

PUBLIC GOVERNANCE, WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND UN SDG 5: ANALYSIS OF THE PRODUCTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF PARÁ BETWEEN THE YEARS OF 2019 AND 2022

GOVERNANÇA PÚBLICA, DIREITOS DAS MULHERES E O ODS 5 DA ONU: ANÁLISE DA PRODUÇÃO DA ASSEMBLEIA LEGISLATIVA DO ESTADO DO PARÁ ENTRE OS ANOS DE 2019 E 2022

Helena Laura Farias Figueiredo¹

Lívia Teixeira Moura²

RESUMO

O presente artigo analisa as produções legislativas da Assembleia Legislativa do Estado do Pará, com enfoque nas Leis Ordinárias promulgadas entre os anos de 2019 e 2022, concorrentes à 60^a Legislatura e se estas se adequam ao exercício da boa governança pública, e ao ODS 5 em apreciação ao direito das mulheres. O documento científico objetiva analisar se há produções legislativas voltadas ao público feminino, em seguida quantificá-las e qualificá-las e, por fim, averiguar se estas possuem relação com o exercício da boa governança pública e se ajustam ao ODS 5, objetivo firmado pelo Brasil com a ONU na Agenda 2030. A pergunta norteadora “Quais políticas públicas foram criadas especialmente para mulheres na Assembleia Legislativa do Estado do Pará, de maneira a atender às metas de governança do ODS 5, durante os anos 2019 e 2022?” foi respondida pelo emprego de uma metodologia pautada em investigação bibliográfica elencada em livros, periódicos além do recolhimento de dados na Assembleia Legislativa do Estado do Pará, aplicando-se a coleta de informações tanto no banco de leis do sítio eletrônico daquele Poder Estadual quanto coleta de dados no departamento que arquiva os projetos de lei, cujo conteúdo serviram aos marcadores de busca importantes para a análise pretendida Concluiu-se, por fim, que há produções legislativas atinentes ao buscado; no entanto, a produção se demonstrou insuficiente no que tange às necessidades do público feminino no estado do Pará.

Palavras-Chave: ODS 5. Governança Pública. Direito das Mulheres. Alepa. Estado do Pará.

ABSTRACT

The present article analyzes the legislative outputs of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Pará, focusing on Ordinary Laws enacted between 2019 and 2022, concerning the 60th Legislature, and whether these comply with the exercise of good public governance and SDG-5 in regard to women's rights. The scientific document aims to analyze whether there are legislative productions targeted at women, then quantify and qualify them, and finally examine whether they are related to the exercise of good public governance and aligned with SDG-5, a goal established by Brazil with the UN in the 2030 Agenda. The guiding question, "What public policies were created specifically for women in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Pará, in order to meet the SDG 5 governance goals during the years 2019 to 2022?" was addressed using a methodology based on bibliographic research through books, journals, and data collection in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Pará. This included gathering information from both the law database on the official website of the State Power and data

¹Helena Laura Farias Figueiredo. FINAMA. Discente do curso de graduação de bacharelado em Direito da Faculdade Integrada de Advocacia da Amazônia. E-mail: @helenalaurafrs@gmail.com

²Lívia Teixeira Moura. FINAMA. Doutora em Direito. Professora da graduação em Direito. E-mail: @prof.liviateixeira@finama.edu.br

collection from the department that archives bills, whose content served as key search markers for the intended analysis. It was concluded, finally, that there are relevant legislative outputs; however, the production proved insufficient regarding the needs of the female population in the State of Pará.

Keywords: SDG 5. Public Governance. Women's Rights. Alepa. State of Pará.

INTRODUCTION

The Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil OF 1988, based on citizenship and political pluralism (art. 1, II and V of the CRFB/88), provides for the election of representatives as a way of exercising the power emanating from the people. This expression of democracy is part of a political structure based on the formal freedom and equality of the Article 5 (I), whose prelude points to the ideal that we are all equal, without distinction of any kind, considered men and women in equal rights and obligations, which denotes the liberal bias of the constitutional text, since it assumes that everyone has equal basic freedoms to carry out their life plans.

The Rule of Law, founded on the fictional agreement of wills between rational and autonomous individuals, is based on the law that limits the power of the sovereign and protects the natural rights of the individual, giving them the fullest possible freedom to pursue their dreams of emancipation and happiness within the limits of their autonomy and freedom.

To assume that the subject of rights is entirely responsible for their achievements, without taking into account the obstacles that make the journey more or less arduous - lack of social rights that weaken the right to life, racial or gender discrimination that prevents effective political participation or participation in the world of work, the failure of institutions to apply affirmative action - is to collude with bad state practices that structurally allow evil to remain rooted in society.

Racism, sexism and male chauvinism are examples of structurally rooted misconduct, to the point of interfering in the way power struggles are conducted within public institutions, such as the low representation of vulnerable groups, due to discriminatory obstacles, in the Legislative Branch, where the agendas and struggles of women are covered up by structural factors that dampen the interests and actions of women in the political party and institutional sphere.

Vulnerability and its consequences, in turn, are based on a historical construction. Public spaces have always been dominated by white, heterosexual men, holders of capital and

property, born and raised under the logic of systematic domination, which has been built on historically accepted and strategically reproduced patterns.

The deficit in representation of women in decision-making spaces is crossed by issues that are designed to maintain the social structure as it is. Reproductive and domestic work combined with professional activity, economic hypo sufficiency and various types of gender violence, as well as inefficient political party quotas are some of the actions that nurture gender-based exclusion.

Promoting the rights of women is not just a simple and disconnected trend towards gender equality. In fact, the steps taken towards equality are the result of a social effort, especially by the feminist movement, to recognize vulnerabilities and potential of women. In this sense, the United Nations (UN), as a body that protects and promotes human rights, has established Gender Equality as one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In agreement with the International Emergency Fund of the United Nations for Children (UNICEF) (n.d.), the 193 member States of the UN, including Brazil, have committed themselves to adopting the Post-2015 Agenda, working to fulfill the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This is an ambitious project for equitable global development and the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies by the year 2030.

On the SDG 5, UN Women (n.d.) reports that it is a plan for participation of women at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life, with equal opportunities for leadership being important. It is an objective aimed at institutionalizing the presence of women in the state apparatus, in order to boost the agendas of women in the public sphere, demonstrating that there is support for governance and public policies for women at national and sub-national levels.

Governance is precisely the exercise of power and the administration of economic and social resources with a view to development. Achieving results depends on monitoring, steering and encouraging good organizational practices, with public governance embodying the acquisition and distribution of power in society, establishing a managerial culture guided by the principles of efficiency, quality, transparency and accountability to the citizen-user (Teixeira; Gomes, 2019).

When we consider the SDG 5 and its affirmation of commitment to public governance, we need to investigate how public spaces in the state of Pará, especially those of legislative production, enable and encourage the participation of women in spaces of power, especially through the creation of laws whose provisions promote action in the distribution and management of power and, effectively, public management. The intersections that cross and

make women from Pará vulnerable are well known; however, to start a research agenda, the question is: What public policies were created especially for women in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Pará, in order to meet the governance goals of the SDG 5, during the years 2019 and 2022?

Deriving from the research question, the general objective of this project is to map and analyze, based on the SDG 5, the public governance policies created especially for women within the scope of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Pará, in the Legislature immediately preceding the current one, that is, from 2019 to 2022. In order to achieve this goal, the following specific objectives must be met: to theoretically delimit the relationship between governance, SDG 5 and the trajectory of women in occupying spaces of power; and to analyze the laws created to seek their governance potential, taking the SDG 5 into account.

This research is justified by turning academic analysis to the role that public legislative power plays in regional development, especially in promoting the equity of traditionally marginalized groups, such as women, and the protection of the international commitment made by Brazil to the UN, SDG 5 and the rise of governance policies aimed at women, considering that the inclusion of gender parity in spaces of power is a measure for gender equity in the social structure.

Gender is a perspective for legal analysis, both as a focal point of legislative production and as the axis of judicial decisions. From this perspective, we are faced with a range of problems that are sometimes rendered invisible by the patriarchal legal order, whose critical capacity can only reach violations of rights related to physical and sexual gender violence, without taking into account the public damage that forms of domination can cause when women are not the target of public policies that include them in governance actions.

In the methodological field, this work is classified, based on its general objective, as pure or basic research, as it is intended to verify "if" and "how" the SDG 5 of the UN, especially with regard to its project aimed at female governance, impacts on the legislative production of the state of Pará, in the Legislature of 2019-2022. According to Loureiro (2018), "It is often said that research is pure when the results of its investigation are not specifically aimed at a practical or immediate purpose".

As for the design of the methodology, the research being carried out here qualifies primarily as exploratory (Loureiro, 2018), as data will be collected in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Pará, applying information collection both in the database of laws on the website of that State Power and in the data collection in the department that archives the bills, whose content serves the important search markers for the intended analysis - the

description of the markers will be made in a separate section in this article.

Still in terms of methodological design, the research is also descriptive, because it will present the number of laws produced in the Legislature of 2019-2022, as well as selecting and describing, among the universe of legislative production in the state of Pará, the Ordinary Laws aimed at women, especially the development of measures or public policies aimed at female governance. In this respect, as Loureiro (2018) states, the aim of the research is not to produce or test theoretical contributions, but to provide understanding that can contribute to the knowledge of a social problem.

Data collection, typical of descriptive research, will refer to secondary data, i.e. data that has been previously processed (Loureiro, 2018). In this case, it was processed by a public institution, the State Legislature of Pará itself, which makes its bank of laws public on its website and guarantees citizens access to the parliamentary output of the State.

In this bank of laws, the various types of legislation - ordinary laws, complementary laws, decree-laws, state decrees, and resolutions - are available in their entirety, according to the year of publication. Using a search technique based on descriptors that referred to themes and subjects directed at women, we selected from the universe of Ordinary Laws from each year those whose registration is of interest to the purpose of this article.

With regard to the origin of the data and the various pieces of information used, the research is bibliographical, with materials previously published in its main information base (Loureiro, 2018). In conjunction with the selection of bibliographic material, there was a documentary search, materialized in the investigation of legislation produced at Alepa that could answer the research question.

The sections that make up this work are aimed at achieving the specific objectives as a means of reaching the general objective. After this introduction, we move on to the first development section: "Human Rights and Policy for Women at the United Nations", in which we will give a theoretical account of the history of the consolidation of human rights, from its international milestone, the Universal Declaration of 1948, to the optimization of the conventional sources of the International Human Rights Law, through conventions and their implementation mechanisms, aimed at material equality and equitable distributive justice which, in the case of this research, are approached from the perspective of gender and women.

The second topic translates the trajectory of struggles that women have historically faced in order to achieve gender equality. The item is a theoretical contribution to understanding the objective of this research, as it shows how the difficulty of achieving public governance, based on solid measures to increase positions and opportunities for power for

women, comes up against a social structure built to keep women out of decision-making spaces, whether in the public or private spheres. Despite the feminist social movements, there still seems to be a long way to go, even the path outlined by the United Nations, through the 2030 Agenda and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the UN, of which we highlight number 5.

The third section, “Legislative Production for Governance”, will present the descriptive research of secondary data proposed in this work. In this section, in addition to a detailed description of the search methodology implemented, a table will be drawn up of the production of ordinary laws in the 60th Legislature of Alepa, extracting from the norms focused on women those that materialize the governance provided for in the SDG 5.

In the conclusion, the theoretical contributions made here will be summarized and the work will be finalized by examining whether the research question has been answered in part or in full and whether the proposed objectives have been met.

1 HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE POLICY FOR WOMEN AT THE UNITED NATIONS

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), published in 1948 after the Second World War, was the initial milestone promoted by the United Nations in recognition of human dignity and the inalienable and equal rights of men and women, seeking to offer humanity faith in fundamental rights, as well as freedom, social progress and the constitution of Democratic States (Cardoso, 2022).

In this context, an international standard was born that announced the creation of rights inherent to the human person from a global perspective, such as freedom, dignity, respect and equality, which shaped the values that would come to make up the sense of humanity we perceive today. Since its creation, the document has been signed and ratified by Brazil, which is committed to make the content of the Declaration a reality for its citizens.

“All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights,” as stated in its first article, the content of which is ratified by the following article: “Everyone is capable of enjoying the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion...”. Its first two articles, with their preamble, highlighted the intentions of its legislators towards humanity, with the aim of promoting progress in all areas that would reach everyone.

Since then, the United Nations has played a leading role in promoting equal rights for men and women around the world; this contribution has taken various forms, from the

development of spaces for dialogue and the promotion of debates, as well as the negotiation of international agreements and direct participation in legislation and public policies in member countries (Viotti, 2018).

In 1995, the city of Beijing hosted the Conference entitled: Declaration and Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women, which was considered to be more far-reaching due to the number of participants, as well as the conceptual and programmatic advances made. The event identified twelve priority areas for resolution, including inequality in access to education and training, inequality in participation in economic structures and inequality in participation in political power (UN, 1995).

Twenty years later, the document was revised, allowing the assembled States to count on the fact that the objective of gender equality had never been achieved in any country. In this sense, achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls became the 5th Global Sustainable Development Goal of the 17 proposed by the UN to be achieved by 193 countries by 2030.

Brazil is one of the 193 countries committed to achieving the goals proposed by the UN. Furthermore, as one of the signatories of the UDHR, it had long been committed to incorporating human rights into its public policies in order to develop as a democratic state. This commitment became concrete in the Federal Constitution of 1988, which, like many other constitutions, drew its objectives from the international treaties and conventions it had previously signed.

Art. 3º Constituem objetivos fundamentais da República Federativa do Brasil:

I - construir uma sociedade livre, justa e solidária; [...]

IV - promover o bem de todos, sem preconceitos de origem, raça, sexo, cor, idade e quaisquer outras formas de discriminação.

Art. 5º Todos são iguais perante a lei, sem distinção de qualquer natureza, garantindo-se aos brasileiros e aos estrangeiros residentes no País a inviolabilidade do direito à vida, à liberdade, à igualdade, à segurança e à propriedade, nos termos seguintes:

I - homens e mulheres são iguais em direitos e obrigações, nos termos desta Constituição; (CF/BR, 1988).

Despite the various commitments and rights set out and guaranteed by the Federal Constitution with regard to gender equality in the country, it is notorious that women are still at a disadvantage in various social niches, including the political sphere, both in terms of female participation and the creation of public policies aimed at them. When it comes to representative politics, Brazil has one of the lowest levels of female participation in the world, a fact that will be further discussed in the following chapter (Viotti, 2018).

2 WOMEN JOURNEY TOWARDS POSITIONS OF POWER

The lack of female participation in the electoral arena is intrinsically related to historical, social and cultural factors. Looking back at past scenarios experienced by women, it is possible to see the colossal barrier imposed on them when it came to seek for independence and liberation.

The demands for supposed equality between the sexes do not date back to the present day or to recent social movements. Bowden and Mummery (2020) point out that feminism, as an intellectual and political movement that echoes the insubordination of women in relation to male oppression, has in the Enlightenment movement of the 18th and 19th centuries one of its first spaces of expression, although it is still in its infancy.

In the writings of Mary Wollstonecraft (1759-1797) and John Stuart Mill (1806-1873) we have the intellectual records that undermine the identification of reason and human progress with the reason and progress of the male human being. Wollstonecraft took a stand against the obedience of women to their husbands, while Mill argued against the then-current ideal that women possessed an innate inferiority that relegated them to the domestic environment, without the possibility of acting on a public/political level or advancing in terms of formal education (Bowden; Mummery, 2020).

These first steps towards female autonomy and social independence were followed by new demands, such as the affirmation of inherent differences of women from men and the need for public authorities to protect these peculiarities. More recent feminist theories will begin to question and debate the very assumption of equality between women, presenting scenarios in which middle-class white women are absolutely different from poor women in search of survival.

A great exponent of the second wave of feminism, Betty Friedan (1921-2006) denounced the loss of female potential as a result of the oppression of women who were excluded from social opportunities, which was reflected in the lack of female involvement in activities in the public sphere, such as paid work and politics. This empty space would be a ruse to avoid seeing how the feminine mystique, that is, sexual passivity, submission to male domination and domestic and maternal tasks, is an obstacle to freedom and equality (Bowden; Mummery, 2020).

This feminism of equality, which demands the same rights as men, is confronted by other feminisms that question the overload of women who have a professional career but combine it with domestic tasks and motherhood, leaving women in conditions of vulnerability

and inequality despite having some access to public life.

Combining professional and/or political tasks with domestic activities is essential if women are to remain, if not restricted, then extremely consumed by the private sphere, the privileged place where the demands of women and the violence suffered within the family are erased.

In *“Feminist Critiques of the Public/Private Dichotomy”*, published in 1989, Carole Pateman denounced how liberal ideology values the public sphere as the privileged space for the economy and political decision-making, giving men the privilege of managing these areas to the same extent that women only manage their homes, given their “nature” - in a biological sense, since it is women who give birth - maternal, tending to care for offspring. The greater value given to the public sphere sets the patriarchal tone of liberal societies, naturalizing male or patriarchal domination (Bowden; Mummary, 2020).

In the same vein as Pateman, Saffiotti (2013) believes that the organization of the workforce within a society is decisive for its organization, even for the relations of sexual division of labor. Within capitalism there is an organization of power between the sexes - also between races and classes - capable of concealing social injustices from the argument of the nature of things and individuals.

Saffiotti (2013) tells us that the biological difference between the sexes is a rational explanation for establishing irrational criteria, i.e. false, for discriminatory and degrading differentiations about intelligence, physical vigor and emotional stability of women, imbuing women and their work, whether domestic or professional/public, with subsidiarity and marginality when compared to the work of men.

Placing women on the margins of the dominant system of production, allocating them as a contingent of workers waiting for an opportunity, is a way of regulating the wages of employed labor, making them more speculative in terms of the amounts paid. Traditionally, women are paid less for the same services, which contributes to the exploitation of the entire proletariat, as well as maintaining the traditional discourse on the role of women in relation to their home and family.

While struggles for the recognition of the rights of women are widespread on the international stage, it's no different at the national level. Brazilian Bertha Lutz, a social scientist with a degree from the University of Paris, returned to Brazil after having experienced the English feminist movement in its most active and violent phase, shortly before the First World War. In 1922, she inaugurated the Brazilian Federation for the Progress of Women (FBPF) (Saffiotti, 2013).

Among the demands was one that foreshadows a key point for this investigation, namely the effective political participation of women in the public and institutional arena. The fight for the vote of Brazilian women began in 1922, “because political rights were considered basic for women to be able to obtain any guarantee based on the law” (Saffioti, 2013).

At the time of the movement led by Lutz, the first Brazilian Republican Constitution of 1891 was in force and silent on the right to vote for women, although it provided for the political participation of the majority of men, excluding those under the age of 21, those living on the streets, illiterate people, squares and monastic religious (Saffioti, 2013).

The movement gained sympathy from some parliamentarians aiming to implement an electoral reform, notably the federal deputy Juvenal Lamartine and senator Justo Chermont, but the intense campaign would only receive reception after the seizure of power by Getúlio Vargas in 1930. Taking advantage of its provisional nature and the fact that Brazil, until then, was in the process of creating a new Constitution, the president created by decree the Electoral Code of 1932, in which women are allowed to vote and be voted. Later, the Constitution of 1934, replacing that of 1891, legalizes, in its article 108, the female vote (Saffioti, 2013).

Biroli (2020) builds a critical framework about the gender equality agenda in more current democratic contexts. In the Latin American context, where Brazil is inserted, from the 1980s to the 2000s, feminist movements, LGBTQIAPN+ and human rights movements, for example, act in the process of democratization based on relevant gender cuts. It is not a linear trajectory of uninterrupted advances, but of actions taken forward in dispute with other agendas, whose conflicting character is characteristic of the democratic scenario. While democracies present themselves as a horizon of the rights of women conquests - combined with resistance -, international spaces, reports Biroli (2020), were also conducive to the creation of important marks for gender equality and sexual rights, The Declaration and Platform for Action of the IV World Conference on Women, held in Beijing in 1995. In the regional context of the Americas, there is the Convention to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women, also called the Convention of Belém do Pará, adopted by the Organization of American States (OAS) in 1994.

Recognizing the non-linear advances concerning the rights of women, Biroli (2020) draws attention to the fact that the reaction to the gender agenda is currently accompanied by a worrying antagonistic network based on family defense, of a sexual order based on Christian values and unitary moral conceptions, which detracts from the ethical pluralism that underlies democracies.

The process of resurgence of discourses about a single moral is concomitant with the "dedemocratization" pointed out by the annual reports of the North American Non-Governmental Organization Freedom House, founded in 1941 by actors, such as the then first North American lady Eleanor Roosevelt. It is the oldest organization in America dedicated to support and defend democracy around the world (Freedom House, 2024).

Biroli (2020) makes mention of the annual report of the Freedom House of 2019, whose subtitle was "Democracy in retreat" or "Democracy on the move". In the report Freedom in the world 2024, the Organization reports that the assessment of the year 2023 shows that global freedom remains in decline for the eighteenth consecutive year, with pluralism under attack.

When pluralism is under attack, democratic rules remain weakened, and the agenda against gender equality may be under encouragement. Between the 1970s and 2000, even under the yoke of neo liberalism, there was a growth in demands and pressures to make democracies more conducive to gender equality needs; in the 21st century there is a resurgence of discourses that refer to the importance of traditional gender roles, their "clarity" of yesteryear and the need for moralization of the State. Neo conservatism, denounced by Biroli (2020) as the set of ideas conveyed by political groups, is propagator of moral traditions that are instrumentalized in the political dispute. The valorization of a tradition with more defined gender behaviors, naturalization of roles and sexual inequalities, is a mote for anti-pluralism and, consequently, for the continuous promotion of an apology to the "traditional family", in which women remain as the main responsible for domestic work and care, performing these functions free of charge and completely disregarding public spaces of power.

The current perspectives point out how the capacity of mobilization and emancipation of feminist movements is intercepted by conservative forces, whose speech and political action threaten not only the advances achieved (vote, political participation, reproductive and sexual rights, equal pay, combating violence), but to women as emancipated political subjects, participants in the spaces of power and with immense potential to participate more, without forgetting the threat to democracy itself and the discussions that are constitutive of it.

3 PUBLIC GOVERNANCE AND ITS ROLE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC POLICIES FOR WOMEN

Given this scenario, which has exposed the lack of public policies for social inclusion of women, it is clear that the relationship of trust between citizens and the State, a figure

providing services, is shaken. In this sense, public administration should be rethought to be more inclusive and effective, using good public governance for such (Teixeira; Gomes, 2019).

According to the Court of Auditors of the Union (2014), Public Governance is defined as a set of mechanisms of leadership, strategy and control linked to practices that guide management, in addition to its constant monitoring and evaluation for the better implementation of public policies that culminate in the satisfaction of social interests.

The change in behavior on the part of the State associates governance with democratic management processes and, from this point of view, allows the participation of actors in public arenas and social control, giving them the opportunity and encouraging participation in decision-making processes and the formulation of public policies. From this perspective, Ronconi (2011) considers public governance to be an important means of institutional composition to implement democratic principles (Meza et al., 2016).

According to the World Bank, in its document Governance and Development (1992), the general definition of governance is "the exercise of authority, control, administration, power of government". In short, "it is the way in which power is exercised in the administration of the social and economic resources of a country. In this sense, governance is the set of leadership, strategy and control mechanisms that are used to evaluate, direct and monitor management performance.

In the case of a country, governance should be based on the values presented by the Federal Constitution of 1988, in its article 37 caput. These principles guide the actions of public servants and institutions, ensuring that the public interest takes precedence, and that the functioning of the State meets the need for sustainable development, which incorporates social equity and human rights in economic growth (Santos apud Gonçalves, 1997, p. 340-341).

Art. 37. A administração pública direta e indireta de qualquer dos Poderes da União, dos Estados, do Distrito Federal e dos Municípios obedecerá aos princípios de legalidade, impessoalidade, moralidade, publicidade e eficiência e, também, ao seguinte: [...] (Brasil, 1988).

Thus, in Brazil, governance is made of the union of the directing function of the State, which encompasses the bureaucratic and managerial bias that manages the financial and social resources, and also the provided by the Public Administration that performs the management of resources for the promotion of public policies (Souza, J. S.; Moura, L. T., 2022).

For such a relationship to be symbiotic, it is necessary that the interests of the State, the Public Administration and citizens are aligned, prioritizing the will of the collectivity.

Thus, we can infer that for the continuous and effective development of public policies and social services in a society, it is necessary that there is a relationship of trust among the participating entities, so that they act in accordance with the desired objectives (Teixeira; Gomes, 2019).

According to the UN Women, institutional mechanisms must act in accordance with the principles of governance, for the strengthening of public policies, generation of gender and race sensitive indicators, beyond the production of scientific knowledge in all areas of knowledge and promote the gender perspective in the production of this.

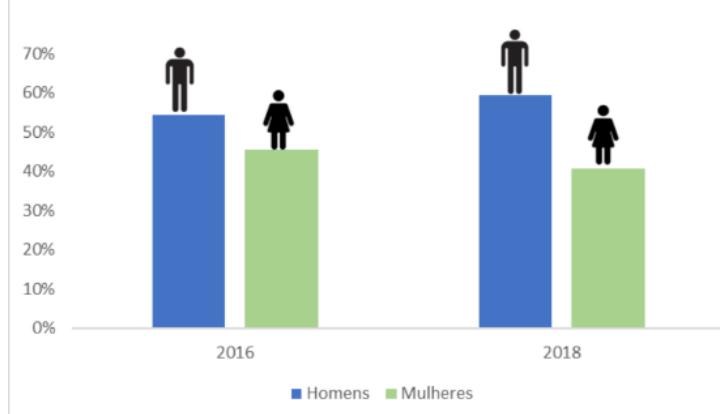
In addition, attention is paid to the fact that governance must act in accordance with the public interest, being evident the social yearning for better conditions for the quality of life of women, which moves in short steps when it comes to advances. The researched literature states that we will need approximately a century to be able to correct gender inequalities, which demonstrates the profound difference in relation to the opportunities that each gender currently has (Cardoso, 2022).

In order for governance to be effective in public institutions, it is necessary that it adapts and corresponds to the present social aspirations. In this sense, there is an unquestionable need for a greater presence of women in the public administration of the country, not only because of numerical equality in relation to positions occupied, but also because they make up the majority of the population today (51.5% of the Brazilian population), according to the Demographic Census of 2022, which demonstrates the need for a balance when it comes to representativeness.

Cardoso (2022), when analyzing the positions held by women between the years 2016-2022 in some public institutions such as the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTIC), Coordination of Improvement of Superior Level Personnel (Capes), National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq), found that female participation is not only dramatically lower than male, and as the level is higher, they are less present.

The occupation of the positions of Direction and Superior Advice (DAS) has 6 levels, being the lower 1 and the higher 6; the author then found that as the level of the DAS increases, the female presence becomes scarce, with rare exceptions. Similarly, he noted that even though Brazil is committed to the 2030 Agenda and the SDG 5, the number of women in public office had been reduced from 46% in 2016 to 41% in 2018, as can be seen in the graph produced by the author.

Gráfico 4 – Cargos ocupados no MCTIC; CAPES e CNPQ entre 2016 e 2021



Source: Cardoso, 2022.

These results reflect that the exercise of good governance in the country presents dissonance with its guiding axioms, by not including or encouraging the participation of women in the spheres of power, moving away from the ideals of gender equity and human rights. It is known that women, despite having more years of education than today, and being the majority in superior education, they occupy few positions of power and decision-making in the management of scientific and technological policy (IPEA, 2019).

Such a cut is not only attached to these institutions, can be easily seen under the political bias and, as well, note the very low female participation in this sphere of power. It is not only possible to say this with a simple visualization of images in the congress or the low popular referential in relation to female candidates in relation to male candidates, as it can also be analyzed under a pragmatic bias based on the general data of applications to the positions in dispute.

The State recognizes the distance of women in political disputes, for this reason, in 1997, Law 9,504 was enacted, of 1997, which establishes a minimum quota of 30% of women on party lists. This is an initiative to promote affirmative action for identity groups in power spaces, given their lack. It is possible to see the scarcity of female applications, when analyzing the applications requested to the TSE in the election of 2018, summarized by the table of Tabares et al. (2021):

	Feminino	Masculino	Total
Presidente	12,5	87,5	100
Governador	13,5	86,5	100
Vice-presidente e Vice-governador	34,9	65,1	100
Senador	17,6	82,4	100
Deputado Federal	32,2	67,8	100
Deputado Estadual e Distrital	32	68	100
Suplente para Senador	26,7	73,3	100
Total	31,6	68,4	100

Source: TSE, 2021 apud Tabares *et al.*, 2018.

This unfortunate situation becomes more alarming when we analyze the list of candidates elected in the same year:

	Feminino	Masculino	Total
Presidente	0	100	100
Governador	3,8	96,2	100
Vice-presidente e Vice-Governador	25,9	74,1	100
Senador	11,5	88,5	100
Deputado Federal	15	85	100
Deputado Estadual e Distrital	15,4	84,6	100
Suplente para Senador	30,8	69,2	100
Total	16	84	100

Source: TSE, 2021 apud Tabares *et al.*, 2018.

It is understood, therefore, that not only the female participation is little stimulated, when analyzing the relation of candidates by position from a gender perspective; it is also noted that society is not encouraged to vote for women, in general because they are not candidates with great investment by the parties; there is still a strong popular imaginary in common that "politics is not a woman's thing".

The political scope and the reality of the public administration mentioned above exemplify the lack of harmony of the Brazilian State with its commitments to the rights of women and the SDG 5, more specifically when it comes to the objective 5.5 in this UN document: Ensure the full and effective participation of women and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life (UN, 2015).

The absence of women in positions of power, which allow decision-making in the public niche, political and economic, is to neglect the interests of the female population, which are not widely recognized and to be commanded by male figures, do not really understand the reality lived by them, and do not take advantage of the potential of this half of

the population; therefore, there is no feeling of necessity and urgency when addressing the guidelines called for them.

Thus, it is necessary to rethink the current public governance follow-up, given that the current public policies do not heal the historical gaps of gender inequality in the country, nor does it repair them properly. Which departs from another goal intended by the SDG 5: no. 5: Adopt and strengthen strong policies and applicable legislation to promote gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels (UN, 2015).

The stimulation to the presence of women in public management, to assume positions of power, as well as policies for people management, affirmative actions, training and education are ways for the State to promote good governance to its citizens who make up it and yearn for equal opportunities.

4 LEGISLATIVE PRODUCTION FOR GOVERNANCE: LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF PARÁ BETWEEN 2019 AND 2022

Brazil, by committing to the 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals, focusing on the SDG 5, focused on gender equity, should align its goals agreed in the 2030 Agenda with its member States and their respective political houses that legislate through the interests of society to promote a better quality of life for the population. In this sense, the Legislative Assembly of the state of Pará (Alepa) was the object of study of the research.

In the state of Pará, legislative productions were analyzed for the years 2019 and 2022, under the direction of the 60th Legislature, which was composed by a bench of 32 men and only 9 women. The objective analysis is to determine whether the State is acting in accordance with the objectives of the SDG 5 regarding good public governance related to the rights of women.

In this sense, the research was carried out on the website of the Legislative Assembly of the state of Pará (Alepa), in the session of the Law Bank, using the filter of year and type of document selected in "Ordinary Laws". They were searched year by year separately, and to optimize the search the shortcut Ctrl + F was used, guiding the search with the following descriptors: gender, equality, woman, "femini" (to cover words like feminine, feminine, femininity...), girl, mama, mother, domestic, server, worker, "matern" (covering "maternity", "matern"...) and "abort" (including words as "abortive" "abort", "abortion"..., "Maria" (Maria da Penha) and the word "daycare".

These descriptors were selected due to the observation of the main guidelines related

to the female reality and legislative productions aimed at it. At first, the first result found was the total number of documents per year, being set out in the following table:

Table 1 - Proportion of the total number of laws in relation to the rights of women:

Year of Production	Total of Ordinary Laws (LOs)	LOs related to the female right according to descriptors
2019	164	5
2020	188	6
2021	348	11
2022	276	15
TOTAL:	826	37

Source: Authors, 2024.

It is possible to observe a growing sparse in the legislative productions related to the rights of women according to the descriptors selected in these four years, growing in short steps. In general, the proportion is 4.6% for the total number of laws created, which expresses a huge lack of interest on the part of the State with regard to policies aimed at the reality of women.

In-depth analysis, the content of each law was researched and cataloged for its reason of existence or its nature. The niches were developed and interpreted by the authors themselves according to the data found. Thus, the Nature of the Legislative Productions analyzed was nested with the following titles: Commemorative date, Measure to curb violence against women, Gender Equality, Public Utility, Public Governance and Public Health.

The cataloging will allow observing which is the greatest focus of action of the Legislative Body in the four years of the 60th Legislature. It is interesting to observe which were the areas of interest of action of parliamentarians, understanding them as priorities, in view of the scarcity of legislation and public policies aimed at women.

We will focus on the laws listed as "Public Governance", because of their effectiveness in promoting public policies that govern gender equality, as well as their consistency with the objectives agreed with the UN and the 2030 Agenda.

It should be noted that the information of the deputy-rapporteur of the law, as well as the voting quorum are not widely disclosed in the documentation of the legislation, nor on the website of Alepa itself. There was also an attempt by the authors to apply in person at the

Legislative Assembly of the state of Pará; however, they were not successful. This difficulty allows us to infer that one of the axioms of public administration, advertising, has been hurt for unknown reason by the authors who report here the difficulty in obtaining information about the laws created for the population.

Table 2 - Number, content and nature of legislative productions found related to the rights of women

Number of the Ordinary Law and Year	Menu	Nature of the legislative production
8.884/2019	Establishes the State Day of Female Entrepreneurship in the state of Pará	Commemorative date
8.917/2019	Provides for the obligation of establishments with public access to display a poster publicizing the number Call 180 of the Service Center for Women and takes other measures	Measure to curb violence against women
8.934/2019	Ensures the equality of award granted to participants, regardless of gender, in cultural sports competitions held in the state of Pará	Gender Equality
8.949/2019	Establishes the State Day of the Entrepreneurial Woman	Commemorative date
8.950/2019	Declares and recognizes as of public utility for the state of Pará, the Institute for Social Development and Support to Women of the state of Pará (IDESAMP) and provides other measures	Public Utility
9.015/2020	Establishes the State Policy of Empowerment of Women in the state of Pará	Public Governance
9.096/2020	Declares and recognizes as of public utility for the state of Pará, the Association of Women and Artisans of the State of Pará (AMAEP)	Public Utility
9.152/2020	It amends provisions of the Law no 8.917, of November 14 th of 2019, which provides for the obligation of public access establishments to affix a poster publicizing the number Dial 180 of the Service Center for Women	Measure to curb violence against women
9.017/2020	Establishes August 7 th as the State Day to Combat Femicide	Commemorative date
9.107/2020	Establishes the State Day of Cooperativism of Women in the state of Pará	Commemorative date
9.148/2020	Establishes the Public Policy: Maria da Penha goes to school.	Measure to curb violence against women

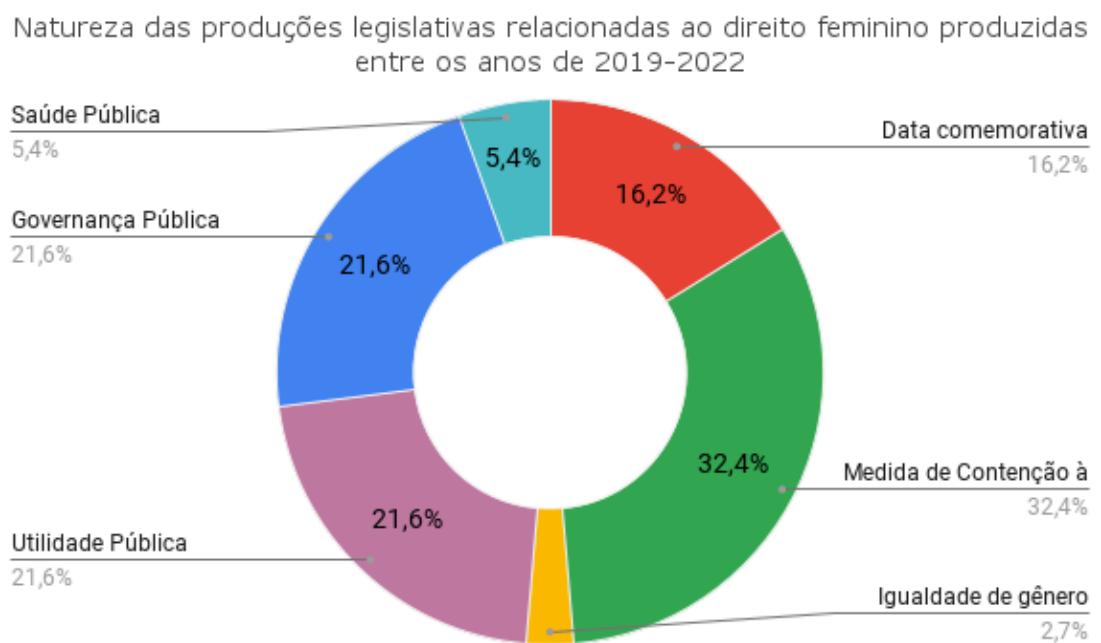
9.256/2021	Establishes the Day Care Program throughout the state of Pará, under the State Secretariat of Education	Public Governance
9.278/2021	Determines the communication by residential condominiums, housing estates and congeners on cases of domestic violence against women, children, adolescents and elderly people, in a specific way, within the state of Pará.	Measure to curb violence against women
9.332/2021	Provides on the creation of the Dossier of Women of the state of Pará.	Public Governance
9.361/2021	Establishes the State Week to Encourage the Participation of Women in the Electoral Process.	Public Governance
9.238/2021	It provides for the obligation of bars, restaurants and nightclubs to adopt measures of assistance and safety to women who feel at risk in their premises.	Measure to curb violence against women
9.255/2021	Establishes the State Policy of Valorization of Quality of Life to Women during the Climacteric.	Public Health
9.273/2021	Declares and recognizes as a public utility for the state of Pará the Happy Women Association of the city of Belém (AMF-B).	Public Utility
9.268/2021	Establishes, within the state of Pará, the Program for Attention to Men Perpetrators of Domestic and Family Violence against Women and establishes guidelines for the creation of Education and Accountability Services.	Measure to curb violence against women
9.342/2021	Establishes and defines guidelines for an access program for the hygiene of women and basic health product, as well as awareness and education on menstruation.	Public Health
9.289/2021	Declares and recognizes as of public utility to the state of Pará the Club of Maria Mothers.	Public Utility
9.354/2021	Declares and recognizes as a public utility for the state of Pará, the Institute of Spiritual Maternal Love of the city of Paragominas – “Ame” Ministry Project.	Public Utility
7.578/2022	Provides for the dissemination of advertisements that condemn domestic and family violence against women and sexual abuse of children and adolescents, in cultural, artistic, sports events and in the media of the Executive Branch or any of its Secretariats, within the state of Pará.	Measure to curb violence against women

9.515/2022	Establishes the program called Entrepreneurial Citizen Woman (MEC), comprised by measures to encourage and support the entrepreneurship of women of micro and small size in the state of Pará.	Public Governance
9.539/2022	Establishes the State Day of Mobilization and Sexual Harassment Combat against Women in the workplace in the state of Pará.	Commemorative date
9.594/2022	Regulates the State Council for the Rights of Women and the State Fund for the Rights of Women, and repeals State Laws no 5,671 of July 12 th of 1991 and 6,681 of August 23 rd of 2004.	Public Governance
9.616/2022	Declares and recognizes as a public utility for the state of Pará, the Collective of Women of Xingu.	Public Utility
9.622/2022	Provides for the creation of a permanent campaign against sexual harassment of women in stadiums in the state of Pará.	Measure to curb violence against women
9.637/2022	Provides for the obligation of academies, physical activity providers and related establishments to adopt measures of assistance and safety to women who feel at risk or will suffer harassment and/ or sexual harassment in their dependencies.	Measure to curb violence against women
9.642/2022	Declares and recognizes as a public utility for the state of Pará, the Movement of the Women from the Northeast of the state of Pará (MMNEPA), in the city of Capanema.	Public Utility
9.645/2022	Establishes the Week of Mobilization and Confronting the stalking persecution against women in the state of Pará.	Measure to curb violence against women
9.664/2022	Establishes the State Week of Entrepreneurial Woman in the state of Pará.	Public Governance
9.667/2022	Establishes the Rural Week of Women, in the state of Pará.	Public Governance
9.677/2022	Establishes the State Week of Awareness on Violence against Women in public schools in the state of Pará.	Measure to curb violence against women
9.694/2022	Declares and recognizes as of public utility to the state of Pará the Secret Room Institute for Women.	Public Utility
9.666/2022	Establishes the State Week to Combat Obstetric Violence in the state of Pará.	Measure to curb violence against women
9.521/2022	Establishes, within the state of Pará, the Day of the Girl.	Commemorative date

Source: Authors, 2024

After duly researching and cataloguing the laws in the six categories described above, a graph (**Graphic 1**) was generated to elucidate the proportionality of the content of the legislative productions related to the rights of women in the 60th Legislature in the state of Pará, with the aim of summarizing the major agendas of interest to the Legislative Body with regard to the needs of women today.

Graphic 1 - Summary of the cataloging of the Nature of the Ordinary Laws produced between the years 2019-2022 related to the Law of Women:



Source: Authors, 2024

In this meantime, it emerged that the priority agendas for the Legislative Assembly of the state of Pará are: Containment of Violence against Women, accounting for 25% of the total, followed by Public Utility and Public Governance, both with 21.6% of legislative productions.

A priori, the Measures to Curb Violence Against Women, which lead the ranking of productions, express an agenda of immediate interest to the Legislative Body of the state of Pará. It is well known that the rates of violence against women in Brazil have always been high, requiring a framework of public policies to curb this fateful scenario that permeates the reality of women in the State.

However, one cannot fail to mention that all public policies related to public governance are still a measure to contain violence against women, given that female

empowerment and emancipation allow women to develop their economic independence and, consequently, avoid being subjected to violent domestic scenarios due to economic dependence.

In addition, the promotion of women in positions of power enables egalitarian policies aimed at gender equality to be implemented, creating healthy environments between the sexes and curbing the legitimization of stereotypes and other forms of violence against women.

However, combating any form of violence against women remains one of the objectives of the SDG 5, with a view to promote peace between the sexes and protect the intrinsic human rights that govern the lives of all women: 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation (UN, 2015).

In second place in the ranking of legislative productions, Public Utility is the recognition given by law to an institute or non-profit organization aimed at the common good, which has great social relevance or the benefits it provides to society. The recognition of an institution as a Public Utility grants it certain benefits such as tax exemptions; it also allows the institute to sign agreements with the government to carry out projects, as well as promoting it due to its greater credibility, increasing support and donations from volunteers.

Although this action is not directly classified as public governance, it can be inferred that granting the title of Public Utility to institutions that aim to promote well-being in the lives of women is an indirect act of Public Governance. Improving the quality of life in care homes or creating opportunities for women in training institutes or workshops contributes, on a smaller scale, to the emancipation of women, in addition to their personal development.

Public Governance, which is also the second priority niche of Alepa for legislative productions, expresses public policies which the reason for being is the pursuit of gender equality and the promotion of equal opportunities for women, as well as improving their quality of life and the appreciation of their rights as human individuals at government level.

Of the total of thirty-seven Ordinary Laws related to the Rights of Women produced between the years 2019-2022, only eight are directly related to the **Public Governance**, and only in 2020 we see the first law actually related to the Governance. They are presented as follows:

Table 3 - Content of Ordinary Laws related to the Public Governance:

Number of the Ordinary Law	Content of the Law/Menu:
9.015/2020	Establishes the State Policy for the Empowerment of Women in the state of Pará
9. 256/2021	Establishes the Day Care Program throughout the state of Pará, within the scope of the State Department of Education
9.332/2021	Provides on the creation of the Dossier of Women of the state of Pará.
9.361/2021	Establishes the State Week to Encourage the Participation of Women in the Electoral Process.
9.515/2022	Establishes the program called Entrepreneurial Citizen Woman (MEC), comprising measures to encourage and support micro and small female entrepreneurship in the state of Pará.
9.594/2022	Regulates the State Council for the Rights of Women and the State Fund for the Rights of Women, and repeals the State Laws 5.671, of July 12 th , 1991, and 6.681, of August 23 rd , 2004.
9.667/2022	Establishes the Rural Week of Women, in the state of Pará.

Source: Authors, 2024

It can be seen that the agendas that are appreciated in relation to the Public Governance are those that directly enable the personal development of women, so that they have more autonomy and independence, as well as being encouraged to take on positions of decision-making power in society, in order to appreciate the agendas of their identity group more keenly.

For the sake of illustration, the content of the mentioned laws is detailed in the **Table 3**. Firstly, Law No. 9.015 of 2020 instituted the State Policy for the Empowerment of Women in the state of Pará, made up of six articles:

Art. 1º Fica instituída no âmbito do Estado do Pará, a Política Estadual de Empoderamento da Mulher, destinada a estabelecer as diretrizes e normas gerais, bem como os critérios básicos para assegurar, promover e proteger o exercício pleno e em condições de igualdade de todos os direitos humanos e liberdades fundamentais pelas mulheres [...]

Art. 3º São diretrizes gerais da Política Estadual de Empoderamento da Mulher:
I - o reconhecimento da participação social da mulher como direito da pessoa;
[...]

IV - a ampliação de alternativas para inserção econômica da mulher no mercado de trabalho;

V - o apoio à qualificação profissional e a incorporação no mercado de trabalho;

VI - o incentivo à participação efetiva da mulher na política;

VIII - o incentivo ao estabelecimento de lideranças corporativas sensíveis à igualdade de gênero;

IX - a garantias às mulheres aos serviços essenciais em igualdade de condições;

[...]

X - o apoio ao empreendedorismo;

XI - a promoção de políticas de empoderamento das mulheres através da cadeia de suprimentos e marketing;

XII - a promoção da igualdade de gênero através de iniciativas voltadas à comunidade e ao ativismo social;

XIII - a documentação e publicação dos progressos da promoção da igualdade de gênero;

XIV - a implementação de políticas públicas voltadas para a saúde da mulher e de seus direitos reprodutivos.

(ALEPA, 2020, grifo nosso).

The basis of this law is a comprehensive and integrated vision of the rights of women, including their involvement in various sectoral policies, which strengthens the empowerment of women in society, allowing them to participate effectively in the different niches that govern reality. This action is in line with one of the measures required by the SDG 5 and its subsidiary objectives:

5.5 Garantir a participação plena e efetiva das mulheres e a igualdade de oportunidades para a liderança em todos os níveis de tomada de decisão na vida política, econômica e pública.

5.a Realizar reformas para dar às mulheres direitos iguais aos recursos econômicos, bem como o acesso à propriedade e controle sobre a terra e outras formas de propriedade, serviços financeiros, herança e os recursos naturais, de acordo com as leis nacionais.

5.c Adotar e fortalecer políticas sólidas e legislação aplicável para a promoção da igualdade de gênero e o empoderamento de todas as mulheres e meninas em todos os níveis (ONU, 2015).

Law No. 9.332, of 2021, also worth mentioning, creates the Dossier of Women of the state of Pará, which consists of the production of statistical material based on the collection of data relating to the reality of women.

Art. 2º O Dossiê Mulher Paraense consistirá na elaboração de estatísticas periódicas sobre as mulheres atendidas pelas políticas públicas do Estado.

§ 1º Deverão ser tabulados e analisados todos os dados em que conste qualquer forma de violência que vitime a mulher, devendo existir codificação própria e padronizada, na forma do regulamento.

§ 2º Os dados analisados serão extraídos das bases de dados da saúde, assistência social e direitos humanos.

§ 3º A periodicidade não poderá ser superior a 12 (doze) meses.

§ 4º A metodologia utilizada deverá seguir um padrão único para a coleta e tabulação dos dados.

Art. 3º Os dados coletados deverão ser centralizados e estarão disponíveis para acesso de qualquer interessado através de publicação no Diário Oficial do Estado e da rede mundial de computadores (Brasil, 2021).

The Dossier is of the utmost importance for public bodies to understand which niches related to the realities of women require the most attention; in this way, the spheres that need immediate intervention will have more effective public policies in place at the right time.

It is worth noting that the production of knowledge aimed at understanding the reality of women in the State corroborates what is agreed in the SDG 5, in the objective 5.b:

“Increase the use of basic technologies, in particular information and communication technologies, to promote the empowerment of women”. This issue is in line with the conceptions of Gerda Lerner (1986): “Lack of knowledge of women about their own reality and their history of struggles and conquests is one of the main means of keeping us subordinate”.

Furthermore, Law No. 9.361 of 2021 establishes the State Week to Encourage the Participation of Women in the Electoral Process. The Week in question aims to encourage the integration of women from the state of Pará into the electoral process, which corroborates the much-appreciated Public Governance, as celebrated in the proposition 5. 5 of the SDG 5, which seeks to ensure the full participation of women and equal opportunities for leadership in all spheres of power.

4.1 General Attorney for Women:

In 2019, the Draft Resolution No. 24 of 2019 created the General Attorney for Women (PGM) in the Legislative Assembly of the state of Pará on the initiative of Deputy and Professor Nilse Pinheiro. The PGM is a permanent institutional body in Alepa, with the aim of promoting public policies, effective participation in discussions involving issues of women, as well as monitoring and overseeing state and federal government programs related to gender equality (Alepa, 2019).

Its work is joint with other institutions, such as the State Prosecution, the Public Defender's Office, ParáPaz, the Police Station for Women, the Center on Social Assistance Reference (Cras) and the Specialized Center on Social Assistance Reference, which makes the actions proposed by the PGM for women more effective.

The creation of an institution focused exclusively on the interests of women, created and coordinated by women, in addition to its integration with state bodies from different niches, seeks to effectively promote actions aimed at the empowerment of women, from actions to raise awareness of violence against women to incentives for female participation in seats of power in the political arena.

Its existence drives the improvement of the reality of women, given the comprehensive attention it pays to projects motivated by daily needs of women, and that, as a body run by women, it not only demonstrates coherence but also ensures that the projects created make sense to women and promote their empowerment.

4.2 Board of directors

Alepa divides each Legislature into two biennia, the initial two years and the final two years of the Legislature; after that, elections elect new candidates who will make up the new Legislature the following year. In order to better organize the Legislative Assembly, a Board of Directors is created which is responsible for directing the legislative work and administrative services of the House. It is made up of a presidency - the president and two vice-presidents - and a secretariat, made up of four secretaries.

Every two years, slates of elected deputies are created and voted on by the deputies of the new Legislature. In the 60th Legislature, between 2019 and 2022, the Legislative Assembly was made up of 32 men and only 9 women, totaling less than a third of the seats of power occupied.

Highlighting the organization of the legislature of the state of Pará will serve as a basis for understanding the performance and role of women elected to the house, whether they are motivated to participate in the slates, whether they are voted in and whether they occupy positions of power within the legislature itself.

Table 4: Board of Directors for the First Biennium (2019-2020) in the 60th Legislature of Alepa:

Cargo	Deputado (a) eleito (a)
Presidência	Daniel Barbosa Santos
Primeira vice-presidência	Renato Ogawa
Segunda vice-presidência	Michele Begot
primeira-secretária	Eraldo Pimenta
segunda-secretária	Victor Dias
terceiro-secretário	Dilvanda Faro
quarto-secretário	Hilton Aguiar

Source: Authors, 2024

Position	Elected representative
President	Daniel Barbosa Santos
First vice-president	Renato Ogawa
Second vice-president	Michele Begot
First secretary	Eraldo Pimenta
Second secretary	Victor Dias

Third secretary	Dilvanda Faro
Fourth secretary	Hilton Aguiar

Table 5: Board of Directors for the Second Biennium (2021-2022) in the 60th Legislature of Alepa:

Cargo	Deputado (a) eleito (a)
Presidência	Chicão
Primeira vice-presidência	Antônio Tonheiro (PL)
Segunda vice-presidência	Michele Begot
primeira-secretária	professora Nilse Pinheiro
segunda-secretária	Dilvanda Faro
terceiro-secretário	Victor Dias
quarto-secretário	Hilton Aguiar

Source: Authors, 2024

Position	Elected representative
President	Chicão
First vice-president	Antônio Tonheiro (PL)
Second vice-president	Michele Begot
First secretary	Professor Nilse Pinheiro
Second secretary	Dilvanda Faro
Third secretary	Victor Dias
Fourth secretary	Hilton Aguiar

Comparing the Executive Boards, we can see that in none of the scenarios were the presidency or the first vice-presidency held by women, with only the second vice-presidency being held twice by deputy Michele Begot. As for the secretary positions, the first biennium had only one woman, deputy Dilvanda Faro; the second had two, still Dilvanda Faro, and Professor Nilse Pinheiro, creator of the General Attorney for Women.

It should be noted that the number of women in the Assembly was reduced from three to two when the two-year terms changed, and that there were no women in the top positions. At the same time, the number of women in the Assembly is less than a third of the total number of state deputies elected. It is therefore clear that the protagonism of women is weak and unstable, and has not yet been consolidated as a reality in power scenarios, nor has it

gained prominence and space to develop.

CONCLUSION

In view of the above facts, it can be concluded that the Legislative Assembly of the state of Pará (Alepa) is still low on legislative production of ordinary laws that incorporate the Rights of Women and Public Governance, with only thirty-seven productions out of a total of eight hundred and twenty-six over a four-year period (2019-2022).

It can be seen that the majority of productions are related to measures to contain violence against women, certainly because of their emergency nature. This is followed by productions related to public utility and governance, totaling only eight productions in each niche, which demonstrates the existing but weak interest in promoting public policies that encourage women to occupy seats of power in order to promote equitable and fair public governance.

It is also theorized that the low production of Ordinary Laws and the promotion of public policies for women are due to the low number of female deputies elected to the seats of Alepa, due to the lack of interest and incentive, as well as the lack of willingness of male deputies to appreciate the demands and needs of the female public.

This distances women from the objectives of the SDG 5 signed with the UN, and strengthens the weakness of public governance in the state of Pará.

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