, which align with **target 9.1** of SDG 9 "Improve the road system, focusing on sustainability and safety in traffic and transport, equalizing regional inequalities, promoting regional and cross-border integration, in search of lower costs for passenger and cargo transport, avoiding losses, with greater participation of high-

capacity modes such as rail, waterway and pipeline, making it accessible and providing well-being to all".

## Road Modal:

In 2023, the state government executed projects that, in addition to strengthening the region's road infrastructure, demonstrate the government's commitment to improving citizens' quality of life. Among them, the following stand out:

- **PA 220, asphalt paving:** Section: Junction highway PA136 - Meeting PA-395, sub-section Km 22 to Meeting PA-395, sub-section junction PA-136 - Km 22, with an extension of 22 km, in the municipality of Marapanim, Total invested value of R\$ 23 million
- **PA-287, asphalt paving, Section:** Entr. BR-158 / Urban Perimeter of Cumaru do Norte, sub-section: Entr. BR-158 / PA-287, with an extension of 37.27 km, Invested Value of R\$ 111.68 million.
- **PA-254, in the section of PA-439 / Vila Cipoal,** with an extension of 48.00

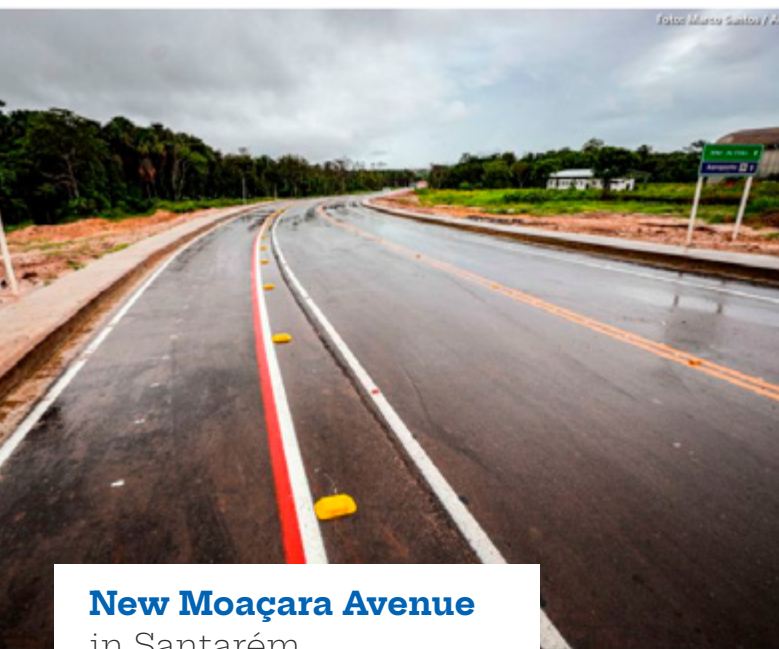


Asphalt delivery on **PA 220**

km, in the municipalities of Óbidos and Oriximiná, invested value of R\$ 106.18 million,

- **Highway PA-437, section Óbidos / PA 254**, with an extension of 8.70 km, in the municipality of Óbidos, invested value of R\$ 15.87 million,
- **Moaçara Avenue, section PA-370 / BR-163**, with an extension of 6 km, in the Municipality of Santarém, investment of more than R\$ 17 million.
- **Highway PA-370, section Rod. Transuruará / Curua – Una Plant**, with an extension of 34.5 Km, in the Municipality of Santarém, total invested value of R\$ 128.94 million,
- **Highway PA-423, section Monte Alegre / PA-254**, with an extension of 40 km, in the Municipality of Monte Alegre, total invested value of R\$ 78.82 million.
- **PA-477, section PA-153, sub-section Vicinal Armazém Castro / Piçarra**, with an extension of 13.30 Km, in the municipality of Piçarra, Invested value of R\$ 24.44 million.
- **PA-140, section Rio Guamá (Bujaru) / BR-316 (Santa Izabel do Pará)**, with an extension of 37.5 Km, in the municipality of Santa Izabel do Pará, invested value of R\$ 50.51 million
- **PA-124, with an extension of 48.15 km**, in the municipality of São Miguel do Guamá, invested value of R\$ 47.98 million
- **Duplication of Ananin Avenue, with bicycle path, sidewalks, drainage, urbanization and afforestation**, with an investment of R\$ 26 million, directly benefiting the population of the Metropolitan Region of Belém

Regarding road conservation, 33 works were executed, corresponding to 14,000 Km,



**New Moaçara Avenue**  
in Santarém

**PA 423** fully paved



in 52 municipalities, with investments in the order of R\$ 300.28 million.

Main highways that received technical maintenance and repair procedures in 2023:

- **PA-473 in the municipality of Almerim;** PA-255 in the municipalities of Monte Alegre and Santarém; PA-419 in the municipality of Prainha; PA-427 in the municipality of Alenquer; PA-429 in the municipalities of Óbidos and Curuá; PA-439 in the municipality of Oriximiná;
- **PA-469; PA-252; PA-251 and PA-442** in the municipalities of Salinópolis and São João de Pirabas;
- **Av. Independência (Rod. Mário Covas / BR-316);** Alça Viária (BR-316 / Roundabout PA-151); PA-402 (BR-316 / Aurá); PA-151 section Arapari / entrance PA-252;
- **PA-481 section:** Entr. PA-403 / Entre. PA-151; PA-483 in the section: Vila do Conde / Entr. PA-151;
- **PA-252, section Old Colony** / Entr. PA-475; PA-475, section: Entr. PA-252/ Entr. PA256; PA-150, section: Entr. PA-256 / Goianésia;
- **PA-150 perimeters from Moju to Tailândia;** South Leg, section: Entr. Alça Viária / Entr. PA-252; PA-403, section Beja / Entr. PA-409;



Paving works in the **Lower Amazon**



Delivery of more than **100 kilometers of paving in the Lower Amazon**



Bridge over the **Alto Acará** River

In 2023, 39 concrete bridge construction works were developed by the state, totaling an investment of R\$ 168.83 million and R\$ 49.65 million transferred to city halls. This investment resulted in a 4.93% increase in the number of concrete bridges built in the year, representing the construction of another thousand meters of bridges, totaling 21,320 meters of reinforced concrete bridges for cargo transport and people movement in the Pará territory. Considering the size and territorial configuration, providing bridge infrastructure in Pará, in many places, is crucial not only for the economy but also to allow people access to public equipment and services, and also for integration between municipalities and regions, such as those listed below, which also directly converge to **target 9.1**:



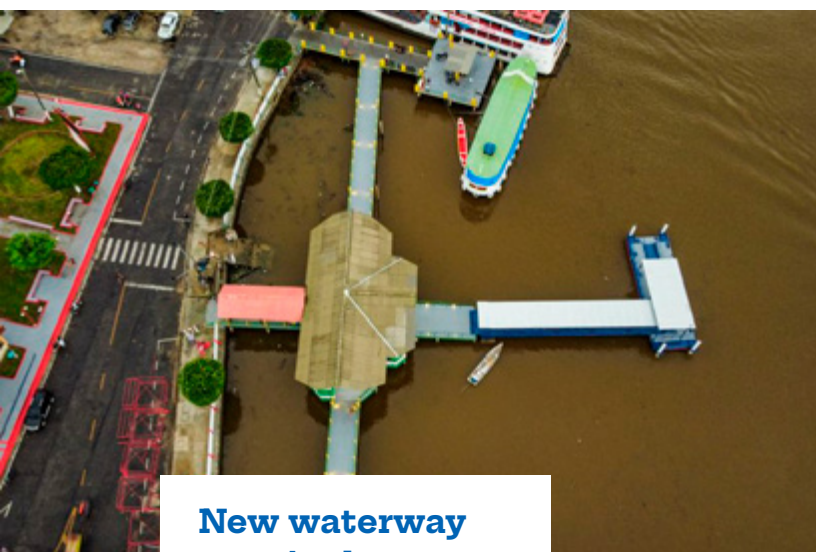
**Aurora do Pará gains a concrete bridge** with a pedestrian walkway

- Bridge over the Curuá-Una River on PA-370 in Santarém and bridge over the Tutuí River in the municipality of Uruará.
- Bridge over the Fresco River on PA -279, in São Félix do Xingu;
- Bridge over the Alto Acará River on highway PA-256 in the municipality of Acará
- Bridge on local road accessing Vila dos Remédios, in the municipality of Aurora do Pará;

## Waterway Modal:

In the State of Pará, two of the largest Brazilian hydrographic basins are found: Amazon and Tocantins-Araguaia. In addition to being cut by rivers such as Amazon, Jari, Xingu, Tapajós and Tocantins, the state also has the largest river island, Marajó. The use of this modal is essential for sustainable development in the Amazon. Thus, in alignment with **target 9.1**, the main initiatives of the state management in relation to this modal, in 2023, were:

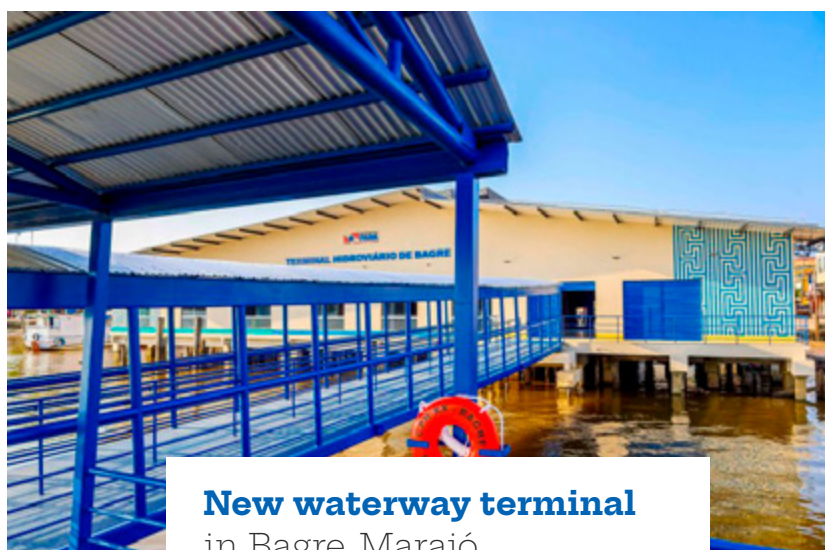
- **Muaná Waterway Terminal.** Investment of over R\$ 3.19 million, will serve more than 41 thousand local residents and visitors to the city;
- **Bagre Waterway Terminal.** Investment of R\$ 3.72 million, benefiting more than 32 thousand inhabitants;
- **Completion of the waterway terminal in the municipality of Melgaço,** benefiting more than 28 thousand inhabitants;
- **Waterway Terminal of the municipality of Afuá.** Investments of R\$ 4.46 million, benefiting more than 40 thousand inhabitants;
- **Waterway Terminal of the municipality of Anajás,** which will directly benefit more than 28 thousand people.



**New waterway terminal** in Muaná, Marajó



**New waterway terminal** in Anajás, Marajó



**New waterway terminal** in Bagre, Marajó

Also collaborating with **target 9.1**, in 2023, through investments made in the order of R\$ 101 million, the Tucunduba Basin Macro-drainage works in Belém continued, reaching neighborhoods with larger populations, with the realization of asphalt works, earthworks, installation of sidewalks and bike lanes, urban revitalization, implementation of five metal walkways, construction of concrete bridges, among other services.

**Target 9.2** prescribes “By 2030, promote inclusive and sustainable economic activity and high technological complexity activity, focusing on increasing productivity, employment and GDP, and improving working conditions and the appropriation of productivity gains arising therefrom”.

With the purpose of inducing the development of industrial enterprises in the state, the government of Pará, in 2023, acted from supporting micro and small companies, encouraging local production to the development of industrial poles, with the aim of generating jobs and increasing income in the sector, promoting economic growth and sustainability of local communities.

Support for the industry sector was configured in actions to stimulate local development, promote business opportunities, expand knowledge and networking, etc. Among these supports, the following stand out: the holding of the Seminar on Pará Agricultural Cooperativism; training and qualification of entrepreneurs in the areas of açaí manipulation, jute crafts, entrepreneurship, business generation; technical visits to fish processing industries, to the Castanhal Textile Company, and to industrial enterprises processing cocoa, fish farming and açaí. For this sector, the delivery of more than 600 açaí pulping equipment stands out.



Support for the **industrial sector in Pará.**



Four sections of the **Tucunduba Basin** macro-drainage in Belém

The state government, through the granting of credits and tax incentives, generates important positive impacts in the direction of **targets 9.2 and 9.3**, in the latter, especially regarding increasing and debureaucratizing access of micro and small companies to all financial services, ensuring credit under conditions appropriate to the reality of these companies.

In 2023, state lines enabled 7,191 credits, with R\$ 296 million released in specific lines for entrepreneurs and 182 tax and financial incentive concessions were made viable for the food, agribusiness, fertilizer manufacturing, civil construction, furniture,

steel, cement artifacts and industry in general business sectors.

Continuing the complementarities and transversality to achieve **targets 9.2 and 9.3**, we also mention the Producer Credit, a fund of financial incentives, which finances innovative and strategic projects for the diversification, modernization and transformation of the state's productive base and promotes the preservation and recovery of the environment. In 2023, 24 consultation letters were approved for financing, activities in rural, forestry, industrial, agro-industrial, mineral and tourist areas.

Government's fiscal  
incentive policies  
**strengthen the industry**





New Banpará agency in **São João da Ponta**

In terms of debureaucratizing access of micro and small companies to all financial services, in addition to providing services and fostering micro and small entrepreneurs in line with **target 9.3**, five new branches of the Bank of the State of Pará were delivered, with an investment of R\$ 1.5 million, with this, the State Bank already operates physically in 140 municipalities, where 98.5% of the State's population resides.





**State boosts development** with processing and export zone

Regarding **target 9.4**, in terms of modernizing infrastructure and rehabilitating economic activities to make them sustainable, the allocation of resources by the state government, of R\$ 5.13 million, in 2023, encouraged the installation and recovery of industrial areas. For example, the achievements in the Industrial Districts of Castanhal, Breves and Santarém. Also of relevance, the Barcarena Export Processing Zone - ZPE, which finalized the stages required by the Export Processing Zones Council (CZPE), including the Business Plan, with economic and financial viability, environmental licensing, renewal of the customs project and completion of infrastructure works.

Understanding the importance of technology and innovation for sustainable development, the government of Pará allocated R\$ 81.7

million for the strengthening, integration, consolidation and expansion of ST&I policy in the state. Investments that make it possible to improve the technological capabilities of companies, foster innovation and access to scientific and technological knowledge for the population, meeting the recommendations of **targets 9.5, 9.b and 9.c**.

Specifically on **target 9.5**, which establishes: "Strengthen scientific research and improve the technological capabilities of companies, encouraging, by 2030, innovation, aiming to increase the use of scientific and technological knowledge in national socioeconomic challenges and in socio-environmentally inclusive technologies; and increase the aggregate productivity of the economy", the granting of 1,930 research scholarships in different modalities stands out, with R\$ 22.71

million invested, with scientific initiation, master's, doctoral and visiting researcher scholarships. Among the projects, the granting of Science, Technology and Innovation Scholarships (Pará Scholarship) stands out. And, investments in the project for the development of productive chains and climate change are also highlighted. Another highlight, the Innovative Companies Development Program - Startup Pará, with investments in 2023 of R\$ 9.30 million, in activities to support innovative companies and promote the creation of various products with technology.

In 2023, 57 scientific and technological events were encouraged, with an investment of R\$ 4.6 million. Among these, we mention: Forum of the National Council of State Research Support Foundations (Confap); VI Technical-Scientific Fair of IFPA; IX Scientific Initiation Seminar; VII Symposium on Computational Simulation and Biological Evaluation of Biomolecules in the Amazon; VI Seminar on Environment and Sustainability; XIV

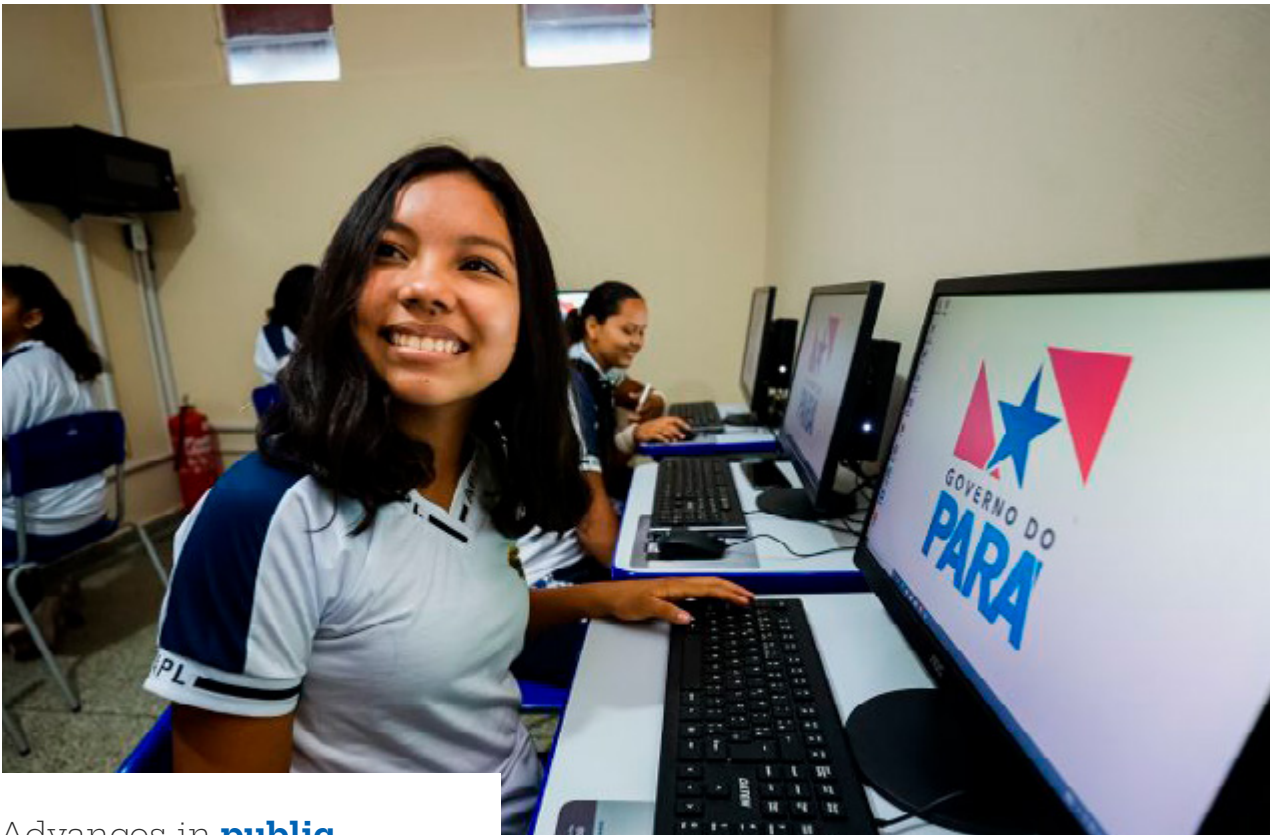
Colloquium Organizations, Development and Sustainability, among others.

For the promotion of research, scientific, technological and innovation initiative, R\$ 32.78 million were applied in 182 projects in different areas, such as the "Forma Pará" scientific initiation project.

The promotion of Research, Scientific, Technological and Innovation Initiative also contributed to **target 9.b** given that it recommends "Support national technological development, research and innovation, through public policies that ensure a favorable institutional and regulatory environment to, among other things, promote industrial diversification and add value to commodities".



More than **R\$ 433 million invested** in research scholarships



### Advances in **public education and professional appreciation**

In the direction of **target 9.c**, regarding increasing access to information and communication technologies and striving to provide universal and affordable access to the internet, the state government developed the Web in School Project, part of the expansion project of the State Telecom Network focused on public education. In 2023, R\$ 11.23 million were invested with expansion to more than 326 internet accesses implemented in public schools, in various municipalities;

In 2023, R\$4.9 million were applied in the expansion of the data telecommunication network, with an increase of 79 new units connected through data telecommunication network expansion services, fiber optic implementation, installation and exchange of radios, among others.



### Science and technology caravan **in Castanhal**

Also allied to **target 9.c**, in 2023, R\$ 5.83 million were invested in the maintenance of Technological Parks and Poles, an initiative of the state government, which aims at socioeconomic and technological development and income generation, based on institutional arrangements and investments in biotechnology and bio-businesses, such as the Science and Technology Caravan project, executed in the municipalities of Castanhal, Colares, Curuçá, Santa Izabel do Pará and Vigia.



## GOAL 10.

Reduce inequality within and among countries.



## GOAL 10.

### **Reduce inequality within and among countries.**

SDG 10 is a global commitment to reduce inequalities in all their forms. In Pará, this mission translates into actions and programs aimed at ensuring equal opportunities and social inclusion for all citizens, in different areas such as income, housing, health, education, and culture.

This SDG is structured into 10 targets, 6 of which are outcome-oriented and 4 are implementation-oriented. To achieve these targets, the state government implements various strategies and actions, such as: income redistribution policies; expansion of social protection programs; combating racism and discrimination in all its forms; promoting the inclusion of people with disabilities and welcoming refugees and migrants.

# Brazilian Targets

## Target 10.1

By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.

## Target 10.4

Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.

## Target 10.2

By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.

## Target 10.7

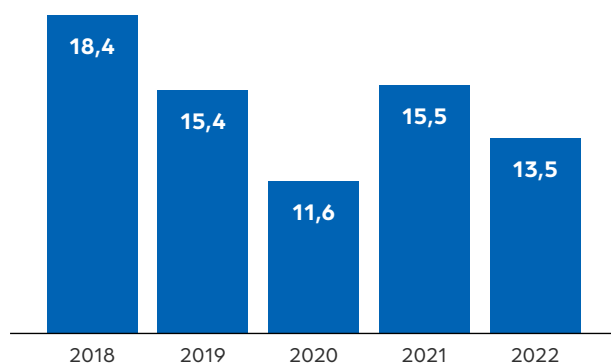
Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.

## Target 10.3

Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.

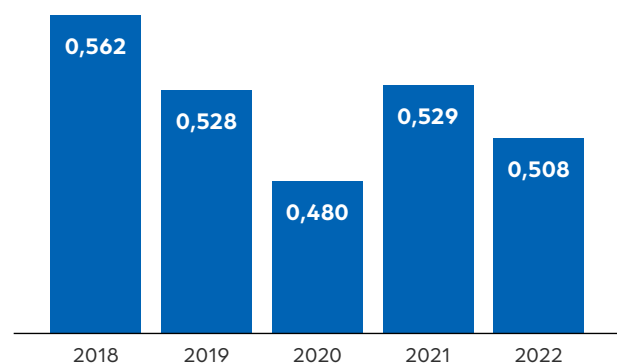
## Where we are

**Ratio between the average income of the top 10% with highest incomes and the bottom 40% with lowest incomes**



Source: IBGE–PnadContinua, 2023.

**Gini Index of the State of Pará, 2018-2021**



Source: IBGE–PnadContinua, 2023.

# What we did

SDG 10 translates the challenges involved in addressing various forms of global and national inequalities. Considering the territorial dimension of the state of Pará and the Amazonian context, based on historical regional disparities and potentialities, the State government adopts specific and intersectoral programs to address and mitigate historical situations of social vulnerabilities reflected in socioeconomic and environmental indicators.

It is noteworthy that the dimension of this SDG requires structural changes and convergence of different public policies, regulatory arrangements, and agreements at different federal levels. Indeed, actions and initiatives originate from strategic actions, sectoral plans, and national and state policies, whose detailed contribution to the targets of SDG 10 are also arranged in SDGs 1; 2; 3; 4; 5, 16 and 17.

In line with **target 10.1**, which deals with improving the income of the most vulnerable population, the income transfer programs pointed out in SDG 1, target 1.1, such as the Bora Belém Program, a joint income transfer initiative of the Government of the State of Pará and the Municipality of Belém, also stand out. In

2023, the program benefited a total of 17,000 families and individuals in poverty and extreme poverty in Belém, impacting the lives of thousands of people, as each family or individual received a monthly aid that varied between R\$ 200.00 and R\$ 500.00.

Contributing to **target 10.2**, which seeks to empower and promote the social, economic, and political inclusion of all, in order to reduce inequalities, the “Sua Casa” Program stands out, created in accordance with Law No. 8,967/2019 and formalized by National Decree No. 553/2020. Through the granting of benefits for construction, expansion, renovation, or improvement of housing, the program promotes access to decent housing, a fundamental and essential right for the well-being of families. It should be noted that adequate housing is fundamental to people’s health, safety, and well-being. The observed health benefits are related to the reduction of risk of diseases and infections associated with precarious housing conditions.

In 2023, the State Government invested R\$ 28 million in this program, benefiting approximately 29,182 families in 113 municipalities.



**Your Home Program**

The Peace Plants (UsiPaz), part of the TerPaz strategy, are consolidated as citizenship spaces of extreme relevance to Pará society, also aligned with **Target 10.2** of SDG 10. By bringing together actions and services from public power and partner institutions, these social facilities directly contribute to reducing social inequalities and promoting social inclusion, in line with the following aspects:

- **Combating social vulnerability, through the offer of services such as legal, psychological, and social assistance**, in addition to formal and informal education courses, promoting individual and collective empowerment, as well as social ascension.
- **Generation of opportunities, through the offer of professional qualification activities, sports, and leisure**, promoting social inclusion and the generation of opportunities, especially for youth at risk, combating crime and social exclusion.

## Usinas da Paz



In 2023, the inauguration of the Guamá Peace Plant in Belém raised the total to nine UsiPaz in operation. Distributed across the Guajará (Belém, Ananindeua, and Marituba) and Carajás (Canaã dos Carajás and Parauapebas) regions, the UsiPaz carried out about 2.2 million services in 2023, offering a complete range of essential services to the population.

Another important initiative that contributes to achieving targets 10.1 and 10.2 is the State Benefit for People Affected by Hansen's Disease (BEPAH), aimed at promoting people in guaranteeing social security and decent income for people with Hansen's disease in Pará, which seeks to empower and promote social, economic, and political inclusion of all, in order to reduce inequalities. In 2023, there were about 2,000 people and an investment of R\$ 21.5 million.



In 2023, the implementation of actions aimed at People with Disabilities (PwD), which aim to promote socio-cultural, digital, and productive inclusion and ensure the full exercise of social and individual rights of people with disabilities (PwD) and their families in their communities. In this sense, the Integrated Center for Inclusion and Citizenship (CIIC) demonstrates a strong commitment to **target 10.2** of SDG 10, which seeks to empower and include all individuals, regardless of their characteristics, to actively participate in society and **target 10.3**, which aims to “Ensure equal opportunities and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.”

At CIIC, services of Reception and Screening, Labor Market Insertion, Guidance for the SUA CASA Program; Dental Care and Sign Language Assistance are available.

The state initiative Citizenship and Human Rights Caravans, which brings together the service network and institutional integration in 11 Integration Regions, entities, significantly contributed to the fulfillment of **targets 10.2**. In 2023, about 42,062 people in situations of social vulnerability, including women, men, children, youth, adults, and the elderly, received civil documentation, legal guidance, psychosocial care, and referrals to the social assistance network. With the important participation of the Public Defender's Office, the set of partnerships involving city halls, notaries, associations, community centers, local leaders, and City Councils facilitated access to justice for the population in vulnerable situations, guaranteeing their rights and promoting equal opportunities.

Another prioritized dimension is educational, based on universal access to

quality education from childhood, focusing on inclusion and reducing educational disparities. In this sense, it is important to note that the year 2023 was marked by investments in strategic actions that show convergence with the targets of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 10 of the 2030 Agenda. In 2023, there was an investment of R\$ 7.5 billion in Basic Education, which constitutes an expressive financial application demonstrating the commitment to quality education for all, especially for the most [vulnerable].

Among the relevant initiatives for addressing the multi-causal nature of inequalities is the “Alfabetiza Pará” program, aimed at students in the early years of the public network, which aims to guarantee universal access to quality education, combating illiteracy and promoting social inclusion. Aligned with **target 10.2**, which seeks to empower all individuals and eliminate inequalities. Another activity of the program was the continuous training of education professionals (Teachers and School Managers) and the provision of quality teaching materials for all students, regardless of the school they attend, ensuring quality education for all students, regardless of their origin or socioeconomic condition, also contributing to achieving **target 10.3**, which seeks to reduce disparities in educational opportunities.

Still aligned with **targets 10.2 and 10.3** of SDG 10, the investment of R\$ 200 million by the state government in full-time education demonstrates a concrete commitment to reducing inequalities and promoting quality education for all. In 2023, this initiative benefited about 18,000 students in 82 schools in the State, contributing to social inclusion and equal opportunities.

The full-time education program goes beyond traditional classes, offering students:

- **Longer stay at school:** minimum of seven hours daily or 35 hours weekly, distributed in two shifts;
- **Extracurricular activities:** workshops, sports, culture, and much more;
- **Integral development:** focus on forming conscious citizens who are protagonists of their future;
- **Quality teaching:** improvement of pedagogical practices and updated curricular guidelines;

State sanctioned a **bonus system** for students and education workers



Among the benefits, we can mention:

- **Decrease in school dropout;**
- **Better educational performance, with more expressive results in evaluations;**
- **Young people better prepared for the job market;**
- **Formation of critical and participative individuals;**



State school students awarded after **good results in the Enem**

Indeed, the association between educational levels, employability, and adequate income of the economically active population is fundamental for reducing inequalities. This premise drives the implementation of training, qualification, and professional requalification programs, intermediation, and active labor and income policies to

contribute to the insertion and reinsertion of people in the world of work. In 2023, the following actions were carried out:

- **Conducting professional courses for 7,839 students in eight Integration Regions**, in partnership with the National Program for Access to Technical

Education and Employment (Pronatec), in the modalities of integrated high school, youth and adult education (Proeja). Investment of R\$ 147 million.

- **Serving 3,164 people in Professional Qualification actions for Local Potentialities covering eleven integration regions**, in courses in the modality of Initial and Continuing Training (FIC) and Distance Education (EAD), with the execution of 75 courses in partnerships with organizations of the S Systems (Senar, Senac, Senai) and the Federal Institute of Science and Technology of Pará (IFPA). Investment of R\$ 10.2 million. It is noteworthy that the priority public integrates segments served by social programs and equipment such as the Peace Plants (2,540), the socio-educational students of Fasepa (79) and those in custody in compliance with judicial measures of Seap (589).
- **Realization of the “Empodera Mulher” Project** with multi-professional training of 241 women in situations of social vulnerability

Contributing to target 10.4, which aims to reduce inequalities through the adoption of fiscal, tax, wage, and social protection policies, the following stand out in 2023:

- **Granting a 15% increase in the base salary of teaching teachers** and establishing the Career, Position, and Remuneration Plan (PCCR) for administrative staff in the state education network.
- **The enactment of Law 10,046/2023, which aims to address the shortage of qualified professionals for indigenous education**, authorizing the hiring of teachers and technicians to

work in indigenous school education throughout the state, recognizing this official educational modality, according to guidelines from the Ministry of Education (MEC), and seeks to meet the educational needs of indigenous communities, offering early childhood, elementary, and high school education with respect for their culture and identity.

- **Aiming at the materialization of the policy of promotion, protection, and guarantee of rights for all women in the State of Pará**, important results were achieved, starting with the creation of the Secretariat for Women (SEMU).

In 2023, the state government carried out actions aimed at promoting safe migration, ensuring the recognition of the rights of migrant refugees, contributing to the achievement of **target 10.7** of the SDGs. In this exercise, 345 migrant refugees were served, 128 women and 217 men. Among those served, the majority were men (62.90%) between 40 and 49 years old, Venezuelans (141) and Cubans (125).

The main demands met were:

- **Documentary regularization – request** for refuge or residence, renewal of refuge or residence request protocol, scheduling for service at the Federal Police, issuance of CRNM, CPF, and digital CTPS.
- **Social assistance demands** – emergency support for food and shelter, registration in CadÚnico and access to income transfer benefits.
- **Basic and specialized health care, and socio-productive insertion** – support for curriculum preparation and referrals for registration in SINE and Gestor Consultoria.



## GOAL 11.

**Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.**



## GOAL 11.

### **Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.**

This chapter will present the state government's contributions to achieving the targets of SDG 11, which addresses the need to transform cities and human settlements into sustainable, inclusive, safe, and resilient urban spaces.

SDG 11 consists of 10 targets, six of which are outcome-oriented and four are implementation-oriented.

Aiming to contribute to the achievement of SDG 11, the public policies, programs, and actions that the government of Pará converges with the targets of this SDG are: Urban Development Program; Sua Casa Program, Offer, Construction and Improvement of Housing Units; Urbanization of Urban Settlements; Land Regularization; State Policy and execution of Basic Sanitation works, Paving, Recovery and Drainage of Urban Roads, Integrated Bus System of the Metropolitan Region of Belém, Asphalt Throughout Pará Program; Urban mobility projects; Implementation of the Integrated Transport System of the Metropolitan Region; Projects for Preservation, Implementation and Revitalization of Cultural Spaces; Support to Municipalities in the Elaboration and Implementation of Urban Development Instruments; Peace Schools Project and Inclusion Pole for Peace.

The national targets related to SDG 11, to which contributions from state management were observed in the 2023 fiscal year, linked to the construction and planning of more inclusive, safe, sustainable, and resilient cities are presented below.

# Brazilian Targets

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## Target 11.1

By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums in accordance with the targets assumed in the National Housing Plan, with special attention to groups in vulnerable situations.

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## Target 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.

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## Target 11.3

By 2030, enhance 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.

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## Target 11.4

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

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## Target 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 decrease 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 protecting low-income people and those in vulnerable situations.

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## Target 11.6

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

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## Target 11.7

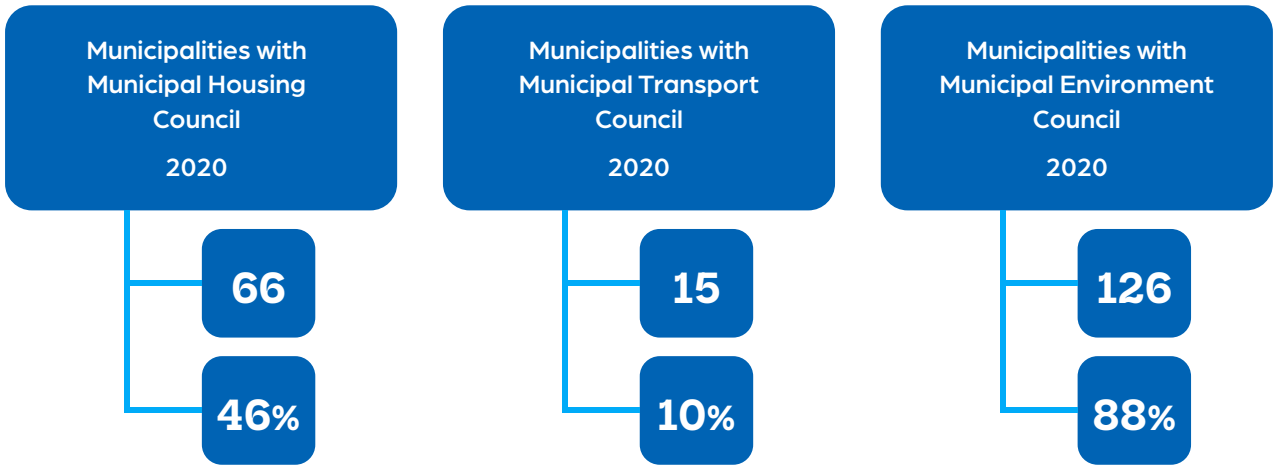
By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive, accessible and green public spaces, particularly for women, children and adolescents, the elderly and persons with disabilities, and other groups in vulnerable situations.

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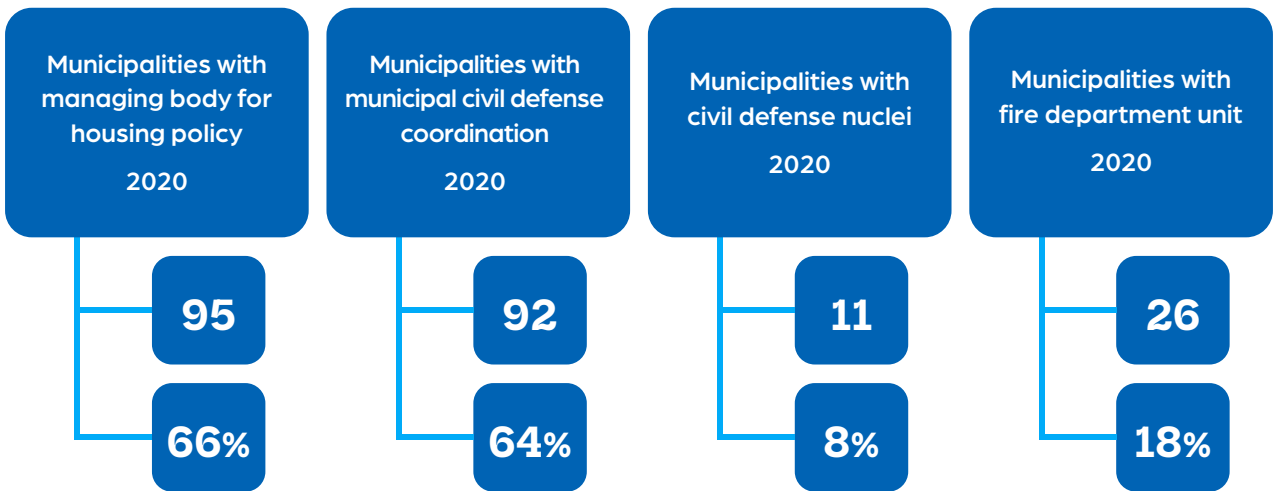
## Target 11.a

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

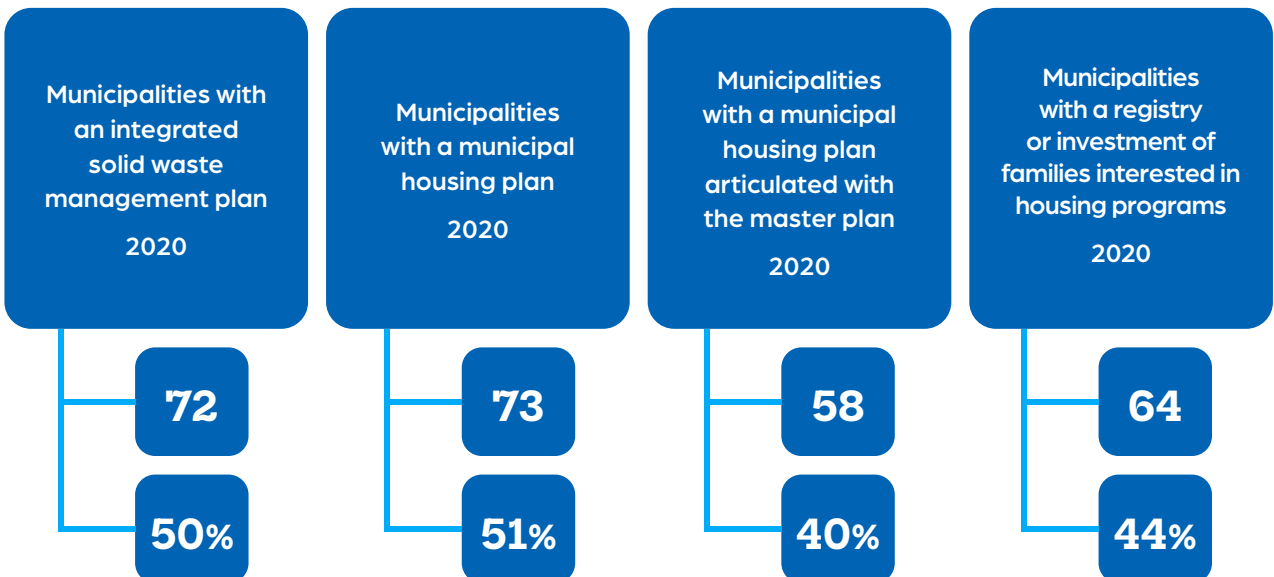
# Where we are



Source: IBGE/Munic, 2020

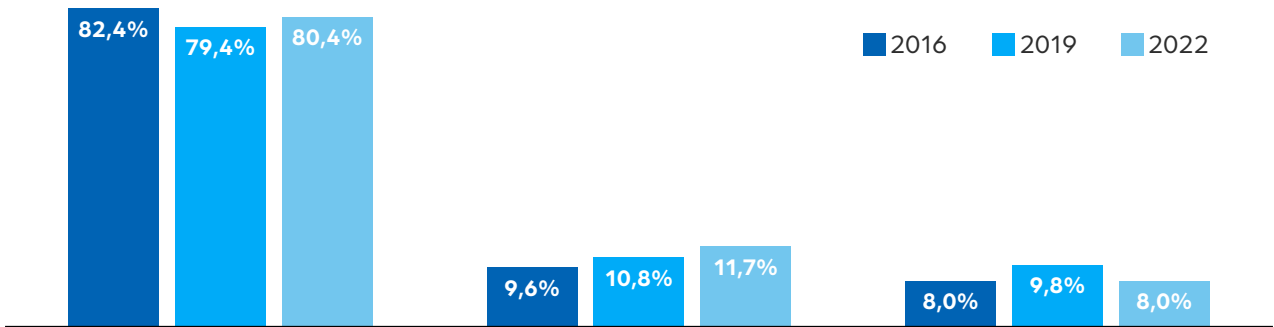


Source: IBGE/Munic, 2020



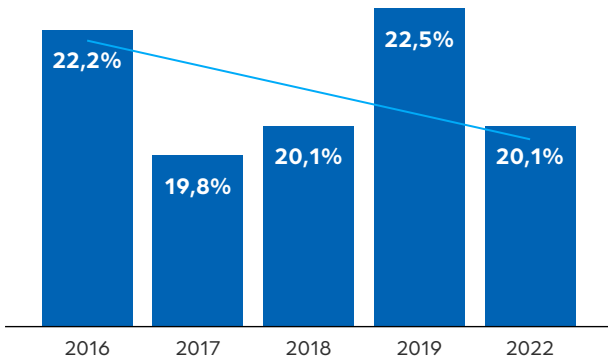
Source: IBGE/Munic, 2020

### Distribution of people by housing occupancy status in 2016, 2019, 2022



Source: IBGE/PNAD – Continua, 2022

### Proportion of people living in households with excessive rent burden - 2016-2022



Source: IBGE/PNAD – Continua, 2022

Note: (1) A household is considered to have an excessive rent burden when the declared rent equals or exceeds 30% of the household income.



# What we did

**Target 11.1** emphasizes the need to ensure access for all to adequate, safe, and affordable housing and basic services, and to upgrade slums, with special attention to vulnerable groups. In this regard, the Government of Pará adopts public policies for urban development aligned with this target. The main achievements in 2023 are specified below.

The “Sua Casa” Social Program, a state government initiative offered to low-income families, provides economic benefits for the construction, renovation, expansion, improvement, or adaptation of housing units, payment for services, and

fiscal benefits to construction material suppliers. The program primarily targets families living in situations of social risk, extreme poverty, and victims of disasters such as fires, floods, windstorms, and collapses, among others. It also serves the elderly, families of persons with disabilities, and other technical segments. In 2023, R\$ 28 million was invested, benefiting 29,182 families across 113 municipalities in the 12 Integration Regions. Notable beneficiaries include the municipalities of Santarém (769 households), Marabá (918), Parauapebas (509), Ananindeua (1,787), Belém (3,691), Santa Izabel do Pará (503), Santa Maria do Pará (520), and Soure (533).



Families benefited by the **Your Home Program**



**Asphalt  
throughout  
Pará**

**More than R\$ 3  
billion invested** in  
infrastructure

Another state government initiative, the Urban Land Regularization Program, establishes norms for informal occupations in urban areas, integrating informal urban centers into urban territorial planning and ensuring legal property ownership for low-income families by promoting the regularization of their properties. In 2023, 1,114 properties were regularized in the municipality of Redenção and 100 in the municipality of Castanhal. The transformation and acquisition of legal land ownership titles contribute to improving living conditions for vulnerable populations.

**Target 11.2** refers to improving road safety and access to cities through more sustainable, inclusive, efficient, and equitable urban mobility systems, prioritizing mass

public transport and active transport, with special attention to the needs of vulnerable individuals, such as those with disabilities and reduced mobility, women, children, and the elderly.

Contributing to this target, in 2023, the state government carried out works to expand and recover road infrastructure, executing drainage services and asphalt paving of urban roads. Through investments of approximately R\$ 1.49 billion, 1,226 km of roads were paved in 139 municipalities across the state's 12 integration regions. One of the strategies employed, the "Asfalto por Todo o Pará" Program, provided asphalt paving actions, as well as the construction of curbs, sidewalks, and earthwork and rainwater drainage services.



### New Ananin Avenue and viaduct on BR-316

There was continuity in projects aimed at expanding and requalifying roads and urban mobility in the Metropolitan Region of Belém (RMB). The project, initiated in 2021 with a total investment of R\$ 29 million, saw the completion of stages such as the Ananin Viaduct, located at km 06 of BR-316 Highway, and the revitalization of Ananin Avenue, situated in the municipality of Ananindeua, in the Metropolitan Region of Belém. The road is 1.8 km long with a double lane, bicycle path, accessible sidewalk, pedestrian crossings, bus passenger shelters, landscaping, and tree planting.

**Target 11.3** declares the need to enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization, improve capacities for planning, social control, and participatory, integrated, and sustainable management of human settlements.

Regarding social control mentioned in this target, support for CONCIDADES stands

out. This council acts as a consultative and deliberative collegiate body integrated by public authorities and civil society. In 2023, actions from the aforementioned Council were supported concerning public policies in the areas of housing, land regularization, basic sanitation, transportation, and urban mobility, as well as to enable the organization and realization of the 7th State Conference of Cities in Belém.



**CONCIDADES**  
members in  
conference

Concerning culture and preservation of city heritage, as established in **Target 11.4**, the Government of Pará contributed to the implementation of specific actions to safeguard tangible and intangible heritage. An investment of R\$ 11.7 million was made for the management of 9,150 pieces of the museological collection through the Integrated Museum System (SIM). Funds were also allocated for the preservation of over one million collection pieces and the rehabilitation of 12,083 documents of the state's Historical, Artistic, Documentary, and Bibliographic Heritage.

Resources were also allocated to the implementation of equipment to strengthen Pará's cultural identity, designed to preserve memory and aimed at disseminating and preserving the state's traditions and cultural manifestations, in line with **Target 11.4**. Notable among these are the implementation and revitalization of cultural spaces. Some of these are still under construction, with the Sebastião Tapajós Convention Center, the first phase of the "Çairódromo" construction in the municipality of Santarém, and the first stage of revitalization of the Soledade Cemetery Park in Belém being delivered in 2023.



**International Tourism Fair** to be held in **Santarém**

Delivery of the first stage of the **Soledade Cemetery Park** in Belém





### Choro do Pará Project

Activities related to technical support for structuring tourism products collaborate with **Target 11.4**, as they not only dynamize and enable the tourism sector but also characterize concrete forms of preserving natural, cultural, material, and immaterial heritage. In 2023, 155 tourism products were supported, with investments of R\$ 41.15 million. There was support for cultural events of the Veraneio Project in São Félix do Xingu, participation in the 15th edition of Pesca Trade W, and the realization of cultural events such as Música na Rua and the Incentivando a Música Project. Support was also provided for projects such as Torpet Cultural, Choro do Pará,

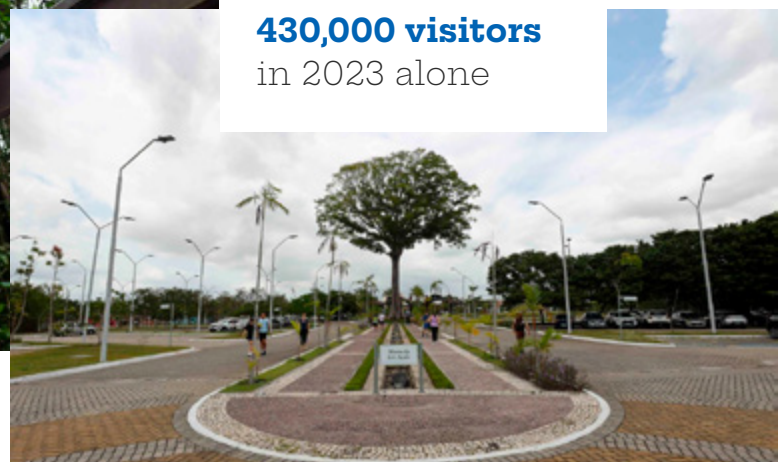
Expressão Musical, Festa Sonora, Harmonia Musical, Música nas Praças, and Passos e Acordes, among others.

Continuing with measures to protect tangible and intangible heritage mentioned in **Target 11.4**, in 2023, the Government of Pará invested R\$ 61.50 million in maintaining tourist spaces and equipment such as Estação das Docas, Centro de Convenções e Feiras da Amazônia - Hangar, Mangal das Garças, Arena Multiuso Guilherme Paraense (Mangueirinho), Parque Estadual do Utinga, Orla do Maçarico, and Centro de Convenções Leonildo Borges Rocha.



**Utinga State Park**  
celebrates nature  
and culture

**More than  
430,000 visitors**  
in 2023 alone



The state management includes in its planning and implementation actions that align with **Target 11.5**. In 2023, R\$ 26.6 million was invested in actions and activities related to firefighting operations, search and rescue, and pre-hospital care, with 49,623 occurrences attended to; prevention of risks and disasters and response to emergency situations and/or states of public calamity, with 54 municipalities supported and 49,284 properties inspected and licensed.

The State Government maintains an Integrated Disaster Information System connected to several municipalities in Pará, which helps accelerate emergency measures to reduce more damaging consequences in cases of disasters and accidents. Part of these prevention activities are also correlated with **Target 11.4** on safeguarding tangible and intangible heritage.

Regarding **Target 11.6**, which indicates the need to reduce the negative per capita environmental impact of cities, improving air quality indices and solid waste management, the state government implements and

enables technical-scientific instruments consistent with the purposes of this target. These are configured as permanent activities inherent to the Management of Water Resources, Climate, and Environmental Services. In 2023, the elaboration of the Bioeconomy Plan (PlanBio) continued, which foresees a series of nature-based solutions to transform the existing economy into a low-carbon economy, valuing traditional knowledge on ways to conserve the forest. In this process, important events of listening to traditional populations and communities that helped subsidize the State Bioeconomy Plan (PlanBio) stand out, such as the realization of the 1st International Forum on Culture, Sustainability, and Climate Citizenship, held in Belém. It should be noted that PlanBio is a necessary instrument for the implementation of the State Policy on Climate Change (PEMC).

### State Attorney's Office



SEMAS highlights **the construction of the Pará bioeconomy plan** at an international forum

**Target 11.7** recommends “providing universal access to safe, inclusive, accessible, and green public spaces, particularly for women, children and adolescents, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups.”

Aligned with this dimension, as part of the state strategy TerPaz Program, the Usinas da Paz (UsiPaz) are public facilities built by the Government of the State of Pará, aimed at social inclusion, in which various public services are offered to the community. These include services from public authorities and partner institutions, contributing to the prevention of rights violation situations, reduction of criminality and social inequalities through the development of potentialities and expansion of socio-productive opportunities.

In 2023, the ninth unit was implemented in Belém, in the Guamá neighborhood. In total, the nine units provided 2,287,022 service benefits to 576,835 thousand people, ranging from medical and dental care to document issuance, professional training, sports and cultural facilities, education, social assistance, leisure, free courses, dance, music, robotics, martial arts, and library services, aimed at creating a safer and more conducive environment for human development. The strategy, from 2024 onwards, will be expanded to all regions of the state.

In the same vein, the Open Spaces Project promotes the integral development of children, youth, and adolescents in situations of social vulnerability in Pará’s municipalities. Among the activities carried



**Usina da Paz** do  
Guamá, em Belém





Usina da Paz welcomes **young people**



Usina da Paz celebrated **Christmas with open spaces**

out in schools were sports practices, encouraging socialization and teamwork. The “Brincando” Booklet was distributed, addressing relevant information about Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) and Child Violence, access to a toy library, providing a playful and educational environment for children and youth, games, group dynamics, etc. The expansion of activities to the Usinas da Paz facilitated the development of joint actions. In 2023, actions took place in eight Integration Regions, serving 29,316 students.

Also, the ParáPaz Inclusion Hub project, aimed at the inclusion of children, adolescents, young people, and their

families, in 2023, served 2,170 people of all age groups in the municipalities of Belém and Ananindeua, in public facilities located in territories of greater social vulnerability, with actions of professional training, digital inclusion, social awareness, sports and leisure activities, culture, among others.

Additionally, in relation to **Target 11.7**, regarding “providing universal access to safe, inclusive, accessible, and green public spaces,” in 2023, transfers made by the state government to municipalities, with investment in the infrastructure of sports and leisure spaces, amounted to R\$ 10.71 million.



The state government has been developing efforts that converge with **Target 11.a**, related to “supporting economic, social, and environmental integration in metropolitan areas and strengthening planning.” In this sense, in 2023, the Municipalities of Benevides and Ponta de Pedras were supported in the elaboration of the Municipal Basic Sanitation Plan, in addition to the Municipality of Almeirim, with the completion of the Urban Mobility Plan.

It is important to mention the initiatives carried out to strengthen the municipalization of environmental

management in Pará. In 2023, activities such as the training of municipal servants in various areas of environmental management, the transfer of R\$ 299.25 million through the Green ICMS, and the promotion of conservation of protected areas through Law No. 10,306/2023 stand out. Environmental education also received attention, with 167 supports offered in 36 municipalities. Furthermore, the Environmental Education Agenda collaborated in the implementation of the Territories for Peace Program, reaching an audience of approximately 6,459 people in 11 Integration Regions.

### Environmental education in the municipal network





## GOAL 12.

**Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.**



## GOAL 12.

### **Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.**

SDG 12 aims to promote the implementation of production and consumption systems that minimize negative environmental impacts while simultaneously generating improvements in people's quality of life.

SDG 12 aligns with the following government policies, plans, and programs: State Plan for Native Vegetation Recovery (PRVN), State Bioeconomy Plan (PlanBio), State Plan Amazônia Agora (PEAA), Regulariza Pará Program, "Descarboniza Pará" Project, and the 2024–2027 Pluriannual Plan of the State of Pará.

The national targets related to SDG 12, to which the state government contributed in 2023, are presented below.

# Brazilian Targets

## Target 12.1

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

## Target 12.2

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

## Target 12.3.1br

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

## Target 12.3.2br

Establish a regulatory framework for reducing food waste in Brazil.

## Target 12.5

By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through the Circular Economy and its actions of prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse of waste.

## Target 12.6

Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt socio-environmental responsibility parameters and practices and to integrate information about these practices into their systems, databases, and reporting cycles.

## Target 12.7

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

## Target 12.8

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

## Target 12.b

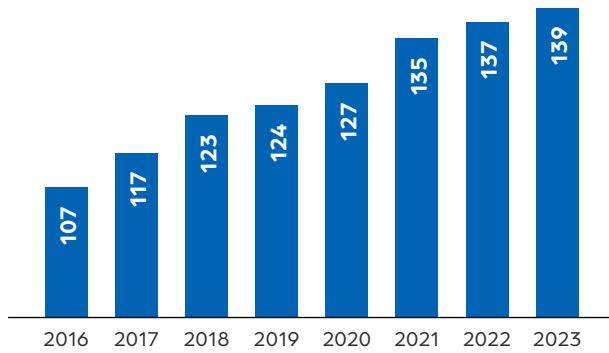
Develop and implement tools to monitor the impacts of sustainable development on tourism, accessible to all, that generates employment and decent work, improves income distribution, and promotes local culture and products.

## Target 12.c

Rationalize inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage excessive consumption, eliminating market distortions, according to national circumstances, including through fiscal restructuring and the gradual elimination of these harmful subsidies, if they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, fully considering the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a way that protects the poor and affected communities.

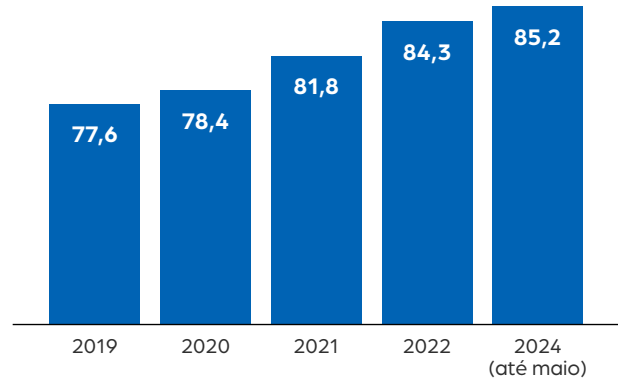
# Where **we are**

## Municipalities able to exercise environmental management



Fonte: Semas/PA, 2024

## Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) % Registered Area



Source: Semas/PA, 2024

Note: (1) It is considered that there is an excessive rental burden in rented households where the declared rental value is equal to or greater than 30% of household income.

# What **we did**

To ensure a healthy and sustainable environment for future generations, **target 12.1** seeks to drive the shift towards more conscious production and consumption patterns. This initiative requires a joint effort between governments and civil society.

During participation in COP28, held in Dubai in 2023, the state's main initiatives contributing to **target 12.1** were presented, such as the delivery of the State Plan for Native

Vegetation Recovery (PRVN), presentation of advances in the State Bioeconomy Plan (PlanBio), and the construction, in partnership with Norway, of the Jurisdictional REDD+ System (Reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and increase in forest carbon stocks). At the event, a goal was presented for regenerative agriculture in Pará: to recover 140,000 hectares of degraded areas for sustainable production by 2025, benefiting 4,000 families.

Government announces a goal to **recover 140,000 hectares of land** with sustainable production by 2025



The Forest Restoration Project through Agroforestry Systems (PROSAF) is a state initiative that promotes forest recomposition on family farmers' properties. Through the planting of Agroforestry Systems (SAFs), the project seeks not only to restore native vegetation but also to generate income and opportunities for participating families. In 2023, aiming to contribute to the achievement of **target 12.2**, PROSAF expanded its impact, with a special focus on meeting the needs of traditional peoples and communities, through the "Native Bee" and "Rustic Furniture and Bio-jewelry" projects, benefiting 1,546 families.

Also contributing to **targets 12.1 and 12.2**, research and development promotion projects were carried out, training 38,000 people in communities and supporting 275 new social entrepreneurs.

**Target 12.3** aims to reduce food waste at different stages, from individual consumption to losses along the production chain. To contribute to this target, actions by the Government of the State of Pará, facilitated by the Technical Assistance and Rural Extension Company of Pará (Emater), stand out in training rural producers and promoting the fight against food waste. The courses taught by Emater help in training and, consequently, in increasing family income.

### Training of rural producers



The Food Bank project, coordinated by the Pará Supply Center (Ceasa), works on collecting food in good condition that would be discarded and donates it to families in food insecurity situations. The initiative combines the fight against waste and works on environmental preservation, reducing the amount of solid waste generated at Ceasa, thus contributing to the achievement of target 12.5, which seeks to reduce solid waste generation. The project ended 2023 with a positive balance, donating 63 tons

of organic fruits and vegetables, benefiting 12,000 families, totaling 64,000 people with access to fresh and nutritious food.

From the Food Bank project initiative, the “Kitchen School” project was created, in which courses on full food reuse are taught with practical cooking classes developed from stems, peels, and seeds, and lectures on entrepreneurship and healthy nutrition. At the end, the classes are certified and able to undertake the production of recipes.



**Food Bank** helps fight waste

The Descarboniza Pará Project emerges as a watershed in the state’s journey towards a greener future that is resilient to climate change. Through a comprehensive reform of public policies and strengthening of institutions, the project seeks to create an environment conducive to investments in renewable energies, energy efficiency, and sustainable agricultural practices, contributing to **targets 12.2** (Achievement

of sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources), **12.5** (Reduction of waste generation), and **12.c** (Encourage the use of renewable sources and reduce dependence on fossil fuels).

At the end of 2023, the State Government and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) signed an agreement through a letter of intent for financing resources in

the order of US\$ 300 million, which will allow the state to advance its decarbonization agenda in the economy. The “Descarboniza Pará” Project aims to improve the state’s public policies, strengthening institutions, improving services and the quality of public spending, bringing climate responsibility to Government investments in the short, medium, and long term. With the resources, Pará will implement a strategy aimed at the progressive transition to net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050, through the implementation of economic, environmental, social, and climate policies, benefiting the entire population of the State.

Contributing to **target 12.6**, which aims to encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt socio-environmental responsibility parameters and practices, the state government enacted Law No. 10,167 of November 20, 2023, which instituted the Valoriza Territórios Sustentáveis Program and created the Valoriza Territórios Sustentáveis Project Subsidy Fund (Fundo - Valoriza TS), to encourage actions of regeneration, recovery, and environmental conservation through the mechanism of Payments for Environmental Services to rural producers enrolled in the Sustainable Territories Program, and serves as an economic instrument to generate incentives for providers of environmental and ecosystem services, respectively.

With the objective of promoting more efficient and sustainable public management, Pará launched, in 2023, the Sustainable Public Procurement Plan. Aligned with the guidelines of the Descarboniza Pará Program and the IDB (Inter-American Development Bank), the plan aims to optimize processes, ensure greater transparency and agility in government

purchases, in addition to contributing to the reduction of environmental impact, contributing to **target 12.7**, which aims to promote public procurement and management practices based on sustainability criteria, in accordance with national policies and priorities.

Regarding **target 12.8**, aiming to ensure that people everywhere have relevant information and awareness about sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature, the state management, in 2023, through the State Secretariats of Education (Seduc), Environment and Sustainability (Semas), and the Forest Development and Biodiversity Institute of the State of Pará (Ideflor-bio), carried out various initiatives aimed at promoting environmental education. Highlights include:

- **In 2023, Environmental Education became a mandatory item in the school curriculum of the state education network**, offering the component of Environmental Education, Sustainability, and Climate for all basic education in the state network and, by adhesion, by municipal networks, benefiting a total of 1.5 million students in Pará’s public education network, with 550,000 from the state network and, from municipal networks, 618,000 students from the initial years (1st to 5th grade) and an additional 461,000 from the final years (6th to 9th grade).
- **SEMAS/Pa conducts environmental education actions in state schools**, in partnership with the State Government’s Territories for Peace Program.
- **In July 2023, Ideflor-bio, which has the competence to carry out, program, organize, and execute environmental**



**education actions, prepared educational booklets on the aquatic fauna of Pará.** One of them was "Let's invade your beach: sea turtles," about the project with sea turtles carried out in the Atalaia Natural Monument conservation unit in Salinópolis. The other was "Let's invade your beach: gray dolphin," from the project carried out in the Algodoal-Maiandeuá Environmental Protection Area (APA).

The State of Pará, through the State Policy on Community-Based Tourism, chooses two tourist regions as a pilot plan. The first initiative is in the Atlantic Amazon Guamá, which develops a tourism product based on the Artisanal Phytotherapy Production System, as cultural heritage, aiming at local economic sustainability, through a participatory cartographic method and georeferenced quantitative

data, collected using GPS (Global Positioning System), highlighting cultural tourist attractions of the municipality and communities with the development of a Community Tourist Route. The second pilot was in Belém and the Islands Region, with the objective of meeting the existing demand in the municipality, as well as the demand for the 30th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP-30), to be held in 2025, in addition to the demand for other local events, using as reference the research carried out in the period 2021-2023. Such actions contribute to target 12.b, which aims to develop and implement tools to monitor the impacts of sustainable development on tourism, accessible to all, that generates employment and decent work, improves income distribution, and promotes local culture and products.



## GOAL 13.

**Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.**



## GOAL 13.

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Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13 aims to strengthen local capacity to adapt to the dangers and impacts of climate change and natural disasters.

The effective implementation of SDG 13 is crucial to ensure the safety and well-being of the population in an increasingly challenging context of climate change.

In this context, the National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC) and national plans guide the construction and integration of subnational instruments. The legal framework for environmental and development policy in the state of Pará, the State Policy on Climate Change (PEMC), and its operationalization platform, the State Plan Amazônia Agora (PEAA), have represented, since 2020, the main guides for strategies to address the challenges arising from climate change in the state of Pará.

Focused on the sustainable reduction of illegal deforestation, the PEAA advocates for integrated action on four structuring fronts: a) Environmental Inspection, Licensing, and Monitoring, which concentrates actions to combat environmental illicit activities, with emphasis on the State Force to Combat Deforestation; b) Territorial, Land, and Environmental Planning, which, through the “Regulariza Pará” program, seeks to accelerate land and environmental regularization; c) Low GHG Emission Socioeconomic Development, related to actions aimed at promoting the bioeconomy, sustainable production, bovine traceability, and plant regeneration; and d) Long-Range Environmental Financing, organized from an ecosystem of funds, including, among other alternatives for financing actions of public interest, the Eastern Amazon Fund (FAO).

In this chapter, the main achievements of the State government in 2023 that contributed to the achievement of SDG 13 targets are presented.

# Brazilian Targets

## Target 13.1

Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

## Target 13.2

Integrate the National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC) into national policies, strategies, and planning.

## Target 13.3

Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

## Target 13.b

Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.

## Where we are

Accumulated deforested area	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	4.172 km <sup>2</sup>	4.899 km <sup>2</sup>	5.238 km <sup>2</sup>	4.162 km <sup>2</sup>	3.272 km <sup>2</sup>

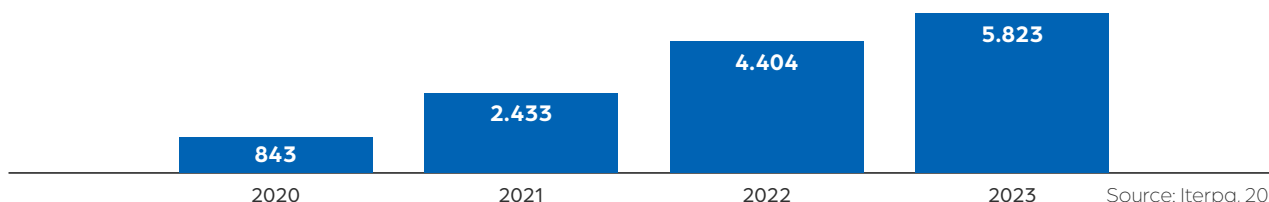
Source: INPE-Prodes, 2024

(Redução de 21% em relação ao ano de 2022)

Number of registrations and total area of rural environmental registries by property condition (May/2024)				
CAR Condition	Rural property (all sizes)		Rural property (up to 4 fiscal modules)	
	Number of registrations	Total area of rural properties (ha)	Number of registrations	Total area of rural properties (ha)
<b>Total</b>	318.618	80.238.694,95	291.815	29.762.105,25

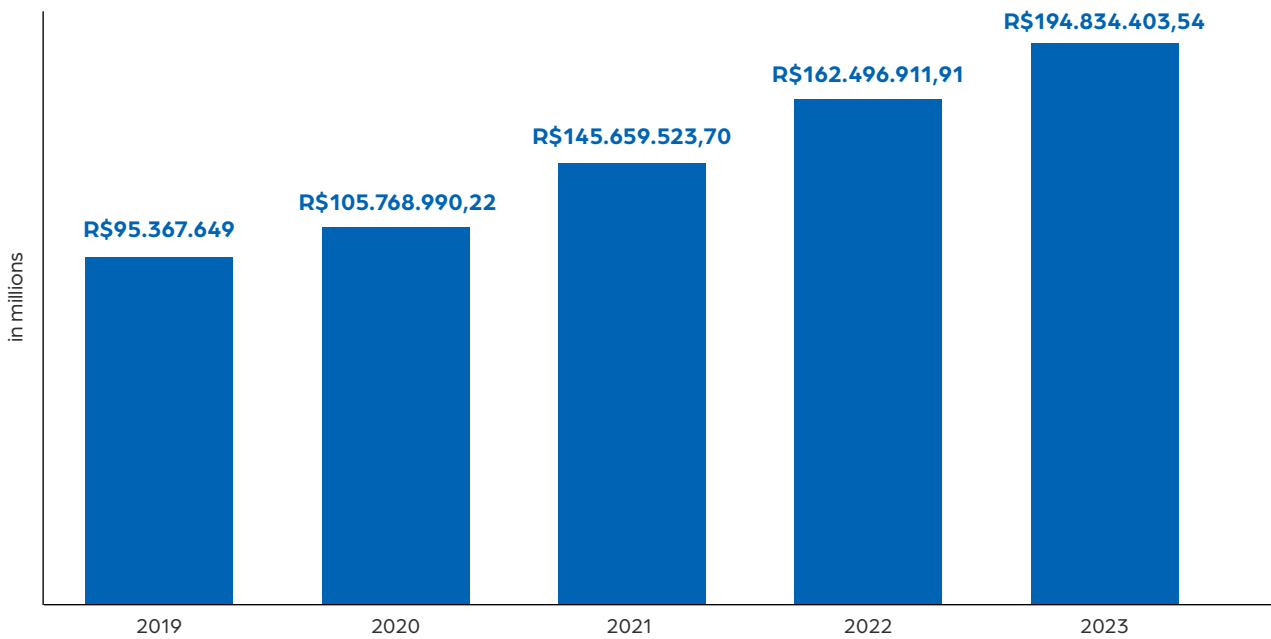
Source: Semas, 2024.

### Documents Issued in the period 2020-2023



Source: Iterpa, 2024

## Expenditure on environmental management



Source: STN-Sisconfi, 2024

## What we did

**Target 13.1** highlights the need to integrate strategies into public planning that allow for addressing the adversities imposed by climate change, which includes actions for prevention, mitigation, adaptation, and the protection and recovery of ecosystems. In general, the PEAA has in its components a diversity of approaches that seek, above all, to develop a low-carbon economy, with some initiatives aimed at contributing to this target. The following stand out:

- **Implementation of the “Integrated Fire Management” methodology, which provided adequate management in protected areas.** Throughout 2023, there were no records of forest fires in two Conservation Units of the State of Pará, the Araguaia Environmental Protection Area (APA) and the Serra dos Martírios/Andorinhas State Park, in São Geraldo do Araguaia.

The initiative provides for controlled burning, constant monitoring of climatic conditions, and training of firefighters.

- **Recovery of an area equivalent to 1,981 hectares, through forest production and reposition action, developed by the PROSAF project, which promotes productive forest reposition of degraded/altered areas through Agroforestry Systems (SAFs).** Its priority audience is family farmers, so in addition to contributing to the reduction of environmental liabilities, it provides income generation and family security.
- **Creation of 3 fixed bases that act with integrated intelligence, monitoring, and combat actions against environmental degradation,** with emphasis on reducing and preventing illegal deforestation. The bases are part

of the command and control policy, via Operation Curupira, which recorded 196 notices of violation, a value of R\$ 87,876,422.08 in fines, 53 destroyed camps, 111 seized machinery, and 362 seized equipment.

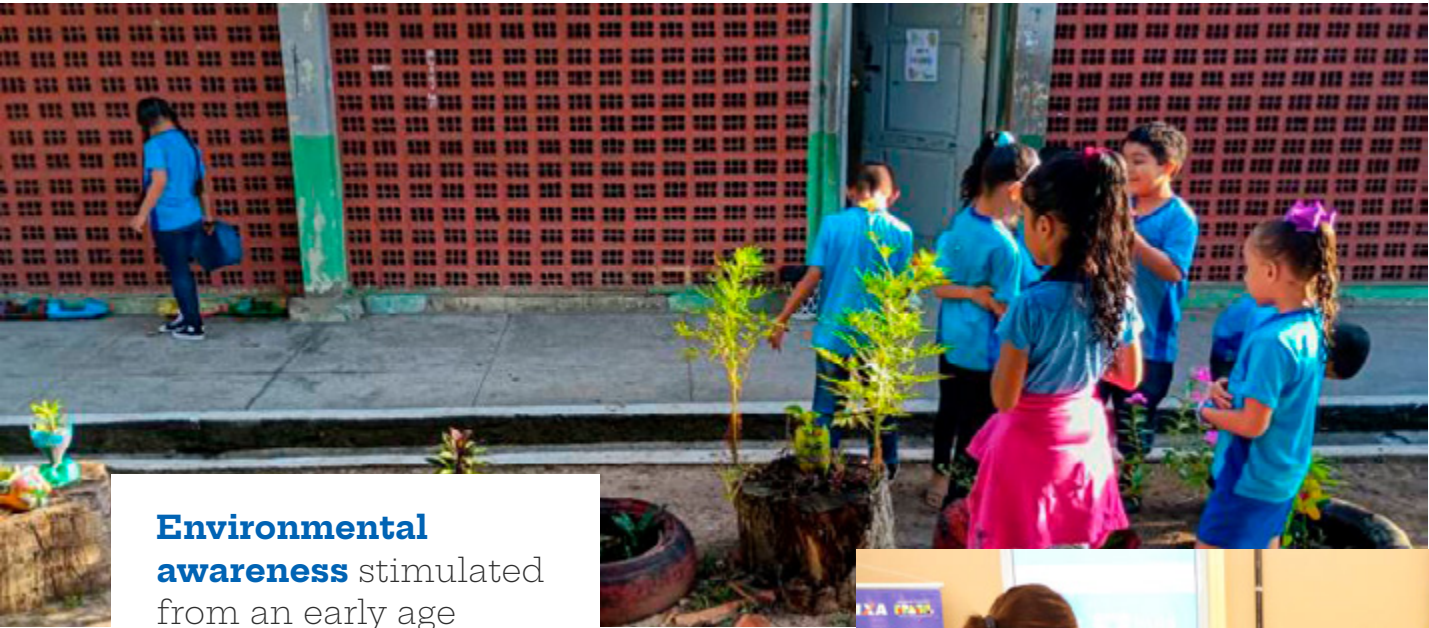
- **Publication of the Operation Manual for the Situation Room for Prediction and Monitoring of Extreme Hydrometeorological Events in Pará**, aiming to provide greater effectiveness in monitoring and alerting to critical hydrological event situations. Additionally, in partnership with the National Water Agency (ANA), daily hydrological monitoring bulletins are published with information on the levels of Pará's rivers and their respective fluviometric situations, including drought, normality, and flooding.

Considering the impact of actions aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions, preserving the forest, and generating

employment and income, it is important to mention the main accumulated results of the state of Pará: the validation of the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) in more than 8 million hectares (2019–2023), the qualification of 63, out of a total of 144, municipalities in Pará for CAR validation, in addition to the registration of 1.1 million hectares of collective territory areas in the Rural Environmental Registry System (Sicar-PA), benefiting more than 11,900 extractivists and quilombolas. In the same interval, approximately 14,000 areas were regularized, including definitive rural and urban titles, quilombola and traditional agroextractivist communities, and patrimonial areas. By 2023, the FAO captured R\$ 31 million and, through the Bioeconomy plan, more than 67,000 people were impacted, 38,000 participated in training activities, and 275 businesses received support. Furthermore, from 2022 onwards, the state already showed a sustained reduction in the deforestation rate, reaching 4,162 km<sup>2</sup> in that year, and 3,272 km<sup>2</sup> in 2023, a reduction equivalent to 21% in the two years mentioned.



Pará already has **1.1 million hectares** with collective rural environmental registration



**Environmental awareness** stimulated from an early age

In line with the Paris Agreement, the National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC), the State Policy on Climate Change (PEMC), and the State Plan Amazônia Agora (PEAA), the state of Pará has advanced in establishing regulations that aim to contribute to reducing deforestation, protection, and sustainable use of natural resources in the Pará territory, strengthening measures to address climate change at the state level. In 2023, among the main contributions to achieving **target 13.2** were:

- **Decree No. 2,887, of February 7, 2023: declares a State of Environmental Emergency** in the municipalities of Altamira, Anapu, São Félix do Xingu, Pacajá, Novo Progresso, Itaituba, Portel, Senador José Porfírio, Novo Repartimento, Uruará, Rurópolis, Placas, Trairão, Jacareacanga, and Medicilândia, for a period of 180 (one hundred and eighty) days. The initiative sought, through integrated and coordinated actions, to strengthen and direct ostensive inspection and monitoring in the 15 municipalities of the state where deforestation has been most critical since 2019, a strategy that

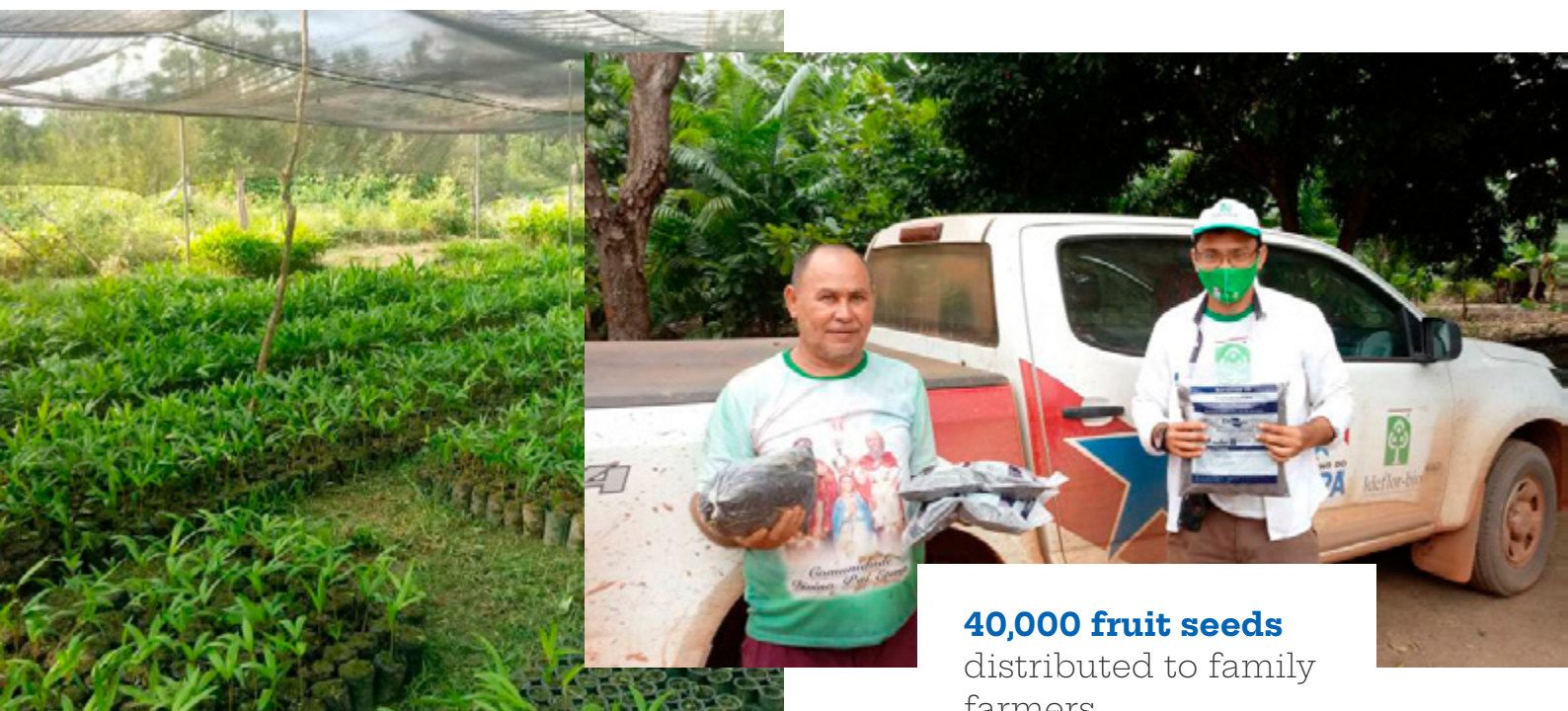


significantly contributed to the drop in the deforestation rate recorded in 2023.

- **Law No. 9,981, of July 2023: institutes the Formal Education Policy for Environment, Sustainability, and Climate.** With this, Environmental Education became mandatory in the school curriculum.
- **Decree No. 3,314, of September 2023: provides for the creation of the Mamuru Ecological Station, in the municipalities of Aveiro and Juruti, in the territory under the jurisdiction of the state of Pará.** The new integral protection unit plays a strategic role in maintaining ecosystem services and protecting endangered species, representing the 28th Environmental Conservation Unit

of the state of Pará, with more than 126 thousand hectares.

- Decree No. 3,322 of September 2023: creates the State Committee for Evaluation and Support for fundraising related to state public policies on environmental conservation and climate change in the State of Pará (COMCAR-Clima).** The Committee aims to coordinate actions for fundraising, evaluate and structure financial, economic, and fiscal mechanisms that subsidize environmental conservation policies and address climate change.
- Law No. 10,167 of November 2023: institutes the Valoriza Sustainable Territories Project (Valoriza TS), within the scope of the Integrated Action Program for Sustainable Territories of the State of Pará, and creates the Subsidy Fund for the Valoriza Sustainable Territories Project (Fund – Valoriza TS), regulated by Decree No. 3,527 of November 2023.** The project represents an experimental
- action that will base the construction of the State Program for Payments for Environmental Services of Pará (PSA). Through incentives involving training/guidance and payment of up to R\$ 1.4 million per hectare to rural producers, the project seeks to stimulate actions of regeneration, recovery, maintenance, and environmental conservation in strategic territories for the agenda of combating illegal deforestation.
- Decree No. 3,533, of November 2023: institutes the Program for Integrity and Development of the Productive Chain of Pará Bovine Livestock and creates the Official System of Individual Bovine Traceability of Pará (SRBIPA).** The program aims to coordinate public policies and private sector efforts with a view to the development, transparency, and integrity of Pará's livestock, through economic, sanitary, land, and socio-environmental guarantees.
- Decree No. 3,552, of November 2023: institutes the State Plan for the**



**40,000 fruit seeds**  
distributed to family  
farmers



**Recovery of Native Vegetation of Pará (PRVN-PA), which aims to promote projects and actions that induce the recovery of forests and other forms of native vegetation, contributing to the reduction of net emissions through the sequestration of Greenhouse Gases (GHG).** By 2030, the Plan intends to collaborate in the recovery of 5.65 million hectares. Additionally, Law No. 3,527 of November 2023 institutes the Native Vegetation Recovery Unit in the State of Pará, whose concept is based on the specially protected territorial space, already affected by anthropic actions or natural events, with degraded or deforested vegetation by clear cutting, with priority destination for the recovery of forest cover.

- **Law No. 10,306, of December 2023: institutes the State Policy on Nature Conservation Units and provides for the State System of Nature Conservation Units (SEUC).** In addition to establishing important guidelines for the creation and management of new protected areas, the legislation enables the creation of two unprecedented categories of Conservation Units (UCs): Municipal Woods and Special Protection Rivers.
- **Law No. 10,258, of December 2023: authorizes the constitution of the Environmental Assets and Participations Company of Pará S.A. (CAAPP).** The new entity has as its corporate purpose the development and commercialization of projects and programs for the generation of environmental assets, as well as the management and integration of environmental, social, economic, and climate public programs, subprograms, plans, and policies in the State of Pará.

Its activities include, including, the raising of financial resources and investments, as well as participation in the capital of other legal entities, public or private, aiming at the optimization of environmental assets, including for Green Infrastructure.

In collaboration with **Target 13.3**, which seeks to improve education and awareness about the risks arising from climate change and the measures necessary to promote mitigation, adaptation, and early warning, through human and institutional intervention, it is worth highlighting some achievements in 2023.

- **The major milestone for this Target was the institution, in July 2023, of the Formal Education Policy for Environment, Sustainability, and Climate, which establishes environmental education as a mandatory curricular component from 2024 in Pará.** However, in 2023, various environmental education activities were carried out in primary and secondary schools, such as the "Flourish in Sustainability" Project, which encouraged students to reflect on caring for the environment through plant cultivation. In another aspect, training sessions were promoted for teachers, pedagogical coordinators, and school managers aiming to discuss and raise awareness about the importance of the theme, from an Amazonian context. In this sense, a Webinar "Education for the Environment, Sustainability, and Climate" was held, guiding 480 servers from the 144 municipalities of the state.
- **In Pará, the Environmental Education agenda has had regular activities in citizenship equipment implemented by the State, called Peace Plants, linked to the Territories for Peace Program –**



**New SEMAS unit  
in Belém**

**TERPAZ.** In 2023, approximately 1,900 people participated in workshops offered on various topics, to mention: Composting; Waste reuse; Domestic waste reuse and income generation; Domestic waste reuse and female empowerment; Eco jewelry; Correct waste disposal; How to care for the environment; Ecopoint/Registration of small traders in the 33 Green Coin application; Climate change and carbon credit; Programs alluding to Tree Day and Fauna Day. In addition to the workshops, “Environmental Cinema” activities, Conversation Circles, and Exhibitions were promoted during the “Green June” program, held in allusion to World Environment Day.

- **Another highlight of the Environmental Education Agenda in 2023 was the realization of integrated activities with other environmental**

**management agendas, such as the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) of Traditional Peoples and Communities (CAR/PCT).** The 1st Meeting of Quilombola Territories with Collective Rural Environmental Registry (CAR/PCT) brought together 140 people from traditional communities located in different municipalities of Pará, with the objective of providing dialogue between communities regarding the learning resulting from the activities of elaboration and registration of CAR in the PCT Module by the Rural Environmental Registry System – SICAR/PA, contributing to the improvement of the CAR/PCT agenda itself. The program also included the themes of Land Regularization of Quilombola Communities, Credit Lines for Family Agriculture, and Public Policies such as the National School Feeding Program (PNAE) and the Food Acquisition Program (PAA).

- **In 2023, through the PROSAF Project, training sessions addressed the production of seedlings and implementation of Agroforestry Systems (SAFs), impacting more than 620 farmers.** PROSAF seeks to promote productive forest recomposition of degraded areas through the implementation of SAFs, which includes awareness-raising and education actions. The initiative also contributes to reducing environmental liabilities and combating climate change, generating income and food security. Its priority audience is family farmers.
- **Among the activities carried out in State Conservation Units, environmental education actions involving guided visits, carried out in the Utinga "Camillo Vianna" State Park, which reached 900 students from primary, secondary, and higher education, stand out.** In addition,

the State carried out ecological task forces to sensitize and raise awareness among the local population and tourists regarding the regular disposal of recyclable material on the beaches of the Marajó Archipelago, guiding them to enjoy this environmental protection area (APA) sustainably. There were also environmental education actions for visitors to the Algodão - Maiandeuá APA and the Atalaia Natural Monument, with emphasis on the conservation of dolphins and sea turtles.

- **From an institutional perspective, strengthening the capacity of environmental management and education in Municipal Environmental Secretariats, 520 servers in 75 municipalities in Pará were qualified in Environmental Licensing, Environmental Inspection, Rural Environmental Registry, Environmental Education, and Water Use**



In Utinga Park,  
**environmental education** gains a voice





Good sustainable management practices in **public hospitals in Pará**

Grant during the year 2023. The state government also provided support to 36 municipalities through the application of varied teaching methodologies, with the objective of sensitizing individuals to seek more sustainable practices in the face of local, regional, and global environmental issues. The support reached an estimated audience of approximately 6,400 people, including students, public servants, and traditional communities.

- **Another advance in the institutional field was the recognition of good sustainable management practices in state public hospitals.** The “Blue

Guardian” Environmental Race project, promoted by the National Institute of Social and Human Development (INDSH), recognized the work developed by hospitals in the state network, with four hospitals winning the first four places in the campaign. Among the actions developed, the revitalization of organic gardens, organization of sustainable fairs, composting of organic materials, replacement of disposable cups, workshops on the production and use of ecological soap, the direction of recyclable materials to cooperatives, and environmental education activities that include employees, users, and students stand out.

In turn, to achieve the climate targets foreseen in the PEAA, the State of Pará relies on the engagement and partnership of various international, national, and local actors, both public and private. In this perspective, it is worth highlighting cooperation agreements celebrated in 2023 among other partnerships that made a strong contribution to **Target 13.b**, assisting the state public administration in implementing efficient interventions capable of promoting the necessary transformation to achieve, as a state entity, Carbon Neutral status by 2036 in the land use and forest sector (general objective of the PEAA).

In 2023, the capital of Pará was officially confirmed as the host of the Climate Change Conference (COP 30) by the United Nations, during the plenary of COP 28, held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates. It will be the first time that the Amazon will host the largest climate conference on the planet. Since its validation, Belém has been hosting important preparatory events for COP 30 and establishing strategic partnerships, including a memorandum of understanding for bilateral cooperation between COP 28

and COP 30 signed between the government of the state of Pará and the presidency of COP 28 in order to share the experience of logistical organization and human capacity building, among other forms of support, in addition to other partnerships with the Federal Government, financial institutions, and the Third Sector.

Among other forms of partnerships established, it is worth mentioning:

- **Cooperation Agreement signed in July 2023, between the state of Pará and The Nature Conservancy of Brazil (TNC)**, aiming at the execution of joint projects and activities, through the exchange of data and information, sharing of systems, and technical-scientific support, which enable the development of environmental public policies that include, in particular, the themes of climate change, Command and Control, Territorial Intelligence and Data Science, Environmental Incentives, Social and Environmental Safeguards, Jurisdictional System for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), among others;



Advances in the construction of the **jurisdictional REDD+ system**



Progress of  
projects for  
**Comunitas**



- **Cooperation Agreement signed in August 2023, between the state of Pará and Comunitas:** partnerships for solidarity development, with the aim of combining efforts and resources for the implementation of the Together for Sustainable Development Project. Its purpose is to implement digital environmental solutions, focusing on improving the environmental licensing process, as well as providing consultancy with the scope of supporting and developing a new platform, from which the necessary modules will be developed for the automation of water resource management solutions;

- **Cooperation Agreement signed in August 2023, between the state of Pará and the Sustainable Amazon Foundation (FAS)** aiming at the operationalization of actions within the scope of the KfW Forest Fund Program, especially the necessary technical support during the implementation process of the Realiza Pará 2023 project. Realiza Pará supports the strengthening of command and control actions on deforestation and the promotion of a forest-based economy.

Commitment to  
actions against  
**deforestation and  
encouragement  
of bioeconomy**



- **Cooperation Agreement signed in November 2023, between the state of Pará and the Coordination of Associations of Remaining Quilombo Communities of Pará (Malungu),** which ensures the realization of joint actions aimed at implementing the Collective Rural Environmental Registry for Traditional Populations and Communities (CAR/PCT), including access to the PCT Module of the Rural Environmental Registry System (Sicar) for registration in quilombola territories. The initiative allows the application of the Forest Code to be built in dialogue with the communities, in addition to enabling the construction of a database for control, monitoring, and environmental and economic planning in these territories;
- **Cooperation Agreement signed in December 2023, between the state of Pará and the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA) and Conservation International Brazil (CI-BRASIL),** aims to establish inter-institutional cooperation between SEMAS, IDEFLOR-BIO, and CI-BRASIL, with the intervention of MMA, in the implementation of activities of the "SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES OF THE AMAZON - GEF LANDSCAPES" Project, in line with the GEF Donation Agreement No. TFO-A6GOS6 signed between the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) and CI-BRASIL;



**SEMAS and quilombola entity form a partnership**



**Integration between the union and states** in the Ministry of the Environment

- In execution, the Cooperation Agreement signed in 2021 between the state of Pará and the Ministry of Environment (MMA), aims at implementing the **Floresta+ Amazônia Project**, for payment for conservation results in the Amazon. The initiative, which aims to value payment for environmental services (PSA) actions in rural properties that demonstrably act in forest conservation, currently already benefits 44 family farmers and extractivists from the Lower Amazon, Guamá, Marajó, Tapajós, Tocantins, and Xingu regions, ensuring regularization and annual remuneration exceeding 433 thousand reais in family farming areas with forest conservation. In total, the beneficiary farmers and extractivists present areas of forest surplus ranging from 1.69 to 143.89 hectares, with an annual value received between R\$ 676 to 57 thousand reais;
- In execution, the partnership established between the state of Pará and the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, Nint Natural Intelligence (NNIT), and Posaidon Capital since 2022, which enabled technical support in structuring, developing a financial mechanism that would enable the preservation of Pará's rivers. This cooperation resulted in the Pro-Rivers project, which has as its initial goal to implement conservation actions for the São Benedito and Azul rivers. In 2023, the government of Pará celebrated a Protocol of Intentions with Banco do Brasil for the realization of a credit operation in the amount of R\$350 million, which, in accordance with the project, will be executed in the Sustainability-Linked Loan (SLL) model, in which interest rates are reduced according to the achievement of sustainability key performance indicators (KPIs);



Partnership between the Government and Banco do Brasil for investments in the **Pró Rios Program**



- **State participation in training actions of the partnership between SERVIR Global and SERVIR Amazonia led by the Alliance of Bioversity International and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), supported by researchers from Arizona State University, the state of Pará participated in training for women in Colombia entitled “Train the Trainers: Empowering Women in Geographic Information Systems and Environmental Sciences”. SERVIR is a joint development initiative of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID);**
- **Another gain for the climate policy of the state of Pará was the launch, in 2023, of version 2.1 of the Green Seal – Pará, carried out in partnership with Amazon and Amazon Web Services (AWS), and initially financed by the Climate and Land Use Alliance (CLUA). The platform integrates public data from state and federal agencies with the objective of combating illegal deforestation, promoting environmental and land regularization, and providing traceability of agricultural production with transparency.**



**Training of women** in geotechnology tools, in Colombia

**Launch of version 2.1 of Seloverde,** in partnership with Amazon





## GOAL 14.

**Conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**



## GOAL 14.

### **Conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**

The conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development corresponds to the principles of the 14th Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) to comply with the agreements established in the 2030 Agenda.

The purposes of SDG 14 encompass the sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems and conservation, indicating the need to implement measures to reduce pollution, promote scientific cooperation, regulate fishing, aquaculture, and promote sustainable tourism.

The Government of Pará develops a set of policies, programs, and activities that combine efforts to achieve SDG 14, which include: State Policy on Climate Change, under which the State Plan Amazônia Agora (PEAA) is structured; State Policy on Coastal Management of Pará; Fishing Forever Program in Pará; Technical Assistance and Rural Extension Program (Proater); BANPARÁ-Bio Program and the Pro-Rivers Program, which are presented in this chapter.

# Brazilian Targets

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## Target 14.1

Conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development.

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## Target 14.4

By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.

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## Target 14.6

By 2020, assess certain forms of fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, considering the elimination of subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing, and refraining from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the WTO fisheries subsidies negotiation.

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## Target 14.7

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

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## Target 14.a

Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries.

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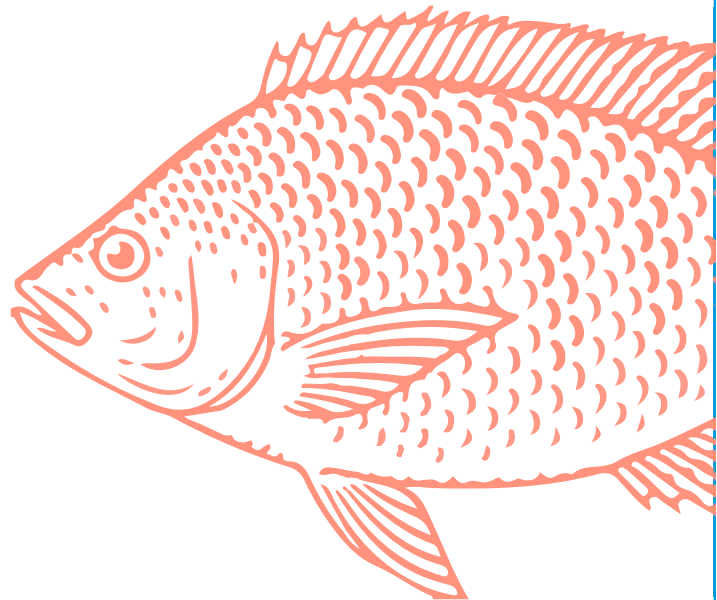
## Target 14.b

Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.

# Where we are

## Largest producers of native fish

- 1° Rondônia  
**57.200 t**
- 2° Maranhão  
**39.100 t**
- 3° Mato Grosso  
**38.000 t**
- 4° Pará  
**24.200 t**
- 5° Amazonas  
**21.300 t**



Fonte: Peixe BR

Fonte: ANUÁRIO PEIXE BR DA PISCICULTURA 2023 [peixebr.com.br](http://peixebr.com.br)

[Anuário 2024 - PeixeBR](#)

## RANKING OF FARMED FISH PRODUCTION

2021	2022	2023	ESTADO	2023	2022	2021
1º	1º	1º	PARANÁ	213.300	194.100	188.000
2º	2º	2º	SÃO PAULO	82.400	83.400	81.640
5º	4º	3º	MINAS GERAIS	61.600	54.700	49.100
3º	3º	4º	RONDÔNIA	56.500	57.200	59.600
4º	5º	5º	SANTA CATARINA	56.100	54.300	53.600
6º	6º	6º	MARANHÃO	49.143	50.300	46.500
7º	7º	7º	MATO GROSSO	44.900	42.800	42.600
8º	8º	8º	MATO GROSSO DO SUL	34.100	34.450	37.400
10º	9º	9º	BAHIA	34.000	34.000	31.250
9º	10º	10º	PERNAMBUCO	32.200	31.960	31.930
11º	11º	11º	GOIÁS	29.850	30.500	29.700
12º	12º	12º	RIO GRANDE DO SUL	26.800	27.300	27.700
13º	13º	13º	PARÁ	24.400	25.120	24.800
15º	14º	14º	PIAUÍ	21.900	22.900	22.100
14º	15º	15º	AMAZONAS	20.500	21.300	21.000
17º	16º	16º	RORAIMA	20.100	19.200	18.300
16º	17º	17º	ESPÍRITO SANTO	19.030	17.900	18.700
18	18	18	TOCANTINS	17.556	17.350	16.250
19º	19º	19º	ALAGOAS	12.900	13.100	12.800
20º	20º	20º	CEARÁ	8.300	6.860	6.500
23º	23º	21º	RIO GRANDE DO NORTE	4.300	3.700	3.570
25º	25º	22º	PARAÍBA	4.290	3.145	3.000
21º	21º	23º	SERGIPE	3.900	4.100	4.600
22º	22º	24º	ACRE	3.050	3.860	3.740
24º	24º	25	RIO DE JANEIRO	2.920	3.380	3.455
26º	26º	26º	DISTRITO FEDERAL	2.000	2.150	2.050
27º	27º	27º	AMAPÁ	990	1.280	1.120
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>887.029</b>	<b>860.355</b>	<b>841.005</b>

Fonte: ANUÁRIO PEIXE BR DA PISCICULTURA 2023 [peixebr.com.br](http://peixebr.com.br) | [Anuário 2024 - PeixeBR](#)

## RANKING OF FARMED FISH IN THE STATES

ESTADO	TILÁPIAN	ATIVOS	OUTROS*	TOTAL
ACRE	50	3.000	-	3.050
ALAGOAS	9.200	3.200	500	12.900
AMAPÁ	90	900	-	990
AMAZONAS	-	20.500	-	20.500
BAHIA	29.670	4.100	230	34.000
CEARÁ	8.200	-	100	8.300
DISTRITO FEDERAL	1.800	200	-	2.000
ESPÍRITO SANTO	18.100	930	-	19.030
GOIÁS	20.500	9.000	350	29.850
MARANHÃO	5.000	38.343	5.800	49.143
MATO GROSSO	4.000	40.500	400	44.900
MATO GROSSO DO SUL	32.000	1.900	200	34.100
MINAS GERAIS	58.200	2.500	900	61.600
PARÁ	950	23.200	250	24.400
PARAÍBA	4.200	50	40	4.290
PARANÁ	209.500	2.500	1.300	213.300
PERNAMBUCO	32.000	200	-	32.200
PIAUI	9.700	7.300	4.900	21.900
RIO DE JANEIRO	2.700	20	200	2.920
RIO GRANDE DO NORTE	2.900	600	800	4.300
RIO GRANDE DO SUL	8.500	1.300	17.000	26.800
RONDÔNIA	-	56.500	-	56.500
RORAIMA	-	20.100	-	20.100
SANTA CATARINA	44.600	3.000	8.500	56.100
SÃO PAULO	75.700	4.600	2.100	82.400
SERGIPE	1.100	1.900	900	3.900
TOCANTINS	420	17.136	-	17.556
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>579.080</b>	<b>263.479</b>	<b>44.470</b>	<b>887.029</b>
<b>PARTICIPAÇÃO6</b>	<b>5,28 %</b>	<b>29,70 %</b>	<b>5,01 %</b>	

Fonte: ANUÁRIO PEIXE BR DA PISCICULTURA 2023 [peixebr.com.br](http://peixebr.com.br) | [Anuário 2024 - PeixeBR](#)

# What we did

**Target 14.1** recommends the conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development. In alignment with this purpose, and given the importance of rivers for life in our State, in the direction of this target, the state government created in 2023 the State Program for River Conservation (PRÓ-RIOS), with the purpose of preserving the rivers of the State of Pará, and keeping them socio-environmentally healthy, as a basis for sustainable development, for the provision of basic services to the population, guaranteeing their well-being and promoting traditional economic and cultural activities.

Still in its initial phase, the initiative integrates the State Policy for River Conservation, establishing a legal framework, legally instituting the specific conservation unit category, which will be applied in a pioneering way in the São Benedito and Azul Rivers basin in the Tapajós region.

In this context, for the implementation of the Pro-Rivers program, the government of Pará published in 2023 an open public call for financial institutions and credit organizations and entities to make proposals for financing resources focused on the preservation of Pará's rivers. The fundraising, in the order of R\$ 350 million, provides for an execution period of 10 years.

**River preservation** is one of the Government's priority agendas







SEMAS seized more than **3,000 crabs in the first closed season**

Legislation ensures the **reproduction of the species**



The State Government promotes public policies with emphasis on small producers, including artisanal fishermen, such as crab catchers, acting in an integrated manner with various bodies at the state, federal, and municipal levels, working to promote well-being, as well as contributing to the preservation of natural resources. These actions align with **target 14.2** regarding sustainably managing and protecting marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and taking measures for their restoration, in order to ensure healthy and productive oceans, in addition to **target 14.4** which aims to regulate harvesting and end illegal overfishing.

Among the actions, we highlight the awareness of the closed season - where

the capture, transport, processing, industrialization, and commercialization of the crustacean (uçá crab) is prohibited, with the objective of protecting crabs at a time when they are most vulnerable, that is, during the breeding period, in order to ensure the survival of the species, especially in conservation units, created to protect natural resources sustainably. As an example, we highlight the Sustainable Use Conservation Units of the Marajó Protection Area (APA Marajó), APA Algodoad-Maiandeua (in Maracanã) and Atalaia Natural Monument (in Salinópolis) and throughout the Pará territory. The prohibitive measure ensures the survival of the species and income generation for extractivists and fishermen, who have in the uçá crab a way to support their families.

A set of state initiatives and investments was adopted in the area and contributes to **target 14.4**, which recommends regulating harvesting, and ending illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices, and implementing science-based management plans to restore fish populations in the shortest time possible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics, and to **target 14.7**, which seeks to increase economic benefits from the development of sustainable management of marine resources, including fishing.

With investments, in 2023, of R\$1.56 million, serving 971 fishermen/aquaculturists, with the objective of supporting the adoption of responsible fishing practices, establishing quotas and regulations to preserve aquatic ecosystems, aiming to ensure the sustainability of fishing activities and promote the growth of aquaculture in a sustainable manner. It is also worth noting the contribution to **target 14.6**, which mentions "Providing access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets". Some deliveries stand out, such as:

- **Expansion of physical areas for fish farming, training, and technical guidance**, for the adoption of practices that minimize environmental impacts ensuring reliable and quality production.
- **Support for fishermen in 121 municipalities** and the "Orion Nina Ribeiro" Fish Farming Station in the municipality of Terra Alta;
- **Acquisition of equipment for various municipalities in Pará aiming to strengthen municipal fisheries and**

**aquaculture secretariats, regional offices, and Family Agriculture Support Units**, such as fingerling and juvenile trawl nets (Fish Farming), fattening trawl nets (Fish Farming), reinforced hand nets (Fish Farming), digital dynamometric scales, Vulcanized Overalls.

- **Support for the development of fish farming in the Aikewara Indigenous Village of the Suruí do Sororó People**, in the municipality of Brejo Grande do Araguaia, collaborating for food security and sovereignty, work, and income for the indigenous people.

Among the initiatives to achieve **target 14.6**, which assesses certain forms of fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, in 2023, the state government established normative instruments (ordinances) establishing criteria for the formalization of Fishing Agreements in fishing communities in the State of Pará, aiming at the conservation and preservation of the rivers of the respective regions, contributing to the sustainability and preservation of natural resources, in addition to promoting proper management and cooperation among local fishermen. Among the examples: the



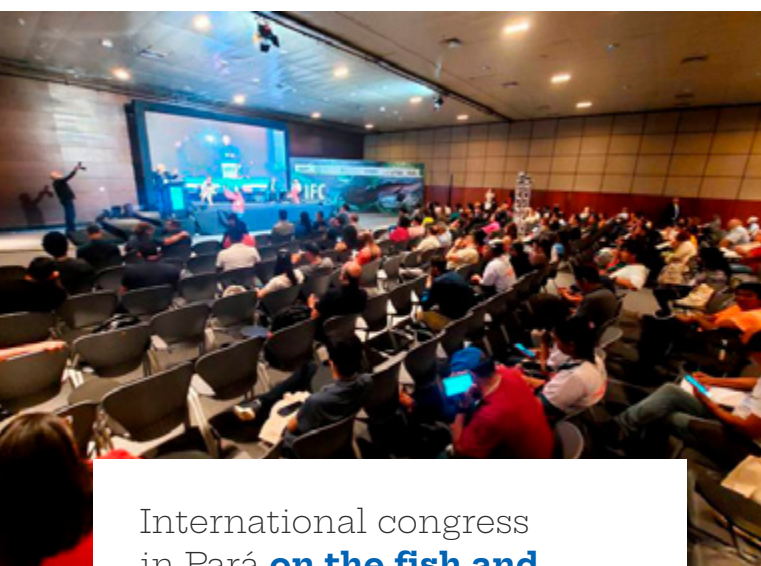
Beside Governor Helder Barbalho, a fisherwoman from Bragança shows the **certificate she received from the State**

Fishing Agreement of the Lago Grande do Curuai region, in the municipalities of Santarém, Óbidos and Juruti; the Fishing Agreement signed by the communities of Aldeia, Miri, Passagem, Jaburu and Mucurituba, located in the municipality of Monte Alegre and the Fishing Agreement in the area of influence of the Caeté River, located in the municipality of Bragança.

Regarding initiatives that contribute to target 14.a, referring to increasing scientific knowledge and developing research capabilities, we highlight the support of the Government of Pará to the International Fish Congress & Fish Expo Brasil (IFC Amazônia), which promoted the exchange of knowledge about the productive chain of fishing and aquaculture. The event brought together 80 speakers, experts from the fishing and aquaculture segment from Brazil and countries such as Peru, Colombia, and Mexico, who dialogued with an audience of 4,500 people, including fishermen, producers, entrepreneurs, and students who were able to exchange knowledge and experiences. The state management also enabled the participation of fishermen and producers in the event.

The continuity of the Fishing Forever Program is another contribution to **target 14.b**, which comes from the cooperation agreement between the government of Pará and the Rare do Brasil association, signed in 2022, on the occasion of the 27th United Nations Conference on Climate Change, COP 27, with the objective of promoting sustainable management of fishing resources and biodiversity conservation, stimulating community strengthening with the participation of traditional populations, through participatory management. This initiative's commitment to enabling actions in marine Extractive Reserves (Resexs) and throughout the coastal zone of Pará is noteworthy, especially in areas where fishing is carried out by traditional populations, in an artisanal manner.

Still contributing to **target 14.b**, regarding providing access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets, in 2023, through state agencies, technical assistance was provided to more than 900 fishermen/aquaculturists. Access to markets for small producers was also made possible, supporting the holding of fish fairs in more than 50 municipalities in Pará.



International congress in Pará **on the fish and aquaculture production chain**



**Fish Fair 2023**



## GOAL 15.

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.



## GOAL 15.

### **Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.**

SDG 15, dedicated to Life on Land, establishes ambitious goals to preserve ecosystems, forests, and the rich biodiversity of our planet. In Brazil, the SNUC Law (National System of Conservation Units), which includes areas such as Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs), Legal Reserves (RLs), and Indigenous Lands, is a fundamental pillar for achieving these objectives.

Halting deforestation is crucial to prevent desertification and ensure soil health. Biodiversity and endangered species also need protection, combating illegal hunting and trafficking of wildlife and flora. In this mission, states assume an essential role, articulating behavioral changes in communities and promoting sustainable development.

SDG 15 is composed of 16 targets, divided into 7 outcome targets and 9 implementation targets. In Pará, the State Government demonstrates its commitment to SDG 15 through various initiatives, such as the State Policy on Climate Change (PEMC): the basis for the State Plan Amazônia Agora (PEAA), which structures programs like the Sustainable Territories Program and the State Force to Combat Deforestation (FECD), responsible for operations such as Amazônia Viva and Curupira, among others.

Below, we detail the national targets of SDG 15 and the actions of the Government of Pará to achieve them:

# Brazilian Targets

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## Target 15.1.1br

By 2020, at least 30% of the Amazon, 17% of each of the other terrestrial biomes, and 10% of marine and coastal areas will be conserved through conservation unit systems provided for in the National System of Conservation Units (SNUC) Law, and other categories of officially protected areas such as Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs), Legal Reserves (RLs), and indigenous lands with native vegetation, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, ensuring and respecting the demarcation, regularization, and effective and equitable management, aiming to guarantee the interconnection, integration, and ecological representation in broader terrestrial and marine landscapes.

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## Target 15.1.2br

By 2030, ensure the conservation of continental aquatic ecosystems and their biodiversity, and strengthen sustainable fishing in these environments, eliminating overfishing and illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing and eliminating subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing.

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## Target 15.2

By 2030, zero illegal deforestation in all Brazilian biomes, expand the area of forests under sustainable environmental management, and recover 12 million hectares of forests and other forms of degraded native vegetation in all biomes, preferably

in Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs) and Legal Reserves (RLs), and in areas of alternative land use, expand the area of planted forests by 1.4 million hectares.

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## Target 15.3

By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought, and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.

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## Target 15.4

By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.

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## Target 15.5.1br

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.

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## Target 15.5.2br

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 been improved.

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### Target 15.5.3br

By 2020, the genetic diversity of microorganisms, cultivated plants, farmed 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.

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### Target 15.6.1br

Ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, and promote appropriate access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.

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### Target 15.6.2br

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, in accordance with their uses, customs, and traditions, national legislation, and relevant international commitments, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the CBD with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples, family farmers, and traditional communities at all relevant levels.

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### Target 15.7

Take urgent action to end poaching and illegal fishing and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna, including inland water fishery resources, and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.

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### Target 15.8

By 2020, implement measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species.

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### Target 15.9

By 2020, the values of biodiversity, geodiversity, and sociodiversity will be integrated into national and local development and poverty eradication strategies and inequality reduction, being incorporated into national accounts, as appropriate, and into planning procedures and reporting systems.

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### Target 15.a

Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems, to enable the implementation of national and international commitments related to biodiversity.

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### Target 15.b

Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance and provide adequate incentives for sustainable forest management, including for conservation and reforestation.

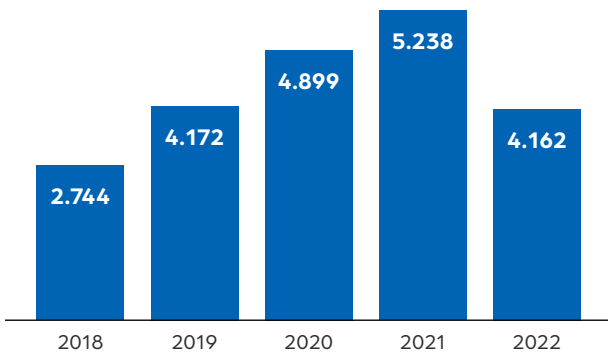
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### Target 15.c

Enhance global support and federative cooperation in combating poaching and illegal fishing and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities, and provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to natural resources.

# Where we are

## Annual deforestation (Km2/year) in the state of Pará



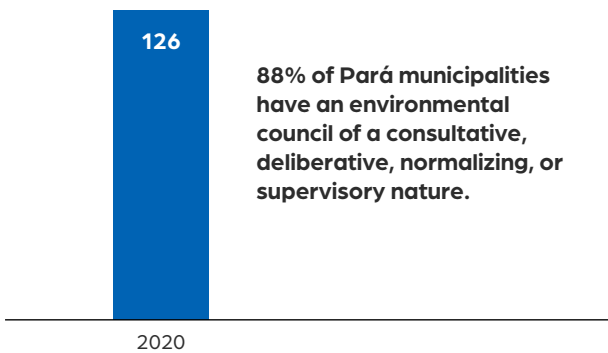
Source: INPE/PRODES, 2024.

## State conservation units

Type	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )
Full protection	54.707,8
Sustainable use	162.189,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>216.896,9</b>

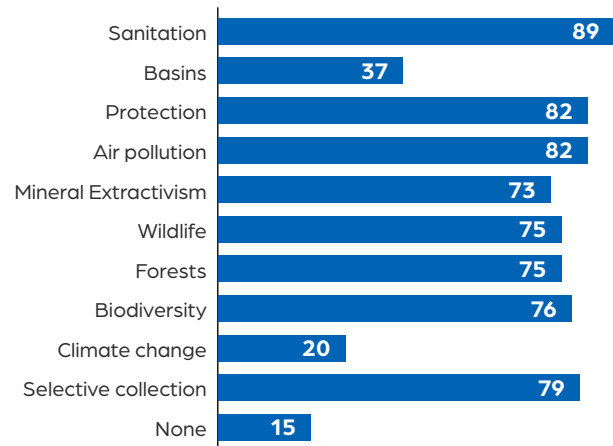
Source: FAPESPA, 2020

## Municipalities with environmental council



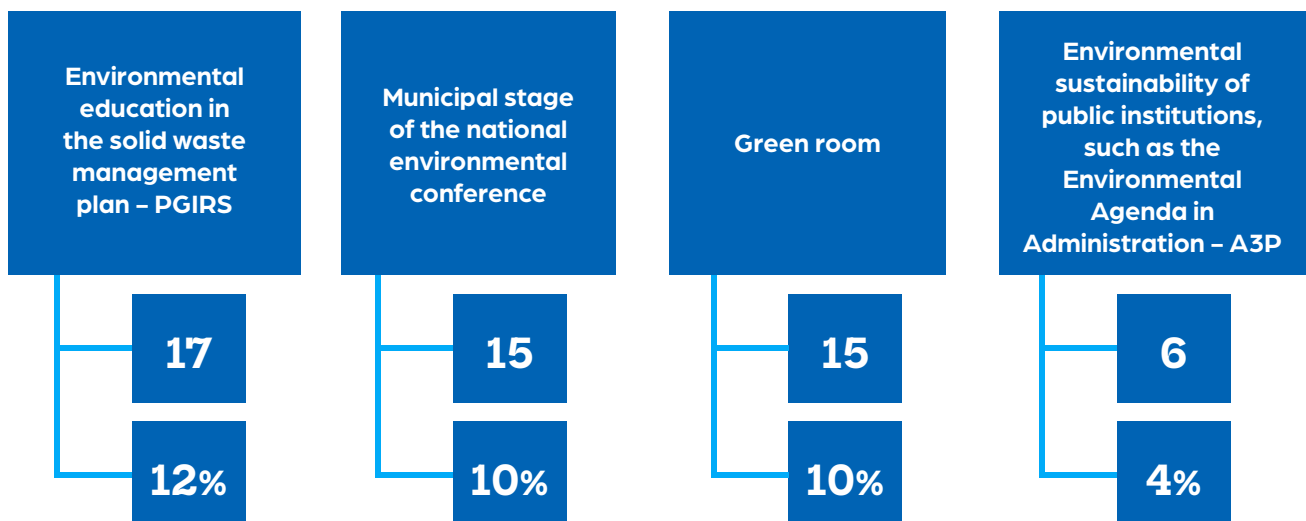
Source: IBGE/Munic, 2020.

## Municipalities with environmental instruments or legislation - 2020



Source: IBGE/Munic, 2020

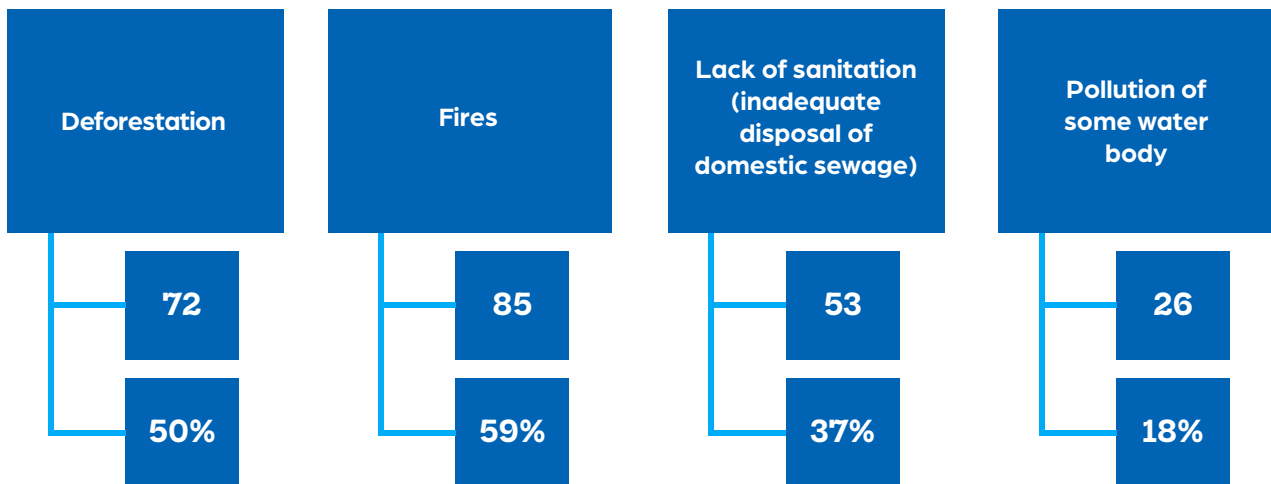
## Municipalities with programs implemented in partnership with the Federal Government



Source: IBGE/Munic, 2020



## Municipalities with occurrence of some environmental impact



Source: IBGE/Munic, 2020

## What we did

Aligned with the SDG 15 targets, Operation Amazônia Viva was created to curb illegal activities and combat illegal deforestation in critical areas of Pará. It brings together efforts of the State Force to Combat Deforestation (FECD), composed of various environmental and public security agencies, directly contributing to the achievement of **target 15.2** (by 2030, zero illegal

deforestation in all Brazilian biomes, expand the area of forests under sustainable environmental management...), and indirectly to **targets 15.5** (reducing degradation of natural habitats and the risk of extinction of threatened animal and plant species) and **target 15.7** (end poaching and illegal fishing and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna).



The fight against deforestation continues with **Amazônia Viva Operation**

In 2023, Operation Amazônia Viva intensified its actions, conducting 20 successful operations, in which notices of violation, embargo terms, seizure, and deposit were issued, punishing those responsible for illegal deforestation and ensuring the repair of environmental damages. There was destruction of 19 camps occupied by illegal deforesters, dismantling the infrastructure used for criminal activities and preventing recurrence.

Inspections were carried out in 3 clandestine mining sites, seizure of various vehicles to prevent the transport of illegal timber and other irregular products, in addition to the seizure of 1,227.4621 m<sup>3</sup> of logs, 58.2948 m<sup>3</sup> of sawn timber and 43 units of illegally extracted stakes,

99.792 m<sup>3</sup> of charcoal, among other equipment and paraphernalia, removing illegal products from the market and discouraging deforestation.

The success of Operation Amazônia Viva was driven by the use of cutting-edge technology. Satellite images provided by the Integrated Environmental Monitoring Center (CIMAM) allowed for precise identification of illegal deforestation areas, efficiently directing FECD actions.

Through these actions, the operation contributes to protecting terrestrial ecosystems, combating desertification, halting biodiversity loss, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.



SEMAS in another phase of the **Amazônia Viva Operation**





**Curupira Operation** helped reduce deforestation in Pará

Another highlight of 2023 was Operation Curupira, originated by Decree No. 2,887, of February 7, 2023, which determined Environmental Emergency in 15 municipalities of Pará: Altamira, Anapu, São Félix do Xingu, Pacajá, Novo Progresso, Itaituba, Portel, Senador José Porfírio, Novo Repartimento, Uruará, Rurópolis, Placas, Trairão, Jacareacanga, and Medicilândia, as they concentrated 76% of Pará's deforestation in the period from 2019 to 2022.

The taskforce obtained expressive results in record time, so much so that in July 2023, just five months after the start of the operation, a 50% reduction in deforestation was observed in these municipalities. Thus, the initiative directly contributed to achieving **target 15.2** of halting and reversing forest loss, as it combated illegal deforestation and promoted the protection of Pará's forests, also contributing to **target 15.7**, as it reinforced security in protected areas, combating illegal activities that threaten the region's fauna and flora.

Another initiative that deserves to be highlighted is the State Bioeconomy

Plan of Pará (PLANBIO), which is a fundamental pillar in the State's strategy to achieve the SDG 15 targets. Through its comprehensive action and in line with the State Policy on Climate Change (PEMC), PLANBIO presents convergence with the objectives proposed by the UN, promoting environmental protection, sustainable development, and the well-being of local populations, in full alignment with the fight against deforestation.

PLANBIO initiatives directly contribute to achieving **target 15.2** by promoting sustainable use of forest resources and

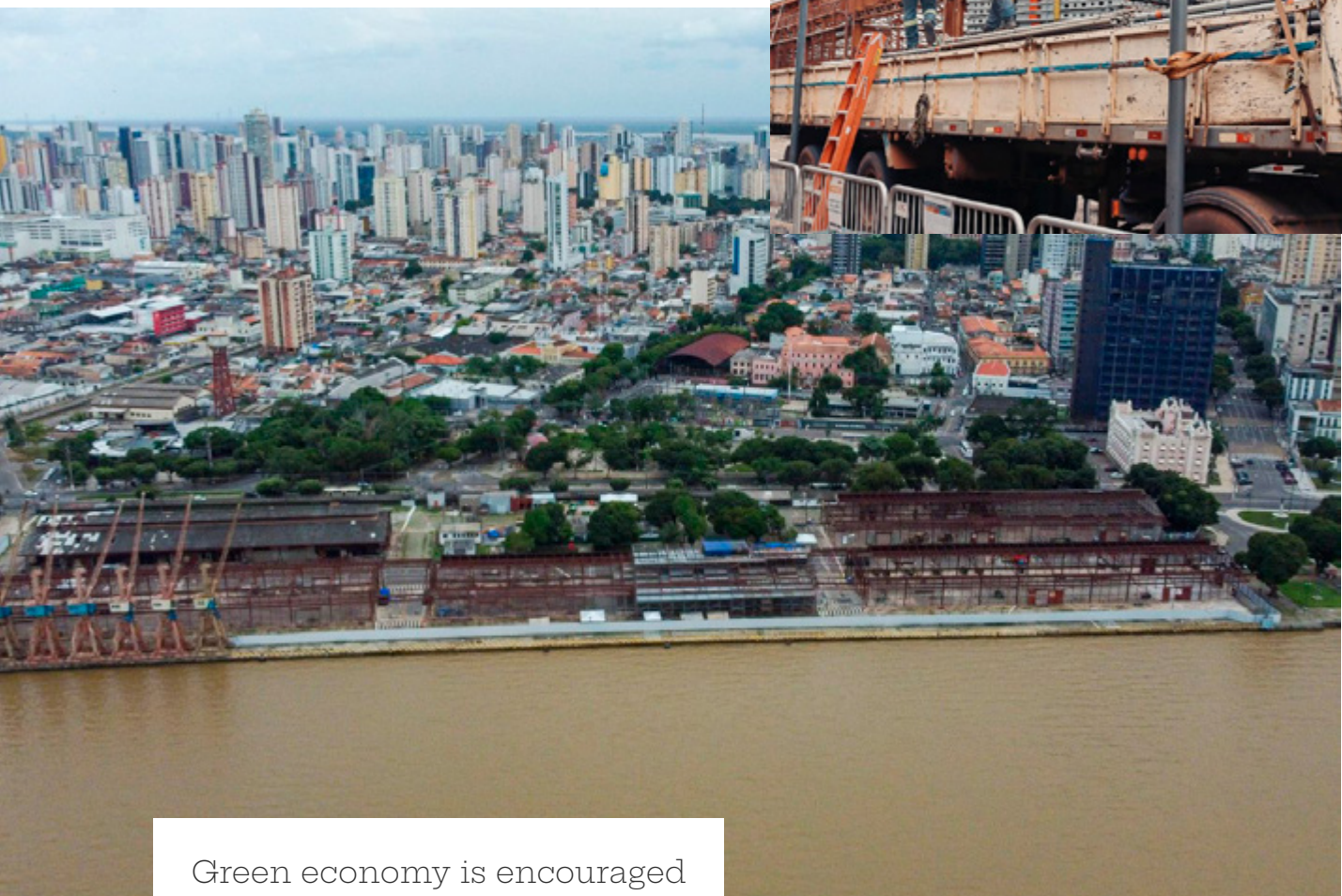


**State Bioeconomy Plan** gains new momentum

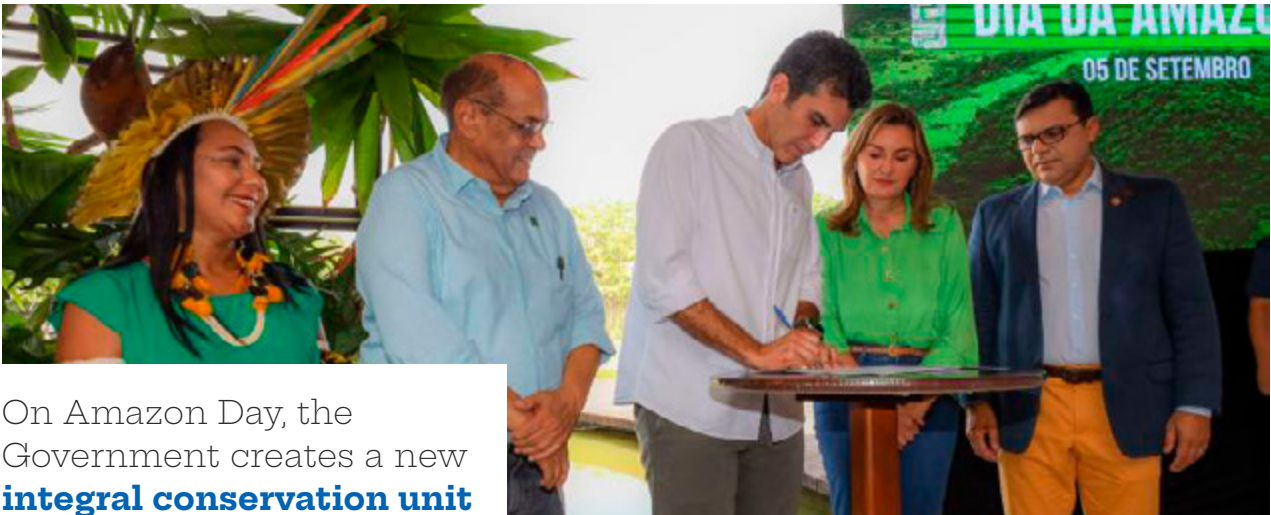
combating illegal deforestation. It also aligns with **target 15.5**, as it values the rich biodiversity of the Amazon as a basis for sustainable development, promoting scientific research, protection of areas of high ecological value, and sustainable management of natural resources. It also impacts **target 15.7** as it supports actions to combat poaching and illegal wildlife trafficking, protecting Amazonian fauna and flora, in addition to **target 15.9**, as it promotes the integration of biodiversity in the formulation of public policies, ensuring that socioeconomic development is done in a sustainable and inclusive manner.

R\$ 35 million was invested in PLANBIO in 2023, in actions that impacted more than 60,000 people in all municipalities,

supporting 275 businesses and training 38,000 people. In its first year of execution, PLANBIO already presents important advances in stimulating sustainable and inclusive development, through the implementation of the Inova Sociobio Project, whose target audience is composed of indigenous peoples, quilombolas, and traditional communities (youth and women). It is also worth noting that in 2023, the construction of the Amazon Bioeconomy and Innovation Park began, in partnership with Vale Company and the State Government, with activities scheduled to start in 2025.



Green economy is encouraged in Pará **with the works of the Bioeconomy Park**



On Amazon Day, the Government creates a new **integral conservation unit**

Also noteworthy is the enactment of Law No. 10,167, of November 20, 2023, which institutes the Valoriza Sustainable Territories Project (Valoriza TS), within the scope of the Integrated Action Program for Sustainable Territories of the State of Pará, and creates the Subsidy Fund of the Valoriza Sustainable Territories Project (Fund – Valoriza TS), as another advance of the Sustainable Territories Program.

From the enactment of this law, the Valoriza TS Project becomes an important mechanism to encourage responsible environmental management and biodiversity preservation in rural areas, contributing to SDG 15, especially **target 15.a**, which aims to mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems, and **target 15.b**, which seeks to significantly mobilize resources from all sources and at all levels to finance and provide adequate incentives for sustainable forest management, including for conservation and reforestation.

In 2023, Pará intensified the search for international financing to enable projects focused on sustainability and environmental preservation, raising US\$ 300 million for the

“Descarboniza Pará” program, which aims to achieve neutrality in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In parallel, the “Pro-Rios” program, dedicated to the conservation of Pará’s rivers, received an investment of R\$ 350 million from external financing. Both also contribute to **target 15.a**.

Also noteworthy are contributions to target 15.1.1br, which aims at conservation, through conservation unit systems provided for in the National System of Conservation Units (SNUC) Law, and other categories of officially protected areas such as Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs), Legal Reserves (RLs), and indigenous lands with native vegetation, of at least 30% of the Amazon:

- **The creation of the Mamuru Ecological Station (Esec), the 28th Conservation Unit created by the Government of the State of Pará, representing a historic milestone in the protection of Amazonian biodiversity.** Located between the municipalities of Aveiro and Juruti, covering about 126 thousand hectares, Esec Mamuru encompasses indigenous lands and national parks, consolidating a mosaic of vital environmental protection for the region.

- **Update of the Integrated Management Plan of the Serra dos Martírios/ Andorinhas State Park and elaboration of the Management Plan for the Araguaia Environmental Protection Area (APA)**, located in São Geraldo do Araguaia, in the Carajás Region. Through this initiative, the State Government demonstrates its commitment to the effective management of existing Conservation Units, so much so that 60% of Pará's CUs now have detailed management plans.

Contributing to **target 15.1.1br and target 15.2**, the PROSAF stands out, a state project promoting forest recomposition on family farmers' properties through the planting of Agroforestry Systems (SAFs), which in 2023, to serve traditional peoples and communities, with a special focus on non-timber forest products, served 1,546 families through the projects "Native Bee"; "Rustic Furniture and Bio-jewelry"; "Strengthening the Babassu Coconut Production Chain in Marabá"; and "Socio-environmental Diagnosis and registration of families from Gleba Joana Peres II", in the municipality of Portel, in the Marajó Integration Region.



**PROSAF methodology**  
for recovering areas in  
sustainable territories



## GOAL 16.

**Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**



## GOAL 16.

### **Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 aims to build peaceful, inclusive, and just societies, fundamental pillars for sustainable human development. This mission focuses on the most socially vulnerable populations and regions, seeking to guarantee their rights and opportunities, promoting peace and justice as essential elements for a prosperous and equitable future. It is composed of 12 targets, 10 of which are outcome-oriented and two are implementation-oriented.

The following presents the list of national targets for SDG 16, to which contributions were made in 2023 towards their achievement, through accomplishments and deliveries of the state government.



# Brazilian Targets

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## Target 16.1

Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related mortality rates everywhere, including reducing by 1/3 the rates of femicide and homicides of children, adolescents, youth, blacks, indigenous people, women, and LGBT.

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## Target 16.2

Protect all children and adolescents from abuse, exploitation, trafficking, torture, and all other forms of violence.

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## Target 16.3

Strengthen the Rule of Law and guarantee access to justice for all, especially those in vulnerable situations.

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## Target 16.4

By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.

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## Target 16.5

Substantially reduce tax evasion, corruption, and bribery in all their forms.

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## Target 16.6

Expand transparency, accountability, and effectiveness of institutions at all levels.

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## Target 16.7

Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making at all levels.

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## Target 16.9

By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration, especially for Roma peoples, quilombola communities, indigenous peoples, traditional peoples and communities of African descent and terreiros, riverine and extractivist populations, as well as population groups such as rural working women, the homeless population, the population deprived of liberty, and the LGBT population.

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## Target 16.a

Strengthen relevant institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence, crime, and human rights violations.

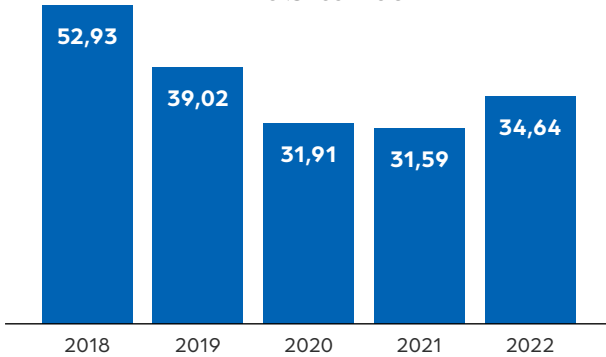
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## Target 16.b

Promote and enforce non-discriminatory and affirmative laws and policies.

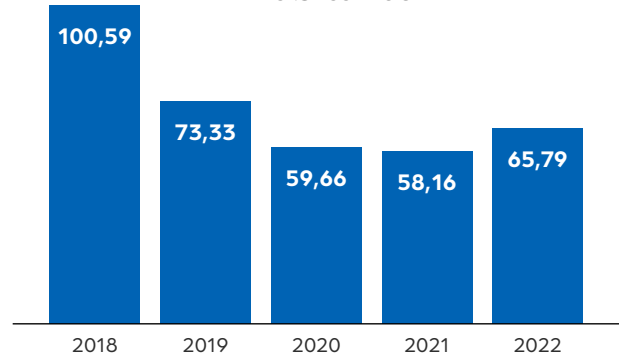
# Where we are

**Homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants**



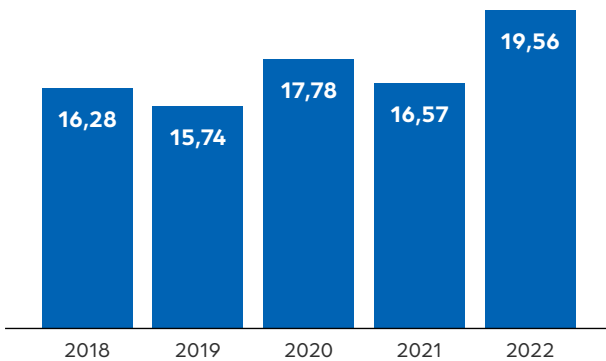
Source: Fapespa/ DATASUS-MS/IBGE, 2024  
 Note: (1) Data updated in 2023.

**Youth homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants**



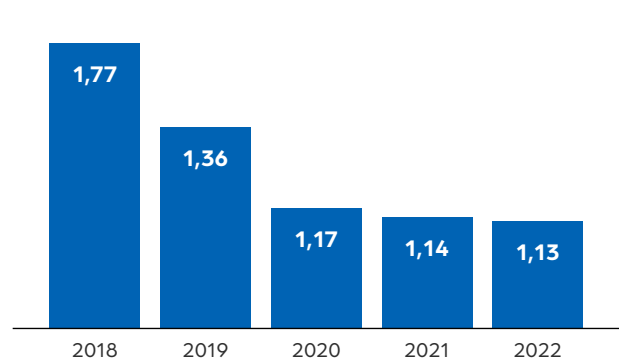
Source: Fapespa/ DATASUS-MS/IBGE, 2024  
 Note: (1) Data updated in 2023.

**Traffic death rate**



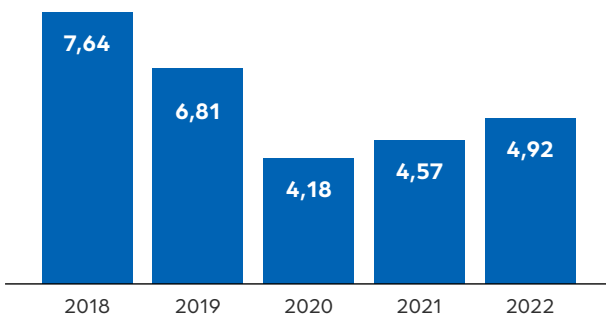
Source: Fapespa/ DATASUS-MS/IBGE, 2024  
 Note: (1) Data updated in 2023.

**Prison density (Prisoner/Vacancy)**



Source: Seplad/Seap, 2024.

**Female homicide rate (per 100,000 women)**



Source: Fapespa/ Brazilian Yearbook of Public Security/ DATASUS-MS/IBGE, 2024  
 Note: (1) Data updated in 2023.

# What we did

The Government of Pará's commitment to social peace and inclusion, building a more prosperous and just future for all Paraenses, has been materializing in actions implemented in recent years, demonstrating the challenging paths the state is taking to achieve the UN's 2030 Agenda SDGs, especially SDG 16.

Reducing violence and prospecting for a state of social peace involves a set of transversal public policies, aligned, programmed, and executed in a multi-institutional manner, respecting the rights of the most vulnerable.

In this sense, the Government of the State of Pará, based on the strategic government directive Society of Rights, established Programs such as TerPaz, which articulates, in an intersectoral perspective, public policies of social inclusion with public security policies. The Peace Plants are public facilities that bring together multiple public services for violence prevention, social inclusion, and community strengthening. Other fundamental axes linked to the social inclusion of people in vulnerable situations, conflict mediation, and violence prevention will be detailed in the analysis of SDG 17.



**Citizenship and reduction of violence:**  
Peace Factories start to make a difference

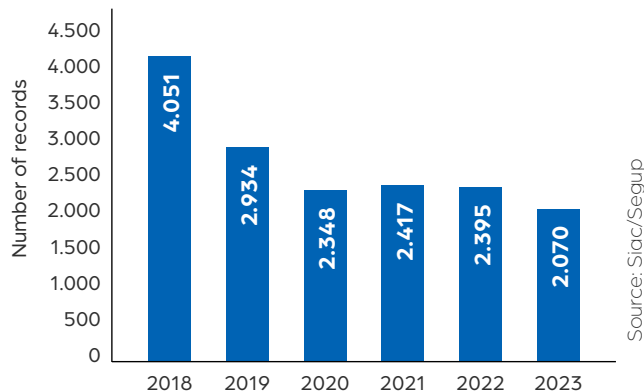
Regarding the public security system in the state, resources have been directed and prioritized in recent years, mainly in human resources, technology, intelligence, and logistics, signaling a reduction in the main crime rates in the state, based on an integrated effort of institutions that make up the State System of Public Security and Social Defense (SIEDS). This achievement aligns with **target 16.1** of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which seeks to reduce all forms of violence and related mortality rates.

In 2023, R\$ 4.8 billion was invested in the area of Public Security by the state sphere, 122% above investments in 2015. The homicide rate, which in 2018 was 52.93 homicides per hundred thousand inhabitants, in 2022 reduced by 18.80 points in the rate, reaching 34.13 homicides per hundred thousand inhabitants.

In recent years, state actions aimed at combating violent crimes have resulted

in record reductions in 2023. According to data released by the Deputy Secretariat of Intelligence and Criminal Analysis (SIAC), linked to the State Secretariat of Public Security and Social Defense – SEGUP, in the accumulated period from January to December 2023, 2,070 violent crimes were recorded, a reduction of 49% in Intentional Lethal Violent Crimes (CVLI), when compared to what was recorded in 2018, 4,051 cases. Reducing CVLI rates means preserved lives, more precisely more than eight thousand lives.

**CVLI records in the state of Pará from 2018 to 2023**



The fight against crime in Pará has gained momentum in recent years with investments on several fronts to ensure the safety of the Pará population: training of security agents, construction and renovation of police facilities, acquisition of modern weapons; initiatives structured in strategic planning are configured as essential tools for state management. Associated with this set of initiatives, specific operations were carried out in urban perimeters such as “Stronger Police”, “Dawn of Peace”, “Closing the Siege”, among others. These measures aim to promote public security in its

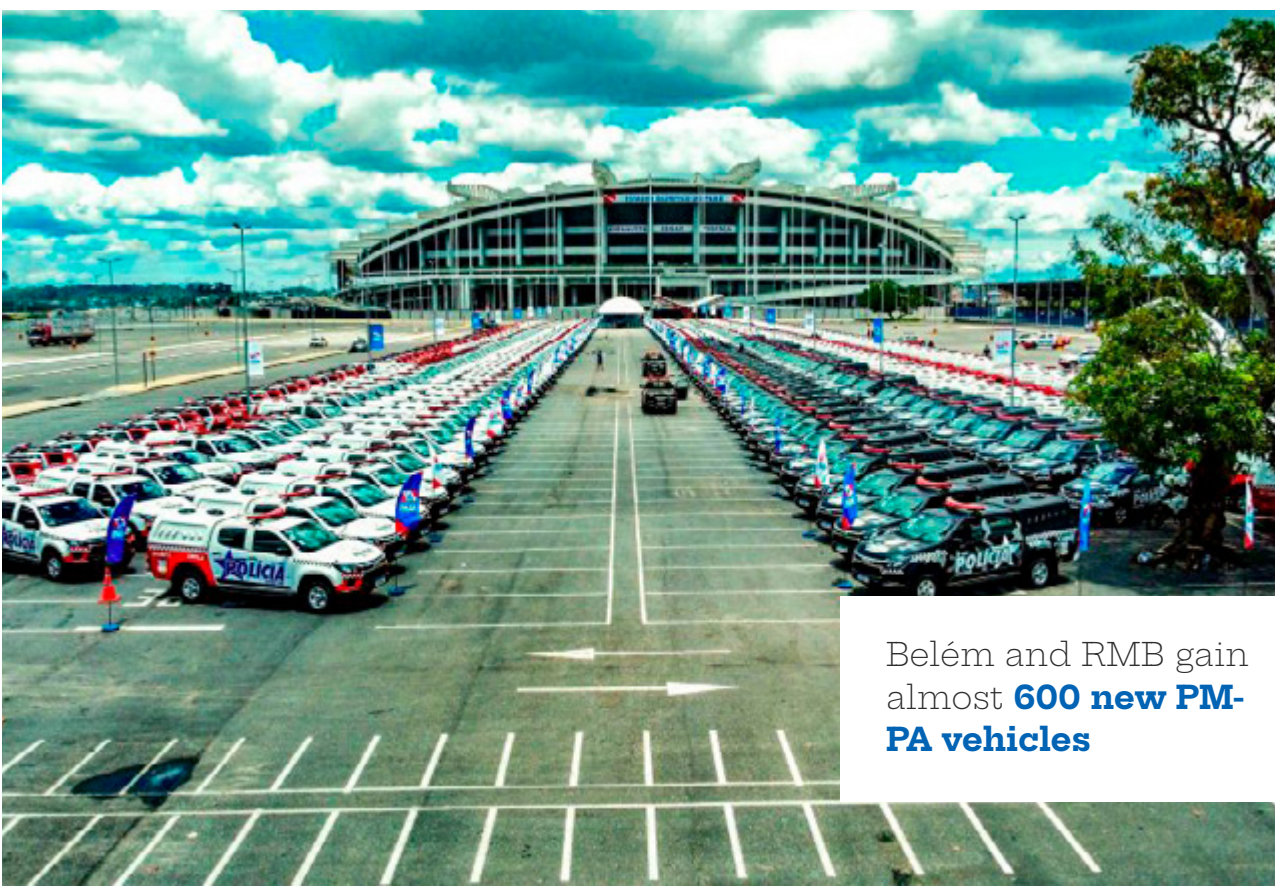
broadest sense, ensuring the well-being and tranquility of Pará society.

In 2023, in favor of **target 16.1**, a set of ostensive and preventive actions were implemented to combat violence, with emphasis on:

- **Induction of 2,500 new servers**, increasing public security staff.
- **Creation of the Integrated Force to Combat Organized Crime (FICCO).**
- **Investment of about R\$ 10 million in improving Police Stations** in

the municipalities of Afuá, Anajás, Curralinho, Muaná, Salvaterra, Xingara, and Barcarena.

- **Delivery of the 1st Regional Integrated Command and Control Center (CICCR) and new Integrated Operations Center (NIOP) in the municipality of Marabá.** A partnership between the State Government and the National Secretariat of Public Security (Senasp), an investment above 1 Million.
- **Implementation in Belém of the Police Station for the Protection of Persons with Disabilities (DPPCD),** the first in the North region.
- **Delivery of the renovation of the 37th Military Police Battalion in Belém,** the new building of the General Personnel Department in the General Command complex, and renovation of the Special Police Operations Battalion (BOPE) of the Pará Military Police, with an investment of about R\$ 9 million.
- **Investment of R\$ 1.7 million for the adaptation of the new building of the General Internal Affairs Office of the PMPA,** in line with the Federal Government that allowed the assignment of space.
- **Delivery of the 1st Regional Command and Control Center (CICCR) in the City of Marabá, including facial recognition and vehicle plate technology.** In the same structure, the new Integrated Operations Center (NIOP) operates, an adequate structure for the integration of state, municipal, and federal public security agencies in the region.
- **Completed renovations of the 13th Military Fire Brigade Group (GBM) in Salinópolis and the 9th GBM in Altamira,** with an investment of R\$ 2.2 million.
- **Renewal of the vehicle fleet for military police service, with investments of more than R\$ 360 million,** aiming at the gradual replacement of vehicles in the 144 municipalities of the State.



Belém and RMB gain almost **600 new PM-PA vehicles**



Security forces **gain significant increase**

- **Maintenance of the services of the Integrated Operations Center (CIOP)**, which provides the number 190 in the Guajará Region, and 193 in the other Integration Regions, in addition to the video monitoring service. There were 1.5 million occurrences made by citizens and directed to specific call garrisons for service, with the most frequent being disturbance of tranquility, domestic violence, and threats.
- **Carrying out about a thousand missions by the Air Public Security Group (GRAESP) and the River Group (GFLU)** regarding support for public security actions, in order to ensure agility in visualizing inspected areas and displacement of agents and support for health missions. It is noteworthy that GFLU carried out patrol operations on rivers, considering that these connect different regions of the state, approaching vessels and attending to police occurrences mainly related to river piracy.
- **Increase in the number of military and civil police officers in the area of Social Defense and Public Security**, appointing 197 new servers of the Civil Police of Pará and training 138 civil police officers, being 71 delegates and 67 investigators from the reserve register of the public competition C206 and C207 held in 2020.
- **Carrying out various operations of Ostensive Policing, done by the Military Police, with the objective of providing more security to the State's population with preventive and repressive actions against crimes**, which significantly contributed to the reduction of crime rates, such as: Safe Carnival Operation, Holy Week Operation, Tiradentes Operation, Corpus Christi Operation, Labor Day Operation, Summer Operation, Pará Adhesion Operation, Independence Operation, Enem Operation, and Safe Holidays Operation. R\$ 7,628,733.3.

Regarding traffic safety and accident reduction, also aligned with **target 16.1**, a set of actions were carried out in 2023:

- **Investment of about R\$ 9 million in traffic education actions in order to form conscious citizens, in the perspective of behavior change to provide safe traffic.** Occurring on public roads, schools, and companies, guiding about alcohol consumption, helmet use, seat belt, cell phone use, inadequate footwear, and other behaviors that generate accidents, in the municipalities of the state. 788 preventive traffic education actions were carried out.
- **Carrying out more than 15 thousand traffic inspection operations,** intensifying investments in new technologies, such as the monitoring system, in addition to increasing the fleet of vehicles with 80 new units, which contributed to the better performance of inspection agents with a view to reducing traffic violence. To make the action viable, resources in the amount of R\$78.5 million were spent, serving all integration regions of the State.
- Traffic signaling actions on municipal roads and state highways in the state's integration regions, expanding road safety, with the completion of the implementation of 14 signaling projects, which served the municipalities: Abaetetuba, Acará, Barcarena, Brejo Grande do Araguaia, Castanhal, Goianésia do Pará, Parauapebas, Redenção, Salinópolis, Marituba, and Belém.

Regarding **target 16.2**, which aims to protect all children and adolescents from

abuse, exploitation, trafficking, torture, and all other forms of violence, the state management highlights in 2023:

- **Combating crimes of storage of child and youth pornography in the Metropolitan Region** by the Civil Police of the State Directorate for Combating Cybercrime (DECCC) and experts from the Scientific Police of Pará (PCEPA), such as Operation SAFEGUARD II carried out in the municipality of Ananindeua, in the Metropolitan Region of Belém.
- **The protection and defense of the rights of women, children, and adolescents ensured shelter and specialized care** for 15.5 thousand victims of violence, in the areas of health, security, and in the social assistance network, in the Integrated Units of Deam (Women's Service Police Station) and Deaca (Child and Adolescent Service Police Station), in 11 Integration Regions.
- **Delivery of 10 pink vehicles ensuring the expansion of the number of these vehicles,** characterized for exclusive actions of the Pró-Mulher Pará program, aiming to strengthen actions to combat domestic violence and violence against women in Pará.
- **Carrying out prevention and social inclusion actions for children and adolescents, through socio-educational, recreational, and sports activities,** serving about 40 thousand people in the "Social Inclusion Hub" and "Open Spaces" Projects, developed in Belém and Ananindeua, as well as implementation of the Educational Program of Resistance to Drugs and Violence (PROERD) which acts, especially in schools in vulnerable

territories, warning about prevention, risk, and consequences of alcohol and other drug use.

- **Maintenance of the ParáPaz Integrated Units that play a crucial role in assisting children, adolescents, and women facing situations of violence.**

More than 16 thousand people were assisted. In addition to direct care, the units also develop preventive activities, through awareness lectures and monthly campaigns.

Contributing to **target 16.3**, strengthening the Rule of Law, the highlights in 2023 include:

- **Ostensive actions inside and outside the walls, resocialization of those in custody through education and work activities, seen as the main exit door for those in custody as an opportunity to write a new life story.** It is noteworthy that people deprived of liberty worked on major State works, Augusto Montenegro Emergency Room; New Manguairão; Santarém Convention Center. In education, 4,143 people deprived of liberty and young people under socio-educational measures, which includes deprivation of liberty, registered for the National High School Exam (ENEM PPL).
- **Still within the scope of social reintegration of those in custody and family members of people in deprivation of liberty, about R\$ 17 million were invested in actions, with an average of 11 thousand services.** In the educational area, the opportunity for literacy, youth and adult education, and higher education EAD is registered. There were more than 5 thousand
- enrolled in the National Exam for Certification of Youth and Adult Skills for People Deprived of Liberty or under socio-educational measures deprived of liberty (Encceja PPL) 2023, showing an increase of 40% compared to the previous year.
- **Investment of over R\$ 4 million in the delivery of 40 vehicles and 550 ballistic vests,** to enhance the protection of agents in the transport of inmates of the Penal System in all municipalities where penal units are installed located in the 12 Integration Regions.
- **Training of 959 penal police officers in 41 training courses, among these, Penitentiary Operations Course – (COPE), Penitentiary Actions Course (CAP), Search and Recapture Operations Course (COBRA), Police Shooting Instruction Course – Module II and III.**
- **Creation of three new secretariats, State Secretariat for Racial Equality and Human Rights (SEIRDH), State Secretariat for Women (Semu), State Secretariat for Indigenous Peoples (Sepi),** aiming at the defense of human rights and the promotion of citizenship, the State Government advances in the implementation of affirmative actions that ensure social diversity and plurality.
- **Maintenance of Citizenship Stations, which act in the field of inclusion and guarantee of rights,** with the provision of decentralized public services, in adequate spaces, with agile and quality service. With the inauguration of one more unit in the municipality of



Itaituba, totaling 10 state units, with an investment of around R\$ 13 million, this strategy served approximately 600 thousand people with public services from various state agencies and partner entities. Among the actions offered: vehicle regularization and licensing; issuance of documents, such as the digital work card; banking services; unemployment insurance, commercial registration, pension process registrations, retirement review, fiscal situation of individuals, certificate of contribution time, energy network services, among others.

- **Guarantee of comprehensive protection and temporary shelter for approximately 200 women and their children, in situations of risk of death or threat**, in state shelters for women located in the Lower Amazon (Santarém), Carajás (Marabá), Guajará (Belém), and Xingu (Altamira) regions, in actions articulated with the network to combat violence against women.
- **Carrying out 192,279 units of inspections on instruments, products, and services by Imetopará, in the 12 Integration Regions.** Among others, it carried out 8,831 inspections/verifications of commercial scales, 14,307 of fuel measuring pumps, 21,676 of tachographs, and 4,381 of taximeters; 84 inspection actions of washing machines and refrigerators with 163 units inspected; 37 inspection actions of ceramics (tiles and bricks) with 73,824 units inspected and irregularity index of 82.22%; 127 inspection actions of toys with 855 units inspected and irregularity index of 61.29%; and, 10 inspection actions of wires, cables, and flexible cords with 12

units inspected and irregularity index of 25%.

- **Delivery of the Forensic Laboratory in its recovered building structure, with readjustment of forensic techniques and establishing analysis methodologies in line with scientific and legal requirements.** New Vehicle Expertise facilities were also delivered, strengthening forensic examinations of identification, including metallographic, in motor vehicles suspected of theft and alteration, seeking possible changes in their identifying elements, which helps in elucidating accidents, robberies, and high-complexity crimes.
- **Registration of 752 requests for expertise in Belém and the metropolitan region, with 729 expertises carried out**, by the Nucleus of Crimes Against Heritage, of the Scientific Police of Pará (PCEPA).

Contributing to **target 16.4**, seeking to reduce the flow of illegal financial and arms and combat all forms of organized crime, the state government, in 2023, through the Civil Police of Pará (PCPA), acted in combating all forms of organized crime, recovery, and return of stolen resources. In the operational field, the following operations stand out:

- **Rio Amazonas**, as a strategy to strengthen the fight against national and international drug trafficking, whose results were the seizure of 1.5 tons of narcotics and 12 tons of fish;
- **Intercept**, focusing on drug trafficking investigation in the Marajó Region with the result of seizure of narcotics;

- **Esparavel**, initiated in the Tocantins Region, with integrated actions, resulting in 40 arrests, and also the dismantling of criminal groups operating in the region, especially in riverside locations and on PA-151;
- **Operation Without Borders**, which carried out the fulfillment of arrest warrants and search and seizure against leaders of a criminal organization operating in Pará and Rio de Janeiro, responsible for commanding attacks against public security agents in the state of Pará, in addition to being investigated for drug trafficking crimes, money laundering, extortion, and others.
- **Seizure of 834.1 kg of drugs in Santarém found submerged on Periquito Island**, on the banks of the Tapajós River. The amount has a reference value of R\$41,700,000.00 (forty-one million seven hundred thousand reais).
- **Hidden Enemy Operation**, which aimed to combat the planting and production of marijuana in the community of Umirizal, in the rural area of the municipality of Terra Alta, in the Guamá Integration region, with the destruction of about 9 thousand feet of the drug located in plantations in the referred location.
- **Homebroker Operation**, flagged in the municipalities of Anapu, Jacundá, Pacajá, and Goianésia do Pará, intended to combat fraud in the trade of virtual forest credits, in addition to crimes of irregular storage and transport of

timber, seizing 662,189 m<sup>3</sup> of logs and sawn timber, of various species.

Regarding **target 16.5**, aligned with the fight against corruption, in 2023, the Civil Police of Pará provided the deposit to state coffers of R\$ 13,682,000.94 (thirteen million, six hundred and eighty-two thousand reais and ninety-four cents) in payment of tax debt and R\$ 20,492,135.58 (twenty million, four hundred and ninety-two thousand, one hundred and thirty-five reais and fifty-eight cents) in judicial deposits, totaling an amount of R\$ 34,174,136.52 (thirty-four million, one hundred and seventy-four thousand, one hundred and thirty-six reais and fifty-two cents) in favor of the Pará treasury. Such resources come from the resolution of tax evasion crimes in the State, thus contributing to the reduction of corruption in all its forms.

Also contributing to **target 16.5**, Operation Honey Color stands out, which fulfilled 17 search and seizure warrants, and 05 seizures of assets and values in the Marajó Archipelago (cities of Melgaço, Breves, and Portel), in an investigation that investigated crimes of bid rigging, embezzlement, and criminal association in the region.

As a contribution to **target 16.6**, acting with transparency, responsibility, and effectiveness, and to target 16.7 aiming to ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making at all levels, the Government of Pará, in 2023, elaborated the Multi-Year Plan for the period 2024 to 2027, being approved through Law No. 10,260/23. During

the Duringelaboration of this planning instrument, there was training of state planning teams; publication of the PPA 2024-2027 Manual, which contemplated the methodology for construction, from strategic definitions to the process of social participation, referencing all the theoretical and guiding basis for the best

consolidation of public policies in the referred Plan and corresponding four-year period, available [here](#)

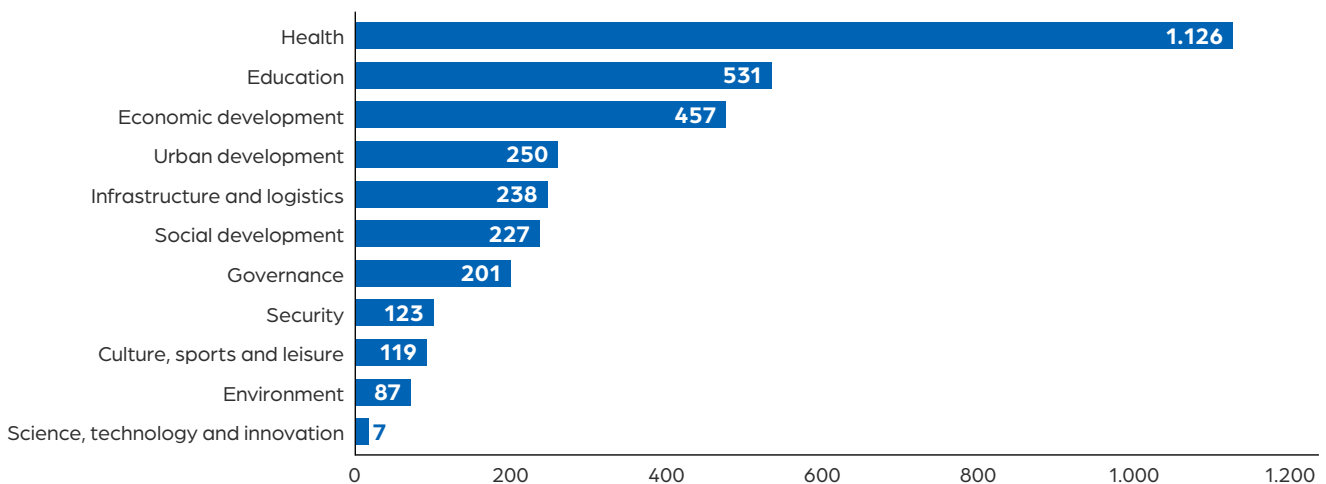


Publication of the **PPA 2023 Manual**

.The realization of regionalized thematic workshops and PPA elaboration workshops, in addition to 12 social listening sessions in the Integration Regions, ensured social

participation resulting in 3,366 specific demands directed to the axes of health, education, infrastructure, family agriculture, public security, human rights, promotion, and social protection.

**Demands by thematic area - PPA 2024/2027**



Fonte: SEPLAD, 2023

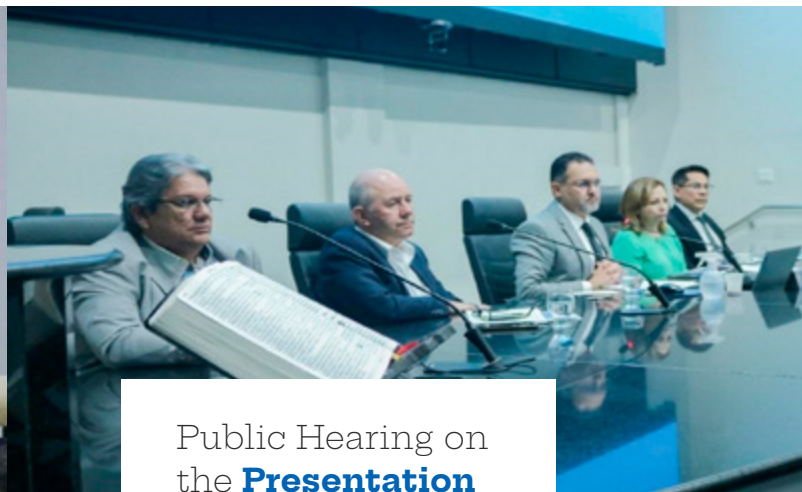
Also contributing to **targets 16.6 and 16.7** is the continuation of the elaboration of the State's Long-Term Strategic Planning – Pará 2050, which in addition to holding launch events in 03 Integration Regions, developed: training of public administration servers; workshops for presenting sub-products corresponding to various stages of elaboration (Situational Report of Pará and the 12 Regions; Analytical Report of Prospective Studies; Analytical Report with 3 Scenarios), The social listening sessions, an important strategy for building the Plan, occurred in 2023, in the municipalities of Belém, Santarém, Marabá, Breves, Capanema, and Altamira.

It is noteworthy the holding of the public hearing of the Budget Guidelines Law – LDO, on March 24, 2023, in person and virtually, thus ensuring the participation of the population from all over the State, with demands and suggestions for the composition of the bill.

Also noteworthy is the holding of a Public Hearing for the Presentation of Fiscal Targets in the Legislative Assembly, for the presentation of the performance of the Executive Power of the State of Pará, in compliance with the fiscal targets of each four-month period and the debt trajectory of the 2023 fiscal year.



Public Hearing of the **Budget Guidelines Law** at SEPLAD



Public Hearing on the **Presentation of Fiscal Goals**

Still in support of target 16.7, in 2023, through the action of support to the Representative Councils of Civil Society, which guarantees structural conditions for the functioning of State Councils and technical support to municipal public policy bodies, 29 councils were supported. The performance of the State Council on Drugs (CONED) stands out, which carried out inspections in Therapeutic

Communities and Recovery Centers, with the objective of guaranteeing the quality of treatment and the dignity of those welcomed, supported by legislation and legal norms of drug policy. It is also noteworthy that the strengthening of the State Council of Indigenous Policy (CONSEPI) was resumed, as a mechanism of social control along with public policies aimed at Indigenous Peoples.

Contributing to **target 16.9**, aiming to provide civil identity for all including birth registration, the highlights in 2023 include:

- **The Civil Police of Pará, through DIDEM (Enéas Martins Identification Directorate), acts in providing civil identity for all.** In 2023, 1,009,396 civil identities were issued, under an investment of 10.3 million. Also noteworthy is the acquisition of the Automated Fingerprint Identification System – ABIS.
- **Citizen Counter Project, with about 20 thousand services**, which enabled, among other services, the issuance of documents;
- **Investment of around R\$ 7.5 million in itinerant actions in urban and rural areas**, in partnership with city halls, provided access to civil documentation, benefiting around 75 thousand families with such services, among others. The offer of decentralized services served the population of the Carajás, Guajará, Guamá, Marajó, Rio Caeté, Rio Capim, Tocantins, and Tapajós regions, prioritizing needs and specificities of each territory and population, especially riverside, quilombola, and indigenous communities.
- **Aiming at the eradication of civil birth under-registration and expansion of access to basic documentation**, the state government enabled the issuance of approximately 780 thousand identity cards in the 12 Integration Regions, in permanent actions, articulated with municipal governments, and in serving 8 thousand people with access to birth certificates.

- Availability through free requests to notary offices, the service of people living in under-registration situations or situations of having had their Birth Certificate (CN) or Death Certificate lost. In 2023, were issued: 1,382 1st CN; 10,902 2nd CN and 67 2nd Death Certificate, through Usipaz.

Contributing to **target 16.10**, which aims to ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements, the Government of Pará participates in the Programs for the Protection of Threatened Persons (PPCAM, PROVITA, PPDDH), executed mainly in the Guajará region. These are actions of protection programs: for Children and Adolescents Threatened with Death (PPCAM); for Human Rights Defenders (PPDDH); for Threatened Victims and Witnesses (Provita), which aims to protect and preserve the lives of children, adolescents, young people, and witnesses threatened with death, are operationalized in partnership with Civil Society Organizations through an Agreement. In 2023, 11 users were registered in Provita, being Children (03), Adolescents (01), adults (06), and elderly (01).

Regarding contributions to **target 16.a**, aiming to strengthen relevant institutions for the prevention of violence, crime, and human rights violations, the government of Pará carried out various preventive actions to ensure peace and social justice to the Pará population, highlights include:

- **Zero Tolerance Operation**, inspection actions on roads and establishments that concentrate a large number of people on weekends in Belém, curbing and preventing traffic offenses and noise pollution;

- **Shamar Operation**, launched in all regions of the state with preventive, educational, ostensive, and repressive actions, aimed at combating domestic and family violence against women and femicide;
- **Enem 2023 Operation**, integrated action with municipal and federal security agents involved escort, logistics, and policing on the streets to ensure the realization of the event.
- **Safe School Program**, created as a result of situations of violence in schools, which brought together a set of prevention and security initiatives for schools throughout Pará, through the Secretariat of Public Security and Social Defense (Segup), in partnership with the Secretariat of Education (Seduc). It served 313 schools in 69 municipalities of the state through the urgent and emergency call system issued by "Alerta Pará Escola". The result influenced the reduction of occurrences in educational establishments, mainly in the Guajará region.
- **Recognition and appreciation of public security agents**, with about 13 thousand agents trained this year as a way to increase knowledge of new techniques to better serve the population.

In 2023, aiming to expand access to human rights and guarantee equality, in 2023, various initiatives were carried out through non-discriminatory and affirmative laws and policies, contributing to target 16.b. Highlights include:

- **Law No. 10,286, of December 15, 2023, which amends State Law No. 8,444, of December 6, 2016**, which institutes the Program for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders of the State of Pará and creates the State Council for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders.
- **Law No. 9,888, of April 5, 2023**, which provides for the creation of the State Secretariat for Racial Equality and Human Rights (SEIRDH).
- **Ordinary Law No. 9,886, of April 3, 2023**, provides for the creation of the State Secretariat of Indigenous Peoples of Pará (SEPI).
- **Law No. 10047, of September 6, 2023**, which creates the Menstrual Dignity Program in Schools, linked to the State Secretariat of Education, which seeks to prevent absenteeism and school dropout, for reasons related to menstrual poverty, in addition to promoting access to information about menstrual health and hygiene, through educational actions and/or campaigns. The proposition should serve people enrolled in the state public school network.
- **Law No. 9,900, of May 2, 2023**, which institutes the Safe School Program, with the objective of preventing school violence, and ensuring the safety and well-being of students, teachers, and other education professionals, in addition to creating the Public Security and School Protection Nucleus, linked to Seduc.
- **Ordinary Law No. 9,933, of May 29, 2023**, which provides for the State Policy for the Protection of the Rights of Persons with Mental Disorders and Psychic Suffering.



## GOAL 17.

**Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.**

**17** PARTNERSHIPS  
FOR THE GOALS**GOAL 17.****Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.**

SDG 17 suggests that unions and partnerships between different agents, such as governments, civil society, and the private sector, with the effective participation of universities, enable the mobilization and exchange of knowledge, technical capacity, technology, and resources, focusing on sustainable development. This SDG is composed of 19 targets, 2 of which are outcome-oriented and 17 are implementation-oriented.

All results of advancement in public policies in the state have been achieved based on the firm determination to expand development opportunities, with environmental preservation and respect for original and traditional cultures and peoples. Thus, strengthening and strategic partnerships have been fundamental. In this chapter, the main efforts of the state government to establish and expand partnerships with different entities, spheres of government, and international institutions are presented, aiming to expand and capture financial, technological, and management resources to enable initiatives, activities, and projects that contribute to meeting the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In the scope of public policies, we highlight several projects and programs that present important aspects advocated in SDG17 targets, as listed below:

Fiscal Management Modernization Project of the State of Pará, Forma Pará Program, Territories for Peace Program, State Bioeconomy Plan, Descarboniza Pará Projects, State Plan Amazônia Agora, Creation and Registration of Technical/Scientific Production, Education Throughout Pará, Support and Strengthening of Municipalization of Environmental Management and Environmental Education, "Regulariza Pará" Project, Asphalt Throughout Pará, Avança Pará Program, Articulation for Citizenship Actions.



# Brazilian Targets

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## Target 17.1

Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international cooperation, with developing countries in order to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.

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## Target 17.3

Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.

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## Target 17.6

Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation on science, technology and innovation, and access to information and communications technologies, in order to improve capacity-building in developing countries in order to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

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## Target 17.7

Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favorable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed.

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## Target 17.8

By 2030, fully operationalize the technology bank and the science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017, and enhance the use of enabling technologies.

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## Target 17.9

Strengthen international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in

developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.

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## Target 17.14

Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.

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## Target 17.16

Strengthen the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular in developing countries.

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## Target 17.17

Encourage and promote effective public-public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and best practices of partnerships.

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## Target 17.18

Enhance the capacity of developing countries to collect better quality, timely and disaggregated data to support the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals.

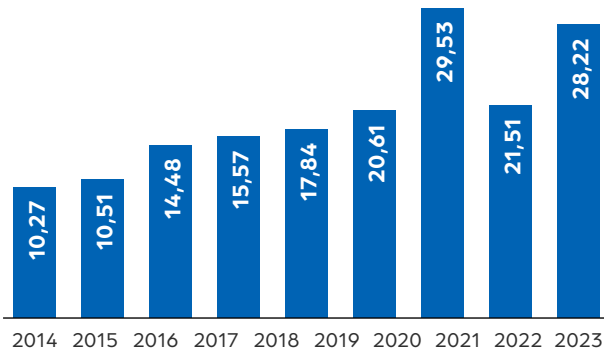
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## Target 17.19

by 2030, leverage existing initiatives to develop sustainable development progress metrics that complement GDP and support capacity development in statistics in developing countries..

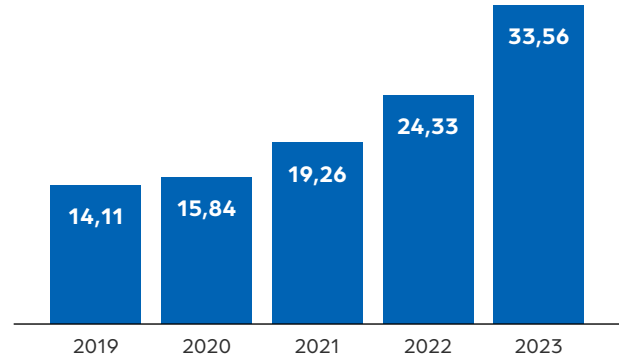
# Where we are

**Pará exports in FOB value (US\$)**



Source: MDIC, 2024

**Own revenue collected in R\$ millions**



Source: SEFA, 2024

# What we did

**Target 17.1** recommends strengthening domestic resource mobilization to improve the capacity for tax collection and other revenues. For this, the government of Pará has prioritized projects to improve state revenues, especially tax revenues and tax management, contributing to the achievement of this target. Examples include the Fiscal Management Modernization Project of the State of Pará (PROFISCO II PA), the acquisition of the Integrated State Financial Administration System (SIAFE), developed with resources from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) with state counterpart.

The credit line of the Support Program for Tax Management in Brazil (Profisco II) is intended to finance projects to improve revenue administration and fiscal, financial, and asset management of the state. The project aims to contribute to the state's fiscal sustainability, modernization of

treasury management, improvement of tax administration, and public expenditure management. It consists of 33 projects divided into three main axes: Treasury Management and Fiscal Transparency; Tax Administration and Tax Litigation; and Financial Administration and Public Expenditure.

In 2023, as progress towards **target 17.1**, the launch of the new Financial and Budgetary Execution System of the State of Pará (Siafe) stands out. The platform is also part of Profisco II, financed with a credit line from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). This technological platform integrates the actions of budgetary, financial, asset, and accounting management of the State of Pará. It brings together 216 management units of the direct and indirect administration of the Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary branches,

enabling the adoption of new accounting procedures that will facilitate cashflow and cost control, optimizing public resources and providing more transparency for control bodies and society.

Regarding the total revenue of the state of Pará in 2023, it grew 2.1% compared to 2022, reaching the total annual value of R\$ 50 billion. Own revenue totaled R\$ 33.5 billion in 2023, grew 3.8% in real terms, and represented 66.5% of the total. Transfer resources were R\$16.9 billion, corresponding to 33.5% of the total,

showing a decrease of -1.1% compared to the previous year. These include water, mineral, and oil royalties.

The collection of Tax on Circulation of Goods (ICMS), the main state tax, in the year, was R\$ 18.50 billion, which represents a growth of 6.4% compared to the collection in 2022. The increase in tax collection constitutes an important vector of mobilization of state resources to the Municipalities since 25% are transferred to the municipalities, through fund agreements, collaborating with **target 17.1**.



Launch of the Pará  
**Financial Execution System**

**Target 17.3** suggests mobilizing additional resources for developing countries from multiple sources. The state of Pará has developed various efforts, articulations, and partnerships with municipal, national, and international public and private institutions and non-governmental organizations, with the same purposes as this target.

For this purpose, it maintains the Special Resource Capture Management program to provide resources for financing strategic projects for the state. In 2023, the Descarboniza Pará, Avança Pará, Education Throughout Pará, and Asphalt Throughout Pará projects, already carried out in the previous year, resulted in laws authorizing internal and external credit

operations, intended to finance investment plans, programs, and projects, including with the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank.

“Descarboniza Pará” is a financing aimed at improving the State’s performance in the pursuit of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions neutrality, providing for the injection of

international capital into the State, aiming to improve Pará’s public policies, strengthening institutions, improving services and the quality of public spending, bringing climate responsibility to Government investments. In 2023, the Policy Letter was signed, which is a loan modality based on public policies and has the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Union as financing agents.



Signing of the **letter of commitments**



In line with **target 17.3**, the state government, through the Avança Pará Program, mobilizes resources that are invested in education, environment, and assistance. In partnership with the World Bank for a contribution of US\$ 280 million to the Avança Pará Program, the government aims to apply in the development of sustainable practices and invest in social actions, with education as a starting point for transformation.



The meeting between representatives of the **World Bank and technicians from Seduc, Seaster, and Semas**

The contributions of government actions to **target 17.6** are more correlated to the aspect of access to science, technology, and innovation through knowledge sharing, mentioned in this target. In 2023, the incentive for the creation and registration of technical-scientific production constitutes a fundamental initiative, such as the incentives received for publications: Printed book "Religion and Ecology" and the ebooks "Biodiversity and Environment"

and "Perspectives and Trends in Forest Sciences: an interdisciplinary vision for the Amazon."

Also noteworthy as an important collaboration for **target 17.6** is the realization of the 26th Pan-Amazonian Book and Multivoices Fair, given that in this event, technical-scientific publications that had support from state management were launched and shared.



**Paraense writers Heliana Barriga and Salomão Larêdo** are the cultural icons honored at the 26th Pan-Amazonian Book and Multivoices Fair

The state government made efforts regarding **target 17.7** in the section on "Promoting the development, transfer, dissemination, and diffusion of environmentally safe and rational technologies". They also add to the collaborations related to **target 17.14**, regarding "Increasing policy coherence for sustainable development". Among the activities:

- **Support and Strengthening of the Municipalization of Environmental Management and Environmental**

**Education**, providing resources and training for municipalities for effective coping with environmental issues, promoting environmental awareness and sustainable practices among citizens.

- **Technical assistance to 57 municipalities** for strengthening the Municipalization of Environmental Management;
- **Implementation of Regional Nuclei of the State Secretariat of Environment and Sustainability;**

- **Training of 520 municipal servants in areas of environmental management** and transfer of R\$ 299.25 million through Green ICMS for the promotion of conservation of protected areas;
- **Training in Environmental Education for 6,459 people** with priority for the public served by the Peace Plants.
- **Activities in partnerships, some with transfer of financial and/or technical resources**, highlighting the following partnerships: Semas, Emater/PA, Iterpa, NGPM and the Amazon Fund – PMV/FA, through a contract signed between the State of Pará and the National Bank for Economic and Social Development – BNDES, of the State Environmental Fund (Fema).

In the aspect of strengthening the means of implementation of sustainable development, through capacity building, especially in science, technology, and innovation, mentioned in **target 17.8**, the government of Pará executes a set of activities and formalizes important partnerships whose results positively influence the purposes of

this target. The initiatives with the greatest impacts, included in the state program Regulariza Pará, are as follows:

- **Launch of the Automated Rural Environmental Registry – CAR 2.0**, which combined technology and innovation in the process of registration and regularization of properties, resulting in a significant advance in promoting environmental sustainability.
- **Analysis of 54,925 Rural Environmental Registries (CAR)** in municipalities of all Integration Regions;
- **Investments in institutional, technological, and technical capacities;**
- **Qualification of new municipalities for analysis and validation of the Rural Environmental Registry – CAR**, totaling 63 municipalities able to validate the CAR.
- **Technical guidance and introduction of new technologies** such as the Rural Environmental Registry System – Sicar/PA.



Government announces the **largest environmental education, sustainability, and climate policy** in Brazil

- **Delivery of technology equipment to the Regional Nuclei of Environmental Regularity (Nures)**, in the municipalities of Santarém, Itaituba, Marabá, Paragominas, Altamira, and Redenção.

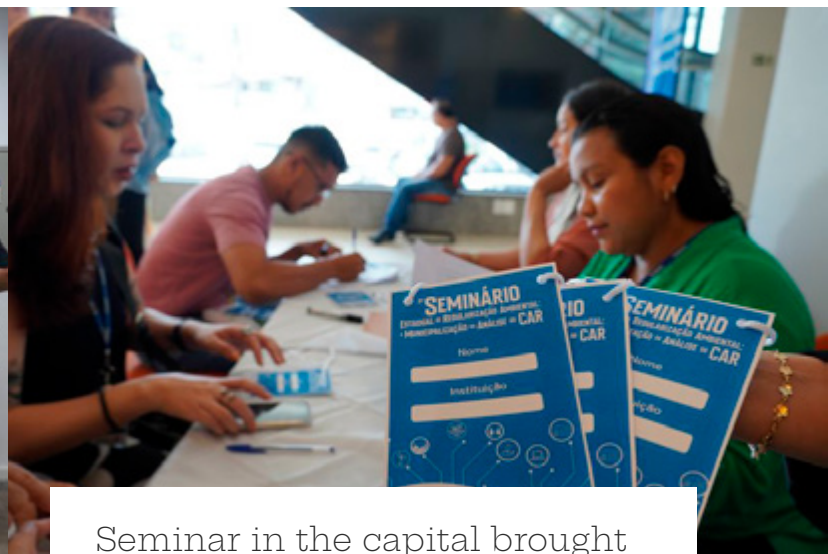
It is important to highlight, in the direction of **target 17.8**, the development and continuity of the State Program Amazônia Agora (PEAA), which constitutes a set of actions,

decisions, and regulations that guide the State's environmental policies, stimulating environmental conservation. In partnership, the Plan has Environmental Financing, whose main exponent is the Eastern Amazon Fund (FAO), a private financial mechanism that aims to provide state actions, civil society, and the business sector for sustainable economic growth. By October 2023, FAO had already raised R\$ 31 million.



SEMAS strengthens regional centers **with the delivery of new equipment**

Aligned with the purposes of **target 17.9**, which recommends strengthening international support for effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries, in order to support national plans to implement all sustainable development goals, the partnership established between the Government of Pará and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (Jica) stands out, which allowed training of state public servants in the course "Local Development Through Michi-No-Eki (Road Station), for the Center and South", in Japan, in the city of Hokkaido. Among the objectives, to improve the knowledge



Seminar in the capital brought together municipalities to **discuss the state environmental regularization policy**

of servants about local development, and then, the elaboration of action plans and implementation in the organization in which they work, collaborating with governance and society.

Regarding **target 17.14**, in addition to the contributions already mentioned, the state government also presented achievements that positively substantiate this, such as advances in the execution of the State Plan Amazônia Agora (PEAA), related to the integration of environmental policies between public spheres that will contribute to greater coherence and effectiveness of

the state's strategic plans, programs, and actions with sustainability.

Also noteworthy are the 239 actions to support and strengthen the municipalization of Environmental Management and Environmental Education, such as the provision of resources and training for municipalities, which promote integration between urban and rural areas, strengthening regional and local planning for development.

In this line of establishing more coherence of policies for sustainable development,

as specified in **target 17.14**, it is important to highlight that the State of Pará and the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change signed agreements in the first four months of 2023, aiming at integrated action in the inspection of environmental crimes, exchange of information, and regularization of land use. This initiative provides for the creation of the Environmental Inspection Working Group (GTF-PA); the SISFlora-SINAFLOR Integration Working Group (GTSIFlora-PA) and the Rural Environmental Registry Working Group -Pará (GTCAR-PA).



Agreement between the **Government and the Ministry of the Environment** to combat environmental crimes





### Third Social Listening of Pará 2050, in Breves

The Long-Term Strategic Planning of the State of Pará, called PARÁ 2050, is a relevant and robust project that effectively aligns with SDG 17. PARÁ 2050 has as its main premise the pursuit of inclusive and sustainable development, counting, in its elaboration, with effective participation of public bodies and institutions, representatives of the productive sector, and organized civil society collectively. In 2023, in addition to the processes of elaborating the Situational Assessment of the 12 Integration Regions and the Scenarios of the State of Pará for 2050, it conducted Social Listening sessions in six hub municipalities of the Integration Regions of Pará and through the website [planejacidadao.pa.gov.br](http://planejacidadao.pa.gov.br), resulting in more than three thousand participations, with the involvement of representatives from various areas of activity in the regions.

The finalization of this project will culminate in a set of regionalized strategic projects selected by thematic axes (Education; Health; Social Development; Infrastructure, Logistics and Mobility; Economic Development; Science and Technology; Environment; Basic

Sanitation; Administrative Governance and Territorial Management), objectively aligning with the demands of society presented in the listening process, with state, regional and sectoral plans, and with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and corresponding targets and indicators.

Within the purpose of **target 17.16**, to strengthen the global partnership for sustainable development, the state government significantly increased its participation and action in major international discussions and forums, focusing on investment opportunities for the State, guiding the Amazonian biodiversity that is peculiar to the State of Pará. Initiatives such as the dialogues that took place in London, in an official visit to King Charles III, to make feasible the realization of the 30th United Nations Climate Conference (COP 30) in the capital of Pará, in 2025, or, in the city of Shenzhen, China, headquarters of the corporate activities of BYD Company, the first and only company in the world that provides sustainable energy, in search of partners and investments for the state of Pará.

Pará, in its capital, Belém, hosted the “Amazon Summit”, in articulation with the federal government, with the participation of all eight countries that have Amazonian territory (Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela), culminating in the definition of an agenda for sustainable development in the region, originating from the demands of the “Amazon Dialogues”, an event that had broad social participation in the search for new strategies for sustainable development and valorization of the region’s original cultures, in addition to representation from more than 10 countries.

The state government was present in New York, participating in the Brazil Climate Summit, an event held at Columbia University, where it presented the advances in Pará’s public policies, especially the State Policy on Climate Change. It also participated in the World Food Forum (WFF) promoted by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), in Rome, Italy. On this

occasion, it highlighted the bioeconomy and sociobiodiversity products as a new driving force of the Pará and Amazonian economy for the coming years. At the 26th Forum of Governors of the Legal Amazon, it contributed to the elaboration of the Manaus Charter, and the “Regional Cooperation Program for Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Fires in the Legal Amazon” (TBC), presented at COP 28, held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

In 2023, actions of articulation and monitoring of structuring projects were carried out with partner organizations for the implantation and implementation of electric energy systems in communities that develop economic activities or in rural settlements and properties.

In 2023, 26 municipalities were served with resources in the order of R\$ 6.94 million from the federal government’s Social Integration Plan (PIS), benefiting more than one thousand families.



Expansion of the **implementation of the electric power system** in rural areas

In 2023, inter-institutional partnerships in the area of social development were boosted with the application of R\$ 20.57 million in actions aimed at the social promotion of families and individuals in situations of social vulnerability, providing access to services offered in an intersectoral manner by state and municipal bodies, aligning with **targets 17.16 and 17.17**.

Among other partnerships whose objectives also align with **target 17.17**, the following stand out:

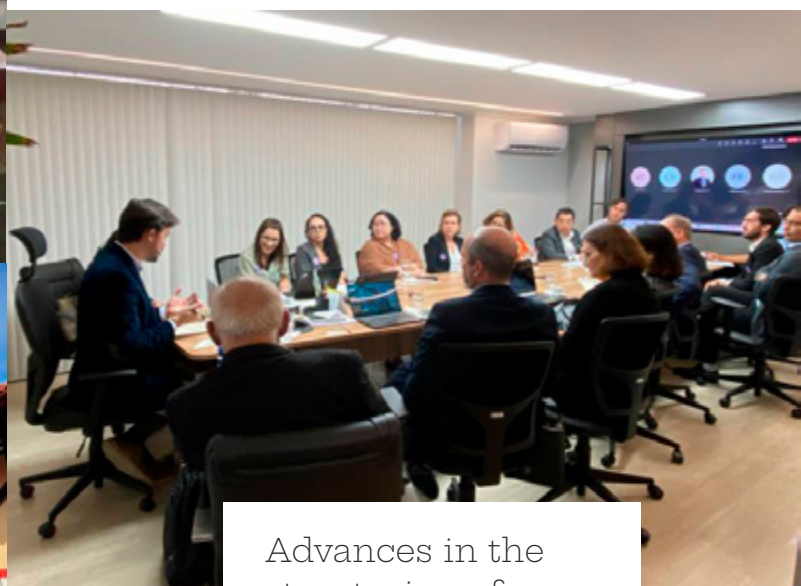
- The Enxerga-me Project carried out in the Indigenous Reserves of the Araguaia and Rio Capim Integration Regions. It is a task force for issuing civil documentation and legal assistance
- Services included in the Territories for Peace Program (TerPaz), Peace in the Fairs, which served about 2,000 people with the offer of services to local entrepreneurs and delivery of equipment to fair vendors.
- Promotion of itinerant courses in partnership with the National Rural Learning Service (Senar) and the Amazon Leaders Institute;
- Culture and leisure services for 6,350 people, with visits to the Peace Theater providing access to operaperformances, theatrical plays and musicals, etc.



Legal assistance for **indigenous communities**



Investment of US\$ 580 million in **Descarboniza Pará and Avança Pará**



Advances in the structuring of **Descarboniza Pará**

Converging with targets **17.16**, **17.17**, and **17.18**, in aspects of strengthening partnerships, sharing knowledge, and disaggregating data and making statistical databases available, activities are identified, such as the monitoring of work, employment, and income, carried out through an agreement with the Intersectoral Department of Statistics and Socioeconomic Research (DIEESE), directed to the monitoring of the labor market and data consolidation, the elaboration of technical reports, evaluation of indicators, and production of 16 articles on sectoral policies.

The Government of Pará and the Ministry of Environment established a partnership for the inspection of environmental crimes, exchange of information, and regularization of land use, in alignment with **target 17.17**. To achieve these objectives, three working groups were proposed: the Environmental Inspection Working Group (GTF-PA), the SISFlora - SINAFLOR Integration Working Group (GTSI Flora-PA), and the Rural

Environmental Registry Working Group - Pará (GTCAR-PA).

In collaboration with **targets 17.18 and 17.19**, regarding the availability and sharing of administrative records and statistical databases, and also in the aspect of developing statistical capacities, the state of Pará maintains constant programming for the elaboration and dissemination of studies and research, in partnerships with institutions such as Fapespa, Uepa, IBGE, among others, related to economic, social, and environmental themes. In 2023, about 248 studies were disseminated, among these, Statistical Yearbook of Pará, Gross Domestic Product of the State and Municipalities of Pará, Sustainability Barometer, Technical Reports of the Territories of Peace (TerPaz.); etc. Books, such as "Production of precarious spaces in the Pará Amazon: Centrality, Violence and School" and "Territorial interfaces of violence and criminality in the Amazon. For this, more than R\$ 4.15 million were invested.



GDP grew in **134 municipalities in Pará**

**Presentation of Pará's GDP** and three economic studies on the state





GOVERNO DO  
**PARÁ**  
POR TODO O PARÁ

