

Voluntary Local Review Piauí State

Brazil 2025



GOVERNO DO
PIAUI
AQUI TEM TRABALHO.
AQUI TEM FUTURO.

**Voluntary
Local Review
Piauí State**

Brazil 2025



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The submission of the Voluntary Local Review is more than an institutional milestone — it is the living expression of our commitment to a more just, innovative, sustainable Piauí that leaves no one behind. We have adopted the 2030 Agenda as a guide for long-term management, anchored in values such as equity, social participation, integrity, and digital transformation. This report reinforces Piauí's leading role on the national and international scene, showing that we are aligning economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability with planning, a vision for the future, and coordinated action. May this be another firm step on the journey to transform Piauí into the most developed place in Brazil.

Rafael Fonteles
Governor of the State of Piauí

The Voluntary Local Review (VLR) represents the materialization of a governance strategy guided by evidence, active listening, and long-term vision. More than a document, the VLR is a dynamic portrait of our efforts to territorialize the SDGs and integrate them into public policies in a concrete way, with a focus on reducing inequalities and strengthening local capacities. It is also the result of a joint effort between the State and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and demonstrates the fruits of institutional cooperation. The VLR is an effort to align powers, territories and the various actors who share a commitment to a fairer and more sustainable future for Piauí.



Washington Bonfim
Secretariat of the State of Piauí for Planning

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Glossary of Acronyms

SDG: Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável (Sustainable Development Goals)

VLR: Relatório Local Voluntário (Voluntary Local Review)

VNR: Relatório Nacional Voluntário (Voluntary National Review)

ONU: Organização das Nações Unidas (United Nations)

PNUD: Programa das Nações Unidas para o Desenvolvimento (United Nations Development Programme)

SEPLAN: Secretaria de Estado do Planejamento do Piauí (State Secretariat for Planning of Piauí)

CIET: Centro de Inteligência em Economia e Estratégia Territorial (Center for Intelligence in Economy and Territorial Strategy)

DPIT: Diretoria de Planejamento e Inteligência Territorial (Directorate of Planning and Territorial Intelligence)

IBGE: Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics)

IPEA: Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica

Aplicada (Institute for Applied Economic Research)

IDEB: Índice de Desenvolvimento da Educação Básica (Basic Education Development Index)

MIT: Instituto de Tecnologia de Massachusetts (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

MDS: Ministério do Desenvolvimento Social (Ministry of Social Development)

LOAS: Lei Orgânica da Assistência Social (Organic Law of Social Assistance)

BPC: Benefício de Prestação Continuada (Continuous Benefit Payment)

PNAD: Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios (National Household Sample Survey)

PPP: Paridade do Poder de Compra (Purchasing Power Parity)

PPA: Plano Plurianual (Multi-Year Plan)

CRAS: Centro de Referência de Assistência Social (Social Assistance Reference Center)

CREAS: Centro de Referência Especial-

izado de Assistência Social (Specialized Social Assistance Reference Center)

MRAE: Microrregião de Água e Esgoto (Water and Sewage Microregion)

SAF: Sistema da Agricultura Familiar (Family Farming System)

PNAE: Programa Nacional de Alimentação Escolar (National School Feeding Program)

PAA: Programa de Aquisição de Alimentos (Food Acquisition Program)

SISVAN: Sistema de Vigilância Alimentar e Nutricional (Food and Nutrition Surveillance System)

SIM: Sistema de Informações sobre Mortalidade (Mortality Information System)

SINASC: Sistema de Informações sobre Nascidos Vivos (Live Birth Information System)

SESAPI: Secretaria de Estado da Saúde do Piauí (State Health Secretariat of Piauí)

UBS: Unidade Básica de Saúde (Basic Health Unit)

SUS: Sistema Único de Saúde (Unified Health System)

PEPI: Plano Estadual pela Primeira Infância (State Early Childhood Plan)

FUNASA: Fundação Nacional de Saúde (National Health Foundation)

IFPI: Instituto Federal do Piauí (Federal Institute of Piauí)

SENAI: Serviço Nacional de Aprendizagem Industrial (National Service for Industrial Training)

SEDUC: Secretaria de Estado da Educação do Piauí (State Secretariat of Education of Piauí)

SAEB: Sistema de Avaliação da Educação Básica (Basic Education Assessment System)

UNICEF: Fundo das Nações Unidas para a Infância (United Nations Children's Fund)

Introduction

The state of Piauí, located in the Northeast region of Brazil, borders the states of Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia and, for a small strip, Tocantins. With a territorial extension of more than 250 thousand km² and an estimated population of around 3.3 million inhabitants¹, the state has a unique geography: from the caatinga to the cerrado, from the southern plateaus to the Parnaíba Delta, the only open ocean delta in the Americas². Its capital, Teresina, stands out for being the only northeastern capital located inland, which favors integration between the regions of the state and strengthens the connection with neighboring territories.

Piauí has a rich culture, deeply marked by popular traditions, religious festivals, music, oral literature and cuisine that preserve indigenous, African and rural elements. This identity is also expressed in its archaeological heritage, such as the thousand-year-old rock engravings of the Serra da Capivara National Park, recognized as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO³. Although approximately 70% of its population lives in urban areas, Piauí has a strong presence of rural and traditional communities⁴. The

state has a relatively young population and, in recent years, has shown important advances in social inclusion and in improving health, education and income indicators.

Between 2000 and 2020, Piauí showed significant growth in its Human Development Index (HDI), rising from 0.480, classified by the United Nations (UN) as very low human development, to 0.708⁵, considered high human development. The state surpassed the average for the Northeast region (0.659) and approached the national average (0.758). Structural public policies in the areas of health, education, mobility, supply and renewable energy contributed to this trajectory – an improvement that is in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, a global commitment signed by 193 UN member countries since 2015⁶.

The 2030 Agenda proposes an action plan based on 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets, covering economic, social, environmental and institutional dimensions of development⁶. Its central principle — “leaving no one behind” — calls for

integrated policies, disaggregated data and active participation of society. Since its adoption, the 2030 Agenda has been incorporated by countries, subnational states, cities, companies and civil society organizations around the world, guiding development strategies at local and global levels. The progress achieved by Piauí highlights important achievements, but the analysis of the goals also points to persistent barriers that need to be overcome to ensure greater equity and comprehensiveness, especially in such a challenging global context. The main message of the special edition of the UN SDG Report 2023 is that the Goals are in danger. The world has entered an era of polycrisis, with conflicts, climate change, the lasting effects of the pandemic and economic crises that threaten to impede or even reverse the social progress observed in recent decades. In view of this, the next five years are seen as decisive in containing the threats and promoting the necessary transformations to ensure that the commitments made translate into concrete results for the most vulnerable populations and for the planet.

As part of the process of monitoring the 2030 Agenda, signatory countries are invited to prepare so-called **Voluntary National Reports (VNRs)** — doc-

uments presented at the UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) that detail the progress, challenges, and priorities in implementing the SDGs at the national level. Since 2016, more than 180 countries have submitted at least one VNR, demonstrating their commitment to transparency and international cooperation. Brazil submitted its first report in 2017, but the process was interrupted in the following years with the extinction of the National Commission for the SDGs (CNODS) in 2019, which weakened institutional coordination around the Agenda. In 2023, this scenario began to change with the recreation of the CNODS and the resumption of federative and participatory engagement. The new **Voluntary National Report (VNR)**, published in 2024⁷, marks the country's return to the international debate on sustainable development and reinforces the role of states and municipalities in this process.

It is in this context that Piauí, which has been incorporating the SDG theme into its main planning and management instruments, presents this Voluntary Local Review (VLR). The document seeks to present the main results achieved so far, reflect on persistent obstacles and connect the state to the international effort for a more just, resilient and sus-

tainable future. The **Piauí 2030 Plan**, the main strategic guideline of the state government, was built in a participatory manner with the involvement of territorial agents, civil society, academia and the productive sector⁸. It is structured in axes that dialogue directly with the 2030 Agenda, such as environment, infrastructure, reduction of inequalities, innovation, sustainable agriculture and human development. The state has also strengthened the governance of the agenda through legal frameworks, monitoring of indicators and integration of public policies.

This effort has yielded significant results. Piauí achieved the best performance in the Northeast and the fourth best in the country in the Basic Education Development Index (IDEB)⁹. The state network already has 352 full-time schools and more than 65 thousand students enrolled in this model⁹. In innovation, the state ranks 4th nationally in public investment in science and technology¹⁰ and is the only one in the Northeast to maintain a startup acceleration program in partnership with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), one of the leading teaching and research institutions in the world. In the environmental field, Piauí has become a national reference by producing 100%

of its energy from renewable sources, housing the largest solar park and the largest wind farm in South America¹⁰. The state also stands out as a hub for agricultural production — with an estimated 6.7 million tons of grains in 2023 —, irrigated fruits, and leads honey exports with 31.7% of national production¹⁰.

However, despite the progress, challenges remain that require attention. There are still significant inequalities between urban and rural areas, unequal access to sanitation, difficulties in inserting young people into the job market, and the impacts of climate change on vulnerable populations. These challenges are common to several regions of Brazil — especially in the Northeast — and reflect global trends of wealth concentration and climate crisis. In response, the state has expanded social protection actions, strengthened family farming, invested in the decentralization of health care, and promoted long-term sustainable initiatives such as the Climate Adaptation Plan and the creation of new environmental conservation units.

This report seeks to present an overview of the location of the 2030 Agenda in the state of Piauí. The VLR structure is organized based on the 17 SDGs, highlighting the indicators most relevant to

the state's reality. The approach is not exhaustive, but guided by territorial relevance and the availability of reliable data. The analysis is based on a documentary base composed of official reports, state strategic plans, data from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), the Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA) and sectoral agencies, as well as national and international references, such as the VNR of Brazil⁷.

Many of these documents, such as the *Piauí 2030 Plan*, were developed in a participatory manner, with public consultations, regional forums and workshops with organized civil society⁸, expanding the democratic and plural nature of the state's development agenda. Thus, the Piauí VLR is both a technical monitoring instrument and an engagement tool, contributing to the construction of a sustainable future — with inclusion, justice and equity — for all Piauí residents.



Popular participation, partnerships and collective constructions

The preparation of Voluntary Local Review (VLRs) on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) presupposes a participatory and multisectoral process, aligned with the principles of the 2030 Agenda. The VLR of Piauí in 2025 is based on a robust set of plans, pacts, reports and programs that were constructed and validated through processes of social listening, dialogue and articulation between government, territories and civil society.

One of the main pillars of this participatory approach is the broad process known as Dialogues for Piauí, promoted by the State Planning Secretariat. This initiative covered the state's 12 development territories, holding face-to-face meetings, thematic workshops and discussion groups with community leaders, social movements, representatives of the productive sector, municipal managers, universities and other strategic stakeholders. These consultations allowed for the collective construction of territorial diagnoses, identification of priority demands and proposal of solutions in tune with local realities.

The inputs from Dialogues for Piauí were directly incorporated into the Multi-Year Plan (PPA) 2024–2027 and the Long-Term Strategic Plan — the State Government's 2030 Agenda. These documents, in turn, serve as a basis for the preparation of the VLR, ensuring that the analysis of the state's conditions and challenges reflects the voice of the populations and their territories, strengthening alignment with SDG targets, such as SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 3 (Health), SDG 4 (Education), SDG 6 (Water and Sanitation), SDG 13 (Climate Action) and SDG 15 (Life on Land).

In addition to the Dialogues for Piauí, the state government has structured a series of territorial pacts involving the areas of health, security, traffic, sanitation, civil defense, education, the environment, and children's rights. These pacts were built based on ongoing and formalized dialogue with municipalities, community associations, and other local representatives. They detail programs, services, counterparts, benefits, expected impacts, and performance indicators, providing for mechanisms for participa-

tory social monitoring and follow-up.

In the area of health (SDG 3), for example, public policies prioritize the expansion of basic care, the strengthening of the protection network for vulnerable populations and investment in infrastructure, all guided by participatory diagnostics and constant dialogue with municipal managers and health councils. In the area of sanitation (SDG 6), pacts aim to universalize access to drinking water and sewage collection, essential for improving public health and quality of life.

In the environment, Piauí has incorporated important commitments to adapt to climate change (SDG 13) and conserve biodiversity (SDG 15). The actions involve the recovery of degraded areas, preventive environmental monitoring, socio-environmental education and encouragement of sustainability, always with strong involvement of the territories, through environmental councils and participatory forums that ensure social control and transparency.

These pacts and plans are not merely formal documents, but living instruments that ensure the incorporation of the voice of the territories and the population in the state's decision-making processes. Active participation in territorial forums,

technical workshops, inter-institutional meetings and social control mechanisms strengthens Piauí's alignment with the SDG targets, demonstrating a model of integrated, participatory and transparent territorial governance.

Another crucial aspect is the transversality of the 2030 Agenda, which encourages intersectoral coordination between the various state secretariats, thematic councils and civil society actors. This multifaceted cooperation allows the Piauí VLR to reflect the participatory dynamics that permeate the planning and implementation of public policies in the state.

The Strategic partnership between the Government of the State of Piauí and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) stands out, signed with the aim of institutionalizing sustainable development as a central axis of public management. This cooperation strengthens territorial planning and results-oriented management, promoting the integration of the SDGs into public policy planning, monitoring and evaluation tools. Among the main results of this partnership are the implementation of the Territorial Development Index (IDT), support for the mainstreaming of the 2030 Agenda in official government instruments and the expansion of the state's technical and

institutional capacity to achieve global goals.

This alliance with UNDP reaffirms Piauí's commitment to modern, transparent governance focused on collective well-being, incorporating international development methodologies and standards. The joint action between the government and the international organization helps to consolidate the state as a national reference in the local implementation of the SDGs and in the strategic use of the VLR as a management, learning and accountability tool to society.

In summary, the Piauí Local Voluntary Report represents an analytical and propositional effort built on a participatory and collaborative basis, reinforced by strategic institutional partnerships such as the one established with the UNDP. This construction allows for a realistic and contextualized assessment of the progress of the SDGs in the state, indicating a promising path for the monitoring of the 2030 Agenda to be further strengthened in dialogue with society, with qualified technical support and with robust institutional mechanisms that increase the effectiveness, legitimacy and sustainability of public policies aimed at human and territorial development.





SDG 1

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Sustainable Development Goal 1 focuses on ending poverty in all its forms everywhere by 2030. This goal is based on the recognition that poverty goes beyond lack of income: it includes deprivation of access to education, health care, adequate housing, food security and other basic rights. In the income dimension, extreme poverty is currently defined as the condition of people living on less than US\$2.15 per day, adjusted for purchasing power parity.

In Brazil, this goal is particularly challenging given historical and regional inequalities. In the Northeast, and especially in Piauí, eradicating poverty requires integrated policies for social protection, productive inclusion, education, health and housing, with special attention to the most vulnerable populations, such as rural communities, black communities, indigenous communities, quilombolas, and people in situations of food insecurity.

Between Achievements and Crises:

The Poverty Scenario in the 21st Century

In 1990, an estimated 2 billion people lived in extreme poverty, surviving on less than \$2.15 a day (US\$1 a day at the time). By 2019, this number had fallen to approximately 660 million, representing a 66% decline. During this period, the proportion of the global population in extreme poverty decreased from around 38% to 8.5%. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has halted this progress. In 2020, for the first time in more than two decades, the number of people in extreme poverty increased, with estimates indicating that around 70 million people were pushed into extreme poverty.¹

Progress in poverty reduction has not been uniform globally. Regions such as East and South Asia have seen significant reductions in extreme poverty, driven by robust economic growth. In contrast, sub-Saharan Africa has seen an increase in the absolute number of people in extreme poverty, driven by rapid population growth, even as the proportion of people in poverty has declined from 54% to 35% between 1990 and 2019.²

In Brazil, poverty continues to be one of the main obstacles to sustainable development and social justice. Although the country does not have a single official poverty line, different criteria are used to estimate this population contingent. According to international parameters defined by the World Bank, for example, a person is considered extremely poor if they live on less than US\$2.15 per day, in terms of purchasing power parity (PPP), and poor if their daily income is less than US\$6.85 PPP — a value used for upper-middle-income countries like Brazil. At the national level, social programs such as Bolsa Família use the criterion of per capita income of less than R\$218 per month to identify families in vulnerable situations³.

In 2023, there were significant advances in reducing poverty and extreme poverty rates in the country. It is estimated that 4.4% of the population lived in extreme poverty — a drop of 1.5 percentage points compared to the previous year. This represents 3.1 million fewer people in this condition. The poverty rate fell from 31.7%

to 27.4%, reducing the number of poor Brazilians by 8.7 million⁴. This improvement was driven by two main factors: the strengthening of social programs — especially the return of Bolsa Família with adjusted values — and the recovery of the labor market.

However, challenges remain, especially when looking at the territorial distribution of poverty. The Northeast Region, for example, despite representing around 27% of the Brazilian population, concentrated, in 2023, more than 46% of people in poverty (US\$ 6.85 line) and 55.5% of people in extreme poverty (US\$ 2.15 line)⁵. This reveals the persistence of historical regional inequalities, which combine low income, limited access to public services and structural vulnerabilities.

Poverty also presents strong social dimensions. Women, black people, and children are the most affected groups. In 2023, the poverty rate among women was 28.4%, higher than the 26.3% observed among men. Among black and brown people, the poverty rates reached 30.8% and 35.5%, respectively, while for white people it was 17.7%. Children are another especially vulnerable group: 44.8% of children up to the age of 14 lived in poverty, and 7.3% in extreme poverty⁶. These data

point to an intergenerational cycle that perpetuates inequalities.

The situation is even more critical in rural areas. Poverty among rural residents reached 48.9% of the population in 2023 — double that recorded in urban areas (24.2%). When we look at extreme poverty, the territorial inequality is repeated: 9.9% of people in rural areas were in this condition, compared to 3.6% in cities⁷. The precariousness of infrastructure, limited access to public policies and dependence on subsistence agriculture aggravate this reality.

Estimates show that without income transfer programs, poverty rates would be significantly higher. Extreme poverty would have affected 11.2% of the population (instead of 4.4%) and poverty would have reached 32.4% (compared to 27.4%). This reinforces the essential role of public policies in guaranteeing social minimums and protecting the most vulnerable population. Another point to be considered for poverty reduction are labor policies and minimum wage appreciation. Between 2012 and 2023, more than 70% of the total income of Brazilian households came from labor income⁸. The following is an analysis of income and poverty statistics specific to the state of Piauí.

When Politics Works: Social Protection and Income in Piauí

Between 2012 and 2023, Piauí was the Brazilian federation unit that recorded the largest percentage variation in average *per capita household income*. Over the entire period, the state recorded an average growth of 48.1%. Next came Tocantins (38.9%), Paraíba (35.2%) and Amapá (34.6%). At the other end of the spectrum, states in the North and North-east regions, such as Amazonas (-0.8%), Roraima (-1.5%), Pernambuco (-3.5%) and Acre (-4.6%) recorded negative variations in average household income⁹.

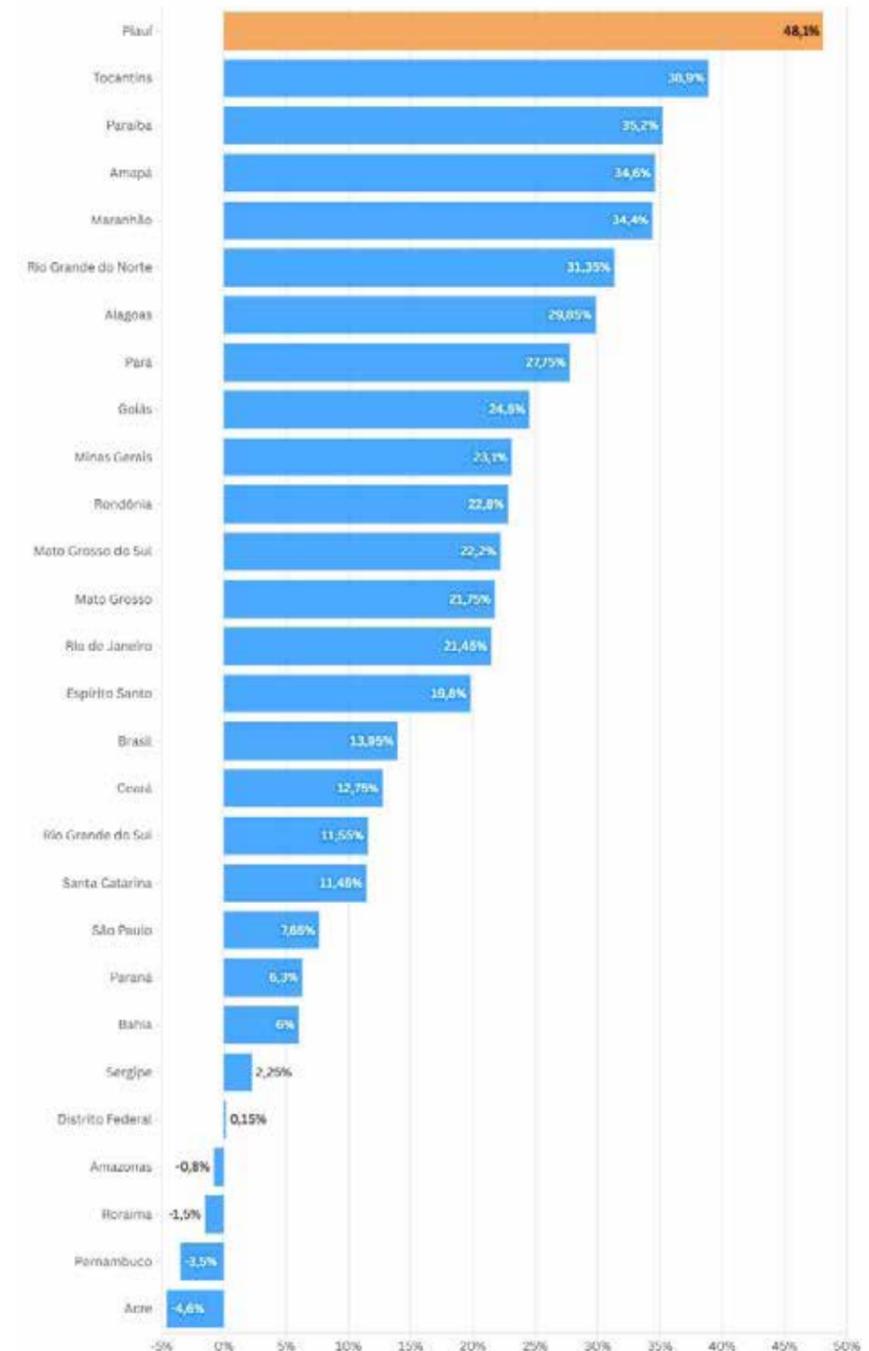
This significant growth in average per capita household income in Piauí is the result of a combination of structural factors and public policies aimed at strengthening the social safety net, increasing family income, promoting productive inclusion and increasing the minimum wage, which directly benefit the most vulnerable groups. Piauí's performance in this indicator also reflects advances in education, professional qualifications and coverage of social programs, which have contributed to expanding the population's access to the formal job market and public services.



Variação percentual no rendimento domiciliar per capita médio entre 2012 e 2023

Piauí had the highest per capita household income growth in Brazil between 2012 and 2023

Percentage change in average per capita household income between 2012 and 2023
Brazilian states (2012/2023)



Source: IBGE, Síntese dos Indicadores Sociais 2024.

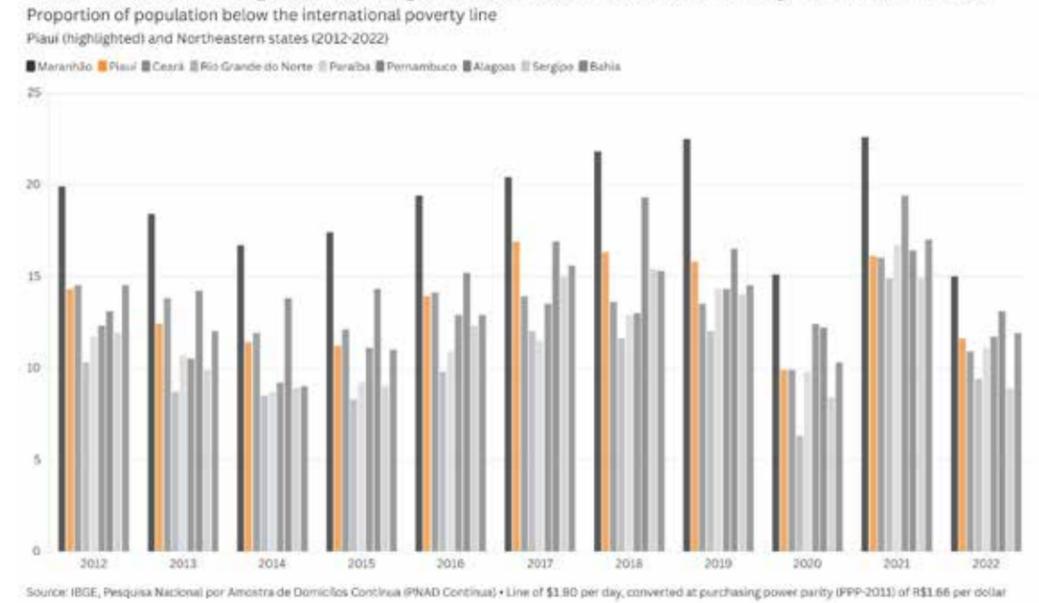
Despite this increase in average income, analysis of the proportion of the population below the international extreme poverty line reveals that Piauí, like other states in the Northeast, faced an increase in poverty between 2015 and 2020. All northeastern states showed constant growth in poverty levels during this period, reflecting the effects of the national economic slowdown, the retraction of social policies and the increase in vulnerabilities.

In 2020, however, an unprecedented turning point was observed in the historical series. The implementation of emergency aid during the COVID-19 pandemic led to a significant reduction in poverty in all states in the region, reaching the lowest levels recorded until then. This movement illustrates the strong impact that large-scale income transfers can have on mitigating extreme poverty.

With the end of emergency aid in 2021, the proportion of the population living in poverty began to grow again, although unevenly across states. The subsequent restructuring and expansion of the Bolsa Família program (in the Auxílio Brasil version, and again Bolsa Família in 2023) contributed to a further drop in poverty in 2022, with signs of stabilization at lower levels.

In the Northeastern context, Piauí ranks as the fifth state with the lowest poverty rate in 2022, behind Sergipe, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba and Ceará. This result represents a change in position compared to 2012, when the state occupied the second worst position, tied with Bahia and Ceará. The evolution demonstrates both the progress and the persistent challenges in the state's journey towards eradicating extreme poverty.

Piauí Advances in Regional Rankings: Recent Years Indicate a Poverty Downward Trend



Analyzing poverty from the perspective of the international income line of US\$6.85 per day (2017 PPP) — a recommended benchmark for upper-middle-income countries, such as Brazil — allows us to understand in greater depth the extent of the population's socioeconomic vulnerability. This measure captures a larger segment of the population exposed to income insecurity, even when they are not in a situation of extreme poverty.

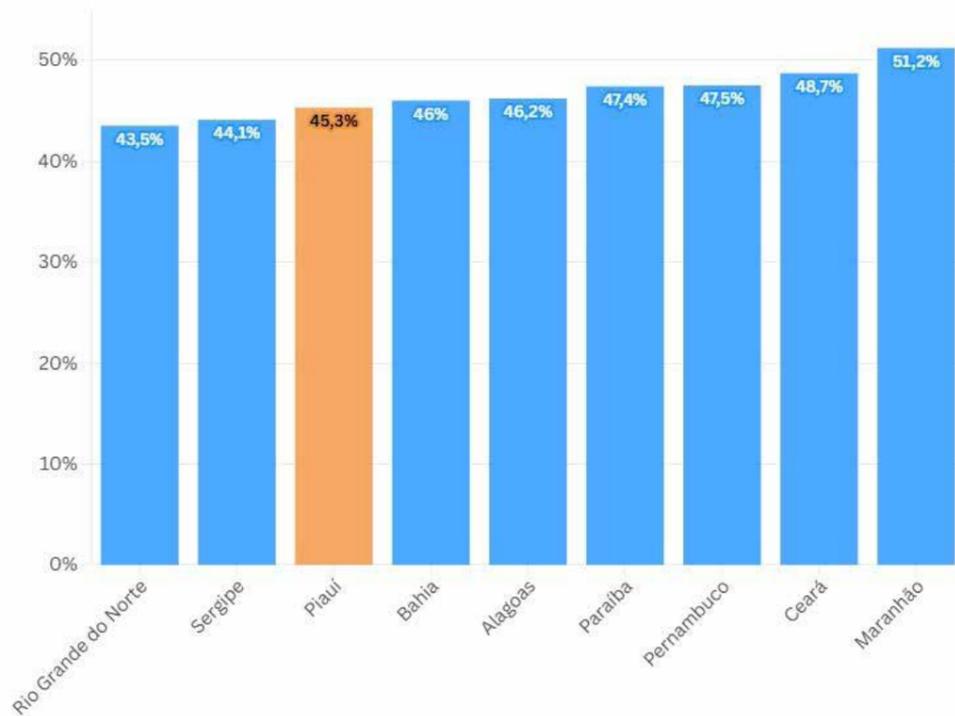
According to data from the Continuous National Household Sample Survey (PNAD Contínua), in 2023, 45.3% of the population of Piauí lived with a per capita household income below this value. Despite the high proportion, Piauí has the third lowest rate among the states of the Northeast, behind only Rio Grande do

Norte (43.5%) and Sergipe (44.1%), which shows relative progress in containing poverty in recent years.



Proportion of people with per capita household income below US\$ 6.85 (2017 PPP) (%)

States of the Northeast region of Brazil
2023



Source: IBGE, Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios Contínua 2023.

Target 1.3 of the Sustainable Development Goals calls on countries to implement appropriate social protection systems and measures at the national level, including minimum wages, and to achieve broad coverage of the poor and vulnerable by 2030. In Brazil, the main instrument for achieving this goal is the Bolsa Família Program, a public policy of conditional direct income transfer aimed at reducing poverty and promoting citizenship.

In Piauí, the program's historical series between January 2004 and March 2025 shows the relevance of Bolsa Família as a structuring pillar of the social protection network. The following graph shows the evolution of the number of beneficiary families (purple bars) and the average value of the benefit paid (blue line) in the state.

When comparing the pre- and post-pandemic periods, there is a significant increase in the value of the benefit. In

2020, according to data from the Ministry of Social Development (MDS), the average value was around R\$430, while from 2023 onwards it rose to approximately R\$660, which represents an increase of around 53%. This increase reflects both the reformulation of the program in 2021 (with Auxílio Brasil) and the resumption of Bolsa Família in 2023, with improved criteria and new complementary benefits.

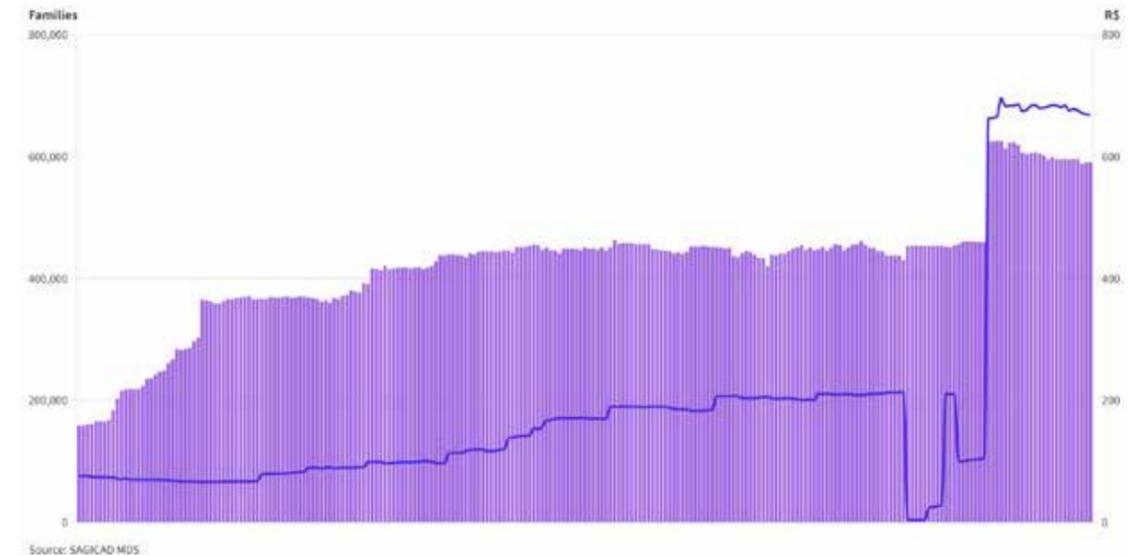
In addition to the increase in the average value, there was also an increase in the number of families served, which has remained above 600,000 in the recent period, which represents a virtual elimination of the waiting list in the Single Registry. With this, Piauí has made consistent progress in meeting target 1.3, ensuring broad coverage of vulnerable populations through a robust social protection system.

Bolsa Família in Piauí: Expanding Social Protection Over Time

Number of beneficiary families and average benefit amount

Piauí (2004-2025)

■ Average benefit ■ Number of beneficiary families



Source: SAGICAD MDS

Another essential component of the social safety net in Brazil is the Continuous Benefit Payment (BPC), established by the Federal Constitution of 1988 and regulated by the Organic Law of Social Assistan-

ce (LOAS). The BPC guarantees a monthly minimum wage to elderly people aged 65 or over and to people with disabilities of any age, provided that they prove a per capita family income of less than 1/4 of

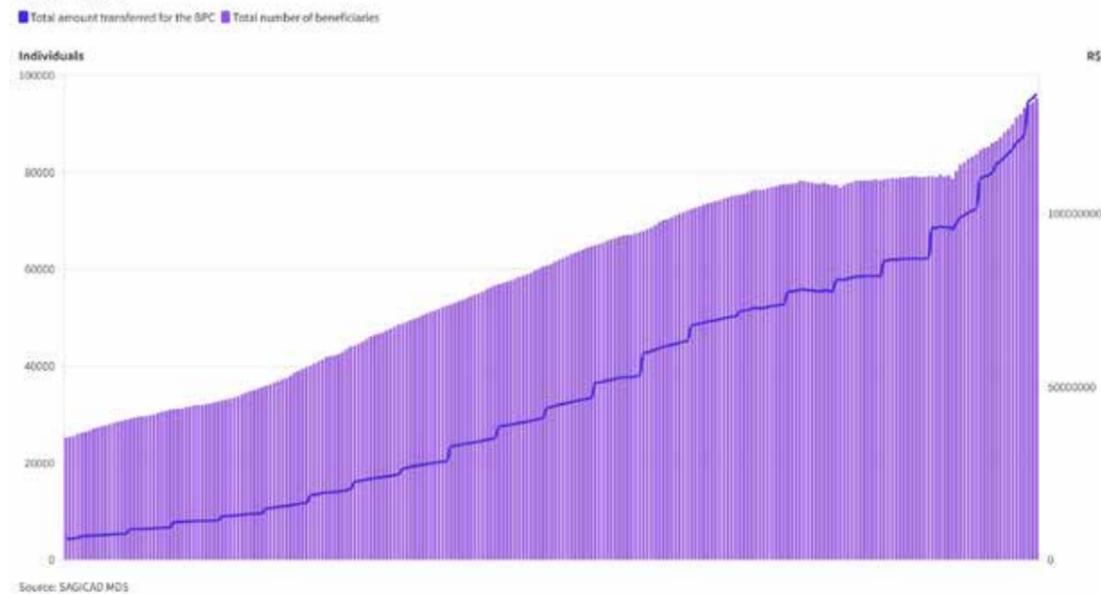
the minimum wage and are in a situation of social vulnerability. As it is an assistance benefit, it does not require prior contributions to social security, which makes it a fundamental mechanism for inclusion and combating extreme poverty¹⁰.

In the state of Piauí, the data reveal a trend of continuous growth both in the number of beneficiaries (purple bars) and in the total value of resources transferred (blue line), especially from 2022 onwards. This movement coincides with the context of worsening inequalities in the post-pandemic period and with the expansion of social policies to serve the

most vulnerable.

In addition to the increase in the number of beneficiaries — which will exceed 90,000 people in 2024 — there has been a significant increase in the amount transferred each month. This growth reflects, among other factors, recent adjustments to the minimum wage. The strengthening and expansion of the BPC in Piauí reinforces the commitment to target 1.3 of the SDGs and highlights the role of the State in guaranteeing fundamental rights to the most vulnerable population, especially the elderly and people with disabilities living in poverty.

Two decades of expanding access to the BPC in Piauí
BPC: Total Transfers and Beneficiary Numbers Over Time
Piauí (2004-2024)



Piauí's path to poverty reduction over the last decade reveals significant progress, driven by coordinated public policies, growth in average family income, and expansion of social protection. Despite the structural challenges that still exist, the state has shown the capacity to respond and adapt to adverse situations, such as the economic crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic. The continued appreciation of the minimum wage, the strengthening of Bolsa Família and BPC, the expansion of oppor-

tunities for professional qualification, and the encouragement of productive inclusion are promising paths to consolidate the progress already achieved. Eradicating extreme poverty and overcoming multiple forms of vulnerability require continued collective efforts, focusing on the territorialization of actions, the integration of policies, and the prioritization of those most in need — so that Piauí can continue to advance in its commitment to leaving no one behind.





Commitments and Actions

The eradication of poverty in all its forms is a cross-cutting priority in the public policies of the State of Piauí. The actions adopted seek to expand access to basic rights, protect vulnerable populations, and promote productive inclusion and regional development. The State has aligned its strategies with the SDG 1 targets through the Piauí 2030 Plan and the 2023-2026 Management Plan, with pro-

grams focused on social protection, food security, income generation, and access to public services.

Among the commitments of the 2023-2026 Government Plan, at least 26 actions are directly related to SDG 1, and are operationalized through integrated policies with social assistance, health, education, labor, housing and infrastructure. The main initiatives are highlighted below:

Indicator 1.1.1 - Proportion of population living below the poverty line



Mais Infância Social Card and Piauí Basic Income:

Complementary income transfer program that benefits families in extreme poverty, especially in regions with greater social vulnerability. The Mais Infância Card is aimed at families with children aged 0 to 6, while the Basic Income reaches other priority groups, reinforcing the principle of leaving no one behind.

Indicator 1.3.1 – Coverage of social protection systems



Pact for People – Social Assistance :

Includes the expansion and qualification of the social protection network, with the strengthening of CRAS, CREAS and Women's Reference Centers. The strategy guarantees access to occasional benefits, family monitoring, psychosocial support and coordination with other public policies.



Mais Saúde Perto de Você and Piauí Saúde Digital :

Programs aimed at bringing specialized medical care to the interior of the country and digitalizing healthcare, which reach populations in remote areas with services such as telemedicine, exams and consultations. These initiatives reduce territorial inequalities and guarantee healthcare as a fundamental social right.

Indicator 1.4.1 – Access to basic services



Universalization of Sanitation (Water and Sewage Microregion - MRAE)

The concession of sanitation services in 2024 foresees robust investments to expand access to treated water and sewage, with a direct impact on the quality of life of the poorest population, especially in peripheral urban areas and small towns.



Renewable Energy and Paving in Communities :

66,000 m² of paving were installed and clean energy programs were expanded in inland communities, ensuring urban accessibility and basic infrastructure for vulnerable communities.

Indicator 1.5.1 – Populations affected by disasters



Civil Defense and support for populations at climate risk :

In synergy with SDG 13, the State has been implementing contingency plans and containment infrastructure to face the impacts of extreme events, especially in semi-arid regions.

Other Relevant Initiatives:



Productive Inclusion and Family Farming :

The Piauí 2030 Plan dedicates actions to the valorization of family farming as a strategic axis for overcoming rural poverty. Policies for access to credit, technical assistance and institutional purchasing were strengthened, with a focus on vulnerable territories.



Vocational Education and Youth Opportunity :

With more than 40,000 enrollments created between 2022 and 2024, technical education programs and study incentive scholarships help break the intergenerational cycle of poverty, promoting economic inclusion for young people in vulnerable situations.



SDG 2

Zero Hunger and Sustainable Agriculture

Sustainable Development Goal 2 focuses on ending hunger, achieving food security, improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture by 2030. This goal recognizes that eradicating hunger

depends not only on the availability of food, but also on equitable access, sustainable agricultural practices, protection of biodiversity, rural infrastructure and policies that value family farming.

Stalled Progress, Persistent Inequalities: Food Security in Perspective

The current global scenario reveals significant challenges to achieving the goal of ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture” by 2030. According to the report *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2024*, approximately 735 million people were undernourished in 2022, representing about 9.2% of the world’s population¹. This number indicates an increase compared to previous years, reversing decades of progress in the fight against hunger.

Furthermore, moderate or severe food insecurity affected an estimated 2.3 billion people in 2023, corresponding to 28.9% of the global population. Of these, more than 864 million faced severe food insecurity, characterized by a lack of regular access to sufficient and nutritious food².

Childhood malnutrition remains a critical concern. In 2023, an estimated 148 million children under the age of five were stunted (low height for age), while 45 million were wasted (low weight for

height). These conditions have lasting impacts on children’s physical and cognitive development³.

Sustainable agriculture faces additional challenges due to climate change, environmental degradation and armed conflict. Extreme weather events such as droughts and floods have affected agricultural production, especially in vulnerable regions of Africa and Asia.

In Brazil, the most recent data show specific progress, but also reveal persistent structural inequalities in access to adequate and healthy food. The 2023 Continuous National Household Sample Survey (PNAD Contínua) estimates that 72.4% of Brazilian households were in a situation of food security, while 27.6% still faced some degree of food insecurity: 18.2% mild, 5.3% moderate, and 4.1% severe. These percentages indicate a slight improvement compared to 2018, but remain above 2013 levels, revealing that the COVID-19 pandemic has worsened a situation that had already been deteriorating in previous years.



The Northeast region remains one of the most vulnerable in the country when it comes to food security. Data from previous editions of the Household Budget Survey (POF) and PNADs indicate that the northeastern states have high rates of moderate and severe food insecurity, often associated with low household income, limited access to fresh food and poor marketing infrastructure in rural areas.

The Food and Nutrition Surveillance System (Sisvan) also reveals a worrying picture. Between 2019 and 2023, malnutrition in children and adolescents aged 0 to 19 years reduced slightly, going from 5.6% to 5.0%, but remained high in the 0 to 4 age group, especially between 2020 and 2021, when it grew from 6.1% to 6.5%. In parallel, the other pole of the

nutritional spectrum grows: overweight, which went from 29.3% to 30.8% in the population aged 0 to 19 years between 2019 and 2023, indicating a scenario of qualitative food insecurity, with insufficient access to healthy foods, but an abundance of ultra-processed foods⁴.

These data point to a dual challenge: combating persistent hunger and malnutrition, while also addressing the growing incidence of obesity and diseases related to poor nutrition. The Brazilian context, and especially that of the Northeast, requires integrated policies for access to adequate food, food and nutrition education, valuing local production of healthy foods, and promoting sustainable food systems — especially through family farming and programs such as the PNAE and PAA.

Food Security Under Construction: Piauí's Progress Against Hunger

In the early 2000s, Piauí faced a worrying situation: around 64% of the population lived in some degree of food insecurity, with 12% in a situation of severe food insecurity, characterized by a lack of sufficient food, with episodes of real hunger.

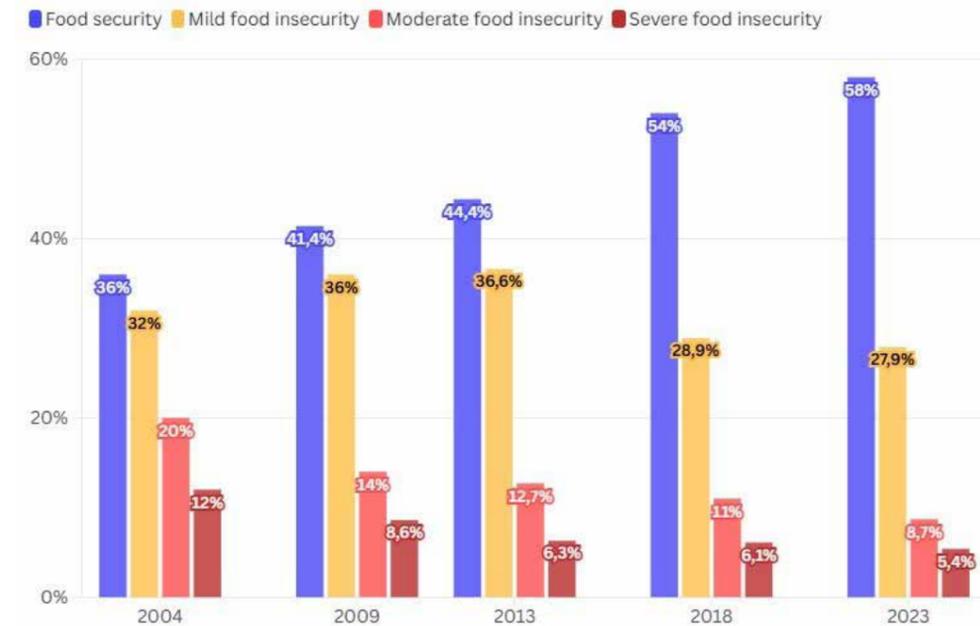
The trajectory since then has been one of progress. There has been a gradual improvement in food security conditions, driven by social policies, investments in family farming and the strengthening of food safety nets. In 2018, for the first time, the number of people in a food secure situation surpassed the number of people in a food insecure situation.

According to the most recent data from the Continuous National Household Sample Survey (PNAD Contínua), in 2023, 58% of the population of Piauí lived in food security. Moderate food insecurity fell from 20% to 8.7%, and severe food insecurity fell from 12% to 5.4%, representing a reduction of more than half in the most critical cases in two decades. This demonstrates significant progress in guaranteeing the right to adequate food in the state.



More Food on the Table: Food Security Increases and Severe Insecurity Drops Over 20 Years

Population Percentage by Levels of Food Security and Insecurity
Piauí (2004-2023)



Source: IBGE - PnadC; Pnad; POF

One of the most sensitive indicators for measuring the effects of food insecurity in early childhood is the percentage of children under 5 years of age who are short or very short for their age. This indicator, which is based on monitoring children's nutritional status, reflects the occurrence of chronic malnutrition and reveals the cumulative impacts of food, health and social deprivation in the first years of life.

In Piauí, data from the Food and Nutrition Surveillance System (SISVAN) show that in 2008, around 17% of young chil-

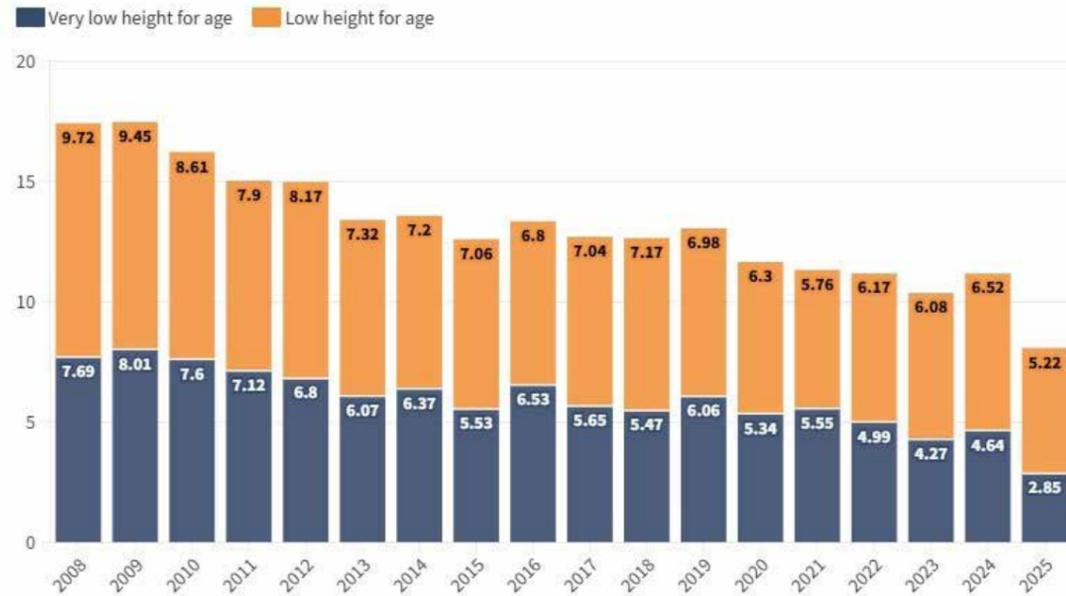
dren were undersized for their age, including short (orange) and very short (blue) children. This scenario represented a serious warning about the conditions of child development in the state.

However, the historical series reveals a trend of constant improvement over the years. In 2025, the projection points to a rate of less than 10% – the lowest in almost two decades, indicating progress in the fight against chronic childhood malnutrition. This progress is directly related to the expansion of food security, as already observed in the increase in the percentage of

people living with full access to food (58% in 2023). This means that more children are growing up in environments where there is regular availability of nutritious food, access to health services and minimum conditions of hygiene and care.

Children Growing Taller: Marked Reduction in Stunting in Piauí

Percentage of children under 5 years old with low or very low height for their age
Piauí (2008-2025)



Source: Sistema de Vigilância Alimentar e Nutricional

In addition to height, children's weight is also a key indicator of nutritional status and regular access to adequate food. Analyzing the percentage of children under 5 years of age who are underweight or very underweight for their age provides a more immediate measure of the effects of recent nutritional and health deficiencies.

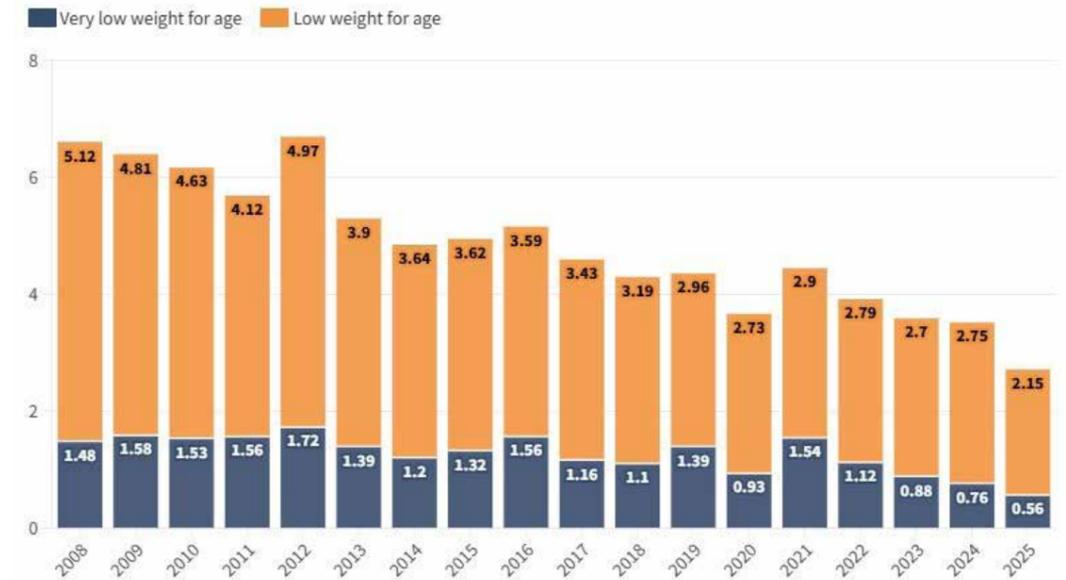
In 2008, Piauí recorded approximately 6.5% of children in this condition, with 1.5% in a serious situation (very low weight for their age). As in the case of height, there

has been continuous improvement over time: in 2025, data collected up to April indicate that this number was below 3%, indicating a reduction of around 60% in 17 years.



Children Growing Healthier: Less Underweight in Piauí

Percentage of children under 5 years old with low or very low weight for their age
Piauí (2008-2025)



Source: Sistema de Vigilância Alimentar e Nutricional

Although Piauí has made progress in reducing the most severe forms of childhood malnutrition — such as very low weight and height for age —, on the other hand, there has been a slight increase in the percentage of children with high weight for their age, which indicates an ongoing nutritional transition. In 2008, 6.1% of children were in this condition, and this percentage rose to 6.96% in 2024. Despite this growth, however, the rate recorded in Piauí remains below the average for the Northeast (8.54%) and the national average (7.08%), which indicates that the state has managed to keep this phenomenon at relatively controlled levels⁵. The extra weight gain in early childhood may

be associated with changes in eating patterns and reduced physical activity, which requires increased attention from public policies to ensure adequate and healthy nutrition, promoting not only the fight against hunger, but also the prevention of childhood overweight and obesity.

The figures for Piauí reflect the strengthening of the network of nutritional and early childhood care, associated with advances in sanitation, health and, especially, household food security. Families with regular access to healthy food and public social protection policies are better able to take care of their children's nutrition, reducing cases of malnutrition.

Alongside the reduction in height deficit, the improvement in weight indicates multidimensional advances in child well-being, and positions Piauí on a positive trajectory in relation to the SDG 2 targets and the fight against basic inequalities⁶.

These data reinforce the understand-

ing that combating hunger and malnutrition is not just about ensuring survival, but also ensuring the full development of the physical, cognitive and social capacities of new generations. Well-designed, integrated and territorialized public policies are crucial to maintaining and accelerating these advances.



Commitments and Actions

The Piauí 2030 Plan recognizes the structural role of agriculture in territorial development and in overcoming rural poverty. Its Axis 2 (Sustainable Economic Development) and Axis 4 (Reduction of Inequalities) highlight programs and

goals aimed at food production, access to markets and strengthening production chains. In 2024, more than 20 government commitments were directly linked to the promotion of food security and sustainable agriculture.

Indicator 2.1.2 – Prevalence of food insecurity



Piauí Sem Fome Program:

Launched with the aim of eradicating hunger in the state, the program brings together intersectoral actions that include food distribution, regionalized school meals, fundraising campaigns and strengthening the network of public food security facilities (food banks, community kitchens, urban gardens and community centers).



Distribution of Basic Food Baskets and Emergency Support:

In 2024, more than 150,000 families in vulnerable situations were served with food baskets and emergency assistance in contexts of calamity and food insecurity, especially in traditional communities and regions affected by extreme weather events.

Indicator 2.2.1 – Prevalence of malnutrition



Piauí Primeira Infância Program:

Nutritional monitoring and child development for children aged 0 to 6, with supplementary food, growth monitoring and coordination between health, education and social assistance. The program's application allows monitoring, in real time, the nutritional status of children and guiding interventions.

Indicator 2.3.2 – Agricultural productivity of small producers



Strengthening Family Farming:

The Government of Piauí has promoted credit policies, technical assistance and access to markets for small farmers, with support from the SAF (Family Farming System). In 2024, investments focused on structuring production chains such as honey, cassava, cashew, rice and sheep and goat farming.



Government Procurement Program (State PAA and PNAE):

Increased participation of family farming in public procurement, with priority given to local and agroecological products. More than 80 municipalities in Piauí participated in the program, guaranteeing income for thousands of farmers and healthy food in schools and assistance centers.

Indicator 2.4.1 – Proportion of agricultural area under sustainable production systems



Encouragement of Agroecology and Agroecological Transition:

The Piauí 2030 Plan incorporates guidelines for agroecology and sustainable family-based agriculture, with actions aimed at technical training, incentives for organic production and recovery of degraded areas. Courses, fairs and marketing circuits were held with support for participatory certification.



Policy for Coexistence with the Semi-Arid Region:

Implementation of social technologies such as cisterns, small dams and productive backyards, promoting water security and diversified production in semi-arid regions. The program prioritizes women farmers, traditional peoples and communities in situations of socio-environmental vulnerability.

Indicator 2.c.1 – Existence of measures to ensure the functioning of food markets



Land Regularization and Rural Infrastructure:

The government has invested in rural roads, access to electricity and support structures for agricultural marketing (warehouses, markets, warehouses). Land regularization has also advanced to guarantee legal security for small producers and stimulate credit and investment in the countryside.



SDG 3

Good Health and Well-Being

Sustainable Development Goal 3 aims to “ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages”. This goal includes targets related to reducing maternal and child mortality, combating communicable and non-communicable diseases, universal access to sexual and reproductive health, vaccination coverage, as well as strengthening public health systems.



Health at Risk:

Pandemic, Inequalities and the Limits of Progress

After consistent progress in the first decade of the 2000s, progress on SDG 3 has slowed in recent years, particularly due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, armed conflicts and economic crises. Maternal mortality, for example, is still far from the global target of less than 70 deaths per 100,000 live births, and the number of preventable deaths remains high, particularly in low- and middle-income countries².

The World Bank's SDG Atlas 2024 highlights that the world still records more than 5 million deaths of children under the age of 5 each year – a loss that is largely preventable through basic health measures. Infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and HIV continue to represent a high burden, while non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as cancer and cardiovascular disease now account for 74% of deaths worldwide. In addition, unequal access to quality health services and vaccination coverage highlights profound disparities between countries and population groups.

The report also highlights that health

financing remains a bottleneck. Many low-income countries invest less than \$50 per person annually in public health, compared with more than \$5,000 in high-income countries. This mismatch compromises the responsiveness of health systems and limits progress towards universal coverage.

In Brazil, there has been progress in recent decades, especially with the strengthening of the SUS, but here, as in other countries, the COVID-19 pandemic has caused temporary setbacks. According to the 2024 National Voluntary Report, Brazil has made some progress in implementing SDG 3 between 2016 and 2022, although the pace has been slow and there are still significant gaps in relation to the targets set for 2030. To accelerate progress, it will be necessary to intensify actions in the coming years. In addition, 11 of the 28 global indicators for this goal are still under construction, since they require more complex methodologies and specific data for their measurement.

Of the 13 targets set out in SDG 3,

the national analysis focused on six that are considered priorities due to their relevance in reducing health inequalities. There were significant advances in mortality rates, with emphasis on target 3.1, related to maternal mortality, which showed improvement in 2022, after negative fluctuations during the pandemic years. There were also decreases in infant and neonatal mortality rates (target 3.2), which remained below global limits, despite negative variations in 2021 and 2022, attributed to the COVID-19 health crisis. Another positive point was the reduction in the number of births among adolescents aged 10 to 19³.

Target 3.4 also showed modest improvement, with a slight reduction in premature mortality caused by chronic diseases such as diabetes, cancer and cardiovascular diseases. On the other hand, target 3.3 showed fluctuations and raised concerns about the increase in the incidence of tuberculosis in the last two years. Deaths from traffic accidents (target 3.6) fell, but the numbers remain far from the internationally established target⁴.

On the other hand, vaccination coverage in the country (target 3.b) fell short of expectations, reflecting the discontinuation of successful public policies in previous years. Mortality from accidental causes, such as unintentional poisoning

(indicator 3.9.3), increased. Data on suicide (indicator 3.4.2) indicated a constant increase since the beginning of the historical series analyzed, intensifying during the pandemic period. Alcohol consumption per capita (target 3.5) remained stable, with no significant advances⁵.

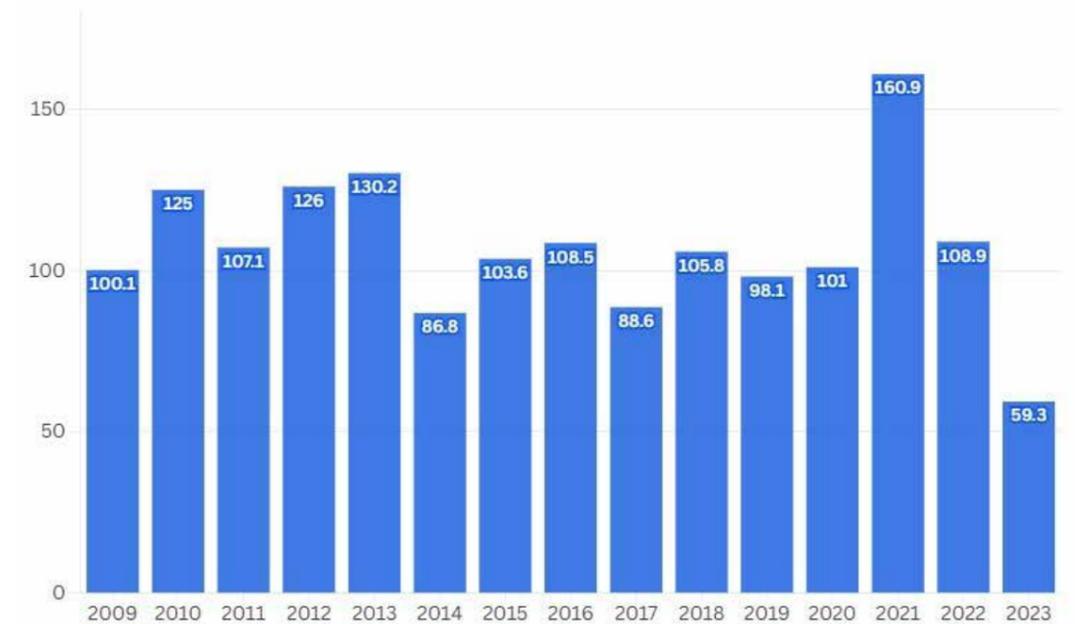
The Northeast region also faces significant challenges in achieving the SDG 3 targets, which begin with training and attracting more health professionals. The region has the lowest proportion of professionals per 10,000 inhabitants among all the major regions of the country, with 36.8 technicians, 16.5 doctors and 16.5 nurses standing out. These numbers are below the national average, which is 45 technicians, 23.7 doctors and 17.2 nurses per 10,000 inhabitants, and far below what is observed in the Southeast, for example, where there are 51.5 technicians and 29.2 doctors. This regional inequality in the distribution of human resources compromises the provision of essential services, especially in rural and peripheral areas, making it difficult to expand primary care coverage, respond to emergencies and ensure equitable access to quality health care. Overcoming this situation requires policies to encourage the retention and appreciation of health professionals in the most vulnerable areas of the region⁶.

Between Achievements and Warnings: The Trajectory of Public Health in Piauí

In 2023, Piauí achieved a significant reduction of 39.3% in maternal mortality compared to the previous year, according to the Mortality Information System (SIM) and the Live Birth Information System (SINASC). This achievement represents the largest annual decline ever recorded in the historical series and can be attributed, in part, to the State Government's strategy that involved *on-site training* of health professionals, visits to maternity hospitals, and holding macro-regional forums to evaluate and improve the maternal and child care network. The State Health Department (Sesapi) also implemented risk stratification workshops for pregnant women and children, training health professionals in 48 municipalities. These actions, which are ongoing, aim to identify high-risk pregnant women early and ensure appropriate referral, contributing to the reduction of maternal morbidity and mortality in the state⁶.

Maternal Mortality Ratio: Fluctuations and Recent Improvement

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)
Piauí (2009-2023)



Source: Sistema de Informação Sobre Mortalidade (SIM/MS) e Sistema de Informações sobre Nascidos Vivos (SINASC/MS).

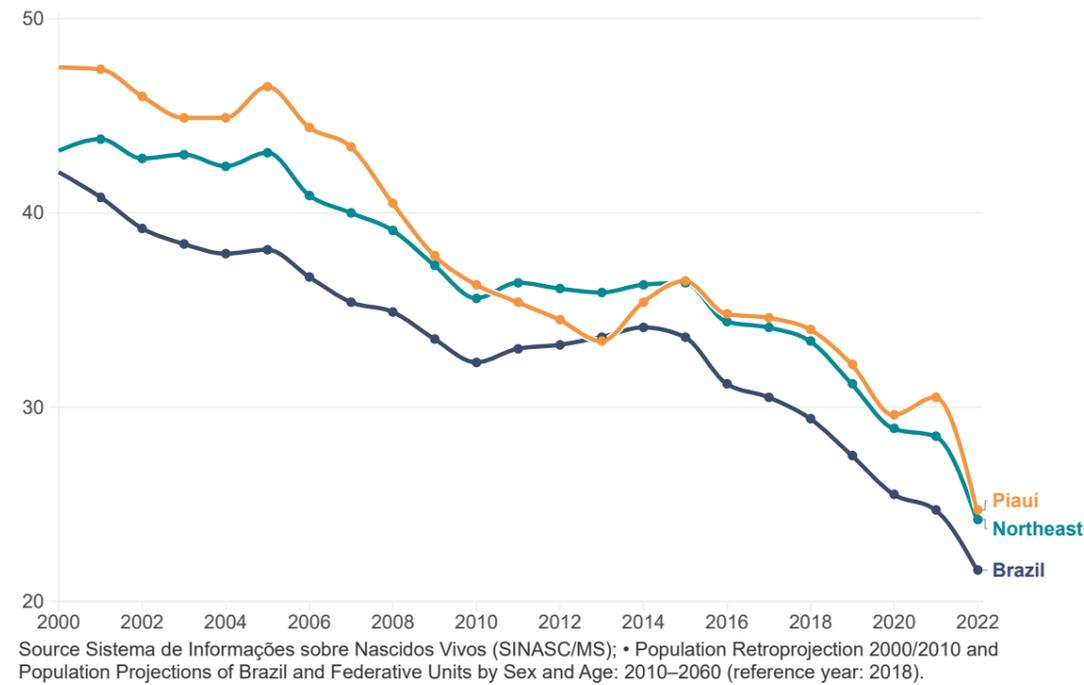
The reduction in maternal mortality may also be associated with a decrease in teenage pregnancy rates, since pregnancy at an early age is often associated with higher obstetric risks, less qualified prenatal care, and greater social and economic vulnerability. In Piauí, between 2000 and 2022, there was a significant drop in the number of live births to teenage mothers, falling from 47.5 to 24.7 per thousand adolescents — the lowest value in the historical series. This reduction indicates advances in sexual and reproductive health policies, access to education, and preventive actions for adolescents and young people. Although the state still presents indicators above the regional and national average, it is important to highlight that the difference between Piauí and other geographic regions decreased over the period, signaling a positive trajectory of convergence and reinforcing the structural impact of these changes in improving maternal outcomes.



Adolescent Birth Rates Fall and Regional Disparities Diminish in Brazil

Number of Live Births to Adolescent Mothers (Age Groups 10–19), per 1,000 Women in These Age Groups

Brazil - Northeast - Piauí (2000-2022)



Actions that reduce maternal mortality and teenage pregnancy tend to also have positive effects on the health of newborns. The neonatal mortality rate, which measures the number of deaths of children under 28 days of age per 1,000 live births, is a key indicator for assessing the quality of care during childbirth, neonatal care and early access to health services. The global target established by SDG 3 is to reduce this rate to less than 12 per 1,000 live births by 2030.

In 2022, Piauí had a rate of 10.6

deaths per thousand live births, below the level established by the United Nations. Despite the advances, however, this number was higher than the national average (8.7) and was the sixth highest rate among Brazilian states, signaling significant challenges also in newborn care and in the qualification of perinatal care. The most common causes of these deaths are complications related to prematurity, neonatal infections and asphyxia during birth — all of which can be prevented with adequate care and

trained teams⁷.

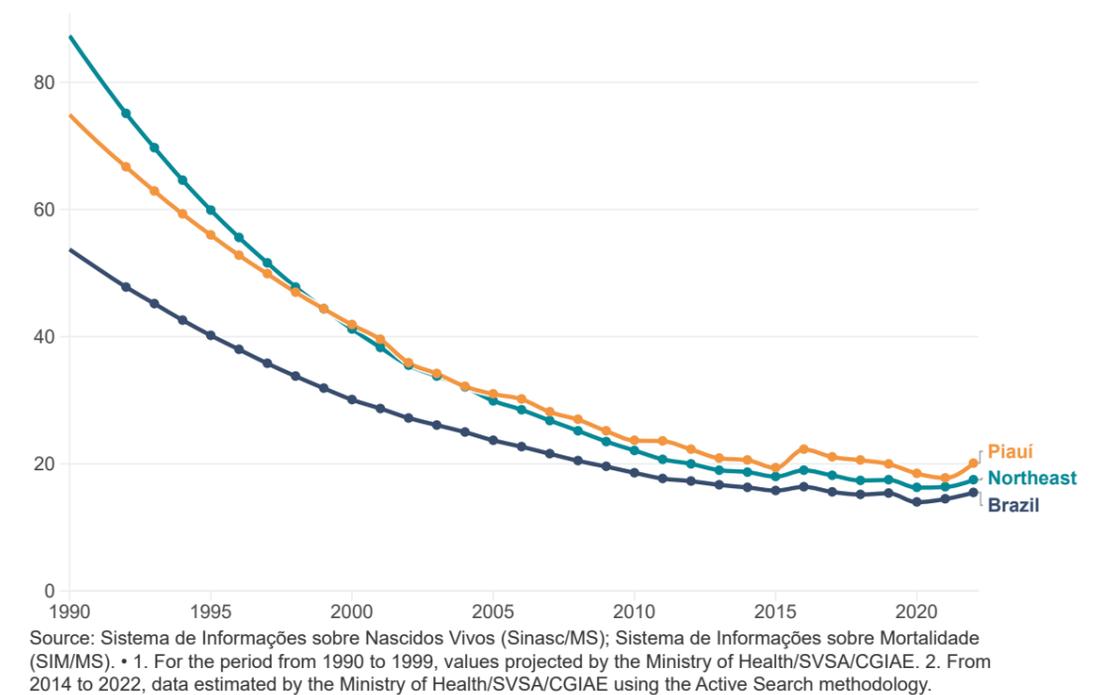
Considering now the mortality rate in childhood, up to the age of 5 (SDG Indicator 3.2.1), Piauí showed a downward trajectory, starting from a rate of 74.9 per

thousand live births in 1990, falling to 41.9 in 2000 and reaching 20.1 in 2022. Over this period there was also a strong reduction in the distance (gap) between the national, regional and state averages.

From Disparity to Parity: Under-5 Mortality Rates Fall and Gaps Shrink

Under-5 mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)

Brazil - Northeast - Piauí (1990-2022)



The 2030 Agenda also highlights the importance of addressing preventable causes of morbidity and mortality in other age groups, in addition to childhood and pregnancy. One of the key indicators in this regard is SDG 3.3.2, which monitors the incidence rate of tuberculosis per 100,000 inhabitants. In Piauí, the data show a sig-

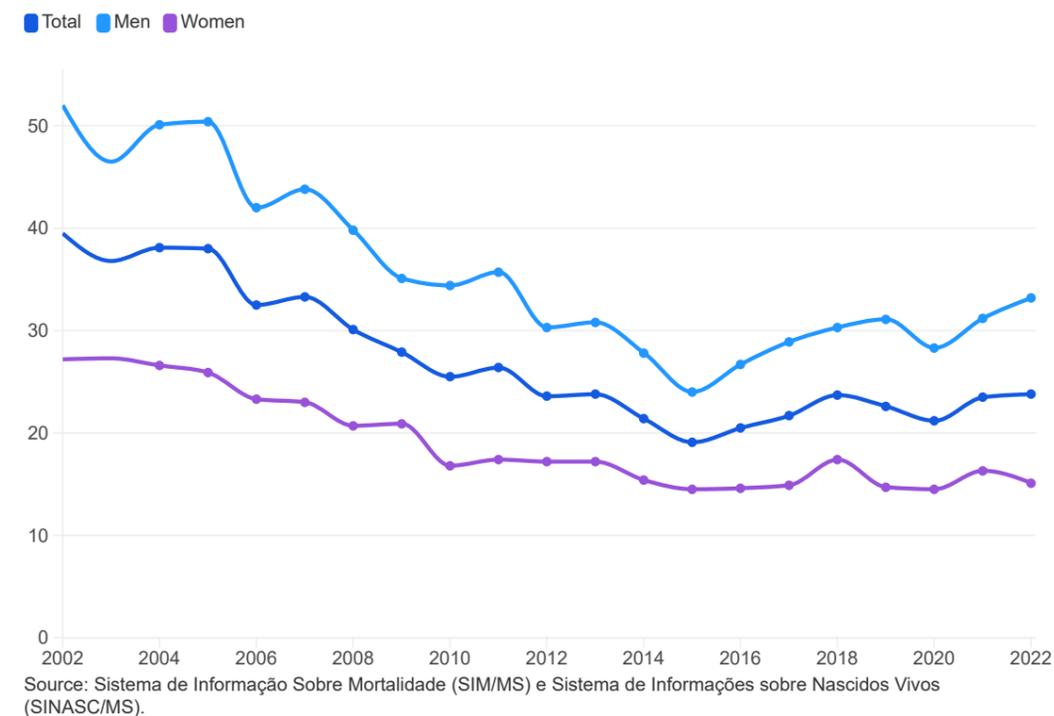
nificant drop in the incidence of the disease between 2002 and 2015, when the numbers reached the lowest levels in the historical series. From that point on, however, there was a stabilization and a slight increase in the rates, especially from 2017 onwards. Although this number is still lower than the national average (41.4/100,000

inhab. in 2022) and the northeastern average (39.6/100,000 inhab. in 2022), the consequences of the problem are worrying, since the cure rate in 2024 was only 29.5%, well below the 85% target recommended by the Ministry of Health. Another aspect to be highlighted is tuberculosis/HIV co-infection, which was responsible for 23.7% of deaths recorded among tuberculosis cases in 2024, highlighting the vulnerability of immunosuppressed patients and the need for integrated approaches between HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis programs.

The differences between the sexes in the epidemiological history of the disease are striking: in 2022, the rate among men was 33.2 per 100,000 inhabitants, more than double that observed among women (15.1 per 100,000). Analysis by age group also reveals inequalities: tuberculosis is relatively rare among children and adolescents — 10.7 per 100,000 between the ages of 10 and 19 — but has a higher incidence among the elderly, reaching 46 per 100,000 inhabitants aged 60 or over.

Declining Tuberculosis Incidence With Persistent Gender Gap

Tuberculosis Incidence Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants, by Sex
Piauí (2002-2022)



These data indicate the need for specific surveillance and care policies aimed at the adult and elderly population, with an emphasis on early detection, adherence to treatment and addressing the social determinants of the disease, such as poor housing conditions, low income and limited access to healthcare.

The State Department of Health (Sesapi) has recognized the seriousness of the situation and has been establishing strategic partnerships to strengthen the response to the disease, including active search actions, increased testing and train-

ing of primary care teams. Even so, the coverage of Directly Observed Treatment (DOT) and contact testing remain insufficient, indicating structural weaknesses in surveillance and ongoing care⁸.

Among the other factors that impact public health in Piauí, traffic fatalities also stand out, which also require coordinated responses between the health, safety and urban mobility sectors. From 2000 to 2022, the state showed a trajectory marked by growth and subsequent decline in the death rates from road accidents, peaking in 2014 (67.6 per 100,000 inhabitants) and



reducing to 36.7 in 2022. From then on, a downward trend was observed, reaching 36.7 per 100,000 in 2022 — an important advance, but still far from the target established by SDG 3.

This reality is marked by gender inequalities: men had a mortality rate more than three times higher than that of women, reflecting risky behavior, greater exposure to driving and specific vulnerabilities, especially among young people.

The capital, Teresina, has the highest number of traffic fatalities, as a result of the heavy traffic volume, rapid urban expansion and roads that still allow high speeds even in densely populated areas. In light of this scenario, the State Government launched the Pact for the Reduction of Traffic Accidents, coordinated by the Department of Public Safety in conjunction with other departments. The initiative

aims to integrate inspection, education and infrastructure actions, with a focus on reducing accidents and protecting the most vulnerable users — pedestrians, cyclists and motorcyclists⁹.

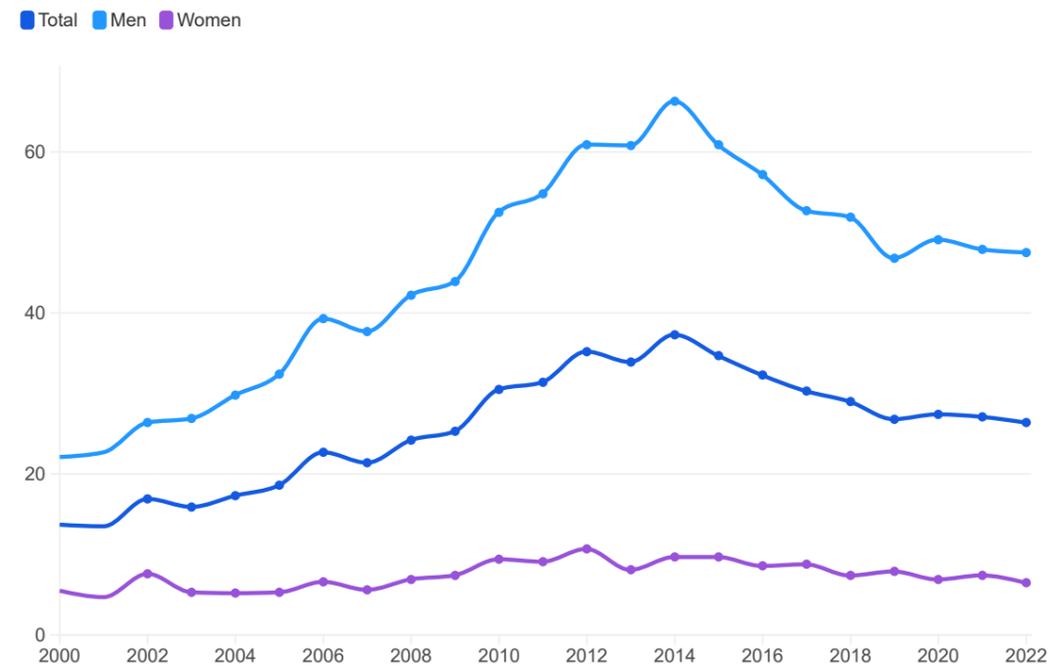
Among the strategies adopted, the creation of the Traffic Observatory stands out, a real-time monitoring tool that allows mapping areas of greatest risk, identifying critical times and supporting evidence-based public policies. Although the recent reduction in fatalities represents progress, it is still insufficient in the face of the challenges imposed by the goal of halving traffic deaths by 2030¹⁰. The continuation of this positive trajectory will depend on the expansion of structural measures, strict monitoring of speed and blood alcohol levels, and the promotion of an inclusive and permanent road safety culture.



Gender Gap in Traffic Accident Mortality Rates

Mortality Rate from Traffic Accidents, by Sex

Piauí (2000-2022)



Source: Ministério da Saúde, Sistema de Informações sobre Mortalidade - SIM; e IBGE • Population Retroprojection 2000/2010 and Population Projections of Brazil and Federative Units by Sex and Age: 2010–2060 (reference year: 2018).

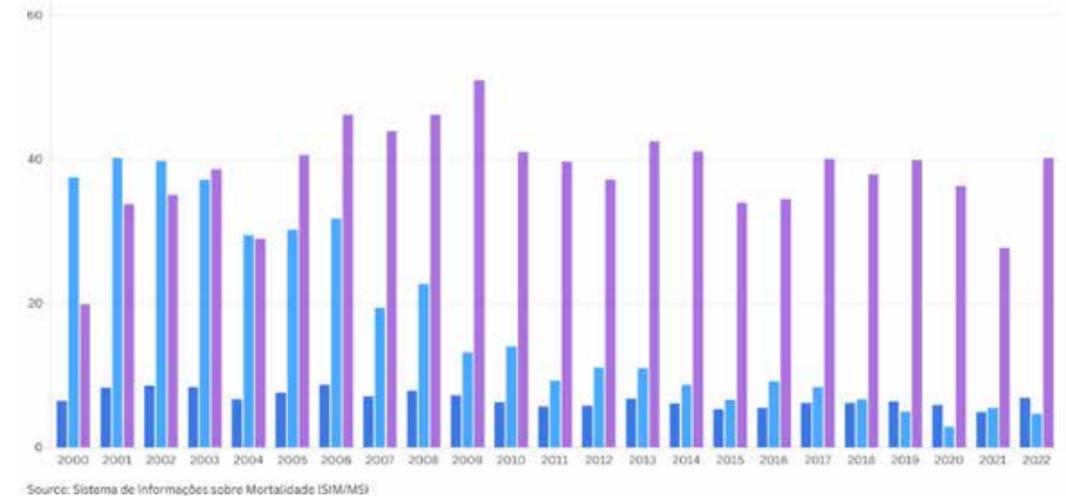
Another factor that impacts public health is the lack of basic infrastructure, especially access to drinking water, safe sanitation, and adequate hygiene conditions. In Piauí, between 2000 and 2022, the mortality rate attributed to these factors remained relatively stable in the total population, but with important changes in its age profile. There was a significant drop in mortality among children aged 0 to 4, indicating advances in childcare policies, expansion of treated water coverage, and

improvements in the home and school environment. In contrast, mortality among people aged 60 or over increased and stabilized at high levels, evidencing the growing vulnerability of the elderly population to precarious environmental conditions. This situation reinforces the urgency of structural investments in basic sanitation, linked to specific actions to care for the health of the elderly population, especially in rural areas and urban peripheries where deficits are more intense.

Mortality Rate Attributed to Unsafe Water Sources, Unsafe Sanitation, and Lack of Hygiene, by Age Group

Piauí (2000-2022)

Total 0 a 4 years old 60+ years old



Source: Sistema de Informações sobre Mortalidade (SIM/MS)

Given these structural inequalities that mainly impact the most vulnerable groups, Piauí has sought to strengthen primary health care as a strategy to expand access and equity in care. In 2024, the state received a 26% increase in funding for Primary Care, totaling R\$947 million allocated to strategic actions such as strengthening Family Health teams, oral care, and multidisciplinary work¹¹. This expansion has been accompanied by significant advances, such as high vaccination coverage — with improvements in 23 of the 24 vaccines and exceeding the 90% target in most of them — as a result of the engagement of local teams and the appreciation of nursing professionals¹². In addition, given the growing risk of outbreaks and epidemics in territories

with deficient infrastructure, the state has invested in training its teams to respond quickly to health emergencies, with an emphasis on simulations to combat arboviruses.

These efforts demonstrate the state's commitment to addressing the social determinants of health and reducing persistent inequalities, especially in the most vulnerable areas. By investing in primary care, immunization, and emergency preparedness, Piauí has taken important steps to consolidate a more equitable and resilient health system. Below, we highlight some of the public policies and concrete initiatives that have been implemented in the region, demonstrating the integrated action between management, innovation, and care for the population.



Commitments and Actions

The State of Piauí has made significant progress in implementing public policies aligned with SDG 3, promoting a more efficient, equitable and territorialized public health system. The focus has been on expanding digital health, reducing maternal and infant mortality, strengthening primary care and improving hospital infrastructure, with an emphasis on actions aimed at equity and overcoming regional health inequalities.

With a coordinated set of structural programs and strategies, the State Health Plan (2024–2027) defines as its main axes the regionalization of services, the use of technologies, the valorization of primary care and the fight against the social determinants of health. This approach has generated positive impacts on health indicators, in addition to placing Piauí in a national position of prominence in immunization and telemedicine.

Indicator 3.1.1 – Maternal mortality ratio



State Action Plan for Reducing Maternal and Infant Mortality (2019–2023):

Established goals such as a 21.5% reduction in maternal mortality and actions such as expanding prenatal care, training teams and restructuring obstetric services.



Alyne Network:

In 2024, Piauí joined the Alyne Network, a national commitment that aims to reduce maternal mortality by 25% by 2027. The adhesion boosted investments in obstetric emergencies, expansion of kangaroo beds and breastfeeding.



New Dona Evangelina Rosa Maternity Hospital:

A state reference in humanized childbirth, with 293 beds, it reduced infant deaths by 25.5% in the first months of 2024, consolidating itself as the largest public maternity hospital in the country.

Indicator 3.2.1 – Mortality rate of children under 5 years of age



State Early Childhood Plan (PEPI):

Created with the participation of 224 municipalities, it articulates intersectoral policies focused on health, education, culture and food. It supports comprehensive development from the earliest years of life.



SUS Plan :

Expanded with regional workshops and team training, improving care flows and the link with pregnant women and children in Basic Health Units.

Indicator 3.3.1 – Incidence of communicable diseases



Piauí Saúde Digital:

Present in more than 1,100 UBS and regional hospitals, it carries out teleconsultations, remote exams and screenings, totaling more than 300 thousand consultations in 2024. The program plays a crucial role in eliminating queues for consultations and expanding access in remote areas.



Vaccination and immunization:

Piauí exceeded national targets in 2024, with 93.45% coverage for the BCG vaccine and 94.76% for the Penta. It was the first state in the Northeast to join the National Pact for Vaccine Awareness, reaffirming its commitment to universal immunization.

Indicator 3.4.1 – Mortality from chronic non-communicable diseases



Acolhe Servidor Program:

Health and well-being promotion initiative focused on public servants. Offers nutritional guidance, psychological support, physical activities and complementary therapies.

Indicator 3.5.2 – Substance use prevention and mental health



Mental Health in Piauí Digital Health:

Integrates psychological care into the telemedicine system, expanding mental health support in the SUS, including continuous monitoring of serious cases in hard-to-reach regions.

Indicator 3.7.2 – Adolescent birth rate



State Plan for the Prevention of Teenage Pregnancy:

Articulated with the Family Health Strategy, it promotes sexual education, distribution of contraceptives and support actions in vulnerable areas. The rate fell from 14.8% to 13.8% between 2022 and 2024.

Indicator 3.8.1 – Coverage of essential health services



Decentralization and regionalization of health:

Special attention is being paid to the modernization of the Regional Hospitals of Picos and Bom Jesus, with new ICUs, operating rooms and an increase in the number of beds. Regionalization increases access and reduces inequalities between territories.

Indicator 3.9.1 – Impacts of environmental factors



Municipal Basic Sanitation Plans:

In partnership with Funasa, plans were drawn up for 100 municipalities with low HDI, preventing water-related diseases and promoting sanitation as a right to health.

Indicator 3.6.1 – Road safety



Pact for the Reduction of Traffic Accidents:

Intersectoral coordination with inspection, education and monitoring actions, integrating data from the Traffic Observatory to guide evidence-based public policies.



By investing in primary care, immunization, and emergency preparedness, Piauí has taken important steps to consolidate a more equitable and resilient health system.”





SDG 4

Quality Education

SDG 4 aims to ensure inclusive, equitable and quality education, in addition to promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all people. This includes learning to read, write, do math, prepare for work and develop life skills. SDG 4 is

therefore based on the assumption that education is capable of changing realities, reducing inequalities and increasing opportunities to improve the quality of life for all, ensuring a fairer and more sustainable future.



From Access to Learning: Paths to Education in Brazil and the Northeast

Education is a right for all people and a powerful instrument for social transformation. When a child has access to early childhood and primary education, they learn to read and write, interpret their reality and think critically, which allows them to dream of a better future. When a young person completes high school or a technical course, their chances of entering the job market increase significantly; and when an adult returns to school, their autonomy and dignity are strengthened, in addition to enabling new opportunities and access.

Thus, SDG 4 – Quality Education is one of the pillars of the 2030 Agenda, essential for the good performance of the other Sustainable Development Goals, as it contributes to the reduction of inequalities and the promotion of citizenship. Ensuring a strong, inclusive, equitable and quality education, with safe and welcoming schools and well-trained and valued teachers is essential to ensure that no one is left behind.

However, the Global Education Monitoring Report 2023, published by UNESCO, shows that more than 250 million children and adolescents are out of school world-

wide ¹. Most live in poor countries or in regions affected by conflict, disasters or economic crises. The COVID-19 pandemic has caused major learning losses, delaying targets in almost all regions and particularly affecting the most vulnerable students, such as those living in rural areas, girls and people with disabilities.

Even among those in school, around 70% of 10-year-olds in low- and middle-income countries cannot read and understand simple text. Only 58% of students worldwide achieved at least the minimum proficiency level in reading by the end of primary school in 2019. A large proportion of countries are regressing in learning outcomes by the end of primary school ².

Countries in Asia and Latin America have made progress in expanding technical and professional education, preparing young people for new professions and technologies. In Sub-Saharan Africa, the challenge remains to ensure basic access to education, especially for girls, who often leave school early due to early marriage or child labor ³.

Improvements in secondary school

completion rates have slowed since 2015. Socioeconomic and gender inequalities and disparities in access between urban and rural areas significantly affect SDG 4 indicators, which play a catalytic role for the other SDGs.

Brazil has made significant progress in universalizing primary education, such as achieving important goals for basic education (4.1 and 4.2), professional and technological education (EPT) and higher education (goal 4.3).

However, it faces persistent challenges in secondary education, especially with regard to student retention and completion of studies. According to the 2023 Continuous National Household Sample Survey (PNAD Contínua),

the net enrollment rate for young people aged 15 to 17 was 75%, that is, 25% of adolescents in this age group were out of school or behind in school ⁴.

Another concern is the quality of learning. A study carried out by the Institute of Applied Economic Research - IPEA (2023) reveals that less than 40% of students manage to reach the appropriate level of knowledge at the end of elementary school. In

high school, only about 30% reach this level in mathematics ⁵.

Access to early childhood education has improved significantly in recent years, with high school coverage for children aged 4 to 5, but it still does not reach all children. In 2022, the participation rate in organized education for children aged one year before entering primary school was 92.4%, still below the 100% target set by the National Education Plan for 2024.

Participation in technical courses and higher education has grown (Target 4.3), but remains uneven and quite low, especially in the North and Northeast regions. The net enrollment rate in higher education in 2022 was only 21.4%, well be-

low the PNE target of 33% in 2024 ⁶. This data indicates the persistence of social, economic and territorial barriers that limit the entry and permanence of Brazilian students in higher education.

A very relevant aspect observed in Brazil was the greater inclusion of black students, low-income students and those living in rural areas at all levels of education, positively impacting the reduction of



The Global Education Monitoring Report 2023, published by UNESCO, shows that more than 250 million children and adolescents are out of school worldwide



inequalities (Target 4.5). In addition, illiteracy rates fell among adults and young people (Target 4.6), but still remain high for the country's income standards ⁷.

Regarding school infrastructure (Target 4.a), more than 95% of schools already have access to electricity and treated water, and there has been significant progress in connectivity and infrastructure adapted for students with disabilities ⁸.

Despite significant progress, Brazil faces persistent challenges in education, such as: the quality of teaching and student performance; unequal coverage and limited access to professional and higher education, further marked by the exclusion of the most vulnerable populations; and the worsening of learning losses and school dropout rates due to the COVID-19 pandemic, especially affecting students living in poverty.

Notable initiatives in Brazil to address these challenges and universalize quality, equitable and inclusive education include the *National Commitment to Literate Children*, which focuses on literacy at the right age; the *Pé-de-Meia Program*, which encourages students to remain in high school with financial support for low-income youth; the *Mulheres Mil initiative* and the *New Quota Law*, which expands access to higher education with racial and gender equity; the strengthening of the *Inclusive*

Education Policy and the National Strategy for Connected Schools, through the modernization of the school environment and improvement of the time and quality of teaching; in addition to the *expansion of the federal technical education network*.

In recent years, the states of the Northeast Region of Brazil have expanded access to basic education, strengthened state secondary education networks and implemented literacy and teacher appreciation policies, even in adverse contexts such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

Among the important achievements, the school enrollment rate for children between the ages of 6 and 14 exceeds 98% in most northeastern states, moving towards universal primary education. The Northeast is the national leader in the number of full-time secondary school enrollments. States such as Ceará, Pernambuco and Piauí have developed robust programs in this area ⁹.

In terms of literacy, national programs such as the *Compromisso Criança Alfabetizada* (Commitment to Literate Children) have been implemented in partnership with state governments, with significant participation from the Northeast region. In addition, professional education is expanding, through the work of Federal Institutes in expanding opportunities for young people in technical courses geared towards regional vocations.

However, the Northeast still faces significant structural deficits and territorial inequalities. The illiteracy rate in the region is 14.2%, while in the Southeast it is 3.9% (IBGE, 2022); national assessments such as the Basic Education Assessment System – SAEB show that many students do not reach the expected level of learning at the end of each stage ¹⁰; there are still schools without adequate access to the internet, libraries, laboratories or inclusive environments and many northeastern municipalities have not yet reached the target of children aged 0 to 3 enrolled in daycare ¹¹.

To face these challenges, the Northeast region, despite historical inequalities, has managed to advance with innovative, integrated and territorialized public policies, such as: strengthening the network of state technical schools in Bahia and Pernambuco; partnerships with Higher Education Institutions and Federal Institutes; programs focused on literacy, such as *Alfabetiza Ceará* and *Educar pra Valer* in Maranhão and Alagoas; and collaboration between states and municipalities for teacher training, monitoring and evaluation of educational policies.

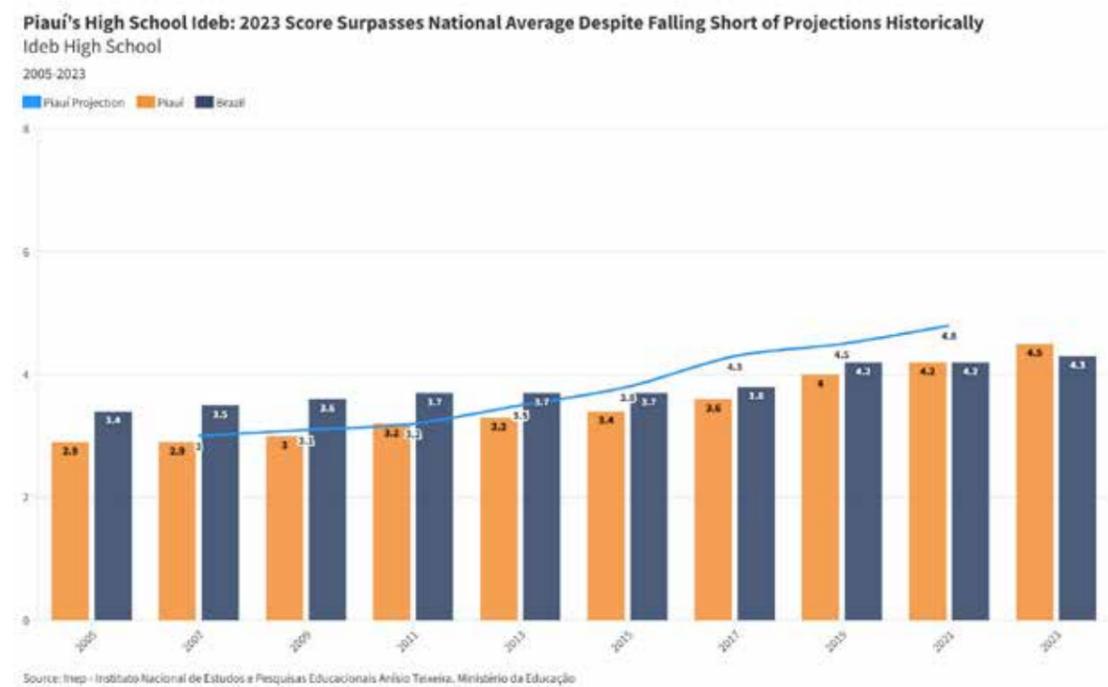
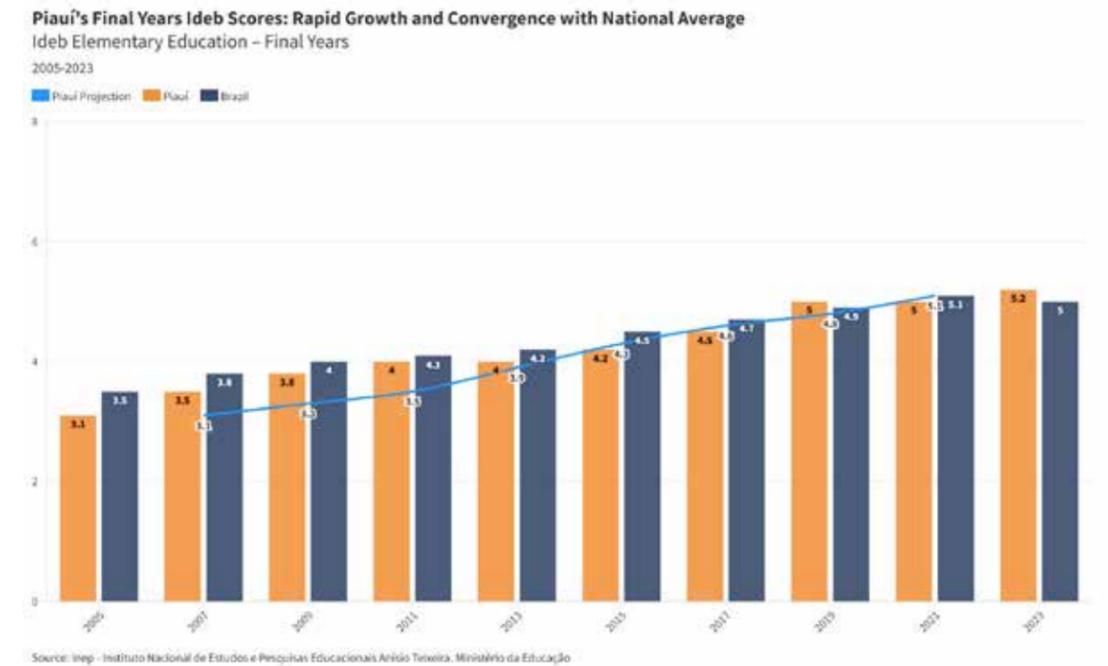
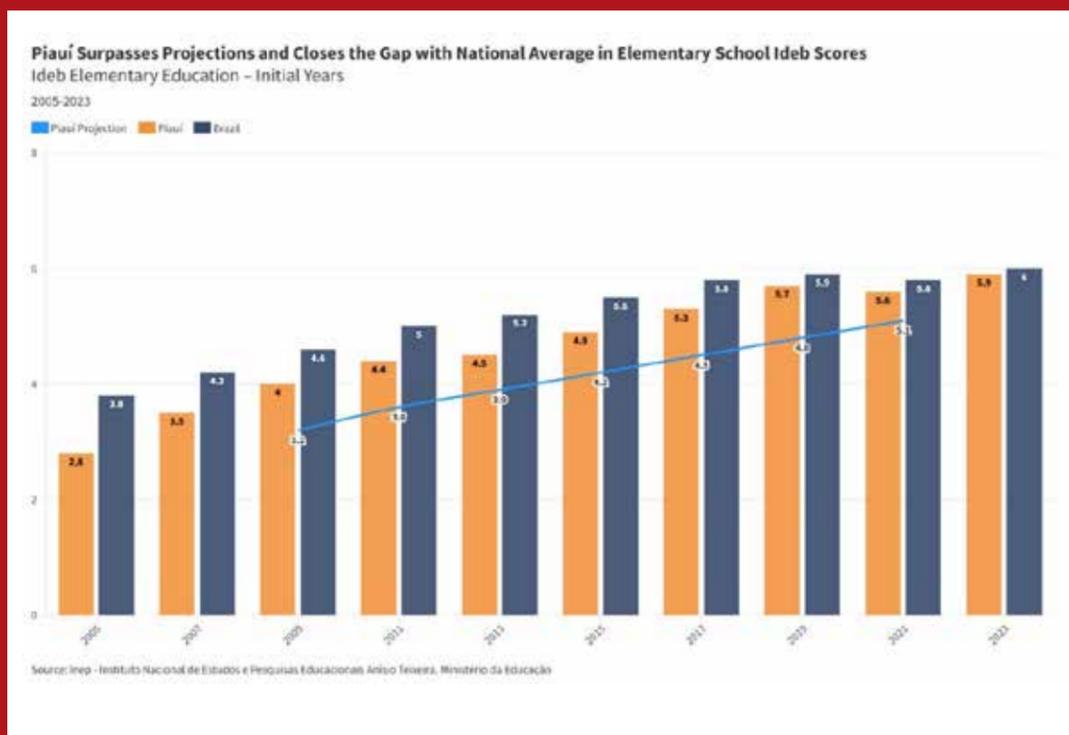
The region is a national reference in the provision of full-time education, intergovernmental collaboration and in prioritizing literacy at the right age. The experience of the Northeast reinforces the idea that quality education is also a strategy for combating poverty and promoting equity.

The State of Piauí is a reference in Comprehensive Education and Pedagogical Innovation

In Piauí, significant efforts have been made to align educational policies with the SDG 4 targets, and their performance has been recognized nationally. In line with SDG 4 of the 2030 Agenda, the state has prioritized public policies that guarantee access to school, quality retention, and the appreciation of teachers, recognizing education as a fundamental human right and as the basis for sustainable territorial development.

In recent years, Piauí has reaped the rewards of continuous investment in ba-

sic education. In 2023, the state achieved the best results in its history in the Basic Education Development Index (IDEB), with emphasis on secondary education, which achieved the best score in the Northeast and the fourth best in the country, surpassing regional and national averages. The following graphs demonstrate Piauí's significant progress in the IDEB between 2005 and 2023, respectively in Elementary School - initial years, Elementary School - final years and High School.

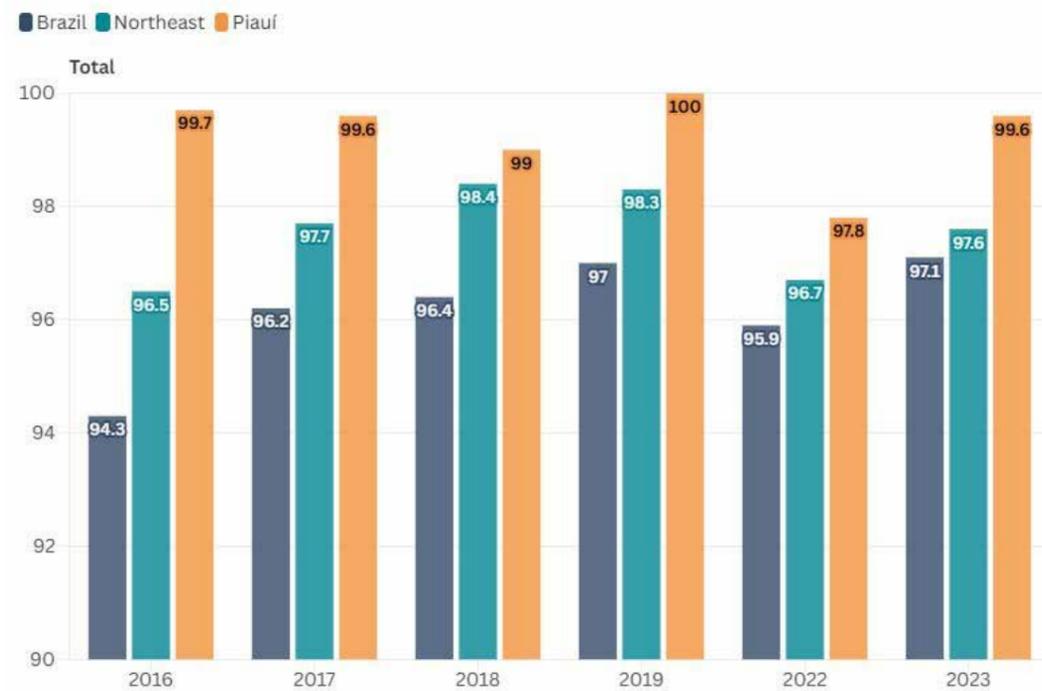


Piauí also stands out nationally for the inclusion of 5-year-old children in organized education, achieving results close to 100% between 2016 and 2023, and consistently surpassing the averages for Brazil and the Northeast region. While national

and regional rates fluctuated during the period — with noticeable drops in 2020 and gradual recovery in the following years — Piauí maintained a high standard of participation, even in the face of the challenges imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Piauí Outpaces National and Regional Averages in Early Education Participation

Participation Rate of 5-Year-Olds in Organized Education
Brazil - Northeast - Piauí (2016-2023)



Source: IBGE - Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios Contínua Anual - 2º trimestre

Another significant advance was the expansion of full-time education. In 2024, 352 state schools offered this modality in 178 municipalities, reaching 65 thousand students and covering more than 57% of high school enrollments. The expansion was accompanied by in-

vestments in infrastructure, air conditioning of classrooms, laboratories and digitalization of pedagogical processes¹². In 2024, 36.9% of elementary school students (initial years) were enrolled full-time in Piauí, more than double the Brazilian average (15%).

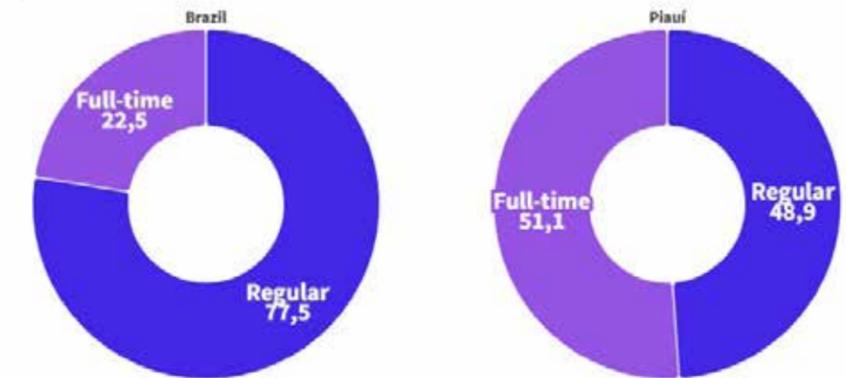
State Surpasses National Average for Full-Time Enrollments at All Educational Levels

Percentage of Full-Time Enrollments

Brazil - Piauí (2024)

High School

Regular Full-time



Source: Inep Data

Vocational and technological education was also strengthened. Piauí expanded the offer of technical courses in strategic areas such as renewable energy, agribusiness, logistics and IT. In 2024, 78,662 enrollments were registered in this modality, in more than 30 courses offered by institutions such as the Federal Institute of Piauí - IFPI, the National Service for Industrial Training - SENAI, the State Secretariat of Education of Piauí - SEDUC, among others, promoting productive inclusion and regional development¹³.

In literacy, the state received the Gold Seal from the National Commitment to Literate Children and had 78 municipal schools awarded with the Alfa-10 Award. The age-grade distortion rate in the initial years fell to 8.9%, below the average for

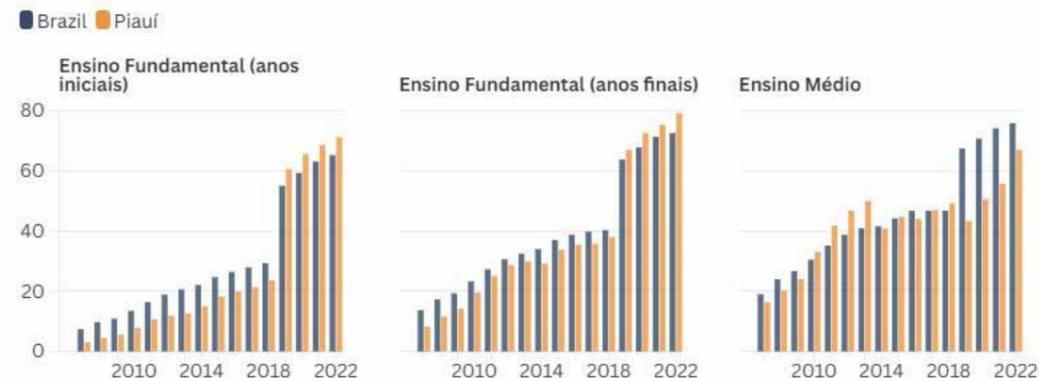
the Northeast¹⁴. With support from the United Nations Children's Fund - UNICEF and inter-institutional coordination, the Busca Ativa Escolar program was expanded, helping to reduce dropout rates and promote the right to learning¹⁵.

Inclusive education and attention to diversity have also advanced. Piauí created the State Program for Inclusive Special Education, with 205 schools offering Specialized Educational Assistance rooms, serving almost 7 thousand students with disabilities. The graph below shows the growing qualification of schools in Piauí, between 2007 and 2022, for the adequate service of students with disabilities at all school levels, including surpassing the national averages for elementary school in the initial and final years.

State Outpaces National Average in School Accessibility for Elementary Students

Proportion of Schools in the Initial and Final Years of Elementary Education and in High School with Infrastructure Adapted for Students with Disabilities

Brasil - Piauí (2007-2022)



Source: Inep/Deed - Censo da Educação Básica

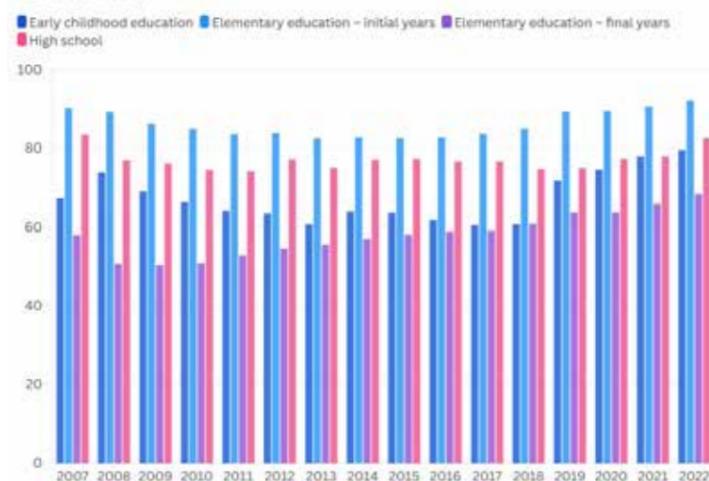
In terms of higher education, state universities have expanded the interiorization of education and teacher training, with distance learning centers and courses geared towards local realities.

The following graph shows the proportion of teachers in Piauí who received the minimum required qualification, by level of education, between 2007 and 2022.

Growth in Teacher Qualification Levels Across All Stages of Education

Proportion of Teachers with Minimum Required Qualification, by Level of Education

Piauí (2007-2022)



Source: Inep/Deed - Censo da Educação Básica

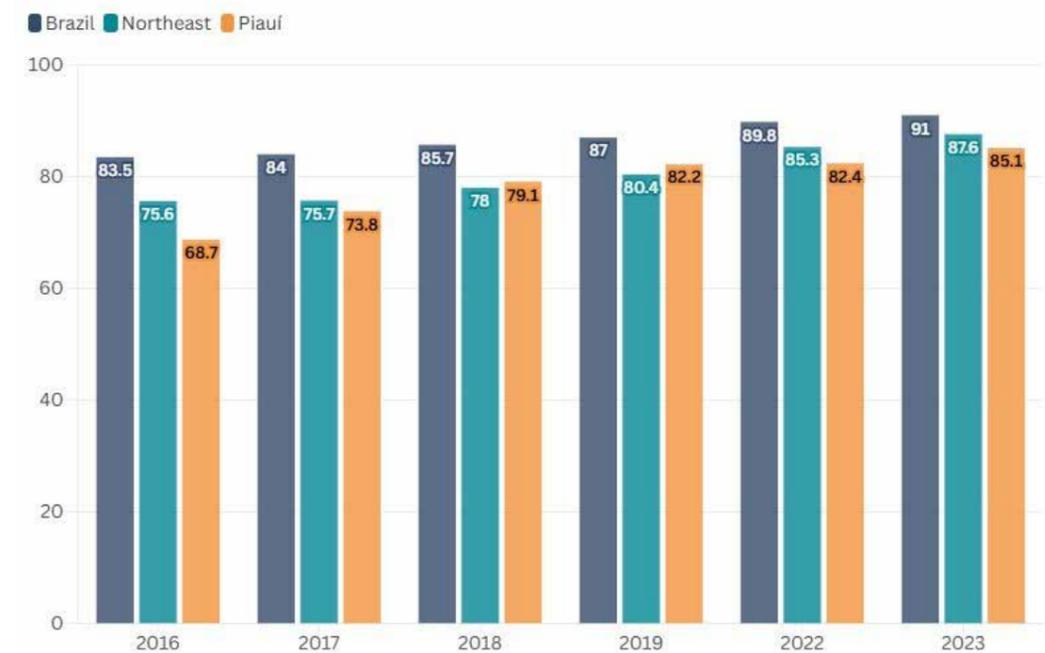
Although they are still below national averages, the completion rates for elementary and high school education in

Piauí have been progressively increasing over the last few years, demonstrating gradual and permanent advances.

Advances in Fundamental Education Completion in Piauí and the Northeast Towards National Levels

Completion Rate of Elementary Education (People Aged 17 to 19 Years)

Brazil - Northeast - Piauí (2016-2023)



Source: IBGE - Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios Contínua Anual - 2º trimestre



Piauí and Northeast Achieve Gains in High School Completion

High School Completion Rate (People Aged 20 to 22 Years)
Brasil - Northeast - Piauí (2016-2023)



Source: IBGE - Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios Contínua Anual - 2º trimestre

Despite the progress, the state still faces significant challenges. Assessments by the Piauí Educational Assessment System (SAEPI) and SAEB show that many students remain at basic levels of proficiency in Portuguese and mathematics. Access to daycare still does not reach half of children aged 0 to 3 years, and there is still a need for continued appreciation of teachers and expansion of continuing education.

The Piauí 2030 Plan sets bold goals, such as achieving 50% of students with adequate learning levels by 2030 and ensuring

that 100% of teachers have adequate initial and ongoing training. To achieve this, the state has been investing in intersectoral coordination, results-based management and technology at the service of education.

The experience of Piauí shows that, even in the face of historical restrictions and territorial inequalities, it is possible to build a public, free, inclusive and transformative educational policy that contributes concretely to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in the state.

Commitments and Actions

The guarantee of the right to quality education in Piauí has been structured based on integrated public policies, focusing on inclusion, teacher appreciation, combating inequalities and improving learning. The state has sought to align its educational strategy with the goals of SDG 4, through actions involving full-time

schools, professional and technical education, early childhood education, literacy at the right age and technological innovation. In total, the 2023-2026 Management Plan of the Government of Piauí has 35 management commitments aligned with SDG 4. The main state initiatives in this area are highlighted below:

Indicator 4.1.1 – Students with adequate levels of learning in reading and mathematics



Piauí Educational Monitoring System – SAEPI

It allows continuous monitoring of student performance, supporting pedagogical policies focused on improving learning in Portuguese and Mathematics. The average proficiency of students increased or remained stable in all grades assessed.



More Learning and Pre-SAEB Program

Supports students in strategic stages (2nd, 5th, 9th and 3rd years of high school), with simulations, monitoring and pedagogical resources, preparing them for national and state assessments.

Indicator 4.2.2 – Participation rate in organized early childhood education



Piauí Literacy Program at the Right Age (PPAIC)

Focused on children aged 4 to 5, the program reaches 98.8% of schooling in this age group, according to data from PNAD/IBGE, consolidating Piauí as a national reference.



Nursery Furniture Kits and Teacher Training

In 2024, 42 municipalities benefited, with improvements in the services provided by the public daycare network and support for professional qualification.



Piauí Early Childhood App

It facilitates monitoring of child development, connecting health, education and social assistance. In the area of education, the application allows, among other features, online monitoring of school attendance and diagnostic assessments that support teachers and managers in identifying student progress and directing pedagogical strategies.

Indicator 4.3.1 – Equal access to technical and higher education



Technical Education in Expansion

More than 40 thousand vacancies were created between 2022 and 2024. In 2024, Piauí achieved universalization of the offer of full-time secondary education with Professional and Technological Education in all schools of this modality.



Full-Time High School

Extending the school day and offering a diversified curriculum with socio-emotional components, preparation for the world of work, extra-curricular activities and mandatory teaching of Artificial Intelligence.



Youth Opportunity Program

It offers scholarships of R\$350.00 to more than 6 thousand students of technical courses, promoting professional retention and inclusion.



Training in Entrepreneurship and Innovation

More than 30 thousand students benefited from the Entrepreneurship Program in 267 schools, developed in partnership with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology - MIT and the State University of Piauí - UESPI.

Indicator 4.5.1 – Elimination of gender disparities and inclusion of vulnerable groups



Active School Search

Intersectoral strategy aimed at identifying, monitoring and reintegrating children and adolescents who are out of school or at risk of dropping out. It involves coordination between the Departments of Education, Health, Social Welfare and Guardianship Councils.



Implementation of Multifunctional Resource Rooms

141 municipalities received furniture, equipment and materials adapted for Specialized Educational Assistance - AEE, aiming at individualized assistance or in small groups of students with disabilities, outside of school hours.



Inclusive Education

In 2024, 5,157 students with disabilities were included in regular classrooms in the public school system. More than 2,800 professionals received specific training to work in inclusion contexts, including workers from Psychosocial Care Centers (CAPS), Deafness Care Centers (CAS) and Special Education and Inclusion Centers (CIES).



Anti-Racist and Ethnic-Racial Education

In 2023, the State Education Committee for Ethnic-Racial Relations was created, linked to the State Department of Education – SEDUC, to include racial issues across curricula; provide technical and pedagogical support for the development of school projects focused on Afro-Brazilian, quilombola and indigenous culture; prepare specific teaching materials; and hold training workshops with educators. In 2024, 79.8% of state schools had already begun implementing actions aimed at valuing diversity and overcoming structural racism.

Indicator 4.6.1 – Functional literacy and literacy of young people and adults



Zero Illiteracy Program (Piauí 2030 Plan)

It provides pedagogical support and financial incentives for young people and adults in the process of learning to read and write. It includes the provision of materials and assistance for the acquisition of prescription glasses.

Indicator 4.a.1 – Safe, inclusive and effective school infrastructure



More than 600 school projects in 2023 and 2024

They include accessibility, air conditioning in classrooms, libraries, laboratories, cafeterias and connectivity, promoting suitable and inclusive environments for the learning process.



State Program for School Transportation and School Meals - PROETE

In 2024, approximately 92,000 students were transported daily, contributing to the reduction of school dropout rates and favoring access to education, especially in the interior of the state. As for food, R\$123 million was invested in nutritious and balanced school meals, reinforcing retention and equity.

Indicator 4.c.1 – Adequate teacher training



Partnerships with Universities

Through a partnership with the State University of Piauí – UESPI and the Federal University of Piauí – UFPI, more than 800 teachers participated in the specialization course in Specialized Educational Services. Postgraduate programs and training in the use of educational technologies were also created.



Investment in the development and ongoing training of teachers

Offering additional scholarships in programs such as Learning Management, Seduc Tec, Alfabetiza Piauí and Pibic Jr; awarding the schools with the best performance in IDEB and international exchanges.



SDG 5

Gender Equality

SDG 5 focuses on achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls. This means eliminating all forms of gender-based discrimination and violence, guaranteeing reproductive rights, women's full and effective participation in public, political and economic life, and recognizing unpaid care work. In Brazil, this commitment is adapted to take into account the various intersections that affect women in different contexts, such as race, ethnicity, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, territoriality, culture

and religion.

This Goal is based on the principle that equality between women and men is a fundamental human right and an essential basis for a more just, prosperous and sustainable world. Thus, eliminating all forms of gender-based violence and discrimination, ensuring equal access to education and health, guaranteeing the full and effective participation of women in leadership positions and promoting the fair division of household tasks are some of the most important challenges.

Gender, Rights and Sustainability: Global and Regional Challenges

Gender equality is a fundamental human right and a central element of sustainable development. When girls and women have equal access to education, health, work, decision-making spaces and freedom to live without violence, society as a whole is transformed. Ensuring the rights of women and girls means creating conditions that allow all people to live with dignity, security and opportunities.

SDG 5 is therefore essential for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. It is an interconnected goal for all other goals, as gender inequality is present in multiple dimensions: poverty, hunger, informal work, violence, health and education. The search for a fairer and more sustainable world requires addressing the historical and structural barriers that particularly affect women, especially black, indigenous, quilombola, disabled and LGBTQIA+ women.

There are still huge gender inequalities in the world. According to the UN Women Gender Report 2023, women perform three times more unpaid domestic and care work than men. Only 26.5% of parliamentary positions in the world are held by women. Furthermore, one in

three women has suffered some type of physical or sexual violence in her lifetime, making this one of the greatest global challenges.

The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated these inequalities: millions of women have lost their jobs or had to leave the workforce to care for their families. In many countries, domestic violence has increased and there have been setbacks in sexual and reproductive rights. According to ILO data, the global gender pay gap remains above 20%, even though women have increasingly higher levels of education².

In Brazil, the scenario is equally challenging. Brazilian women represent more than half of the population, but they still face persistent inequalities in all areas of social life. They have less participation in positions of power, earn less than men, and are primarily responsible for taking care of the home and family. According to the 2023 Continuous PNAD, women dedicate around 21.3 hours per week to unpaid domestic work, almost twice as much time as men³.

In the political arena, women represent only 15% of the Chamber of Depu-

ties and 13% of the Federal Senate, figures below the global average. Despite the existence of gender quotas in political parties, female representation is still low, and female candidates face greater difficulties in accessing campaign resources and time for electoral propaganda.

Violence against women continues to be a serious violation of human rights. The 2024 Atlas of Violence indicates that more than 1,467 women were victims of

femicide in Brazil in 2023, the highest number since the enactment of the Femicide Law in 2015. The data reinforce a worrying trend: every 6 hours, a woman was murdered in the country for

gender-based reasons. Lethal violence against black women continues to be alarming: approximately 61.1% of femicide victims in 2023 were black, revealing the intersection between structural racism and gender inequality. The North and Northeast regions continue to have the highest rates of femicide in proportion to the female population, highlighting the need for specific and territorialized policies to address gender-based violence in

these regions⁴.

To address these challenges, Brazil has taken important measures to promote gender equality. In 2023, the Federal Government reinstated the Ministry of Women, focusing on combating violence, equity in the workplace, and political participation. The *Women Living Without Violence program was relaunched*, with the expansion of the *Brazilian Women's Homes*. There have also been advances in

care policies, such as the discussion on the *National Care System*, and programs such as the *Emprega + Mulheres Program*, which encourages companies to promote gender equality in the workplace.

The Northeast region, historically marked by social and economic inequalities, has sought to advance the promotion of women's rights through integrated and territorialized public policies. States such as Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia and Piauí have strengthened networks to combat violence, created racial equality policies with a gender perspective and promoted training and income generation actions for women in vulnerable situations.



According to the UN Women Gender Report 2023, women perform three times more unpaid domestic and care work than men.



The Invisible Burden of Care and Barriers to Equality for Women in Piauí

The Northeast is also a reference in policies to support women in the countryside, waterways and forests, with actions aimed at family farmers, babassu coconut breakers, shellfish gatherers and quilombolas. These policies recognize the importance of rural women's work for food security, the local economy and environmental preservation.

Despite progress, the Northeast still faces major challenges: high rates of femicide, low numbers of women in leadership positions, and unequal access to

opportunities, especially among black women and women living in rural areas. In addition, coverage of sexual and reproductive health services is still unequal, which directly impacts women's autonomy and rights.

The region's experiences reinforce that gender equality cannot be achieved without addressing historical inequalities, valuing diversity and building structural, articulated public policies that are sensitive to the territory and the different realities of women.

The state of Piauí has made significant progress in addressing gender inequalities through the implementation of public policies aligned with SDG 5. These initiatives seek to promote the empowerment of women and girls, prevent and combat gender-based violence, expand access to economic opportunities and ensure equal participation in decision-making spaces.

The state's gender equality scenario, however, still reflects historical and structural inequalities, especially when considering race, territory and social class. The indicators reveal that women in Piauí, especially black women, indigenous women, women living in quilombos, women with disabilities and women living in rural areas, continue to face multiple forms of discrimination and obstacles to the full exercise of their rights.

One of the most serious challenges in the state is gender-based violence. According to the 2024 Violence Atlas, Piauí had a rate of 2.1 femicides per 100,000 women in 2023, above the national average. Most of the victims were black, had

low levels of education, and lived in peripheral or rural areas. Although the capital, Teresina, concentrates a large part of the service structure, the expansion of specialized services to the interior of the state is still limited. In 2024, Piauí had 11 Specialized Police Stations for Women (DEAMs), but they still need to be present in all regions of the state, facilitating access to care and justice for women in the interior.

To address this situation, Piauí has implemented important actions, such as the creation of the Casa da Mulher Brasileira in Teresina, the expansion of Women's Reference Centers, the strengthening of the Secretariat for Women and the technical support provided to municipal administrations to implement equity policies. The state has also joined the federal program *Mulher Vivendo sem Violência* (Women Living Without Violence) and has promoted educational campaigns in schools, communities and local media.

Another aspect worth highlighting is the unequal division of unpaid domestic work and care. The following graph high-

lights a persistent inequality in the distribution of time spent on unpaid domestic work and care between men and women in Piauí, between 2016 and 2022. Over the period, women spent, on average, around

12% of their daily time on these activities, while men did not exceed 5.2%. In 2022, for example, women spent 12.6% of their time on these tasks, more than double the percentage observed among men (5.2%).

Persistent Gender Gap: Women Consistently Spend More Time on Unpaid Domestic Work

Percentage of Time Spent on Unpaid Domestic Work and Care, by Sex
Piauí (2016-2022)



Source: IBGE - Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios Contínua, acumulado de quintas visitas.

This disparity reveals the overload of unpaid work faced by women, which negatively impacts their economic autonomy, availability for formal work and well-being. Although the percentages for men have increased slightly over the years, the data show that the sexual division of domestic labor remains deeply unequal, reinforcing

deep-rooted cultural patterns and requiring public policies aimed at redistributing care and valuing women's time.

When race/color variables are included, IBGE data indicate that, in Piauí, black or brown women, whether or not employed in the job market, dedicate more hours per week to household chores and

carrying for people than white women.

Even so, women are the majority among higher education students in the state and have been gaining ground in traditionally male professions, such as Engineering and Technology. The Federal University of Piauí - UFPI develops projects that encourage women and girls to enter the world of science, such as "Conversations between Girls and Engineers: Building Networks", the "Athena" project, "Saphira", "Dorothy Piauí", among others, with the aim of increasing the presence and permanence of women in the exact sciences⁵.

Despite efforts and campaigns, however, women still earn 12.6% less than men in Piauí, according to the 2nd Salary Transparency Report, prepared by the Federal Government in 2024. In Piauí, the difference in pay between women and men varies according to the occupational group. In management and executive positions, for example, the difference is 22.3%.

Women's political participation also remains below ideal. In the 2022 elections, only 1 of Piauí's 10 seats in the Federal Chamber was occupied by a woman. This underrepresentation, also present in the Legislative Assembly, in the Chambers and in the Municipal Governments, reflects the institutional, cultural and finan-

cial barriers faced by women in competing for positions of power.

Despite this, civil society has played an essential role in promoting gender equality in Piauí. Women's movements, feminist collectives, black organizations and community leaders have been active in defending rights, providing political education and in influencing public policies. The partnership with universities, the public defender's office, the judiciary and human rights councils has also strengthened networks for the protection and promotion of women's rights.

The Piauí 2030 Plan establishes clear guidelines for addressing gender inequalities. The commitments include: expanding specialized support services for women in situations of violence in all regions of the state; strengthening human rights education with a gender perspective in schools; promoting gender equity in work and income; and ensuring women's social participation in decision-making bodies on public policies.

The leading role of women in the formulation and implementation of public policies, the articulation between federative entities and the mobilization of society are central elements in transforming reality and ensuring that no woman or girl is left behind on the path to sustainable development in Piauí.

Commitments and Actions

The promotion of women's and girls' rights in Piauí has advanced through the articulation of public policies that prioritize the fight against gender-based violence, the strengthening of economic autonomy, the reduction of inequalities and the encouragement of women's participation in political and social life.

In line with the goals of SDG 5 of the 2030 Agenda, the state recognizes gender equality as an essential foundation for human development, social justice and the construction of a sustainable

society. The 2023-2026 Management Plan of the Government of Piauí has 43 management commitments aligned with SDG 5. In this way, the state has been strengthening the institutionality of gender policy, with emphasis on the expansion of the service network for women in situations of violence, implementation of training and employability programs for women and coordination of intersectoral actions focused on women in the countryside, forests and waters, directly impacting the SDG 5 indicators, namely:

Indicator 5.1.1 Existence of legal frameworks and policies to promote gender equality



State Plan for Women's Policies (2023–2030)

A strategic instrument that guides the actions of the State Government in promoting gender equality and addressing inequalities experienced by women in Piauí. Prepared in a participatory manner and aligned with the Piauí 2030 Plan and the 2030 Agenda, the Plan articulates several Secretariats and sectors of civil society around priority axes such as: addressing violence, comprehensive health, economic autonomy and political participation of women.



Gender, Race and Diversity Equality Program

Implemented in several state agencies, it promotes ongoing training in gender equality, combating moral and sexual harassment, respecting diversity and valuing underrepresented groups, contributing to institutionalizing the culture of equity in public service.

Indicator 5.2.1 Physical, sexual or psychological violence against women



State Pact to Combat Violence against Women:

Intersectoral articulation that brings together the Executive, Judiciary and Legislative branches, as well as the Public Defender's Office, Public Prosecutor's Office, universities and civil society to monitor and expand public policies for women.



Casa da Mulher Brasileira in Teresina:

A national reference unit, it offers humanized care, psychosocial care, legal guidance and support, a shelter and temporary housing space, with the presence of a Specialized Police Station, Public Defender's Office, among other services. Open 24 hours a day, Casa da Mulher Brasileira in Teresina offers humanized and effective care for women who are victims of violence. In 2024, it provided more than 12,300 services, consolidating its position as a shelter and protection space.



Specialized Police Stations for Women – DEAMs:

Currently, the state has 11 DEAMs distributed throughout the main regions of the state. In 2024, the process of installing 4 more units in strategic municipalities in the semi-arid region of Piauí was initiated, with a focus on decentralizing services.



Maria da Penha Patrol and Monitoring of Protective Measures:

A partnership between the Women’s Secretariat and the Security Secretariat, the program monitors high-risk cases with the support of the Military Police. From 2022 to January 2025, more than 9,100 women received assistance in Teresina alone. In 2024, more than 2,000 visits were recorded to women assisted by the Patrol, which is present in the capital and in 31 battalions in the interior.



State Pact to Combat Violence against Women:

Intersectoral guideline with specific budget allocation and focus on women in greater vulnerability: black, LGBTQIA+, rural, peripheral and quilombola women. It brings together coordinated actions between public security, justice, health and social assistance, in addition to strengthening monitoring and accountability mechanisms.



Safe Women Program:

Implemented through the articulation of public policies, in an intersectoral and interinstitutional manner, the program guarantees comprehensive protection and humanized care for women victims of violence throughout the state.



“Hey, sister, don’t be silent” protocol:

Launched in March 2023, the protocol promotes training for service professionals in hotels, bars and restaurants to identify and respond to cases of violence. It also offers 24-hour psychosocial support and awareness-raising actions during major cultural events.

Indicator 5.5.1 Female participation in elected positions and leadership roles



Political Training for Women:

Training promoted by the Permanent Interdisciplinary Center for Human Rights - NUPIDH of the State University of Piauí - UESPI, in partnership with the Regional Electoral Court of Piauí, focusing on training female leaders to act effectively in politics, in social movements and in the construction of more inclusive and democratic communities.



State Plan for Women’s Policies (2023–2030):

A strategic instrument that guides the actions of the State Government in promoting gender equality and addressing inequalities experienced by women in Piauí. Prepared in a participatory manner and aligned with the 2030 Agenda and the Piauí 2030 Plan, the Plan articulates several Secretariats and sectors of civil society around priority axes such as addressing gender-based violence, promoting women’s comprehensive health, valuing women’s work and economic autonomy, and women’s political and social participation.

Indicator 5.a.1 Equality of property rights and control over economic resources



Qualifica Piauí and Elas Empreendem Programs:

Aim to provide women with economic and financial autonomy through inclusion in the job market and business development. Training Workshops for Female Entrepreneurial Leaders and professional training courses are held in various areas.



“Fomento Mulher” credit line:

With an initial investment of R\$2 million, the program offers micro-credit and facilitated conditions for low-income female entrepreneurs, especially those living in rural and peripheral communities.



Sustainable and Inclusive Piauí Project – PSI:

Promotes, among other actions, support for farmers in the adoption of innovative agricultural practices and technologies, with an emphasis on adaptation and mitigation of climate change, and the integration of producers into value chains, prioritizing women, young people and Afro-descendants who aim to expand their involvement in the rural economy.



Encouraging female ownership in land regularization:

The State of Piauí sanctioned Law No. 8,116 of 2023, which guarantees that rural establishments are registered in the name of female heads of household in state land regularization programs.

Indicator 5.c.1 Existence of systems to monitor and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment



Piauí Gender Observatory:

Created to gather, analyze and disseminate data on gender inequalities in the state, supporting the formulation of evidence-based public policies. It integrates data from public safety, health, social assistance and education.



SDG 6

Clean Water and Sanitation

SDG 6 seeks to ensure the availability and sustainable management of safe water and sanitation for all. This goal is directly linked to public health, food security, reduction of child mortality, education (especially for girls¹), gender equality and environmental preservation. Universal access to clean water and sanitation is a hu-

man right essential to guarantee dignity, quality of life and social justice.

SDG 6 targets range from universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation, to improving water quality, increasing water use efficiency, implementing integrated water resources management and protecting aquatic ecosystems.

Where there is a lack of water, inequalities multiply

Water is a human right essential for life, health and dignity. Ensuring universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation is one of the most urgent goals of the 2030 Agenda, and SDG 6 expresses this commitment. The quality and availability of water, as well as the existence of sewage systems and adequate waste treatment, have a direct impact on public health, the environment, food security, gender equity and overcoming poverty.

SDG 6 is also linked to tackling climate change and ensuring community resilience in the face of droughts, floods and environmental degradation. In semi-arid regions with low coverage of basic services, such as the Brazilian Northeast, achieving this goal is crucial for sustainable development.

According to the *SDG Progress Report 2023*, around 2.2 billion people still lack access to safely managed drinking water and 3.5 billion lack adequate sewage services. In addition, around 80% of the world's wastewater is discharged without treatment². Water quality degradation and water stress affect billions of people, particularly in developing countries and climate-vulnerable areas.

Inequalities are even more pronounced for rural, indigenous, peripheral and refugee populations, who face greater difficulties in accessing clean water and sanitation. The lack of investment in water infrastructure and weak governance of natural resources are global obstacles to the advancement of SDG 6.

Brazil has one of the largest water systems in the world, with over 12% of the world's freshwater supply. However, it faces serious structural challenges related to uneven water distribution, low sewage coverage and waste in supply systems.

According to the *2024 National Voluntary Report*, approximately 84% of the Brazilian population has access to piped water, but only 55% is connected to sewage systems, and less than 51% of sewage is treated. Furthermore, the country loses, on average, 40% of treated water before it reaches homes³.

The North region has the lowest coverage rates, followed by the Northeast. Even in states with good supply rates, such as São Paulo, intra-urban inequalities and rural areas still have rates much lower than the national average.

The Legal Framework for Sanitation,



approved in 2020, established ambitious goals: to universalize access to water and sewage by 2033. Although this milestone represents progress, achieving the goals depends on a large volume of public and private investments, with special attention to smaller municipalities with low revenue collection capacity.

The Northeast region accounts for a significant portion of the national sanitation deficit. Data from the 2022 SNIS indicate that only 57% of the population of the Northeast has access to treated water through a network and just over 28% is connected to sewage networks. The sewage treatment rate is less than 20% in most states, reflecting serious risks to health and the environment.

In addition to infrastructure deficiencies, the Northeast faces historic climate challenges. Water scarcity, long droughts

and dependence on precarious supply systems aggravate the vulnerability of rural, quilombola and indigenous populations. The semi-arid Northeast is one of the priority regions for universal access to drinking water.

Despite these difficulties, the region also has good practices. Ceará has made progress in water reuse and loss control. Bahia has implemented cistern programs that have benefited millions of people. Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Norte and Maranhão have expanded state rural sanitation programs.

Despite significant progress, Brazil and the Northeast continue to face profound challenges in the area of water and sanitation, which require integrated planning, continuous investment, strengthening of regulation and the active participation of impacted communities.

Between Cisterns and Leaks: The Multiple Faces of Sanitation in Piauí

Access to drinking water and basic sanitation is a determining factor in promoting health, dignity and sustainable development. Important initiatives have been implemented in Piauí to address inequalities between urban and rural areas, between coastal and semi-arid regions, and between more and less vulnerable social groups.

According to data from the National Sanitation Information System - SNIS, in 2022, 29.73% of the inhabitants of the state of Piauí did not have access to public water supply services. In the capital, Teresina, 94.79% of the population had access,

however, the state average was 70.27% and, in the country, 84.24%.

When it comes to sanitation, the scenario is worrying: only 18.7% of the population of Piauí had access to sanitation services in 2022, according to data from SNIS, while the national average was 55.5%. These data reveal a scenario of deficiencies that directly compromise public health and the preservation of water resources.

According to data from IBGE (2024), Piauí has made significant progress in the provision of safely managed drinking water services between 2016 and 2023, as shown in the graph below:

Piauí and Northeast Region Narrow the Gap with Brazil in Access to Safe Drinking Water

Percentage of the Population Using Safely Managed Drinking Water Services
Brazil - Northeast - Piauí (2016-2023)



Source: IBGE - Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios Contínua, acumulado de primeiras visitas.

It can be seen that, as of 2018, Piauí surpasses the Northeast average, indicating successful state efforts and providing 94% of the population with access to safely managed drinking water services. However, Brazil as a whole remains with superior performance, which suggests that there are still regional disparities in access to safe drinking water.

Territorial inequality in the interior of the state is also striking. In central urban areas, such as Teresina and Parnaíba, water coverage is almost complete, but in small municipalities and rural areas, especially

in semi-arid regions, access to water still depends on precarious solutions, such as water trucks, wells or rainwater collection cisterns. In rural areas, more than 40% of families live without a regular water supply, according to the Piauí 2030 Plan.

In addition, water loss in urban distribution is another significant challenge. According to the state report by the Trata Brasil Institute published in 2022, based on data from 2020, the rate of water losses in Piauí's distribution systems was 44.9%. These losses include leaks, fraud, and infrastructure failures, which compromise the



efficiency of the supply and worsen the scarcity situation in some regions.

Given this scenario, it is clear that there is an urgent need to expand and improve investments in water infrastructure and basic sanitation in Piauí, with a special focus on reducing territorial and social inequalities. Although significant progress has been made in certain regions and in-

dicators, the data show that there is still a long way to go to ensure universal and equitable access to drinking water and sanitation in the state. In this context, the next section presents a set of public policies and strategies already underway in Piauí that seek to accelerate the achievement of SDG 6 targets, reinforcing the state's commitment to the 2030 Agenda.



Commitments and Actions

The guarantee of access to drinking water and basic sanitation is recognized by the Government of Piauí as an essential right for human development, health, social justice and environmental sustainability. In recent years, the state has intensified its efforts to address historic challenges, especially in semi-arid regions, rural communities and territories with less infrastructure.

To improve access for the population, the state has made important efforts. In October 2024, the auction of the Water and Sewage Microregion - MRAE guaranteed the hiring of a new concessionaire with goals of universalizing water supply and sanitation by 2033 in 224 municipalities, with an estimated investment of R\$7 billion over 35 years, in addition to R\$1 billion in fixed concession fees paid to the state⁴. The expectation is that this public-private model will accelerate the modernization of services and reduce historical inequalities.

Another important milestone was the investment of R\$96 million in drinking water systems in municipalities in the semi-arid region, benefiting thousands of families with safer and more

constant access to water.⁵ At the same time, Piauí has adopted technologies for coexisting with the semi-arid region, such as cisterns and dams, in conjunction with federal policies and programs from civil society organizations.

The State Water Resources Plan (PERH) and the Piauí 2030 Plan recognize water as a strategic axis for development and well-being. Water governance actions, strengthening of basin committees, encouraging the rational use of water and integration between environmental, health and infrastructure policies are among the strategies identified to ensure sustainable progress.

In turn, the 2023-2026 Management Plan of the Government of Piauí has 15 management commitments aligned with SDG 6, articulating robust investments, intergovernmental partnerships and innovation in solutions adapted to its territory, with a focus on universalizing services by 2033. Between 2023 and 2024, the state made significant progress in modernizing the water and sewage system, through structuring policies and initiatives that directly impact the main indicators of SDG 6, namely:

Indicator 6.1.1 – Proportion of population with access to safely managed drinking water services



Regional concession of public water and sewage services

With an estimated investment of more than R\$9 billion, in 2024 the state began the process of granting water and sewage services to the 224 municipalities of Piauí, with goals of universalizing access to drinking water by 2033 (99% of the population) and achieving 90% coverage in sewage collection and treatment by 2040, including rural areas, an innovation in the national basic sanitation model. The contract foresees the generation of almost 9 thousand direct and indirect jobs over 35 years and was structured with broad municipal agreement and guaranteed social tariff for vulnerable populations.



Expansion of supply systems in rural communities

Between 2023 and 2024, more than R\$115 million were invested in sanitation contracts for the drilling of wells, construction of adductors, recovery of dams and installation of simplified supply systems, benefiting more than 41 municipalities and 12 development territories in critical regions of the state.

Indicator 6.2.1 – Proportion of population with access to safely managed sanitation



State Basic Sanitation Plan – PESB:

The plan guides the state's public sanitation policy, with guidelines for water supply, sewage, solid waste and urban drainage. It provides for specific actions for urban and rural areas, with goals for territorial and social inclusion, and is a national reference in regionalized planning.



Municipal Basic Sanitation Plans – PMSB:

The Piauí 2030 Plan establishes the goal of 100% of municipalities to develop their PMSBs by 2030, implementing sustainable local solutions with social participation. The state government, through the Planning Secretariat - SEPLAN, has been providing technical support to municipalities to achieve this goal, ensuring alignment with state guidelines and the SDGs.

Indicator 6.3.1 – Proportion of wastewater treated safely



State target for sewage treatment coverage:

With the regionalized concession, Piauí established a commitment to expand sewage treatment throughout the state, increasing current rates from less than 10% to 90% by 2040, with intermediate targets and periodic monitoring of results.

Indicator 6.4.1 – Change in water use efficiency over time



Freshwater Program – PAD:

Aimed at communities in the semi-arid region, the program promotes the sustainable desalination of brackish groundwater using solar energy technology and environmentally safe waste disposal. In 2024, the PAD operated 61 desalination systems in approximately 20 municipalities, benefiting more than 12,140 people. The total investment exceeds R\$9 million, with state execution in partnership with the Ministry of Integration and Regional Development.



Viva o Semiárido Project:

With a focus on productive inclusion and rural sustainability, the project promotes access to water for production and human consumption in low-income communities, through the installation of cisterns, dams, collective systems and family collection and reuse units, integrating water security with food security.



Zero Landfills Program: for a cleaner Piauí:

Through technical and scientific cooperation between the Public Prosecutor's Office of Piauí - MPPI, the State Secretariat for the Environment and Water Resources - SEMARH and the Court of Auditors of Piauí - TCE-PI, the program made it possible to close almost 40 landfills in the state, by raising awareness among municipal managers and civil society to comply with Federal Law No. 12,305/2010, which instituted the National Solid Waste Policy.

Indicator 6.5.1 – Degree of implementation of integrated water resources management



State Water Resources Plan – PERH:

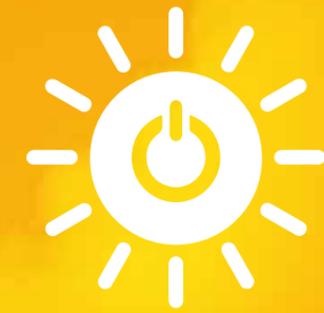
Strategic document that defines goals for the efficient use of water, reuse, recovery of river basins and social participation in the management of water resources. The PERH guides the work of basin committees, integration between sectors and the application of water regulation instruments, such as charging for water use and granting.



Environmental education and social participation:

Piauí has also invested in environmental education and social mobilization actions around the rational use of water and the protection of river basins. Public campaigns, training for community agents and school activities have been developed to foster a culture of sustainability in water use.

Piauí's actions related to SDG 6 demonstrate a solid commitment to universalizing basic rights to water and sanitation. Robust investments, regionalization of services, inclusion of rural areas in planning, and structured water governance point to a new cycle of sustainable development in the state, where clean water and sanitation will not be privileges, but guaranteed rights for all.



SDG 7

Affordable and Clean Energy

SDG 7 aims to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. The targets include expanding energy infrastructure, increasing the share of renewable sources in the global energy mix, improving energy efficiency and strengthening international cooperation in research, development and financing of clean technologies. The goal also pro-

motates equity in access to energy, especially in rural and vulnerable areas, and is directly linked to other SDGs, such as 13 (Climate Action), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and 1 (No Poverty). The just energy transition, the creation of green jobs and the decarbonization of the economy are central aspects of this global commitment.

Energy Transition Underway

Universal access to safe, affordable, sustainable and modern energy is one of the pillars of the 2030 Agenda. Energy is a basic requirement for the functioning of essential public services, such as health, education and transport, in addition to being a decisive vector for social inclusion, technological innovation and economic development. However, the world still faces major energy inequalities. According to UN estimates for 2023, around 675 million people still do not have access to electricity, while more than 2 billion still use polluting fuels for cooking, with negative impacts on health and the environment¹.

Faced with this challenge, the transition to clean and renewable energy has become a central focus of global sustainability and climate agendas. The Paris Agreement, the Global Sustainable Energy Acceleration Framework, and initiatives such as the International Solar Energy Alliance have encouraged investment in renewable sources, the electrification of production systems, and the expansion of energy efficiency in different countries. Despite this, the pace of adoption of clean energy is still insufficient to achieve the targets established in SDG 7, especially in low-income regions and those with

fragile infrastructure. In 2023, the share of renewables in global final energy consumption was only 13%, according to the International Energy Agency².

In Brazil, the electricity matrix is recognized as one of the cleanest in the world, with more than 89% of generation coming from renewable sources. Meanwhile, the energy matrix — which includes transportation, industry and other end uses — has around 48.5% renewable participation, well above the global average³. This configuration is the result of long-term public policies and the abundance of natural resources in the country.

The country has also virtually universalized access to electricity, with coverage of over 99.8% of households, according to IBGE data from 2022⁴. Programs such as *Luz para Todos* have been fundamental for energy inclusion in rural areas and isolated communities. However, challenges related to so-called energy poverty persist — when families have formal access to the grid, but face difficulties in paying their electricity bills or suffer from unstable supply⁵. Another bottleneck is the slow pace of modernizing distribution networks, which limits the full use of decentralized generation, such as photovoltaic solar energy systems⁶.

The 2024 Voluntary National Report (RNV) recognizes energy as a cross-cutting axis of the fair ecological transition and points to significant advances in the expansion of renewable generation infrastructure, with emphasis on the growth of distributed solar generation (which in 2024 reached 43.6 GW of installed capacity) and the consolidation of the Northeast as the country's wind power hub⁴. The document also highlights the launch of state green hydrogen plans, such as in Piauí, as part of the national decarbonization strategy. On the other hand, it warns of gaps in professional qualifications, in access to energy in schools and health

centers in rural areas, and the need to ensure community participation in decision-making processes on new projects.

In addition to these advances, the report also recognizes that the rapid expansion of renewable sources — such as wind and solar power — has generated social and environmental conflicts in several regions. Large-scale projects, especially in areas of traditional communities, have led to disputes over territory, changes in artisanal fishing routes, impacts on

cultural landscapes, and a lack of prior consultation. Such situations reinforce the importance of an energy transition with social justice, in dialogue with the territorial and environmental rights of local populations.

Another point of attention is the debates surrounding green hydrogen, widely promoted as a strategic alternative to decarbonize industrial and logistics sectors. Although it represents a promising

opportunity for the Brazilian economy, especially in the Northeast, the RNV 2024 highlights the need for robust regulations to guarantee local social benefits, prevent land speculation and ensure transparency

in environmental licensing processes.

In the Northeast region, SDG 7 plays a strategic role. The region concentrates some of the country's greatest potential for solar and wind energy generation, especially in the states of Bahia, Rio Grande do Norte, Ceará and Piauí. Together, these sources already supply millions of homes and have contributed to the creation of thousands of green jobs. In 2023, the Northeast accounted for more than 90% of national wind energy production⁴ and



In Brazil, the electricity matrix is recognized as one of the cleanest in the world, with more than 89% of generation coming from renewable sources.

more than 70% of centralized photovoltaic projects⁵.

In addition to expanding installed capacity, the region has been working towards the energy transition through the Northeast Consortium, which brings together nine states in coordinated actions to attract investment, develop technology and strengthen clean production chains. Initiatives such as the creation of Export Processing Zones (EPZs), the struc-

turing of green logistics corridors and international coordination with foreign companies and governments reflect this strategic repositioning. However, there are still significant challenges, such as expanding transmission infrastructure, qualifying the workforce for the new energy market and ensuring that the transition occurs fairly, especially in rural and traditional territories that still face precarious access to energy.



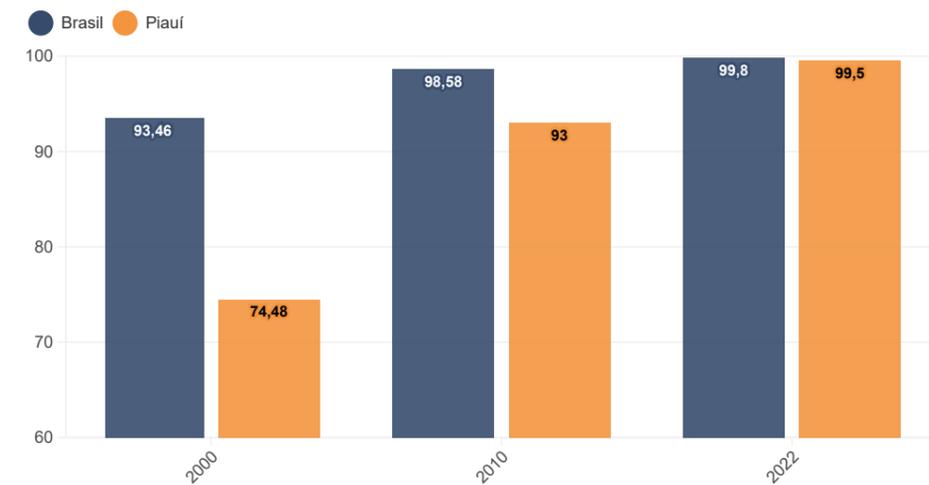
Piauí and the Sustainable Energy Future

Piauí has stood out nationally in the implementation of SDG 7, with significant progress in both expanding access to electricity and expanding its renewable energy matrix. These efforts are directly related to Indicator 7.1.1, which measures the proportion of the population with access to electricity. In the early 2000s, the lack of household electricity affected one in four people in Piauí.

In the Brazilian context, inequality was significant. Some states, such as São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, had already made access universal. Piauí was last in the national ranking⁷. However, the percentage of residents in households with electricity rose to 93% in 2010 and to 99.5% in 2022, eliminating the gap that existed between the state and the national average in 2000.

Expansion of Access to Electricity in Piauí: From 74% to Near Universal Coverage in Two Decades
Percentage of Residents in Households with Electricity

Brazil - Piauí (2000-2010-2022)



The state has also been advancing in the promotion of clean and affordable energy technologies, according to Indicator 7.1.2, which assesses the proportion

of the population with access to non-polluting fuels and technologies. In 2024, the state program Luz Popular was launched, which complements the federal govern-

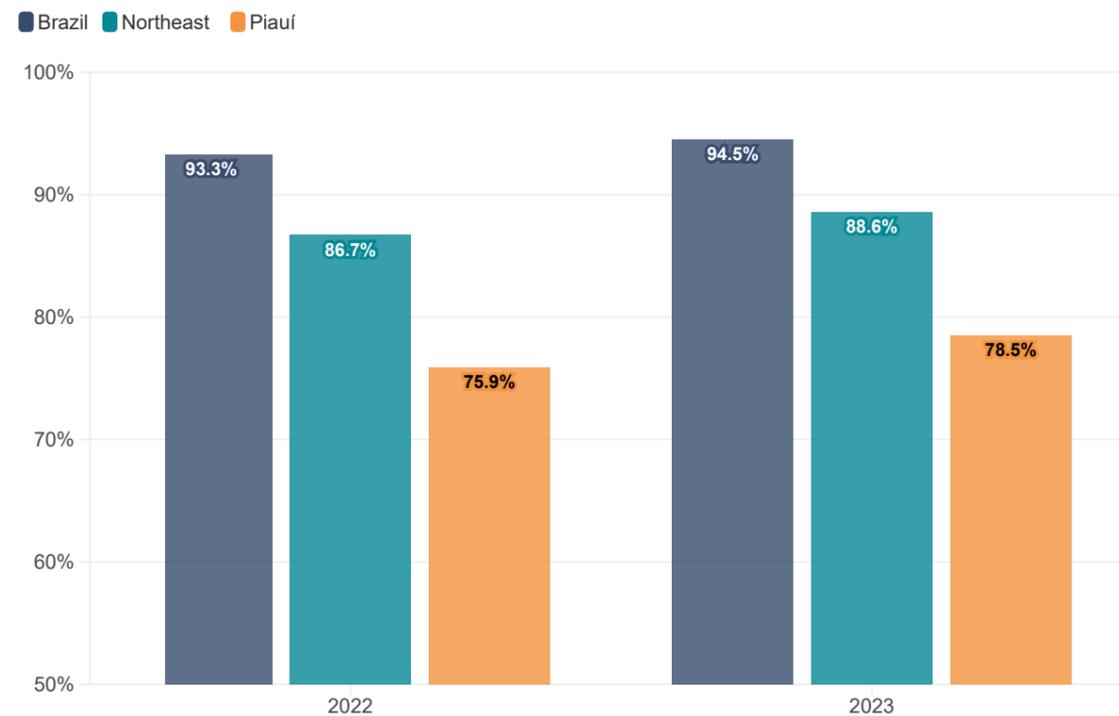
ment's Social Electricity Tariff Program, guaranteeing free electricity for low-income families with consumption of less than 30 kWh per month. In addition, more than 590 thousand families in Piauí are served by the Social Electricity Tariff, which offers discounts of up to 65% on their electricity bills, although it is estimated that 206 thousand are still outside the program even though they are eligible ⁹.

At the same time, however, when it

comes to the use of clean fuels for food preparation, Piauí still has room to improve. Although this number grew by about three percentage points between 2022 and 2023, a growth higher than that seen in both the national average and the average for the Northeast, 78.5% of the population lived in households with access to this type of fuel in 2023. Meanwhile, according to data from IBGE, the national average for the period rose from 93.3% to 94.5%, and that of the Northeast from 86.7% to 88.6%.

Piauí Increases Use of Clean Cooking Fuel, but Regional Gap with National and Northeast Averages Remains

Percentage of Residents in Households Using Clean Fuel for Food Preparation (%)
Brazil - Northeast - Piauí (2022-2023)



Source: IBGE - Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios Contínua Anual - 1ª visita

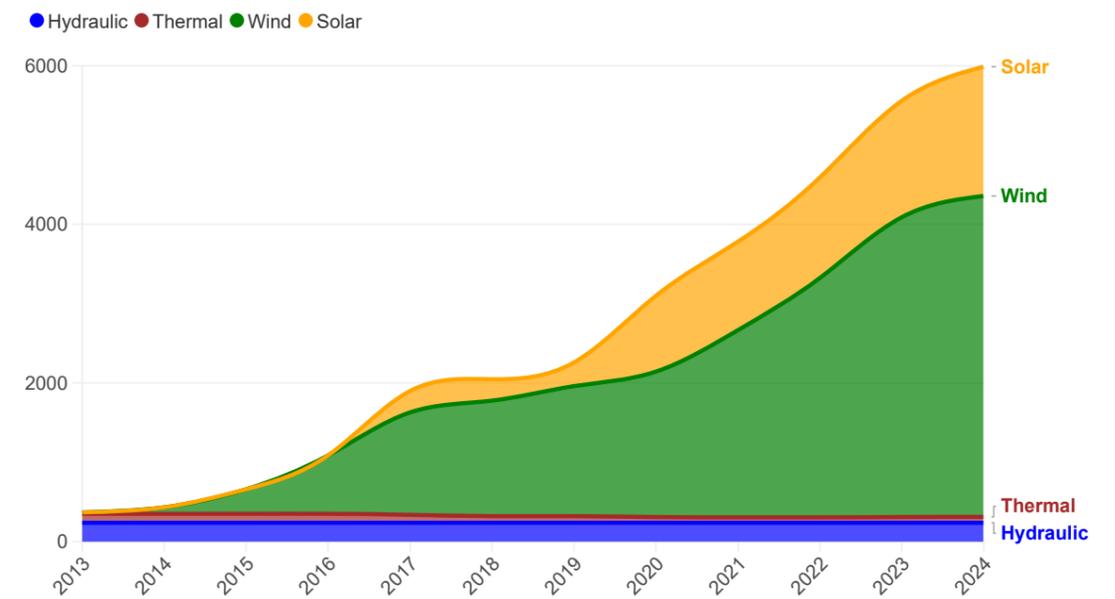
In terms of generation, Piauí has one of the cleanest electricity matrices in Brazil, according to Indicator 7.2.1, which measures the share of renewable sources in the energy matrix. Currently, 99.75% of the electricity produced in the state comes from renewable sources, especially solar, wind and hydroelectric power. This level places Piauí as the national leader ¹⁰.

The state currently has 673 generation projects registered with the National Electric Energy Agency (ANEEL), ranking fourth

in energy expansion in the country ¹¹. One of the emblematic projects is the Maranhá Solar Complex, inaugurated in 2024 in the municipality of Brasileira, with the capacity to generate energy for more than 550 thousand homes ¹² annually. Another highlight is the expansion of wind farms in the semi-arid region of Piauí, especially in municipalities such as Curral Novo and Dom Inocência, where constant winds allow for high energy yields throughout the year ¹³.

Piauí's Clean Energy Boom: Solar and Wind Drive Rapid Expansion

Installed Capacity (MW)
Piauí (2013-2024)



Source: Câmara de Comercialização de Energia Elétrica (CCEE)

These initiatives have been accompanied by investments in infrastructure, in line with Indicator 7.3.1, which measures energy efficiency per unit of GDP. In 2024,

a power substation was inaugurated in Teresina, an essential piece of equipment for transforming electrical voltage and ensuring adequate supply to the capital's

growing demand. The structure directly benefits 170,000 households, in addition to hospitals, schools, and supply units. The improvement of the network also contributes to reducing technical losses and interruptions in supply ¹⁴.

In the field of financing and technological cooperation, Piauí has been assuming a leadership role with the implementation of the State Green Hydrogen Policy, aligned with Indicator 7.a.1, which monitors international support for research and development of clean technologies. In 2024 and 2025, the state signed agreements with international companies for investments of around R\$50 billion, with a focus on the production of green hydrogen in the Parnaíba Export Processing Zone (ZPE) ¹⁵. The expectation is to generate up to 10,000 direct and indirect jobs, positioning Piauí as a global reference in the energy transition and in the export of

non-polluting fuels ¹⁶.

Furthermore, the state has been a constant presence at national and international events on sustainable energy, such as COP 28, CITER (International Conference on Renewable Energy) and trade missions in Asia and the United States. The partnership with the Northeast Consortium also strengthens the region's positioning in the sector, through joint actions in innovation, training and attracting investments.

All these actions show that Piauí has made consistent progress in meeting the SDG 7 targets, with a strategy based on sustainability, social inclusion and the internationalization of the energy agenda. The strengthening of the electrical infrastructure, the leadership in renewable sources and the creation of innovative public policies place the state as one of the protagonists of the Brazilian energy transition.

Commitments and Actions

The promotion of access to affordable, safe, sustainable and modern energy in Piauí has been consolidated through public policies, structural programs and partnerships with the private sector and the international community. In line with the prioritized indicators of SDG 7, the

state has invested in energy inclusion, expansion of renewable sources, efficiency in distribution and technological development aimed at the energy transition. The main initiatives directly associated with the indicators in this report are highlighted below:

Indicator 7.1.1 – Proportion of population with access to electricity



Light for All Program:

Coordinated by the federal government with state coordination, the program has already benefited more than 830 thousand people in Piauí since its creation. In 2025, the state will be the second largest beneficiary in the country, with more than 23 thousand new installations planned.



Expansion of electrical networks and substations:

In 2024, an energy substation was opened in Teresina, which increases the capacity for transforming and distributing electrical energy to around 170 thousand homes in the capital, improving the quality of supply to hospitals, schools and other essential public facilities.



Indicator 7.1.2 – Proportion of population with access to clean technologies and fuels



Social Electricity Tariff:

In 2024, more than 590 thousand families in Piauí were registered in the program. The action guarantees a significant discount on the energy bill for low-income consumers, strengthening energy justice.



Popular Light Program:

Launched in 2024, it ensures total free electricity rates for families with monthly consumption of less than 30 kWh. The program aims to serve communities in extreme poverty with guaranteed access to the grid.

Indicator 7.2.1 – Share of renewable energy in the total energy matrix



Renewable energy generation:

Currently, 99.75% of the electricity produced in Piauí comes from renewable sources — solar, wind and hydro — placing the state among the national leaders in the energy transition.



Marangatu Solar Complex:

Opened in 2024 in the municipality of Brasileira, the complex has the installed capacity to supply 550 thousand homes, being one of the largest solar projects in the Northeast.



Wind expansion in the semi-arid region of Piauí:

Municipalities such as Curral Novo, Dom Inocêncio and Lagoa do Barro have been receiving new wind farms, with a high capacity factor, taking advantage of the region's regular winds.

Indicator 7.3.1 – Energy efficiency measured as a function of GDP



Modernization of distribution infrastructure:

Equatorial Piauí, the responsible concessionaire, has implemented loss reduction and network modernization programs, with emphasis on the digitalization of transformers and the automation of substations.

Indicator 7.a.1

International cooperation and financing for clean energy



State Green Hydrogen Policy:

Sanctioned in 2024, the policy provides incentives for production, research and professional qualification focused on green hydrogen. The Parnaíba Export Processing Zone (ZPE) is being structured to receive the first ventures in the sector.



International investments in green hydrogen:

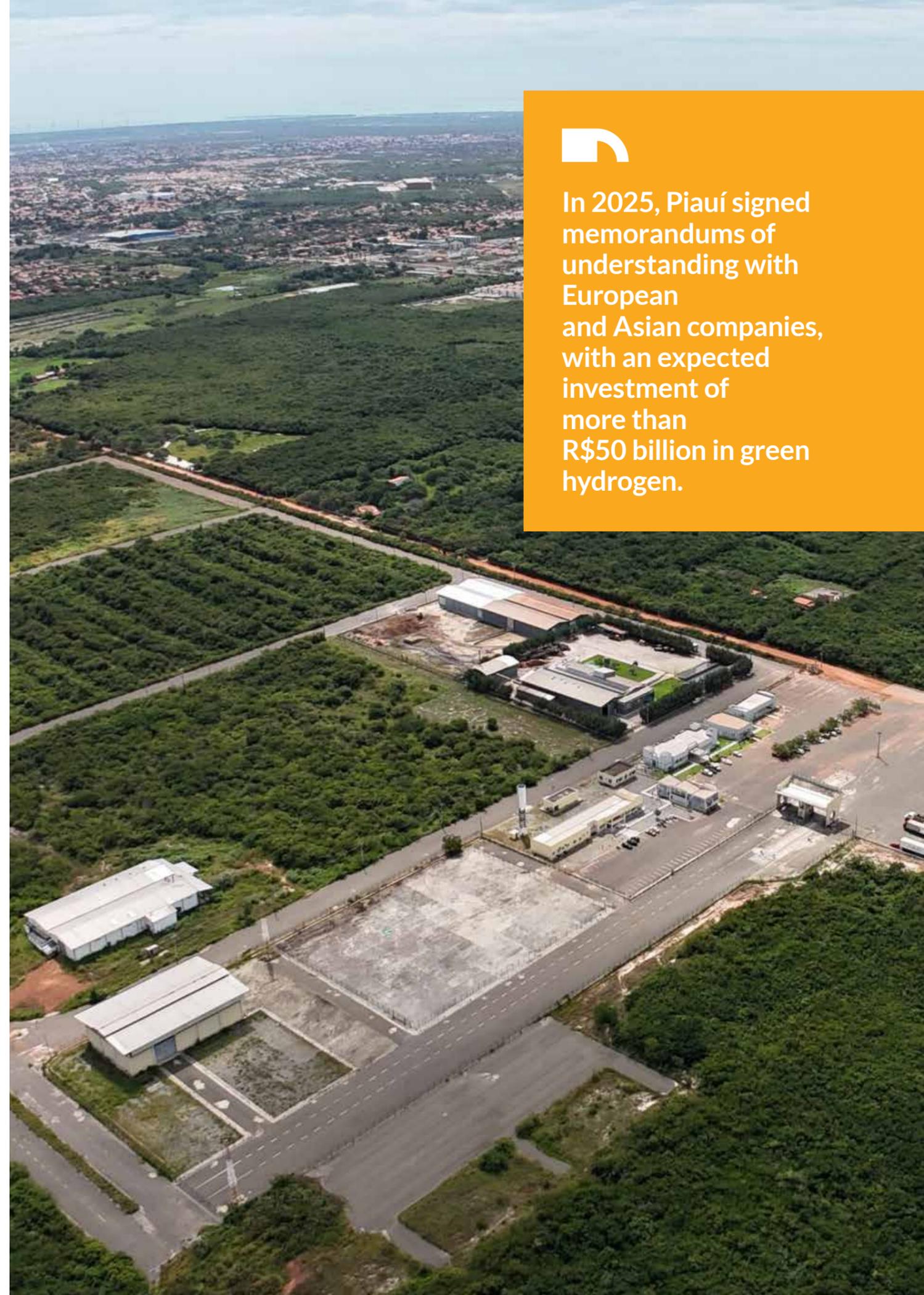
In 2025, Piauí signed memorandums of understanding with European and Asian companies, with an expected investment of more than R\$50 billion. The sector is estimated to generate up to 10,000 direct and indirect jobs and position the state as a reference in the production of non-polluting fuels.



Participation in national and international forums:

Piauí has presented its energy vocation at events such as COP 28, the Brazil-United States Economic Forum and the International Conference on Renewable Energy (CITER), articulating partnerships with governments and global companies.

These initiatives demonstrate that Piauí has mobilized political, technical and financial instruments to consolidate its leadership in clean and affordable energy. Continued progress will depend on the articulation between social inclusion, technological innovation and productive diversification, integrating the objectives of SDG 7 into the state's sustainable development strategy.



In 2025, Piauí signed memorandums of understanding with European and Asian companies, with an expected investment of more than R\$50 billion in green hydrogen.



SDG 8

Decent Work and Economic Growth

Sustainable Development Goal 8 seeks to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. This SDG empha-

sizes the need to eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking, protect labor rights and ensure safe working environments for all.



The Changing World of Work

According to the World Bank's SDG Atlas (2023), the global economy is slowly recovering from the profound impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, geopolitical conflicts, and climate change. Furthermore, the observed economic growth is uneven and often exclusionary. In many parts of the world, especially in developing countries, around 2 billion people remain in informal employment, without access to social protection or decent working conditions¹. Youth are one of the groups most affected by this precariousness: young people face persistently high unemployment rates, even in middle- and high-income countries. Furthermore, global productivity remains slow, with few gains in innovation or redistribution of economic growth.

In Brazil, the challenges of SDG 8 are clearly evident. According to the IBGE's Synthesis of Social Indicators (2024), the country experienced a partial recovery in its labor indicators, with the national unemployment rate falling to 7.8% in 2022. However, this improvement was not uniform. Informality is still significant, reaching 39.6% of the employed population, which reveals the structural fragility of the Brazilian labor market². Although more than

half of workers are in formal jobs (56.3%), a significant portion of the economically active population still lives under conditions of job insecurity and instability. The average real monthly income in 2023 was R\$ 2,587, a value that remains below the level of years before the pandemic and reflects an economic recovery process with a low capacity to generate quality jobs³. Furthermore, inequalities persist: black and brown workers represented more than 64% of the unemployed population, and women continued to receive, on average, salaries around 22% lower than those of men⁴. These data show that the country's occupational structure still reproduces historical patterns of exclusion and segmentation in access to economic opportunities.

In the context of the Brazilian Northeast, these vulnerabilities become even more visible. The region has some of the lowest average incomes in the country — around R\$1,884 per month per worker — and the highest rates of informality, with only 46.6% of workers having formal employment contracts⁵. These figures reveal not only a more precarious insertion in the world of work, but also a lower economic



resilience in the face of crises and changes in growth patterns. Even so, the Northeast has demonstrated significant efforts to reverse this situation. In several states, including Piauí, there has been an expansion of public policies aimed at vocational education, encouraging local entrepreneurship, and expanding technical education integrated with high school. These actions, although still incipient in scale, have the potential to stimulate the generation of decent employment and the development of productive capacities adapted to regional vocations.

Thus, SDG 8 is a fundamental axis

for social and economic transformation throughout the world and also in Brazil and the Northeast region. Promoting decent work requires more than economic growth: it requires integrated public policies, combating structural inequalities, expanding formalization, universal social protection and the promotion of sustainable and inclusive productive trajectories. The next section of this report is dedicated to examining the scenario in Piauí in detail, highlighting public policies, strategic programs, local indicators and initiatives aimed at generating employment, income and sustainable economic growth in the territory.

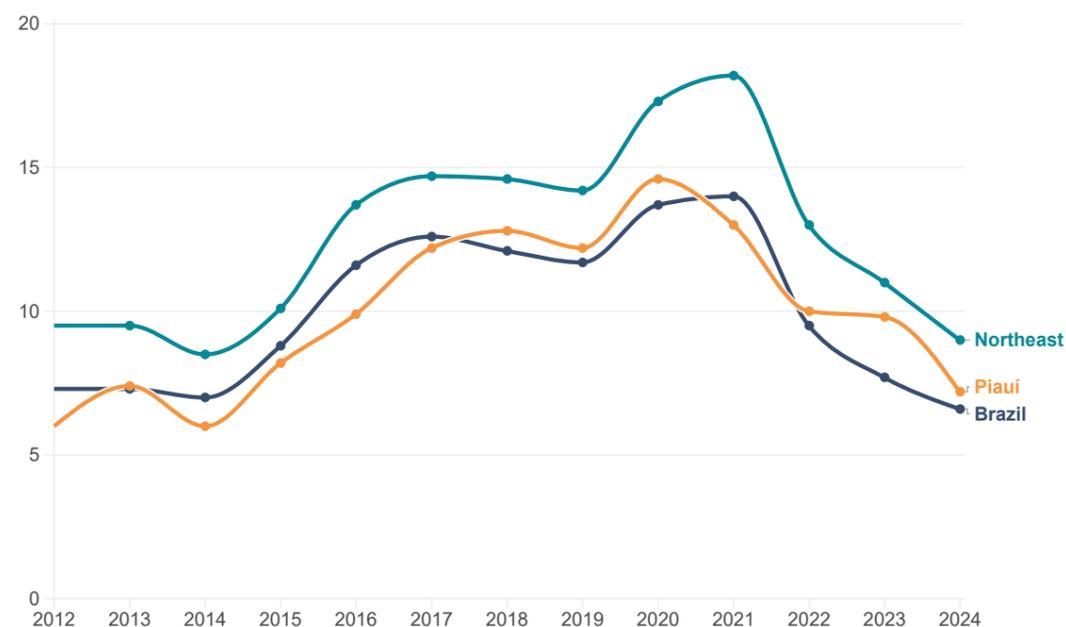
Between Recovery and Informality: Portrait of Employment in Piauí

Between 2012 and 2024, according to data from the Continuous PNAD, the unemployment rate in Piauí showed a trajectory marked by fluctuations, reflecting the effects of different economic and health situations. After an initial period of relative stability, the rate began to rise significantly from 2015 onwards, reaching its highest point in 2020, at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, with 14.6% of the econom-

ically active population unemployed. From 2021 onwards, a continuous decline has been observed, signaling a gradual recovery of the labor market. In 2024, the unemployment rate fell to 7.2%, the lowest recorded since 2014. Compared to the rest of the country, in 2024 Piauí had an unemployment rate slightly higher than the national average (6.6%), but lower than the average for the Northeast (9.0%).

Lower Unemployment Rates After Pandemic Recovery

Unemployment Rate in the Reference Week for People Aged 15 and Over
Brazil – Northeast – Piauí (2012-2024)



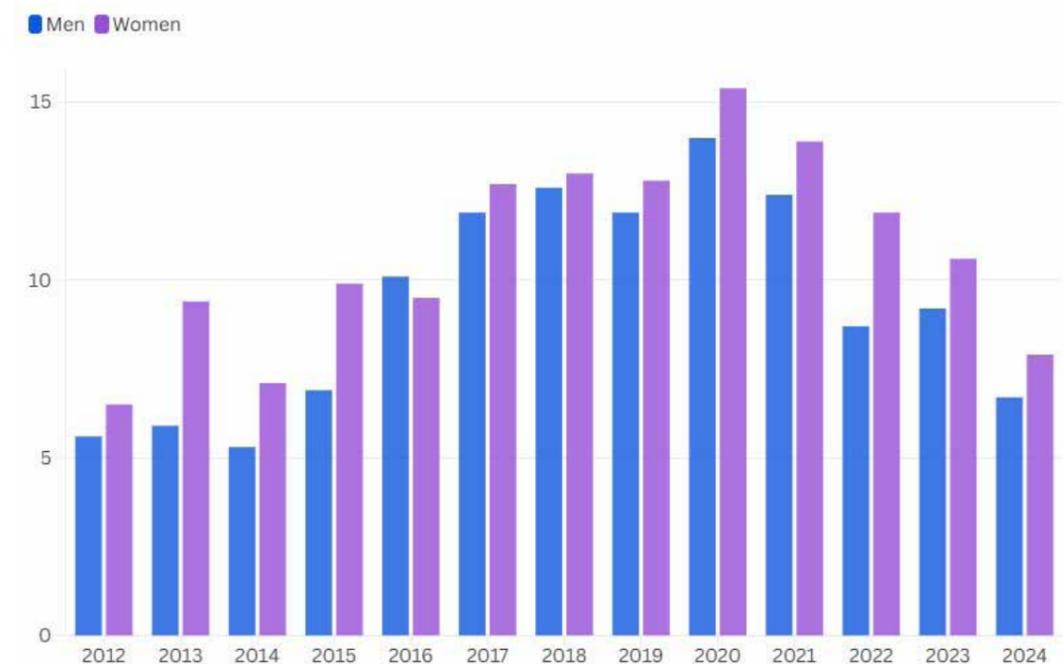
Source: IBGE. Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios Contínua, acumulado de primeiras visitas, exceto 2020-2022, acumulado de quintas visitas, devido à pandemia de Covid-19.

This recovery, however, was not homogeneous across population groups. When analyzed by gender, the data highlights persistent inequalities. Throughout the period, the unemployment rate among women remained higher than that observed among men. Even with the improvement in the overall rates, this difference remained marked in 2024: 7.9% of

women remained unemployed, compared to 6.7% of men. These disparities indicate the persistence of structural barriers to women's access to work, such as the unequal division of domestic responsibilities, concentrated insertion in more vulnerable sectors, and the lower rate of formalization in quality jobs.

Women Face Higher Unemployment Rates Than Men in Piauí

Unemployment rate, in the reference week, of people aged 15 or older, by gender Piauí (2012-2024)



Source: IBGE. Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios Contínua, acumulado de primeiras visitas, exceto 2020-2022, acumulado de quintas visitas, devido à pandemia de Covid-19.

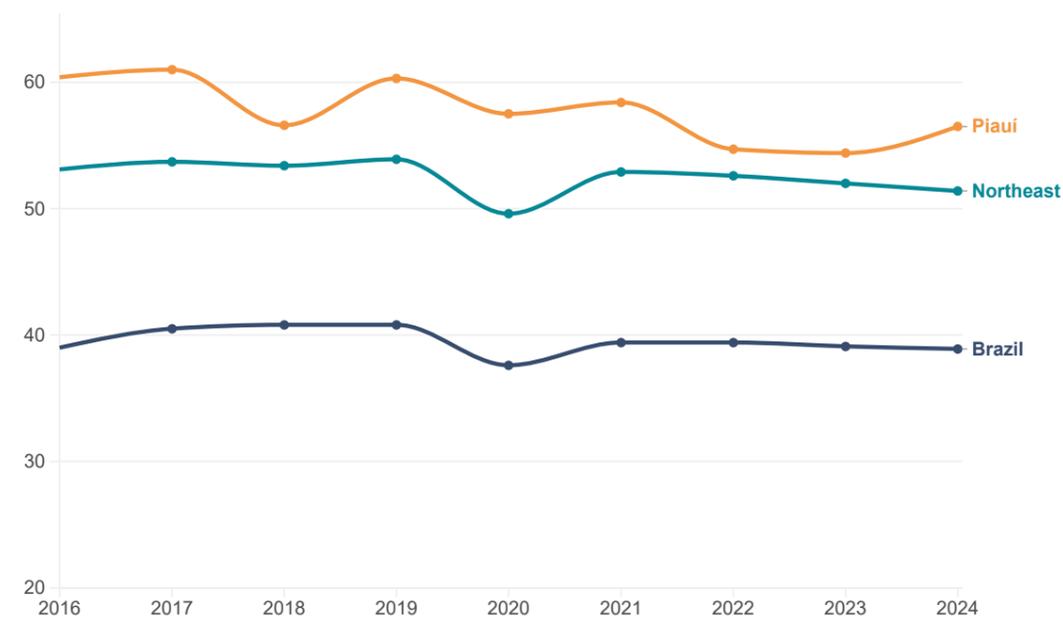
Another aspect to be considered within the scope of SDG 8 is informality, a structural characteristic of the Brazilian, Northeastern and Piauí labor markets. Between 2016 and 2024, the informality rate

fell from 60.4% to 56.5%, with the lowest point observed in 2022 (54.7%). Despite the improvement, the state continued to be among the three with the highest informality in the country, behind only

Pará and Maranhão ¹. This rate is higher than the national average (38.9%) and is also above the Northeastern average (51.4%). Informality mainly affects workers in the agricultural sector, commerce and low-complexity services, reflecting a pattern of occupations with low educational requirements and almost no social protection ². Informality is also pronounced among people with disabilities ³.

Informality Rates Remain Higher in Piauí and the Northeast Compared to the National Average

Informality Rate of People Aged 15 and Over Employed in the Reference Week
Brazil – Northeast – Piauí (2016-2024)



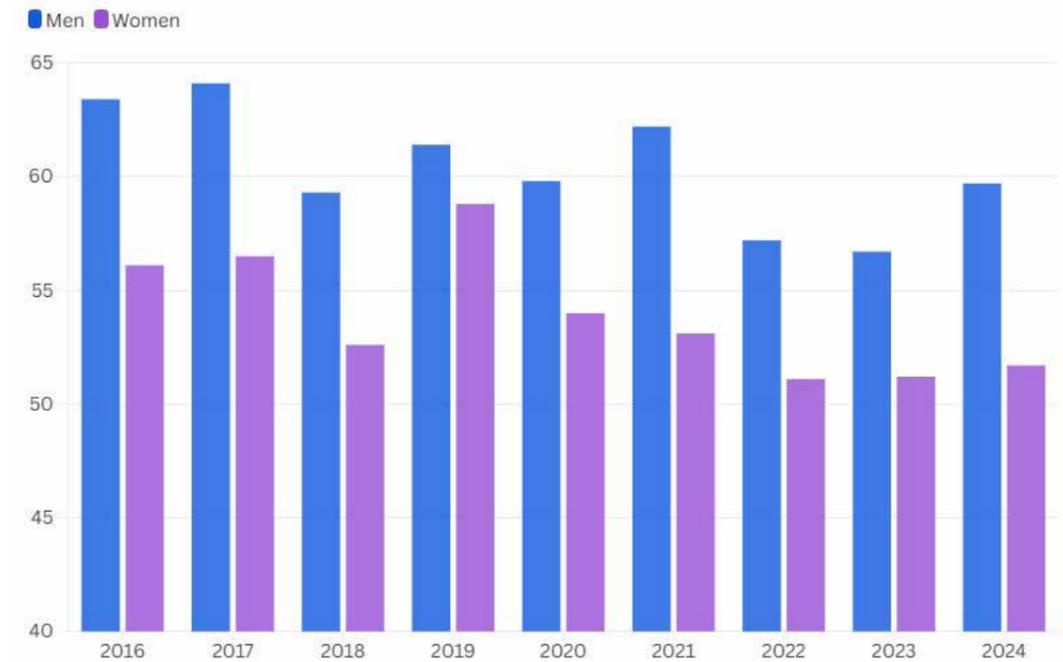
Source: IBGE. Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios Contínua, acumulado de primeiras visitas, exceto 2020-2022, acumulado de quintas visitas, devido à pandemia de Covid-19.

The breakdown by gender shows that men are the most affected by informality in Piauí. In 2017, for example, the rate among men reached 64.1%, while that of women was 56.6%. This difference, which fluctuated between 6 and 8 percentage points over the years, persisted until 2024. This may be related to the strong male presence in informal activities such as agriculture and construction. On the other hand, although they have lower rates, women often occupy equally precarious positions, often in low-paid roles and without access to labor rights.

Men in Piauí Experience Higher Informality Rates Than Women

Informality Rate of People Aged 15 and Over Employed in the Reference Week, by Sex

Piauí (2006-2024)



Source: Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios Contínua, acumulado de primeiras visitas, exceto 2020-2022, acumulado de quintas visitas, devido à pandemia de Covid-19.

The practical consequence of these figures is that more than half of the state's working population works without a formal employment contract, CNPJ or social security contributions. This represents not only a challenge for the sustainability of social security, but also for the income and stability of families. The slow but continuous reduction in informality in recent years may be a reflection of policies to stimulate entrepreneurship, the expansion of the digitalization of services and qualification programs. To consolidate

this progress, it will be essential to expand access to microcredit, simplify regulatory processes and strengthen local production chains in the most vulnerable territories.

At the same time, data from the New CAGED (2024) point to an increase in formal employment in the state. In 2024, Piauí recorded a positive balance of 13,384 new jobs with formal employment contracts, the result of 149,151 admissions and 135,767 dismissals. This 3.8% growth in the total number of formal employment

contracts — from 348,537 to 361,921 — was driven mainly by the Services (8,510 vacancies), Commerce (5,160), Industry (1,916) and Agriculture (514) sectors. On the other hand, the Civil Construction sector showed a negative performance, with the loss of 2,716 jobs. The cities that contributed most to this growth were Teresina, Picos, Parnaíba, Pajeú do Piauí and Floriano, indicating the concentration of economic dynamism in urban and regional hubs⁶.

An analysis of the profile of those hired shows that young people between the ages of 18 and 24 led the hiring process (12,525 vacancies), signaling the importance of youth in the renewal of the formal market. Furthermore, women accounted for the majority of new hires, with 7,400 hires compared to 5,984 men, and the majority had completed high school, filling 11,258 positions⁷. These data suggest that policies to encourage first-time employment and basic training may be having an effect, even though many of the jobs created are in low-complexity sectors.

This pace of formal job creation continued at the beginning of 2025, with a balance of 2,994 new jobs in February alone, the second best result in the Northeast in the month⁸. These numbers reinforce the signs of economic recovery in the state, reflecting public policies aimed

at promoting decent work, as proposed by SDG 8.

Despite these advances, significant structural obstacles persist. One of them is the high proportion of young people out of school and out of the labor market. In 2023, 24.4% of young people aged 15 to 24 were in the “neither-nor” condition — a percentage above the national average (18.5%), although slightly below the regional average (25.1%)⁹. This rate, relatively stable since 2016, points to persistent difficulties in the productive and educational inclusion of young people, revealing a context of high informality, unequal access to quality education and a lack of professional training opportunities. Reversing this situation requires coordinated policies between the areas of education, social assistance and labor, with programs for school retention, technical qualification and incentives for first jobs.

Another concern is child labor. In 2023, 54,366 children and adolescents aged 5 to 17 were in child labor in Piauí, equivalent to 8.6% of this age group — the third highest rate in the country¹⁰. Of these, 10,531 were in the worst forms of work, such as dangerous, heavy, or unhealthy activities. The problem is worse in rural areas, which account for 66% of cases, and mostly affects young black people (75.5%)¹¹. The most frequent occupations include



elementary activities in livestock farming, commerce, and agriculture. These data reveal deep social inequalities and demand integrated and effective public policies aimed at eradicating child labor and tackling rural poverty.

Despite the challenges, some sectors, such as tourism, have stood out for their great potential for generating jobs and income in the state. In 2023, tourism generated approximately R\$432 million, jumping to R\$561 million in 2024 — a growth of 4.3%¹². This growth was driven by leisure travel, family visits, and health tourism, supported by greater access to credit, growth in purchasing power, and investments in infrastructure. In general, the services sector — which includes tourism — represents almost 80% of the state’s economy. Regions such as the coast of Piauí and the “Rota das Emoções”,

which connects the state to Maranhão and Ceará, are strategic for ecotourism and adventure tourism, with a significant impact on local job creation.

In summary, the analysis of the main indicators of SDG 8 reveals a labor market in transition, marked by advances in the formalization and recovery of jobs, but still affected by structural inequalities, persistent informality, child labor, neither-nor youth, and barriers to full access to decent work. The commitment to the 2030 Agenda requires the continuity and strengthening of integrated public policies that articulate economic development with social justice and productive inclusion. The main public policies, strategies, programs, and structural projects that are being developed in the State to improve the labor market are presented below.

Commitments and Actions

The promotion of decent work and sustainable economic growth in Piauí has been driven by a series of public policies, structural programs and partnerships with national and international institutions. In line with SDG 8 indicators, the state has invested in professional education, productive inclusion of young people, digitalization of services for entrepreneurs, promotion of tourism and microcredit, as well as in attracting investment and generating employment in the countryside. The main initiatives directly associated with the indicators in this report are highlighted below:

Indicator 8.6.1 – Proportion of young people (15 to 24 years) not in school, employment or training



Expansion of professional and technical education:

Piauí leads the country with 52.4% of high school students taking integrated technical training.



Full-time education:

The model covers 58% of high school enrollments in the state network, the second highest percentage in the country, with growth of 160% between 2022 and 2024.



Young Opportunity Program:

With 10,000 vacancies in 2025, it includes Student Monitoring, Mandatory Curricular Internship and Professional Apprenticeship, benefiting thousands of young people.



First Opportunity:

Financial incentive program for the formal hiring of young people (18 to 29 years old), with a subsidy of 50% of the minimum wage.



Young Apprentice Piauí:

Hiring of 400 young people in state agencies with a 20-hour workday and monthly remuneration of R\$720.

Indicator 8.3.1

Proportion of informal jobs in the employed population



Piauí Opportunities:

Digital platform that connects young people to internship, employment and apprenticeship opportunities, using AI to guide professional profiles.



Expansion of microcredit:

Badespi offers lines such as Microcrédito Acredita (with reduced interest rates for CadÚnico beneficiaries), Fomento Mulher and Microcrédito MEI.

Indicator 8.2.1 – Annual growth rate of GDP per person employed



Gov.Pi Empresas Platform:

Modernizes services for opening, licensing and regularizing companies, integrating 7 state agencies and the 20 largest city halls.



Reduction of bureaucracy:

Processes such as opening and changing companies, licenses and inspections are now digitalized, with a focus on agility and transparency.

Indicator 8.9.1 – Tourism sector GDP as a proportion of total GDP



Strategic Tourism and Sietur Plan:

R\$29.2 million invested in infrastructure and tax incentives.



Federal investments:

R\$23.6 million invested by the Ministry of Tourism in 11 municipalities.



Cultural events:

Marechal Carnival, Serra da Capivara Opera and Parnaíba Summer Festival totaled more than R\$23 million in investments.



Credit for the sector:

R\$12 million released by Badespi to strengthen entrepreneurship in tourism.

Indicator 8.10.2 – Proportion of adults with a bank or financial institution account



Expanding access to credit:

The lines operated by Badespi contribute to the banking and strengthening of small formal and informal businesses.

Indicator 8.a.1 – Official development assistance for employment and the productive sector



Sustainable and Inclusive Piauí Program (PSI):

In partnership with the IDB and IFAD, it operates in 138 municipalities and benefits 210,000 people. Total investment of US\$ 147.5 million.



Pillars II Project:

Partnership with the World Bank, focusing on vulnerable rural populations. Investment of US\$62.5 million focused on productivity, sustainability and social inclusion.

These initiatives demonstrate that Piauí has used management instruments, international cooperation, public education and productive development to consolidate its strategy of economic growth with inclusion. Continued progress on SDG 8 will depend on the articulation between youth, innovation, territory and productive sustainability.



The commitment to the 2030 Agenda requires the continuity and strengthening of integrated public policies that articulate economic development with social justice and productive inclusion.



SDG 9

Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Sustainable Development Goal 9 aims to “build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation.” SDG 9 recognizes that economic growth and sustainable development depend on investments

in infrastructure—transport, irrigation, energy, information and communications technology—and the promotion of sustainable, innovative and technology-based industries that are inclusive and create jobs.

Competitiveness and Innovation in a World in Transition

Competitiveness and Innovation in a World in Transition

Progress on SDG 9 has been uneven across the world. According to the UN SDG9 report (2024), since 2015, manufacturing value added per capita has increased by 16%, from US\$1,653 to US\$1,922. However, manufacturing sector growth has stagnated at around 2.7% since 2022, due to factors such as geopolitical tensions, inflation, and logistical challenges. Furthermore, only around 17% of small businesses in low-income countries have access to credit or financing, which limits their ability to innovate and expand.

In terms of innovation, global investment in research and development (R&D) remains concentrated in developed countries. In 2018, the global average of researchers per million inhabitants was 1,279, with Europe and North America leading with 3,372 researchers per million, while sub-Saharan Africa had only 99¹.

In Brazil, progress towards SDG 9 faces significant challenges. The country has been experiencing a process of deindus-

trialization in recent decades, with the share of industry in GDP declining. In 2022, industry represented approximately 11% of Brazil's GDP, a decrease compared to previous years. Furthermore, investment in R&D is limited, representing around 1.2% of GDP, below the OECD average.

To address these challenges, the Brazilian government launched the "New Industry Brazil" (NIB) plan in 2023, with the aim of reversing deindustrialization and promoting neo-industrialization. The NIB focuses on six strategic missions, including ecological transition, digital transformation and urban infrastructure, aiming to modernize the industrial park and increase competitiveness⁴.

In its first year of implementation, the New Industry Brazil (NIB) program mobilized approximately R\$300 billion for industrial projects with a horizon until 2026, through coordination between several federal government agencies, such as BNDES, Finep and Embrapii. Among the highlights, Mission 6, focused on national sovereignty and defense, already has R\$112 billion in resources earmarked



for strengthening the defense industrial base, including dual technology, innovation and technological autonomy. The report also points to progress in other strategic areas of the plan, such as health, agribusiness, energy transition and digital transformation, consolidating the NIB as an axis of industrial policy focused on neo-industrialization and the sustainable development of the country⁵.

The Northeast region of Brazil presents particularities in the context of SDG 9. Historically, the region has faced structural challenges, such as poor infrastructure and reduced industrial diversification. However, recent initiatives have sought to change this scenario.

Projects such as the Transnordestina Railway aim to improve logistics and the flow of agricultural and mineral production, connecting states such as Piauí, Pernambuco and Ceará to the ports of Suape and Pecém. In addition, industrial hubs have been developing in areas such as the Suape Industrial Complex in Pernam-

buco and Porto Digital in Recife, which is home to technology and innovation companies.

However, the region still faces significant challenges, such as limited access to financing for small and medium-sized enterprises and the need for greater investment in basic and technological infrastructure. Promoting public policies aimed at productive inclusion and strengthening regional value chains is essential for advancing SDG 9 in the Northeast.

Given this global, national and regional panorama, it is essential to understand how SDG 9 manifests itself in the context of the state of Piauí. The following section will present and discuss the main indicators related to industry, innovation and infrastructure in the state of Piauí, based on updated data and official sources, in order to identify the advances, challenges and opportunities for sustainable development aligned with the 2030 Agenda in the state.

Digital Transformation and Infrastructure for a More Innovative State

Piauí has made progress in meeting SDG 9, especially in expanding transportation infrastructure, encouraging sustainable industrialization, and promoting digital connectivity as a tool for inclusion and innovation. One of the areas of greatest emphasis in recent years has been the strengthening of digital infrastructure throughout the state, a strategic factor for the state's social and economic transformation. On the other hand, challenges still persist in areas such as the industry's share of the Gross Domestic Product.

The trajectory of the 9.2.1 indicator in Piauí over the last few years reveals a continuous downward trend in the share of the manufacturing industry in the state's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In 2013, the state reached a peak of 5.7%, but since then there has been a progressive slowdown, culminating in 3.9% in 2022. This is the lowest value recorded in the 13-year period analyzed, placing Piauí below the national average, which also fell from 12.7% (2010) to 9.9% (2022), although with much higher proportions⁶.

This performance reflects structural challenges in industrialization in Piauí, such as low productive diversification, the predominance of sectors with little added value and the lack of infrastructure to support industrial activity in some regions. In addition, the retraction in the manufacturing industry directly impacts the generation of quality jobs and the economic competitiveness of the state.

Regarding the per capita value added of the manufacturing industry (in 2010 reais), Piauí's performance reflects a scenario of low industrial density and limited generation of value added per inhabitant. In 2022, the per capita value in the state was only R\$ 363, one of the lowest in the country and below the national average of R\$ 2,113. This highlights a large gap in relation to states with a strong industrial base, such as São Paulo (R\$ 3,681), Santa Catarina (R\$ 3,485) and Rio Grande do Sul (R\$ 3,289)⁷.

Throughout the historical series (2010–2022), Piauí showed growth between 2010 (R\$328) and 2014 (R\$471), but, from 2015

onwards, there was stagnation and subsequent decline. The value fell to R\$360 in 2020 and has remained stable since then, which reinforces the lack of dynamism in the local industrial sector. Even in relation to the other states in the Northeast, Piauí has a lower performance — for example, Pernambuco recorded R\$998 per capita in 2022, almost triple the value in Piauí⁸.

This low per capita performance has direct implications for regional economic development, as it limits the industrial sector's ability to generate skilled jobs, attract investment and promote innovation. Thus, increasing the industry's per capita value added is a strategic challenge for Piauí and must be addressed through integrated policies to promote sustainable industrialization, stimulate innovation and strengthen regional production chains, as provided for in the Piauí 2030 Plan and the Investe Piauí guidelines.

Based on indicator 9.2.2 – Employment in industry as a proportion of total employment, the state of Piauí has historically low levels of industrial insertion in its occupational structure. In 2021, only 5.9% of total jobs were concentrated in the industrial sector, a level considerably lower than the national average of 10.8% in the same year. Throughout the historical series (2010–

2021), Piauí remained below the Brazilian average, with modest variations — the highest value was recorded in 2012 (6.6%) and the lowest in 2013 (5.2%).⁹

This low share of industrial employment reflects the economic structure predominantly based on the services and public administration sectors, and the still limited presence of robust and diversified industrial parks in the state. Compared to other states in the Northeast, Piauí also lags behind economies such as Ceará (11.6% in 2021), Pernambuco (12.4%) and Rio Grande do Norte (9.6%), which have more consolidated industrial policies and a history of greater concentration of industrial enterprises.¹⁰

The low representation of industrial employment in the total workforce of Piauí points to the need for more assertive policies to strengthen local industry, such as those promoted by Investe Piauí and the neo-industrialization guidelines of the Piauí 2030 Plan. Increasing the number of industrial enterprises, qualifying the local workforce and attracting investments in sectors with greater technological intensity are fundamental strategies to reverse this scenario and promote more balanced and sustainable development, aligned with the goals of SDG 9.

Public investment in Research and Development (R&D) in Piauí is one of the strategic pillars for advancing innovation and the knowledge economy in the state. According to the *2024 Innovation Intelligence Report*¹¹, Piauí showed significant fluctuations in this indicator between 2015 and 2022. There was a sharp growth in 2016 (0.11%), with a 120% increase in raw data compared to 2015, but the trend was downward in the following years, ending 2022 with one of the lowest values among Brazilian states (0.02%). This instability points to the need for greater continuity and structuring of policies to support science and technology. In relation to Brazil, which had 1.14% of its GDP invested in Research and Development in 2020, Piauí had only 0.03% in the same year. Although investment in R&D has seen a small and constant increase since 2019, with the higher increase in Piauí's GDP, the indicator has fallen in recent years.

Indicator 9.b.1 – Proportion of value added in medium and high technology-intensive industries in total value added – reveals the low technological density of Piauí's industry. In 2021, the value for Piauí was only 5.5%, a significant drop compared to 2020 (11.5%) and 2019 (11.3%). The fluctuation throughout the historical series demonstrates the instability of the presence of industrial activities with greater techno-

logical content in the state, which in some years showed slightly better performance (as in 2013, with 10.5%), but was unable to maintain a consistent growth trend.¹²

This value is significantly lower than the national average of 29.2% in 2021, and far from states with a more consolidated and technology-oriented industrial structure, such as São Paulo (40.4%) and Amazonas (49.5%). Even compared to some states in the Northeast, such as Pernambuco (32.5%) and Alagoas (27.1%), Piauí has significant competitive disadvantages in this regard.¹³

These data highlight the urgency of strengthening industrial sectors that operate with greater technological intensity, diversifying the production base and attracting investments in areas such as biotechnology, renewable energy, ICTs and advanced agroindustry. Initiatives such as support for human capital training, the creation of SIA, FAPEPI calls for proposals and Investe Piauí programs are essential to stimulate innovation and increase the added value of local production, contributing more effectively to achieving the SDG 9 targets.

Internet access has become one of the pillars of state public policy aimed at reducing regional inequalities and expanding ac-

cess to fundamental rights. The most recent data from the Continuous National Household Sample Survey (PNAD Contínua) indicate significant progress.

Connectivity, especially in rural areas, has grown significantly, demonstrating its role as a vector for digital inclusion and reducing regional inequalities. In 2022, 86.4% of households in Piauí had access to the internet, compared to 54.2% in 2016. In rural areas, the percentage rose from 33.9% to 76.6%, reflecting the expansion of telecommunications networks and the state's efforts to bring technology and the state's efforts to bring technology and rights to all territories.¹⁴ Despite the progress, challenges still persist, such as low access among the elderly — a group in which 54.1% had not used the internet in 2022. Even so, there was significant

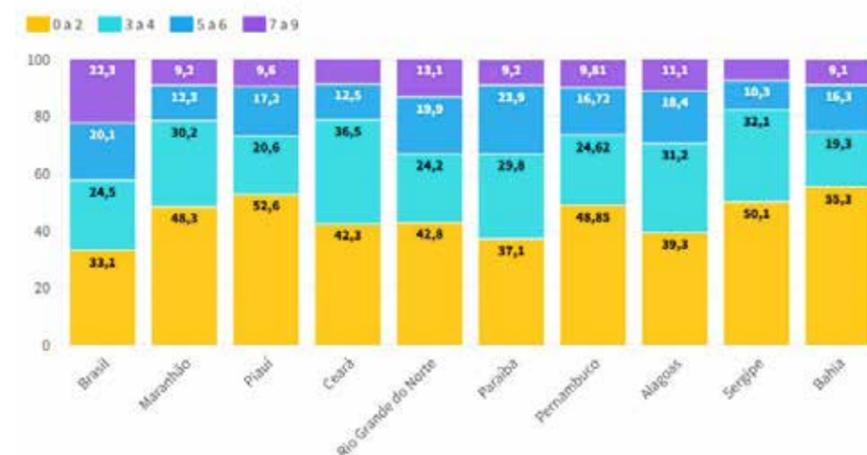
progress compared to 91.4% in 2016.¹⁵

Another relevant challenge faced by Piauí in relation to SDG 9 is linked to the quality of digital connectivity, especially with regard to meaningful connectivity, a concept that assesses not only internet access, but also the level of use and effective appropriation of digital technologies. Although the state has made progress in expanding its internet infrastructure, 52.6% of the population of Piauí still has the lowest levels of meaningful connectivity (0 to 2), a percentage higher than the national average (33.1%) and the second highest in the Northeast, behind only Bahia (55.3%). On the other hand, only 9.6% of the population of Piauí reaches the highest levels (7 to 9), while the Brazilian average is 22.3%.¹⁶

Digital Inequality: Over Half of Piauí's Population Has Low Levels of Connectivity

Distribution of the Population by Levels of Significant Connectivity

Brazil - Northeastern States (2023)



Source: IBGE (2023) e NIC.BR (2023C)

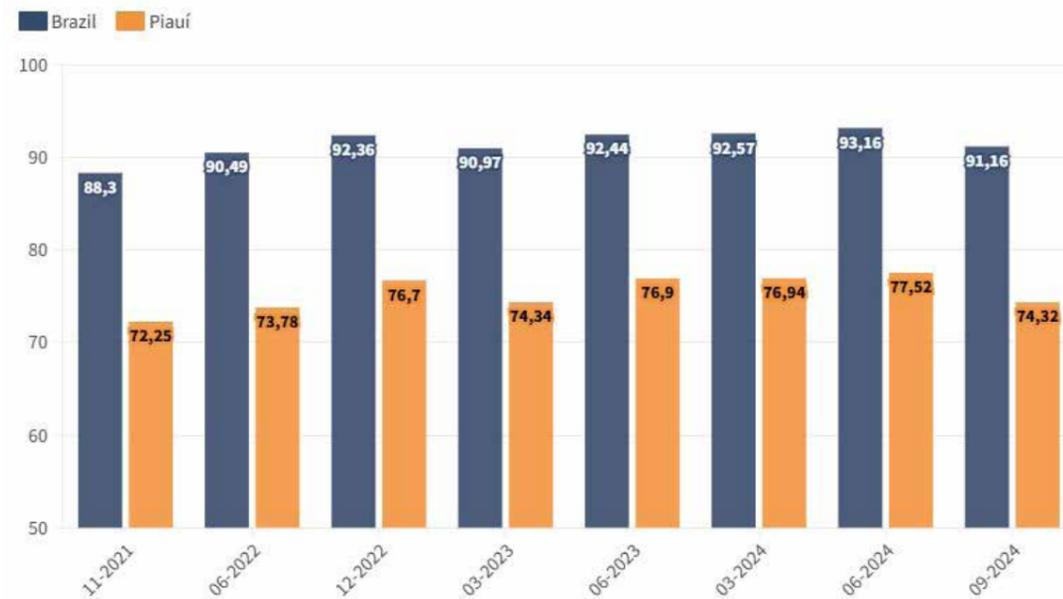
This data shows that expanding internet access has not been enough, in itself, to ensure full digital inclusion. It is necessary to strengthen digital literacy policies, access to devices and training for the productive use of technology, especially among rural, low-income and elderly populations.

Furthermore, 4G mobile network coverage in Piauí is still below ideal. Despite

an improvement recorded in the first half of 2024 — when the rate reached 77.5% of the population covered, compared to 72.2% in 2021 — the state remains well below the national average, which reached 91.1% in 2024.¹⁷ These data reinforce the urgency of policies aimed at universalizing quality access, especially in remote areas, as a way to guarantee the full exercise of digital citizenship and expand the conditions for innovation and social inclusion in the Piauí territory.

Mobile Coverage in Piauí Remains Below the National Average 4G Mobile Network Coverage – Percentage of the Population

Brazil – Piauí (2021-2024)



Source: Ministério da Ciência e Tecnologia

In terms of road infrastructure, Piauí has stood out on the national scene. In 2024, the state had a total of 8,538 km of state highways, of which approximately

8,000 km were paved.¹⁸ More than 800 km of new highways were built in the first two years of the current administration, and more than 1,200 km were paved in



2024, in addition to the construction of 38 km of interstate connections and 66,000 m² of urban paving.¹⁹ These actions contributed to a 63% increase in the length of highways in good condition, elevating the state to 1st place in the CNT ranking in the North and Northeast, with 83% user approval.²⁰

Furthermore, Piauí is among the most innovative states in the digitalization of public services, ranking 3rd in

the ABEP-TIC Index.²¹ The expansion of renewable energy networks and partnerships to attract industrial companies — especially in the agribusiness and technology sectors — reinforce the synergy between physical and digital infrastructure. These advances make the state an example of how investment in integrated infrastructure can drive sustainable industrialization, technological innovation, and regional development with equity.

Commitments and Actions

The State of Piauí has taken an active role in transforming its production base, with policies that integrate quality infrastructure, promotion of technological innovation and stimulation of sustainable industrialization. SDG 9, which deals with strengthening infrastructure, inclusive industry and innovation, is widely covered in the *Piauí 2030 Plan*, especially in its Axis 3 – Infrastructure, and in the **Guidelines for Long-Term Development**,

published in 2025.

The State’s strategy combines public investments in connectivity, transport and energy with initiatives focused on the digital economy, bioeconomy, science and technology and attracting investment through **Investe Piauí**. These actions are part of a new development cycle based on innovation, sustainability and the generation of qualified jobs.

Indicator 9.1.1 – Proportion of population with access to road and digital infrastructure



Safe Roads and Digital Road Mapping Program:

In 2024, the government completed 360° mapping of the entire state road network, with more than 4 million photographic records. The initiative supports the new Road Network Management Plan, which guides investments in critical points and priority works, such as highways PI-461 and PI-458. The goal is to improve regional mobility, reduce logistics costs and facilitate the flow of agricultural and industrial production.²²



Piauí Link (formerly Piauí Conectado):

More than 11,000 km of fiber optics have been installed, connecting the 224 municipalities in Piauí. The project provides high-speed internet in schools, hospitals, police stations and administrative units, with more than 700 access points focused on education and digital inclusion.²³ It has already trained more than 9,000 people through the **Piauí Conectado Academy**, strengthening digital skills and employability.²⁴

Indicator 9.2.1 – Industry as a proportion of GDP and industrial employment



Sustainable Industrialization Guidelines²⁵:

The state strategy for the industrial sector is anchored in three pillars: the Educational and Technological Supershock, Institutional and Fiscal Stability, and Economic Opening with strategic state action. The actions prioritize the creation of productive clusters in areas such as:

Agroindustry (with cold storage facilities, biofuel plants, irrigation);

Mining (iron, nickel, with a focus on local industrialization);

Renewable energies (such as green hydrogen and data centers);

Information technology, bioeconomy and biotechnology.



Investe Piauí:

The state agency plays a central role in structuring business parks, attracting investment, supporting industrial entrepreneurship and internationalizing the state's economic potential. With the support of PIT – Piauí Institute of Technology, it promotes open innovation environments, accelerating startups and projects in emerging areas. ²⁶

Indicator 9.5.1 – Investment in research and development



Secretariat for Artificial Intelligence, Digital Economy, Science and Innovation (SIA):

Created to integrate and articulate public policies on science, technology and innovation. Together with **FAPEPI**, the secretariat coordinates calls for proposals such as:

Tecnova III and Centelha II, for startups and technology-based projects;

Support for emerging areas such as biosecurity and industrial applications of cannabis.



Innovation Hubs:

Highlighting the **Hub Investe Piauí**, opened in Teresina in 2024, a collaborative space of almost 800 m² with coworking, studios, incubators and IT courses. The hubs function as integrating environments between the public sector, companies and universities, fostering technological solutions for social and productive challenges. ²⁸

Indicator 9.c.1 – Universal access to information and communication technology



Gov.Pi Cidadão and Gov.Pi Empresas:

Digital platforms that bring together dozens of public services, such as document issuance, online scheduling, company opening and administrative protocols. These actions have increased the efficiency of public management, reduced bureaucracy and encouraged innovation in the private sector. ²⁹



Digital Citizenship Spaces:

Created to serve populations with little connectivity, ensuring access to digital services, technological inclusion and basic training in technology. The initiative integrates the principle of **universalizing digital access** and **combating regional technological inequalities**. ³⁰



SDG 10

Reduced Inequalities

Sustainable Development Goal 10 of the 2030 Agenda to “leave no one behind” and recognizes that social inequalities undermine sustainable development, social cohesion and economic stability. Reducing inequalities requires inclusive policies, effective social participation, fiscal justice and the redistribution of opportunities. SDG 10 is aligned with the central principle



Between Crises and Responses:

The World Facing Inequalities

The World Bank's analysis of SDG 10 reveals that, although there has been a downward trend in inequality between countries in recent decades, inequality within countries persists and, in some cases, has increased. The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 was a key factor in this scenario, causing the largest increase in global inequality since 1990. The global Gini Index increased by 0.7 points, indicating that it would be necessary to transfer 0.7% of the world's average income to equalize the income of two people, which represents more than a week's income for more than 40% of the world's population¹.

This increase in global inequality was driven primarily by the pandemic's more severe economic impact on low- and middle-income countries, which saw significant declines in average incomes. High-income countries, on the other hand, experienced less intense economic impacts. However, when analyzing inequality within countries, the results vary: in some countries, inequality increased, while in others, especially the richest ones, it decreased. For example, in Chile, inequality decreased, while in neighboring countries such as Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru, it

increased. These variations are often related to the ability of governments to implement effective fiscal and social policies during the pandemic².

Furthermore, the World Bank highlights that, despite a reduction in the number of countries with extreme inequalities, the proportion of the world's population living in countries with high levels of inequality remains at 22%. These inequalities are particularly pronounced in Latin America, the Caribbean and sub-Saharan Africa³.

In Brazil, income inequality remains one of the highest in the world, although there have been downward (positive) fluctuations in recent years. According to the IBGE, in 2024, the Gini index fell from 0.518 to 0.506. This reduction is due to two dynamics: on the one hand, low unemployment rates, which favor the lowest-income strata; on the other, the effects of income transfer programs, such as Bolsa Família, which also ensured an increase in the income of the poorest segments of the population⁴.

Analysis by region reveals that inequality in the Northeast remains structurally higher than in other parts of the country.



In 2023, the region's Gini coefficient was 0.509, but it would have reached 0.595 without the effects of social transfers—a difference of 16.8%, the largest among all Brazilian regions. These data reinforce the importance of social protection policies as a tool for mitigating inequalities. Furthermore, the average per capita income in the Northeast remains significantly lower than the national average, which highlights historical disparities in the country's socioeconomic structure⁵.

Another important indicator is the Palma index, which compares the richest 10% to the poorest 40%. In 2023, in Brazil, the income appropriated by the richest 10% was 3.6 times greater than that appropriated by the poorest 40%. Although this number fell in relation to 2012 (when it was 4.08), it remained unchanged in re-

lation to 2022, revealing the persistence of a pattern of concentration that penalizes the most vulnerable segments of the population. This concentration is even more evident when we observe that, in 2023, the poorest 10% held only 1.1% of the total household income per capita, while the richest 10% concentrated 41%⁶.

These indicators confirm that, although there have been specific advances in reducing extreme poverty, the income distribution structure in Brazil remains rigidly unequal, with marked impacts in the North and Northeast regions. The continuity and expansion of redistributive programs, combined with policies of productive inclusion and promotion of territorial equity, are essential for the country to advance in meeting the SDG 10 targets by 2030.

A state tackling intersectional inequalities

Piauí has made significant progress in expanding access to public policies and improving social indicators, especially in the areas of health, education, social assistance and infrastructure. Such progress has contributed to raising the population's well-being standards, reducing extreme levels of poverty and expanding the reach of essential services in all regions of the state. However, structural and historical inequalities persist, affecting certain social groups and territories more severely.

Women, black people, rural populations, traditional communities and people with disabilities continue to face multiple barriers to the full exercise of their rights. These inequalities are expressed in several dimensions — such as income, education, access to public services, political representation, adequate housing and mobility — and are rooted in social, economic and cultural patterns that are reproduced over time.

Data from the 2023 Continuous PNAD reveal that women in Piauí had an average income 25% lower than men, reflect-

ing wage inequalities, overload with care tasks, and lower presence in leadership positions. Among black and brown people, the average income was around 30% lower than that of the white population, which highlights the impact of structural racism on access to opportunities. In rural areas, disparities are more pronounced: the informality rate is high, and access to services such as treated water, sanitation, public transportation, and digital connectivity is still limited.

The state of Piauí is also home to indigenous, quilombola, riverside, extractive and backwoods communities, which face specific vulnerabilities, aggravated by land, environmental, health and educational challenges. Many of these communities are still fighting for institutional recognition, land regularization, bilingual or differentiated education, full access to health care and social protection, and the appreciation of their knowledge and ways of life. The absence of culturally sensitive public policies can deepen processes of exclusion and invisibility of these populations.

Recognizing these challenges, the Government of Piauí has sought to advance the mainstreaming of equity policies and the formulation of specific strategies for historically marginalized groups. The *Piauí 2030 Plan*, in its Axis 4 – Reduction of Inequalities, and the *Multi-Year Plan 2024–2027* highlight equity as a guiding value, with actions aimed at overcoming socioeconomic and territorial barriers. Highlights include income transfer programs, land regularization, anti-racist education, strengthening family farming, protection of vulnerable youth, and expansion of social participation in the development and monitoring

of public policies.

Reducing inequalities in Piauí requires an intersectional, territorialized and evidence-based approach. This challenge is not limited to overcoming monetary poverty, but requires structural and institutional transformations that guarantee inclusion, social justice and respect for diversity. By moving forward in this direction, Piauí directly contributes to the implementation of the principles of the 2030 Agenda — especially the commitment to “leave no one behind” — and reaffirms the centrality of human rights as a basis for sustainable development.



Commitments and Actions

Addressing social, economic and territorial inequalities has been a structuring axis of public policies in Piauí. The State recognizes that reducing inequalities requires integrated actions that involve income redistribution, social inclusion, strengthening of rights, universal access to public services and territorial policies aimed at the most vulnerable populations. The strategies are aligned with the targets of SDG 10 and articulated through the *Piauí 2030 Plan*, which points to the “promotion of equity as a guiding principle of development”.

Throughout 2024, several initiatives aimed at reducing inequalities were strengthened, with a focus on vulnerable populations, such as women, black youth, quilombolas, indigenous communities, people with disabilities and the LGBTQIA+ population. These actions promote social justice, citizenship and territorial cohesion, in addition to consolidating a development model that leaves no one behind.

Indicator 10.1.1 – Income of people in the poorest 40%



Piauí Basic Income and Mais Infância Card:

State income transfer programs that serve families in extreme poverty, with priority attention to children, the black population, single mothers and traditional communities. They complement federal programs and help ensure dignity and food security.



Support for Family Farming and Popular Economies:

With lines of credit, training and public purchases, the State strengthens the livelihoods of small producers and informal entrepreneurs, expanding opportunities for income generation in rural and urban areas.

Indicator 10.2.1 – Social, economic and political inclusion



Active Citizenship Program:

Promotes access to documents, public services, productive inclusion and legal support for vulnerable groups. It carries out joint efforts in peripheral territories and rural communities, including specific actions for women, young people, people with disabilities and the elderly.



Digital Citizenship Spaces:

Created to guarantee access to digital services and technological inclusion in regions with low connectivity, these spaces act as access points to citizenship and professional qualification for young people and adults.

Indicator 10.3.1 – Elimination of discriminatory practices



Piauí Anti-Racist Program:

Reinforced from 2023, the program integrates affirmative actions in education, health, culture and social assistance. Of note is the creation of the **Committee to Combat Institutional Racism** and support for anti-racist education in public schools, through teacher training and the production of specific teaching materials.



State Policy for the Promotion of Racial and Ethnic Equality:

Ensures social participation and transversality in public policies aimed at indigenous peoples, quilombolas and traditional communities. Includes free, prior and informed consultations and the guarantee of territorial and cultural rights.

Indicator 10.4.1 – Fiscal, wage and social protection policies



State Program for Territorial Equity:

Supports territories with low HDI and greater inequalities, through the prioritization of social and infrastructure investments, based on regional diagnoses. The action includes the strengthening of Development Territories and intermunicipal networks.



State Sanitation Plan for Municipalities with Low HDI:

In partnership with Funasa, plans were drawn up for 100 municipalities, focusing on disease prevention and improving living conditions, mainly in rural areas and vulnerable communities.

Indicator 10.7.2 – Orderly and well-managed migration



Humanitarian Reception of Migrants and Refugees:

The State maintains partnerships with civil society and international organizations to guarantee migrants and refugees access to health, education and document regularization services. In 2024, specific actions were implemented to support the Venezuelan and Haitian populations.

Indicator 10.b.1 – Official assistance targeted at reducing inequalities



Partnerships with international organizations:

Projects supported by UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and UN Women have been supporting the construction of inequality indicators, intersectional equity policies and training for municipal public managers.



SDG 11

Sustainable Cities and Communities

Sustainable Development Goal 11 seeks to “make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”. It promotes improved housing, access to basic services, sustainable urban transport, participatory manage-

ment of urban spaces and the protection of cultural and natural heritage. In an increasingly urbanized world, SDG 11 calls for the transformation of cities so that they provide dignity and quality of life for all.

From Growth to Planning: The Challenge of Building Cities for All

The world is experiencing unprecedented urbanization: currently, around 56% of the global population lives in urban areas, and this figure is expected to exceed 68% by 2050. While cities are hubs of innovation, culture and economic growth, they also host profound challenges related to inequality, urban poverty, environmental degradation and vulnerability to disasters. According to the *SDG Atlas 2024*, SDG 11 still shows uneven progress across countries and regions. In low-income countries, around 80% of the urban population lives in informal settlements with poor access to water, sanitation, transport and adequate housing. The target of significantly reducing the number of people living in slums is far from being achieved.¹

The Atlas also points out that only 1 in 2 urban dwellers worldwide have convenient access to public transport, especially women, the elderly and people with disabilities. The disorderly growth of cities, combined with the lack of sustainable urban planning, exacerbates problems of mobility and greenhouse gas emissions.² Another critical issue is solid waste man-

agement: around 2 billion people still do not have access to regular waste collection services, which compromises public health and the environment. On the other hand, green city initiatives, investments in clean transport and nature-based solutions are growing, especially in cities in Europe and Asia.³

The report concludes that ensuring sustainable cities requires continued investment in decent housing, integrated urban planning, social participation and resilient infrastructure, as well as international cooperation and adequate financing for developing countries.⁴

Brazil faces major challenges to make its cities more inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, especially in the face of rapid urbanization, socio-spatial inequality and housing insecurity that affect millions of Brazilians. According to the 2024 Voluntary National Report, the country has made continuous efforts to strengthen urban governance, expand access to decent housing and implement territorial planning instruments that integrate the principles of sustainability and social justice.⁵



Despite advances in housing and urban mobility programs, many municipalities still lack updated master plans, land regularization policies and effective social participation structures. The absence of these instruments compromises the capacity to respond to disasters, the quality of urban land use and the guarantee of universal access to basic services and public spaces.⁶

The report also highlights the importance of policies aimed at urban resilience, especially in regions that are more vulnerable to climate change, such as areas sub-

ject to flooding, landslides and extreme events. Strengthening green infrastructure, waste management and sustainable public transport appear as national priorities to achieve the SDG 11 targets.⁷

Brazil has sought to align Municipal Master Plans with the 2030 Agenda, promoting training and incentives for the participatory development of these instruments, in addition to integrating urban planning with other strategic agendas, such as housing, sanitation, mobility and protection of cultural and natural heritage.

The Challenge of Mobilizing Municipalities for Sustainability

Piauí has one of the highest percentages in Brazil in relation to the proportion of the urban population living in inadequate housing conditions. According to indicator 11.1.1 of the 2030 Agenda, based on the 2010 Demographic Census, 68.5% of the urban population of Piauí lived in precarious, informal settlements or inadequate housing. This value is significantly higher than the national average, which was 41.4%.⁸

This indicator considers inadequate households to be those that present one or more of the following conditions: lack of water supply through the general network; inadequate sewage system; irregular or non-existent garbage collection; high household density (more than three residents per bedroom); rent expenditure equal to or greater than 30% of household income.

Compared to other states, Piauí is among the ten with the highest rates of inadequate housing in the country, along with Rondônia (86.3%), Amapá (88.5%), Acre (77.3%), Maranhão (77.1%) and Amazonas (72%). This reality highlights a strong correlation between socioeconomic vulnerability and urban precariousness,

especially in the North and Northeast regions.⁹

Furthermore, almost 31% of the state's total population lives in rural areas, which poses additional challenges to territorial management, requiring public policies that reconcile tackling the urban housing deficit with strategies to strengthen and qualify rural settlements.¹⁰

The lack of updated data from the 2022 Census limits the most recent analysis of the housing situation, but the historical scenario reinforces the urgency of structural actions for urbanization, land regularization and housing provision, especially for the low-income population.

Updating these indicators will be essential to support effective public policies, reduce territorial inequalities and guide actions that make urban centers in Piauí more inclusive, safe and sustainable.

The implementation of SDG 11 also depends on the promotion of more participatory cities, with institutional spaces for civil society to act in the formulation, monitoring and control of urban policies. Indicator 11.3.2 assesses the proportion of municipalities with municipal urban policy councils that operate on an equal basis

and with regular meetings.

In Piauí, the most recent data from the Basic Municipal Information Survey¹² show that only 3.1% of Piauí municipalities had active urban policy councils, that is, they held at least one meeting in the last 12 months. This corresponds to only 7 of the 224 municipalities.

Although the creation of councils is provided for in the City Statute¹², the low institutionalization and effective functioning of these bodies in the state highlights a weakness in local urban governance. Furthermore, in 2012, Piauí did not have an active state council for urban policy, limiting coordination between the different levels of government.

This scenario makes it difficult to democratize urban policy and achieve goals such as: promoting citizen participation in master plans; strengthening territorial management instruments; and integrating housing, mobility and environmental policies from an intersectoral perspective.

Overcoming these limitations requires strengthening the institutional capacity of municipalities, training managers and encouraging the creation and regular functioning of councils, with equal representation from civil society.

Piauí has seen significant variations in the number of people affected by natural disasters in recent years, as shown in indicator 11.5.1 of the 2030 Agenda. This indicator measures the number of deaths, disappearances and people directly affected by disasters per 100,000 inhabitants.

According to data from the Ministry of National Integration and the National Secretariat for Civil Protection and Defense, Piauí reached a peak in 2019, with 1,370.4 people affected per 100,000 inhabitants, which represents a significant increase compared to the national average for the same year (214.1). This number places the state among the most affected proportionally in that period. In the following years, there was a strong fluctuation.¹³

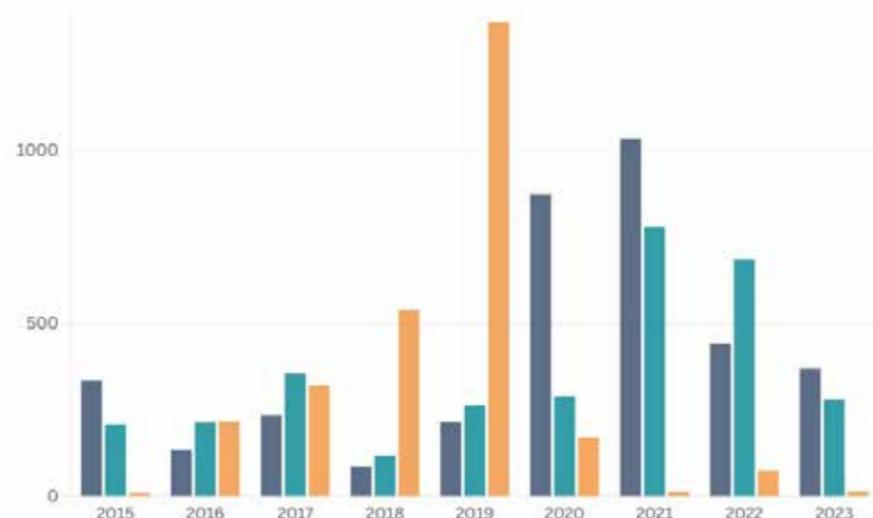


Disaster Impact: Piauí Faces Major Spike in Affected Population in 2019, Followed by a Decrease in Recent Years

Number of deaths, missing persons, and people directly affected by disasters per 100,000 inhabitants

Brazil – Northeast – Piauí (2015-2023)

■ Brazil ■ Northeast ■ Piauí



Source: Ministério da Integração Nacional - MI, Secretaria Nacional de Proteção e Defesa Civil - SEDEC; Sistema Integrado de Informações sobre Desastres - S2iD.

This variation demonstrates both the unpredictability of extreme events and possible deficiencies in the capacity to respond and record information. The abrupt drop in 2021 and 2023 may reflect underreporting or the absence of major disasters on a state scale, but it does not mean that vulnerabilities have been resolved.

These data are in addition to studies that indicate that Piauí is among the states with the lowest adaptive capacity to climate change in Brazil, according to the Adapta Brasil platform. Factors that aggravate this situation include low san-

itation coverage, limited urban infrastructure, a shortage of municipal technical teams and weak alert and response systems.¹⁴

With the intensification of extreme events, such as prolonged droughts, heavy rains and heat waves — which have already recorded more than 350 consecutive days of high temperatures in 2024¹⁵ — the state becomes increasingly exposed to environmental and social risks. Therefore, strengthening disaster risk management and climate adaptation is central to the safety of urban and rural populations in Piauí.

The capacity of municipalities in Piauí to plan and implement preventive actions in the face of natural disasters remains limited. According to indicator 11.b.2 of the 2030 Agenda, only 14.7% of local governments in Piauí had adopted and implemented local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national guidelines by 2020.¹⁶

This number, despite having more than quadrupled compared to 2013 (3.1%), is still much lower than the national average (47%) and also the rates of neighboring states such as Pernambuco (55.7%), Ceará (41.3%) and Maranhão (23%). The data shows a low institutional capacity in Piauí's municipalities to integrate risk management into their urban and territorial planning instruments, such as master plans, municipal civil protection and defense plans and strategies for adapting to climate change.¹⁷

The lack of effective local strategies makes it difficult to create resilient cities and worsens the impacts of extreme events such as floods, droughts and heat waves — events that have become more frequent and severe in the state. This institutional weakness is even more worrying considering the data from indicator 11.5.1, which reveals significant spikes in the number of people affected by disasters in the state in recent years.¹⁸

Overcoming these challenges requires technical training for municipal teams, support from the state government in developing local risk reduction plans and the creation of permanent coordination mechanisms between civil defense, urban planning and the environment.

Solid waste management in Piauí represents one of the main challenges for achieving SDG 11, especially target 11.6, which proposes reducing the negative environmental impact of cities, with special attention to air quality, waste management and other urban aspects.

According to the most recent data from the Basic Municipal Information Survey, 77.23% of municipalities in Piauí used landfills as the main destination for solid waste in 2023. This represents 173 of the 224 municipalities in the state, placing Piauí among the states with the highest proportion of inadequate disposal of urban solid waste in Brazil.¹⁹

Only 13 municipalities (5.8%) have licensed landfills, a structure considered adequate from an environmental and health point of view. This is the fourth lowest rate in the country, highlighting a critical gap in the infrastructure for the final disposal of solid waste in the state.²⁰

This reality directly impacts indicators such as 11.6.1 – Proportion of urban solid



waste regularly collected and disposed of appropriately, whose performance in Piauí is significantly below the national average.²¹ The lack of adequate waste collection, transportation and treatment systems compromises public health, contaminates soil and water bodies and intensifies socio-environmental inequalities.

Although the state has made progress in local initiatives for selective collection and environmental education, these actions still occur on an ad hoc basis and

are unable to reverse the general situation of inadequate disposal. The lack of regional consortiums, inspection structures, sorting centers and reverse logistics also limits the expansion of good practices.

Overcoming these challenges necessarily involves the regionalized structuring of waste management, the institutional and technical strengthening of municipalities and the integration of SDG 11 targets into local planning instruments.

Commitments and Actions

The Government of Piauí has adopted an integrated approach to promote more inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and communities, in accordance with the principles of SDG 11. State actions have sought to reduce urban and territo-

rial inequalities through land regularization, improvement of urban mobility, expansion of sanitation and risk and disaster management. The following are the main initiatives organized by key SDG 11 indicators:

Indicator 11.1.1 – Proportion of people living in informal settlements or inadequate housing



ProUrbe – Urban Land Regularization Program :

Created by Law No. 8,153/2023 and coordinated by SEAD, ProUrbe is the largest land regularization program in the history of Piauí. Its objective is to guarantee the right to decent housing through the free titling of informally occupied properties in public areas.²²

Since its creation, approximately 70,000 properties have been regularized in 14 municipalities, including Teresina, Parnaíba, Picos and Guaribas — the latter became the first municipality in Brazil with 100% of its urban perimeter regularized. The goal is to reach 100,000 properties by 2026. The regularization process goes through four stages: identification of occupied areas, social registration of families, technical and legal analysis, and issuance of property registration. The program is coordinated with the ADH and the TJ-PI, through the Regularize Program.²³

Indicator 11.2.1 – Access to public transport



Free Teresina subway :

As of January 2025, Teresina became the first capital city in Brazil to offer completely free subway transportation. The measure aims to expand the population's access to public transportation, especially for low-income people, strengthening urban mobility and territorial inclusion. ²⁴ The system operates with VLT (Light Rail Vehicle), is 13.5 km long and has 11 stations, and is being modernized with investments of R\$527 million. The plans include doubling the railway line, acquiring new trains, building new stations, and ticketing with facial recognition. The goal is to reach 50,000 passengers per day.

Indicator 11.3.2 – Participatory urban governance



Pacts for Piauí – Support for local governance :

The “Pacts for Piauí” program coordinates efforts between the State and municipalities to promote sustainable urban development. Through technical support, training of managers and access to technologies, the program strengthens the municipal capacity for planning, management and citizen participation. In the field of SDG 11, the Pact for Sanitation and Civil Defense stands out, which contributes directly to urban governance, integrated planning and improvement of territorial resilience. ²

Indicator 11.5.1 – Reduction of climate- and water-related disasters



Responses to climate emergencies and strengthening of civil defense:

During the severe drought of 2025, Piauí declared a state of emergency in 129 municipalities and implemented actions coordinated with the Federal Government, such as the distribution of basic food baskets, water truck operations and the construction of cisterns and wells. In addition to the emergency response, structural investments were made, such as the installation of water pipelines and training of municipal civil defenses in the use of S2ID. These actions seek to reduce socio-environmental vulnerabilities, promote adaptation to climate change and reinforce the protection of the populations most affected by extreme events. ²⁷

Indicator 11.6.1 – Urban solid waste management



Promotion of intermunicipal solid waste consortia:

The State has supported municipalities in overcoming the landfill model by creating intermunicipal consortia for shared solid waste management. The support includes technical assistance, preparation of management plans and support in raising funds, aiming at environmentally appropriate solutions aligned with the National Solid Waste Policy. ²⁸

**Indicator 11.b.1 –
Sustainable urban development policies with risk management**



Resilient urban planning and climate adaptation :

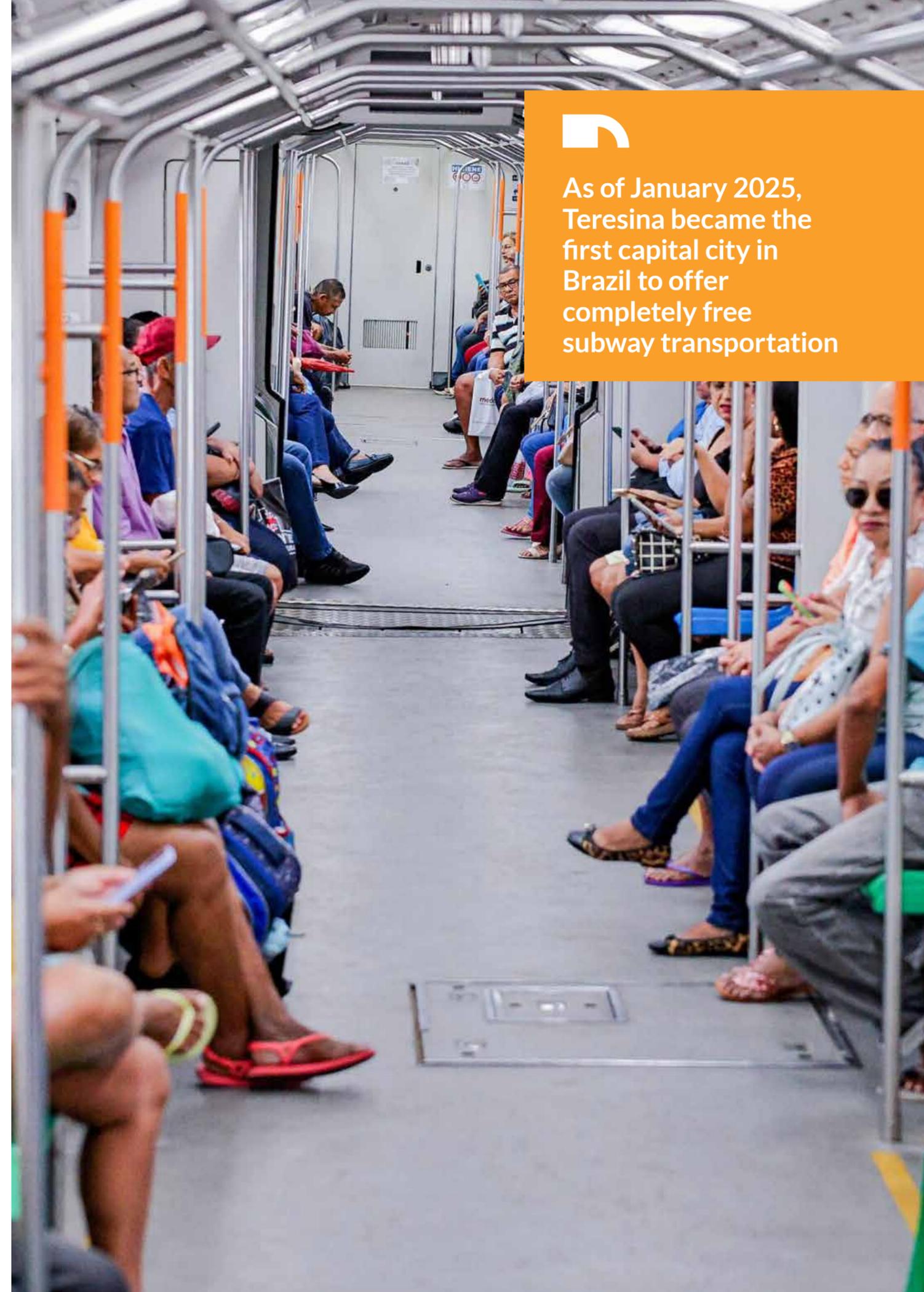
Support for the development of contingency plans, the integration of municipalities into warning systems and the promotion of integrated urban planning are part of the state strategy to strengthen institutional resilience. The State acts as a coordinator and facilitator, promoting cooperation between local entities and providing tools for coping with risks and disasters.

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The initiatives of the Government of Piauí in the urban area reveal a consistent effort to build more just, prepared and environmentally responsible cities. By articulating housing, mobility, sanitation, civil defense and local governance, the state is moving towards sustainable communities, directly contributing to the achievement of SDG 11 throughout its territory.



As of January 2025, Teresina became the first capital city in Brazil to offer completely free subway transportation





SDG 12

Responsible Consumption and Production

SDG 12 seeks to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, promoting the efficient use of natural resources, reducing waste generation and mitigating environmental impacts throughout the production chain. Its targets range from the proper management of chemical products and waste to the promotion of sustainable purchasing and consumption practices, especially by gov-

ernments and large companies. The goal also encourages technological innovation for sustainability, education for conscious consumption and the appreciation of sustainable local production. Due to its cross-cutting nature, SDG 12 is directly connected to other goals, such as 2 (Zero Hunger and Sustainable Agriculture), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 13 (Climate Action) and 15 (Life on Land).

A Necessary Transition

The current model of production and consumption is one of the main drivers of pressure on planetary boundaries. The overuse of natural resources, food waste, increasing waste generation, and pollution from chemicals and plastics put the health of ecosystems, human well-being, and global economic stability at risk. According to the UN International Resource Panel's Global Resources Report 2024, the world currently extracts more than 100 billion tons of materials per year, contributing to environmental degradation and increasing greenhouse gas emissions¹.

The 2030 Agenda recognizes that sustainable development requires a break with unsustainable patterns of production and consumption. SDG 12 proposes measures to make economic systems more circular and efficient, encouraging the reduction of waste, the rational use of resources, the strengthening of the circular economy and conscious consumption. Global initiatives such as the One Planet Network, the European Union's Circular Economy Strategy and national policies on extended producer responsibility are examples of efforts towards the SDG 12 targets.

However, progress is still limited and

uneven. Although some European and Asian countries are making progress in circular practices, global consumption of materials continues to grow, driven mainly by unsustainable patterns in developed economies and by expanding demand in developing countries. Food loss and waste, for example, remain alarming: it is estimated that around 931 million tons of food are wasted annually, which represents approximately 17% of all production available for consumption¹².

In Brazil, the implementation of SDG 12 faces structural challenges. In 2022, the country generated almost 82 million tons of urban solid waste³, but only about 4% was effectively recycled⁴. Reverse logistics, referring to the return, recycling, reuse or proper disposal of items after use, as provided for in the National Solid Waste Policy (Law No. 12,305/2010)⁵, is advancing slowly, concentrated in sectors such as packaging, tires and electronics⁶⁷. The 2024 National Voluntary Report (RNV) points to the need to strengthen waste management, expand access to clean technologies and promote sustainable production and consumption in the various sectors

of the economy.

Food loss and waste are also a serious national problem. It is estimated that Brazil wastes around 30% of its food production annually⁸. This reality is even more critical when considering the context of food insecurity that affects 33 million Brazilians, according to the National Survey on Food Insecurity in the Context of the COVID-19 Pandemic⁹.

Despite the challenges, Brazil has seen promising initiatives. Programs such as Alimenta Brasil and sustainable public procurement initiatives have promoted the acquisition of food from family farms and the fight against waste. In 2024, the federal government launched the National Strategy for the Circular Economy, with goals to reduce the use of virgin raw materials, increase recycling, and stimulate innovation in circular business models. In addition, the new National Solid Waste Plan establishes progressive goals for eliminating landfills, expanding selective collection, and encouraging composting.

In the Northeast, the implementation of SDG 12 faces contrasting realities. The region faces significant challenges related to waste management, especially in small municipalities and rural areas. According to the Panorama of Solid Waste in Brazil, in 2023, only 43.8% of urban waste collected in the region was sent to

suitable landfills¹⁰ – while the rest was still deposited in dumps or controlled landfills.

States such as Pernambuco, Bahia and Ceará have stood out with specific reverse logistics policies and incentives for the circular economy, including environmental certification programs for companies and incentives for sustainable production. In addition, the Northeast has sought to consolidate sustainable production chains in sectors such as cocoa, tropical fruits, milk and fish, investing in adding value and encouraging cleaner production practices. These initiatives are essential not only for advancing SDG 12, but also for promoting food security, generating jobs and income and the productive inclusion of vulnerable populations.

However, obstacles still persist, such as informal waste management, low integration of socio-environmental criteria in public procurement, and the need to expand environmental education programs focused on conscious consumption. For the Northeast to effectively advance in the implementation of SDG 12, it will be necessary to strengthen the technical and institutional capacity of municipalities, promote access to green financing, and consolidate cooperation networks between governments, the private sector, and civil society.

Sustainable Pathways in Piauí: Family Farming, Innovation and Circular Economy

Piauí has made consistent progress in the SDG 12 agenda, strengthening sustainable agricultural production practices, modernizing supply markets, and investing in adding value to local production. These efforts are directly related to Indicator 12.3.1, which measures the rate of food loss and waste. Initiatives such as the modernization of the Nova Ceasa in Teresina — which now offers better logistical conditions and more competitive prices, especially during seasonal events such as Easter and the end-of-year festivities¹¹ — have helped reduce post-harvest losses, boost sales, and connect family farmers directly to the consumer market. Successful experiences in the irrigated perimeters of Guadalupe, which exported 14,000 tons of bananas in 2024¹², also demonstrate the state's potential to consolidate more efficient and resilient value chains.

Strengthening family farming, encouraging agroecological production and short-circuit marketing, is part of the strategy to combat waste and promote conscious consumption. Programs such as Fomento Rural, which provided R\$1.3 million

to low-income farmers¹³, and the Law to Incentive Sustainable Fruit Growing¹⁴, enacted in the same year, are aligned with the goals of SDG 12, expanding access to sustainable technologies and production practices with lower environmental impact.

Regarding Indicator 12.5.1, which assesses the recycling rate, the state still faces structural challenges in solid waste management. Although there is no consolidated data for the entire state of Piauí, the state government, through SEMARH, maintains a database of cooperatives that work with the collection of recyclable materials in the state¹⁵. In addition, through partnerships with cooperatives and educational campaigns, actions are promoted to increase the rate of reuse of recyclable waste in urban centers, with a focus on public markets and commercial centers.

The involvement of the production sector with sustainability practices, corresponding to Indicator 12.6.1, is also beginning to consolidate in Piauí. Agribusiness and agroindustry companies, especially in the fruit, milk, energy and biofuel sectors, have invested in the adoption of good so-



cio-environmental practices. The installation of the new ethanol plant in Sebastião Leal, with capacity to meet the entire demand of the state¹⁶, represents a milestone in this movement, articulating technological innovation, productive diversification and reduction of the carbon footprint.

In the area of sustainable public procurement, related to Indicator 12.7.1, the state has increased the acquisition of products from family farming through the National School Feeding Program (PNAE) and the Food Acquisition Program (PAA). The expansion of institutional purchases of agroecological products, without the use of pesticides, demonstrates the potential of the government to induce more responsible production and consumption patterns, promoting food security, productive inclusion and environmental conservation.

Finally, with regard to support for research and development in sustainable production and consumption, linked to Indicator 12.a.1, the strengthening of the Piauí

State Research Support Foundation (FAPEPI) stands out. In 2023, the institution celebrated its 30th anniversary with the launch of specific calls for proposals focused on innovation in sustainable agriculture, renewable energy, and clean technologies¹⁷. The partnership with the Center for Research in Degraded Areas (NUPERADE) and the support for hydroponic gardening initiatives demonstrate the state's commitment to fostering scientific solutions applied to sustainability¹⁸.

These actions together demonstrate that Piauí has built a solid trajectory in implementing SDG 12, articulating public policies, productive innovation and environmental education. Although structural challenges persist — such as the need to expand integrated waste management and strengthen more sustainable value chains — the progress already recorded indicates a promising path for the consolidation of responsible production and consumption patterns in the state.

Commitments and Actions

The promotion of responsible consumption and production in Piauí has been structured through public policies, programs to support sustainable agriculture, incentives for reverse logistics, environmental education, and strengthening of the infrastructure for commercialization and reuse of waste. These actions seek to integrate food security, waste reduction, promotion of the circular economy, and adequate waste management, in line with the targets of SDG 12 and the indicators prioritized in this report.

Below, the main state initiatives directly associated with the prioritized indicators are highlighted:

Indicator 12.3.1 – Reduction of food waste



Rural Development Program:

The program released R\$1.3 million for low-income family farmers in municipalities in the north of the state. The action aims to strengthen food production for self-consumption and commercialization, reducing losses in the production process and increasing food security in the communities served.



Expansion of irrigated fruit farming in the Guadalupe Plateaus:

The successful experience in irrigated areas exported around 14 thousand tons of bananas in 2024, with gains in productivity and a reduction in post-harvest waste, thanks to the modernization of infrastructure and technical training of producers.



Nova Ceasa – Modernization and loss reduction:

The restructuring of Nova Ceasa in Teresina improved the logistics of food storage and marketing, reducing waste especially during periods of high demand, such as Easter and end-of-year celebrations.

Indicator 12.4.2 – Environmentally sound management of chemicals and waste



Improvement of the selective collection system:

The state has been intensifying the implementation of Voluntary Delivery Points (PEVs) in public markets and commercial areas, with the expansion of selective collection and the correct disposal of urban solid waste ¹⁹.



Cooperative database ²⁰:

Through SEMARH, Piauí maintains an updated database of cooperatives that work with the collection of recyclable materials in the state.

Indicator 12.5.1 – National recycling rate of urban solid waste



Circular Economy Incentive Program:

Through partnerships with cooperatives and educational campaigns, the program promotes actions to increase the rate of reuse of recyclable waste in urban centers, focusing on public markets and commercial hubs.



Environmental education in commercial centers:

Educational actions were carried out in spaces with a large flow of consumers to encourage the correct separation of waste and the appreciation of recycling practices, reinforcing the culture of shared responsibility in the disposal of materials ²¹.

Indicator 12.6.1 – Encouragement of adoption of sustainable practices by companies



Law to Incent Sustainable Fruit Growing:

Sanctioned in 2024, the law establishes tax benefits for companies that invest in sustainable practices in the fruit sector, such as organic production certifications, rational use of water and preservation of native vegetation in cultivation areas.



Articulation to attract sustainable investments:

The state government has promoted the inclusion of good environmental practices in protocols for attracting agro-industrial investments, encouraging the use of clean technologies, renewable energy and environmental responsibility certifications in new ventures.

Indicator 12.7.1 – Sustainable practices in public procurement



Sustainable Public Procurement Program:

Provides sustainability criteria in public tenders, prioritizing suppliers that adopt responsible environmental practices, reduce waste and incorporate energy efficiency, reverse logistics and waste management measures into their processes.





SDG 13

Climate Action

SDG 13 proposes the adoption of urgent measures to combat climate change and its impacts. This includes everything from reducing greenhouse gas emissions to strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communities. The goal also seeks to expand education, institutional capacity building and the integration of public policies to promote mitigation and adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change. Because it is cross-cutting, SDG 13 is connected to other goals, such as the eradication of poverty, food security, access to water and energy, health and environmental justice.

Climate in Transformation: Global and Regional Panorama of Climate Change

Climate change represents one of the greatest threats to global sustainability in the 21st century, with interconnected impacts that transcend borders and affect ecosystems, ways of life and economies on a planetary scale. Phenomena such as prolonged droughts, floods, extreme heat waves and accelerated loss of biodiversity have intensified, generating cascading effects that compromise water, food and energy security, in addition to increasing social inequalities and humanitarian crises. These effects disproportionately affect the most vulnerable populations — including indigenous communities, quilombolas, artisanal fishermen, women and children — making the promotion of climate justice and international cooperation even more urgent.

In light of this scenario, the global community has established mechanisms such as the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement, signed in 2015 together with the 2030 Agenda, which define national targets for emission reductions and adaptation and financing actions. While some

countries have shown consistent progress — such as the United Kingdom, with the elimination of coal in its electricity grid, and Morocco, with investments in solar energy and rural adaptation — others have retreated. In the United States, the new administration that began in 2025 announced, for the second time, the country's withdrawal from the Paris Agreement, in addition to adopting measures that weaken environmental policy and favor the fossil fuel industry. These contrasts reveal that the consolidation of a solid climate agenda depends on continued political commitment, social mobilization, and strengthening of multilateral instruments.

In Brazil, the effects of climate change have been pronounced, requiring coordinated responses at multiple levels of government. In 2024, the state of Rio Grande do Sul faced the worst floods in its history, resulting in more than 100 deaths and dozens of missing people, in addition to thousands of homeless people and significant economic losses. At the same time, the Amazon recorded record droughts,

with historic levels of drought that compromised the navigability of rivers and the livelihoods of riverside communities.

Between 2019 and 2022¹, the country faced a period of disorganization of its environmental policy, with an increase of almost 150% in the deforestation rate in the Amazon compared to the previous four years², totaling 35,193 km² of forest cleared. This period was also marked by significant budget cuts and a weakening of the agencies responsible for environmental monitoring. The budget of the Ministry of the Environment fell from R\$ 13.1 billion in 2014 to R\$ 3.7 billion in 2021³. In 2021, only 41% of the funds allocated

to environmental monitoring were effectively used⁴, indicating a low budget execution that further hindered the implementation of environmental policies.

The 2024 Voluntary National Report (RNV) highlights a series of relevant advances made by Brazil in tackling climate change. One of the main results was the reduction in deforestation in the Amazon Rainforest, which fell by 62.2% between 2022 and 2023⁵. The federal government

also revitalized strategic plans such as the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAm) and the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Cerrado Biome (PPCerrado), in addition to strengthening the technical staff of agencies such as IBAMA and ICMBio. In the field of climate governance, the country reactivated the Interministerial Committee on Climate Change (CIM) and began drafting the new Climate Plan, with a horizon until 2035. The Climate Fund resumed operations with new contributions and began financing mitigation and adaptation projects in states and municipalities.

However, the report also acknowledges structural challenges. Despite the decline in Amazon deforestation, there was a 43% increase⁶ in deforestation in the Cerrado during the same period, driven by the expansion of agribusiness. In addition, there is still a need to integrate climate change into public spending. In this sense, the Cross-Cutting Environmental Agenda was launched within the scope of the Multi-Year Plan (PPA) 2024–2027, with



In Brazil, the effects of climate change have been pronounced, requiring coordinated responses at multiple levels of government.



ing historical socioeconomic inequalities.

Despite structural challenges, some states have implemented relevant mitigation and adaptation policies. Ceará, for example, has invested significantly in social technologies for rainwater collection and storage, aiming to improve access to drinking water and water for agricultural use in rural communities in the semi-arid region. In 2024, the state government, in partnership with the Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger (MDS), allocated R\$83.6 million for the construction of more than 11,000 cisterns in 80 municipalities in Ceará⁷.

Bahia has stood out in the generation of solar and wind energy, consolidating it-

self as one of the largest producers in the country. In 2023, the state led the national generation of wind energy, with around 35% of production⁸. With 342 plants in operation and an estimated investment of R\$ 50 billion, renewable energy parks in Bahia have generated more than 100 thousand jobs⁹, demonstrating the economic and environmental potential of these energy sources.

On the other hand, there are states that still lack strategic instruments to address climate change, especially at the municipal level. Only 38.68% of municipalities in the Northeast¹⁰ have some kind of risk and disaster management planning instrument, such as local adaptation plans.

the proposal for greater transparency and disaggregation of budgetary data focused on climate.

The 2024 RNV also highlights significant gaps in terms of climate adaptation — especially in vulnerable urban areas — and the implementation of coordinated policies among federal entities. The document reinforces the need to increase the participation of subnational governments, ensuring that states and municipalities have greater protagonism and resources to face the effects of the climate crisis.

In the Northeast region, climate vul-

nerability is even more pronounced. The advance of desertification, irregular rainfall patterns and water shortages have a profound impact on family farming, food security and the supply of drinking water. The semi-arid Northeast, which covers a large part of the region, is characterized by low rainfall, high climate variability and long periods of drought, which makes the territories especially susceptible to the effects of climate change. This reality compromises water security and agricultural production, directly affecting the livelihoods of local communities and increas-



Rising Temperatures and Falling Emissions in Piauí

In recent years, Piauí has faced a significant increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, which has required increasingly integrated and coordinated responses. In 2023 and 2024, bulletins from the Secretariat of Environment and Water Resources (SEMARH) warned of successive heat waves, with maximum temperatures exceeding 40 °C ¹¹ in several municipalities in the state. These episodes have directly impacted public health, agriculture and water supply, causing symptoms such as dehydration, heatstroke, worsening of respiratory and

skin diseases, as well as changes in blood pressure, especially affecting the most vulnerable populations.

According to official data available on the SDG Brazil platform, in 2023, Piauí had a rate of 14.4 people affected by disasters per 100,000 inhabitants ¹², maintaining the sharp downward trend recorded since 2019, when this number was 1,370.0. The northeastern average in 2023 was 183.7, and the national average was 226.9. These data are directly related to **Indicator 13.1.1**, which measures the number of people affected by natural disasters per 100,000 inhabitants.



Part of this evolution is due to the strengthening of climate monitoring and risk management capabilities, linked to **Indicator 13.1.3**, which addresses the proportion of local governments with disaster risk reduction strategies aligned with national guidelines. The SEMARH Monitoring Room, in partnership with the National Institute of Meteorology (INMET) and the National Water Agency (ANA), continuously monitors droughts and other extreme events ¹³, based on real-time meteorological data, remote sensing and hydrological assessment. A concrete example of this structuring was Operation Water and Life, which used this information to guarantee water supply in communities affected by

drought.

In disaster prevention and response, the State Civil Defense and Protection Plan (PEPDEC) stands out, organizing actions in five axes: prevention, mitigation, preparation, response and reconstruction. Based on this plan, the structuring of faster responses allowed, for example, a 47% reduction in fire outbreaks in September 2024 ¹⁴, compared to the same month in 2023.

The state also promotes the Ecological ICMS, related to **Indicator 13.1.3**, which consists of the redistribution of part of the state's ICMS revenue to municipalities that develop environmental preservation actions. To receive the resource, municipalities must obtain the Environmental Seal,

granted based on criteria such as protection of springs, solid waste management and reforestation. In 2024, 184 municipalities received the certification: 140 with Seal A, 33 with Seal B and 11 with Seal C ¹⁵.

Regarding climate change mitigation, the state has made significant progress in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Between 2012 and 2022, Piauí reduced its CO₂ emissions by 57% ¹⁶, consolidating an energy matrix composed of almost 100% renewable sources. These results contribute directly to compliance with **Indicator 13.2.1**, which assesses the integration of climate change into public development policies and strategies.

In the field of environmental education, related to **Indicator 13.3.1**, the State Eco-Education Program, launched in 2024, trained 662 professionals from Regional Education Management Offices and state public schools. A survey showed that 72.4% of state schools already incorporate environmental themes into their school curricula ¹⁷. The program included in-person workshops and produced regional environmental education plans.

Other educational actions include the “Civil Defense at School” program, carried out in the municipality of Picos ¹⁸, which addressed topics such as climate change, first aid and risk perception with elementary school students.

The collective construction of climate

policies has been another highlight. In August 2024, Teresina hosted one of the plenary sessions of the Participatory Climate Plan ¹⁹, bringing together representatives from city governments, universities, civil society organizations, and community leaders. These activities are coordinated with the State Climate Change Forum and local committees formed through environmental conferences — actions that reinforce the state’s commitment to **Indicator 13.b.1**, aimed at strengthening response capacities in vulnerable communities.

This process culminated in the 5th State Conference on Environment and Sustainable Development ²⁰, in June 2024, with the theme “Climate Change and Just Energy Transition”. The event brought together hundreds of representatives from different regions, including youth, managers, experts and social movements. Among the recommendations, proposals such as the expansion of early warning systems and the creation of local adaptation plans stand out, both aligned with the objectives of **Indicator 13.1.3**.

These actions demonstrate Piauí’s commitment to a territorialized climate agenda based on evidence, social participation and integrated planning. The trends observed in SDG 13 indicators reinforce that the state has managed not only to respond to climate challenges, but also to build sustainable and replicable solutions on a regional scale.

Commitments and Actions

The protection of aquatic ecosystems and the promotion of sustainable use of marine and inland resources in Piauí have been strengthened through public policies, monitoring programs, educational campaigns and environmental incentive instruments. Aligned with the targets of SDG 14, these actions seek to integrate biodiversity conservation, artisanal fishing, environmental monitoring, education and shared management of water resources. The main state initiatives directly related to the indicators prioritized in this report are highlighted below.

Indicator 13.1.1 – People affected by disasters per 100,000 inhabitants



State Civil Defense and Protection Plan (PEPDEC)

Organizes state actions in five axes (prevention, mitigation, preparation, response and reconstruction), promoting rapid responses to disasters and reducing the vulnerability of the population exposed to extreme events.



Natural Disaster and Climate Change Risk Management Program (MA.F)

Works on formulating a state risk management plan, mapping vulnerable areas, training volunteers in civil defense and promoting integration with municipal plans.



Operation Water and Life

Contingency plan used to guarantee water supply in communities affected by prolonged droughts, based on data from state climate monitoring.

Indicator 13.1.3 – Disaster risk reduction strategies and integration into local plans



State Forum on Climate Change and Combating Poverty

A space for inter-institutional coordination that promotes integration between the state, municipalities and civil society. In 2024, it activated four permanent technical chambers focused on adaptation policies.



Partnership with the AdaptaCidades program (MMA)

Supports the formulation of local adaptation strategies, strengthening the technical capacity of municipalities in planning for the impacts of climate change.



Partnership with the Citinova program (MCTI)

Stimulates technological and institutional innovation in climate management, with a focus on smart cities, water efficiency and nature-based solutions.



Ecological ICMS and Environmental Seal

Redistributes state ICMS resources based on environmental criteria. In 2024, 184 municipalities were certified for sustainable actions such as reforestation, spring protection and solid waste management.



Plan to Combat Desertification and Mitigation of Drought in Piauí

Territorial planning instrument that guides actions to prevent soil degradation, sustainable management of natural resources and promotion of productive alternatives adapted to the Semi-Arid region. It is aligned with the National Plan to Combat Desertification and the goals of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).



State Plan for the Prevention and Combat of Illegal Deforestation in Piauí

Launched in 2023, the plan establishes goals and guidelines to reduce illegal deforestation, with integrated actions of inspection, remote sensing monitoring, land regularization and support for sustainable productive transition in vulnerable areas. It acts as a key tool for environmental governance and protection of native vegetation against the risks of degradation and forest fires.

Indicator 13.2.1 – Integration of climate change into policies, strategies and planning



Piauí Plan 2030

Long-term strategic document that incorporates sustainability and climate resilience as structuring axes of territorial development.



State Water Resources Plan (2024)

Updated with a focus on climate resilience, rational use of water and participatory management of water resources in the face of scarcity scenarios.



Piauí Climate Action Plan

Consolidated in 2024, it integrates mitigation and adaptation actions in different sectors, such as energy, agriculture and infrastructure.



State Policy on Climate Change and Combating Poverty (Law No. 6,140/2011)

Institutionalizes the fight against the climate crisis in the state, promoting transversality between areas such as the environment, social development and water security

Indicator 13.3.1 – Education, training and awareness raising on climate change



State Eco-Education Program

Developed by SEMARH and SEDUC, it promotes the training of professionals from the state education network to integrate environmental education into school curricula. In 2024, 662 professionals were trained.



ProVerde in Schools

Complementary action to eco-education that brings themes such as reforestation, biodiversity and renewable energy to state public schools through workshops and pedagogical activities.



Civil Defense at School

Educational project for risk and disaster reduction. Taught elementary school students about first aid, risk perception, alert systems and self-protection actions, with a focus on the culture of prevention.



Environmental Conferences and Participatory Workshops

The 5th State Environmental Conference, in June 2024, had broad social participation and addressed topics such as climate justice, energy transition and local public adaptation policies.

Indicator 13.b.1 – Capacity building in vulnerable communities



Land regularization of traditional territories

In 2024, the government of Piauí, through the Piauí Land Institute (INTERPI), titled the Riacho dos Negros quilombola territory, in São João do Piauí, benefiting around 800 people.



State Forum on Climate Change and Combating Poverty

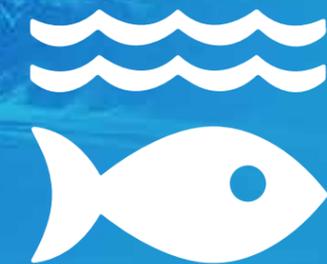
Reinforced in 2023 and 2024, the forum has promoted the active participation of representatives of indigenous communities, quilombolas, peripheral youth and social movements in the formulation of climate policies.



Regional Environmental Conferences

Held in different regions of the state, these conferences strengthen the role of vulnerable groups in the construction of environmental policy priorities and in the definition of local adaptation strategies.





SDG 14

Life Below Water

SDG 14 seeks to conserve and promote sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources. The goals include reducing water pollution, protecting coastal and marine biodiversity, combating overfishing and strengthening artisanal fisheries. The goal also encourages the sustainable management of aquatic ecosystems and the expansion of scien-

tific research on the oceans. Although primarily focused on marine environments, SDG 14 also applies to the management of rivers, estuaries and inland coastal areas, as in the case of Piauí. It is connected to other SDGs, such as 2 (Zero Hunger and Sustainable Agriculture), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and 15 (Life on Land).

Marine Sustainability at the Center of the 2030 Agenda

The degradation of marine and coastal ecosystems today represents a critical threat to global sustainability. Issues such as overfishing, plastic and sewage pollution, ocean acidification and loss of coastal habitats are putting aquatic biodiversity and the livelihoods of communities that directly depend on these resources, such as artisanal fishers, at risk. With rising ocean temperatures, rising sea levels and an estimated 11 million tonnes of plastic being dumped into marine waters each year¹, supply chains such as fishing and tourism are under pressure. It is estimated that more than 35% of the world's fish stocks are being exploited beyond biologically sustainable limits².

In light of this scenario, the international community has made important commitments to protect the oceans. The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and the Rio+20 Action Agenda stand out, as they consolidated principles for the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources. In 2015, SDG 14 was incorporated into the 2030 Agenda, followed by new milestones such as the Agreement on the Conser-

vation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biodiversity in Areas beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ), adopted in 2023, and the 30x30 Commitment, which proposes protecting 30% of terrestrial and marine areas by 2030. Among the good practices, the Seychelles Islands stand out, having implemented an innovative model for converting external debt into environmental investments, known as the "debt-for-nature swap"³. Chile has expanded its marine protected areas to 43% of its maritime territory⁴ and has adopted strict measures to track industrial fishing and combat overfishing. However, regions with weak environmental regulation and limited monitoring capacity, such as parts of Southeast Asia and West Africa, still face serious obstacles, reinforcing the urgency of strengthening international cooperation and mechanisms to implement SDG 14 targets.

In Brazil, marine and coastal ecosystems play a crucial role in biodiversity, the economy and food security. With a coastline of over 8,500 km long⁵, the country is home to coral reefs, mangroves, estuaries and one of the largest continuous areas

of marine biodiversity on the planet. In addition, Brazil has the second largest expanse of mangroves in the world⁶. These ecosystems are essential for the conservation of aquatic fauna, functioning as natural nurseries for several species, protecting coastal areas against erosion and acting as important reservoirs of blue carbon, with great potential to contribute to the fight against climate change.

Despite their ecological and socioeconomic importance, these environments have been severely pressured by unsustainable fishing practices, uncontrolled urban expansion, pollution from solid waste and domestic sewage. In addition, the effects of climate change — such as rising sea levels, rising water temperatures and ocean acidification — further aggravate the risks to the integrity of these ecosystems, requiring urgent and coordinated action at multiple levels of government and society.

Between 2019 and 2022, basic sanitation coverage in coastal municipalities stagnated⁷, and there was an increase in reports of illegal fishing and irregular waste disposal in protected areas. Since 2023, Brazil has resumed its marine agenda with greater vigor, with emphasis on the restructuring of the National Plan to Combat Marine Litter⁹ and the creation of new marine protected areas. Currently,

26.5% of Brazil's maritime area is protected by 190 conservation units, and 39% of the continental coastal area by 723 conservation units⁹, bringing the country closer to the global target of 30% by 2030 established in the Global Biodiversity Framework. Multisectoral governance and financing of public policies for the coast remain structural bottlenecks, reinforcing the need to integrate SDG 14 into the country's land use planning and sustainable economic development plans.

In the Northeast region, which is home to some of the richest and most sensitive environments in the country, including mangroves, coral reefs and estuaries, a large part of the population depends on activities such as artisanal fishing, tourism, mariculture and shellfish gathering. States such as Bahia, Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão, Alagoas and Piauí itself have extensive coastlines with a strong dependence on marine resources by coastal and traditional communities. However, these territories also face intense pressures arising from disorderly urban growth, water pollution, mangrove degradation and overfishing.

Sanitation infrastructure is one of the main bottlenecks. Despite specific advances, the regional average for sewage collection in coastal municipalities in the Northeast went from 47% in 2019 to just



Small Coast, Big Commitment: Piauí's Actions for SDG 14

50.8% in 2023¹⁰, well below the national target of 90% by 2033. In states such as Ceará, 102 of the 184 municipalities still use rudimentary pits or holes to dispose of waste, compromising water quality and marine ecosystems¹¹.

Furthermore, pressure on fish stocks is intensifying due to predatory fishing and the use of illegal gear. The closed season — the breeding season during which fishing must be restricted — is not always respected, which jeopardizes the renewal of species such as the mangrove crab and saltwater and estuarine fish. Environmental education programs and monitoring actions have sought to reverse this situation, but still in an ad hoc manner and with limited coverage.

Despite historical challenges, the Northeast has been the scene of important initiatives for marine conservation and sustainable use of coastal resources. In Ceará, public policies aimed at regu-

lating mariculture, sustainable fisheries management and environmental education have promoted advances in local coastal governance. Rio Grande do Norte has invested in ecotourism¹² and reforestation of coastal areas as a strategy to combine conservation and income generation. In Pernambuco, projects to monitor water quality¹³ and restore degraded areas have been conducted in partnership with public universities.

Fragmented governance among coastal municipalities, coupled with scarce funding and the absence of clear management plans and regulatory frameworks, still represent an obstacle to the full implementation of SDG 14. Overcoming these challenges will require strengthening local capacities, engaging traditional communities and aligning public marine protection policies with regional and national sustainable development plans.

Piauí, despite having the smallest coastline in Brazil, plays a strategic role in the conservation of aquatic biodiversity and the sustainable use of marine and inland resources. Ecosystems such as mangroves, estuaries and the Parnaíba River basin support traditional ways of life and provide important environmental services. However, in recent decades, these environments have faced increasing pressures that threaten their integrity and the livelihoods of the communities that depend on them.

The main factors of degradation include disorderly urban expansion, the discharge of untreated sewage and overfishing. Studies indicate that the Parnaíba and Poti rivers in Teresina are facing a severe process of eutrophication¹⁴ — excessive accumulation of nutrients in the water that favors the proliferation of algae and reduces oxygen, harming aquatic fauna. In addition, shrimp farming¹⁵ — intensive shrimp farming in ponds — has contributed to the suppression of mangroves and the salinization of soils, affecting agriculture and water quality.

Climate change has also been exacerbating these impacts. Between 1991 and 2020, the Parnaíba region saw an increase

in average air temperature¹⁶, a higher rate of evapotranspiration, and a decrease in precipitation and wind speed — factors that make aquatic ecosystems even more vulnerable.

In light of this scenario, the state has strengthened its environmental protection policy with a focus on SDG 14 targets. Among the strategies adopted, the most notable are the integrated inspection operations¹⁷, coordinated by SEMARH in partnership with the Environmental Police Battalion, IBAMA, the Port Authority and municipal agencies. These operations are planned based on environmental monitoring data, mapping of critical areas and complaints from the population. Monitoring involves analyzing satellite images, meteorological records and water quality indicators; mapping considers overlapping occurrences of illegal fishing, species breeding areas and recurring complaints. The population can report environmental irregularities through SEMARH's Ecological Ombudsman ((86) 99445-8195) and the Linha Verde platform of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Piauí⁴.

One of the main actions is Operation Piracema, carried out annually during the fish

reproductive period (November to March). In 2025, its first stage resulted in the seizure of more than 4,000 meters of illegal nets¹⁸ and 60 kg of irregular fish¹⁹ in the Parnaíba and Poti rivers. These actions are connected to Indicator 14.4.1, which measures the sustainability of fish stocks.

The inspection is accompanied by awareness campaigns. One of the highlights is the “Let the Crab Date” campaign²⁰, launched in 2021 by SEMARH with the aim of protecting the mangrove crab during its reproductive closed season. The campaign takes place in four municipalities — Parnaíba, Ilha Grande, Cajueiro da Praia and Luís Correia — and combines educational actions in communities, markets and schools, in addition to inspection activities in the mangroves. The campaign strengthens compliance with Indicator 14.6.1, related to combating illegal fishing and promoting sustainable practices.

Another relevant aspect is the appreciation of artisanal fishing, which is essential for coastal and river communities in the

state. In addition to the Ecological ICMS — a policy already discussed in the chapter on SDG 13 —, which redistributes part of the state’s revenue based on environmental criteria, the state has also promoted direct support actions. In 2025, the Secretariat of Social Assistance, Labor and Human Rights (SASC) delivered 793 fishing kits to 30 entities in 21 municipalities²¹, strengthening the safety and economic autonomy of artisanal fishermen. These measures are aligned with Indicator 14.b.1, which deals with the recognition of the rights of artisanal fishermen.

These actions demonstrate that Piauí, despite its limited coastal areas, has been building a robust aquatic agenda based on evidence, institutional coordination and social participation. Continuing this path will require investment in research, environmental education, technical support and strengthening of production chains linked to fishing, tourism and nature conservation — consolidating the state’s commitment to the 2030 Agenda.



Commitments and Actions

The protection of aquatic ecosystems and the promotion of sustainable use of marine and inland resources in Piauí have been strengthened through public policies, monitoring programs, educational campaigns and environmental incentive instruments. Aligned with the targets

of SDG 14, these actions seek to integrate biodiversity conservation, artisanal fishing, environmental monitoring, education and shared management of water resources. The main state initiatives directly related to the indicators prioritized in this report are highlighted below.

Indicator 14.4.1 – Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels



Operation Piracema:

Held annually between November and March, during the fish’s reproductive period, Operation Piracema is coordinated by SEMARH with support from the Environmental Police Battalion, IBAMA, the Port Authority and municipal agencies. The operation seeks to curb predatory fishing in rivers and dams in Piauí, through intensive monitoring, water patrols and the seizure of illegal nets.



Environmental Monitoring and Critical Area Mapping System:

SEMARH uses remote sensing technologies, meteorological data and water quality records to map the areas most vulnerable to water degradation and identify critical pressure points on aquatic fauna. This information supports the planning of inspection operations and the definition of priority protection zones.

Indicator 14.6.1 – Degree of application of instruments to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing



Closed Season Ordinances and Joint Inspection:

SEMARH issues specific ordinances for each closed season, such as the one for the mangrove crab and the piracema, establishing rules on permitted gear, fishing quotas, prohibited areas and the requirement for a Stock Declaration. Inspection is carried out in an integrated manner with IBAMA and city governments, promoting blitzes, inspections of establishments and patrols in mangrove areas, estuaries and rivers.



“Let the Crab Date” Campaign:

Launched in 2021, the campaign seeks to protect the mangrove crab during its reproductive period. In 2025, it was carried out in Parnaíba, Ilha Grande, Cajueiro da Praia and Luís Correia, involving educational actions, distribution of informative materials, lectures in schools and markets, and mobilization of fishermen and shellfish gatherers.

Indicator 14.b.1 – Progress in implementing a legal and institutional framework that recognizes the rights of artisanal fisheries



Ecological ICMS and Environmental Seal:

As already highlighted in the chapter on SDG 13, the Ecological ICMS is a policy for redistributing state resources based on environmental criteria. Municipalities that develop actions aimed at conserving aquatic ecosystems, protecting springs, reforesting riverbanks, and sustainably managing artisanal fishing are granted larger amounts. In 2024, 184 municipalities in Piauí were certified with the Environmental Seal.



Artisanal Fishing Support Program:

Coordinated by SASC in partnership with local associations, the program supports artisanal fishing through the distribution of fishing kits, technical training and document regularization. In 2025, 793 kits were delivered to 30 entities in 21 municipalities. The action aims to promote workplace safety, income generation and appreciation of traditional practices.



Environmental education in fishing communities:

In conjunction with the “Let the Crab Date” campaign and other SEMARH initiatives, workshops and discussion groups have been held in traditional communities, addressing topics such as ecosystem preservation, environmental legislation, community organization and good fishing practices. These activities strengthen the role of riverside and coastal communities in the management of natural resources.



SDG 15

Life on Land

SDG 15 aims to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems. This includes sustainable forest management, combating desertification, reversing land degradation and conserving biodiversity. Its targets include preserving natural areas, controlling deforestation, restoring degraded habitats and combating wildlife

trafficking. The goal also encourages participatory management of natural resources and the appreciation of traditional knowledge. Because it addresses life on land in all its dimensions, SDG 15 is directly linked to other goals, such as 13 (Climate Action), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production).

Deforestation, Desertification and Environmental Justice

The degradation of terrestrial ecosystems is one of the most urgent threats to global sustainability. Accelerated biodiversity loss, deforestation, desertification and land degradation jeopardize not only environmental stability, but also food security, water supply and climate regulation on a planetary scale. It is estimated that more than 75% of the Earth's surface has already been significantly altered by human activities, and around 1 million animal and plant species are threatened with extinction in the coming decades¹. These impacts are most acutely affecting developing countries, particularly in tropical regions, where most of the world's biodiversity is concentrated.

The international community has sought to address this challenge through multilateral treaties and mechanisms. Notable among these are the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and the Global Biodiversity Framework adopted in 2022, which sets ambitious targets to halt nature loss by 2030, including protecting at least 30% of the planet's terrestrial and marine areas. Initiatives such as the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021–2030) and the Kunming-Montreal Agreement rein-

force the urgency of restoring degraded areas, integrating biodiversity into economic development, and ensuring the fair and equitable use of natural resources.

In Brazil, the challenges related to SDG 15 are particularly significant. The country is home to the greatest biodiversity on the planet, with over 116,000 species recorded²³, but it is also among those that lose the most vegetation cover each year⁴. Between 1985 and 2022, the country lost 87 million hectares of native vegetation. Despite a 22.3% drop in deforestation in the Amazon between 2022 and 2023⁵, the Cerrado saw a 43% increase in the same period⁶ — a trend associated with agricultural expansion and large-scale land use conversion. In response, the federal government reactivated and updated strategic plans such as PPCDAm (Amazon) and PPCerrado, and developed the National Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (PLANAVEG).

The 2024 Voluntary National Report recognizes important advances in environmental governance, such as the restructuring of the Amazon Fund, the resumption of inspection actions by IBAMA and ICMBio, and the publication of new protected areas. It also highlights the effort to mainstream

the environmental agenda in the 2024–2027 Multi-Year Plan (PPA), with the creation of the Cross-Cutting Biodiversity Agenda. However, the report points out persistent bottlenecks in the integration of biodiversity into planning instruments, in the land regularization of traditional territories, and in the valorization of ecosystem services in areas of sustainable use.

In the Northeast region, the challenges of SDG 15 focus mainly on the conservation of the Caatinga and Cerrado, the fight against desertification and the restoration of degraded areas. The Caatinga, the only biome exclusively

Brazilian, has already lost around 42% of its native vegetation⁷, while the Cerrado in the Northeast is under increasing pressure from monoculture, fires and illegal deforestation. The semi-arid Northeast region has high levels of soil degradation, water scarcity and social vulnerability, which reinforces the need for policies that combine conservation, sustainable development and environmental justice.

Despite this scenario, the region has also been the scene of promising initia-

tives. Piauí, for example, was the only state in the Matopiba region (Maranhão, Tocantins, Piauí and Bahia) to show a reduction in deforestation rates in the Cerrado in 2024⁸. The state has expanded its network of conservation units, strengthened environmental monitoring actions and promoted reforestation programs with native species.

States such as Bahia and Pernambuco have also made progress in the creation of protected areas and in the sustainable management of indigenous and quilombola territories.

However, the full implementation of SDG 15 in the Northeast requires

overcoming structural obstacles, such as the scarcity of resources for environmental monitoring and management, low technical capacity in small municipalities, and the lack of integration between land use, agriculture, and conservation policies. Coordination between state governments, local communities, and civil society organizations will be essential for the region to halt biodiversity loss, restore its ecosystems, and ensure sustainable livelihoods for present and future generations.



The semi-arid Northeast region has high levels of soil degradation, water scarcity and social vulnerability, which reinforces the need for policies that combine conservation, sustainable development and environmental justice.

Between Cerrado and Caatinga: Defending Life on Land in Piauí

Piauí occupies a strategic position in the conservation of Brazilian terrestrial ecosystems. In addition to transition zones with the Atlantic Forest in the extreme south of the state, the state of Piauí is home to large proportions of the Cerrado and Caatinga biomes. This configuration gives the state a significant responsibility in preserving the biodiversity and environmental services of these biomes.

Despite historical pressures on these biomes, the state has made progress in preserving native vegetation. In 2024, Piauí was the only state in Matopiba (Maranhão, Tocantins, Piauí and Bahia) to record a decrease in deforestation in the Cerrado, with a reduction of 10.1% compared to the previous year. In contrast, the other states in the region showed significant increases: Maranhão (95.1%), Tocantins (177.9%) and Bahia (27.5%)⁹. These data, which directly relate to Indicator 15.1.1 (proportion of forest cover), reflect the effects of structured environmental policies and the expansion of monitoring and territorial protection in the state.

Territorial conservation has been driven by the expansion and creation of conservation units. In 2024 and 2025, the state creat-

ed the Environmental Protection Area (APA) of Vale dos Buritis and Carnaubais, with 25,921 hectares, and expanded the APA of Ingazeiras, in the municipality of Paulistana¹⁰. Public consultations were also held for the restructuring of the APA of Cachoeira do Urubu¹¹. Currently, Piauí has 14 state conservation units¹². These areas are monitored by institutionalized advisory councils and have been strengthened by workshops to review management plans and participatory processes with local communities. In 2024, SEMARH held specific workshops in Paulistana and in the region of Cachoeira do Urubu¹³, involving residents, technicians and government representatives, with a focus on updating territorial management guidelines. These actions are aligned with Indicator 15.4.1, which measures the representation of protected areas in regions of ecological importance.

Regarding sustainable forest management, linked to Indicator 15.2.1, Piauí published the State Plan to Prevent and Combat Illegal Deforestation (PPCDI), which sets goals of reducing illegal deforestation by 80% by 2026 and achieving zero net deforestation by 2030¹⁴. The plan includes actions such as strengthening inspection

operations, improving satellite image monitoring, and controlling reforestation. In 2024, SEMARH regulated State Law No. 8,267, through Normative Instruction No. 020/2024, including alternatives such as perpetual environmental easement and donations to conservation units as forms of compensation¹⁵. These measures have favored the regularity of licensing processes and reduced defaults on environmental commitments.

In the Northeastern context, where the advance of desertification and soil degradation compromise ecological resilience,

Piauí has also stood out for initiatives aimed at containing these processes. Data from SEMARH indicate that 127 municipalities showed signs of “green drought” in 2024 — a phenomenon that indicates a loss of ecological productivity without visible changes in vegetation¹⁶. Such impacts reinforce the relevance of Indicator 15.3.1, which measures the proportion of degraded land. In response, the state updated its State Action Program to Combat Desertification, focusing on reforestation, protection of springs, and mapping of critical areas¹⁷. More than 40,000 seedlings were distributed¹⁸, re-



gional awareness-raising workshops were held, and a partnership was established with FAPEPI to transform the Center for Research in Degraded Areas (NUPERADE) into a national reference.

In the field of wildlife, Piauí has consolidated an integrated protection agenda, aligned with Indicator 15.5.1, which monitors the risk of species extinction. In 2024, the state launched the State Wildlife Protection Program, with actions that included the reintroduction of 204 animals into the wild — including snakes, birds, and mammals — in the municipalities of José de Freitas, Altos, Teresina, and União¹⁹. At the same time, SEMARH has intensified the fight against traffick-

ing and illegal hunting, with the appointment of six new environmental inspectors and the carrying out of operations in partnership with the Environmental Police Battalion and the Public Prosecutor's Office²⁰. Of note is Operation Mata Atlântica em Pé, which resulted in fines for environmental crimes and preventive actions in transition regions between Caatinga and Cerrado.

Finally, the state has sought to incor-

porate biodiversity conservation into its planning and budgeting instruments, in line with Indicator 15.9.1. Strategic plans such as the State Water Resources Plan and the Spring Conservation Plan contain explicit guidelines for protecting ecosystems. SEMARH's work in forums such as the River Basin Committees, in addition to the mainstreaming of environmental issues in intersectoral programs, reinforces this inte-

gration and participatory environmental governance in the state of Piauí.

Compared to Brazil and the average in the Northeast, Piauí has made significant progress on some fronts — such as reducing deforestation in the Cerrado and creating conservation units

— but it still faces challenges common to the region, such as vulnerability to desertification, degradation of productive areas and the need to strengthen municipal environmental management. Consolidation of the results will depend on the continuity of structural actions, adequate financing and the valorization of the leading role of rural and traditional communities in conservation processes.



Piauí has made significant progress on some fronts — such as reducing deforestation in the Cerrado and creating conservation units — but it still faces challenges

Commitments and Actions

The protection of terrestrial life in Piauí has been strengthened by public policies aimed at conserving native vegetation, combating deforestation, restoring degraded areas, protecting wildlife, and inte-

grating biodiversity into planning instruments. These actions involve a network of institutions, with a focus on SEMARH, and directly interact with the indicators prioritized in this report.

Indicator 15.1.1 – Proportion of forest cover of the territory



State System for Monitoring Native Vegetation:

Coordinated by SEMARH, it uses satellite images, georeferenced data and remote sensing to monitor the dynamics of vegetation cover in the Cerrado and Caatinga. The data support inspection, licensing and deforestation control policies.



Cerrado Vivo Operations:

Carried out annually in the south of the state, the operations bring together SEMARH, IBAMA, the Environmental Police Battalion and the Public Prosecutor's Office, resulting in embargoes, fines and the seizure of equipment used in illegal deforestation.



State Plan for the Prevention and Combat of Illegal Deforestation (PPCDI):

Published in 2024, the plan establishes goals such as an 80% reduction in deforestation by 2026 and zero net deforestation by 2030, integrating inspection actions, satellite monitoring and forest compensation.

Indicator 15.2.1 – Progress towards sustainable forest management



Regulation of forest restoration:

Normative Instruction No. 020/2024 of SEMARH established modalities such as perpetual environmental easement and donations to conservation units as forms of compensation. The measure has contributed to reducing environmental default and regularizing forest liabilities.



Improvement of environmental licensing:

With a focus on efficiency and control, state environmental licensing underwent digitalization of stages and technical training, resulting in a reduction in the average time for analyzing processes and increased compliance of activities with forestry legislation.

Indicator 15.3.1 – Proportion of degraded land over total land



State Action Program to Combat Desertification:

Updated in 2024, the program includes actions for reforestation, conservation of springs and containment of erosion. It includes the distribution of more than 40 thousand seedlings, regional awareness workshops and a partnership with FAPEPI to strengthen the Center for Research in Degraded Areas (NUPERADE).



Monitoring green drought:

In 2024, SEMARH identified signs of “green drought” in 127 municipalities in Piauí. The phenomenon — characterized by loss of ecological productivity without visible changes to vegetation — has guided ecological recovery actions and preventive planning.

Indicator 15.4.1 – Representation of protected areas in regions of ecological importance



Creation and expansion of conservation units:

Between 2024 and 2025, areas such as the APA of Vale dos Buritis and Carnaubais (25,921 ha) and the APA of Ingazeiras were created or expanded. The APA of Cachoeira do Urubu underwent a restructuring process with public consultation open to the population.



Workshops to review management plans and strengthen advisory councils:

Workshops were held in Paulistana and in the Cachoeira do Urubu region with the participation of communities, technicians and public authorities. The councils of the units have been strengthened to ensure participatory and effective management of protected areas.

Indicator 15.5.1 – Species extinction risk index



State Wildlife Protection Program:

Launched in 2024, it promoted the reinsertion of more than 200 wild animals into nature — including birds, snakes and mammals — in José de Freitas, Altos, Teresina and União, with technical support and post-release monitoring.



Educational activities in release areas:

The environmental education activities linked to the program involved workshops, guided tours and school activities. The topics addressed the importance of fauna, combating animal trafficking and preserving habitats.



Environmental monitoring and combating illegal hunting:

Six new tax inspectors were appointed in 2024 to reinforce SEMARH teams. Operation Mata Atlântica em Pé resulted in fines and preventive actions in sensitive areas, such as transition zones between Caatinga and Cerrado.

Indicator 15.9.1 – Integration of biodiversity into public planning and budgeting processes



State Water Resources Plan and Spring Conservation Plan:

Both plans, updated in 2024, incorporate specific guidelines aimed at conserving terrestrial biodiversity and the sustainable use of natural resources. They serve as a basis for actions in sanitation, agriculture and land use.



Participation in intersectoral forums:

SEMARH has been actively involved in River Basin Committees and other participatory planning spaces, promoting the transversalization of environmental goals in public policies such as the Piauí 2030 Plan and the Multi-Year Plan 2024–2027.





SDG 16

Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

SDG 16 aims to promote more peaceful, just and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. This means living in communities where all people feel safe, have their rights respected and can trust public institutions. This goal involves actions to reduce violence, ensure access to justice for all and strengthen public institutions that are effective, accountable and transparent. It also includes combating corruption, promoting human

rights and expanding social participation in decisions that affect people's lives.

SDG 16 is directly linked to the construction of social peace and democracy, based on the premise that sustainable development cannot be achieved while there is insecurity, social exclusion, impunity and inequality in access to justice. To this end, it is essential to invest in public policies that address violence, ensure citizenship and strengthen the presence of the State in the territories, especially in the most vulnerable areas.

From Systemic Violence to Peacebuilding

SDG 16 is one of the pillars of the 2030 Agenda because it upholds the principles of peace, justice and social inclusion. However, its global progress has been challenged by factors such as armed conflicts, urban violence, human rights violations, structural inequalities and the climate crisis.

The current global scenario highlights the urgency of peace in multiple dimensions. In 2023¹, the number of forcibly displaced people reached a historic high: more than 110 million individuals were forced to flee their homes due to persecution, wars and disasters. The number of civilian casualties in armed conflicts increased by 72% between 2022 and 2023, reaching more than 33,400 deaths, the highest rate since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda. Women and children represent a growing proportion of these victims.

Despite the global reduction in the homicide rate between 2015 and 2020, this trend has been interrupted since 2021, especially in regions such as Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa². Furthermore, data on violence remains scarce in several regions, but what is available indicates that women and men are affected differ-

ently: sexual violence affects more women, while physical violence is more prevalent among men.

Violence against children remains alarming. In 82 countries with recent data, almost 8 in 10 children aged 1 to 14 have experienced some form of violent discipline at home.³ In terms of access to justice, less than half of victims of physical assault or robbery report the crimes to the authorities, and this proportion drops to just 17% in cases of sexual assault.

Trust in institutions is also a challenge. On average, 19% of people who interacted with public officials between 2015 and 2022 reported being asked to pay bribes. On the other hand, there has been significant progress: today, 140 countries have specific laws that guarantee the right of access to public information, and more than 40% have recognized independent national human rights institutions⁴.

Brazil recorded 45,747 homicides in 2023⁵, corresponding to a rate of 21.2 records per 100,000 inhabitants, a reduction of 2.3% compared to 2022. However, the country still faces significant challenges, especially with regard to racial inequalities and violence against more vulnera-

ble populations. Around 77% of homicide victims are black people, and young black people between the ages of 15 and 29 face a risk of homicide three times higher than young white people in the same age group. Domestic violence is also a challenge: one in four Brazilian women has been a victim of violence by an intimate partner.

The Justice System presents advances and obstacles. In 2022, 24.8% of people in prison had not yet been tried, a number that was higher than 34% in 2016. The expansion of custody hearings contributed to this reduction⁶. However, only 48% of the population fully trusts the institutions of the Justice System⁷.

In the Northeast, the average homicide rate in 2023 was 36.5 per 100,000 inhabitants, significantly above the national average⁸. The region is home to some of the states with the highest murder rates of young people and women, such as Bahia, Pernambuco, and Alagoas. Violence is more prevalent in areas of high social vulnerability, especially urban peripheries and black, indigenous, and traditional communities.

Despite the challenges, the Northeast has also been a leading player in good practices, such as the use of georeferenced data for preventive policies, the creation of state plans for youth and citizen security,

the strengthening of intersectoral protection networks, and the expansion of itinerant and digital justice. These examples demonstrate the region's capacity to innovate and propose local solutions for the promotion of rights and a culture of peace.



Territories of Peace: Progress and Challenges of SDG 16 in Piauí

The state of Piauí has made progress in building a culture of peace, justice and institutional strengthening, in line with the goals of SDG 16. Through investments in public safety, expanding access to justice, actions to prevent violence and promote human rights, the state has sought to address the structural challenges that especially affect populations in situations of greater social vulnerability.

Among the main advances is the reduction in lethal violence⁹. Piauí recorded a homicide rate of 22.8 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2023, within the national average, and a drop of more than 11% compared to the previous year. This reduction is related to the strategic action of public security, with a focus on police intelligence, the use of monitoring technologies, territorial reinforcement and the integration of security forces.

Despite this improvement, the profile of victims highlights persistent inequalities: most homicides affect young, black men and residents of urban outskirts. These data reinforce the importance of public policies with an intersectional and territorial approach, which address not only violence, but its structural causes,

such as racism, social inequality and exclusion.

In the area of justice, the work of the Public Defender's Office of the State of Piauí stands out, which has been expanding beyond urban centers with the Itinerant Defender's Office project, guaranteeing free legal assistance to indigenous communities, quilombolas, rural communities and other groups in vulnerable situations. These actions are essential to address inequality in access to justice, especially in a state with a strong rural presence and striking territorial diversity.

In 2024, the Government of Piauí launched the State Youth Plan 2024–2034 (Pact for the Youth of Piauí), the result of regional consultations and focusing on security, mental health, a culture of peace and citizenship for adolescents and young people between the ages of 15 and 29. The initiative articulates public policies to address the violence that disproportionately affects black and peripheral youth.

Another highlight is the State Network for the Protection of Victims of Violence, which coordinates health, social assistance, education, security and justice



services, with a focus on humane reception, protection and guarantee of rights. The network's work has been fundamental to expanding the institutional response to multiple forms of violence, including gender-based violence, violence against children, the LGBTQIA+ population and the elderly.

In the area of transparency and social participation, the state has made progress by expanding the Transparency Portal, adopting the Digital Participatory Budget and strengthening the State Comptroller General's Office (CGE). These measures contribute to combating corruption, social control and trust in public institutions, which are pillars of SDG 16.

Still, challenges persist, such as the need for greater State presence in remote areas, strengthening disaggregated data on security and justice, and

consolidating an institutional culture based on human rights, listening to the population and conflict mediation.

The Piauí 2030 Plan incorporates strategic guidelines for advancing justice, peace and effective institutions. Among the commitments are: ensuring the presence of the Public Defender's Office in all territories; expanding citizen security policies with a focus on prevention and human rights; strengthening democratic governance and mechanisms for listening to the population; and consolidating a culture of peace and non-violence in schools, communities and public institutions.

Piauí's trajectory demonstrates that institutional strengthening, combined with social inclusion and listening to vulnerable populations, is essential to guarantee a more just, safe and democratic society.

Commitments and Actions

The state of Piauí has adopted an integrated and participatory approach to strengthen social peace, ensure access to justice and consolidate effective, transparent and inclusive public institutions. **The 2023-2026 Management Plan of the Government of Piauí has 15 management commitments aligned with SDG 16**, with initiatives that reflect the state's commitment to human rights, democratic governance and citizen security as bases for sustainable development.

In recent years, Piauí has structured a set of public policies that encompass humanized public security, accessible justice, social participation and protection of vulnerable groups, directly impacting the main indicators of SDG 16:

Indicator 16.1.1 Homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants



Citizen public safety:

Building a citizen security model focused on preventing violence, respecting human rights and using technologies to reinforce the State's presence in the most vulnerable territories. The main initiatives include: use of body cameras on military police officers; vehicles with GPS and real-time tracking; video monitoring in critical areas.



Ongoing training of security forces:

The state has continually invested in the training of public security professionals, with an emphasis on a humane and non-violent approach; violence prevention and conflict mediation; human rights and assistance to vulnerable populations.



Operation Summer:

Coordinated action by the Public Security Department of the State of Piauí that reinforces the ostensive and preventive policing during the high season months on the coast of Piauí. The operation includes: an increase in police personnel and vehicles in tourist areas; mobile service stations for the population and tourists; preventive actions to combat drug trafficking, domestic violence and environmental crimes, increasing the feeling of security of residents and tourists.



Youth Wants to Live Program:

Initiative of the Youth Coordination of Piauí that promotes citizenship, well-being and a culture of peace among adolescents and young people in vulnerable situations. In 2024, the program carried out 148 actions in 12 territories of the state, including: mental health, art and culture workshops; sports and leisure activities; educational actions on human rights and violence prevention. The program works based on territorial data to prioritize regions with the highest incidence of youth violence and social exclusion.



Pact for the Youth of Piauí:

Also called the State Youth Plan 2024-2034, it was developed in a participatory manner, based on regional consultations with young people from all regions of the state. It guides public policies for young people between the ages of 15 and 29, focusing on the following axes: public safety and a culture of peace; comprehensive health, with an emphasis on mental health; quality education and insertion into the world of work; political and social participation; inclusion of black, LGBTQIA+, indigenous and rural youth.

Indicator 16.3.2 Proportion of prisoners without a final sentence



Strengthening the Public Defender's Office of the State of Piauí:

To reduce inequality in access to justice, the State Government has been promoting the territorial expansion of the Public Defender's Office by appointing new defenders, prioritizing municipalities that previously did not have free legal services. The work has been strengthened in sensitive areas such as childhood, youth, human rights and criminal enforcement, contributing directly to ensuring a fair and speedy trial.



Mobile Public Defender's Office:

The Mobile Public Defender's Office is a nationally recognized public policy that provides legal, psychological, and social services to territories where the State still has little presence. In 2024, the project provided more than 6,000 services in indigenous communities, quilombolas, rural settlements, and municipalities in the semi-arid region. The action involves equipped vans that travel through remote areas, promoting citizenship, issuing documents, and providing legal guidance in service campaigns.



Custody Hearings:

Since their implementation in 2015, disseminated by the National Council of Justice - CNJ, custody hearings have contributed to reducing the number of pre-trial detentions in Piauí, ensuring the right to immediate presentation of the prisoner to a judge. In addition to guaranteeing due process, this measure combats arbitrary detentions and allows referral to alternative measures to deprivation of liberty, when applicable. The Public Defender's Office actively participates in these hearings.

Indicator 16.6.2 Public perception of trust in public institutions



Expansion of the Transparency Portal:

The Piauí Government's Transparency Portal has stood out nationally for the quality and comprehensiveness of the information it provides to the public. The platform offers detailed, real-time data on revenues, expenses, contracts, agreements, bids and budget execution. This initiative has strengthened social control and accountability on the part of the government.



Strengthening the State Comptroller General's Office (CGE):

The CGE has intensified its role of inspection, monitoring and preventive guidance in state public bodies. Among the highlighted actions are participatory audits, active listening mechanisms and encouragement of a culture of integrity in public service. The CGE's work also includes reporting channels and the strengthening of ombudsman offices.



Training of civil servants in ethics and integrity:

Several State Government agencies have promoted training focused on ethics in public administration, respect for the law and the promotion of collective interests. The initiative seeks to create a solid and responsible institutional culture, in line with the principles of SDG 16.



Digital Participatory Budget:

This interactive platform allows the population to indicate priority areas for public budget investment. The consultation is done digitally and has been used in several departments, promoting social listening, co-responsibility in management and strengthening citizenship. The model has already been replicated by other states and municipalities.

Indicator 16.7.1 Proportion of positions by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups in public institutions



Gender, Race and Diversity Equity Program:

Implemented in Piauí since 2021, the program is coordinated by the State Secretariat for Women - SEMPI and aims to promote gender, race and diversity equity in the workplace of state public agencies. The initiative includes ongoing training for civil servants on topics such as combating harassment, valuing diversity and promoting inclusive environments. Agencies that implement effective actions receive the Pro-Equity Seal, in recognition of their commitment to equality.



Encouraging the presence of young people and women in public management spaces:

The state has promoted actions to increase the participation of young people and women in leadership positions and in political and social decision-making spaces. Events such as "Conversa de Estado: Mulheres na Gestão Pública», promoted by the Piauí School of Government and the State Secretariat of Administration - SEAD, discuss strategies to increase female representation in public management.

Indicator 16.9.1 Proportion of children registered at birth



Intersectoral partnerships between the Public Defender's Office, registry offices and maternity hospitals:

The Public Defender's Office of the State of Piauí, in partnership with registry offices and maternity hospitals, has facilitated the free civil registration of newborns directly at public health units. This action guarantees the right to identity and citizenship from birth, especially for families in vulnerable situations .



Actions of the Mobile Public Defender's Office:

The Mobile Public Defender's Office carries out basic documentation campaigns in rural areas and traditional communities, such as indigenous and quilombola communities. These actions include civil registration services, paternity recognition and other legal services, promoting access to justice and citizenship for populations that face geographic and institutional barriers.

Indicator 16.10.1 Protection of human rights defenders and freedom of expression



Human rights promotion campaigns:

Promoting educational activities in schools, media and public spaces to disseminate the culture of peace and human rights. These campaigns aim to raise awareness among the population about the importance of freedom of expression and respect for diversity. The initiative seeks to strengthen democratic coexistence and combat all forms of discrimination.



State Network for the Protection of Victims of Violence:

It operates in an intersectoral manner, involving policies in Health, Public Safety, Social Assistance and the Justice System. In 2024, the Network's activities were expanded with the support of specialized centers, aiming to offer legal and psychosocial support to victims of violence, with a special focus on black populations, LGBTQIA+, residents of urban outskirts, women and children. This initiative seeks to guarantee comprehensive and humane care for victims, promoting the breaking of the cycle of violence and the reconstruction of citizenship.



The Public Defender's Office's role in collective and diffuse rights:

The Public Defender's Office of the State of Piauí - DPE-PI, through the promotion of judicial and extrajudicial actions and the production of educational and informative materials, works to defend the collective and diffuse rights of historically vulnerable groups, such as quilombola, indigenous, LGBTQIA+ communities, women, and peripheral youth. Through specialized centers, it offers legal and psychosocial support to women victims of violence, LGBTQIA+ people, and young people at risk. In 2024, DPE-PI launched the publication "Quilombola Rights", addressing the challenges faced by these communities and reinforcing its commitment to promoting racial equality.

Indicator 16.b.1 – Proportion of population that felt discriminated against or harassed



Specialized assistance to vulnerable populations:

Piauí has reference centers and public defenders specialized in assisting victims of discrimination based on race, gender, sexual orientation or disability. The Raimundo Pereira Center stands out, offering support and referral for reports of discrimination or violence in a structured and personalized manner, according to the needs of each case.



Campaigns to combat racism, sexism and LGBTphobia:

Partnerships between State Secretariats and social movements in awareness-raising and citizenship education actions. The State Secretariat for Women of Piauí - SEMPI launched the #PiauíSemMisoginia campaign, committed to gender equality and the end of violence. The campaign aims to combat all forms of violence and discrimination directed at women, promoting respect and driving gender equality. The initiative involves the engagement of several agencies, social movements, institutions and civil society to develop effective actions against the culture of hatred towards women.



Training of public servants on topics such as human rights and inclusive care:

The Piauí School of Government - EGEPI, linked to the Secretariat of Administration - SEAD, offers continuing education programs for public servants, including courses and workshops that address topics related to human rights and social inclusion. The 2025 Course Catalog presents a variety of training focused on topics such as moral harassment, communication and governance in the public service, cross-cutting issues, public policies, health and well-being in the public service, among others. The courses are free and offered in person, remotely and hybrid modalities, reinforcing the commitment to qualifying public servants and improving the services provided to the population of Piauí.

These initiatives demonstrate Piauí's commitment to promoting social justice and democratic governance. They not only contribute to reducing violence and strengthening institutions, but also lay the foundation for a more inclusive, safe and participatory society — where everyone has access to their rights and can live with dignity.



SDG 17

Partnerships for the Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 17 aims to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. It is structured around five pillars: finance, technology, capacity building, trade and systemic issues (including policy coher-

ence, multi-stakeholder partnerships, data, monitoring and accountability). The rationale behind SDG 17 is that progress on all the other SDGs depends on an effective, comprehensive and inclusive infrastructure for cooperation and resources.

Solidarity, Innovation and Data for Global Cooperation

Sustainable Development Goal 17 highlights the importance of global partnerships as a foundation for achieving the 2030 Agenda. At the international level, although there has been progress in areas such as digital connectivity and technical cooperation, major gaps remain in the means of implementation – especially in financing, fair trade, technology transfer and strengthening statistical capacity in low- and middle-income countries.

According to the World Bank's *SDG Atlas 2023*, Official Development Assistance (ODA) flows increased in absolute terms, reaching US\$211 billion in 2022. However, this figure still represents only about 0.36 percent of donor countries' gross national income, below the internationally agreed target of 0.7 percent. At the same time, developing countries face rising debt levels, which limit their ability to invest in social and environmental areas.¹

Another point of emphasis is inequality in access to the internet and digital technologies. In 2021, around 63% of the world's population was connected, but large regional disparities persist, with limited coverage in low-income countries, which di-

rectly affects these nations' ability to access knowledge, economic opportunities and innovative solutions. In the field of data, almost half of countries still lack robust statistical systems to adequately measure the SDGs. The lack of disaggregated and up-to-date data compromises evidence-based policymaking and transparent monitoring of progress.²

Changes in U.S. foreign aid policy, particularly the restructuring of USAID and the temporary suspension of foreign aid, have had a direct impact on the global partnerships envisioned in SDG 17. The interruption of critical programs has weakened the capacity for humanitarian response and technical cooperation in several countries, opening the way for other powers, such as China, to expand their influence in regions previously supported by the United States. This redesign of international relations undermines the multilateral nature of development cooperation and has generated legal reactions and bipartisan criticism, which warn of risks to the credibility and humanitarian commitment of the United States.³

In this context, SDG 17 reinforces the

need to intensify international cooperation, promoting inclusive investments, strengthening the collection and use of data, improving global trade regimes and encouraging partnerships between governments, the private sector, academia and civil society. The achievement of the 2030 Agenda ultimately depends on and coordinated action between countries and sectors.

The **Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty**,

launched in 2024 during the Brazilian presidency of the G20, has great potential to strengthen SDG 17 by promoting broad, coordinated and structured partnerships between governments, international organizations, financial institutions

and civil society. With ambitious goals — such as reaching 500 million people with cash transfer programs and expanding school meals to 150 million children — the initiative mobilizes technical and financial resources on a multilateral basis, which directly contributes to the means of implementing the 2030 Agenda. The presence of a High-Level Council, regional offices and

an operational mechanism based at FAO ensure global governance and coordination, while the membership of more than 80 countries and dozens of international organizations exemplifies the collaborative and inclusive nature of the Alliance, in line with the principles of SDG 17.⁴

According to the 2024 Voluntary National Report, the Brazilian panorama of SDG 17 reveals important advances in the

construction of institutional, financial and governance bases to make the 2030 Agenda viable. The country has invested in actions to strengthen international cooperation, mobilize public and private financing, and increase state capacity on several fronts.⁵

The federal government has structured actions focused on five main areas: (1) financing for sustainable development; (2) science, technology and innovation; (3) institutional capacity building and statistics; (4) international trade and (5) multisectoral partnerships. In the area of financing, the highlights include the increasing contributions of public funds and the role of public



The Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty, launched in 2024 during the Brazilian presidency of the G20, has great potential to strengthen SDG 17



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banks such as BNDES, in addition to the creation of instruments such as sustainable bonds (green, social and sustainability-linked bonds). There has also been progress in attracting international investment and in negotiating agreements with multilateral agencies.⁶

In the field of science and technology, the Brazilian strategy has been supported by programs that connect applied research to the needs of sustainable development, with emphasis on strengthening Capes, CNPq and Embrapa. In relation to data and institutional capacity, priority has been given to improving statistical production through partnerships with IBGE, IPEA and international organizations, as well as fostering the interoperability of public data systems.⁷

Furthermore, Brazil has been actively involved in regional and global coordina-

tion, promoting multilateralism and diplomacy for sustainable development. The country has increased its participation in international forums, such as the UN and ECLAC, promoting the exchange of experiences and good practices. Partnerships with states and municipalities, as well as with civil society and the private sector, have also been intensified through instruments such as the National Pact for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda.⁸

This set of efforts shows that Brazil has made progress in institutionalizing the means of implementing the SDGs, although challenges remain in intergovernmental coordination, expanding sustainable financing, and qualifying public management for results. The continuity and expansion of these actions are essential for achieving the SDG 17 targets in the country.

The State of Piauí has demonstrated a consistent commitment to the principles of SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals, structuring a robust strategy of intergovernmental cooperation, regional coordination, international partnerships and strengthening of institutional capacity. This effort is reflected in several fronts of action that integrate territorial planning, innovation, resource mobilization and transparency in public management.

One of the most important recent milestones was the launch of the Pactos pelo Piauí, which establish partnerships between the state government, municipalities and the federal government, focusing on implementing public policies in seven priority areas, including education, health, the environment and public management. Through this initiative, the state offers technical support and establishes joint goals with city governments, accompanied by a monitoring system based on indicators. This approach reinforces collaborative and territorialized governance, an

essential element of SDG 17.⁹

At the international level, Piauí has strengthened its work with multilateral financing institutions, such as IDB, IFAD, IBRD and AFD, with emphasis on the Sustainable and Inclusive Piauí Project, the Piauí Mais Digital Program and the Green and Sustainable Piauí Project. These investments, totaling hundreds of millions of reais, enable structural actions in areas such as family farming, innovation, the environment, digital inclusion and resilient infrastructure.¹⁰¹¹¹²¹³¹⁴ The state also stands out for its efficiency in raising and managing federal resources, ranking second nationally in the ranking of discretionary transfers from the Union (IDTRU-DL), with more than R\$ 34.9 billion received in 2024.¹⁵

As the current president of the Northeast Consortium, Governor Rafael Fonteles has led integrated regional actions, such as the PAS Nordeste Program¹⁶ and the agreements for energy transition with the federal government, positioning the state

as an articulator of collaborative policies among the nine northeastern states. Participation in international events such as COP30 also increases Piauí's visibility and engagement in the global sustainable development agenda.¹⁷

Another highlight is the strengthening of the innovation ecosystem through the partnership with Finep, which invested R\$20 million in programs such as Tecnova 3, Centelha and Inova Cerrado.¹⁸ The creation of the Center for Intelligence in Economics and Territorial Strategy (CIET), in turn, marks a new stage in data-based public management, bringing together skills in planning, public policy assessment and strategic

use of socioeconomic information. With technical support from the University of Lisbon and technological infrastructure from Etipi, CIET expands the state's analytical capacity and qualifies the formulation of integrated public policies.²⁰

Complementing this scenario, Piauí maintains and updates platforms such as



Piauí maintains and updates platforms such as the Data Observatory (Dados PI), the State Transparency Portal, and the TREPI Open Data Portal, which guarantee public access to information, foster social control, and strengthen trust in public management.

the Data Observatory (Dados PI)²¹, the State Transparency Portal²², and the TREPI Open Data Portal²³, which guarantee public access to information, foster social control, and strengthen trust in public management. This data infrastructure is essential for monitoring the SDGs, assess-

ing impacts, and promoting informed and inclusive decisions.

Piauí's performance in terms of internal resource mobilization indicators is also impressive. In 2022, the state's GDP was R\$72.8 billion, and the state government's gross revenue reached R\$19.85 billion, which represents approximately 27.3% of the GDP –

a value corresponding to indicator 17.1.1. This data demonstrates a significant collection capacity in relation to the state's total economic activity.²⁴

Among the sources of income, the following stand out:

Current revenue: R\$ 18.14 billion (91.4% of the total)



Capital revenues: R\$ 172.5 million (0.87%)

Intra-budgetary revenues: R\$ 1.54 billion

In the case of indicator 17.1.2, which measures the percentage of the budget financed by internal taxes, Piauí collected R\$7.49 billion in taxes, fees and improvement contributions (37.7% of total gross revenue). When considering net revenue after constitutional transfers, this amount corresponds to approximately 31% of the state budget financed by its own taxes.²⁵

This performance reveals both a moderate dependence on federal transfers and a growing capacity to generate its own revenue, in line with the goal of strengthening fiscal autonomy.

Thus, the current panorama of SDG 17 in Piauí is marked by a cooperative management model, based on evidence and with strong articulation between levels of government, sectors and territories, positioning the state as a national reference in partnerships for sustainable development.

Commitments and Actions

The State of Piauí has adopted SDG 17 as a cross-cutting guideline in its sustainable development strategy, promoting inter-institutional partnerships, international cooperation, innovation in public management and strategic use of data. The actions implemented consolidate a collaborative governance model aimed at strengthening institutional capacity, mobilizing resources and articulating different levels of government and sectors of society.

Indicator 17.3.1 – Mobilization of financial resources for sustainable development



Expanding access to credit and strategic partnerships:

In 2024, Piauí recorded an increase in credit granting with the support of institutions such as FINEP, BNDES and Banco do Nordeste, strengthening investments in technology, infrastructure and energy. ^{26 27 28} Investe Piauí's performance was decisive in attracting ventures and consolidating the state as an innovation hub in the Northeast.



International cooperation and financing for development:

The State has established important partnerships with multilateral organizations, such as IDB, IFAD, IBRD and AFD, enabling structural projects such as *Piauí Sustentável e Inclusivo* (US\$ 147.5 million), *PROFISCO III* (US\$ 53 million), *Piauí Verde e Sustentável* and *Pillars of Growth and Social Inclusion I*, which cover sanitation, family farming, digital transformation and social infrastructure. ^{29 30 31 32 33 34}

Indicator 17.6.1 – Partnerships in science, technology and innovation



Innovation promotion programs (Tecnova III and Centelha II):

In partnership with FINEP and FAPEPI, the state allocated R\$20 million to strengthen the innovation ecosystem, providing up to 32 startups with technical and financial support. The initiatives include acceleration, internationalization and coordination with universities, such as UFPI, promoting science applied to regional demands. ^{35 36}



Creation of the Center for Intelligence in Economics and Territorial Strategy (CIET):

Launched in 2025, CIET acts as a hub for data and strategic planning, with actions in the 12 territories of the state. Its structure is based on international partnerships, such as the one with ISCSP/University of Lisbon, and technological support from Etipi, qualifying public management with evidence. ³⁷

Indicator 17.9.1 – Strengthening institutional capacities



Pactos pelo Piauí:

The Pactos pelo Piauí policy, launched in 2024 and expanded in 2025, articulates partnerships between the State, municipalities and the Union in seven priority areas, offering technical support to more than 200 city halls. The program promotes training, access to technologies and joint planning, with emphasis on the Indicators Panel that allows real-time monitoring of agreed goals. ³⁸



Intergovernmental transfers and efficiency in fundraising

In 2024, Piauí received more than R\$34.9 billion in federal transfers, with efficient and coordinated use between different levels of government. The state was ranked 2nd in IDTRU-DL and raised R\$2.9 billion via PAC Seleções, demonstrating its capacity for federative coordination and good governance.³⁹



Northeast Consortium and regional articulation:

The presidency of the Northeast Consortium assumed by Governor Rafael Fonteles in 2025 strengthened Piauí's regional activities in areas such as family farming (PAS Nordeste), clean energy and preservation of the Caatinga. The state's activities in thematic chambers and international forums such as COP30 expand its global presence in the 2030 Agenda.⁴⁴

Indicator 17.18.1 – High-quality, up-to-date and accessible data



Piauí Data Observatory (Dados PI):

The platform, managed by SEPLAN, organizes interactive information on health, education, security and infrastructure. Together with the Transparency Portal and initiatives such as the TRE-PI Open Data Portal, it promotes transparency and social control, increasing trust in institutions and qualifying the decision-making process.^{40 41 42}

Indicator 17.14.1 – Policy coherence for sustainable development



Piauí 2030 Plan:

The Plan establishes SDG 17 as a strategic axis, especially in the mobilization of resources and the construction of institutional partnerships. All the plan's guidelines are geared towards integrated and multisectoral action, with a strong commitment to results and territorial impact targets.⁴³

These actions demonstrate how Piauí has transformed strategic alliances into concrete results, promoting a development model based on innovation, territorial equity and cooperation at multiple scales. SDG 17 is consolidated as a cross-cutting basis for state governance, supporting the effective implementation of the other SDGs in the state of Piauí.





SDG 18

Ethnic and Racial Equality

SDG 18 aims to eliminate all forms of racism and ethnic-racial discrimination, promote the recognition of the identities and cultures of indigenous peoples, quilombolas, black people and other traditional communities, and guarantee equal opportunities for all people, regardless of their color or origin.

Announced in September 2023 by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the 78th UN General Assembly, this is a Brazilian innovation in the 2030 Agenda. SDG 18 reaffirms the commitment to racial justice, the full inclusion of black, indigenous, quilombola and other traditional peoples,

and the overcoming of structural inequalities inherited from centuries of slavery and social exclusion. Thus, this objective aims to place the fight against racism and ethnic-racial discrimination at the center of efforts for sustainable development, so that racial belonging is not a factor of inequality, exclusion or violence, but rather of appreciation, respect and justice.

SDG 18 therefore refers to ensuring equal access to education, health, work, housing, justice and political participation, with recognition of ancestral knowledge and cultural contributions of Afro-descendant and indigenous peoples.

Brazilian Innovation, Global Challenge for Equity

As already highlighted, SDG 18 is a Brazilian innovation in the 2030 Agenda, with the aim of eliminating all forms of racism and promoting racial equity as a pillar for sustainable development. Its global progress, however, faces structural and historical challenges related to the persistence of racism, ethnic-racial discrimination and socioeconomic inequalities.

In the world, ethnic-racial inequalities continue to manifest themselves in multiple dimensions. According to the UNDP Human Development Report ¹, the calculation of the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) shows that disparities between ethnic groups are more pronounced than between geographic regions. In nine specific ethnic groups, more than 90% of the population lives in multidimensional poverty, which considers factors such as health, education and standard of living. Political participation also reflects this inequality: only 35% of professionals appointed to leadership positions in UN bodies between 2007 and 2024 were non-white. In addition, practices such as algorithmic discrimination, targeted police violence and underrepresentation in decision-making spaces continue to be global

barriers to racial equity.

Racial discrimination and structural racism continue to be central barriers to access to education, health, decent work and civil rights for black people, who face high rates of poverty, unemployment, racial violence and incarceration in several countries. The UN General Assembly launched the First International Decade for People of African Descent, between 2015 and 2024, providing an action plan for States and civil society to unite in the realization of the rights of people of African descent, focusing on three aspects: recognition, justice and development. During this period, more than 30 countries adopted laws and public policies to combat racial discrimination, UN initiatives trained leaders of African descent and, in 2021, the Permanent Forum for People of African Descent was created, bringing together the United Nations, governments, civil society and human rights defenders.

In December 2024, the UN proclaimed the Second International Decade for People of African Descent, which will run from 2025 to 2034, building on the progress of the last ten years in advancing the human rights of people of African descent around



the world.

Regarding indigenous populations, according to UN data, there are approximately 476 million indigenous people, spread across 90 countries and representing approximately 6.2% of the world's population ². Despite being responsible for the preservation of 80% of global biodiversity, these populations face disproportionate conditions of poverty, exclusion and violation of rights. It is estimated that 15% of the world's indigenous people live in extreme poverty, and access to health, education and protection of traditional territories remains a critical challenge. Ethnic-racial discrimination, environmental racism and territorial violence are cross-cutting aspects that aggravate the vulnerabilities experienced by these peoples.

Recent UN studies ³ highlight that peo-

ple of African descent, indigenous peoples and other racialized groups continue to face obstacles to accessing education, health, the labor market and adequate housing, as a consequence of historical legacies of colonialism and slavery. These data reinforce the urgency of concrete actions to address structural racism at a global level.

In Brazil, the launch of SDG 18 reinforces the need to address the deep inequalities that plague the country. According to the IBGE (2022), 56.1% of the Brazilian population identifies as black or brown, the largest black population outside of Africa. However, this portion of the population remains underrepresented in political spaces and leadership positions. In other indicators, there is an overrepresentation of the black population, which is more af-

affected by poverty, violence, and lethality. In 2023, 76.5% of homicide victims in the country were black, and the risk of a young black person being murdered is 2.8 times greater than that of a young white person⁴. In addition, black people have less access to higher education, hold fewer leadership positions, and have significantly lower average incomes than white people.

The 2022 Demographic Census⁵ identified 1,693,535 indigenous people in Brazil, representing approximately 0.83% of the national population, living in more than 6,000 villages. The country is home to enormous ethnic diversity, with 305 indigenous peoples and 274 languages spoken. However, Brazilian indigenous peoples face serious challenges, such as threats to the ownership of their lands, violence in the countryside, difficulties in accessing differentiated education, quality health care, and adequate infrastructure. The homicide rate among indigenous people and land conflicts involving their lands have increased in recent years, especially in the Legal Amazon⁶.

Brazil has made progress in affirmative action policies in recent decades, such as: the adoption of the *Quota Law*

(Law No. 12,711/2012), which reserves places for black, indigenous and low-income students in federal higher education institutions; *the Quota System in public examinations*, with the reservation of places in the federal public service; the enactment of the *Racial Equality Statute* (Law No. 12,288/2010), which establishes guidelines for the promotion of racial equality; the *reactivation of the Special Secretariat for Policies to Promote Racial Equality - SEPPIR*, responsible for coordinating policies at the federal level, and the creation of the *Ministry of Racial Equality* in 2023.

However, there is still much to be done, especially in terms of effective access to justice, the protection of quilombola and indigenous territories, and the implementation of racially-sensitive health and education policies. The creation of the SDG 18 Thematic Chamber and the inclusion of ethnic-racial equality as a cross-cutting axis in the 2024–2027 Multi-Year Plan represent important milestones for the institutionalization and strengthening of this agenda in the country.

A significant portion of the country's



The country is home to enormous ethnic diversity, with 305 indigenous peoples and 274 languages spoken.



indigenous population lives in the Northeast: there are more than 80 indigenous peoples distributed across the states, a significant but historically invisible presence. According to the IBGE (2022), the Northeast region is home to around 20% of Brazil's indigenous population, with the Pataxó, Tupinambá, Tuxá, Fulni-ô, Potiguara and Tabajara peoples standing out. States such as Bahia, Maranhão, Pernambuco, Ceará, Paraíba, Alagoas and Rio Grande do Norte are home to indigenous peoples who have resisted centuries of colonization and marginalization.

Racial inequalities are particularly

pronounced in the Northeast, which also has the largest proportion of the black population in Brazil. According to data from the IBGE (2022), 75% of people in the Northeast identify as black or brown. In states such as Bahia and Maranhão, this percentage exceeds 80%. In addition, the Northeast is the region with the largest number of certified quilombola communities in the country.

The black presence in the Northeast is marked by strong cultural, historical and social heritage, with roots in the processes of slavery, quilombagem (a form of quilombola) and Afro-Brazilian cultural resistance. However, it faces higher rates of poverty, educational exclusion and informal employment compared to the national average. In addition, the homicide rate of young black people is especially high in the region, with states such as Bahia, Pernambuco and Alagoas⁷ showing negative results.

On the other hand, the Northeast has stood out for positive experiences in combating ethnic and racial inequalities, such as state programs for black youth, support for the regularization of quilombola territories, and partnerships to promote the health of the black and indigenous population. These practices demonstrate the region's potential to build innovative paths towards racial justice and overcoming historical inequalities.

Racial Equality as a Pillar of Local Sustainable Development

Racial Equality as a Pillar of Local Sustainable Development

The state of Piauí has taken important steps in developing public policies to promote ethnic and racial equality, aligning itself with the goals of SDG 18 and recognizing its historical responsibility to address structural racism and the social exclusion of black, quilombola, indigenous and traditional peoples. Despite recent progress, racial inequalities still structure many of the state's social, economic and territorial challenges.

According to the 2022 Demographic Census⁸, 76.4% of the population of Piauí self-identifies as black or brown, reinforcing the centrality of ethnic-racial issues for sustainable development in the territory. In addition, the state has a significant indigenous presence: 6,748 declared indigenous people, belonging mainly to the Tabajara, Anacé and Gamela peoples, distributed in different regions of the state, although historically invisible in public policies.

Piauí is also home to 1,033 certified quilombola communities, of which approximately 300 have officially recognized territories⁹. However, full land regulariza-

tion is still a challenge to guarantee the collective rights of these communities, which are often exposed to socioeconomic vulnerabilities and territorial threats.

In 2023, the state of Piauí recorded 27 deaths resulting from police interventions. Of these, 74.1% of the victims were black people¹⁰. This percentage is higher than the proportion of black people in the state's population, according to data from IBGE. It is important to highlight that, overall, Piauí saw a 30.8% reduction in deaths due to police intervention compared to the previous year. Despite this decrease, police lethality continues to disproportionately affect the black population.

Between 2012 and 2022, Piauí was the second Brazilian state with the highest increase in the number of homicides of black women, registering a growth of 48.8% in this period¹¹. As for indigenous people, there is currently no specific data available on homicides among this segment of the population, which makes it difficult to analyze and implement effective public policies to protect them.

Poverty and unequal access to essential public services reinforce these vulnera-

bilities. The state has high rates of multidimensional poverty, especially in territories mostly inhabited by quilombolas and indigenous people, where there are deficiencies in basic sanitation, quality health care, education and adequate housing. The illiteracy rate among quilombolas and indigenous people is significantly higher than the state average, reflecting a historical educational exclusion¹².

The state therefore faces historical and structural challenges to ensure ethnic-racial equality for its citizens. Although SDG 18 has not been formally incorporated into state agreements on the Sustainable Development Goals, Piauí has been implementing public policies that align with the principles of ethnic-racial equity and strengthen the commitment to building a more just and inclusive society.

The state government created the Superintendence of Racial Equality and Indigenous Peoples - SUIRPO within the Secretariat of Social Assistance, Labor and Human Rights of Piauí. The Superintendence aims to create, promote, manage, monitor and evaluate actions, programs and public policies linked to Racial Equality, quilombola communities, gypsy communities, riverside communities, indigenous peoples and slave-like labor and other similar agencies within the State, in permanent coordination with government

entities and civil society to confront structural racism, religious intolerance, racial, social and economic inequality, in the areas of Education, Labor, Income and slave-like and degrading labor.

Piauí has also been working to strengthen the State Council for the Promotion of Racial Equality Policies - CEPPIR-PI, a collegiate advisory body whose purpose is to propose, at the state level, policies to promote racial equality with an emphasis on the black population and other ethnic segments of the population, with the aim of combating racism, prejudice and racial discrimination and reducing racial inequalities, including in economic and financial, social, political and cultural aspects, expanding the process of social control over these policies.

In 2024, the state joined the Plano Juventude Negra Viva, an initiative of the Ministry of Racial Equality aimed at reducing the lethality of young black people and promoting their rights within the scope of the 2030 Agenda. The Plan's main objective is to combat lethal violence against young black people, strengthen educational opportunities and productive inclusion, promote comprehensive health, and expand spaces for social participation for adolescents and young people between the ages of 15 and 29. At the state level, Piauí's membership reinforces commitments



already made in the Piauí 2030 Plan to promote racial equality, with strategic actions aimed at reducing the lethality of young black people; expanding access of young black people to higher education and professional training; encouraging the participation of young black people in political and community decision-making spaces; and valuing Afro-Brazilian and quilombola cultural identities.

Since 2023, the State Department of Education (SEDUC) of Piauí has been promoting significant actions for anti-racist education through the Educar para Respeitar program, which aims to integrate pedagogical actions, training, and public policies aimed at valuing ethnic-racial diversity in state schools. One of the highlighted initiatives is the Race/Color or Ethnicity Self-Declaration Campaign, which encourages students to recognize and identify themselves with pride during

the enrollment process. This data helps in the formulation of more inclusive public policies. In addition, SEDUC launched the booklet Guidelines for Education on Ethnic-Racial Relations, distributed in all schools in the network, offering activities and strategies for building an anti-racist educational environment.

Another important milestone was the creation of the Anti-Racist Education Seal, granted to schools that develop pedagogical practices aimed at valuing Afro-Brazilian, African and indigenous culture. In 2024, twenty-one schools in the state network received the seal, standing out for projects ranging from reading clubs to cultural initiatives.

An important issue affecting traditional populations is land regularization. In this regard, the Piauí Land Institute - INTERPI has intensified its efforts to regularize land ownership in traditional territories. Be-

tween June 2023 and July 2024, 19 territories were titled, totaling 34 regularized territories, covering quilombola communities, coconut breakers, riverside dwellers, and marsh dwellers throughout the state. These actions resulted in the largest number of titles being issued to quilombola communities in the Northeast. Land regularization provides legal security to communities, allowing access to public policies for sustainable development, such as family farming programs, infrastructure, and basic services.

The State Program for Gender, Race and Diversity Equality, coordinated by the State Secretariat for Women - SEMPI, is in its 5th edition in 2025. Its

objective is to promote fairer and more inclusive work environments, combating discrimination based on race, gender and diversity in the state public service. Agencies and companies formalize their membership and establish internal committees, marking a fundamental step towards a more equitable organizational culture.

In the area of Public Security, the state is developing the Anti-Racist Security project, which includes actions such as lectures

on preventing and combating structural and religious racism, and training security agents to act with equity, respect for diversity and combat institutional racism. The training addresses the history and impacts of racism, promoting inclusive practices and strengthening ties with the community. The project is implemented by the Piauí Public Security Secretariat - SSP.

Finally, another milestone for the state



Piauí's initiatives demonstrate the state's willingness to recognize and address racial inequalities, which is essential for building a more just, democratic and inclusive society.

of Piauí was the publication, in 2024, of two important laws to promote racial equality and combat racism: Law No. 8,308 establishes measures to combat racism and racial injury in the state and Law No. 8,291 determines

that the state's public health policies specifically meet the demands of the black population.

Piauí's initiatives demonstrate the state's willingness to recognize and address racial inequalities, which is essential for building a more just, democratic and inclusive society. Measuring and combating racism through a robust public policy for racial equality is, at the same time, a historical reparation and a condition for the other SDGs to be effectively achieved.

Commitments and Actions

The state of Piauí has adopted a transversal and integrated approach to promoting ethnic-racial equality, in line with the principles of SDG 18. Although SDG 18 has not yet been formally incorporated into the state agreements of the 2030 Agenda, the government of Piauí has been implementing actions that aim to address structural racism, reduce ethnic-racial inequalities and ensure the full inclusion of black, indigenous, quilombola and traditional peoples.

These initiatives directly impact preliminary targets and indicators of SDG 18, especially those related to the elimination of discrimination, the reduction of racial violence, the promotion of representation and the guarantee of equitable access to rights and public services, such as:



Indicator: Average monthly income by color/race, ethnicity, sex/gender and territory

Indicator: Proportion of leadership positions held by black people



State Program for Gender, Race and Diversity Equality:

Coordinated by the State Secretariat for Women of Piauí - SEMPI, the program seeks to foster inclusive work environments in the state public service, encouraging practices to combat racial and gender discrimination. The creation of internal committees in public bodies increases the participation and representation of black and indigenous people in institutional spaces.

Indicator: Rate of intentional homicide victims, per 100,000 inhabitants, by sex, color/race and age

Indicator: Number of homicides of young black people:



Adherence to the Plano Juventude Negra Viva:

In 2024, Piauí adhered to the Plano Juventude Negra Viva, a national commitment aimed at reducing lethal violence against young black people. The initiative articulates intersectoral policies focused on public safety, access to higher education, professional qualification, comprehensive health and expanding youth social participation, especially in peripheral territories and those with greater racial vulnerability.

Indicator: Distribution of prisoners without a final sentence by color/race and ethnicity

Indicator: Proportion of population with access to legal assistance through the Public Defender's Office by race/color and sex



Strengthening the Public Defender's Office and the Itinerant Defender's Office:

Expanding the presence of the Public Defender's Office of the State of Piauí and strengthening the Itinerant Defender's Office program contribute to ensuring equal access to justice for black, quilombola and indigenous populations, combating lack of judicial assistance and racial selectivity in the Criminal Justice System.

Indicator: Percentage of quilombola and indigenous communities with regularized lands



Land Regularization of Traditional Territories:

The Piauí Land Institute made progress in granting titles to 34 traditional territories between 2023 and 2024, benefiting quilombolas, coconut breakers, and riverside communities. Land regularization strengthens the protection of territories, promotes legal security, and facilitates access to sustainable development programs.

Indicator: Proportion of schools that address education for ethnic-racial relations

Indicators: School dropout rate and age-grade distortion rate of indigenous and quilombola people by sex



Anti-Racist Education – Educate to Respect Program:

The State Department of Education implemented the *Educate to Respect program*, which promotes anti-racist pedagogical practices in state schools, teacher training and the appreciation of Afro-Brazilian, African and indigenous cultures. Highlights include the *Race/Color or Ethnicity Self-Declaration Campaign* and the creation of the *Anti-Racist Education Seal*, awarded to schools committed to education for racial equality.

**Anti-Racist Education – Educate to Respect Program:
Indicator: Percentage of the Afro-descendant population covered by primary health care teams**



Health Policies for the Black Population:

With the enactment of *Law No. 8,291/2024*, the state instituted the obligation to contemplate the specificities of the health of the black population in state public policies, including actions to combat institutional racism in health services, with a focus on reducing inequalities in access and the social determinants of health.

Indicator: Distribution of incarcerated people by color/race, age, ethnicity, sex/gender and type of crime



Anti-Racist Security Project:

Coordinated by the Public Security Secretariat, the project promotes the training of security agents in human rights, combating racism and respect for religious and ethnic-racial diversity, strengthening an anti-racist institutional culture in police practices.

These actions demonstrate the ethnic-racial equality is a strategic and state of Piauí's commitment to building transversal element for achieving the a more just, democratic and plural so- Sustainable Development Goals in the society, reaffirming that the promotion of territory.

Conclusion

The Piauí 2025 Voluntary Local Report represents a milestone in the consolidation of a culture of strategic planning, transparency and cooperation in favor of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). By presenting the advances, challenges and perspectives in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the Piauí territory, the document highlights the state's commitment to the construction of integrated, territorialized public policies guided by social justice and sustainability.

Throughout the report, structural policies were highlighted in the areas of health, education, poverty reduction, infrastructure, productive inclusion, innovation, gender equity, tackling inequalities and energy transition. The transversality of the actions and the integration between the social, economic, environmen-

tal and institutional axes reveal an ongoing effort by the Government of Piauí to align its development model with the principles of the 2030 Agenda, respecting the particularities of the territory and promoting the inclusion of historically marginalized groups.

The experience of Piauí has shown that it is possible to transform historical limitations into opportunities. With strong investment in data, multisectoral cooperation and institutional strengthening, the state has positioned itself as a national reference in promoting more equitable and sustainable development. The creation of the Piauí 2030 Plan, the Pactos pelo Piauí, the Center for Intelligence in Economics and Territorial Strategy (CIET) and platforms such as Dados PI are concrete examples of how evidence-based governance can increase the effective-

ness of public policies and drive transformative results.

In addition to local achievements, Piauí has strengthened its presence in regional and national bodies, such as its leadership in the Northeast Consortium and its articulation with international organizations. This active presence on multiple scales reinforces the understanding of SDG 17 as a strategic vector for resource mobilization, institutional innovation and the consolidation of lasting partnerships.

However, challenges persist. Addressing structural inequalities, the impacts of climate change in the semi-arid region, full digital inclusion, and the promotion of a development model that respects the ecological limits of the territory continue to be priority issues on the public agenda. Overcoming these challenges will require not only the continuation of current invest-

ments and programs, but also the active engagement of civil society, the private sector, universities, and local populations in a collective pact for the future.

The VLR Piauí 2025 is, therefore, more than an instrument of accountability. It is an invitation to dialogue, participation and the strengthening of democracy. It represents an important step in the consolidation of a new culture of development in the state, guided by care for people, respect for the environment and commitment to future generations.

The experience of Piauí shows that, even in the face of complex challenges, it is possible to move forward with planning, cooperation and political will. May this report inspire new paths, expand alliances and contribute to ensuring that the 2030 Agenda is, in fact, an agenda for everyone and by everyone.

Notes

Introduction

1. IBGE 2025
2. Britannica 2025
3. Invest Piauí 2025
4. Piauí in Data 2025
5. UNDP 2025
6. UN 2025
7. Federal Government of Brazil 2024
8. SEPLAN-PI 2025
9. Government of the State of Piauí 2025
10. Invest Piauí 2025
11. SEPLAN-PI 2025

SDG 1 – No Poverty

1. World Bank 2023
2. World Bank 2023
3. IBGE 2024
4. IBGE 2024
5. IBGE 2024
6. IBGE 2024
7. IBGE 2024
8. IBGE 2024
9. IBGE 2024
10. Brazil, 1993

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger and Sustainable

Agriculture

1. FAO et al. 2024
2. FAO et al. 2024
3. FAO et al. 2024
4. IBGE 2024
5. Ministry of Health 2025
6. According to NCPI 2014, stunting in childhood has lasting effects: it compromises

cognitive development, harms future school performance, reduces economic productivity in adulthood and increases social vulnerability.

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being

1. Brazil 2024
2. World Bank 2023
3. Brazil 2024
4. Brazil 2024
5. Brazil 2024
6. Piauí 2024
7. Silva et al. 2023
8. Piauí 2024
9. Piauí 2023
10. SSP-PI 2024
11. Piauí 2023
12. Ministry of Health 2024
13. Piauí 2023
14. Piauí 2024
15. Piauí 2024
16. According to Brasil 2024, the Alyne Network, a federal program to reduce maternal mortality, was launched in September 2024 and aims to ensure comprehensive care for pregnant women and babies, restructuring the former Rede Cegonha. The Alyne Network aims to reduce maternal mortality by 25% by 2027, with a focus on reducing deaths among black women by 50%.
17. Piauí 2024
18. According to Conass 2024, PlanificaSUS is a strategy aimed at qualifying the Unified Health System (SUS), which seeks to integra-

te Primary Health Care (APS) with specialized outpatient services. The main objective is to offer more efficient, resolute and cohesive assistance to SUS users.

SDG 4 – Quality Education

1. UNESCO 2023
2. UNESCO 2023
3. UNESCO 2023
4. IBGE 2023
5. IPEA 2023
6. IBGE 2023
7. IBGE 2023
8. IBGE 2023
9. IPEA 2023a
10. IPEA 2023a
11. IPEA 2023rd
12. Piauí 2024
13. Piauí 2024
14. Piauí 2024
15. According to UNICEF 2025, Active School Search is a strategy composed of a social methodology and a technological tool made available free of charge to states and municipalities. It was developed by UNICEF, in partnership with the National Union of Municipal Education Directors (Undime) and with the support of the National Board of Municipal Social Assistance Managers (Congemas) and the National Council of Municipal Health Departments (Conasems).
16. Piauí 2020

SDG 5 – Gender Equality

1. UN 2023
2. ILO 2024
3. IBGE 2024a

4. IPEA and Brazilian Public Security Forum 2023
5. UFPI 2024

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

1. Girls' school attendance and performance are more affected than boys by the lack of safe water and sanitation. The lack of adequate toilets keeps girls away from school, especially during their menstrual periods, and the lack of safe sanitation exposes girls to the risk of violence when they have to use makeshift toilets or toilets far from home/school. Furthermore, in many social contexts, girls are more often responsible for fetching water for the family, which can take up several hours of their day and compromise school attendance.
2. Brazil 2023
3. Trata Brazil Institute 2023
4. Piauí 2024a
5. Piauí 2024b

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

1. United Nations 2023
2. IEA 2024
3. MME 2023
4. IBGE 2022
5. IEMA 2022
6. IEMA 2022
7. UNDP 2024
8. Piauí 2024
9. Equatorial Piauí 2025
10. Piauí 2024a
11. Piauí 2024b
12. Piauí 2024c
13. Piauí 2024d

14. Piauí 2024e
15. Piauí 2024f
16. IP Business 2024
17. UOL Echo 2024
18. Calf, FD 2024

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

1. World Bank 2023
2. IBGE 2024
3. IBGE 2024
4. IBGE 2024
5. IBGE 2024
6. Brazil 2024
7. Brazil 2024
8. Brazil 2024
9. Abrinq Foundation 2024, Brazil 2024
10. Abrinq Foundation 2024, Brazil 2024
11. Abrinq Foundation 2024, Brazil 2024
12. Meio News, 2024

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

1. United Nations 2024
2. IPEA 2024
3. IPEA 2024
4. Brazil 2025
5. Brazil 2025
6. Piauí 2024
7. Piauí 2024
8. Piauí 2024
9. IBGE 2024
10. IBGE 2024
11. Piauí 2025
12. IBGE 2024
13. IBGE 2024
14. IBGE 2024
15. IBGE 2024

16. IBGE 2023 and NIC.BR 2023
17. Piauí 2024
18. Piauí 2024
19. Piauí 2024
20. Piauí 2024
21. ABEP-TIC 2023
22. GP1 2024
23. Piauí 2022
24. Piauí 2023
25. Fonteles 2025
26. Piauí 2025
27. Piauí 2025
28. Alepi 2024
29. Piauí Digital 2024
30. Piauí 2025

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

1. World Bank 2023
2. World Bank 2023
3. World Bank 2023
4. IBGE 2024
5. IBGE 2024
6. IBGE 2024

SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities

1. World Bank 2023
2. World Bank 2023
3. World Bank 2023
4. World Bank 2023
5. General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic 2024
6. General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic 2024
7. General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic 2024

8. IBGE 2010
9. IBGE 2010
10. IBGE 2024
11. MUNIC/IBGE 2012
12. Brazil 2001
13. MDR 2024
14. AdaptaBrasil MCTI 2025
15. Web Piauí 2025
16. MUNIC/IBGE 2023
17. MUNIC/IBGE 2023
18. IBGE 2025
19. MUNIC/IBGE 2023
20. MUNIC/IBGE 2023
21. MUNIC/IBGE 2023
22. SEAD 2024
23. Lucas; Joseph 2024
24. Piauí 2025
25. 180 Degrees 2025
26. Pacts for Piauí 2025
27. Magnifying Glass 1 2025
28. Piauí Today 2025
29. Piauí 2024

SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

1. UNEP 2024
2. UNEP 2021
3. World Economic Forum 2021
4. AMA.eco 2022
5. Brazil Agency 2023
6. Presidency of the Republic 2010
7. Ministry of the Environment 2021
8. Stone 2025
9. We read 2024
10. CFN 2022
11. ABREMA 2024
12. Helmsman 2025

13. Government of the State of Piauí 2025
14. Araujo 2025
15. Government of the State of Piauí 2025
16. Semarh 2024
17. Government of the State of Piauí 2023
18. Pine 2023
19. Santana 2024
20. City Hall of Teresina nd
21. Semarh 2024
22. Rodrigues et al. 2023

SDG 13 – Climate Action

1. Brazil Agency 2023
2. Neo Mondo 2023
3. ISA 2022
4. The Globe 2022
5. MapBiomias Alert 2024
6. MapBiomias Alert 2024
7. SDA 2024
8. SDE 2024
9. TN Oil 2024
10. Iyaleta 2023
11. Semarh 2023
12. Federal Government of Brazil 2024
13. Semarh 2024
14. Semarh 2024
15. Semarh 2024
16. Government of the State of Piauí 2024
17. Semarh and Seduc 2024
18. Cemaden 2024
19. Government of the State of Piauí 2024
20. Semarh 2024
21. Interpi 2025

SDG 14 – Life Below Water

1. UNEP 2021
2. FAO 2022

3. UNFCCC 2023
4. Ocean Panel 2023
5. Battiston 2017
6. Rovai et al. 2022
7. ThisIsMoney 2022
8. Treats Brazil 2022
9. MMA 2022
10. MMA 2021
11. Brazil Agency 2024
12. Northeast Diary 2024
13. Government of the State of Rio Grande do Norte 2025
14. APAC 2024
15. Silva et al. 2022
16. Silva et al. 2022
17. Ferreira and Kemenes 2023
18. Government of the State of Piauí 2024a
19. Government of the State of Piauí 2024b
20. Meio News 2025
21. Government of the State of Piauí 2025a
22. Government of the State of Piauí 2025b

SDG 15 – Life on Land

1. IPBES 2019
2. Federal Government of Brazil 2015
3. BNDES 2025
4. MapBiomass 2023
5. Federal Government of Brazil 2023
6. Federal Government of Brazil 2024a
7. Federal Government of Brazil 2024b
8. ClubNews 2024
9. Brazil Agency 2024
10. Government of the State of Piauí 2025a
11. Government of the State of Piauí 2025b
12. Government of the State of Piauí 2024
13. Government of the State of Piauí 2023
14. Government of the State of Piauí 2024a

15. Semarh 2024
16. Government of the State of Piauí 2025c
17. Government of the State of Piauí 2023b
18. Semarh 2024b
19. Government of the State of Piauí 2024b
20. Government of the State of Piauí 2024c

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

1. UNHCR 2023
2. UN 2023
3. UNICEF 2024
4. UNESCO 2021; GANHRI 2023
5. IPEA; Brazilian Public Security Forum 2023
6. CNJ 2023
7. CNJ 2023a
8. IPEA; Brazilian Public Security Forum 2023
9. IPEA; Brazilian Public Security Forum 2023

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

1. World Bank 2023
2. World Bank 2023
3. Lopes; Linhares 2025
4. Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty 2025
5. Brazil 2024
6. Brazil 2024
7. Brazil 2024
8. Brazil 2024
9. Pacts for Piauí 2025
10. Seplan 2025
11. Piauí 2025
12. Seplan 2025
13. Seplan 2025
14. Seplan 2025
15. Piauí 2024
16. General Secretariat of the Presidency of

the Republic 2025

17. Piauí 2025
18. Fapepi 2025
19. Piauí 2024
20. Seplan 2025
21. Seplan 2025
22. Government of Piauí 2025
23. TRE-PI 2025
24. Seplan 2024
25. Sefaz 2023
26. Badespi 2025
27. Bank of the Northeast 2023
28. BNDES 2025
29. Seplan 2025
30. Piauí 2025
31. Seplan 2025
32. Seplan 2025
33. Seplan 2025
34. Piauí 2025
35. Fapepi 2025
36. Piauí 2024
37. Seplan 2025
38. Pacts for Piauí 2025
39. Piauí 2024
40. Seplan 2025
41. Government of Piauí 2025
42. TRE-PI 2025
43. Seplan 2022
44. General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic 2025
45. Piauí 2025

SDG 18 – Ethnic and Racial Equality

1. UNDP 2021;2024
2. UN 2024
3. OHCHR 2023; UN 2022; UN 2023
4. IPEA; Brazilian Public Security Forum 2023

5. IBGE 2022
6. CIMI 2024
7. IPEA; Brazilian Public Security Forum 2023
8. IBGE 2022
9. Lands of Piauí Institute 2024
10. FBSP 2024
11. IPEA; Brazilian Public Security Forum 2023
12. PIAUÍ, 2025

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