

Environmental Improvement Awards Application

Award Category: **Stakeholder Awareness, Education & Involvement**

Cooperation Agreement between UNESCO and SUAPE

1 – Summary

The coexistence between city and port, particularly at its interface and in adjacent territories, has always raised problems of socio-environmental quality, where the port is seen as a negative impact factor. For years, the reality lived in Brazil was of a city ignoring the port and vice-versa, going through deep conflicts, until they reached a cooperation associated with the concept of sustainable development.

The dimensions of sustainability include corporate management responsibility, transparency and good governance practices with all stakeholders, effective environmental management that empowers ecosystems to continue providing environmental services and resources to society, and local development, capable of overcoming social exclusion and its effects.

In this way the Governador Eraldo Gueiros Industrial and Port Complex (SUAPE) has, over the last decade, has, over the past decade, fostered a proactive and avant-garde attitude towards the population of its domain, seeking harmonious integration between the population and the Port, supporting the development of the solidarity economy, the preservation of the environment, and rescuing and valuing the historical, cultural, and artistic heritage of local populations.

The situation demanded a new learning process for port management that should accumulate the elements for strengthening port communities and management councils of organized ports. Socio-environmental management, organizational transparency, and corporate responsibility are challenging, however, they drive innovation with the inclusion of stakeholder perceptions at each step forward in this sharing. There is a greater demand for efficiency in the services provided by public ports, which highlights the expectation of more effective and faster responses to the context of new forms of corporate and public governance. Including promoting a new form of social communication supported by specialized technical cooperation for this, guided by a broad concept of social responsibility.

It is in this context that the cooperation agreement between the Brazilian Government and UNESCO fits. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is an institution whose mandate areas are education, science,

communication, information, and culture and, therefore, put the institution in a strategic position vis-à-vis to the difficulties faced by SUAPE in solving problems linked to historical, cultural, environmental preservation and social inclusion.

The Cooperation Agreement made between SUAPE and UNESCO was entitled "Pact for Sustainable SUAPE - Expansion of institutional capacity and management of actions for the socio-environmental development of SUAPE," with the macro development goal of contributing to the systematization of strategic actions in SUAPE with a view to the region's sustainable development. The actions developed allowed an increase in the population's qualification, through environmental education and the training of the region's training actors (teachers), as well as awakened a sense of urgency among the region's stakeholders, involving everyone in the actions carried out in this project and that lasted in the territory after its end. This agreement, due to the dynamic and creative projects presented, also opened new horizons for more daring and avant-garde solutions, helping to preserve and conserve the environmental heritage and the historical and cultural heritage of the territory, especially the heritage present in the Armando Holanda Cavalcanti Metropolitan Park.

The "Pact for Sustainable SUAPE" lasted 24 months, with the projects focusing primarily on the PMAHC Park area, and, for all the advantages achieved in this agreement, a second agreement arose, entitled "Project and Partnerships for the Sustainable Development of the SUAPE Territory", which will begin in 2021, This agreement is expected to last 36 months and will affect the entire territory of the SUAPE Industrial and Port Complex, where actions will be developed that focus on the recovery and mitigation of impacts on the most threatened natural resources of the entire territory of the Complex, as well as structuring actions to recover the cultural heritage of the Armando de Holanda Cavalcanti Metropolitan Park and proposals for management models for the Park.

2 - Goals and Objectives

The Cooperation Agreement between UNESCO and SUAPE - "Pact for Sustainable SUAPE" aims to build and consolidate a policy of social, environmental, educational, and cultural responsibility for Governador Eraldo Gueiros Industrial and Port Complex (SUAPE) that includes actions for prevention, mitigation, and compensation for the impacts of the port expansion plan, as well as for optimization of positive externalities for the sustainable development of its area of direct influence.

For each of the defined objectives, its targets are also listed:

1º Objective - Systematize studies of the environmental, social, educational, cultural, and legal vulnerabilities and needs of the SUAPE region:

- Diagnosis of environmental impacts of SUAPE containing priority areas for creation of conservation units (UC) carried out over 6 months by 1 specialized consultant;

- Survey on the land situation of the priority areas for land use regularization carried out during 10 months by 1 specialized consultant;
- Analysis of the social equipment's available and mapping of those needed by the communities in the SUAPE region carried out for 2 months by 1 specialized consultant;
- Socio-economic diagnosis with an educational focus, of the regions that comprise the SUAPE complex, carried out for 6 months by 1 specialized consultant;
- Ethnographic and historical research of the cultural heritage and traditional knowledge of the communities of SUAPE carried out during 1 month by 2 specialized consultants;
- Mapping of the demand for professional qualification in SUAPE, as well as the offer of Professional Education in the municipalities that comprise the region, carried out for 4 months by 1 specialized consultant;
- Survey of the architectural heritage and infrastructure necessary for the tourist, cultural and ecological strengthening of SUAPE carried out for 1 month by 2 specialized consultants;
- Document with the feasibility of linking the SUAPE park to UNESCO's Geoparks Program, carried out during 1 month by 2 specialized consultants;
- A Heritage and Environmental Education Program aimed at school and scientific research and the receptive tourism activity, with the training of environmental monitors from the communities living in the region, carried out for 1 month by 1 specialized consultant.

2º Objective - To subsidize the elaboration of a strategic action plan with projects to solve the environmental, social, educational, and cultural weaknesses of the SUAPE region:

- Proposal for a land title regularization project in the priority areas of SUAPE in accordance with local and federal legislation in order to meet the social, educational and cultural projects prepared, with a duration of 2 months, carried out by 2 specialized consultants;
- Proposal of a project for the installation or qualification of the social equipment needed by the communities living in the SUAPE region, with a duration of 2 months, carried out by 1 specialized consultant;
- Social action project, with an educational focus, according to the needs of the local communities of the regions that comprise the SUAPE Complex, lasting 2 months and carried out by a specialized consultant;
- Strategic plan to offer qualification and professional education courses, as well as a follow-up of the egresses, together with the educational institutions of the modality existing in the area covered by the project, for 4 months, carried out by 1 specialized consultant;
- Program to combat sexual abuse and exploitation, for 2 months out by 1 specialized consultant;

- Proposal for a 6-month culture, sports and leisure program for the youth population, carried out by 1 specialized consultant;
- Design of educational campaigns/actions linked to the STD/AIDS and Chronic Non-Transmissible Diseases themes, specific for the female population, with a duration of 2 months, carried out by 1 specialized consultant;
- Systematization and publication on the cultural heritage and traditional knowledge of the communities living in the Cultural Preservation Zones of SUAPE, with a 3-month duration, carried out by a specialized consultant;
- Social management project, development of social capital and elaboration of projects for craftsmen and other producers of cultural goods residing in the SUAPE territory, with a duration of 1 month, carried out by 1 specialized consultant;
- Document with guidelines for the preparation of restoration, adaptation and requalification projects for the cultural and tourist assets of SUAPE's priority areas - based on the norms of the regulatory autarchies, agencies and foundations - in order to train SUAPE's managers, enabling the presentation and execution of projects in this area.

3º Objective - Train and sensitize technical teams from SUAPE, the municipalities of Ipojuca and Cabo de Santo Agostinho, local communities, and companies to raise funds:

- Training of SUAPE's technical team to elaborate cultural and creative economy projects to be financed by public and private institutions;
- Training program for the population residing in SUAPE's in ecological tourism, heritage education, solidarity economy and income generation, social management and entrepreneurship with a view to the productive inclusion of these populations.;
- Training of teachers from the Ipojuca and Cabo de Santo Agostinho education networks in the areas of culture and integral education for 2 months, conducted by 1 specialized consultant.

3- Discussion

Background

International relations present an intense dynamic in a cycle of growing internationalization since the mid-twentieth century. International trade is one of the main pillars of the exchange of values, of goods, of the sharing of wealth, and of the natural exchange of peoples, especially in the globalized world.

It is undeniable the importance of ports as channels for the viability of these exchanges, this dynamic of exchange and the formation of civilization. The port anchors the waterway transport system and makes it interact with various other means of transport created and developed by mankind. It is impossible to separate the port from the process of the formation of human culture. Near the ports, communities of fishermen and longshoremen were unable to transfer to their children the immaterial values of belonging to the process of social evolution. Thus, the actions of social responsibility have integrated and articulated in their projects socioeconomic and environmental impacts, thus improving environmental indicators, education, health, and social welfare.

A locomotive for development in the State of Pernambuco, the Governador Eraldo Gueiros Port Industrial Complex (SUAPE), created in 1978 to manage is one of the main investment hubs in Brazil. The Port has a modern structure, with depths of between 15.5m and 20.0m, and great potential for expansion. Its strategic location in relation to the main shipping routes keeps it connected to more than 160 ports on all continents, with direct lines from Europe, North America, and Africa.

SUAPE's growth is responsible for an economic dynamic of great impact on the existing area, affecting its territory and altering its socio-cultural reality. There are already more than 79 companies in operation, responsible for more than 25,000 direct jobs, ranging from the chemicals industry to the metal-mechanics, shipbuilding, and logistics industries, to power generation poles such as wind power, liquid bulk and gases, and the food industry, among others. SUAPE covers an area of some 13,500 hectares and is in the state of Pernambuco, south of the metropolitan region, 40 km from Recife, between the municipalities of Cabo de Santo Agostinho and Ipojuca (direct area of influence). Under SUAPE's territorial domain are not only the Port and Industrial areas but also urban areas that total more than 13.5 hectares. Thus, in the Master Plan (in force until 2030) the parceling, use and occupation of the land was carried out, defining 8 different zones:

- The Industrial Port Zone corresponds to the areas exclusively destined to port activities (including the Inner and Outer Ports);
- Peripheral Industrial Zones correspond to the areas destined predominantly to the implantation of industrial production enterprises, prioritizing those that maintain correlations with the port structure;
- The Central Administrative Zone corresponds to the area destined for diversified uses and activities, such as an enterprise hub, which should be the main service center. The Special Sector for Social Interest Housing; it comprises the areas of consolidation of the informal settlements of Massangana and Dois Irmãos;
- The Ecological Preservation Zone comprises the portion of land with various environmental characteristics that surrounds the SUAPE production zones, delimited as a protection area for ecological preservation purposes by legal determination, including the Special Environmental Sector), as well as for the promotion of future environmental compensation. Within the Ecological Preservation Zones, the SUAPE Industrial Port Complex has five full-protection conservation units, three of which have already been consolidated and two in the process of being created, and one Sustainable Use Conservation Unit. The existing conservation units are the Bitá and Utinga Ecological Station, the Mata do Zumbi State Park, the Mata de Duas Lagoas State Park and the area of Relevant Ecological Interest Ipojuca-Merepe (Sustainable Use). The Conservation Unit to be created are Engenho Tiriri, with 67 hectares and Engenho Ilha, with 580 hectares;
- The Cultural Preservation Zone comprises the area destined to protect the historical, architectural, archeological, and landscape heritage, defined as an area of historical and environmental preservation due to its unique natural and cultural landscape. The Armando Holanda Cavalcanti Metropolitan Park stands out in this area, housing a diverse collection of built and symbolic assets;

- Agricultural Forestry Zone - comprises the areas destined for agricultural practices;
- Urban Areas - comprises the urban areas that establish proximity to the SUAPE territory;
- Areas Not Belonging to SUAPE - comprises the areas that are not under SUAPE's jurisdiction, but that are the areas to which SUAPE's territory is neighboring.

SUAPE has different zones with different uses within its territory, which contributes to the enormous complexity of its management, since it requires a multiplicity of knowledge and attributes on the part of the port entity. Even the very delimitation of the Organized Port borders directly on the area of the Armando Holanda Cavalcanti Metropolitan Park, indicating the complexity of port management because the territory has a traditional community and a variety of historical and cultural assets of enormous importance for the region.

With the implementation and growth of SUAPE thus occurred negative aspects in the territorial dynamics, among them the free formation of isolated and irregular settlements (favelas), green spaces lacking control in the region, leading to degradation resulting from functional incoherence and the creation of anonymous spaces lacking identity. The presence of a problematic or non-existent infrastructure (roads, basic sanitation, and energy) has also further compromised the territory. Thus, in a macro view of SUAPE's growth scenario as a protagonist of Pernambuco's development, it is necessary not only to foster this growth, but also to strengthen the strategic position and environmental and social accountability that the Port has vis-à-vis its area of influence, the state, and the country.

The United Nations Educational and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) emerged in this context as a window of opportunity, bringing its expertise through its entire theoretical framework of research and publications, and consultants with notorious knowledge and the necessary know-how to draw up innovative plans for intervention in the SUAPE territory. UNESCO was founded on November 16, 1945, and its mission is to contribute to the construction of a culture of peace, eradication of poverty, sustainable development, and intercultural dialogue through education, science, culture, and communication and information. Being recognized worldwide for being a reference of an impartial and suitable institution, with capacity to elaborate structuring projects in the context of complex socio-environmental problems, in a perspective of economic development and valuation of the historical and cultural heritage, a Technical Cooperation Agreement was signed between UNESCO and SUAPE.

Although SUAPE has a qualified technical staff and has made considerable progress in environmental actions, its managers recognized the need for support in specific territories with so many specificities, such as, for example, the case of the Armando Holanda Cavalcanti Metropolitan Park, which has complex social and environmental problems and requires a union of inter-institutional efforts to qualify the use of the territory, promoting the socio-productive inclusion of those who live there, environmental preservation and conservation of the historical and cultural heritage.

Objectives and methodology

The "Pact for Sustainable SUAPE" presented a macro-objective: "contribute to the systematization of strategic actions in SUAPE - Governor Eraldo Gueiros Industrial Port Complex - with a view to the region's sustainable socio-environmental development". To achieve this macro-objective, three more immediate objectives were defined:

1. Systematize studies of the environmental, social, educational, cultural and legal vulnerabilities and needs of the region that encompasses the Governador Eraldo Gueiros Port Industrial Complex (SUAPE);
2. To subsidize the preparation of a strategic action plan with projects to solve the environmental, social, educational and cultural weaknesses of the region that encompasses the Governador Eraldo Gueiros Port Industrial Complex (SUAPE);
3. Train and sensitize technical teams from SUAPE, technical teams from the municipalities of Ipojuca and Cabo de Santo Agostinho, local communities, and companies with courses on how to prepare projects for fundraising focused on environmental, social, educational, and cultural areas, solidarity economy, creative economy, and social responsibility.

The implementation of the cooperation agreement presupposes the delivery of several products, for which the following methodology was defined: study of the documents previously prepared for the region that served as a starting point for the temporary and specialized consultancies, facilitating and supporting the elaboration of the Strategic Plan to be created; Interlocution and articulation with the institutions that have links to the SUAPE territory in the federal, state, and other spheres; technical visits to evaluate the progress of ongoing work groups, so that there is no overlapping, but rather complementarity of efforts for the sustainable development of the region, besides serving as validation and information gathering about the territory; development of a strategic plan to raise qualified funds from environmental compensation and resources from tax incentive programs and other private partnerships that can subsidize the execution of the developed projects.

How the project fulfills the Award Criteria:

1. The level and nature of benefits to environmental quality, beautification, or community involvement

The improvement of the environmental quality occurred in the territory based on the concepts of preservation, conservation, and the dissemination of good practices learned by the population in all the meetings and lectures held under this cooperation agreement, especially in the Armando Holanda Cavalcanti Metropolitan Park. It was through the aggregation of theoretical knowledge that the population could be qualified to make more sustainable decisions in face of their day-to-day actions.

Moreover, it was through this theoretical learning that occurred in the trainings focused on environmental education that the communities of the territory felt more empowered to participate in discussions and debates about the concepts of sustainability. This was a giant gain that enabled the formation of several working groups for the continuous improvement of the territory's environmental quality. This was the great driving force behind all the motivation and involvement of the population in the actions

resulting from and after the cooperation agreement, such as the formation of a Managing Council of the Armando Holanda Cavalcanti Metropolitan Park, managed on an equal basis (half public power and half civil society), in order to deal with all the demands related to the Park and the promotion of improvements in the socio-environmental quality and preservation of its historical and cultural heritage.

From the point of view of the products developed, it was through this empowerment that it was possible to develop and propose coherent, cohesive, and feasible actions in the territory, because it included the knowledge and experiences of those who occupy the territory and, therefore, observe all the problems, as well as all the advantages inherent to occupying a territory of such biodiversity and heritage and cultural richness.

2. The level of independence involvement and effort by the port

Believing in the good work and in the technical capacity of UNESCO to solve complex socio-environmental problems with actions of a perennial nature, SUAPE took the initiative of establishing this cooperation agreement for the sustainable development of its territory. This agreement was signed in the presence of the Governor of the State of Pernambuco himself, given the importance of the strategic objectives and dynamics for the region, thus demonstrating the relevance given by the State Government to the territory, in favor of sustainable development.

The "Pact for Sustainable SUAPE" was based on objectives for the qualification of the population of the territory and objectives for the capacity-building of the technical team of SUAPE, on the premise that actions on a sustainable basis cannot be based solely on one-off interventions and that, therefore, the involvement of all is fundamental in understanding the project, the structural actions and the concepts presented and developed, but is also fundamental in the aspect of execution and promotion of improvement actions in general.

In this sense, the Port of SUAPE has involved all its 7 directorates, with their most capable professionals, in articulations with the public authorities, such as city halls, inspection entities, legislative entities, among other stakeholders, to allow, in a first moment, the feasibility of the dialogue between these entities and UNESCO. In a second step, the UNESCO trained consultants provided all the appropriate training to the technical team of SUAPE, so that they are able to give continuity to all the actions initiated in the territory. In addition to the human resources involved in the execution of this project, the entire financial outlay of R\$ 1,288,035.00 was made by SUAPE, also demonstrating the size of the financial investment allocated to this project.

3. The creativity of the solution or programs

From this project emerged disruptive solutions at the level of what is normally observed in consulting projects, since the UNESCO consultants, for having expertise in various regions of Brazil and the world, end up merging their professional experiences with their

various qualifications, and therefore the products developed and the solutions proposed bring this multiplicity of concepts and interdisciplinarity, greatly enriching the project.

One of the most creatively developed projects was the candidacy of the SUAPE territory for a UNESCO Global Geopark, both for its importance in terms of cultural and environmental heritage and for all the geological importance of the territory itself, since several geosites are observed. This seal "UNESCO Global Geopark" also represents the guarantee of preservation of the territory and the geological and patrimonial interest of the region, sanctioned by an international entity and in this case in a port area. Currently, in Brazil, there is only one UNESCO Global Geopark.

For having geological characteristics that demonstrate a period of volcanic activities in the region, being possible to observe in some cutouts in the relief the conglomerate capped or cut by volcanic rocks, one of the places of special interest in the territory of SUAPE is the territory corresponding to the Armando Holanda Cavalcanti Metropolitan Park. It also shows that the so-called Cabo Granite is a rocky body that was formed during the separation of the post-Pangean Gondwana paleocontinent and consequent opening of the Atlantic Ocean, when a magmatic plume reached this region. Some of the most important buildings in the region were built on these rocks between the 16th (Vila de Nazaré Church) and 19th (Casa do Faroleiro) centuries. The buildings were mostly built with blocks of granite itself and clay bricks in the most recent ones (Casa do Faroleiro).

The entire region of the Park is under the direct effects of port activity, not only because the delimitation of the area of the Organized Port is phasing the Paradise region, which belongs to the Armando Holanda Cavalcanti Metropolitan Park, but also because the port and industrial dynamics indirectly have an impact on the region. The framework of these attributes makes SUAPE territory present the best characteristics to be a candidate for a UNESCO Global Geopark for its unified geographic areas, where sites and landscapes of international geological relevance are managed in a way that integrates protection, education, and sustainable development, involving local communities in the whole process.

Currently the Geopark project is in the stage of developing an action plan, with the definition of intermediate targets, with a view to the implementation in a second moment of a UNESCO Global Geopark and always having as a premise the training of the SUAPE technical team, to be able to support and sediment the sustainable development process. The preservation of the natural and cultural wealth of the Park through the creation of a Geopark in the area will also permit the development of sustainable regional tourism (ecotourism) and consequently the social qualification of the region on culture and the preservation of environmental wealth, with the promotion of scenic beauty, geological heritage, geodiversity, biodiversity, and natural resources.

4. Whether the project or program results are apparent

With the implementation of the project in the territory, the population began to feel a greater command of the concepts of environmental and heritage preservation, sustainable development, ecotourism, among others, and gained the ability to act in accordance with what was learned.

The project that directly involved the training of teachers from the municipal public schools in the SUAPE territory was the one that directly brought the most results in terms of the population's qualification, since this project not only acts punctually in the professionalization of the teachers, but also adds a knowledge multiplier factor by the fact of having qualified the teachers, who will pass this knowledge on to the students in the public network, who, in turn, will pass this information on to all the family groups in the municipalities in the territory. Besides the trainings given to the teachers from the municipal schools, with the multiplicity of UNESCO consultants always present in the territory, in articulation with the public power entities with interests in the Armanda Holanda Cavalcanti Metropolitan Park, it ended up adding a vast knowledge to the population through the lectures and meetings that took place in several moments, also acting as a knowledge dissemination factor.

These projects also aggregated a long-term vision in the education of the municipalities because the quality of education over time tends to continue with a higher added value in terms of knowledge. In this way, the results observed occurred on several fronts, since it was observed the creation of several organization movements by the civil society having as a spectrum of action the environmental, cultural and patrimonial preservation, land regularization, among others. Furthermore, it should be emphasized that it was through these training courses for teachers from the municipal education networks that a dialogue front was opened with the communities, since until then there was no knowledge of the projects and proposals that SUAPE was carrying out to preserve the environment, socio-environmental projects, delimitations of ecological and cultural protection zones, among others. Thus, it was possible for the population of the territory to obtain information that actions were being carried out in favor of socio-environmental well-being, and thus to work together with SUAPE in promoting these improvements and, above all, to change the way the Industrial and Port Complex was seen. Thus, the coming of UNESCO to the territory allowed the opening of a communication channel, as it facilitated the dialogue between the Port and the communities present in the Armanda Holanda Cavalcanti Metropolitan Park and other stakeholders.

With the creation of these groups linked to civil society, SUAPE's management also became interested in bringing this representation of society, which is already qualified and organized to the point of being able to participate in decisions that are relevant and have an impact on the entire territory, into SUAPE's territorial management discussions. Thus, in the territory there was already a Managing Council of the Armanda Holanda Cavalcanti Metropolitan Park, with the participation, to date, only of public authority entities and, based on this organization and notorious qualification of the population, the interest arose to bring these

representations into the Council, making it parity, i.e., with half the representation of the public authority and the other half represented by civil society, and with deliberative power. Thus, in a collective and democratic way it was possible to discuss port management actions among all stakeholders.

5. The cost effectiveness of the program

The agreement between UNESCO and SUAPE brought in invaluable training. This qualification occurred on two parallel fronts: the qualification of the population of the municipalities in the territory where SUAPE is set up, and the qualification of SUAPE's own technical staff. Thus, these two actions were concomitant and aggregated specific capacities for all those involved.

With the qualification of society, the power to transform the inhabitants of the territory was achieved through education, training, and development of the individual, making him capable of critical and investigative thinking that allowed benefits, such as those observed with the creation of Residents' Associations and their participation. This has facilitated society's access to other rights, since the gain in awareness and knowledge of the law itself can make them demand more implementation of public policies in favor of future generations, strengthening democracy and citizenship. Thus, one of the biggest gains was the opening of a channel for dialogue with the communities, with a view to understanding all the actions carried out by SUAPE and, through this, bringing about a reduction in the territorial conflicts and environmental degradation once present in the region.

Allied to all this knowledge acquired, the population has been able to understand the potential of preserving natural resources, valuing the resources, and understanding the possibility of even obtaining a source of income with ecotourism, handicrafts, cultural tourism, and the use of natural resources, such as fruit trees, to turn them into a product, as is the case with the famous confectioners in this region and the production of handmade liqueurs, which are also a major attraction.

Through this cooperation agreement it was possible to observe the local productive arrangements and based on the vocation and wishes of the communities, SUAPE was able to invest in actions to increase family income for the families that were impacted by the implementation of the Industrial and Port Complex in the territory, thus promoting the region's creative economy.

In parallel, SUAPE, with all the knowledge it has acquired about sustainable development, has developed more actions in this sphere because it has been able to equip its team with knowledge about implementation and mastery of the issues, promoting courses, workshops, and lectures on the environment for the community. Through these courses and qualifications, it was also possible to insert a larger number of people in the companies linked to the Industrial and Port Complex. By prioritizing the qualification and training of the population it has also been linked to an economic growth, intolerance, making everyone as global citizens, with knowledge, skills and motivations, and becoming agents of change in society. Thus, all these advantages and benefits evident in the local reality, were due to the 24 months of the " Pact for Sustainable SUAPE", with the investment totaling R\$ 1,288,035.00.

6. The transferability of the technology or idea to the port industry

Nowadays, it is known that one cannot look at the Port in isolation, without thinking of its dynamics, interconnections and correspondences with the society that lives in its vicinity. In this context, the territory of SUAPE covers an extensive area of more than 13,000 hectares, including conservation units that are extremely important for the ecological balance, as well as historical and cultural heritage, beautiful beaches rich in marine fauna and flora, and a population full of culture and ancient traditions. Thus, the challenge posed to SUAPE to manage all these stakeholders together with the industrial and port interests is a challenge of complex resolution.

And it was in this sense that the coming of UNESCO was providential, because, being an international organization, suitable and with all the multidisciplinary and experiences of development work around the world associated to its consultants, it becomes possible to adapt to various realities, such as different ports (public, private or TUPs) with or without retro area. Through the union of these factors, it is possible to replicate and implement avant-garde, innovative, and disruptive projects in Ports with different profiles, acting at the source of the problems and with a scope for the future. Insofar as the execution of this project has qualified the technical team of SUAPE, the execution of the projects listed becomes possible, and through the qualification of the population, the understanding and practical execution of the actions defined becomes possible.

The cooperation agreement between UNESCO and SUAPE - Pact for Sustainable SUAPE - was so successful that the same agreement mold was established in 2021 under the title of Project and Partnerships for the Sustainable Development of the SUAPE Territory, with a longer duration than the first (now 36 months) and increasing the amount of the SUAPE investment (which was R\$ 5,724,600.00). These projects will serve as a basis for the implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions, with a view to meeting the objectives of the Paris Agreement and within the current framework for action in the face of Climate Change and will also support actions to offset the negative impacts arising from the implementation of the port and industrial infrastructure of SUAPE and its surroundings, while seeking to maximize its positive impacts.

In conclusion, it is intended to show that the results obtained in the first Cooperation Agreement were so relevant and the project execution format was so easily implemented that it can be implemented anywhere in the world, for any Port entity and its territorial specificities.