



GDF and the 2030 Agenda

Sustainable Development in Times of Covid-19

The new coronavirus pandemic has hit us, countries all over the world, so suddenly and unexpectedly that confronting it has required a swift coordination of efforts by governments, civil society, international organizations, universities, and the productive sector.

Throughout this period we have seen several examples of the capacity of countries to reinvent themselves to create solutions to combat the spread of the disease and mitigate its effects. Public policies and strategies have been adopted to reduce economic and social impacts on the lives of citizens, especially those in vulnerable situations.

The 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals have thus reinforced their role as a reference for the implementation of such initiatives.

The Government of the Federal District, under the guidance of Governor Ibaneis Rocha, had already been fulfilling the commitments of the global agenda stated in the 2019-2030 strategic plan, and in the midst of the epidemiological crisis, established several actions aligned with the guidelines of the United Nations (UN), which are presented in this publication, in celebration of the 5th anniversary of the 2030 Agenda.

The publication aims to demonstrate that the 2030 Agenda can and should be a reference for national and sub-national governments to take decisions at any time, even more so in crisis situations such as the one we are experiencing.

Renata Zuquim, Head of
the Office of International Affairs

“Our generation would be the first generation to have the resources and technical expertise to end extreme poverty and lead the planet to sustainability before it is too late”

-Ban Ki-Moon



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The UN 2030 Agenda

In September this year, the 2030 Agenda celebrates its 5th anniversary. Based on the definition of the term "Sustainable Development" as "one that seeks to meet the needs of the current generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs", in 2015, the 2030 Agenda was adopted during the 70th session of the UN General Assembly for sustainable development.

All 193 UN member states, including Brazil, approved the document "Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", known as the "2030 Agenda". From then on, this became the new international agenda, consisting of 17 Sustainable Development Goals - SDGs, followed by 169 goals and their indicators, which must be achieved by the year 2030.

It is worth remembering that the SDGs were built upon the previous Millennium Development Goals and grounded on their integration, complementarity, and indivisibility. They also seek to balance the three Sustainable Development dimensions: the economic, the social and the environmental. Moreover, they encompass, in the understanding of the Member States, the five areas considered of vital importance to the planet and humanity:

(i) People, insofar as the States would be determined to end poverty and hunger, and ensure that all human beings realize their potential in dignity and equality; (ii) the Planet, as States aim to reduce environmental degradation and control climate change; (iii) Prosperity, as States aim for economic, social and technological progress; (iv) Peace, asserting the promotion of peaceful societies free from fear and violence; and (v) Partnership, as States see the need for a Global Partnership - with the participation of all countries, all parties concerned and all people - to mobilize the necessary means, based on Sustainable Development, and to implement this Agenda.

The 2030 Agenda is a historic decision for its unprecedented scope and significance, as none of the 193 UN member states had previously committed to common action and effort via such a broad and universal political agenda. Having been accepted by all countries and being applicable to all, it takes into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respects the national policies and priorities of each state and is focused on both developed and developing countries.

It is also important to bear in mind that the Agenda addresses not only governments but also organized civil society, the private sector, the United Nations System, the scientific and academic community, and people in general; in other words, it is aimed at the different actors in the international system. However, according to the UN, "it is the governments that are primarily responsible for monitoring and evaluating, at the national, regional and global levels, the progress achieved in the implementation of the SDGs during its 15 years of existence."

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals



**End poverty in all its forms everywhere
(eradicating poverty)**



**End hunger, reach food security, nutrition improvement and promote sustainable agriculture
(zero hunger program and sustainable agriculture)**



**Secure a healthy life and provide welfare to everyone in all ages
(health and well-being)**



**Secure inclusive and equal quality education and promote learning opportunity throughout the whole life to everyone
(quality education)**



**Reach gender equality and empower all women and girls
(gender equality)**



**Secure water availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation to everyone
(drinkable water and sanitation)**



**Secure trustful, sustainable, modern and fair-priced access to electric energy
(clean and accessible energy)**



**Promote sustained inclusive economic growth, productive and plain employment and decent job to everyone
(decent work and economic growth)**



**Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
(industry, innovation and infrastructure)**



**Reduce inequality within and among countries
(reduction of inequality)**



**Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
(sustainable communities and cities)**



**Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
(responsible consumption and production)**



**Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
(action against global climate change)**



**Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources
for sustainable development
(life below water)**



**Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems,
sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and
reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
(life on land)**



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



**Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership
for sustainable development
(partnerships and means of implementation)**

*



GDF and the Sustainable Development Goals

In line with the 2030 Agenda and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the UN stresses that recovery from the global socio-economic crisis caused by the Covid-19 pandemic should lead to the building of inclusive and sustainable economies more resilient to pandemics and climate change.

Nevertheless, the Government of the Federal District has also sought to view the Sustainable Development Goals as guidelines for its policies, given that Brasilia formally adhered to the 2030 Agenda and created the District Commission for the SDG, in order to absorb, spread and give transparency to the implementation process in the Federal District.

Since then, the GDF has sought to align its guidelines with the 2030 Agenda postulates, correlating the 17 SDG and its objectives to the eight action lines stated on the local Strategic Planning - PEDF 2019-2060. The same applies to the Multiannual Plan 2020-2023, which was built using the 2030 Agenda as reference and basis.

Thus, it is interesting to always have the SDGs as guidelines for long-term public policy planning, considering that they work as a global framework through which different government sectors can make connections with the different priority areas of the Federal District, thus strengthening the Government's institutional capacities.

GDF SDGs-aligned Covid-19 response measures

In the midst of the current international situation, the GDF has been implementing several actions pursuant to the guidelines of the 2030 Agenda promoted by the UN, aiming to reduce the damage caused by the new coronavirus pandemic in the region.

The following are some of the measures implemented by the Government in response to the pandemic, aligned with the respective Sustainable Development Goals most impacted by them, in order not to leave anyone behind in this context of health and socioeconomic crisis.

The information available in this publication was compiled from the websites of the Secretariats responsible for the programs and projects, as well as Agência Brasília, the official communications channel for the Government of the Federal District.



Declaration of public health emergency

As one of the first measures adopted by the Government of the Federal District, even before the first case of Covid-19 had been confirmed in the Federal District, on February 28, 2020 Decree No. 40475 was published, declaring a public health emergency due to the new coronavirus imminent pandemic.

The text of the decree provides guidance to citizens about the disease, until then unknown to the majority of the population, including its typical symptoms, and establishes the assistance protocols to be followed by individuals possibly contaminated by the new coronavirus.

The regulation also assigned to the State Health Secretariat of the Federal District the coordination of all actions and public health services aimed at containing the disease, as well as the definition of guidelines for the execution of the measures adopted by it. The Secretariat oversaw such actions to regulate the contingency plan for the Covid-19 pandemic.

Finally, it is observed that this instrument signals, as a priority in an emergency regime, the conduction of all processes established in it by the bodies and entities of the District Public Administration.

Law with guidelines for combating Covid-19

Law No. 6,552, of April 22, 2020, introduced a series of guidelines to reduce the risk of the disease and ensure access to services for the prevention, treatment, and cure of Covid-19 in the Federal District.

The regulation establishes the adoption of measures such as the supply of respirators and personal protection equipment suitable for health professionals working in higher risk areas; the limitation to people and vehicle traffic, when necessary; transparency in data related to the disease; the provision of social protection to the most vulnerable to the pandemic and the reallocation of revenues and expenses in order to foster economic activity and full employment, among others.

The measure pays special attention to the health and welfare of the population, by providing epidemics-response mechanisms to reduce risks to life, health and protecting all individuals and health professionals.

The scope of the law also includes that government measures should foster economic activities, safeguard the maintenance of labor relations and ensure the continuity of essential public services, especially food supplies, as well as the establishment of economic growth and access to food for all throughout the year.



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Poder Executivo.....

Secretaria de Estado de Saúde.....

SEÇÃO I**PODER EXECUTIVO**

LEI Nº 6.551, DE 22 DE ABRIL DE 2020.

(Autoria do Projeto: Deputado Prof. Reginaldo Veras)

Assegura, nas relações de consumo relativas aos serviços públicos essenciais remunerados que especifica, o direito a não interrupção, na vigência de estado de calamidade pública.

O GOVERNADOR DO DISTRITO FEDERAL, FAÇO SABER QUE A CÂMARA LEGISLATIVA DO DISTRITO FEDERAL DECRETA E EU SANCIONO A SEGUINTE LEI:

Art. 1º Esta Lei cria, para o Distrito Federal, normas específicas sobre direito do consumidor usuário dos serviços públicos essenciais de água, luz, internet e gás canalizado, na vigência de situações de calamidade pública.

Art. 2º É direito do consumidor financeiramente hipossuficiente a adoção pelos órgãos e entidades competentes de medidas que assegurem a continuidade dos serviços públicos essenciais, independentemente de adimplemento das respectivas tarifas ou preços públicos, enquanto perdurar estado de calamidade formalmente decretado.

Art. 3º Fica vedada, na vigência do estado de calamidade, a interrupção dos serviços essenciais de que trata esta Lei, em face de inadimplência do consumidor financeiramente hipossuficiente.

§ 1º Considera-se consumidor hipossuficiente toda pessoa física:

I – beneficiária de programas de assistência social de renda mínima do governo federal ou distrital que não esteja isenta, por outra norma ou ato, do pagamento de tarifas;

II – cuja renda familiar não ultrapasse 3 salários mínimos e cujo somatório mensal das tarifas dos serviços seja inferior a 1/3 do salário mínimo vigente;

III – cuja saúde dependa de aparelhos elétricos e eletrônicos, assim como do uso de água e acesso à internet;

IV – cuja renda familiar seja inferior a 3 salários mínimos e tenha sofrido redução superior a 25% por conta de medidas legislativas que autorizem redução salarial do trabalhador.

§ 2º Os serviços de internet só são considerados essenciais, para os fins desta Lei, se forem necessários à saúde ou à educação do consumidor.

§ 3º A vedação de interrupção dos serviços a que se refere esta Lei não afasta, nos casos legalmente admitidos, a obrigação do usuário quanto ao adimplemento das tarifas nem afasta o direito do permissionário ou concessionário de buscar os meios legais de cobrança de seus créditos.

Art. 4º As disposições desta Lei não prejudicam programas governamentais de isenção de tarifas para usuários de baixa renda nem implicam isenção para aqueles que não tenham benefícios legalmente reconhecidos.

Art. 5º Esta Lei entra em vigor na data de sua publicação.

Art. 6º Revogam-se as disposições em contrário.

Brasília, 22 de abril de 2020

132ª da República e 61ª de Brasília

IBANEIS ROCHA

LEI Nº 6.552, DE 22 DE ABRIL DE 2020.

(Autoria do Projeto: Deputado José Gomes)

Cria diretrizes para as políticas de enfrentamento das crises econômica e social decorrentes do coronavírus no Distrito Federal.

O GOVERNADOR DO DISTRITO FEDERAL, FAÇO SABER QUE A CÂMARA LEGISLATIVA DO DISTRITO FEDERAL DECRETA E EU SANCIONO A SEGUINTE LEI:

Art. 1º Esta Lei cria diretrizes para as políticas de enfrentamento das crises econômica e social decorrentes do coronavírus no Distrito Federal.

Art. 2º As políticas distritais adotadas para o enfrentamento das crises decorrentes da disseminação do coronavírus devem observar os seguintes princípios, sem prejuízo daqueles assegurados na Constituição Federal e na Lei Orgânica do Distrito Federal:

I – acesso universal e igualitário às ações que visem à redução do risco da doença COVID-19 e aos serviços para sua prevenção, tratamento e cura;

II – obrigação de zelar pelos profissionais que trabalham na saúde e em áreas de risco de contaminação, mediante fornecimento de equipamentos respiratórios e de proteção individual adequados e necessários;

III – limitação de tráfego local de pessoas e veículos nos casos necessários, resguardada a liberdade econômica que assegure com responsabilidade o abastecimento alimentar e de produtos essenciais à saúde e à manutenção de relações trabalhistas e econômicas;

IV – publicidade e transparência na coleta, tratamento e divulgação de dados referentes ao número de contaminados, doentes, mortos e recuperados, ressalvadas as informações imprescindíveis à segurança da sociedade e à privacidade do paciente;

V – competência e uniformidade de doutrina e de procedimentos para adoção e esclarecimento oficial de medidas para o enfrentamento da virose e suas consequências, inclusive sobre a interpretação de leis, atos e contratos administrativos;

VI – continuidade dos serviços públicos relevantes e essenciais prestados pelo Estado, diretamente ou mediante delegação, por associações civis ou por sociedades empresárias contratadas mediante terceirização;

VII – (V E T A D O).

VIII – (V E T A D O).

IX – proteção social dos segmentos menos favorecidos;

X – economicidade com os recursos públicos destinados a áreas não essenciais;

XI – indisponibilidade e supremacia do interesse público.

Art. 3º As medidas estatais de enfrentamento ao coronavírus são tomadas com base nos seguintes objetivos:

I – promoção do bem de todos;

II – redução de riscos de danos à vida, à saúde, ao trabalho e ao pleno emprego;

III – proteção e valorização de profissionais da saúde e seus colaboradores essenciais de limpeza, higiene, segurança e tecnologia;

IV – preservação de direitos econômicos e sociais;

V – fomento à atividade econômica;

VI – continuidade dos serviços públicos essenciais à saúde e ao funcionamento da economia;

VII – (V E T A D O).

VIII – proteção ao consumidor;

IX – manutenção da ordem e da disciplina interna;

X – preservação do pacto federativo.

Art. 4º Na vigência de estado de calamidade pública em decorrência do combate de endemias, epidemias e pandemias, os serviços públicos de quaisquer dos poderes do Distrito Federal que possam ser desenvolvidos por sistema ou processo eletrônico, de forma remota, devem observar os princípios da continuidade, da eficiência e da indisponibilidade do interesse público.

Art. 5º Os projetos de lei de iniciativa do Poder Executivo que visem modificar as leis orçamentárias para o remanejamento de receitas e despesas que fomentem a atividade econômica, o pleno emprego e as medidas necessárias ao combate ao coronavírus e à COVID-19 têm prioridade de tramitação.

Art. 6º Esta Lei entra em vigor na data de sua publicação.

Art. 7º Revogam-se as disposições em contrário.

Brasília, 22 de abril de 2020.

132ª da República e 61ª de Brasília

IBANEIS ROCHA

LEI Nº 6.559, DE 23 DE ABRIL DE 2020.

(Autoria do Projeto: Deputado Chico Vigilante Lula da Silva)

Dispõe sobre a obrigatoriedade de uso e fornecimento de máscaras em estabelecimentos públicos, indústrias, comerciais, bancários, rodoviários, metroviários e de transporte de passageiros nas modalidades pública e privada, como medida de enfrentamento à disseminação do novo Coronavírus, causador da COVID-19, na forma que indica, e dá outras providências.

O GOVERNADOR DO DISTRITO FEDERAL, FAÇO SABER QUE A CÂMARA LEGISLATIVA DO DISTRITO FEDERAL DECRETA E EU SANCIONO A SEGUINTE LEI:

Suspension of face-to-face classes; implementation of technology mediated teaching on the public network; online classes; TV Justiça educational programs

Following the declaration of the new coronavirus pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO), the Government of the Federal District decreed the suspension of face-to-face educational activities within the public and private education networks, through Decree No. 40,509 of March 11, 2020. Later, due to the increase of Covid-19 cases in the Federal District, Decree No. 40,583, of April 1, 2020, maintained the suspension of in-person classes until May 31, 2020. Later, it was decided that in-person classes would remain suspended until the scenario favored their return.

In order to guarantee the continuity of teaching to the students of the local public education network until the in-person classes are resumed, and in accordance with the guidelines of the Education Council of the DF, the Secretary of Education implemented technology-mediated teaching, through the creation of the program "Escola em Casa-DF".

As a virtual classroom, the program uses the "Google Classroom" platform, with exclusive access for teachers and students, for pedagogical purposes, whereby teachers can communicate with students through videoconferencing and messages, as well as have access to educational materials and apply evaluations, among other activities.

It is worth remembering that students who do not have computers can use their cell phones to access the platform, thanks to the partnership signed between the Secretariat of Education (SEE) and the Advanced Laboratory of Research, Production and Innovation in Software (Lappis) of the University of Brasilia (UnB), which allowed for the development of an application for free access by the DF school community, whose costs will be covered by SEE.

The Secretariat also established partnerships with TV Justiça, TV União and Gênesis for the broadcast of classes and educational content through television, focused on all stages and ages of technology mediated teaching. Until May, there were 60 hours of teleclasses, prepared by 60 professionals and about 300 teachers.

The learning process can thus continue with efficiency and dynamism at this moment of crisis, despite the consequences generated by the new coronavirus pandemic.



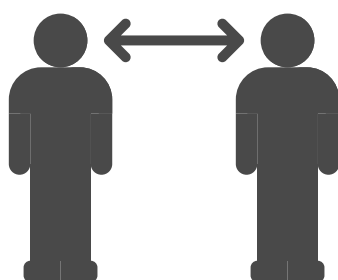
Remote working for public employees

To decrease the circulation of people and the contact between them is one of the main ways to fight the coronavirus. Decree No. 40,546 of March 20, 2020 was published with the aim of determining which staff categories should work remotely and which services would be interrupted or adapted.

This decision did not apply to professionals in areas in charge of essential services such as health, safety, health surveillance, communication, and social assistance, among others. The decree also states that other activities "incompatible with telework, and that are not essential to the functioning of public services", were to be suspended.

National and international work travels have also been interrupted, except for those that are unavoidable or of extreme importance, aiming at reducing circulation in airports, besides preventing travelers from returning with infections.





Adoption of social isolation through quarantine

Decree No. 40,520 was signed and published on March 14, 2020, also in response to the request for greater commitment against Covid-19 made by the World Health Organization.

Initially, the Decree foresaw, as a measure to control the proliferation of the coronavirus, the extension of the suspension of some activities and events in places that could be the focus of crowding.

In its latest version - Decree No. 41,170 of September 2, 2020 - social isolation in the Federal District has been one of the main normative responses to the evolution of the number of cases of the disease.

Food card for children without classes in public schools

In addition to the suspension of classes in public schools established by Decree No. 40,509, on March 23 the Federal District Government published Decree No. 40,551, which establishes the suspension of activities in public daycare centers and partner institutions, as well as the financial transfers made to them.

To guarantee the right to healthy food to the children enrolled in the affected establishments, this norm created the Bolsa Alimentação Escolar Creche program. In the case of public-school students, the Cartão Material Escolar program served as a tool for receiving the aid. A monthly deposit of R\$150 is made in the account linked to the card.

Approximately 106 thousand public school students, approximately 70 thousand families, are covered by the program. The payment of the Bolsa Alimentação Escolar Creche benefits more than 22 thousand children from 21 thousand families.

At first, the benefit was due to last 3 months, but with the extension of the pandemic, the program was extended until the end of the 2020 school year.





Image: Agência Brasília

Mandatory wearing of masks and distribution of PPEs to the population

Information and studies validated by the World Health Organization (WHO) suggest that the virus can be transmitted by droplets from the respiratory tract such as cough, sneeze and secretions, and that the use of personal protection equipment minimizes this transmission.

With the intention of reinforcing safety and containing the spread of Covid-19, Decree No. 40,648 of April 23, 2020, established the mandatory use of masks on the streets and public places of the Federal District.

The Decree provides that the establishments in operation must not allow the entry of people without masks and makes provision for a fine of \$ 2,000 to individuals and \$ 4,000 to businesses who disrespect the terms.

In addition, President Jair Bolsonaro sanctioned Law No. 14,019, published on July 3, 2020, which makes it mandatory to wear masks in both public and private spaces, including public transportation.





Image: Paulo H. Carvalho

Production and distribution

To serve the most deprived communities and ensure access to and proper use of PPEs, the Secretariat of Justice and Citizenship (SEJUS) launched the “Máscara Solidária” project. In addition to the donation of masks, part of which is made by women undergoing a resocialization process, the project also teaches them how to make the equipment correctly by means of videos available on Sejus' social media. The "Fábrica Social do DF" program is an environment for training and reintegration into the labor market, and in recent months has focused its efforts on making and teaching how to make PPEs to combat the coronavirus. The masks produced are distributed to the most vulnerable population of the Federal District.

7 ENERGIA LIMPA
E ACESSÍVEL



8 TRABALHO DECENTE
E CRESCIMENTO
ECONÔMICO



9 INDÚSTRIA, INOVAÇÃO
E INFRAESTRUTURA



10 REDUÇÃO DAS
DESGUALDADES



11 CIDADES E
COMUNIDADES
SUSTENTÁVEIS



16 PAZ, JUSTIÇA E
INSTITUIÇÕES
EFICAZES



Hiring of emergency health support staff

Owing to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, the lack of knowledge about the new virus and an increase in demand for services and supplies in the health system, the Institute of Public Health Management of the DF (IGESDF) started a process of emergency hiring of professionals to work in the fight against the disease.

Doctors with expertise in infectiology, pneumology, anesthesiology and general medicine specialties were called. Nurses and nursing technicians were also hired through curriculum analysis. The call for professionals is occurring according to the demand of the health system, and its simplified format allows a swift response to the evolution of the number of confirmed cases.



“Sua Vida Vale Muito” - Hotelaria Solidária - Accommodation for the elderly

On April 14th, a call notice for hotels interested in providing lodging services was published in the Official Gazette of the Federal District so that elderly people in adverse conditions at home could isolate themselves safely and comfortably. The objective of the action is to protect this part of the population, part of the Covid-19 risk group. The project, authored by the Secretariat of Justice and Citizenship, was named "Sua Vida Vale Muito - Hotelaria Solidária".

The action is aimed at individuals over 60 years of age who are exposed to home vulnerability or residing with people suspected of infection who cannot isolate themselves socially. After the first phase was concluded, the Secretariat of Justice and Citizenship initiated the second phase, "Sua Vida Vale Muito Itinerante", which, like the first stage, relied on the volunteer work of doctors, nurses, psychologists and other professionals to serve the program's target audience.

Besides the medical assistance, the professionals also spread information about Covid-19's prevention and about healthy habits to be adopted by the patients.

Images: Breno Esaki - Health Secretariat

3 SAÚDE E BEM-ESTAR



10 REDUÇÃO DAS DESIGUALDADES



11 CIDADES E COMUNIDADES SUSTENTÁVEIS



17 PARCERIAS E MEIOS DE IMPLEMENTAÇÃO





Image: Breno Esaki - Health Secretariat

Mass Testing Plan for Covid-19

With the escalation of the coronavirus contagion in Brasília, on April 21 the Health Secretariat implemented a mass testing system in the Federal District. From then on, people with symptoms of Covid-19 were tested for the disease via a drive-thru system, to avoid lines and crowds that could spread the infection. In regions of social vulnerability, a traveling system was put in place.

This testing plan modality was terminated on June 26, after about 250,000 tests had been performed.

Suspected cases were then tested in the 172 Basic Health Units, giving greater capillarity to the system. Since the start of the plan, the test results are available in a few hours on an online platform.



Research support for combating the Covid-19 pandemic

The Secretariat of Science, Technology and Innovation (Secti), the Foundation for Research Support (FAP), the University of Brasília (UnB) and the Foundation for Scientific and Technological Enterprises (Finatec) have entered into a partnership to develop research and prepare studies that can help combat the new coronavirus.

With a R\$ 30 million investment, formalized through an agreement, the GDF has become one of the federative units to promote the use of science to reduce the incidence of Covid-19 cases. The project allocates resources in the production of test materials and in the mapping of the disease contagion in the city.

The GDF action, besides being an instrument for the well-being and health of the population, will also promote the productive sector as startups, micro and small companies with products and services aimed at controlling the disease and the consequences of the pandemic.





High-cost medicine delivery at home

According to the State Health Secretariat (SES), today there are approximately 33,000 patients registered in the high cost pharmacies of the Federal District, located in Ceilândia, Gama and Plano Piloto. These patients need medication from the Unified Health System (SUS) to ensure their treatment. Most of the time, these are patients with serious illnesses who cannot afford the medication.

In order to avoid trips to pharmacies and crowds that may increase the transmission of the new coronavirus, especially for these risk-group patients, the SES and the Regional Bank of Brasilia - BRB have established an agreement to enable the delivery of high-cost drugs to their homes.





Image: Breno Esaki - Health Secretariat

In short, the initiative consists in the delivery of medication and health supplies to the homes of patients duly registered in high-cost pharmacies and who extensively use the medication. A logistics company hired by BRB oversees the collection and distribution of the drugs.

Initiated in April of this year, the program has made, by May, more than 6 thousand deliveries, helping in the fight against the pandemic and ensuring health care and access to medicines, which is the object of goal 3.8 of SDG 3.

Field Hospital at Mané Garrincha National Stadium: 200 backup hospital beds

The campaign hospital set up at the Mané Garrincha National Stadium has 200 support beds, in an area that covers almost 6 thousand square meters. It was set up to assist patients who might be infected with the coronavirus in the Federal District.

The measure was necessary to safeguard the care of patients in remission, i.e., those who have already been discharged from beds with respiratory support in Intensive Care Units (ICU) but are still recovering and cannot return to their homes.

The versatility of the National Stadium facilitated the assembly of the necessary structure to follow all safety and health standards in facing the pandemic. All in all, until the beginning of September, the recovery rate of the disease was 92% in the FD.



3 SAÚDE E BEM-ESTAR



8 TRABALHO E CRESCIMENTO ECONÔMICO



9 INDÚSTRIA, INOVAÇÃO E INFRAESTRUTURA



17 PARCERIAS E MEIOS DE IMPLEMENTAÇÃO





New Ceilândia modular hospital

The Federal District population received new health infrastructure to fight Covid-19. Attached to the Ceilândia Regional Hospital - HRC, the Modular Hospital is used exclusively for the treatment of the new coronavirus patients.

The unit has 54 refrigerated hospital modules with 73 beds - three of which have mechanical ventilation support - distributed over a 1,015 m² area. A ramp connects this unit to the City's Regional Hospital, making access easier for the population.

The Modular Hospital is the result of a partnership with private enterprises, through which the company JBS has donated R\$ 11 million to confront the coronavirus in the Federal District, including the cost of building the hospital.

In addition to the modular hospital, Ceilândia will receive a campaign hospital, which will be transformed into a mother-child unit after the pandemic, and an Emergency Medical Unit (UPA).

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HRAN Hospital as the Covid-19 reference center

The North Wing Regional Hospital (HRAN) has been designated as a reference unit in the treatment of patients infected with the new coronavirus in the Federal District, and now only treats cases of the disease, whether adult patients or children.

In the unit, studies are put into practice concerning the spread of the virus, aiming at preventing the disease from advancing to its most severe stages.

The hospital was emptied, except for the burn and palliative care wards, which were completely isolated. The measure, which also included the expansion of the infirmary and ICU beds, delayed the advance of the disease in the Federal District for a long period.

The distribution of suspected cases in other units of the public health network would increase the contact of positive patients for Covid-19 with non-infected patients, accelerating the contamination curve and contributing to the consequent collapse of the health system, which was still being prepared to meet the surplus of pandemic patients.



Emergency Committee for Covid-19 combat

In order to organize the collection of donations to help face the new coronavirus pandemic, the Federal District Government created the Covid-19 Emergency Committee. The initiative, based on Decree No. 40,559, was published in the Federal District Official Gazette at the beginning of the quarantine period on March 24, 2020.

The committee receives and coordinates the donation of resources for combating the new coronavirus in the capital. It is comprised of the commissioners of the departments of Economics, the Civil House, Health, Economic Development, Communication, Justice and Citizenship, and Government, in addition to representatives from the following agencies, institutions, and entities: the Comptroller General's Office of the Federal District, Banco de Brasília, Fecomércio-DF, Fibra-DF, Fape-DF, CDL-DF, ACDF, Asbraco, Sebrae, and the Permanent Council for Public Policy and Government Management.

Records of donations include cleaning materials, market baskets, face masks, mattresses, stretchers, and Covid-19 test kits. To date, the committee has received 385 pieces of equipment and 460,000 materials in donations to combat the new coronavirus. The amount of donations reached almost R\$ 17 million in value, benefiting countless families in extremely vulnerable situations.

In the interest of transparency, it is fairly simple for any citizen to check the daily updates on the receipt of supplies and equipment on the gestao.df.gov.br portal.



“GDF e Embaixadas Unidos Contra a Covid-19” Campaign

Held between May 20 and June 15, in partnership with the GDF Covid-19 Emergency Committee, the action coordinated by the Office of International Affairs of the Federal District Government involved the participation of about 80 Brasilia-based diplomatic representations.

Over 2.6 thousand market baskets were collected, totaling about 30 tons of food, more than 500 hygiene kits and several cleaning products and personal protection equipment, such as face masks and gloves. The Civil Defense, which is the logistical arm of the operation, collected and distributed the supplies to the deprived population of the Federal District.

Several Administrative Regions of the Federal District received the donations collected in the campaign, which impacted the lives of more than 2 thousand families in a situation of social vulnerability.

Images: Office of International Affairs





Food acquisition from local farmers and transfer to institutions for people at food and social risk

The rural producers of the Federal District and its surroundings were undeniably one of the groups most affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. With the initial closing of businesses and later of the fairs, approximately 8,200 family farmers faced great financial difficulties.

Concerned with the scenario and aiming to reduce the resulting negative economic impacts, the Federal District Government started to invest in a considerable part of the production - about R\$ 4.5 million - through such programs as the Food Acquisition (PAA), the Agriculture Production Acquisition (PAPA/DF) and the National School Feeding Program (PNAE). Emater-DF and the Secretariat of Agriculture are the bodies in charge of including these producers in the government procurement process.

PAPA/DF is an action for the direct purchase by GDF of food and artisanal products from family farmers and social organizations in the agricultural sector. The program's main objectives are to encourage and strengthen agriculture, promote the economic and social inclusion of family farmers, foster sustainable food production, and generate income.

Although the program was created via Decree in 2012, in the face of the new coronavirus pandemic, when many small producers found themselves on the verge of losing their harvest, the GDF issued a public call in April to register small family farmers, so that they could sell fruit, vegetables and greens directly to the government.

The food acquired through PAPA/DF is being distributed to people in vulnerable situations and delivery is done in two ways: in community restaurants in the Federal District and in the social service network, such as day care centers and nursing homes registered with the local government.

The International Day of Family Agriculture was celebrated on July 25th. The GDF's food purchase programs made it possible for small producers to have concrete reasons to celebrate this date, since the harvests were acquired by the Government through PAPA/DF. In 2020 alone, the investment intended for food purchases provided by small producers reached R\$ 25.8 million, an amount almost 9% higher than all the investment made in the previous year.

Finally, PNAE is responsible for feeding and providing food and nutritional education actions to all of the students in the public-school network, meaning that 30% of food purchases come from family farmers as suppliers to these schools (Law No. 1.947/2009).



Food for the deprived population

Community Restaurants are Food and Nutritional Security Public Facilities responsible for preparing and selling healthy, varied, and tasty meals at affordable prices, with the objective of ensuring access to proper food for low-income workers and the vulnerable population. There are currently 14 Community Restaurants in strategic Administrative Regions in the Federal District to assist the underserved target population.

The menu of the community restaurants, which serve meals at R\$1 to users enrolled in the Single Registry and R\$2 to the population in general, was adapted for the coldest time of the year, and the number of lunch boxes per person is no longer limited to two meals a day. The measure was adopted to reduce the number of people standing in line and to ensure quality food and nutritional security to the population. From January to August, the restaurants served more than 4.7 million lunch boxes.

In order to adapt to the care and rules of conduct in the face of the pandemic, the meals started to be served 1 hour earlier, at 11 a.m. For the line outside, the rules of social distancing, temperature measurement and alcohol gel application are followed. The restaurant's employees organize the operation and orient customers about the use of the lunch boxes, since many people seek meals for neighbors, relatives, and those within the risk group.

Renda Emergencial program and Prato Cheio card

The Secretariat of Social Development of the Federal District published, on May 24, an Ordinance with rules for granting "Food and Nutritional Security Aid", a part of the "Prato Cheio" Program. This is a welfare initiative with transfers amounting to R\$ 250, specifically for the purchase of food items. Low income families, with an income equal or inferior to half the minimum wage per capita, living in the Federal District and that declare themselves to be in a situation of food insecurity, are entitled to the aid.

In addition, the "Renda Mínima Emergencial" aid, created by the Federal District Government, consists of the direct transfer of financial aid, in the amount of R\$ 408 reais, guaranteed for 60 days, and extendable for another month, to families with a monthly per capita income of up to half the minimum wage. The beneficiaries can choose to withdraw the resource in cash, through BRB ATMs, or use the prepaid card at any commercial establishment in the Federal District.

Until June 31, it was estimated that the Federal District Government had already transferred R\$ 75.5 million to more than 130,000 cards from four social assistance programs: Renda Emergencial, Prato Cheio, Bolsa Alimentação and Bolsa Alimentação Creche.

Assistance to the homeless

To mitigate the exposure of the homeless population to the new coronavirus, two temporary lodgings were established, and a Housing and Relationship Strengthening Unit was remodeled to house this population.

The measures generated about 500 vacancies for housing the homeless population during the pandemic. One of these camps was set up in the Nelson Piquet International Racing Circuit, and another in Ceilândia. The overnight accommodations are set up in containers, and include spaces for hygiene, food, and coexistence.

In addition to the accommodation, the spaces offer classes and activities for the population. The Social Development Department's effort to reorganize the service has zeroed out, for the first time, the demand for this type of service in the Federal District.

Image: Social Development Secretariat



“Conecta Cultura” Funds for artists

Artists and consumers of culture, greatly affected by the pandemic, received the attention of the GDF via the Conecta Cultura program, which seeks to make the arts and culture viable at a time when some forms of culture consumption had to be reinvented, taking place in social isolation and at home. Two million reais are divided into sub-programs, and the budget should be distributed among up to 107 projects selected through calls for proposals.

Under the terms of Ordinance No. 90 of April 3, 2020, to ensure its implementation, this program adopted social participation, creative economy, digital culture and innovative public management as strategies with the aim, among others, to promote cultural projects, keeping the cultural environment of the Federal District alive while publishing creative quality content.

On the website of the Secretariat of Culture and Creative Economy, online training courses are also available, teaching the main ways to promote culture in the Federal District, as well as information about the Cultural Support Fund (FAC) and the Culture Incentive Law (LIC), which are important and necessary tools for artists during these critical times.



Fostering culture in times of a pandemic and helping artists meet the goals of the 2030 Agenda. There is no doubt that the search for quality education is only achieved when teaching goes hand in hand with culture, and at this time it is essential to ensure the maintenance of activities in the artistic, cultural and entertainment sector.

“Grafite em Casa” Festival

In March, when World Graffiti Day was celebrated, the Secretariat of Culture and Creative Economy and the Permanent Committee of Graffiti launched the "Graffiti at Home Festival", in the context of the Conecta Cultura Program, which opens a window for artists to exhibit, from their homes, works and artistic interventions.

The idea of the Festival is to exhibit the work of local artists on social networks, creating a digital museum with what is produced in the region. The event was the alternative found by the group to highlight urban art during quarantine and make people aware of the importance of complying with isolation to contain the pandemic.

Domestic violence reported through the Electronic Police Station

Given the need for social isolation, families and couples have spent more time at home and living together, which unfortunately has led to an increase in cases of domestic violence worldwide.

The UN had forecast a 20% increase in domestic violence during the pandemic, and in March alone, when the isolation decree was published, the Federal District had already registered 1137 new cases. In this context, the Civil Police of the Federal District initiated, through the Electronic Police Station, the digital and remote recording of domestic violence cases.

The action helps to maintain social isolation while encouraging victims to seek for help. After an incident is reported, the Civil Police contact the victim by phone or by WhatsApp and, depending on the seriousness of the incident, it is possible to request an Emergency Protective Measure from the Justice Department.



POLÍCIA CIVIL
DO DISTRITO FEDERAL
DELEGACIA ELETRÔNICA



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[Consultar Ocorrência](#)

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Bem-vindo à Delegacia Eletrônica

A **Delegacia Eletrônica** tem como objetivo proporcionar ao usuário comodidade no registro e obtenção de ocorrências policiais das seguintes naturezas registráveis pela Internet.

ATENÇÃO

Em razão da pandemia de **COVID-19**, o registro de ocorrências policiais se dará preferencialmente através da Delegacia Eletrônica, excetuando-se a necessidade de atendimento presencial nas Delegacias físicas para registros, tais como:

3 SAÚDE E BEM-ESTAR



5 IGUALDADE DE GÊNERO



9 INDÚSTRIA, INOVAÇÃO E INFRAESTRUTURA



16 PAZ, JUSTIÇA E INSTITUIÇÕES EFICAZES



[Lista de Casos Urgentes](#)

“Mulher, Você Não Está só” Campaign

The Federal District Women's Secretariat launched, back in March, a campaign to assist, welcome and protect women in situations of violence due to confinement, a result of the new coronavirus pandemic.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), they may suffer great impacts of domestic violence, since many are at home, unable to leave, isolated next to their aggressors.

With the slogan: "Mulher, você não está só", the campaign informs that, even in isolation, women in the Federal District are not alone and that they can count on emergency care, distance care and continuity of services already provided by the public health network, even if remotely.

According to data released by the Women's Secretariat, between March and June of this year, when the campaign was launched, 2078 women victims of aggression were assisted.



Women's Observatory

The Government of the Federal District has always sought measures to reduce inequalities and protect women and, to further pursue this goal and alignment with the SDGs, especially during the pandemic, the Women's Secretariat launched the Women's Observatory, a website that compiles data on the female population and provides assistance channels through a computer browser or cell phone.

The Observatory has a link called "Peça Ajuda", where women can find services and guidelines to access support, as well as tips to identify all types of aggression. Another objective of the portal is to gather standardized statistical data on social assistance, public health, safety, education, and work.

The Observatory also monitors the implementation of public policies aimed at the female population. Another relevant kind of information in the portal is the statistics on women's participation in the Women's Secretariat programs, which seek to encourage economic autonomy and female entrepreneurship.



Mulher e Acolhimento

Mulher e Segurança

Mulher e Trabalho

Mulher e Educação

Mulher e Desenvolvimento Social

Mulher e Saúde

CLIQUE AQUI E PEÇA AJUDA!



O Observatório da Mulher foi criado pelo Decreto nº 40.476/20 e está sob coordenação da Secretaria de Estado da Mulher do Distrito Federal"

2.712

Atendimentos nos CEAMs no ano de 2019

285

Mulheres e dependentes abrigados na Casa Abrigo no ano de 2019

5.636

Atendimentos a homens e mulheres nos NAFVDs em 2019

1316

Mulheres cadastradas Projeto OPORTUNIDADES lançado em junho de 2020

2078

Tele atendimentos durante a campanha "MULHER, VOCÊ NÃO ESTÁ SÓ" em razão da Pandemia

1450

Atendimentos, abordagens, orientações e distribuição de folders pelas Unidades Móveis da

Mulheres atendidas pelos Núcleos de Atendimento à Família e ao Autor de Violência Doméstica (NAFVDs) - 1º semestre de 2020



Braziliândia	1,8%	Gama	7,0%
Paranoá	12,1%	Planaltina	25,8%
Plano Piloto	13,4%	Samambaia	14,6%
Santa Maria	10,0%	Sobradinho	9,6%
Taguatinga	5,8%		

Mulheres atendidas pela Casa Abrigo - 1º semestre de 2020



Mulheres atendidas pelos Centros Especializados de Atendimento à Mulher (CEAMs) - 1º semestre de 2020



CEAM I	19,6%	CEAM II	28,5%	CEAM III	51,9%
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9 INDÚSTRIA, INOVAÇÃO E INFRAESTRUTURA



16 PAZ, JUSTIÇA E INSTITUIÇÕES EFICAZES



17 PARCERIAS E MEIOS DE IMPLEMENTAÇÃO



Maternity Grant for low-income mothers at socioeconomic risk

The acquisition of supplies for newborns is not always accessible to the most vulnerable part of the population, especially in times of pandemic, with the lack of employment opportunities to generate family income, as well as the unstable functioning of commerce.

To ensure comfort and security in the first days of life of babies, the GDF, through the Secretariat of Social Development (Sedes), launched on May 10 the “Bolsa Maternidade” Program, which includes mothers and newborns whose families depend on a per-capita income under half the minimum wage.

The kit is delivered right after the child's birth, and includes a coverall bodysuit, blanket, receiving blanket, baby pants, long jumpsuit, short jumpsuit, socks, towel, hooded jacket, disposable diapers, baby wipes, and rash ointment.

Homeless people are also entitled to the layette if they are included in the Social Assistance Policy.

Image: Social Development Secretariat

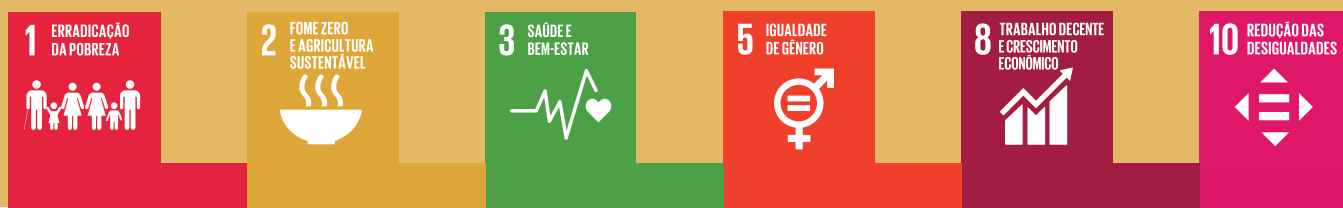
Support to rural women

The high demand for individual protection masks, coupled with the lack of production flow from rural areas of the Federal District, led many people to reinvent themselves during the coronavirus pandemic and invest in the production of PPEs.

To help women in rural areas to recover their family income, as well as to supply this demand for masks made in a correct way and with appropriate fabrics, Emater-DF taught courses on sewing and production of these materials.

Emater-DF also helped to advertise the products and made sales within the company itself, which has units in rural areas.

The search for business opportunities is also part of the scope of Emater-DF's aid. According to the company, one of the families participating in the program reached the production of fifty masks per day, all within the standards recommended by the health department and properly sanitized for packaging and delivery.



“Oportunidade Mulher”

Free online courses and workshops

Due to the severe reduction in economic activity caused by the pandemic, female informal workers were directly affected socially and economically. According to a study by UN Women, released in March 2020, the impact of the crisis was, in fact, expected to be especially harsh for the female population.

Thus, in order to reduce the socioeconomic consequences caused by the pandemic, especially on female informal workers in the Federal District, the Women's Secretariat launched the program "Oportunidade Mulher", which aims to expand work and qualification opportunities for women, offering courses and workshops online, on a weekly basis.

The activities are conducted by professionals who are skilled in various areas such as social media, microcredit, sales, communication strategies, and finance, among others, and also have the support of partner institutions such as Fecomercio, the “Mulher Empreendedora” Network and the Avon Institute, among others.

The "Oportunidade Mulher" program, focused on stimulating the economic autonomy of women facing vulnerability situations due to the pandemic, presents the female population with opportunities towards creativity, entrepreneurship, training, and income.



Sanear/DF Combating the Covid-19 spread

It is well established that one of the ways of contagion of the disease is contact, and that is why the hygiene and distance measures are necessary. This is an even greater challenge in areas of high circulation of people.

In order to contain the contagion of coronavirus and promote large-scale disinfection, the Sanear/DF program, coordinated by the Government Secretariat, through the Executive Secretariat of the Cities, in partnership with the Directorate of Environmental Health Surveillance (Dival), was created as an emergency measure.

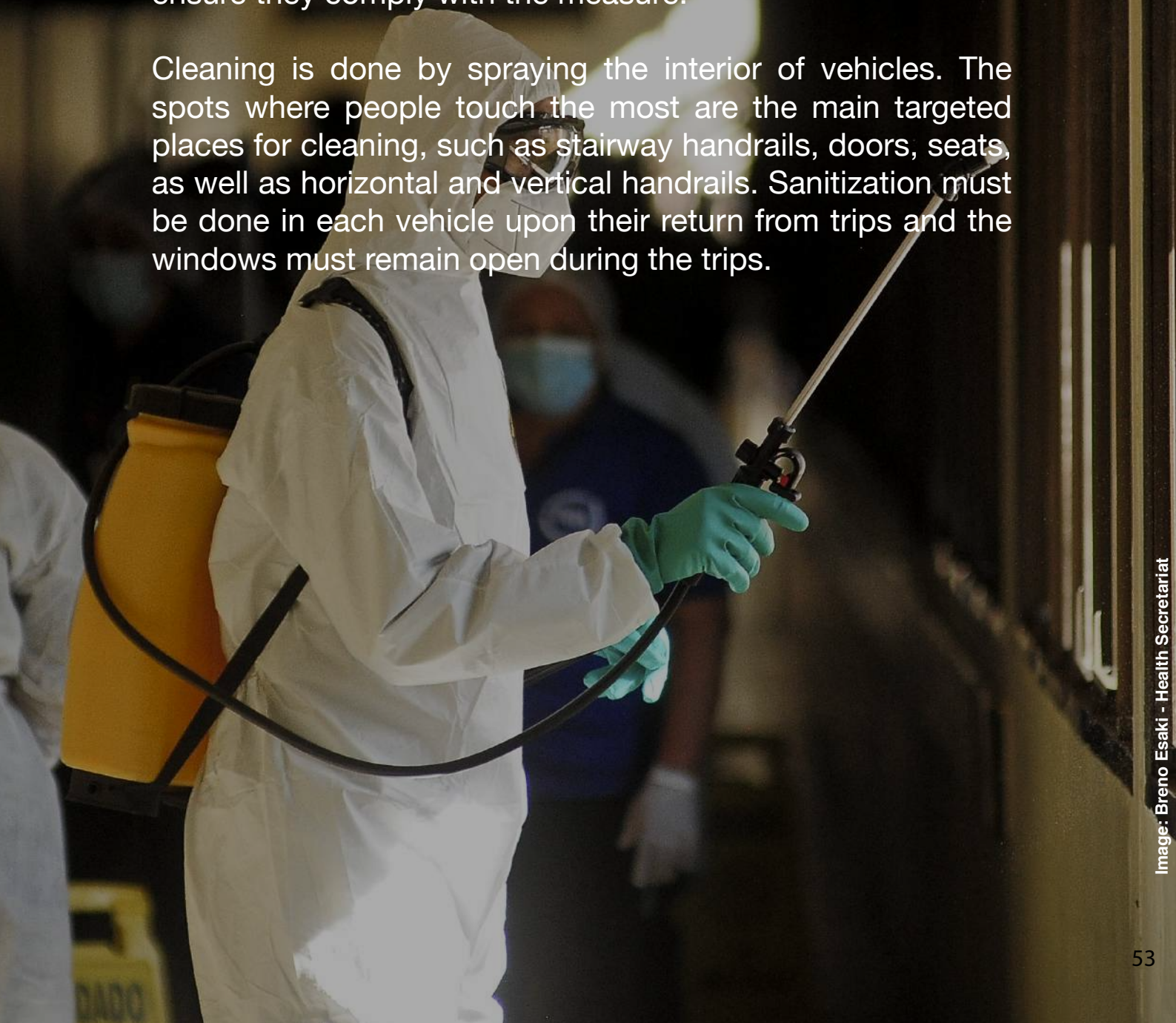
By May 1st, the program had already performed 1,200 disinfections with sodium hypochlorite (sanitary water). Hospitals, regional administration buildings, permanent fairs, Basic Health Units and Emergency Services (UBSs and UPAs), bus terminals and subways, among others, were serviced. Sanear/DF also removed garbage, debris, and scrap from the streets, besides cleaning schools.



In May, the program took on the role of operating in health units, for the removal of furniture and non-recoverable equipment, aiming at expanding areas of circulation, as well as acting to combat the *Aedes Aegypti* mosquito, which causes the dengue fever, as the rates have increased in the Federal District.

It is also worth mentioning Law No. 6,577 of May 20, 2020, which makes it mandatory for companies in the public transportation system to sanitize buses during the pandemic of the new coronavirus. The Secretariat for Transportation and Mobility (SEMOB) has been periodically inspecting companies to ensure they comply with the measure.

Cleaning is done by spraying the interior of vehicles. The spots where people touch the most are the main targeted places for cleaning, such as stairway handrails, doors, seats, as well as horizontal and vertical handrails. Sanitization must be done in each vehicle upon their return from trips and the windows must remain open during the trips.



Reduction of water and sewage bills, and electricity fees exemption for low-income families

Since June 1st, CAESB has applied fees as stipulated by District Law 6272/2019, which introduced a new tariff structure for water and sewage services in the Federal District, the so-called Social Tariff.

The change came in response to the pandemic, since it tends to minimize the effects of this crisis for the most destitute population of the Federal District, currently in dire need.

According to the new collection structure established by the Water, Energy and Basic Sanitation Regulatory Agency of the DF - ADASA, for collection purposes, charges are now based on what was in fact consumed by the user.

This change intends to ensure a reduction of up to 65% in billing values, given that 1.1 million people - about 40% of the population of the Federal District - consume less than the minimum amount previously charged. It also foresees an increase in the number of social tariff beneficiaries from 3 thousand to approximately 70 thousand families.

se in the number of social tariff beneficiaries from 3 thousand to approximately 70 thousand families.

The background image is a blurred photograph of a Brazilian electricity bill (conta de luz). The bill is from the company 'COMPANHIA SANEAMENTO DE SÃO PAULO' and is for the month of August 2015. It shows consumption data in kWh and kVarh, and a table of historical consumption (HISTORICO DE CONSUMO) for the last 12 months. At the bottom of the image, there is a row of six colorful icons representing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

- 1 ERADICAÇÃO DA POBREZA** (Red icon with a family silhouette)
- 3 SAÚDE E BEM-ESTAR** (Green icon with a heart and pulse line)
- 6 ÁGUA POTÁVEL E SANEAMENTO** (Blue icon with a water drop and faucet)
- 7 ENERGIA LIMPA E ACSSSIVEL** (Yellow icon with a sun and power symbol)
- 10 REDUÇÃO DAS DESIGUALDADES** (Pink icon with a double-headed arrow and three horizontal bars)
- 11 CIDADES E COMUNIDADES SUSTENTÁVEIS** (Orange icon with a city skyline)

Distribution of irrigation kits to family farmers

The Federal District is a region rife with opportunities for rural development thanks to its climatic and atmospheric conditions, with 70% of its territory occupied by rural areas (about 404,000 hectares). Family farmers in the Federal District account for 75% of the total number of rural producers settled in the country's capital.

Aiming to support families in vulnerable situations to minimize economic losses resulting from Covid-19, the Department of Agriculture of the Federal District, in partnership with Emater-DF, began to distribute irrigation kits to family farmers in the Planaltina region, which concentrates one of the largest agricultural production in the Federal District.

The kits include water tanks, hoses and connections, and Emater-DF made available 200 professionals to assist beneficiaries in the assembly and operation of the irrigation equipment, as well as in the cultivation of their fields.

Images: Lúcio Bernardo Jr - Agência Brasília





“Emprega-DF”

Investment incentives and job creation

The business sector faces a daily challenge to create and maintain jobs, which becomes even more latent in a pandemic scenario. In its intention to pursue district economic development and hinder the negative economic effects generated by the coronavirus, the GDF carries on with the "Emprega-DF" program, which benefits companies willing to create work posts and invest in the Federal District during this crisis.

The program was created in May 2019, in accordance with the guidelines established by Decree No. 39,803 of May 2, 2019, and the GDF committed to reducing the Tax on Goods and Services (ICMS) by up to 67%, as a means to attract companies.

The initiative has already guaranteed more than 15 thousand job openings for this year and aims to create more than 60 thousand direct and indirect jobs until 2023. During the first semester, 14 companies joined the program, and the goal is to end the year with a total of 18 participants.

The program, which has been crucial in the fight against unemployment caused by Covid-19, it is expected to have medium- and long-term impacts.

Image: Social Development Secretariat

1 ERRADICAÇÃO DA POBREZA



8 TRABALHO DECENTE E CRESCIMENTO ECONÔMICO



9 INDÚSTRIA, INOVAÇÃO E INFRAESTRUTURA



10 REDUÇÃO DAS DESIGUALDADES



17 PARCERIAS E MEIOS DE IMPLEMENTAÇÃO



Credit for artisans and the “Artesanato Digital” platform

The limited movement of people in the streets and fairs of the Federal District, due to the pandemic, has also affected the handicrafts sector. Brasília has 10 thousand artisans, who represent a significant part of the tourist chain and who, last year, generated more than 870 thousand reais.

In order to help them, and to minimize the economic impacts of the crisis, the GDF created a credit line in partnership with BRB, which also benefits other segments of tourism.

Also supporting local artisans in the Federal District, a partnership was made between the Secretariat of Tourism of the DF, the Federation of Crafts Associations and the Square City platform, through which it is possible to advertise and sell crafts online, which can be purchased through vouchers and delivered at home.



Suspension of “Prospera-DF”'s installments

The "Prospera DF" program, coordinated by the Microcredit and Solidarity Economy Undersecretariat of the Secretariat of Labor, aims to help small and microentrepreneurs in the Federal District to develop financially by granting loans to both formal and informal enterprises, located in urban or rural areas of the DF.

With the new coronavirus pandemic and its ensuing economic crisis, many are facing great difficulties, including private companies.

As a result of this economic context, the Federal District Government, through Decree No. 40,583/2020, suspended all payments of the Prospera DF loan installments for the duration of the Decree and for a further two months after its revocation, in addition to cutting interest rates by 50%.



Transparency and easy access to Covid-19 information

The Covid-19 Portal (coronavirus.df.gov.br) was created to allow the population to follow up, in real time, the data on the disease in the Federal District.

Besides the updated number of nine cases and daily deaths related to the disease, the portal includes the profile of confirmed cases, including age and gender; location of cases by Administrative Region (AR); status of care (hospitalization and ICU); all government purchases made in the mission to fight the pandemic; and a timeline of the disease in the Federal District.

Thus, the Federal District reached the 3rd place in comparison with the other units of the federation under evaluation by Open Knowledge Brazil (OKBR), which analyzes the transparency of actions in the fight against Covid-19, and the 2nd place in the ranking of states according to the Transparency International Index.

Likewise, the International Good Practices Portal was created in response to the Covid-19 pandemic, devoted to multilevel monitoring reporting on the measures taken by countries and international organizations.

Portal COVID-19

JUNTOS CONTRA O CORONAVÍRUS



[Casos no DF](#) [Notícias](#) [Sobre o Vírus](#) [Legislação](#) [Medidas GDF](#) [Programas Sociais](#) [Transparência ▼](#)

Casos Registrados no DF
atualizado em 25/08/2020, às 18h03

153690

CONFIRMADOS

135361

RECUPERADOS

2344

ÓBITOS

Both initiatives corroborate Sustainable Development Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Effective Institutions), especially in relation to Goals 16.6 and 16.7, which aim to develop effective and transparent institutions at all levels and ensure inclusive, responsive, participatory and representative decision-making processes under all conditions.

Digital health: Diagnosis, treatment and prevention - the use of cutting-edge technology to fight the coronavirus

A key point to control the pandemic is the identification of possible cases of the disease, and one measure adopted by the GDF was the installation of technological equipment for the detection of high temperatures in mass-circulation areas. One of these pieces of equipment, manufactured in China, has high-definition thermal cameras to measure the temperature of passers-by.

The equipment, which also detects who is wearing a face mask or not, was deployed in one of the most crowded areas of the capital, the Plano Piloto Bus Station. Thus, the equipment will assist the DF-Legal inspection teams and the health authorities. The information captured by the thermal camera is sent to a screen, where an operator can identify people with high temperatures and take safety measures.

This equipment was also deployed to measure the temperature of the workers at the local government headquarters, the Buriti Palace.

The District Government also has a system that follows the evolution of the numbers of cases, deaths, available and occupied hospital beds in real time, all monitored by the Under-secretary of Innovation of the Civil House.

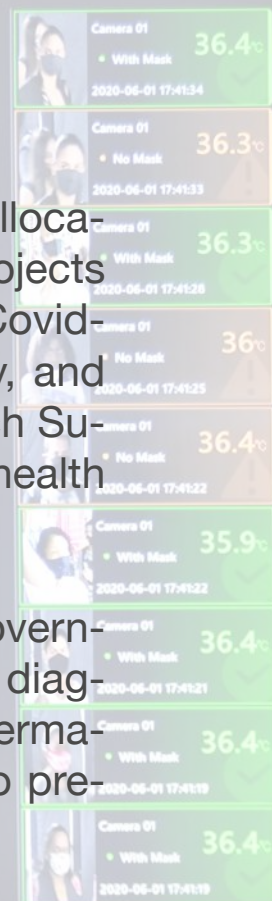
It is important to highlight that over R\$ 10 million were allocated, through an agreement, for the development of projects aimed at scientific strengthening in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic. The Secretariat of Science, Technology, and Innovation (SECTI), through the Foundation for Research Support (FAP-DF), and Fiocruz Brasília will develop digital health projects.

The agreement is part of the priority actions of the Government of the Federal District to develop treatments and diagnostics of Covid-19. The new technologies will be permanently incorporated in the health structure of the DF, to prevent future health emergencies.

The initiatives focus on digital health solutions, innovation projects, services and digital technological products (Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Virtual Reality, Big Data, Blockchain, and Wearables, among others) that are part of the Covid-19 response and the consequences of the pandemic in the various areas of knowledge. Thus, we expect to develop digital technologies for diagnosis, treatment, and prevention.

The plan of local authorities is for the health network to have its capacity expanded, through staff training in their performance with a digitalized health system.

The development of technological research to face infectious diseases will strengthen the institutional capacities of the Health Secretariat, which will be able to better serve the population of the Federal District.



Assistance to people with disabilities in the context of the pandemic

Since the emergence of the first cases of Covid-19 in the Federal District during the entire period of the pandemic, the GDF has tried not to leave anyone behind during government actions to prevent and combat the disease. Several specific measures were adopted so that everyone, especially the most vulnerable, could have access to the precautionary means and face the new coronavirus.

To assist and make information accessible for people with disabilities, dedicated service channels were implemented, such as TeleCovid, chats and videos with specific guidelines for care and preventive measures.

As an example, all the material is available in Brazilian Sign Language (BSL) through the BSL Interpretation Center (CIL), making it accessible for hearing impaired people, through which is also possible to diagnose the disease in advance, in case any symptoms arise.

On-site testing was also made available for those with special mobility needs, through driving teams from the Secretariat of Education and the Secretariat of Justice and Citizenship.



Image: Breno Esaki - Health Secretariat

Neutralization of rapid-testing waste risk

With the confirmation of cases in the Federal District on March 5, the need for rapid tests - organized and made available by the Health Department - was paramount. Mass testing, started on April 21, also yielded concerns about the cleanliness of residues generated by the tests.

Thus, the Urban Cleaning Service (SLU) implemented a new care process to neutralize the risk of waste, collecting on average 216 kg/day in 10 testing points in the Federal District.

These are rigorous procedures for the removal of material, such as the packaging with appropriate seals on the plastic bags where the infectious waste is allocated. Safety measures begin during their collection, when all workers wear protective equipment that is further reinforced compared to those utilized in the collection of hospital waste.

The contents are sent for incineration in a specific plant and, after the proper material treatment, finally the ashes are sent to a hazardous waste landfill.



ICMS tax exemption for essential products in the fight against Covid-19

In the battle against the pandemic, personal protective equipment is indispensable. To promote and cheapen the production of such equipment, the Federal District Government enacted Decree No. 40,559 of March 23, 2020, exempting certain products and ingredients from the Tax on Goods and Services (ICMS).

Among these products are hand sanitizers and the necessary supplies for its production. Medical masks, gloves, sodium hypochlorite (sanitary water) and alcohol 70% were also exempt of the mentioned tax.

By the same Decree, overdue debts for the use of public spaces until March 31, 2020, were also waived. These were owed by market and street vendors, trailers, newspaper and magazine stands, kiosks and food trucks. The Decree also extended ICMS and ISS due dates for the taxpayers opting for the Simples Nacional in the DF for Individual Microentrepreneurs (MEI) and establishments enrolled on the Simples Nacional.



Describing the 17 SDGs

In the following pages the reader will find the list of the 17 Objectives explained in a little more detail. They are subdivided into more specific objectives and set goals. They are, as we know, intricately linked. For a more complete reading about the 2030 Agenda and its Goals, readers can point their cell phones to the following QR code, which will direct them to the UN Website.





End poverty in all its forms
everywhere

SDG 1 addresses essentially poverty, the eradication of which is understood by Brazil as a central point for the entire sustainable development strategy. This Objective has 5 goals, and its first and most urgent is the eradication of extreme poverty. Extreme poverty is understood as people living on less than US\$ 1.25 per day.

According to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Brazil was one of the countries with the best performance in this field in the last decade: extreme poverty was reduced to less than one seventh of the 1990 level, and the proportion of people living in this dire situation decreased from 25.5% to 3.5% in 2012. However, with the recession caused by the new Coronavirus pandemic, the fear that the extreme poverty rate will increase in the country worries everyone.

Fulfilling the goals that make up SDG 1 is one of the main vectors for overcoming the challenges that constitute the other sustainable development goals and targets.



End hunger, reach food security, nutrition improvement and promote sustainable agriculture

Hunger and malnutrition are primary aspects of poverty. Therefore, the second Sustainable Development Objective has a strong correlation with the first one. SDG 2 also brings other dimensions, focused, for example, on health and economy, visible in the fight against malnutrition and the establishment of a resilient agriculture.

Its first goal is, by 2030, to end hunger and ensure access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food for people, particularly the poorest and those in situations of social vulnerability, throughout the year. Other goals are to double agricultural productivity and incomes of small food producers, ensure sustainable food production systems, and implement agricultural practices that increase productivity and production.

An important contribution made by SDG 2 is the concern with the whole food production chain, and not only the portion that concerns its distribution and consumption. Sustainability, after all, is an inseparable concept of comprehensiveness.



Secure a healthy life and provide welfare to everyone in all ages

Sustainable Development Goal 3 also illustrates the holistic character of the commitments adopted in the 2030 Agenda, bringing together goals related to reducing maternal, neonatal and infant mortality to combat epidemics and premature deaths caused by non-communicable diseases, as well as well-being and mental health.

As recommended by SDG 3, the achievement of these goals and, consequently, of social welfare, is linked to greater investment in access to public health structures, whether through the training and recruitment of professionals, support and financing of research and drugs, awareness and vaccination campaigns, or through basic sanitation and access to drinking water.

WHO data reveal that about half of the world population does not have partial or total coverage of quality essential health services, mainly in low-income and developing countries.



Secure inclusive and equal quality education and promote learning opportunity throughout the whole life to everyone

Access to education, a right provided for in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, is a condition for the emancipation of peoples. Therefore, Goal 4 establishes that quality, inclusive and equitable education is guaranteed to all and that learning opportunities are promoted throughout life for all.

The National Education Plan (PNE) was established by law in 2014, and is aligned with the precepts of SDG 4 in the construction of a strategy aimed at universal access of children, adolescents and adults to education, investment in infrastructure and valuing professionals in the area. Data from IPEA show that, if met by its deadline (2024), the PNE goals would also allow the achievement of 70% of the goals of this SDG.



Reach gender equality and empower all women and girls

Sustainable Development Goal 5 concerns the pursuit of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, with a view to ending all forms of discrimination against them, not only respecting a basic human right, but something crucial to accelerating sustainable development as a whole.

Eliminating all forms of violence against women in the public and private spheres, as well as harmful practices such as premature, forced and child marriages, are some of the goals of this objective, which also includes recognizing and valuing unpaid domestic work, promoting shared responsibility within the family, and guaranteeing reproductive rights.

The relevance of SDG 5 is even more latent during the Covid-19 pandemic, since, according to the UN, almost 70% of social workers and health professionals are women, who in most other professional areas remain under-represented.



Secure water availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation to everyone

Sustainable Development Goal 6 aims, as the main goal for 2030, to achieve universal and equitable access to drinking water for all. In 2019, it has been estimated that 1 in 3 people in the world - about 2.2 billion people - still lack access to safe drinking water, and that 4.2 billion people do not have safe basic sanitation.

The scarcity of water, coupled with poor hygiene conditions and evictions, contributes to the pollution of air, soil, rivers, seas and other sources of water, leading to the proliferation and contamination of diseases such as diarrhea, cholera, typhoid fever, hepatitis A, trachoma, schistosomiasis and others.

Here, the quest for sustainability refers to the preservation of ecosystems responsible to produce fresh water, another target of this Goal.



Secure trustful, sustainable,
modern and fair-priced access
to electric energy

SDG 7 requires countries to ensure democratic access to electricity for their citizens to improve their quality of life and induce socioeconomic development.

At the same time, this Goal serves as a warning regarding the energy matrices adopted by society and governments, explaining the need for investments and international cooperation in research and innovation for the diffusion of clean and efficient technologies for electricity generation, combining economic development with environmental sustainability.



Promote sustained inclusive economic growth, productive and plainemployment and decent job to everyone

Unfolding into 10 goals, Sustainable Development Goal 8 aims at reducing social inequalities through the promotion of public policies focused on sustainable economic development and the generation of decent employment and income for the population.

To this end, it is necessary to encourage actions that promote gains in efficiency, based on productivity and individual entrepreneurship, in addition to policies that promote decent employment and the value to creativity and innovation.

National and local initiatives related to the achievement of this goal will serve as a basis for the first moment of economic recovery after the pandemic.



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

SDG 9 seeks to ensure that all sites have the necessary infrastructure to connect to the rest of the world. The targets set out in this goal include the development of quality basic infrastructure to promote sustainable and resilient industrialization, from the construction and maintenance of ports, airports, railroads, production flow terminals to research and innovation parks and telecommunications networks.

The development of industry, innovation and value generation become key factors for the achievement of SDG 9 and its goals, provided they are combined with actions that encourage the participation of individuals in its creative design process.



Reduce inequality within
and among countries

SDG 10 addresses issues related to inequalities. It aims to reduce the gap between the richest and the poorest. In the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, it is worth noting that the growing distance between these two groups has already been pointed out as a determining factor for the degree of success in combating Covid-19, whether at the local or global level.

Thus, the need to prioritize the universalization of services that affect inequality, such as water supply and sanitation, housing projects of social interest, garbage collection, early childhood education and elementary school, public lighting, and social assistance in the most vulnerable areas, is noted.

This Goal is also about ensuring preferential treatment to less developed countries in market relations, to accelerate their development.



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

Known as the SDG of the cities, this Goal establishes the priority of making human settlements more inclusive, safe, sustainable, and resilient to disasters or unusual events. With seven goals and three subgoals, SDG 11 sets the guidelines for managing better cities for their inhabitants around the world, considering that more than half the world's population now lives in urban areas and that extreme poverty is often concentrated in these spaces.

Changing the design and management of urban spaces is therefore vital to achieving sustainable development. To this end, the first step, described in goal 11.1, is the urbanization of favelas, ensuring access to safer housing at a reasonable cost for all. Urban mobility, essential for the exercise of citizenship, is the focus of goal 11.2, which includes improving transport services, ensuring care for the most vulnerable, people with disabilities, the elderly, and women, in the best possible conditions.

The targets of this goal also include the cultural preservation of cities, the reduction of mortality of those affected by disasters, the creation of green public spaces and the reduction of environmental impacts caused by the production and consumption of cities, including participatory planning to minimize the effects of natural events.



Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

SDG 12 spans from the stimulation of the global production process to the accountability of large transnational corporations and the leadership and example of the developed countries and is based on the Ten-Year Plan of Programs on Sustainable Production and Consumption.

Within this goal, the cycle begins with the efficient use of natural resources, whether to produce food or other products in world trade. The challenge of avoiding food waste is one of the goals for 2030, and is linked to SDG 2, 3 and 11. In this case, the key players are retail and consumers.

This is followed by the destination of waste: recycling means returning to the cycle that which would otherwise be unused and possibly disposed of inappropriately, causing damage to the environment and requiring the removal of more raw materials from their natural state.



Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

The dramatic effects of climate change have been felt in every corner of the world and, despite the lasting changes in the climate that global warming has caused, greenhouse gas emissions continue to expand.

Urgent measures to combat climate change and the risks imposed on human settlements associated with natural disasters are therefore imperative.

This is the focus of Sustainable Development Goal 13, which requires governments to invest in training and environmental education, as well as the effective integration of climate change measures into government policies, strategies and planning, including the capitalization of the Green Climate Fund, which was designed to meet the needs of developing countries.



Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

The protection of life below water, more than a commitment to 2030, is also a necessity for the survival of terrestrial life since aquatic ecosystems are essential for the balance of the entire planet.

This goal is subdivided into targets and actions such as "regulating collection, eliminating overfishing, and implementing science-based management plans. This includes the observation and restoration of fish populations and other aquatic organisms of market interest. These actions must also be combined with the prevention of sea pollution, which in most cases is land-based, according to the UN. The preservation of coastal areas, which include coral reefs, is also one of the specific objectives within SDG 14.

Sustainability in the use of the oceans and their resources is based on international law and should be ensured as stated in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.



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

The main theme of this SDG refers to the preservation of ecosystems, forests, and terrestrial biodiversity. The concern is also with the reversion of damage already caused to the environment over the years. Therefore, restoring degraded forests and substantially increasing forestation and reforestation are part of the targets to be followed to achieve this Goal.

Fighting deforestation is also one of the goals of this SDG, especially relevant for Brazil because of the Atlantic Forest and the Amazon Rainforest.

Another pressing issue is the preservation of biodiversity and endangered species, taking urgent measures to put an end to illegal hunting and trafficking in protected species of flora and fauna, and addressing both the demand and supply of illegal wildlife products. The values of ecosystems and biodiversity should, in accordance with goal 15.9, be integrated into development and poverty reduction processes.



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

SDG 16 aims to provide access to justice, building strong, accountable, inclusive, transparent institutions, peacekeeping and the importance of human rights based on the rule of law. The targets of SDG 16 include reducing all forms of violence, including child trafficking and torture, and mortality rates around the world, as well as combating organized crime.

The principle of this SDG is to create and strengthen institutions committed to human rights and universal values, structures that are essential to representativeness and to direct material and immaterial resources to achieve the other goals. Allied to Goal 17, it focuses on the intermediate stages of sustainable development.



Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

The partnership SDG calls for revitalizing the commitment to international cooperation to strengthen actions, which should include all people affected by development processes. It includes specific targets for finance, technology, capacity building, trade, policy and institutional coherence, multi-sector partnerships, data, monitoring and accountability.

This is about expanding investment possibilities, technological transparency and expanding multilateral trade, especially focused on aid to developing countries. This Goal is based on its own targets, technical assistance mechanisms, financial resources, decentralization of knowledge and institutional capacity building to implement the entire Agenda.

Finally, it seeks to increase global macroeconomic stability by coordinating policies and planning actions, monitoring them by expanding the availability of information disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability and geographic location, for the effective realization of the SDGs.

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