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>> Municipal Theater

>> Jacareacanga city sign

Greetings

Sustainable development and tradition with an emphasis on the 2030 Agenda.



Jacareacanga reaffirms its commitment as a benchmark in sustainability, leading the implementation of the SDGs with democratic, inclusive, fair and participatory governance - ensuring that no one is left behind.

It is with great pride that we present today the Jacareacanga Local Voluntary Report - a historic milestone for our municipality and, for sure, a renewed commitment to the future of our people, our territory and our forest.

Jacareacanga has distinguished itself as a city that looks forward, but also honors its roots. We are an Amazonian municipality with a majority indigenous population, a rich cultural heritage and an immense environmental responsibility. We are aware of our role in combating inequalities, protecting the environment and promoting human dignity.

Since 2022, when we signed up to the UN's 2030 Agenda, we have taken on the challenge of aligning our public policies with the Sustainable Development Goals. This Voluntary Local Report is the result of a lot of collective work, listening to the communities, popular participation and partnerships with serious institutions such as UNDP (Eletrobrás via CHTP), UFPA, ABM and many local and indigenous leaders who have joined in this construction.

We know that we still face many challenges: lack of basic sanitation, difficulties in accessing health care, education with more inclusion and quality. But we also have concrete advances: such as the creation of our Deforestation Prevention and Control Plan, the successful experiences of bilingual education in the villages, the strong performance of indigenous organizations and the unprecedented realization of a participatory PPA, where the voice of our people was a priority.

This report is much more than a document. It is proof that even a small municipality with difficulties can position itself globally and show that it is building a sustainable path with leadership and courage.



**SEBASTIÃO
AURIVALDO
PEREIRA SILVA**

*Mayor of the municipality of
Jacareacanga*

I would like to thank the Municipal SDG Commission, the departments involved, the indigenous and community leaders, and especially our people, who took part in the workshops, hearings and meetings. This report belongs to you.

Let's keep going, expanding partnerships, seeking more resources and strengthening our governance with inclusion and respect for the diversity of our territory. May this be just the first of many steps towards a fairer, more sustainable and more hopeful Jacareacanga.

Thank you very much.

Shared Governance of the SDGs



The Jacareacanga Social Assistance Secretariat's contribution to the 2030 Agenda

Jacareacanga's Municipal Social Assistance Department plays a strategic and essential role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with special emphasis on **eradicating poverty (SDG 1)** and **reducing inequalities (SDG 10)**. By formulating and implementing inclusive public policies, the Secretariat works directly to improve the quality of life of families and individuals in situations of vulnerability, promoting universal and equitable access to fundamental rights such as **income, health, education, housing and social protection**.

Its transversal action strengthens the 2030 Agenda in multiple dimensions, as described below:

SDG 1 - Eradication of Poverty: Through income transfer programs, family monitoring and productive inclusion, the Secretariat contributes significantly to overcoming extreme poverty and food insecurity in the municipality.

SDG 10 - Reducing Inequalities: Social assistance acts as a vector for social justice, promoting equity in access to public policies and ensuring that historically excluded groups, such as indigenous peoples, women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities, are fully served. **SDG 3 - Health and Well-being:** In conjunction with the health network, comprehensive care, psychosocial support and

institutional care, ensuring that the basic needs of the population at risk are met.

SDG 4 - Quality Education: The Secretariat supports school retention through family support and actions to prevent school dropout, especially in the most vulnerable communities.

SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities: By strengthening the social protection network and coordinating with other urban policies, it promotes more inclusive, safe and resilient communities.

SDG 16 and 17 - Institutional Strengthening and Partnerships: With a committed team, the Secretariat invests in



Edriane Oliveira da Silva

Municipal Secretary of Secretary

in the qualification of public management, intersectoral coordination and the promotion of citizen participation, ensuring transparency and efficiency in the use of public resources.

In this sense, Jacareacanga's Social Assistance Department not only implements social protection actions, but actively contributes to building a fairer, more inclusive and sustainable territory. Its commitment to the principles of the 2030 Agenda reaffirms the purpose of **"leaving no one behind"**, consolidating social assistance as an essential pillar of local development.



Edileuza Viana

***Municipal Secretary for
Planning and
Fundraising***



It is with great responsibility and commitment that I speak on behalf of the Planning and Fundraising Secretariat at this special moment, when Jacareacanga presents its first Voluntary Local Report.

This report goes beyond numbers and graphs. It marks a change in the way we see and organize the future of our city. Each diagnosis, each consultation with the community, shows that good planning is not just about using techniques - it is, above all, about knowing how to listen and understand the diverse realities that make up our territory.

Planning in Jacareacanga is a challenge, yes - because of the geography, the distances and the complex demands. But it's also a great opportunity, because we have a unique cultural and social wealth that needs to be valued. This is where the 2030 Agenda comes in: it connects us to the world, but requires us to speak our own language, based on our realities.

Building this report has made us take a fresh look at what already exists, review plans, revise priorities and think differently. We've learned that good planning isn't just done with goals on paper, but with real links - with indigenous communities, with young people, with civil servants, with local leaders.

We are learning to plan not just from what is missing, but from what we have, from what resists, from what pulses here.

I would like to thank all the partner departments, the Municipal SDG Commission, the indigenous leaders and the institutions that have been by our side on this journey.

May this be just the beginning of a new way of planning: more participatory, closer and, above all, more transformative.

Thank you very much. May God bless us all.



The municipality of Jacareacanga, located in the southwest of Pará and made up of indigenous, riverside, urban and mining communities, reaffirms its commitment to the United Nations 2030 Agenda, in particular Sustainable Development Goal 3 - ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

Actions underway

In recent years, the municipal administration, through the Municipal Health Department, has dedicated itself to expanding access to health services, with a focus on primary care, indigenous health, women's and children's health, workers' health and health surveillance. The main actions include:

Expanding the coverage of the Family Health Strategy (ESF), working in urban, rural and village areas;

Partnerships with the Tapajós Special Indigenous Health District (DSEI) for actions with the Munduruku people;

Vaccination campaigns and the fight against malaria, tuberculosis, STIs and leprosy;

Implementation of mental health actions, with psychosocial support in schools and health units;

Continuous training of community agents and professionals in the municipal network.

Persistent challenges

Despite the progress made, the municipality faces structural and logistical challenges that hinder universal access to health:

Extensive territorial area and difficulty in accessing remote communities, especially in times of flooding;

Shortage of specialized professionals, such as doctors and nurses, willing to work in isolated areas;

Limitations in the infrastructure of health units and in the provision of specialized services;

Difficulties in intersectoral coordination and in consolidating an integrated health care network.

Progress and achievements

Despite the difficulties, the municipality has made important progress:

Reduction in cases of malaria and congenital syphilis in the last two years;

Improvement in prenatal care indicators and vaccination coverage;



Ledioneta Sousa

***Municipal Health
Secretary***

Active participation of community and indigenous leaders in health planning;

State and federal investment in ambulances, equipment and medicines.

Prospects and commitments

Jacareacanga remains committed to the 2030 Agenda, integrating the SDGs into public health policies. The priorities for the coming years include:

Strengthening regionalization and telemedicine to overcome geographical barriers;

Investing in training and valuing health professionals;

Promoting basic sanitation and food safety as determinants of health;

Expanding social participation to build a more equitable and inclusive health system.

Through this letter, the municipality reaffirms its willingness to continue moving forward in a sustainable manner, respecting the cultural, territorial and social diversities of the population. We believe that health is an essential pillar for human development and the construction of a fairer and healthier future for all the inhabitants of Jacareacanga.



The Jacareacanga-PA Municipal Department of Education, Culture and Sport recognizes the importance of Brazil's commitments to the UN's 2030 Agenda, especially SDG 4, which aims to ensure inclusive, equitable and quality education, promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all.

This global goal reinforces the need to strengthen educational policies, respecting the specificities of our territory, where indigenous peoples - especially the Munduruku people - play a fundamental role. In Jacareacanga, it is not possible to think about quality education without considering the cultural, linguistic and territorial diversity of our schools and communities.

Our commitment to SDG 4 involves:

- Guaranteeing bilingual and intercultural indigenous school education, valuing traditional knowledge and the mother tongue;
- Increasing access and permanence for indigenous students at all levels of education, promoting acceptance, respect and a sense of belonging;
- Support continuing training for teachers and managers, with a focus on differentiated education and dialog between cultures;
- Producing and using contextualized teaching materials, built with the participation of the communities and aligned with their reality;
- Establishing partnerships with indigenous leaders and higher education institutions to ensure that our actions are in line with the rights and aspirations of indigenous peoples.

SDG 4 is not just a numerical or statistical target. For Jacareacanga, it represents the real possibility of transforming the school into a space that values the identity, history and dignity of our peoples. For this reason, this Secretariat reaffirms its commitment to quality education that is inclusive, fair and aimed at building a future with equity and respect for differences.

We will continue to work with dedication, listening and dialog so that all children, young people and adults in our municipality, especially those belonging to indigenous peoples, have access to an education that strengthens their roots and expands their possibilities.



Luziane Nogueira

***Municipal Planning
Secretary for
Education, Culture
and Sport***



The Municipal Department of Environment and Tourism (SEMAT) reaffirms its commitment to the United Nations 2030 Agenda, contributing actively and responsibly to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially those related to environmental protection, the conscious use of natural resources and the promotion of sustainable and inclusive tourism.

Recognizing the importance of a development model that reconciles economic growth with socio-environmental responsibility, SEMAT has worked to formulate and implement public policies that integrate environmental conservation, the appreciation of natural and cultural heritage and the strengthening of local economies.

Among the main actions promoted by the Secretariat are:

- Encouraging responsible tourism practices that respect ecological limits and promote the appreciation of local culture and knowledge;
- Protecting and conserving biodiversity, with a focus on the ecosystems present in the municipality and the sustainable use of natural resources;
- Support for the development of sustainable economic activities, generating employment and income without compromising environmental balance;
- Fostering social participation, encouraging the involvement of local communities in decision-making processes and in the management of environmental and tourism initiatives;
- Carrying out permanent environmental education programs, aimed at making the population aware of the importance of preservation and responsible consumption;
- Carrying out environmental licensing processes with technical rigor, speed and transparency, ensuring legal compliance and minimizing environmental impacts.

These actions reflect SEMAT's commitment to consolidating modern, efficient public management that is committed to the principles of sustainable development. By combining environmental conservation and the promotion of sustainable tourism, the Secretariat seeks not only to preserve natural resources for future generations, but also to improve the quality of life of the local population, promoting social justice, inclusion and respect for the municipality's environmental and cultural diversity.



Stefane Lopes

***Municipal Secretary for
the Environment and
Tourism***



Introduction

The Voluntary Local Report (VLR) is a document that analyzes and locates the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in a local context, acting as an important monitoring tool for the implementation of the SDGs at regional and city level. This report is always produced with reference to public practices and policies. It is a mechanism for local governments to formally commit to reporting on local progress in implementing the United Nations (UN) 2030 Agenda.

The first city to carry out this initiative was New York City in 2018, when it presented a single document at the UN High Level Political Forum NYC including a comprehensive analysis of the city's entire process towards achieving the SDGs. This analysis was prepared


following the model of the National Review Report produced, on a voluntary basis, by UN Member States in order to present their national and sub-national progress towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Since 2018, New York City, with the support of the UN, civil society organizations and other local authorities, has been publicizing this action so that other cities around the world can also produce the document by signing the Voluntary Local Review Declaration. The City of Jacareacanga joined the Declaration in 2022, when the Mayor of Jacareacanga, Sebastião Aurivaldo Pereira Silva - "Valdo do Posto", signed the declaration, which expresses the City of Jacareacanga's commitment to implementing the 2030 Agenda, as well as its alignment with international guidelines.

The incorporation of the SDGs into Jacareacanga's municipal public policy is determined by Decree No. 023/2025-PMJ/GP, which establishes the program for implementing the 2030 Agenda and authorized the creation of the Municipal Commission for Sustainable Development, a body that brings together various sectors of civil society and the government. Known as the "SDG Commission", the collegiate body has been playing a fundamental role in supporting the development and monitoring of municipal policies for sustainable development.

In line with the SDGs, the city of Jacareacanga has sought to listen to the population through administrative meetings in order to build the Multiannual Plan (PPA), thus creating a participatory government, something innovative until then, where the population is being listened to in order to collaborate on the government plan, listening directly to the population's demands.

In this RLV, we will look back at the institutional construction of the localization of the 2030 Agenda in the city of Jacareacanga and some initiatives of international importance in the field of promoting sustainability and equity. Next, we will detail the development of the municipal planning framework with a view to meeting the targets set for the decade of action and, finally, highlighting some of the measures already underway, incorporated into each of the Sustainable Development Goals. The efforts of the city of Jacareacanga/ Pará presented in this RLV show what we can do locally to create a sustainable future for everyone on our common planet. Happy reading!





Municipality of Jacareacanga

TERRITORY AND POPULATION

AREA



53.531,59 km²

MUNICIPALITY



1 UNIT

POPULATION



24.042

(2022, IBGE)

DEMOGRAPHIC DENSITY



0.45
inhabitants/km²

(2021, IBGE)

POPULATION LIVING IN RURAL AREAS



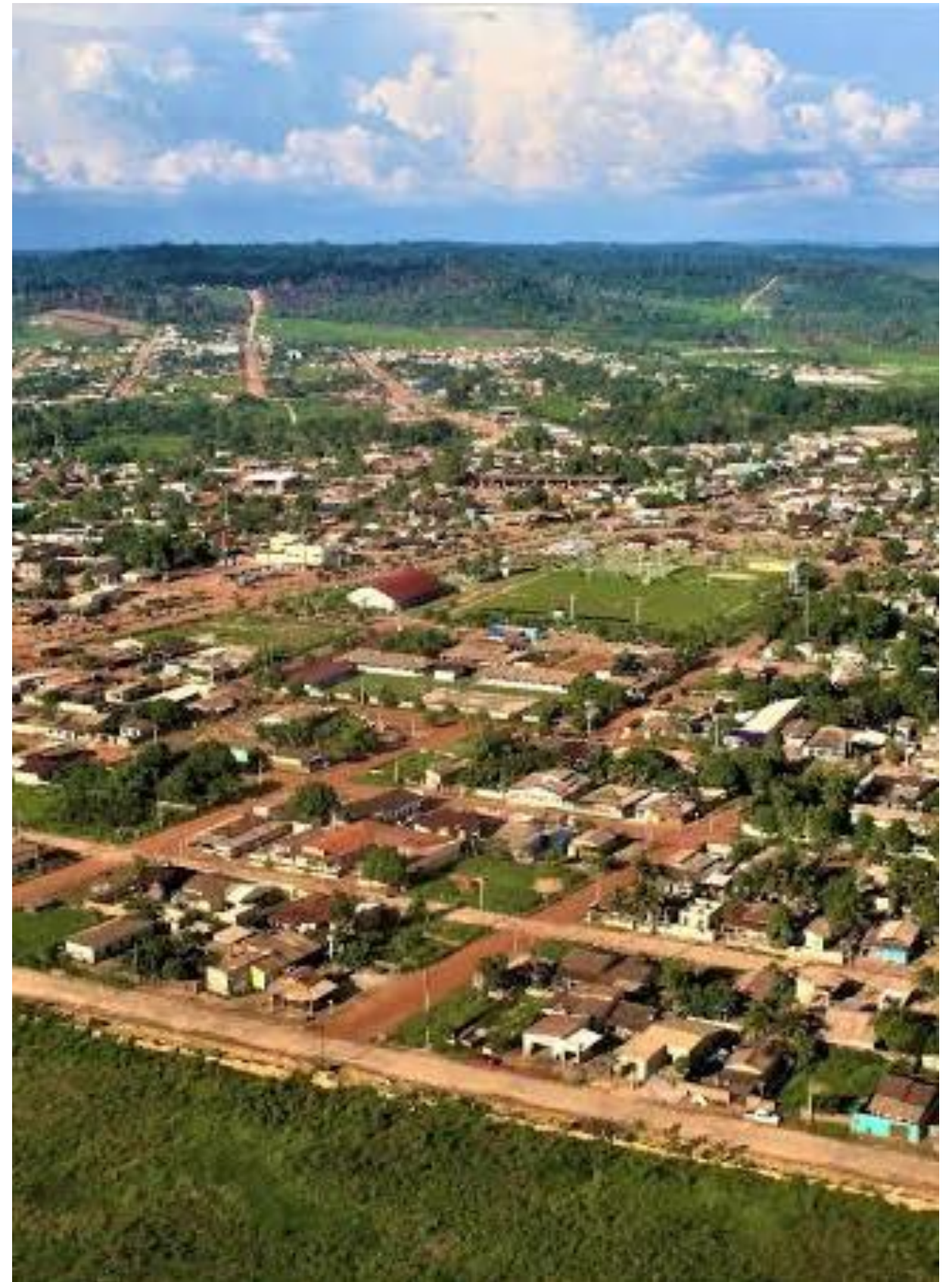
13.892

(2022, IBGE)

URBANIZATION



35%



Jacareacanga Local Volunteer Report

Presentation of the Municipality of Jacareacanga

Jacareacanga is a Brazilian municipality in the extreme southwest of the state of Pará. It is located in the north, at latitude 06°13'20" south and longitude 57°45'10" west. The total area is 53,303.089 km² and the total IBGE population in 2022 is 24042 inhabitants.

In 1961 it was initially created as a district of Itaituba by state law no. 2460. It was emancipated in 1991 by state law no. 5691.

History

It was initially created as a district of Itaituba by state law no. 2460, of December 29, 1961. It was emancipated on December 13, 1991, by state law no. 5691, and is currently made up of two districts: the District-Headquarters and Porto Rico.

Emancipation was the result of a popular mobilization of residents in the late 1980s with the creation of the Pro-Emancipation Commission of the Municipal District of Jacareacanga, whose president was Sebastião Lopes Pimenta.

Its name comes from the Tupi language, a combination of the terms *îakaré* ("alligator") and *akanga* ("head"), forming "alligator's head".

Revolt of Jacareacanga

In February 1956, the Jacareacanga Revolt took place, which was an outline of a military reaction against the inauguration of Juscelino Kubitschek as president a few weeks earlier. Air force officers left the city of Rio de Janeiro on February 10 and settled at the Jacareacanga Air Base. The revolt lasted nineteen days and ended with pro-Kubitschek forces taking control of the situation.

Geography:

It is located at latitude 06°13'20" south and longitude 57°45'10" west, with an area of 53 531.59 km², being at an altitude of 70 meters above sea level.

Demographics:

Its estimated population in 2022 was 24,042, spread over an area of 53,304.213 km².

The city has one of the largest indigenous populations in the state of Pará, approximately 10,000 indigenous people, in contrast to many people from other regions, with the advent of the trans-Amazon highway and mining activity at the end of the 1950s, which caused a strong migratory movement.

Socio-environmental problems:

Due to the high rates of forest devastation, on November 9, 2023, the municipality of Jacareacanga was included in the list of municipalities located in the Amazon biome considered a priority by the federal government for efforts to prevent, control and reduce deforestation and forest degradation.

Politics and administration:

As a municipality in Brazil, Jacareacanga is administered by two branches of government, the executive and the legislative, which are independent and harmonious. The former is represented by the mayor, assisted by his cabinet of secretaries and elected by popular vote for a four-year term, with a single re-election allowed for another consecutive term, while the latter is represented by the Jacareacanga City Council, a collegiate body representing the residents and made up of councillors who are also elected by universal suffrage.

The current authorities in Jacareacanga's political-administrative organization are as follows:

- Mayor: Sebastião Aurivaldo Pereira Silva "Valdo do Posto" - MDB
- Deputy Mayor: Valmar Kaba Munduruku - PT
- Mayor: Antônio Mendes Cardoso - PSDB

Public places

- São Pedro Square
- Central Square
- Raimundo Queiroz Multisport Gymnasium
- Sign

Culture

- Alligator summer
- City anniversary
- Carnacaré
- Quadrilha Junina
- St. Anthony Festival
- Munduruku Indigenous Games
- Spring Ball - Debutantes

Transportation

- **By air**
- **River transportation**

Via the Tapajós River

- **Land transport**

Transamazon Highway (BR-230)

The BR-230 is a cross-country highway, cutting through the state of Pará in the main cities of southern Pará, such as Itaituba, Altamira and Marabá. In the state of Maranhão between the cities of Carolina and Barão de Grajaú, passing through Riachão, Balsas, São Raimundo das Mangabeiras, São Domingos do Azeitão, Pastos Bons, São João dos Patos, as well as the state of Piauí passing through Floriano, Nazaré do Piauí, Oeiras up to the BR-316 highway, in the town of Gaturiano, in Piauí, then following the BR-316 highway up to the entrance to Fronteira, in Piauí, which becomes the continuation of the BR-230 highway up to the town of Campos Sales, in Ceará.

Munduruku Lands:

The Mundurucu Indigenous Land is an indigenous territory in the state of Pará. It is occupied by the Apiacá and Munduruku peoples. A proposed dam on the Tapajós River has been suspended because it would flood part of the territory, and the constitution does not allow projects that would force the relocation of indigenous people.

According to the Socio-Environmental Institute, the Munduruku population currently numbers around 14,000 people.

Location

The Munduruku Indigenous Land is divided between the municipalities of Itaituba and Jacareacanga, both in Pará. It covers an area of 2,382,000 hectares (5,890,000 acres). The territory borders the Sai Cinza Indigenous Land to the north and the Kayabi Indigenous Land to the south. The Tapajós River and its tributary, the Teles Pires, define the territory's northern and western boundaries. To the east, it borders the Crepori National Forest and the Rio Novo National Park.

The land is entirely in the Tapajós river basin, in the Amazon biome. The main rivers are the Rio Teles Pires, Rio Anipiri, Rio Tapajós, Rio Cururu, Igarapé Wareri, Igarapé Parawadukti, Rio Cadiriri, Rio Cabitutu, Rio das Tropas, Rio Kaburuá, Igarapé Preto and Igarapé Maçaranduba.

History

The Munduruku Indigenous Land was officially recognized by decree on February 26, 2004. The reservoir of the proposed Chacorão Dam on the Tapajós River would affect the Munduruku, Kayabí and Apiacá indigenous peoples. It would flood 18,700 hectares (46,000 acres) of the Munduruku Indigenous Land.

Until 2010, Eletronorte had not applied for registration with the National Electric Energy Agency to begin feasibility studies for the Chacorão Hydroelectric Power Plant. A spokesman said that without a change in the constitution, there is no way to carry out projects in indigenous territories. In recent years, the reserve has been threatened by the presence of illegal miners through mercury contamination and deforestation.

Communication

In 2002, it was estimated that there were 10,065 indigenous people in the Alto Tapajós region, in around 80 villages. However, the villages are constantly being dissolved and reconstituted. The largest number of Munduruku live in the Mundurucu Indigenous Land, with most of the villages along the Cururu River, a tributary of the Tapajós.

The Munduruku Indigenous Land is occupied mainly by Munduruku, but also by people from the Apiacá, Kayabí, Kayapó, Tembé and Rikbaktsa ethnic groups. The estimated population of the territory was 2,420 in 1990, 5,075 in 1995 and increased to 6,518 in 2012. There are two indigenous organizations, the Da'uk Association (AIP) and the Munduruku Indigenous Council of the Upper Tapajós (CIMAT). The state is represented in the territory by FUNAI. The Catholic Church operates the São Francisco Mission. The territory has several FUNASA bases, each with a small building with a waiting room, a laboratory for malaria tests, a hospitalization room and staff accommodation.



The 2030 Agenda and the role of Voluntary Local Reports (VLRs)

Unanimously approved in 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly, the 2030 Agenda is a global pact to eradicate poverty, protect the planet's socio-biodiversity, mitigate the impacts of climate change and act to halt them, and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. Its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets establish an integrated framework to guide public policies and investments by governments, companies and civil society worldwide (UNITED NATIONS, 2015).

The construction and monitoring of this agenda has been progressively decentralized, with subnational governments playing a growing role. In 2018, New York City presented the first Voluntary Local Report (VLR) at the United Nations High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), kicking off the movement known as the "subnational turn" of the 2030 Agenda (FOX; MACLEOD, 2021). Since then, hundreds of cities around the world have started to report on their progress in an autonomous, voluntary and contextualized way.

The RLV is therefore an instrument for self-assessment, transparency and strategic planning, which allows municipalities not only to report their progress, but also to identify gaps, build local consensus and engage in dialog with global agendas (UNDESA, 2020; UCLG & UN-HABITAT, 2020). Its elaboration reinforces the role of the local level in achieving the SDGs and contributes to strengthening institutional capacities, intersectoral integration and social mobilization around common goals (UNESCAP, 2020).

The Brazilian experience with VLRs

In Brazil, the production of LWRs has been expanding. The experiences of municipalities such as Barcarena (PA), São Paulo (SP), Francisco Morato (SP), Niterói (RJ), among others, demonstrate the applicability of this tool in different social, economic and institutional realities, with an emphasis on local adaptation of global goals (UNDP, 2023; ABM, 2024).

These reports have contributed to

- strengthening the institutional memory of the SDGs;
 - building multisectoral governance forums;
 - aligning local public policies with the principles of the 2030 Agenda;
- and increasing the international visibility of Brazilian municipalities.

The production of an RLV, especially in the Amazon, is also a political act of territorial affirmation, in the face of structural inequalities that have historically made local realities invisible in national statistics and planning.



Jacareacanga

Why the town was nominated

The municipality of Jacareacanga (PA) was selected as one of the three pilot locations for the "Accelerating Development" project, the result of a partnership between Eletrobrás/Companhia Hidrelétrica Teles Pires (CHTP) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). The choice was based on CHTP's direct work in the territory and the combination of factors such as the low MHD of 0.505, socio-environmental challenges and the presence of strongly mobilized traditional and indigenous communities. The Malaria Action and Control Plan (P.30) aims to develop actions to reduce risk factors for infection by *Plasmodium.sp* (the scientific name for the protozoan that causes malaria), including measures to prevent, protect and recover the health of the population living in the area of direct and indirect influence of the project. The purpose of the Malaria Action and Control Plan (P.30) is to develop actions to reduce risk factors for infection by *Plasmodium.sp* (the scientific name for the protozoan that causes malaria), including measures to prevent, protect and recover the health of the population living in the area of direct and indirect influence of the project.

The main objective of the RLV in Jacareacanga is to contribute to strengthening local capacities and planning geared towards sustainable development, valuing the cultural, environmental and institutional specificities of the region. In this sense, the report aims to

- systematize strategic information on the SDGs in the municipality;
- map challenges and potential for the territorialization of the 2030 Agenda;
- encourage the engagement of secretariats, local and indigenous leaders and organized civil society groups;
- and generate inputs for public policies, partnership building and fundraising.



Located in the southwestern region of the state of Pará, the municipality of Jacareacanga covers an area of approximately 53,360 km² and is part of the Tapajós micro-region, with an estimated population of 24,042 inhabitants (IBGE, 2022). Most of the population is made up of indigenous peoples from the Munduruku, Apiaká and Kayabi ethnic groups, with the Munduruku Indigenous Territory standing out, representing more than half of the municipality's surface area.

Jacareacanga is crossed by the Tapajós River and has a rich socio-biodiversity, concentrating ecosystems of dense ombrophilous forest and areas of transition to savannah. The municipality has high levels of socio-economic vulnerability, with significant challenges in the areas of education, health, sanitation, infrastructure and access to basic services. However, its population has strong community organization and expressive cultural vitality. Located in the southwestern region of the state of Pará, the municipality of Jacareacanga covers an area of approximately 53,360 km² and is part of the Tapajós micro-region, with an estimated population of 24,042 inhabitants (IBGE, 2022). Most of the population is made up of indigenous peoples of the Munduruku, Apiaká and Kayabi ethnic groups, with the Munduruku Indigenous Territory standing out, representing more than half of the municipality's surface area.

Jacareacanga is crossed by the Tapajós River and has a rich socio-biodiversity, concentrating ecosystems of dense ombrophilous forest and areas of transition to savannah. The municipality has high levels of socio-economic vulnerability, with significant challenges in the areas of education, health, sanitation, infrastructure and access to basic services. However, its population has strong community organization and expressive cultural vitality.

OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF THIS REPORT

This Voluntary Local Report for Jacareacanga is the municipality's first institutional document that proposes to engage with the SDGs from an integrated and participatory perspective.

Its aim is to report on the current state of incorporation of the SDGs into local policies and actions, based on recent diagnoses, listening workshops and systematized secondary data. To this end, the report has been structured into eight sections:

- 1) Introduction: presents the global context of the 2030 Agenda and the local background;
- 2) Methodological path: details the processes, workshops, sources and criteria;
- 3) Local diagnosis and alignment with the SDGs: summarizes the main indicators and challenges;
- 4) Institutionalization and governance: analyses the municipality's capacity to manage the SDGs;
- 5) Progress and good practices: highlights local experiences connected to the 2030 Agenda;
- 6) Partnerships and means of implementation: points out links and sources of funding;
- 7) Recommendations and vision for the future: proposes strategic paths.

This report was prepared by systematizing public documents and indicators, holding a face-to-face workshop with UNDP consultants on May 7 and 8 and holding weekly meetings of the Participatory RNV/PPA Implementation WG between May 6 and August 22. The methodology, detailed in the next section, respects the 2030 Agenda principles of universality, comprehensiveness and leaving no one behind, with an emphasis on listening to local communities, social participation, engagement and the challenges faced by municipal employees in contexts of low institutional density.

MOTIVATION FOR THE RLV

The preparation of this Voluntary Local Report (VLR) represents a milestone in the path towards strengthening local governance and building a fairer, more inclusive and sustainable future for Jacareacanga. The 2030 Agenda and its 18 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) constitute an essential platform for municipal planning and the mobilization of resources, partnerships and coordinated actions around local priorities.

The initiative to produce the RLV arises from the municipality's commitment to the localization of the 2030 Agenda, the opportunity to link multi-annual planning to global goals and the need to make its initiatives, challenges and potential visible at national and international level. The construction of this report also makes it possible to strengthen citizen participation and the integrated management of public policies.

As well as giving Jacareacanga's territory visibility in the global debate on sustainable development, this RLV also reinforces the role of small Amazonian towns as protagonists in consolidating socio-environmental practices based on community governance. The production of the report is part of a broader effort to strengthen Brazil's sub-national entities, in line with the commitments made by the country at the international conferences on Agenda 2030 and the localization of the SDGs (ABM, 2024; UNDESA, 2020).

By preparing this RLV, Jacareacanga is demonstrating its institutional capacity to engage in dialog with national and international platforms, even in the face of access adversities, data scarcity and low technical density. This movement is especially important in the Amazon context, where the realization of social and environmental rights depends directly on valuing ethnic-territorial diversity and the articulation between different levels of government (NEPMV, 2023; PPCAD, 2023).

DRAFTING PROCESS

Jacareacanga's RLV was supported by the project "Accelerating Sustainable Development in the Brazilian Amazon", a partnership between the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Chamada Tapajós and the municipality, with methodological training from

Brazilian Association of Municipalities (ABM, through advisor Yara Martinelli) and the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic (SG/PR, through server Thiago Gehre Galvão). The process involved face-to-face workshops, technical visits, interviews with local leaders and civil servants, a review of secondary data and a survey of good local practices.

On 7 and 8 May 2025, a workshop was held with the municipal secretariats, representatives of indigenous communities, local leaders, the student union and administration technicians, culminating in a collective process of identifying priorities, challenges and paths towards institutionalizing the 2030 Agenda. The report therefore integrates a broad and collaborative vision of the municipality's potential and limits in relation to the SDGs.



METHODOLOGY

The preparation of Voluntary Local Reports (VLRs) is part of a growing movement to strengthen sub-national entities as protagonists of the 2030 Agenda. The decentralization of SDG governance has been promoted by international bodies such as the UN, UN-Habitat, UCLG and UNESCAP, which recommend that municipalities adopt methodologies that combine social participation, territorial analysis and the use of local data (UNDESA, 2020; UCLG & UN-HABITAT, 2020; UNESCAP, 2020).

The methodological guidelines applied in this report follow in particular the parameters presented in the document "*Handbook for the Preparation of Voluntary Local Reviews*" (UNDESA, 2020), which proposes as fundamentals: (i) participatory and multi-actor approach; (ii) use of disaggregated and contextualized data; (iii) articulation with existing plans; and (iv) methodological flexibility according to local institutional capacity. In addition, the UCLG/UN-Habitat document "Volume 1 - Guidelines for VLRs" (2020) emphasizes that the preparation of the report should be understood as an ongoing exercise to strengthen governance, and not as an isolated end product.

In the case of Latin America, the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP, 2020) complements these guidelines by proposing that VLRs explicitly incorporate traditional knowledge and community territorial arrangements, especially in contexts marked by ethnic diversity, such as those in the Brazilian Amazon.



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METHODOLOGICAL ADAPTATION TO THE AMAZONIAN CONTEXT

The production of Jacareacanga's RLV started from the realization that conventional methodologies - aimed at large cities, with regular data and consolidated technical capacity - would be insufficient to reflect the realities and specificities of the territory. For this reason, we opted for a dialogical and interpretative approach, guided by the valorization of community sources, qualified listening and existing technical-institutional documentation.

The methodology used to build this report respected the principles of interculturality and territorialization, which are fundamental to ensuring the local relevance of Agenda 2030 in a municipality with a majority indigenous population. According to data from the 2022 Census, 13,816 of Jacareacanga's 24,042 inhabitants declare themselves to be indigenous, representing approximately 57.5% of the municipal population (IBGE, 2022) - a proportion that requires methodologies adapted to and respectful of the communities' own forms of socio-political organization.

In addition to document analysis and secondary databases such as the IDSC, IBGE and Sustainability Barometer, the methodological process took into account existing plans, such as the PPCAD (2023), and current planning instruments, such as the LOA (2022). Qualified listening to indigenous leaders and the inclusion of documents produced by their organizations - such as records of the PUSURU Association and the demarcation process of the Munduruku Indigenous Land - reinforced the representative nature of the RLV (TI-MUNDURUKU, 2023).

This strategy is in line with the approach proposed by consultants Yara Martinelli, Thiago Gehre Galvão, Rodrigo Ramiro and Rodrigo Fuhr, hired by the Accelerating Development Project.

"Product 1 - Methodological planning of the proposal for preparing reports and face-to-face workshops on RLVs" (2024), which highlights the importance of considering the levels of institutionalization of the SDGs, integration with municipal planning cycles and the existence (or not) of monitoring instruments.

In addition, the initial model proposed was fundamental in defining the structure of the report, indicating minimum recommended dimensions, such as situational diagnosis, institutionalization of the SDGs, mapping of practices and monitoring suggestions. The format was adapted to prioritize clarity, usability and fidelity to the indigenous and riverine Amazonian context.

STAGES OF THE METHODOLOGICAL PROCESS

The methodological path of the Jacareacanga RLV was structured in five complementary stages:

- Documentary and institutional review

This included the collection and analysis of planning instruments, technical reports and secondary data. Documents such as the Municipal Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation (PPCAD, 2023), the Jacareacanga Situational Diagnosis (NEPMV, 2023), the Tapajós Territory Sustainability Barometer (RITS; CHTP, 2023), the 2021 Municipal Social Balance Sheet (PREFEITURA DE JACAREACANGA, 2021) and public data from the IDSC platform (INSTITUTO CIDADES SUSTENTÁVEIS, 2023) were used. The triangulation of these sources made it possible to construct an integrated reading of the municipal situation in relation to the SDGs.
- Study of institutional and budgetary capacity

Based on the 2022 Annual Budget Law (LOA 2022), the limits and possibilities of the municipality in financing and implementing public policies were analyzed.

aligned with the SDGs. A cross-sectional reading of the budget highlighted social assistance, indigenous health and environment programs as potential areas of convergence with the goals of the 2030 Agenda (PREFEITURA DE JACAREACANGA, 2022).

– Mapping existing actors, networks and practices

Based on the NEPMV Diagnosis (2023) and the PPCAD instruments, key players with direct or indirect involvement in actions related to the SDGs were identified: indigenous associations, municipal public policy councils, community health agents, fire prevention brigades, municipal secretariats and technical support organizations such as NEPMV/UFPA.

– Construction of the SDG alignment matrix

Inspired by the model used in the Sustainability Barometer (RITS; CHTP, 2023), an alignment matrix was drawn up that cross-references the available indicators, the targets set in the PPCAD and current budget actions. This matrix makes it possible to see which SDGs are most present in the municipality's actions and where the main gaps are.

– Technical writing, validation and final structuring of the report

The technical writing followed the methodological structure suggested by the consultancy hired by the UNDP and validated by international experiences such as those of UN-Habitat and UCLG (2020). The content was organized based on a cumulative logic, from the diagnosis to the recommendations, always prioritizing clarity, methodological consistency and empirical foundation. All the information was systematized based on the available evidence.

METHODOLOGICAL LIMITS AND POTENTIAL

Although the process of building the RLV has been carefully structured, it is important to recognize limitations:

- The scarcity of data disaggregated by ethnicity, gender and territory hinders an in-depth analysis of structural inequalities;
- The disparity between the data considered by the municipality and the IBGE census data;
- The lack of a municipal SDG monitoring system requires greater interpretative effort in the correlation between actions and global targets;
- The low prior institutionalization of the 2030 Agenda in the municipality imposed limits on the identification of policies directly named as "aligned with the SDGs".

On the other hand, the process had important potential:

- The alignment of the process with the construction of the Multiannual Plan (PPA 2025-2028);
- The existence of a Municipal Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation with an intersectoral approach and defined indicators;
- The strong presence of local, indigenous and land-based organizations and associations that promote actions directly linked to sustainability;
- The availability of up-to-date technical and scientific sources, such as the Situational Diagnosis and the NEPMV and Barômetro Tapajós reports.

PARTICIPANTS AND INSTRUMENTS

The May 2025 workshop saw the direct participation of more than 100 people, including the Health, Planning, Indigenous Affairs and Administration secretariats, Munduruku indigenous leaders, members of the Municipal Sustainable Development Commission, local leaders from various regions of the municipality, representatives of the student union and civil society organizations.

The following tools were used as support: thematic sheets, visual guides to the SDGs, infographics, power point presentations, participatory panels, structured questionnaires and sheets for identifying good practices.

The structure of the following report was designed based on the methodological recommendations of UNDESA (2021), the Sustainable Cities Institute (2023) and UCLG (2022), and adapted to the local reality of Jacareacanga.

LOCAL DIAGNOSIS

Jacareacanga is located in the southwest of the state of Pará, on the border with the state of Amazonas, forming part of the Tapajós river basin. With an area of approximately 53,336 km², it is one of the largest municipalities in Brazil in terms of land area. Its geographical configuration is deeply marked by the presence of legally protected areas and traditionally occupied territories, which gives the municipality strategic importance in environmental, cultural and geopolitical terms (NEPMV, 2023; PPCAD, 2023).

More than 80% of the municipality's territory is under some form of legal protection, occupied by federal and state protected areas and, above all, indigenous lands. These include the Munduruku Indigenous Land, which covers an area of over 2.3 million hectares, as well as the Kayabi and Sai Cinza Indigenous Lands (PPCAD, 2023). These areas are fundamental for the preservation of socio-biodiversity, climate regulation and the guarantee of the constitutional rights of indigenous peoples, as recognized in article 231 of the 1988 Federal Constitution.

The territorial conformation of Jacareacanga thus represents a space where multiple jurisdictions overlap: the municipality administers a territory whose decisions and public policies need to be compatible with federal environmental protection regulations, with indigenous rights guaranteed by the Constitution and with the interests of non-indigenous populations living in the urban and rural areas. This implies significant challenges in terms of intergovernmental coordination, land management and guaranteeing universal access to basic public services (NEPMV, 2023; RITS; CHTP, 2023).

According to the 2022 Census, Jacareacanga has a population of 19,931 inhabitants, making it one of the smallest in terms of population density in the state of Pará. Approximately 50% of the population lives in rural or indigenous areas, in communities that depend on river or air transportation for access to the municipal headquarters (IBGE, 2022).

The recent release of population data by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) on the municipality of Jacareacanga-PA revealed a population estimate that has generated questions from the municipal administration and civil society. According to the data presented, there is a significant underestimation of the number of inhabitants in the municipality when compared to the records of the Cadastro Único (Single Registry), a federal government system that gathers socio-economic information on low-income families.

Among the factors that may have contributed to this underreporting are the difficulty of geographical access to indigenous and riverside communities, the shortage of local census takers, as well as possible failures in approaching and collecting data in remote areas. Population underestimation tends to make vulnerable parts of the population invisible, distorting social diagnoses and reducing the effectiveness of government actions.

In view of this, it is imperative that the IBGE re-evaluates the data released, promoting audits and complementary censuses that take into account the local reality and existing administrative records, such as CadÚnico. The articulation between different databases and the involvement of local leaders are fundamental ways to guarantee a fairer and more representative count of Jacareacanga's population. The ethnic composition of the population is mostly indigenous, with a predominance of the Munduruku people, as well as Apiaká and Kayabi families, whose socio-political organization is recognized nationally and internationally for its historical resistance, community governance and leading role in defending territories (NEPMV, 2023; PPCAD, 2023).

Jacareacanga's demographic density of 0.45 inhabitants/km² (IBGE, 2022) imposes high logistical costs for the implementation of public policies and amplifies distances and, consequently, territorial inequalities.

The distances between villages, the dependence on river and air transportation and the lack of digital connectivity make it difficult to access essential services in much of the territory (NEPMV, 2023).

At the same time, the municipality has one of the highest GDPs per capita in Pará, given that it has severe internal disparities, with a high concentration of income associated with mining *royalties* and an extractive economy with low local added value. The challenge, therefore, is to transform this economic potential into redistributive policies, respecting the ways of life of indigenous and riverside populations and ensuring investments in education, health and basic sanitation.

The ways of life of indigenous communities shape part of the municipality's daily life: the subsistence economy based on traditional agriculture, fishing and forest extraction, their own calendars of social organization and the system of indigenous knowledge inform the way they build relationships with the territory, time and well-being.

In addition, the presence of major infrastructure projects in the Tapajós region, such as the Teles Pires Hydroelectric Power Plant, whose impacts directly affect the way of life of the riverside and indigenous communities of Jacareacanga, highlight the conflicts between national economic development interests and local territorial rights. The Sustainability Barometer (RITS; CHTP, 2023) points out that the lack of prior, free and informed consultation - as provided for in ILO Convention 169 - has generated significant social and environmental impacts, aggravating existing vulnerabilities and requiring reparations that are still pending.

The municipality's urbanization is concentrated in the city centre, where the main public facilities are located. In the urban area there are problems with basic infrastructure, such as water supply, electricity and digital connectivity.

The 2022 LOA demonstrates the importance of federal transfers for budget execution, and the need for specialization and training of technicians in the municipal secretariats and the creation of strategies for the continuity of strategic programs and public policies (2022).

In summary, Jacareacanga is an Amazonian municipality with extremely high socio-environmental value, marked by structural contrasts and unique potential. Its demographic, ethnic and territorial configuration requires a planning approach based on collective rights, intersectionality, respect for cultural diversity and recognition of indigenous social institutions as part of the architecture of local public management. This territorial and socio-cultural diagnosis is the starting point for aligning the municipality with the Sustainable Development Goals.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PANORAMA

Jacareacanga has a socio-economic profile marked by structural challenges and historical inequalities.

According to data from the Sustainable Cities Institute (IDSC, 2023), the municipality's overall sustainable development index is 29.5 points on a scale of 0 to 100 in relation to the pillars of the 2030 Agenda. The biggest obstacles are concentrated in the areas of education, sanitation, the local economy and the environment.

Per capita income is below the state and national average, and access to health services is hampered by the distances and low coverage of care units. The illiteracy rate is high, especially among adults from traditional and indigenous communities. Basic sanitation is almost non-existent in riverside areas and villages, and solid waste collection does not yet cover the entire municipal center (BS Jacareacanga, 2021).

On the other hand, Jacareacanga has important potential: it has a young and active population, a strong cultural expression of the indigenous ethnic groups, preserved territories with great socio-biodiversity and community initiatives in agro-ecology, bilingual education and indigenous territorial management



CONNECTION WITH THE ODS

Based on an integrated reading of local data, the following priority challenges were identified, directly related to the 2030 Agenda:

SDG 1 (Poverty eradication): high level of extreme poverty, especially among indigenous populations;

SDG 3 (Health and well-being): difficulties in accessing health services and professionals, high rates of neglected tropical diseases;

SDG 4 (Quality education): low literacy indicators, school dropouts and insufficient school infrastructure;

SDG 6 (Drinking water and sanitation): minimal sanitation coverage and precarious supply of treated water;

SDG 7 (Clean energy): despite being the site of a hydroelectric plant, the city uses mainly diesel energy through generators. The reservoir (lake) occupies areas of the two municipalities close to the project. In Pará, 16% of the municipality of Jacareacanga and in Mato Grosso, 84% of the municipality of Paranaíta. The lake formed by the plant's dam is about 70 km long on the Teles Pires River and occupies an area of 150 km², with a water mirror of 135.6 km² and a flooded area of 95.0 km², which is equivalent to 0.052 km² per megawatt of flooded area generated.

The Power House, built on the right bank of the Teles Pires River, is a conventional, closed type, housing 5 generating units. It is in this structure that the energy of moving water is transformed into electricity. The substation (SE), a high-power electrical installation containing equipment for the transmission, distribution, protection and control of electricity, located on the left bank, is about 500 meters away from the powerhouse escape channel.

All the energy generated by the Teles Pires HPP is transmitted via a 7.5 km restricted use transmission line, which connects to the North Collector Substation.



The connection to the National Interconnected System (SIN) is via a 500 KV transmission line, which has its connection point to the SIN at the Ribeirãozinho substation in the state of Mato Grosso, on the border with the state of Goiás;

SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure): lack of paved roads between Jacareacanga and regional centers, logistical and digital fragility;

SDGs 13 and 15 (Climate and terrestrial life): pressure on forest ecosystems and indigenous territories, land conflicts and environmental threats.

The integrated analysis of data from the IDSC (2023), the IBGE (2022), the municipal LOA (2022), the NEPMV Diagnosis (2023) and the PPCAD (2023) allows us to identify a set of priority structural challenges, strongly related to multiple SDGs. The most critical dimensions are detailed below:

Education (SDG 4)

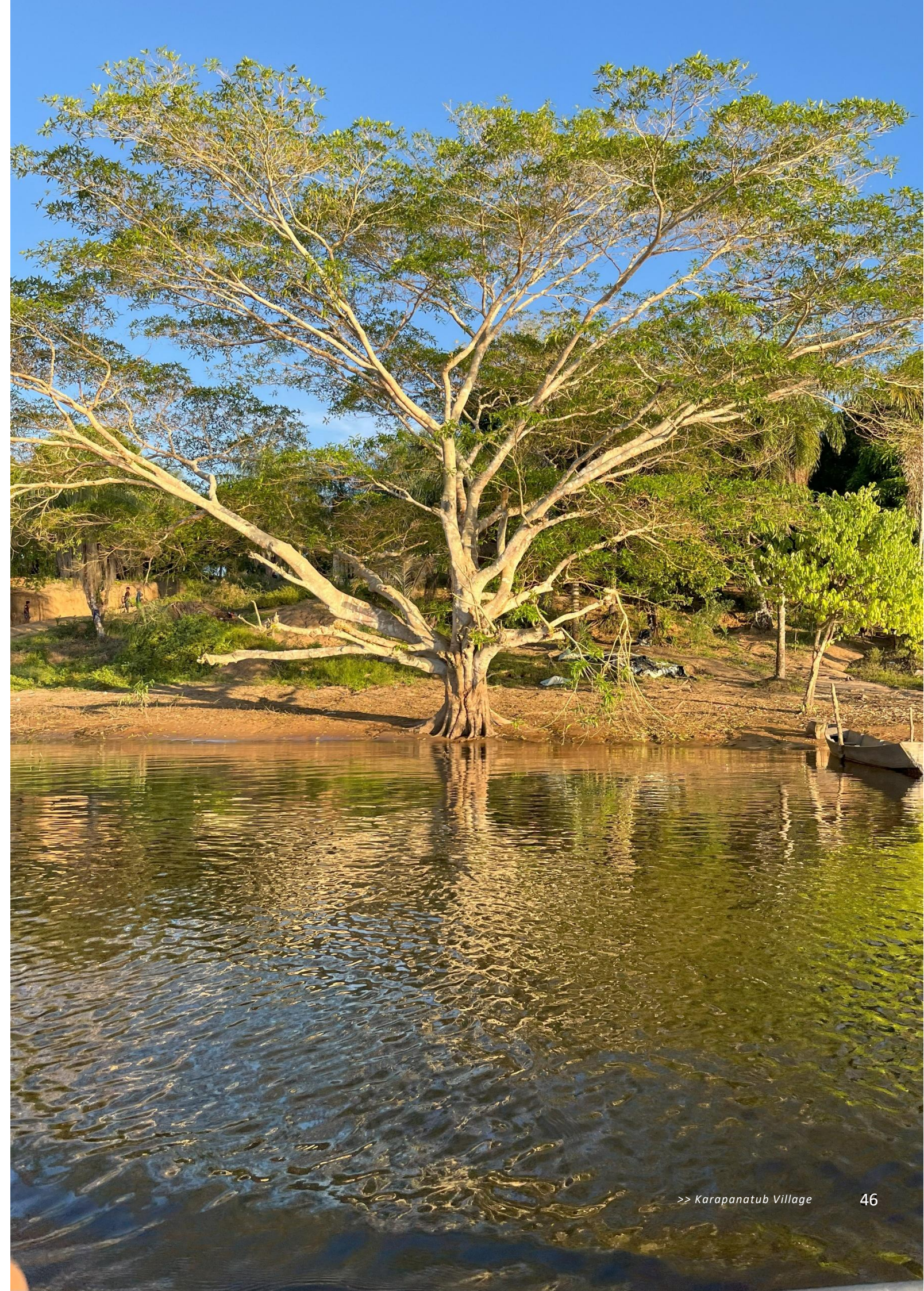
The municipality faces high dropout rates and difficulties in ensuring that indigenous students remain in formal education. Preschool coverage for children aged 4 to 5 was 68.3% in 2021 (IDSC, 2023). The high school completion rate is still low, and there is a lack of teachers trained in intercultural education and school infrastructure in hard-to-reach villages (NEPMV, 2023).

There are positive experiences of bilingual indigenous schools, but they still lack systematic support and ongoing funding. The full implementation of SDG 4 requires, in this context, coordination between the municipal, state and indigenous education networks, respecting the pedagogical autonomy and curricula of the communities (PREFEITURA MUNICIPAL DE JACAREACANGA, 2021).

Health (SDG 3)

Jacareacanga has limited access to specialized health services. The infant mortality rate was estimated at 21.4 per thousand live births (IBGE, 2022). Infant vaccination coverage reached 94.4% in 2021, which demonstrates the efforts of the family health teams (IDSC, 2023), but the maintenance of these teams depends on federal transfers and local hiring capacity.

The hospital structure is limited, and the transfer of serious patients depends on air transport.



Indigenous health, which is the responsibility of SESAI, operates underfunded and faces serious logistical difficulties (NEPMV, 2023). The need for inter-institutional coordination to tackle these weaknesses is central to achieving SDG 3.

Sanitation and infrastructure (SDGs 6 and 11)

Sanitation coverage is practically non-existent, reaching only 0.5% of households (IDSC, 2023). Garbage collection is limited to the central urban area, with coverage of 67.5%. Treated water supply is available to 35.4% of households and is precarious or non-existent in the villages (IDSC, 2023; RITS; CHTP, 2023). This has a direct impact on public health, quality of life and the environment.

The side roads are not paved, and interconnection with Itaituba or other regional headquarters depends on river or air transportation. The lack of quality internet in much of the territory further compromises access to education, health and basic services (NEPMV, 2023).

Energy (SDG 7)

HISTORY WITH THE TELES PIRES PLANT AND CURRENT SITUATION

The Teles Pires Hydroelectric Power Station is a hydroelectric power station located on the Teles Pires River, a tributary of the Tapajós River, on the border between the states of Pará and Mato Grosso, 945 kilometers from Cuiabá. It has an installed capacity of 1,820 MW and is the largest plant in the Teles Pires Complex.

The auction was held in 2010 and the first generation unit went into operation in 2015. The plant is located between the towns of Paranaíta (MT) and Jacareacanga (PA), in the area known as Cachoeira Sete Quedas.

The reservoir has a total area of 150 km² and an associated 500 kV transmission line, seven kilometers long, on the left bank of the river.

HISTORY

The Teles Pires Power Plant concession was won by the Teles Pires Energia Eficiente Consortium in the National Electric Energy Agency's last generation auction in 2010, with investments estimated at 4 billion. The consortium is made up of Eletrosul (24.5%), Furnas (24.5%) and the remaining 51% by the two private partners Neoenergia and Odebrecht (now Novonor). The plant was won in the first and only bid and with a discount of 32.9% on the ceiling price of R\$ 87.00/MWh. The bid was R\$58.36. The project was expected to create around 6,500 direct and indirect jobs.

Construction began in August 2011 and the first generating unit went into operation in January 2015.

STRUCTURE

- Installed capacity: 1820 MW;
- Physical Guarantee: 915.4 MW;
- Turbines: Francis Vertical Shaft, 5 units - 364 MW
- Dam height: 80 meters
- Dam length: 1,650 meters
- Gross Drop: 59.00 meters;
- Reservoir area: 150 km²
- Water mirror: 135.6 km² (0.075 km²/MW);
- Flood area: 95.0 km² (0.052 km²/MW)

OWNERSHIP

After the auction, Companhia Hidrelétrica Teles Pires S/A, a Special Purpose Company (SPE) was created, responsible for building and operating the Teles Pires HPP, made up of the companies Neoenergia (51%), Eletrobras-Eletrosul (24.5%) and Eletrobras-Furnas (24.5%).

Environmental vulnerability (SDG 13 and 15)

The municipality has critical areas of illegal deforestation associated with mining in protected areas. The PPCAD (2023) identified 60 hotspots of anthropic pressure between 2018 and 2022, especially on the banks of the Tapajós River and in indigenous territories. The main threats are illegal mining and land speculation.

Despite the difficulties, there are relevant actions to combat forest fires, territorial monitoring and recovery of degraded areas carried out by local brigades and inter-institutional committees. These actions demonstrate the presence of relevant organizational and socio-technical capacities for environmental protection (PPCAD, 2023).

LOCAL POTENTIAL AND GOOD PRACTICES

Despite the vulnerabilities mentioned above, Jacareacanga has important assets that can leverage the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and has made progress on some strategic fronts:

- The approval and initial implementation of the **Municipal Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation (PPCAD)**, with targets, sectoral actions and monitoring, constitutes a significant advance in territorial and environmental planning (PPCAD, 2023). Carrying out the PPCAD with the participation of various departments and organizations is a good practice towards integrated governance (SDG 17);
- The existence of **structured indigenous organizations**, such as the Pusuru Association, with the capacity for political dialogue, project management and the training of local leaders (NEPMV, 2023). The strengthening of Munduruku indigenous associations and their actions in defense of the territory contribute directly to SDGs 15 and 16;
- The presence of **bilingual educational experiences** with a focus on traditional knowledge, their own curriculum and cultural appreciation, which are fundamental to achieving SDG 4 in indigenous territories. Local bilingual and inclusive education initiatives are examples of progress towards SDGs 4 and 10;
- The **production of the Municipal Social Balance Sheet (2021)** and its local dissemination reveal an initiative for transparency and the organization of public information (PREFEITURA MUNICIPAL DE JACAREACANGA, 2021).
- Family farming and sustainable extraction projects are already linked to SDG targets 2, 8 and 12.

PRELIMINARY ALIGNMENT MATRIX WITH THE ODS

Based on the systematized technical evidence, the following is a preliminary alignment matrix between the challenges identified and the SDGs prioritized:

THEMATIC AXIS	CHALLENGES	RELATED ODS	SOURCE
Education	Low completion of secondary education	SDG 4	NEPMV (2023); IDSC (2023)
Health	Difficulty accessing specialized services	SDG 3	NEPMV (2023); IBGE (2022)
Sanitation	Low rate of sewage network service	SDG 6	IDSC (2023)
Environment	Pressure on protected areas	SDG 15	PPCAD (2023); RITS; CHTP (2023)
Infrastructure	Isolation and logistical difficulties	SDGs 9 and 11	NEPMV (2023)
Indigenous participation	Community territorial governance	SDG 16	NEPMV (2023)

INSTITUTIONALIZATION AND GOVERNANCE OF THE ODS

Legal Frameworks and Planning

The signing of Decree No. 055/2024, of November 8, 2024, represents a significant institutional milestone for the governance of the 2030 Agenda in Jacareacanga. Through this act, the municipal executive branch created the **Municipal Sustainable Development Commission**, which is advisory and intersectoral in nature, made up of representatives from all municipal departments, indigenous associations and civil society. The creation of this body demonstrates the local political commitment to mainstreaming the SDGs and directly responds to the recommendation of UNESCAP (2020) on the importance of permanent structures for the implementation of SMRs.

The Commission's main tasks are to propose public policies in line with the 2030 Agenda, monitor local SDG targets and liaise with national and international cooperation networks. This initiative puts Jacareacanga in line with the methodological guidelines of UNDESA (2020) and ABM (2024), which point to the existence of formal governance bodies as a necessary condition for the full institutionalization of the Agenda at local level. In addition, the composition of the Commission respects the territorial and ethnic-cultural diversity of the municipality, which contributes to an intercultural approach in the formulation of sustainable development strategies.

This framework could enable progress to be made in including guidelines related to the SDGs in instruments such as the Multi-Year Plan (PPA), the Municipal Education Plan and the PPCAD. The 2022 Annual Budget Law (LOA, 2022) contains elements that can be aligned with the goals of the 2030 Agenda, especially in the food security, education and environment programs.

The Jacareacanga Municipal Sustainable Development Commission is a collegiate advisory body with the aim of coordinating and monitoring the planning, monitoring and evaluation of public policies aligned with the 2030 Agenda. Its intersectoral format allows for integration between the various municipal departments - such as health, education, the environment, social assistance, planning and finance - and representatives of civil society, especially indigenous organizations, which are active members of the commission. The commission should meet regularly to assess progress on the local SDG targets, propose guidelines for action and foster cooperation between the public, community and technical-scientific sectors.

SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

Jacareacanga has a relevant experience of social participation through municipal councils and coordination with indigenous organizations. Strengthening spaces for listening and collective deliberation was highlighted as a priority for advancing SDG governance in the territory.

It was suggested that one of the functions of the Municipal SDG Commission should be the participatory monitoring of priority indicators and the production of reports on the SDGs. In addition, it will be important to ensure that the planning and social control instruments (PPA, LOA, public hearings) are participatory and progressively incorporate the global goals of the 2030 Agenda. Strengthening ethnic-territorial governance is a distinctive feature of the municipality, especially in the face of threats to territorial and environmental rights. Cooperation with entities such as the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office and the Federal Public Defender's Office can be strategic in guaranteeing the fundamental rights of communities.

The presence of an SDG Municipal Commission in a municipality with the characteristics of Jacareacanga represents a 'point outside the curve' - the absence of a local instrument linked to the 2030 Agenda is a common gap among small municipalities with low institutional capacity, as indicated in the UNDESA technical report (2020), which identifies the lack of institutional frameworks as one of the main obstacles to the full implementation of the Agenda at local level.

In addition to the creation of the Commission, the Municipal Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation (PPCAD), drawn up in 2023 with the support of UFPA's Center for Municipal and Regional Policy Studies (NEPMV) and conceived on the basis of participatory workshops, technical diagnoses and joint deliberations between municipal secretariats, indigenous organizations and representatives of civil society, is a significant step forward. It establishes targets, indicators and governance structures for tackling illegal deforestation and promoting sustainable development (PPCAD, 2023).

The PPCAD, although specific to the environmental agenda, adopts a cross-cutting logic that is close to the proposal of the 2030 Agenda. Its content dialogues with SDG 13 (Action against global climate change), SDG 15 (Life on land), SDG 16 (Peace, justice and effective institutions) and SDG 6 (Drinking water and sanitation), among others. The plan also includes intersectoral measures, such as coordination with the health system, education and food security, which shows potential for its integration into a future municipal SDG strategy (PPCAD, 2023).

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

The municipality has a basic administrative structure, with secretariats responsible for essential areas such as education, health, social assistance, the environment, infrastructure and planning. However, as evidenced in the analysis of the LOA 2022, the number of qualified technicians per secretariat is low, and there is a high turnover of management and coordination positions (PREFEITURA MUNICIPAL DE JACAREACANGA, 2022).

The governance of public policy in Jacareacanga is also articulated through municipal councils - such as the health, education, social assistance and environment councils - which have an equal and deliberative composition, as required by federal legislation. Although their work suffers from budgetary and technical limitations, these spaces represent opportunities for the institutionalization of permanent forums for monitoring and evaluating the SDGs (NEPMV, 2023).

Another fundamental pillar of local governance is the participation of indigenous organizations. The PUSURU Association, for example, works on various fronts, from territorial defense and environmental monitoring to the implementation of food sovereignty projects, indigenous education and institutional strengthening. The Situational Diagnosis (NEPMV, 2023) highlights that recognizing the role of indigenous associations is essential to guaranteeing an intercultural and effective approach to public governance in the region.

The experience of articulation between these organizations and the public authorities can be strengthened by creating a mixed management body for the 2030 Agenda - an intersectoral committee that includes indigenous representatives, municipal officials and community councils. This proposal is in line with the UNESCAP guidelines (2020), which recommend the inclusion of historically marginalized groups as a structural part of RLV decision-making bodies.

PLANNING AND BUDGETING INSTRUMENTS

The municipality has the planning instruments established by the Brazilian legal system: the Multi-Year Plan (PPA), the Budget Guidelines Law (LDO) and the Annual Budget Law (LOA). These instruments do not yet incorporate explicit references to the SDGs, but this report is being produced at the same time as the city's first participatory PPA, which is cross-cut by the SDGs.

The 2022 LOA already includes action programs for indigenous health, school meals, health surveillance and environmental management, but makes no direct mention of the 2030 Agenda or its goals (PREFEITURA MUNICIPAL DE JACAREACANGA, 2022). In addition, Jacareacanga already has sectoral plans such as the PPCAD, the Social Assistance Action Plan (2021) and the Municipal Education Plan (under review), which also permeate the mainstreaming of the 2030 Agenda in an incremental and strategic way.

As highlighted in the *RLV Starter Model* (2024), the recommendation is that the municipalization of the SDGs should begin by mapping existing actions and programmes, followed by identifying convergences with the SDGs and then defining local targets. This process depends on strengthening the municipality's technical capacity and building inter-institutional partnerships with technical organizations, universities and networks of municipalities.

PROPOSALS FOR PROGRESSIVE INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Based on the institutional diagnosis and existing good practices, the following strategies are proposed for consolidating SDG governance in Jacareacanga:

- 1. Inclusion of SDG targets in the next planning cycles**, starting with the revision of the PPA and the 2026 LOA;
- 2. Continued training for the technical staff of the secretariats**, in partnership with the UNDP, universities and civil society organizations;
- 3. Strengthening municipal councils and encouraging indigenous participation**, with support for translation, qualified listening and intercultural training;
- 4. Creating a system of municipal indicators for the SDGs**, using data from the IDSC, IBGE and local diagnoses such as PPCAD and the Sustainability Barometer.

These measures are in line with the UNDESA (2020) and UCLG (2020) guidelines, which point to the institutionalization of the 2030 Agenda as an essential condition for the continuity, monitoring and effectiveness of sustainable development actions at local level.

PROGRESS AND GOOD PRACTICES

The survey of good practices in Jacareacanga was based on the systematization of the workshops held in May 2025 and the documentary analysis of ongoing public policies, especially those integrated into the PPCAD (2023), the Sustainability Barometer (BS Jacareacanga, 2023) and the Situational Diagnosis prepared by NEPMV (2023). The identification of the priority SDGs was based on the triangulation between the municipality's profile on the Sustainable Cities Institute platform (2023), the targets agreed under the PPCAD and the data extracted from the 2021 Municipal Social Balance Sheet.

In the field of education (SDG 4), the IDEB for the final years of elementary school was 3.6 in 2023, below the national average (INEP, 2023). However, the aggregate data does not capture the wealth of bilingual indigenous education initiatives underway, which have promoted literacy in the Munduruku language, appreciation of local history and community management of schools. These practices are in line with target 4.7 of the 2030 Agenda and deserve recognition as good practices in intercultural contexts (NEPMV, 2023).

With regard to health (SDG 3), the infant mortality rate was 20.8 per 1,000 live births in 2022, a worrying figure that requires increased attention in primary care and coordination between the Municipal Health Department and the DSEI Tapajós (IBGE, 2022). Despite these limitations, child vaccination coverage is 94.4%, according to data from the IDSC (2023), which shows an important local effort. The work of family health teams in remote communities also represents a practice of institutional resilience.

Among the practices observed, the following stand out:

- **SDG 4 (Quality Education):** Based on data from the School Census and the IDSC, progress was identified in the coverage of early childhood education between 2016 and 2020. In 2016, only 53.8% of children aged 4 and 5 were enrolled in pre-school; in 2020 this figure reached 68.3% (INSTITUTO CIDADES SUSTENTÁVEIS, 2023).
- **SDG 3 (Health and Well-being):** Childhood vaccination coverage reached 94.4% for MMR in 2021, exceeding the state average. The infant mortality rate, however, is still worrying at 21.4 per thousand live births (IBGE, 2022; IDSC, 2023).
- **SDG 6 (Drinking water and sanitation):** Only 0.5% of households in Jacareacanga were served by a sewage network in 2022, but there was an expansion in the coverage of drinking water supply by general network, which went from 18% in 2010 to 35.4% in 2022 (INSTITUTO CIDADES SUSTENTÁVEIS, 2023).
- **SDG 15 (Terrestrial Life):** The Jacareacanga PPCAD identifies the formation of community brigades to prevent and combat forest fires and the strengthening of indigenous territorial surveillance as priority strategies (PPCAD, 2023).

These actions, although fragmented, demonstrate the local capacity to articulate specific responses to critical challenges, aligning public policies and traditional knowledge with sustainable development goals.

INDICATORS ALIGNED WITH THE ODS

Below is a selection of the municipal indicators available in the IDSC (2023), which are directly related to the SDGs prioritized by the municipality:

INDICATOR	CURRENT VALUE	YEAR	RELATED SDGS
Population with access to treated water (%)	35,4%	2022	SDG 6
Population with waste collection (%)	67,5%	2022	SDG 11
Literacy rate (15 years and over)	71,8%	2022	SDG 4
Schooling of 6 to 14 year olds (%)	93,1%	2022	SDG 4
Infant mortality (per thousand live births)	21,4	2021	SDG 3

This data highlights the importance of strengthening local information, monitoring and evaluation systems, especially with regard to ethnic-racial and territorial sections, which are still incipient in official reports. Although Jacareacanga faces significant structural challenges in terms of fully achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the municipality already has practical experiences, public policies and community arrangements that are directly in line with the goals of the 2030 Agenda. These practices, although not structured under the "SDG" nomenclature

reveal promising initiatives that can be strengthened, replicated and articulated in broader public policies, in line with the principles of comprehensiveness, intersectorality and community participation advocated by UNDESA (2020) and UN-Habitat (2020).

The following analysis presents the progress and good practices observed in the SDGs considered priorities for the municipality, based on data from the IDSC (2023), municipal instruments (PPCAD, Social Balance 2021 and LOA 2022), NEPMV technical diagnoses (2023) and the alignment matrix constructed in section 3.

SDG 1 - Eradication of Poverty

Eradicating poverty in all its forms is one of the biggest challenges facing Jacareacanga. In 2021, more than 64% of the population lived on a per capita income of less than half the minimum wage (IDSC, 2023). Despite this, the municipality has made significant efforts in the field of social assistance and basic social protection.

The work of the Social Assistance Reference Center (CRAS) has been one of the pillars in assisting families in situations of vulnerability, with a focus on the single registry, access to the Bolsa Família Program and psychosocial support. The 2022 LOA records continued investment in food security programs, distribution of basic food baskets and emergency support for indigenous families in situations of food insecurity (PREFEITURA DE JACAREACANGA, 2022).

The 2021 Social Balance also highlights programmes to encourage income generation from local productive activities, such as family farming, plant extraction and artisanal fishing, organized mainly around indigenous and community associations (PREFEITURA MUNICIPAL DE JACAREACANGA, 2021).

SDG 3 - Health and well-being

Despite the precariousness of the hospital infrastructure and the difficulty in accessing specialized services, Jacareacanga has some positive indicators of basic health coverage. In 2021, infant vaccination coverage was 94.4%, above the national average (IDSC, 2023). The municipality maintains 100% coverage of the Family Health Strategy, with teams working even in indigenous and rural areas that are difficult to access (NEPMV, 2023).

Intersectoral action between the Municipal Health Department and the Tapajós Special Indigenous Health District (DSEI) has been essential in ensuring basic care in the villages, despite the challenges of logistics and staff shortages. The NEPMV (2023) also highlights the presence of traditional care practices and indigenous medicine, which should be recognized as part of comprehensive health strategies, as recommended by the National Policy for the Health Care of Indigenous Peoples (BRASIL, 2002).

SDG 4 - Quality Education

Indigenous and bilingual education in Jacareacanga is one of the municipality's most promising experiences in terms of good practice. The implementation of schools with their own curriculum, teaching methodology in the Munduruku mother tongue and training for indigenous teachers are concrete examples of incorporating cultural diversity into the local education system (NEPMV, 2023).

Despite the challenges of infrastructure and high school dropouts, these experiences demonstrate adherence to the principles of SDG 4.7, which deals with the promotion of education for sustainable development, cultural diversity and human rights (UN, 2015).

According to the Social Balance Sheet 2021, the municipality implements complementary actions such as river school transport and the distribution of school kits, as well as youth leadership training programs in the villages. Strengthening these initiatives requires federative support and more robust affirmative policies (PREFEITURA MUNICIPAL DE JACAREACANGA, 2021).

SDG 6 - Drinking Water and Sanitation

Jacareacanga faces serious deficits in basic sanitation, with less than 1% of the population served by a sewage system (IDSC, 2023). However, there are local experiences aimed at expanding access to drinking water in indigenous communities, with a focus on social technologies for collecting rainwater and maintaining artesian wells (NEPMV, 2023).

The PPCAD (2023) sets targets for recovering springs, preserving streams and restoring degraded Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs), as a way of guaranteeing the communities' water security. These actions relate directly to targets 6.1, 6.3 and 6.6 of the 2030 Agenda, demonstrating that, even without conventional infrastructure, there are important efforts underway.

SDG 13 - Action against Climate Change

The greatest example of local alignment with SDG 13 in Jacareacanga is the Municipal Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation (PPCAD). The document, drawn up in a participatory manner and validated in 2023, presents a detailed diagnosis of environmental pressures, identifies vectors of deforestation and defines integrated actions for monitoring, recovering degraded areas and strengthening environmental management (PPCAD, 2023).

The plan envisages joint action by the Department of the Environment, civil society and indigenous leaders to form brigades, draw up risk maps and liaise with the Public Prosecutor's Office and IBAMA. These strategies are consistent with targets 13.2 (integrating climate change into public policies) and 13.b (training vulnerable communities).

SDG 15 - Terrestrial Life

The municipality carries out biodiversity protection actions based on traditional indigenous knowledge and in partnerships with institutions such as ICMBIO, IBAMA, UFPA and local NGOs. Indigenous territorial surveillance and the self-demarcation of areas of traditional use have been effective tools in confronting external threats such as illegal mining, logging and land speculation (NEPMV, 2023; RITS; CHTP, 2023).

In addition, the PPCAD establishes guidelines for reforestation with native species, incentives for agro-ecological production and recovery of degraded areas. These practices contribute to targets 15.1 (conservation of terrestrial ecosystems) and 15.5 (reducing the degradation of natural habitats).

The experiences described demonstrate that Jacareacanga has relevant social, cultural and institutional capacities for advancing the 2030 Agenda. Although most of the initiatives are not yet fully integrated into formal planning, their existence reinforces the potential for replication and progressive institutionalization.

Systematizing these good practices in a municipal database, creating monitoring indicators and connecting with networks such as the Sustainable Cities Programme and the My Municipality for the SDGs Pact are possible ways of strengthening these actions (UNDP, 2024; ABM, 2024).

PARTNERSHIPS AND MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

The municipality of Jacareacanga has mobilized different forms of technical and institutional cooperation to enable the implementation of public policies aimed at sustainable development. These partnerships include:

- Cooperation with the Teles Pires Hydroelectric Company (CHTP): as part of the licensing process for the Teles Pires HPP, the company signed compensation agreements with local communities and financed studies and actions aimed at sustainability. The Sustainability Barometer (RITS; CHTP, 2023) is the result of this collaboration and is a fundamental input for the construction of local indicators integrated with the 2030 Agenda.
- Partnership with NEPMV/UFPA: responsible for preparing Jacareacanga's Situational Diagnosis and providing technical support for the construction of the PPCAD, the center represents a bridge between the municipality and applied scientific knowledge. The production of evidence, systematization of data and capacity building are fundamental strategies for institutionalizing the SDGs in the territory (NEPMV, 2023; PPCAD, 2023).
- Indigenous and community organizations: associations such as Pusuru play a strategic role in project management, territorial coordination and defending rights. The involvement of these organizations is consistent with the UNESCAP guidelines (2020), which advocate the centrality of partnerships based on trust and traditional knowledge for the localization of the SDGs in contexts of cultural diversity. Associação Pusuru and APIW actively participate in local governance and the implementation of actions aimed at territorial protection and indigenous education. The Mundukuru population numbers 10,000 in the villages of the middle and upper Tapajós (PA). In order to get education, health services and access to public agencies and commerce, the Mundukurus travel to the municipalities of Jacareacanga (PA), on the border with the Sai Cinza Indigenous Land, and Itaituba (PA), which is 400 km away.
- Due to its proximity to the Indigenous Land, Jacareacanga is home to many Mundukuru and their families, as well as being the municipality where they resolve their problems with documentation, access to social benefits and product purchases. Cases of discrimination are constant, despite the financial contributions that the Mundukurus bring to the city.

- These include acts such as the notary's failure to regulate documentation and the right to use an indigenous name; cases of violence against indigenous women, including rape and murder; the entry of researchers without the consent of the communities; the omission of the local police in cases of violence and murder; the invasion by the Federal Police of the village of Teles Pires, with the use of violence against women, children and the elderly, the invasion of houses, arbitrary arrests, including of minors, the use of gas bombs, rubber bullets and lethal weapons, which led to the death of an Indian.
- About the organization - The Pusuru Association was founded in 1991 and its mission is to fight for the rights of the Mundurucu people in a way that reflects and respects traditional organization, the appreciation of culture, the protection of the land, the environment and forms of sustainable survival.
- Partnerships - Pusuru works with other indigenous organizations, such as the Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon (COIAB), APIB, ARPINSUL, and with entities that support the indigenous cause, such as CIMI, FAOR, International Rivers and the Tapajós Vivo Movement.
- Collaboration with the UNDP: through the "Accelerating Development" project in partnership with Eletrobrás/ CHTP, the UNDP worked to train local managers and provide methodological support for the construction of this RLV. The UNDP's methodological, institutional and intergovernmental coordination support reinforces the role of multilateral organizations in cooperation for sustainable local development (2024).

FINANCING

In 2022, municipal net current revenue was R\$69,541,807.91, with liquidated expenses of R\$57,256,161.91 (2022). Jacareacanga depends on constitutional transfers to keep its public administration running. An analysis of the 2022 Annual Budget Law reveals that more than 85% of the municipality's revenue is made up of transfers from the Municipal Participation Fund (FPM), SUS and Fundeb (2022). This condition limits fiscal autonomy and imposes challenges on long-term planning capacity, especially when it comes to financing structuring policies aimed at sustainability.

Although it does not directly mention the SDGs, LOA 2022 includes programs with high potential for alignment, such as "Maintenance of Deforestation Prevention Activities", "Support for Family Farming" and "Indigenous School Education". These actions represent starting points for a results-oriented budget connected to the 2030 Agenda.

The lack of a local system for monitoring income and expenditure by SDG makes it difficult to assess the budgetary impact on the global goals. To address this challenge, it is recommended that municipalities begin to link the budget thematically to the goals of the Agenda, adopting cross-cutting categories and result indicators (ABM, 2024; UN-Habitat, 2020).

There are strategic funding opportunities that can be explored to boost the SDGs, such as:

- **Amazon Fund:** efforts to prevent deforestation, recover degraded areas and institutionally strengthen municipalities with Indigenous Lands (TIs) and Conservation Units (UCs);
- **Parliamentary amendments:** aimed at basic infrastructure, indigenous health and bilingual education;
- **Federal funds (FNDE, FUNASA, SUDAM):** with specific lines for rural sanitation, water supply and school infrastructure.

Progress on the SDGs at local level depends directly on the capacity of municipalities to mobilize resources, build strategic partnerships and integrate planning instruments into the sustainable development agenda. In the case of Amazonian municipalities with low institutional density, the challenges are greater due to limited own revenues, logistical difficulties and a lack of specialized technical structure (NEPMV, 2023; UNDP, 2024).

SDG 17 emphasizes that achieving the goals requires global partnerships, multisectoral cooperation, technology transfer, institutional capacity building and access to innovative financing (UN, 2015). The main means of implementation identified in Jacareacanga are highlighted below, organized into three axes: financial and budgetary resources, institutional partnerships and technical support mechanisms.

TRAINING, TECHNOLOGY AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Access to appropriate technologies and ongoing training for municipal staff are key dimensions for strengthening the implementation of the SDGs. The scarcity of internet in rural and indigenous areas, the low level of computerization in public administration and the lack of consolidated local indicators are obstacles to evidence-based management (NEPMV, 2023).

In this regard, some medium-term opportunities stand out:

- **Creation of a technical projects unit** with the capacity to raise funds from sources such as the Amazon Fund, the GEF, BNDES programs and international funds linked to climate and biodiversity.
- **Access to public and open platforms**, such as the Sustainable City Development Index (IDSC), which provides disaggregated data for 100% of Brazilian municipalities and can serve as a basis for monitoring local targets (INSTITUTO CIDADES SUSTENTÁVEIS, 2023).
- **Integration into cooperation networks**, such as the My Municipality for the SDGs Pact (CNODS), the SDG Brazil Network and the Sustainable Cities Program. These networks offer technical tools, institutional visibility and opportunities to exchange good practices (UNDP Consultancy, 2024).

Jacareacanga has the structural elements to move forward in implementing the means of implementing the 2030 Agenda, especially if it manages to consolidate and expand existing partnerships. The municipality can invest in building internal capacity, improving financial management and becoming a qualified member of inter-municipal and international cooperation networks.

Strengthening the means of implementation is essential if the RLV is to be more than just a diagnosis, but a planning framework with a concrete impact on the lives of the population - especially the most vulnerable communities, who have historically been left behind.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND VISION FOR THE FUTURE

Based on the analysis of documentary evidence, systematized public data and the institutional experiences of the municipality of Jacareacanga - especially the Municipal Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation (PPCAD, 2023), the Situational Diagnosis (NEPMV, 2023), the Social Balance Sheet (2021), the IDSC data (2023) and the UN methodological guidelines (UNDESA, 2020; UN-Habitat, 2020); as well as the participatory workshop and document analysis integrated with the 2030 Agenda milestones, the following recommendations were consolidated to guide the next steps for the municipality of Jacareacanga in implementing the SDGs:

- Systematic inclusion of the SDGs in planning instruments, especially in the next revision of the Multi-Year Plan (PPA) and the Annual Budget Law (LOA), promoting the cross-cutting nature of sustainability in sectoral policies:
 - Include the SDGs across the board in the Multi-Year Plan (PPA), the Budget Guidelines Law (LDO) and the Annual Budget Law (LOA), with emphasis on existing actions such as indigenous education, family health, environmental surveillance and agro-ecological production (PREFEITURA MUNICIPAL DE JACAREACANGA, 2022). Linking the SDGs to formal management instruments is an essential step towards institutionalizing the 2030 Agenda at local level.
- Drawing up a municipal SDG targets plan, with local indicators, short-, medium- and long-term targets, based on data from the IDSC, IBGE and federal platforms.

Developing a Local Goals Plan for the SDGs, with measurable indicators, short-, medium- and long-term goals, based on data from the IDSC (INSTITUTO CIDADES SUSTENTÁVEIS, 2023), the parameters of the PPCAD (2023) and the alignment matrix constructed in this report. This plan must take into account the specificities of indigenous territories and guarantee mechanisms for prior, free and informed consultation.

- Creation of a Technical Projects Unit to raise national and international funds, coordinate partnerships and systematize good practices.
 Establish a technical structure responsible for raising funds, preparing proposals and institutional coordination, with a focus on calls for proposals from the Amazon Fund, GEF, BNDES, FUNASA and multilateral organizations. This measure aims to overcome the low capacity for project formulation identified in the LOA 2022 and is in line with the UNDESA guidelines (2020).
- Strengthening indigenous bilingual and intercultural education, based on experiences already underway and technical and pedagogical support from universities and local indigenous organizations.
 Increasing the institutional valorization of indigenous and bilingual education, with guaranteed financial resources, technical support and recognition of their own curricula. As the NEPMV Diagnosis (2023) indicates, indigenous schools in Jacareacanga play a central role in building sustainable futures, being a concrete example of target 4.7 of the 2030 Agenda (UN, 2015).
- Development of local rural sanitation and water supply solutions, based on appropriate technologies and community management, in partnership with FUNASA, universities and social movements.
 Developing community initiatives for rural water supply and sanitation based on social technologies, such as rainwater harvesting systems and ecological sanitation. Such solutions are already partially implemented in some villages and were identified as good practices in the Situational Diagnosis (NEPMV, 2023).
- Promoting a local monitoring and evaluation system, with the annual publication of bulletins and simplified reports on progress towards the SDGs.
 Building, with technical support from universities and national networks, a local system of SDG indicators, with annual bulletins, monitoring reports and public information access panels. This system should link sources such as the IDSC, IBGE, PPCAD and municipal councils, promoting transparency and continuous evaluation (ABM, 2024; UN-Habitat, 2020).

- Encourage membership of networks such as the My Municipality for the SDGs Pact (CNODS), the SDG Brazil Network, the Sustainable Cities Program and international networks such as UCLG. Active participation in these spaces offers opportunities for training, institutional visibility and the exchange of experiences with municipalities facing similar challenges (UNESCAP, 2020).

VISION OF THE FUTURE

Jacareacanga projects itself as a territory of resistance and innovation in the Brazilian Amazon. Its biodiversity, traditional knowledge, the strength of its youth and the ability of indigenous communities to articulate represent strategic assets for local and global sustainability.

The construction of this Voluntary Local Report represents an institutional and symbolic milestone for the municipality of Jacareacanga. Located in the heart of the Brazilian Amazon and marked by historical inequalities, the municipality demonstrates that, even with structural limitations, it is possible to produce qualified knowledge, formulate territorial strategies and align public policies with the global commitments of the 2030 Agenda. It signals to Brazil and the world that even historically invisible municipalities have a lot to contribute to the 2030 Agenda. Jacareacanga is thus committed to promoting public policies based on equity, territorial justice and social participation, reaffirming the right of forest peoples to development with identity, autonomy and dignity.

Jacareacanga projects itself as a territory of convergence between the socio-cultural diversity of indigenous peoples, the environmental richness of the Amazon biome and the collective desire to build a development model based on environmental justice, the self-determination of peoples and the valorization of traditional knowledge. As reaffirmed in the PPCAD (2023), the sustainable future of Jacareacanga depends on the articulation between standing forest, guaranteed rights and participatory governance.

In carrying out its first RLV, Jacareacanga reaffirms its leading role as an Amazonian municipality that rejects invisibility, bets on cooperation, recognizes the centrality of indigenous communities and seeks to make the 2030 Agenda a concrete instrument for territorial transformation. This is a collective commitment, a process under construction that requires continuity, strategic alliances and political commitment to equity, sustainability and human rights. In view of the visibility that the RLV has brought to the municipality, new horizons have opened up with the inclusion of new partnerships that will provide Jacareacanga with subsidies for orderly growth, both in the city and in the villages and communities.

NOTE

This Voluntary Local Report was drawn up on the basis of official documents, public data and face-to-face and remote participatory processes, respecting the principles of the 2030 Agenda and the methodological frameworks advocated by internationally renowned institutions. Its publication aims to expand local engagement, foster federal and international cooperation, and serve as a reference for other Amazonian territories committed to sustainable development.

ANNEXES

Annex 1 - Sheets of Good Practices Identified

Nº	GOOD PRACTICES IDENTIFIED	YEAR
01	57 schools renovated in indigenous areas	2024
02	School meals	2024/2025
03	Pedagogical Meeting (Indigenous, rural, mining and headquarters areas)	2024/2025
04	2 indoor courts - Maria Emília and Carmem Valente schools	2025
05	Raising chickens in Sai Cinza Village	2025
06	Inauguration of the Haroldo Veloso State School	2025
07	Revitalization and renovation of the City Sign.	2025
08	Multi-year plan - PPA	2025
09	Budget Guidelines Law - LDO	2025
10	Annual Budget Law - LDO	2025

11	Environment Week / I and II Race	2024/2025
12	UNDP Training	2024/2025
13	Guidance on the Voluntary Local Report - VLR	2025
14	Family Farming	2024/2025
15	Municipal ENEM application	2025
16	Malaria eradication program	2024/2025
17	Malaria testing, monitoring and medication	2024/2025
18	Vaccination (headquarters, villages and mining communities)	2024/2025
19	PCCU	2024/2025
19	Medical care	2024/2025
20	Dental care	2024/2025
21	Care and testing center for HIV, syphilis and hepatitis B and C.	2024/2025
22	Pre-natal care for pregnant women	2024/2025
23	Urgent and emergency care at the Municipal Hospital	2024/2025
24	Visits by Community Health Agents	2024/2025
25	PAIF (Comprehensive Family Protection and Care Service)	2024/2025
26	SCFV (Coexistence and Bond Strengthening Service)	2024/2025
27	Single Registry	2024/2025
28	Benefits and Programs	2024/2025
29	Community Actions	2024/2025
30	National Book and Teaching Material Program (PNLD)	2024/2025
31	Early Childhood Education (Headquarters, villages and mining communities)	2024/2025
32	Primary Education (Headquarters, villages and mining communities)	2024/2025
33	Secondary Education (Village - Modular Indigenous Secondary Education)	2024/2025
34	Direct Money at School Program (PDDE)	2024/2025
35	Alfabetiza Pará" Program	2025
36	Culture Incentive - Aldir Blanc Law	2024/2025
37	Municipal Events (Carnacaré, Jacaré Verão and Jacareacanga Anniversary)	2024/2025
38	Opening up and repairing branches and side roads	2024/2025
39	Support for family farming	2024/2025
40	Farmer's Market	2024/2025
41	Policing	2024/2025
42	Environmental Licensing	2024/2025
43	Acquisition of farinheiros kit	2024/2025
44	Entrepreneur's room	2024/2025
45	Tourism in the municipality	2024/2025
46	Child and adolescent protection	2024/2025

Annex 2 - Simplified version of the Index of Local Indicators (IDSC)

PERFORMANCE BY ODS



Jacareacanga (PA)

Overall Score

Score: 38.18/100

Classification: 5026/5570

Description

Cities are ranked by their final score. This score measures cities' overall progress towards achieving all 17 SDGs. A score of 100 indicates optimal achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

PERFORMANCE BY SDGS



- ☐ SDG1: Eradication of Poverty
- ☐ SDG2: Zero Hunger and Sustainable Agriculture
- ☐ SDG3: Health and Well-being
- ☐ SDG4: Quality Education
- ☐ SDG5: Gender Equality
- ☐ SDG6: Clean Water and Sanitation
- ☐ SDG7: Affordable and Clean Energy
- ☐ SDG8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
- ☐ SDG9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- ☐ SDG10: Reducing Inequalities
- ☐ SDG11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- ☐ SDG12: Responsible Consumption and Production
- ☐ SDG13: Action on Global Climate Change
- ☐ SDG14: Life on Water
- ☐ SDG15: Life on Land
- ☐ SDG16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
- ☐ SDG17: Partnerships and Means of Implementation

CURRENT ASSESSMENT

Level of Sustainable Development:

- ☐ Very high - 80 to 100
- ☐ High - 60 to 79.99
- ☐ Medium - 50 to 59.99
- ☐ Low - 40 to 49.99
- ☐ Very low - 0 to 39.99
- ☐ Information not available

Annex 3 - Decree creating the Municipal Commission for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the municipality of Jacareacanga (PA), and other measures.

 **REPÚBLICA FEDERATIVA DO BRASIL**
ESTADO DO PARÁ
PREFEITURA MUNICIPAL DE JACAREACANGA 

DECRETO Nº 023/2025-GP/PMJ.

Jacareacanga/PA, em 28 de março de 2025.

RECEBIDO
DATA: 03/04/2025
HORA: 12 MIN. 49
PROT. Nº 223/2025
Matalise Rixi
Câmara Mun. de Jacareacanga

"Cria a Comissão Municipal para os Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável (ODS) no Município de Jacareacanga (PA), e dá outras providências."

O Prefeito do Município de Jacareacanga-PA, o Exmo. Sr. SEBASTIÃO AURIVALDO PEREIRA SILVA, no uso de suas atribuições legais,

CONSIDERANDO o disposto na Lei Orgânica Municipal de Jacareacanga-PA / LOM, de acordo com o inciso **XXVI** do artigo 58, e tendo em vista o disposto na Lei Nº 10.257, de 10 de julho de 2001; e na Lei Municipal Nº433, de 17 de dezembro de 2015;

CONSIDERANDO que a Agenda 2030, da Organização das Nações Unidas - ONU, subscrita pela República Federativa do Brasil é um pacto global que se traduz em um plano de ação com foco em um futuro que pense na garantia de um mundo mais justo e sustentável para as pessoas, para o planeta e em busca do desenvolvimento econômico inclusivo;

CONSIDERANDO os 17 Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável - ODS, as 169 metas e seus indicadores, apresentam passos para esse futuro global que se deseja;

CONSIDERANDO que a Agenda 2030 se propõe a erradicação da pobreza em todas as suas formas e dimensões, com ações que são universais, porém devem ser territorializadas de acordo com as realizadas locais;

CONSIDERANDO que os ODS buscam concretizar os direitos humanos de todos, buscando avançar na redução das desigualdades, de forma a "não deixar ninguém para trás" Considerando que os ODS são integrados e indivisíveis, devem ser promovidos de maneira conjunta com multissetorialidade entre as áreas, equilíbrio entre as três dimensões do desenvolvimento sustentável: a econômica, o social e a ambiental;

CONSIDERANDO que a Agenda 2030 é uma responsabilidade de todos, incluindo executivo, legislativo e judiciário, academia, sociedade civil e iniciativa privada;

CONSIDERANDO que desde 2021 o município de Paranaíta vem participando de processos de fortalecimento sobre a Agenda 2030, por meio do projeto Acelerando o Desenvolvimento, uma iniciativa da Eletrobrás, por meio da Companhia Hidroelétrica de Teles Pires, em parceria com o Programa das Nações Unidas para o Desenvolvimento (PNUD), e o Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social (BNDES).

DECRETA:

Capítulo I

DA COMISSÃO MUNICIPAL PARA OS OBJETIVOS DE DESENVOLVIMENTO SUSTENTÁVEL (ODS) NO MUNICÍPIO DE JACAREACANGA (PA)

Artigo 1º - Criar a Comissão Municipal para os Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável com a finalidade de internalizar, difundir e dar transparência ao processo de implementação da Agenda 2030 para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável da Organização das Nações Unidas, subscrita pela República Federativa do Brasil, no município de Jacareacanga.



Parágrafo Único. A Comissão Municipal para os Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável é instância colegiada, de natureza consultiva, paritária e integrante da estrutura da Secretaria Municipal de Planejamento de Captação de Recursos, para articulação, mobilização e diálogo com os organismos municipais e a sociedade civil.

Art. 2º Compete à Comissão Municipal para os Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável:

- I - Internalizar, difundir e dar transparência ao processo de implementação da Agenda 2030 no município de Jacareacanga;
- II - Identificar, sistematizar e divulgar boas práticas e iniciativas que colaborem para o alcance dos ODS;
- III - Propor estratégias, instrumentos e ações para implementação dos ODS;
- IV - Promover a articulação com órgãos privados e entidades públicas de todas as esferas para a disseminação e a implementação dos ODS;
- V - Acompanhar e monitorar o desenvolvimento dos ODS e elaborar relatórios periódicos.

Art. 3º A Comissão Municipal para os Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável será integrada por organizações que estiveram engajadas no projeto Acelerando o Desenvolvimento e possuem integrantes capacitados nos temas da Agenda 2030.

I - Um representante, titular e suplente, de cada um dos seguintes órgãos municipais:

a) **Secretaria Municipal de Planejamento – SEPLAN;**

Titular: Edileuza Viana de Vasconcelos - CPF: 671.693.252-68;

Suplente: Maria Lira Neves - CPF: 036.442.712-40.

b) **Secretaria Municipal de Administração e Finanças – SEMAF;**

Titular: Rubigerlei Pereira da Silva - CPF: 689.346.372-34;

Suplente: Wellida da Silva e Silva - CPF: 704.877.652-81

c) **Secretaria Municipal de Assistência Social – SEMAS;**

Titular: Silvani Lopes de Souza Vieira - CPF: 720.951.131-87;

Suplente: Maria Fernanda Castro Peres - CPF: 028.105.752-40

d) **Secretaria Municipal de Educação, Cultura e Desporto – SEMECD;**

Titular: Darliane de Araujo de Souza - CPF: 865.081.212-00;

Suplente: Alcilene Batista de Sousa - CPF: 748.200.102-63

e) **Secretaria Municipal de Meio Ambiente e Turismo – SEMAT;**

Titular: Stefane de Oliveira Lopes - CPF 019.484.392-92;

Suplente: Quezia Souza da Luz - CPF 011.382.972-83

f) **Secretaria Municipal de Saúde – SEMUS;**

Titular: Silvaneide Pereira Farias - CPF: 756.246.132-53;

Suplente: Eliane de Menezes Baldez - CPF: 904.344.472-34.



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g) Secretaria Municipal de Urbanização, Transporte e Serviços Públicos – SEMUTRAN;

Titular: Nicolau Alves de Oliveira Junior - CPF: 922.886.932-15;

Suplente: Paulo Vinicius Trajando de Sousa - CPF: 975.490.962-87.

h) Secretaria Municipal de Agricultura e Mineração – SEMAM;

Titular: Cristiane Deise Klippel - CPF: 935.343.292-87;

Suplente: Danilo Karu Munduruku - CPF: 018.549.052-28.

i) Secretaria Municipal de Assuntos Indígenas – SEMAI;

Titular: Lenilson Paigo Munduruku - CPF: 017.370.172-88;

Suplente: Clenilson Carlos CPF: 655.159.192-20

j) Gabinete do Prefeito.

Titular: Marinethe Das Graças Viana Miranda - CPF: 937.039.882-15;

Suplente: Caio Santos Rodrigues - CPF: 025.812.882-80.

II - Um representante, titular e suplente, de cada um dos seguintes órgãos:

a) Secretaria de Estado dos Povos Indígenas do Pará – SEPI

Titular: Tainara Kirixi Munduruku - CPF: 007.385.252-00;

Suplente:

b) Câmara Municipal de Jacareacanga;

Titular: Everton Sales da Silva - CPF: 716.689.342-72;

Suplente: Sandro Waro Munduruku - CPF: 963.572.822-00.

c) SEBRAE;

Titular: Géssica Akai Barbosa Sousa - CPF nº: 028.361.852-36;

Suplente: Joel Hélio de Souza - CPF: 001.578.602-13.

d) Sindicato dos Trabalhadores Rurais;

Titular: Barbara Janaina Dias de Oliveira - CPF: 921.299.192-00;

Suplente: Hilton Ferreira Soares - CPF: 947.833.302-04.

e) APLAN;

Titular: Denis Rodrigues Palhares - CPF: 796.013.911-34;

Suplente: Gilson Vagas - CPF: 659.974.172-04.

f) SINTEPP;

Titular: Evanilson Pereira Rosa - CPF: 672.625.112-20;

Suplente: Auricélia de Moraes Barbosa - CPF: 966.723.232-87

g) COMEJ;

Av. Brigadeiro Haroldo Coimbra Veloso, 034 - Centro. CEP: 68.195-000. Jacareacanga - Pará
CNPJ: 10.221.745/0001-34 / E-mail: gabinete@jacareacanga.pa.gov.br
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• Titular: Kelly Nayara Martins de Sousa - CPF: 022.713.731-07;
Suplente: Elisandra Silva Alves - CPF: 639.254.272-87.

h) UEPA;

Titular: Maria Terezinha de Jesus da Silva de Oliveira - CPF: 437.356.062-53;

Suplente: Darliane Araújo de Souza - CPF: 865.081.212-83.

i) EMATER;

Titular: Raimundo Delival Batista de Souza - CPF: 402.722.222-91;

Suplente: (Não tem)

j) ACIJA;

Titular: Petronio Costa Barroso Salviano CPF: 813.782.032-91;

Suplente: Irajá Domingos e Silva - CPF nº: 357.766.842-34.

k) PUSURU

Titular: João Akay Munduruku - CPF: 678.668.802-87;

• Suplente: Guilherme Saw Munduruku - CPF: 843.704.832-04.

l) AITE

Titular: Haroldo Poxo Munduruku - CPF: 024.548.062-58;

Suplente: Silmara Yori Munduruku - CPF: 013.794.282-62.

§ 1º A presidência da Comissão Municipal para os Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável será exercida pelo representante da Secretaria Municipal de Planejamento - SEPLAN.

§ 2º Os representantes, titulares e suplentes, de que tratam os incisos I e II do *caput* serão indicados pelos titulares dos órgãos.

§ 3º Os representantes, titulares e suplentes, serão designados em ato pelo Prefeito de Jacareacanga.

Art. 4º A Comissão Municipal para os Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável se reunirá, em caráter ordinário, semestralmente e, em caráter extraordinário, a qualquer tempo, mediante convocação de seu Presidente.

Art. 5º A Comissão Municipal para os Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável poderá convidar representantes de órgãos e entidades públicos, da sociedade civil e do setor privado para colaborar com as suas atividades.

Art. 6º A Comissão Municipal para os Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável deverá, no prazo de 15 (quinze) dias, contados da data de publicação deste Decreto, elaborar seu regimento interno.

Av. Brigadeiro Haroldo Coimbra Veloso, 034 - Centro. CEP: 68.195-000. Jacareacanga - Pará
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Art. 7º A participação na Comissão Municipal para os Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável será considerada prestação de serviço público relevante, não remunerada.

Art. 8º As despesas decorrentes da execução deste Decreto correrão à conta das dotações orçamentárias anualmente consignadas aos órgãos e às entidades envolvidas, observados os limites de movimentação, empenho e pagamento da programação orçamentária e financeira anual.

Art. 9º A Comissão Municipal para os Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável ficará extinta após a conclusão dos trabalhos previstos pela Agenda 2030, no mesmo ano, devendo apresentar relatórios anuais circunstanciados contendo as atividades realizadas, as conclusões e as recomendações.

Art. 10. Este Decreto entra em vigor na data de sua publicação.

**REGISTRE-SE
PUBLIQUE-SE E CUMPRA-SE.**

Gabinete do Prefeito Municipal de Jacareacanga-Pará, em 28 de março de 2025.

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Prefeito Municipal

PUBLICADO no mural de avisos da Prefeitura Municipal
de Jacareacanga-Pará, em 28 de março de 2025.


MARINETHE DAS GRAÇAS VIANA MIRANDA
Chefe de Gabinete - Decreto nº 01/2025-PMJ/GP





Annex 4 - Local Leadership Report.



Tainara Kirixi

Representative of the Munduruku people



Jacareacanga, a municipality with many local challenges, the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the municipality helps to organize and prioritize public actions, with a focus on improving the quality of life of the local population and is fundamental to promoting development with social justice, environmental balance and respect for cultural diversity, especially as it is a region with a large indigenous presence, traditional communities, biodiversity and social challenges. Therefore, working on the SDGs in Jacareacanga means planning for the present with responsibility and the future with justice, promoting development that respects the forest, indigenous peoples and the well-being of the Jacareacanguense population.



Participating in the training sessions on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), promoted by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in Jacareacanga-PA, was a highly relevant experience for all of us who work in municipal public education. The training sessions not only deepened our understanding of the 2030 Agenda, but also raised our awareness of the responsibility we have, as educators and managers, to actively contribute to the sustainable development of our territory.



Aline Ribeiro

Representative of the Education

As SEMEDC's School Documentation Coordinator, I emphasize the importance of being aligned with the principles of the SDGs when drawing up and implementing educational projects that dialogue with the local reality, respecting the cultural and environmental diversity of our municipality. The training offered was fundamental in broadening our vision and strengthening our institutional practices, making them more committed to social and sustainable transformation for all.

Being involved in this process has been a source of pride and continuous learning. We reinforce our commitment to disseminating this knowledge in our schools and communities, helping to ensure that the SDGs cease to be just global targets and become concrete actions in our daily educational life.



The Sustainable Development Goals - SDGs - are a global policy of changes that must take place in the most diverse corners of planet earth. The proposal seeks to combat global inequality and guarantee equality and peace for all the world's citizens. Thus, from the most remote places in the Amazon to the global metropolises, the SDGs seek to untie knots and boost the planet's balance in a predatory economic system.

The UNDP - United Nations Development Program - in Jacareacanga-PA, has developed a number of actions that include fundamental contributions to the effectiveness of the SDGs in these places. The studies, workshops and reports are collective constructions that bring the drops of hope of a people who long for a fairer and more equal world. We live on a shipwrecked planet and the SDGs are the lifeboats of the planet's peoples. Jacareacanga-PA, in the heart of the Amazon, is an artery that has the potential to be a global model of sustainability.



The adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the municipality of Jacareacanga represents an essential commitment to the future of our population, especially considering the socio-cultural richness of the region's indigenous and riverside peoples, as well as the vast natural resources of the Amazon. The SDGs offer a compass to guide public policies that promote social justice, environmental preservation and sustainable economic development. By integrating these goals into municipal actions, Jacareacanga strengthens its capacity to tackle historic challenges such as access to education, quality health care, basic infrastructure and environmental protection, while always respecting the traditional knowledge and rights of local communities. In this way, the SDGs are not just global targets - they are concrete ways of guaranteeing dignity, equity and sustainability for Jacareacanga's present and future generations.



Luvanor Graça

Geographer



Giovanna Torres

Student Guild student

Acronyms and Abbreviations

- **LDO** - Budget Guidelines Law
- **LOA** - Annual Budget Law
- **PPA** - Multiannual Plan
- **MDB** - Brazilian Democratic Movement
- **PT** - Workers' Party
- **PSDB** - Brazilian Social Democracy Party
- **BR** - Federal Highway
- **CIMAT** - Munduruku Indigenous Council of Alto Tapajós
- **FUNAI** - National Foundation for Indigenous Peoples
- **FUNASP** - Public Servants Assistance Fund
- **CHTP** - Teles Pires Hydroelectric Company
- **IDHM** - World Human Development Index
- **WG** - Working Group
- **RNV** - Voluntary National Report
- **PPCAD** - Plan for the Prevention, Control and Alternatives to Deforestation
- **ABM** - Brazilian Association of Municipalities
- **SG / PR** - General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic
- **IDSC** - Sustainable City Institute
- **Cadúnico** - Single Registry
- **UHE** - Hydroelectric Power Plant
- **NEPMV** - Executive Nucleus of the Green Municipalities Program
- **ICMBio** - Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation
- **IBAMA** - Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources
- **PPCAD** - Municipal Plan for the Preservation and Control of Deforestation
- **MW** - Megawatt.
- **SPE** - Special Purpose Entity
- **UNDESA** - United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
- **UFPA** - Federal University of Pará
- **UNESCAP** - Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
- **IDEB** - Basic Education Development Index
- **INEP** - National Institute for Educational Studies and Research Anísio Teixeira
- **DSEI** - Special Indigenous Health District
- **APPs** - Permanent Preservation Areas
- **COIAB** - Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon
- **APIB** - Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil
- **ARPINSUL** - Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of the Southern Region
- **CIMI** - Indigenous Missionary Council.
- **FAOR** - Eastern Amazon Forum
- **FPM** - Municipal Participation Fund
- **FUNDEB** - Fund for the Maintenance and Development of Basic Education and the Valorization of Education Professionals
- **BNDES** - National Bank for Economic and Social Development
- **GEF** - Global Environment Facility
- **RLV** - Voluntary Local Report



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>> Leaving the city - Airport.

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Silva



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Elem Socorro Pires

Head of Sector I

Endria Antônia Sousa Silva

Head of Sector I

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Kesley Luann de Mesquita Luz

Kemyle Luane de Souza Monteiro Matos

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Jacareacanga City Hall

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