



Chapter 44

Public policies in the açai production and trade chain: security and food sovereignty in the amazon and the 2030 agenda

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ABSTRACT

The açai berry is a fruit that has had expressive growth in its production and commercialization in the last two decades, which is based on the discoveries of its nutritional and functional properties in the human diet. This study had as its guiding question "How is Food Safety organized in the açai commercial chain to contribute to objective 2 of the 2030 Agenda? The objective was to carry out an integrative review of the technical and scientific material published, being organized into three chapters: 1. Public Policies in the

Açai Productive and Commercial Chain, 2. Safety and Food Sovereignty in Açai Consumption in the Amazon and 3. Consumption Açai berry and Agenda 2030. The following keywords were used: açai berry; food security; Agenda 2030. The results were presented in two summary tables. The publications brought in their content aspects about changes in the way of production and commercialization to meet the growing demand, as well as the quality of the product for the national and international market. Another point analyzed was the public policies established in this process. There was a lack of public policies for the cold chain in the management of the fruit, given its perishability, making it a critical point of control regarding the quality of the product for local populations dependent on the costs that this treatment generates. It was concluded that to reach objective 2 of the 2030 Agenda, public policies are needed to guarantee the production and consumption of quality açai for the loco-regional population, but the sustainability of this system in guaranteeing the identity and representation of this food. for this present society and future generations.

Keywords: Açai, Food safety, Agenda 2030-UN.

1 INTRODUCTION

In the forest ecosystems of the Amazon, açai has a prominent focus in cultivation, consumption, and commercialization coming from the açazeiro (*Euterpe Oleracea* Mart), which besides being abundant is part of the sober food of local populations (SILVA, 2016).

The adequacy of the soil for planting açai is greater in floodplains and igapós but also adapts to the firm ground, that is, it composes several ecosystems of natural forest or in the form of massifs known asaçaizais, and can be found in some states of Brazil (Pará and Maranhão), in countries of Central America (Panama) and South America (Venezuela and Colombia). However, the highest concentration is in the state of Pará, near the Amazon River, due to good cultivation conditions, rainfall, high temperatures, and relative humidity (NOGUEIRA; FIGUEIREDO and MULLER, 2005).

According to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics-IBGE (2018), there is a record increase in trade in açaí, by 8% in 2018, when compared to 2017, but this data confirms the trend recorded in the last decade went from 108,033 tons to 1,740,000 tons in 2018. Therefore, this growth drives a rethinking of the agribusiness chain, mainly in the state of Pará, which holds 92% of this production, mostly linked to small producers (IBGE, 2018; NOGUEIRA and SILVA, 2016).

The state of Pará is the world's largest producer of açaí, an important source of income for the local population, which has been expanding with other investors, as well as an excellent source of nutrients, which is why it has been gaining ground in the national and international market (BRASIL, 2016).

Some aspects are extremely relevant in the açaí production chain for food security in the Amazon: the logistics of açaí production of sanitary quality, local sustainability in the Agenda 2030, and tax incentives for the production and consumption of açaí with sanitary and affordable quality.

This study had as a guide question "How is food security organized in the açaí commercial chain to contribute to objective 2 of the 2030 Agenda? objective to carry out an integrative review of the technical and scientific material published was organized into three chapters: 1. Public Policies In the Productive and Commercial Chain of açaí and 2. Food Security and Sovereignty in the Consumption of Acai Berry in the Amazon and 3. Consumption of acai berries and Agenda 2030

2 METHODOLOGICAL PROCEDURES

A literary integrative review was carried out – RIL, on the proposed theme using the following keywords: açaí; food security; Agenda 2030.

Inclusion criteria were: Portuguese language; the period from 2011 to 2021; technical and scientific material such as documents and standards; scientific articles. Having exclusion of technical and scientific material in other languages, outside the defined period of publication, not available in their entirety electronically.

To organize the results, the grouping was made as to the type of the material: documents and norms; Scientific articles, dissertations, and theses.

Subsequently, the contents were analyzed in three (3) chapters: 1. Public Policies in the Açaí Production Chain and 2. Food Security and Sovereignty in Amazônia and 3. The consumption of acai berry and Agenda 2030.

For better analysis of the results, it was decided to elaborate two synthesis tables. Table one. Texts on the açaí production chain from 2011 to 2021 and public policies and Table 2. Public policies in the flow of the internal production and commercialization chain of açaí, Pará-2022.

3 RESULTS

After searching and applying the inclusion criteria of the period (2011-2021), language in Portuguese, and approach to "public policy in the production chain and trade of açaí, sovereignty and food security", 12 texts were captured.

Texts were excluded because they did not take an approach within the proposed theme and presented information in any of the three categories of predefined approaches.

3.1 PUBLIC POLICIES IN THE AÇAÍ PRODUCTION AND COMMERCIAL CHAIN

The production chain is conceptualized as the possibility of visualizing the interrelationship of actors that constitute a system, consisting of a succession of processes of production, transformation, and commercialization of a product (SILVA, 2005; BRAZIL, 2009 and MARQUES, *et al*, 2009).

In the international market the export of acai berries, about 77%, has been to the United States, for the food industries that process juices, energy drinks, sweets, and bullets for the North American supermarket (CONAB, 2020).

In Amazon, the açaí production chain is in a trend of increased management motivated by market demand. According to Vedoveto (2008) in 1992 only the state of Rio de Janeiro began importing 5 tons of pulp, with an increase to 180 tons in 1996 and to the other states of the Central-South something around 300 tons.

According to IBGE (2018), Pará is the largest producer in Brazil equivalent to 1,274,056 t of fruit produced, with a larger planted area of 252.5 mil hectares, being also the largest consumer (SAGRI, 2004; CONAB, 2015).

The Agricultural Census 2017 identified 47,855 agricultural establishments in the country that declared to have more than 50 feet of açaizeiros, of which 35,374 properties in the State of Pará (73.92%), the area managed and planted in Pará totaled 168,546 ha with a production of 241,816 tons, totaling 4.47 ha açaizeiro/property, production of 6.83 t/property and gross income of R\$ 13,446.20/property (IBGE, 2019a; IBGE, 2019b; IBGE, 2019c).

The consumption of pulp of açaí is high in the state of Pará, Borges (2008), estimated that it rotated around 100 to 180 thousand liters only in the capital, Belém, but certainly, a great highlight of consumption exists in the riverside region, where the production chain of the momo and consumption by traditional populations begins.

Santana *et al* (2012) and Santana and Costa (2008) pointed out that in the Metropolitan Region of Belém consumption was 63.1 kg of fruit per inhabitant during the harvest and 22.5 kg in the off-season, higher than the consumption of dairy products (15.3 l/inhabitant/year), beef (39.16 kg/inhabitant/year), cereals (33.9 kg/inhabitant/year) and flour (34 kg/inhabitant/year).

For Nogueira (2006), the production of açaí until 1990 was exclusive of extractivist, in this period it is obtained from açaizais implants in the lowland area. For Tagore, Canto, and Monteiro (2019, p. 1):

"The growing demand, implied an increase in planting areas and changes in the management of traditionally extractive açazais, impacting the social, economic, and environmental context".

For Tavares and Homma (2015), the açai chain involves extractivist, producers, intermediates, processing industries, and artisanal scouts, therefore it is crucial for the formation of income of an expressive group of families of small products res, involving the planting, extraction of fruit, storage, transportation, juice extraction and marketing in the national and international market.

When it comes to the açai value chain in the state of Pará, it moves more than R\$ 3 billion per year, generating jobs for the local population, with important factors being the climatic conditions and regional geography in Pará that impose greater challenges on the açai's production and commercial chain (COMEX DO BRASIL, 2017).

Teixeira (2018) says that estimates are needed on the production chain, supply, market demand, and profitability of the product, when thinking of economic alternatives as a form of environmental conservation, considering that the state has a territory highly favorable to the occurrence of açai, with potential profitability of R\$ 115 per hectare/year.

The price to the consumer varies according to the harvest period, but also factors related to seasonality, such as rains that can interfere in the extraction/harvest of the fruit, generating price variation between cities near the same state, with periods that interfere in the food routine of pará (CONAB, 2019).

The table below brings the studies captured in the literary search on the açai production chain and the approaches to the importance of public policies in this production system.

Table 1 - Academic papers on the subject

Year Local	Kind	Authors	Goal	Public policy highlights
2011	Technical material	Museum-Pará Team	Develop a diagnosis of the açai value chain in the region of the municipality of Curalinho	PAA, price appreciation to NMFs, implementation of environmental registry 57 Rural (CAR). Certification of Non-Timber Forest Products, National Policy of Socio biodiversity
2012	Article	Goncalves, T.B.L <i>et al.</i>	Analyze the supply chain of agroindustry in the pulp processing business of açai berry fruits	Public and private investments, aimed at improving transport infrastructure conditions, will promote cost reduction.
2015	Igo Art	Pepper, L. G & Alves, L. F	Examine the possibilities and limitations of existing certification programs in the context of family açai production.	Certification is a relatively untapped option among riverside farmers.
2015	Article	Tavares & Homma	Analyze the commercialization of açai in the State of Pará	"Development Program" that will certainly be of great use for the consolidation of the açai production chain in the State.
2016	Article	Oliveira, L. P. de., et al. 2016.	Effectively contribute to the increase in açai production in the state of Pará.	Development Program of the Açai Production Chain in the State of Pará.
2017	Dissertation	TAGORE, M.PB.	Examine the increased demand for açai and changes in the areas of go area of the Amazon	Public policies for açai in lowland areas need to stop focusing on solutions for production growth and productivity

			in families benefited by PRONAF.	based on medium and high-impact management interventions.
2018	Dissertation	Teixeira, I.L. S.T.	To constitute a study of the socio-ecological and socioeconomic relations of one of the main non-timber forest products-NMSs in the northern conjuncture of the country, the açai, and in the proposition of a spatially explicit model of its potential profitability.	Government incentives to boost extractive activity. Regulate agro-industries, fruit extraction, and production through specific legislation. Ensure, certify, and standardize the quality of the açai berry product. NMF planting in deforested and or degraded areas.
2019	Article	Tagore, Canto & Monteiro	analyze the açai production chain, public investments for açai production, the types of management adopted and production costs in areas of various açai production, public investments for açai production, the types of management adopted and production costs in lowland areas of PAEs -PAEs	Government agents and other members of the production chain would need to focus on public policies to encourage the research of local techniques and technologies, in the search for increased production and productivity during the off-season, focusing on collective social and environmental activities.
2019	Article	Silva, A.O. <i>et al</i>	Analyze the production of açai with emphasis on economic and productive aspects based on data from the 2016 agricultural census, from 2015 to 2017.	Focus on public policies aimed at the culture of the açazeiro and its relationship with amazon family agriculture.
2019	Dissertation	Machado, U.P.	Identify the elements that explain the non-effectiveness of the public grant policy, PGPM-Bio, in the Açai chain in the municipality of Mazagão in Amapá	Minimum Price Guarantee Policy (PGPM-Bio)
2020	Article	Tavares <i>et al.</i>	Describe aspects of the extraction, management, and planting of açai, with emphasis on the States of Pará, Amazon, and Brazil	Expand the research program aimed at domestication of the genus <i>Euterpe</i> , crossing between species, and the process of benefiting in, new products, markets, and legislation, among the main ones. Scarcity of labor, especially for harvesting, requires the development of equipment, still very precarious or improvised, to increase the productivity of the labor force, as to these ranch and ethical and environmental precepts.
2021	Technical material	CONAB	Describe the Minimum Price Guarantee Policy (PGPM-Bio)	Minimum Price Guarantee Policy for Socio Biodiversity Products.

Source: Own Elaboration (2022).

Regarding the flow of the production chain and public policies, it is important to think about the coverage in the process. In this sense, we built Chart 2. To enable the synthesis of these elements and subsequent analysis.

In the report of the Emílio Goeldi Museum - Pará (2011) the Food Acquisition Program (PAA) was highlighted as an important public policy, price appreciation for NON-Timber Forest Products PFNM, implementation of the Environmental Register 57 Rural (CAR) as a contribution to the policies of the agrarian Development Ministry regarding the minimum size of the productive area, Certification of Non-

Timber Forest Products, National Policy of Socio biodiversity, being considered as fundamental strategic actions for the improvement of working conditions and production of açai fruit in the region.

According to Gonçalves *et al* (2012) public and private investments aimed at improving the conditions of storage and transportation infrastructure, as well as the presence of technical assistance agencies and research institutions, are important actors in strengthening the açai production and trade chain.

The collective sale of açai carried out by associations and cooperatives of local producers offers potential alternative means of sale, with certification that guarantees greater quality and ecological management to special export markets. In combination with the direct sale facilitated by the aggregation of the harvest helps the livelihoods of family farmers in the Amazônia estuary as they face the evolving market (PEPPER and ALVES, 2015).

Tavares and Homma (2015), point out that the scarcity of statistical data from real production makes it difficult to plan adequately for the production and commercial chain of açai, where it suggests the elaboration of a large research program, as well as identifies that market growth hides environmental risks for both lowland and dry land areas, there is a need for a controlled expansion, with technical assistance, compliance with legal standards (environmental, labor and social security), to meet the most demanding consumer markets.

In the period from 2016 to 2020, a public policy instrument focused on agriculture in Pará was applied, resulting in an arduous work of literature review, knowledge and current information obtained from the members of the drafting team, producers, wholesalers, retailers, and processors the program of development of the açai production chain in the State of Pará - PR Ó-ACAI, producing a report with lots of data and analysis, ratifying the importance of producing data to plan (TAVARES and HOMMA, 2015).

Tagore (2017) highlights the implications of the management of açazeiros in lowland areas have provided increased production and income of riparians, with repercussions on cultural, social, and work relations, as well as in the environment, leading to the process of homogenization of the landscape, with decreased diversification of species, which can cause socio-environmental risks is threatening the sustainability of the lowland ecosystem, with consequences on the production and productivity of açazeiros.

Teixeira (2018) found that the state of Pará has a territory highly favorable to the occurrence of açai, with a net yield of R\$ 115 per hectare/year, but the estimated profitability of the native extractive system is lower than the profitability in the cultivation system and suggests that the promotion of the consortium of both systems would be of great economic and ecological impact, and cultivation would be destined to degraded areas and the practice of extractive collection for the regions of native forests, thus causing the recovery of degraded areas, expansion of extractive and, consequently, an increase of income for the producer and the state.

Tagore (2019) suggests that the riverside ceases to be a mere supplier of raw material within the production chain, and will become the protagonist, participating in the process of product processing,

through agro-industries in an activist cooper system with participatory planning, having state institutions of the productive sector work in the partnership focused on the establishment of local industries, gestated by the riparians themselves, which would help to minimize the aspects in the oscillation of the seasonality function of time, being influenced mainly in the harvest season (lower added value) and off-season (higher added value) (SILVA *et al*, 2019).

Tavares *et al* (2020) highlight that the scarcity of labor, especially for the harvest, requires the involvement of equipment, aiming to increase the productivity of the labor force, regarding safety and ethical and environmental precepts.

The National Supply Company CONAB (2021) was created in 2009, in compliance with the need to consolidate a model de sustainable development for extractive products of biodiversity the Minimum Price Guarantee Policy (PGPM-Bio). This public policy aims to contribute to the conservation, preservation, and sustainable use of natural resources, in addition to ensuring income, strengthening, and economic and social development of traditional populations.

It is observed that, despite numerous public policies, there are gaps in the production and commercial chain of açaí, regarding the subsidy on the energy and létric rate necessary for cold chain guarantee. Cold is an important thermal inhibit for good practices in the management of açaí aiming at maintaining sanitary quality. Given the fluctuations in electricity prices, the state needs to be able to make a public policy that can ensure the supply of electricity, ensuring that all stages (Table 2) are carried out for the safety and food sovereignty of the people of Pará.

For food safety, the cold chain condition and structural for açaí quality, and must be guaranteed, not only to meet the demands of the most demanding market but also so that consumers in Pará can consume a product that does not expose them to the process of illness due to the enças conveyed by foods such as Chagas Disease. In the state of Pará-Brazil, this type of transmission is mainly associated with the consumption of açaí pulp, widely disseminated in pará culture (SESPA, 2021)

Table 2. Public policies in the flow of the internal chain and commercialization of açaí, Pará-2022

Steps	Public Policy and its scope in the flow	Source of sphere subsidy	Goal	Critical points
Agricultural production	Family Agriculture Strengthening Program (Pronaf)	Federal	To instill the agricultural production of family farming	
	PAE	Federal		
	Technical support to farmers in the management of açaí	EMATER-Federal	Train farmers in acai berry management	
Harvest	State Acai Quality Program (Decree No. 2,475 of 09/10/2010)	Government of the state of Pará	Reduce risks in consumption and regulated technical standards of processing, to reduce contamination of the pulp by pathogenic organisms.	
Storage	THERE IS NO			*
Transport	THERE IS NO			*
	Pulp extraction			

Pulp extraction	State Acai Quality Program (Decree No. 2,475 of 09/10/2010)	Government of the state of Pará	Finance machine for bleaching technique.	*
Cooling/ Frostbite	THERE IS NO			*
Marketing	MinimumP-reços Guarantee Policy for Socio Biodiversity Products (PGPM-Bio)	CONAB- Government Federal	Promote the protection of the environment, and contribute to the reduction of deforestation.	*
	PAE Family Agriculture Emergency Care Program (PAE-AF)	Federal Bill Automatically Grants Crop Guarantee Benefit	Enable the purchase with a simultaneous donation of food to people in food insecurity or to receiving entities previously defined by the federal government.	*

* Cold Chain para food security-Increased energy rate without subsidy for microentrepreneurs
Source: Own Elaboration (2022).

3.2 FOOD SECURITY AND SOVEREIGNTY IN ACAI CONSUMPTION IN THE AMAZON

The interest of the national and international market in the importation of the açaí has brought changes in extractive production and the way of life of riverside populations, concomitant to the growth of industrial production and a new way in the commercialization of the fruit (SILVA and FREITAS, 2020).

For Bayle (2014) the oriun foods extractivist, with the evolution of the açaí economy, show a fall in supply in the Amazon, which also brings the question that "the best quality pulp is exported due to the increase in external demand and market demands", this is aco-mporage that directly threatens the security and food sovereignty of the population of Pará.

Tagore (2017) in his study on "The increase in açaí demand and social, environmental and economic changes: the case of abaetetuba floodplains in PARÁ" concluded that "(...) although the current production meets national and international demand, it is large to allocate to the local market, with influence on the market price of "See-o-Peso" (...)".

Eating habits are composed of multiple factors, but those that demarcate limits, bringing a cultural identity and deep social representation, deserve a careful look by the public power, as is the case of the açaí that has as its main consumer in the world the population of the state of Pará - Brazil. This precise attention is focused on sustainable development, but also on sovereignty and food security.

Extractivists have a relationship that goes far beyond an act of planting and harvesting, including many açaizeiros who are native to the land. Eliel and his parents believe they are doing good to many people, he says:

"We are feeding with health, wealth. I wanted to tell those who take this açaí that it is harvested with great affection and dedication, that we put in it a knowledge that comes from just time, from our great-grandparents" (AGÊNCIA PARÁ, 2022).

Food security was realized, as a strategy with purposes and actions defined for the conquest of the international monopoly on food production, in the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition (DUEFD), the product of the 1974 World Food Conference (CMA, 1974) and which today in

the context of the green revolution remains the claim of the right to food and the conviction that hunger can be eliminated (HOYOS and D'AGOSTINI, 2017).

Food Security is defined as when the person, at all times, has physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their preferences and food needs, for an active and healthy life (UNITED NATIONS FOOD SECURITY COMMITTEE, 1996).

Regarding food sovereignty, the initial foundations of the proposal were disclosed five days later after the Massacre of Eldorado de Carajás, in Brazil, through the declaration of Tlaxcala, product of the II International Conference of Via Campesina (II CIVC), in Mexico, in April 1996 (II CIVC, 1996).

For Hoyos & D'Agostini apud Via Campesina (2017, p. 9): "(...) food sovereignty is understood as overcoming air food security because it considers that food is a factor of emancipation and sovereign affirmation of a people."

Machado (2019, p. 30), emphasizes in his study that: "The acai chain is beyond the border and is increasingly global and less local", information that is founded on the increasingly industrialized mode of production, extraction, and commercialization aimed at the foreign market. This fact leverages a loco-regional development, but there must be local public policies that can preserve extractive management, as well as its traditional consumption to guarantee, among other aspects of environmental sustainability, the sovereignty and food security, especially of the population of Pará.

For Bayle (2014) foods derived from extractivist, with the evolution of açai economy, show a fall in the local supply of better quality pulp due to the increase in external demand, this is a behavior that directly threatens the security and food sovereignty of the population of Pará.

Another major factor for extractive cultivation is the analysis and observance of food sovereignty and security, such as the guarantee of the cold chain for good harvest practices for the commercialization of açai (Chart 2).

Food safety also has an inherent aspect of sanitary quality, so when we analyze the production and trade chain of açai, the management of the harvest to the market supply needs to guarantee this quality. In this sense, Bayle (2014) already identifies the risk of the flow of quality acai berries for exportação, due to market requirements, signaling the importance of a careful look at the açai that is available for the internal market.

The extraction of açai pulp can be obtained by hand (poured into a basin, where the fruits are massed) or semi-industrial (using the pulping), where in addition to the pulping other stages of the process are carried out with equipment, however, there is a risk of contamination during the handling of the raw material, from its harvest to obtaining the final product, where the most common contaminants are: pests, rodents, animal waste, bacteria, fungi, and protozoa (COHEN *et al*, 2011 and SANTOS FILHO, 2015).

The sanitary aspect in the management of açai can compromise the quality of nutrients, but also be a vehicle for foodborne diseases, whether by dirt, animal residues that are mixed with the fruit, or by inadequate temperature to storage, transport until the commercialization of the same, since it is highly

perishable, susceptible to heat. The life of the fruits of the postharvest açazeiro can be prolonged by keeping them in a refrigerated environment at a temperature of 10 °C (cold chamber) (WWWF-Brazil, 2014).

To maintain good practices for the immediate consumption extractivist, public training and training policies for good management practices are sufficient, but when it comes to micro-entrepreneurs who need to store, transport, and guarantee quality for the commercialization of fruit and/or pulp extract, the chain of cold cuts is essential (Chart2).

This is a great challenge in Pará, where it has a high internal consumption, even with the growth of exports, to have adequate handling conditions of the açai for microentrepreneurs, enabling the commercial açai to be of sanitary quality.

In 2017, Silva et al., conducted a hygienic-sanitary evaluation study of 37 establishments with the "Açai Bom" seal of the Sanitary Surveillance in Belém do Pará, obtained a regular 62% result, which means that they met 51 to 75% of the good practices recommended by ANVISA Resolution 275/2002. The challenge is to raise to safer levels for the largest consumers of the fruit, the paraenses.

3.3 THE CONSUMPTION OF ACAI BERRY IN THE AMAZON AND AGENDA 2030

Facing the challenges already posed in the production chain and marketing of açai and the sovereignty and food security of the consumption of quality açai by paraenses, mainly, since they are the most vulnerable at the risk of food contamination, we have the 2030-UN Agenda, where Brazil is a signatory.

Eco92 in its 8th principle said that to achieve sustainable development and a better quality of life for all people, states must reduce and eliminate unsustainable production and consumption systems and foster appropriate demographic populations.

Ratifying Eco92 and following the agenda 21 quality of life proposal, it predicted actions that could promote consumption and production patterns that reduce environmental tension and meet the basic needs of humanity.

For Agenda 2030, 17 objectives for sustainable development were established, with 169 goals, which were commitments signed by Brazil and other UN states (plus 192) in the perspective of globalized action.

Specifically, Objective 2, "Zero Hunger and Sustainable Agriculture", is intended to protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainable management of its natural resources, and urgent measures to combat climate change, to meet the needs of present and future generations.

In this sense, it is expected that to achieve Objective 2, governments will include in their management plans strategies that ensure the sustainability of the food production and consumption system.

The challenges are to ensure accessibility to quality acai berries for maintaining the local-regional identity and social representation for this and future generations.

4 CONCLUSIONS

The advance in the discovery of nutritional and functional properties of the açaí fruit led to a growing increase in demand for the product in the National and International market, with adjustments in the process to meet the requirements of this market regarding the quality of the final product.

The adjustments in the mode of production and commercialization envelopes cost to guarantee sanitary quality since it is a fruit of high perishability, having as necessary management the guarantee of the cold chain.

Despite the existence of numerous public policies in the production and commercial chain of açaí, there are lacunas to the subsidy on the rate of electricity necessary to guarantee a cold chain for local production and commerce in Pará.

The cold chain is executed in the production chain and commercialization of açaí for the most demanding market, but the custo this for productive extractivist and local consumption makes it more costly and may compromise the routine execution of the use of cold as a necessary technology for sanitary quality of the product.

To achieve Objective 2 of the 2030 Agenda - SustainableDevelopment, the governments in Pará need to include in their management plans, public policies that ensure the sustainability of the food production and consumption system for the loco-regional society aiming at the preservation of identity and social representation for current generation and future generations.

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