

Invest



PREFEITURA DE
BOTUCATU

Welcome to BOTUCATU

Development, prosperity and quality of life. Whoever takes these attributes into account in order to define a place to live, to visit or to undertake will certainly have Botucatu as one of the strongest candidates to be the chosen destination.

For at least a decade - the so called "City of Good Air and Good Schools" - located in the south-central region of the state of São Paulo stands out for presenting rates of economic and social development above the country's average.

Capable of offering modernity, technology, security, combined with quality health and education, in addition to being close to exuberant nature, Botucatu is a consolidated regional center that attracts large investments and becomes the preferred option for an increasing number of people who want to live well.

Due to the privileged location, the robust infrastructure, the differentiated human capital and the entrepreneurial and responsible character that guides the actions of the City Government, Botucatu have the possibility to connect in a competitive and collaborative way with the main consumer centers in the country - promoting a healthy exchange in the main areas of knowledge - which turns into real benefits for the population of Botucatu.

This magazine - made possible through an action by the Municipal Secretariat for Economic Development, Institutional Relations and Labor - presents a series of relevant information including the highlights of the city in the most diverse areas and the main indicators that explain the cycle of prosperity experienced by Botucatu and becoming one of the best cities to invest and to live in Brazil.

Enjoy your reading and always be welcome to Botucatu!

BOTUCATU

Invest

EDITORIAL



PUBLISHING

Botucatu City Hall

Municipal Secretariat for Economic Development,
Institutional Relations and Labor

EDITORIAL PRODUCTION

Texts: Carlos Pessoa

Responsible Journalist: Leandro Rocha - MTB: 50.357

PHOTOGRAPHS: Bruno Giraldi e Junior Quinteiro

GRAPHIC PROJECT: **peagade**
branding | design | publicidade

TRANSLATION: Ventrell**A**

INDEX

LOCATION	05
CULTURE AND LEISURE	09
FOREIGN TRADE	11
QUALITY OF LIFE	12
ELECTRICITY	15
GENERAL INDICATORS	16
ACCOMMODATION	17
EDUCATION	18
ECONOMY	21
SPORTS	23
BUSINESS	25
ROAD	26
DAM	27
SUSTAINABLE	29
REGIONAL CENTER	31
SECURITY	33
ENTREPRENEURSHIP	35
HOUSING	37
TRANQUILITY	40
HEALTH	41
AFFORESTATION	45
INDUSTRY	47
UNIVERSITIES	49
DEVELOPMENT	54
TECHNOLOGIC PARK	55
BUSINESS INCUBATOR	57
AERONAUTICS	59
AGROECOLOGY	61
BASIC SANITATION	63
TOURISM	65
ATTRACTIVES	67

LOCATION



Logistics has become a strategic factor to ensure competitiveness to cities in attracting new investments. The privileged geographic location connects Botucatu with the main centers for the outflow of products focused on internal and external markets using the most varied transport modes.

An aerial photograph of a city, likely in Brazil, featuring a prominent Gothic cathedral with two tall spires and a central dome. The city is densely packed with buildings, mostly with red-tiled roofs. In the background, there are hills and a few taller buildings. The sky is blue with scattered white clouds. The text is overlaid on the top left of the image.

**PRIVILEGE
ACCESS
*HELPS LOGISTICS***

Modal Road

Two major state highways connect Botucatu with the main producing and consuming markets in the country: Castelo Branco (SP-280) and Marechal Rondon (SP-300). Castelo Branco highway passes south from Botucatu. Its route begins in the Metropolitan Region of São Paulo and ends at the junction with SP-225, in the city of Santa Cruz do Rio Pardo. There is an interconnection in the city of Itatinga between SP-280 and SP-300, through the João Hipólito Martins Highway (SP-209), known as “Castelinho”.

Marechal Rondon highway crosses the urban center of Botucatu. It begins in the city of Jundiaí and ends in the city of Castilho, on the border with Mato Grosso do Sul, connecting cities in São Paulo state such as Porto Feliz, Tietê, Laranjal Paulista, Conchas, São Manuel, Lençóis Paulista, Agudos, Bauru, Pirajuí, Cafelândia, Lins, Penápolis, Araçatuba, Val Paraíso and Andradina.

The city is connected to the region of Piracicaba via Geraldo Pereira de Barros highway (SP-191) and accesses the region of Jaú via João Mellão highway (SP-255).

To ensure a smooth traffic for just over 104,000 vehicles - licensed until December of 2019 - the City Hall started the construction of a large ring road that should promote the connection between neighborhoods and alleviate traffic in downtown.

The first stage included the construction of a 140-meter viaduct over the railway line and the Lavapés River - connecting the eastern and northern sectors of the city. The construction of R\$ 22 million included the transposition of the railway line, a traffic distribution roundabout and a channel for rainwater drainage.

For those who use public transportation the city has an Integration Card that makes it possible the connection between bus lines and reducing time and costs with transportation vouchers for companies in the city. Intercity passenger transport adequately handles bus departures and arrivals from Botucatu to various destinations. With a good structure, the bus terminal is considered one of the cleanest and safest in the country.

Botucatu is served by the railroad tracks operated by the company Rumo Logística. The city is part of the Northern Operation route, which comprises the “Norte” and “Paulista” railway concessions, the transshipment terminals located in the states of Mato Grosso and São Paulo and port elevations at Port of Santos (SP) terminal.

Mainly agricultural commodities such as grains (soybean, soybean meal and corn), sugar, rice, wheat and fertilizers are transported, as well as industrial products such as fuel and cellulose. The Northern Operation network crosses most of the Brazilian agricultural production areas in Mato Grosso and São Paulo and therefore is the Company's most relevant operation, representing approximately 68% of the volume transported by Rumo in 2017. Through connections with other railroads, it reaches the ports of Santos (SP), Rio de Janeiro (RJ) and Paranaguá (PR).



Modal

Hydrographic

The Tietê-Paraná Waterway, also known as the Mercosul Waterway, has 2,400 km of waterways and cuts through five Brazilian states: São Paulo, Goiás, Paraná, Minas Gerais and Mato Grosso do Sul. The São Paulo section has 800 kilometers of waterways, with ten reservoirs, ten dams, 23 bridges, 19 shipyards and 31 intermodal loading/unloading terminals in 22 cities. The 200 km expansion in the Anhembí-Salto stretch is already part of the state government's projects, with the construction of five more dams with locks.

The Waterway Department of the Secretariats of São Paulo State for Logistics and Transportation provides a series of investments aimed at improving the capacity and efficiency of waterway transport and promoting the modernization of the Tietê-Paraná Waterway infrastructure, in order to ensure safety, increase traffic speed and cargo volume.

There are planned the implementation of the Penha lock - expansion and retraction of the Botucatu and Conchas channels - the implementation of the Araçatuba Port Terminal and the Anhembí, Conchas and Santa Maria da Serra dams and. Currently more than 90% of the cargo transported on the Tietê-Paraná waterway is composed of sand, soybean, sugarcane, corn and soybean meal. The total freight-carrying potential of the track is estimated at up to 20 million tons/year.

The excellent geographical location of the Tietê-Paraná makes it emerge as the main factor of industrialization and development of tourism, in the interior of São Paulo, and contributes to the reorganization of the transport matrix of the central-

west region, allowing, on a large scale, a multimodality with a great gain in competitiveness for Brazilian products. In addition to being an alternative for territorial integration, waterway transport also contributes to reducing the emission of greenhouse gases, the cost of freight and the number of traffic accidents..

Modal

Air

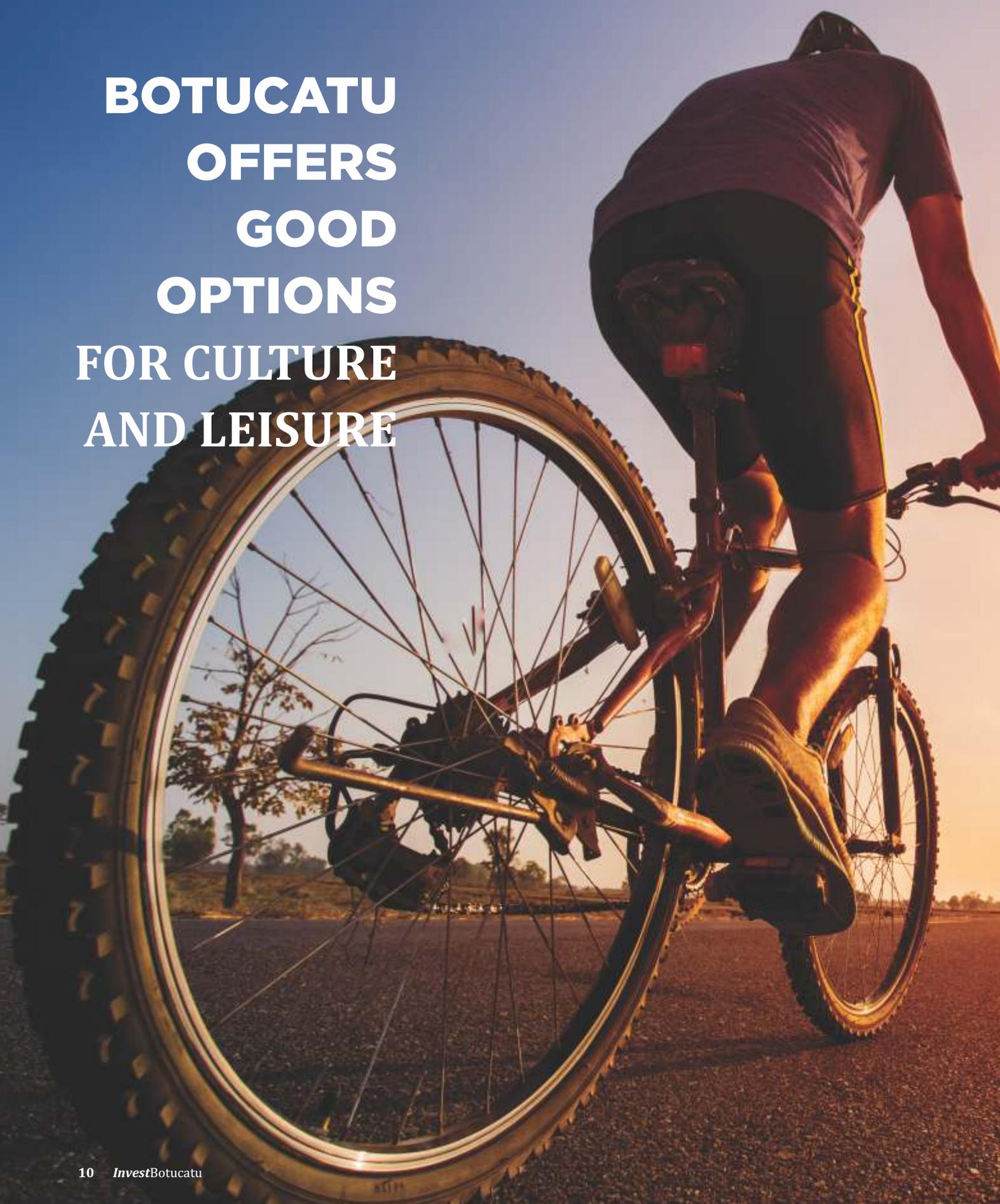
Tancredo de Almeida Neves municipal airport is 10 kilometers south of the urban center of Botucatu. It is 223 kilometers by air or linear distance from São Paulo city. It has an asphalt track of 1,500 meters long and 30 meters wide.

It has appropriate equipment to operate 24 hours a day with safety, such as: runway signals (threshold and axis), threshold, runway, taxi and obstacle lights and rotating beacon, fully capable of operating medium-sized aircraft, typical of regional aviation.

It has an excellent infrastructure with six hangars and houses a fuel supply center for aircraft, an aero club, a maintenance and spare parts workshop and an aircraft assembly unit of EMBRAER.

CULTURE AND LEISURE

BOTUCATU OFFERS GOOD OPTIONS FOR CULTURE AND LEISURE



Botucatu is known as an important pole of cultural production in the most different artistic languages. The city promotes, values and encourages representative manifestations in the visual arts - painting, sculpture, engraving, photography, cinema, graffiti, video art - performing arts - dance and theater - literature and music.

The popular and the erudite coexist in harmony, promoting art of recognized quality for all audiences. Among the various public and private spaces structured to host the most varied events, expositions and permanent works in the cultural sphere, the following stand out: the local theater "Camillo Fernandez Dinucci", Gino Carbonari theater, "Antônio Gabriel Marão" Cultural Space, Botucatu Cultural Center, "Emilio Peduti" Local Library, Youth Square, "Itajahy Martins" Museum of Contemporary Art, "Aitiara" Museum of Mineralogy, Coffee Museum and "Forum das Artes" Art Gallery (1st branch of the State Art Gallery in the countryside outside the city of São Paulo).

Cradle of great names in the literary arts - such as Hernani Donato, Francisco Marins, Zalina Rolim, Leilah Assumpção and Alcides Nogueira and of great musicians, singers and composers such as Angelino de Oliveira, Guido Bissacot, Raul Torres, Serrinha, Tinoco, Zé da Estrada and Paulo Barreiros - Botucatu has maintained itself over the years as a city that produces, embraces and encourages culture in all its strands.

The cuisine is extremely varied and of high quality, with some of the world's main cuisines, such as Japanese, Italian, Arabic, Chinese, German, in addition to typical dishes of our cuisine, offered by many bars and restaurants.

It has several socio-sports clubs, with emphasis on "Associação Atlética Botucatuense", "Associação Atlética Ferroviária", "Botucatu Tennis Club" and "SESI' CAT". Leisure is available in forests, squares, trails and waterfalls. Among the most frequented spots are "Fazenda Lageado", "Morro de Rubião Júnior", "Cachoeira Véu de Noiva", "Cascata da Marta" Park, "Joaquim Amaral Amando de Barros" Municipal Park, "Pedra do Índio", spas of "Mina" and "Rio Bonito", among others.



BREAKING BARRIERS

Botucatu presents several competitive advantages to become an important export hub for the country. The privileged geographical position, the existence of an airport with favorable conditions for expansion, the consolidation as a center of technological development and the vigorous expansion of economic activity create the ideal scenario for companies established in the city to expand commercial agreements with foreign markets.

According to the Ministry of Economy, Industry, Foreign Trade and Services, the value of Botucatu exports increased from US\$ 63,537,780 in 2009 to US\$ 201.06 million in the period from January to November 2019. The value of imports was US\$ 26,249,725 to US\$ 34.4 million in the same period. The municipal trade balance reached US\$ 166.66 million.

The city occupies the 42nd place in the ranking of exports in the state of São Paulo. The main exported products were motor vehicle bodies (31%), vehicle parts (27%) and transport vehicles (15%). The main destinations for Botucatu products were the USA (42%), Chile (15%), Peru (13%), Australia (8.4%) and South Africa (5.9%).

QUALITY OF LIFE

**PRIVILEGE
QUALITY
OF CLIMATE, AIR
AND WATER**



The exuberant nature, the differentiated relief, the mild climate, the privileged quality of the air and water make Botucatu the ideal place for those who want to live in a healthy way or invest in a sustainable way. These competitive advantages reinforce the title of "City of Good Airs", proudly displayed by its population.

The city' climate is classified as high altitude tropical, characteristic of mountainous regions and plateaus with altitudes above 600 meters. Influenced by the proximity of the Tropic of Capricorn, which passes to the south of its lands, Botucatu has dry winters and hot summers. The annual average temperature is 20.4°C.

It is under the action of three air masses that act directly in the Central South region of the country: Continental Equatorial, Atlantic Tropical and Atlantic Polar. The Continental Equatorial mass predominates in the region from October to March, creating conditions of high evaporation and high temperatures, providing with the constant penetration of humid air from the Tropical Atlantic mass, high rainfall rates.

The Atlantic Polar mass occurs in the months of May and mid-August, contributing to lower the thermal averages of these months. Based on data recorded by the Meteorological Station of the "Fazenda Experimental Lageado" in Unesp/Botucatu Campus, the average annual rainfall is 1,524.5 mm. The rainiest month is January with 261 mm and the least rainy is July with 38.7 mm.

According to the Koeppen classification, the climate is mesothermic with a dry winter, in which the average temperature of the hottest month does not exceed 25°C. The dry season runs from May to September, with the driest and coldest month being July, with an average relative humidity of 63.2% and average solar radiation rates of 436.4 cal/cm²/day and the hottest month. and humid is January with an average relative humidity of 78.4% and an average of solar radiation of 436.4 cal/cm²/day.

Hidrography

Botucatu is drained by two hydrographic basins: to the north of the Tietê River, to the south to the Paranapanema River. Tietê River watershed occupies an area of approximately 77,300 ha of the city. The mouth of the Piracicaba River - one of the main branches of the Tietê - is also located in Botucatu.

The watershed of the Paranapanema River occupies an area approximately 72,100 ha of the territory, with the Pardo River a branch of Paranapanema River, covering a length of 67 km in Botucatu. Pardo River has two important artificial impoundments, the Reservoir of "Véu de Noiva" Waterfall and "Mandacaru", where the supply from the city of Botucatu.

Pardo River and its tributaries are intensively used for irrigation, as the best agricultural soils in the city are in its watershed. The water for general use in the city is collected by SABESP from the Pardo River, which is the main source of water supply for human consumption in the city.

Botucatu is in a recharge area of the Guarani Aquifer, the largest transboundary underground freshwater source in the world, which occupies an area of 1.2 million km², extending across Brazil (840,000 km²), Paraguay (58,500 km²), Uruguay (58,500 km²) and Argentina (255,000 km²).

Relief

Botucatu is located in the highlands of Cuesta, a very peculiar relief in which hills and hills present a non-symmetrical slope, providing two different levels of altitude that vary between 450 meters (in the lower areas) and 900 meters above the level of the sea.

The lands that form the Cuesta are very old and have

the form of rocks, with a sandy consistency and reddish color, being known as "Arenito Botucatu". Little rain, a lot of dust and immense deposits of it gave rise to these rocks, mainly forming the top of the Cuesta, present at altitudes of 700 to 950 meters.

Further down, around 400 meters, the terrains are even older, dating back approximately 215 million years. They are also red sandstone. At the top, as one moves away from the front (edge of the Cuesta), the deposits become clear, until the sandstone is completely white, which were formed in the early Cretaceous and are known as "Arenito Bauru", found in the hills of "Rubião Junior" district.



ELECTRICITY

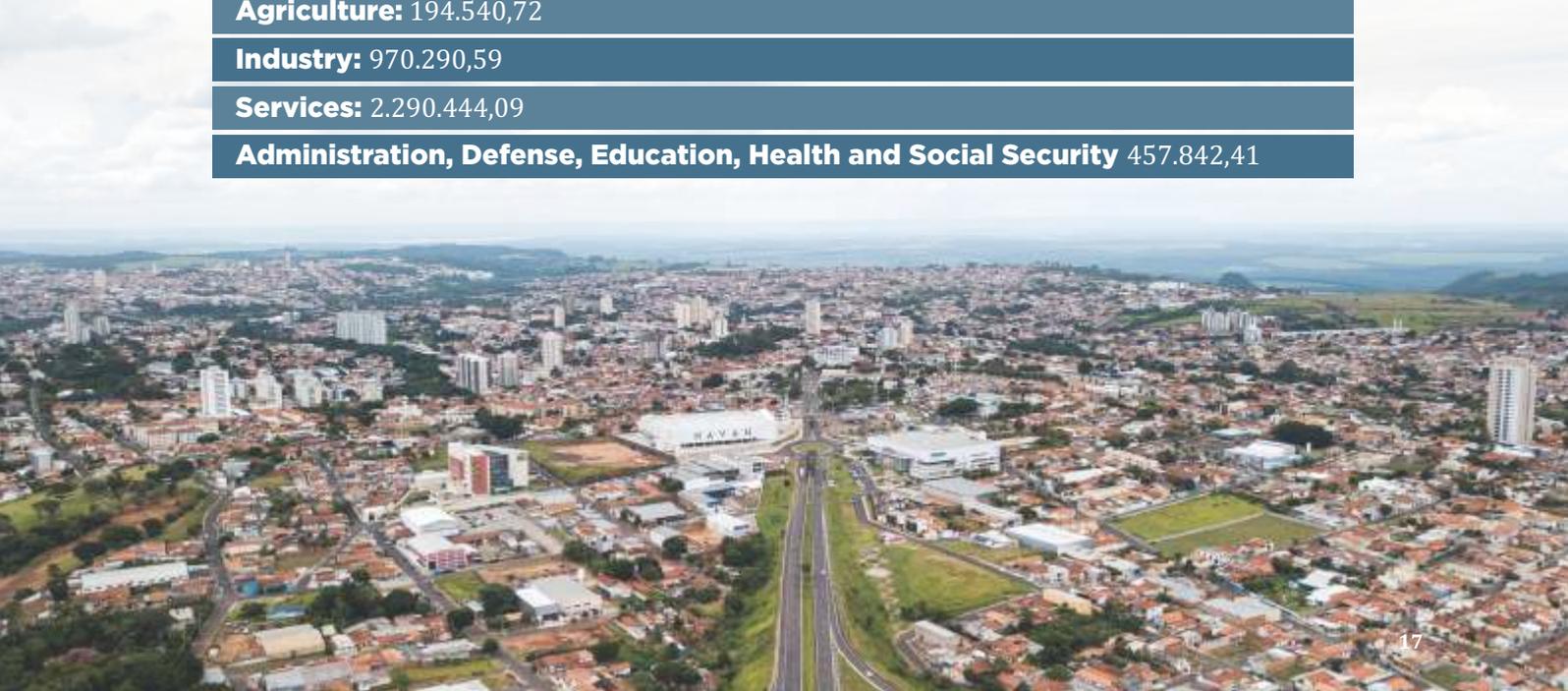
Electricity is supplied by “CPFL Paulista”. The city has a capacity of 245 MVA - Mega Volter Amper. Botucatu has two distribution substations, SE Botucatu 1 and SE Botucatu 2 with availability to service new loads in the 138 kV, 34.5 kV and 11.9 kV systems.

TYPE	# OF USERS	Kwh
Residential	61.093	128.574.528
Commertial	2.639	52.518.100
Rural	860	14.296.447
Industrial	203	306.272.989
Street Lighting	172	16.771.727
Public Power	358	24.884.236
Public Service	81	17.314.546
Personal Use	4	135.322
Total	65.411	560.767.895

GENERAL INDICATORS

“City of Good Air and Good Schools”, medical center of excellence, reference in sustainable development and holder of one of the highest HDI in Brazil, Botucatu has experienced significant growth in the last decade. The city registered a significant evolution in its economic and social indicators, which had a positive impact in the lives of its inhabitants.

Founded: April 14, 1855
Gentile: Botucatuense
Patron Saint: Santana (July)
Mesoregion: Bauru
Microregion: Botucatu
Territorial Area: 1.482,64 km ² (10th largest city in the state of São Paulo)
Demographic Density: 95,19 inhabitants//km ²
Degree of urbanization (in %): 96,64
Population: 127,328 inhabitants (2010 IBGE Census) 148,130 inhabitants (IBGE 2020 estimate)
Geometric annual population growth rate - 2010\2019 (in %yy): 1,06
Municipal Human Development Index - IDHM - 2010: 0,800 (very high)
Schooling (6 to 14 years): 97,8%
Aging Index (in %): 92,26
GDP at current prices: BRL 4.290.669,26 (Unit: BRL x1000)
GDP per Capita: BRL 31,925.21 (72nd place in the state and 222nd place in Brazil)
Average monthly salary: 3,1 minimum salaries
Employed Personnel [2017]: 42.210 people
Added Value: (Unit: R\$ x1000) Gross at current prices: 3,913,117.81
Agriculture: 194.540,72
Industry: 970.290,59
Services: 2.290.444,09
Administration, Defense, Education, Health and Social Security 457.842,41





GREAT DEVELOPMENTS EXPAND THE HOTEL NETWORK

Full of attractions associated with quality of life, recognized for its trails and waterfalls, university center and with the economy in full development, Botucatu saw the demand for accommodation grow. In the last decade, the hotel sector has undergone a major transformation, raising the standard of its facilities and services offered to welcome tourists and visitors.

Currently, the city has seven hotels with a total of 782 beds. The availability of accommodation is reinforced by inns and hostels. Soon, they will be joined by large chains, which have decided to invest in the construction of new ventures and should expand the supply of beds by almost 400 units. The Accor, Bourbon and Ramada groups included Botucatu in their expansion plans.

The Ramada chain development is integrated into the Cosmopolitan Vital Brasil Hub, which comprises a hotel with 132 units, studio apartments, commercial and business stores in the city's most developed corridor, Avenida Vital Brasil. Accor arrives to operate under the Ibis banner, offering 133 new beds in the economy segment. The building is under construction in the region of Vila Sônia' neighborhood.

The Bourbon Hotels & Resorts chain decided to invest in the launch of a new banner, the Rio Hotel by Bourbon, a midscale category, with reduced services and the differential of having operational versatility, adapting to different markets. Botucatu was chosen to be one of them. The hotel with 131 apartments is being built next to the city's first shopping center.

EDUCATION

QUALITY IN EDUCATION JUSTIFIES THE TITLE OF *CITY OF GOOD SCHOOLS*

Tradition combined with constant investment in structure, innovation, methodology and human resources allow Botucatu to bear the title of "City of Good Schools". The high level of education is a consecrated mark from kindergarten, through elementary and high school, to higher education, where the great highlight is the presence of UNESP, which offers some of the most prestigious and competitive undergraduate courses in the country, which annually train hundreds of professionals in the areas of medical, biological, agronomic and veterinary sciences.

In recent years, the arrival of private institutions of higher education has expanded and diversified the offer of courses in the most different areas, transforming Botucatu into a large university center, in both classroom and distance learning modalities. The city also has a Fatec campus (Faculty of Technology), linked to the Paula Souza Center. The technical education offered by institutions such as SENAI, SENAC and ETEC "Domingos Minicucci Filho" prepares students for the new professions in the market and meets the demands of companies in the region.

CITY *Education Network*

The quality of elementary education is translated by the municipal education network into one of the state's bold projects: the universalization of elementary education. In IDEB (Basic Education Development Index), the average obtained by students in the 5th year of Elementary School I was 6.6, above the 6.3 established as a goal. In the 9th grade classes of Elementary School II, the municipal schools' score was 5.3, a higher index than planned by the evaluation, which was 5.1.

The factors that also contribute to the great performance in education are investments in improving schools - which include - uniforms, requalification of teachers, preventive monitoring of school dropouts, efficient transportation - with a great fleet of vehicles - free distribution of services and balanced quality meals.

Currently, the Municipal Department of Education commands the largest program to expand full-time education in Brazil with the simultaneous construction of eight new schools in: "Jd. Itamaraty" (inaugurated), "Maria Luiza" (inaugurated), "Jd. Monte Mor" (opened), "Cayman", "Cohab I", "Jd. Cambuyí", "Cachoeirinha and Victoriana".

IDEB EVOLUTION *City Education Network*

5º ANO ENSINO FUNDAMENTAL I

ANO	IDEB	META
2007	5.5	4.8
2009	5.9	5.2
2011	5.6	5.5
2013	6.0	5.8
2015	6.4	6.1
2017	6.6	6.3

9º ANO ENSINO FUNDAMENTAL II

ANO	IDEB	META
2007	4.0	3.6
2009	4.4	3.8
2011	4.4	4.0
2013	4.5	4.4
2015	4.7	4.8
2017	5.3	5.1

TECHNICAL *School*

For vocational technical education, the city has SENAI and SENAC units; the Industrial Technical School (ETEC) "Dr. Domingos Minicucci Filho" linked to the Paula Souza Center and the Maria Vitória Technical College.

HIGHER *Education*

With undergraduate courses and postgraduate programs recognized nationally and internationally, Unesp (São Paulo State University) maintains four of its most prestigious units in the city: School of Agronomic Sciences, School of Medicine, School of Veterinary Medicine and Zootechnics, and Institute of Biosciences.

Every year, students from many regions of Brazil settle in the city to attend courses that are among the most sought after and best evaluated in the country. They are: Biological Sciences, Biomedical Sciences, Agronomic Engineering, Bioprocess and Biotechnology Engineering, Nursing, Forestry Engineering, Medical Physics, Medicine, Veterinary Medicine, Nutrition and Zootechnics.

FATEC (College of Technology), linked to the Paula Souza Center, trains technologists in courses in Agribusiness, Systems Analysis and Development, Logistics, Production and Radiology. Another four private institutions offer a wide variety of on-site courses. Are they:

ITE - Toledo Teaching Institution: Administration, Law and Production Engineering

UNIFAC - Botucatu Teaching Association: Administration, Accounting Sciences, Physical Education, Pedagogy and Social Work

UNIBR: Administration, Accounting Sciences, Production Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Human Resources Management and Pedagogy

GALILEO: Administration, Architecture and Urbanism, Biomedicine, Accounting Sciences, Right, Nursing, Agronomic Engineering, Engineering Civil Engineering, Computer Engineering, Engineering Production, Mechanical Engineering, Pharmacy, Pedagogy, Psychology, Veterinary Medicine, Physiotherapy, Odontology, Physical Education and Nutrition.

Several other Distance Learning (EAD) courses are offered through centers of institutions such as Unopar, Uninter, Uninove, Unicesumar, Unip, Uningá, Ulbra, Univem, Fael and Cruzeiro do Sul.

EDUCATION

In Numbers

Escolarização de 6 a 14 anos de idade [2010]	97,8 %
IDEB – Anos iniciais do ens. fund. (Rede Púb.) [2017]	6,6
IDEB – Anos finais do ens. fund. (Rede pública) [2017]	4,8
Matrículas no ensino fundamental [2018]	16.861
Matrículas no ensino médio [2018]	5.094
Docentes no ensino fundamental [2018]	886
Docentes no ensino médio [2018]	452
Nº de estabelecimentos de ens. fund. [2018]	54
Nº de estabelecimentos de ens. médio [2018]	25

ECONOMIC *POTENTIAL*

Botucatu, next to Ribeirão Preto, Taubaté and Santos, is one of the vertices of the so-called "Development Quadrangle", the country's most prosperous region, which brings together about 30 million inhabitants occupying an area of 57 thousand km², larger than the country. It's like Holland and Denmark. The region produces more than 25% of the Brazilian GDP and if it were a country, it would be the 27th richest nation in the world.

The city is characterized by the diversity of economic activity. The industry produces from food dehydration and aromatic essences for the food and pharmaceutical segments, through wooden sheets, luxury and urban road buses, parts for motor vehicles to airplanes.

The dynamic and diversified commerce spreads through several corridors, especially Amando de Barros Street, Dom Lúcio Avenue, Major Matheus Street, Floriano Peixoto Avenue, Vital Brasil Avenue and Leonardo Villas Boas Avenue.

The sector that most contributes to the city's economy is services. With a total of BRL 4.290 billion referring to Botucatu's GDP (IBGE 2017), the sector was responsible for BRL 2.290 billion, followed by industry with BRL 970.290 million. The wealth generated by agriculture totaled BRL 194.540 million, while public administration (education, security, social security and defense) amounted to BRL 457.842 million.

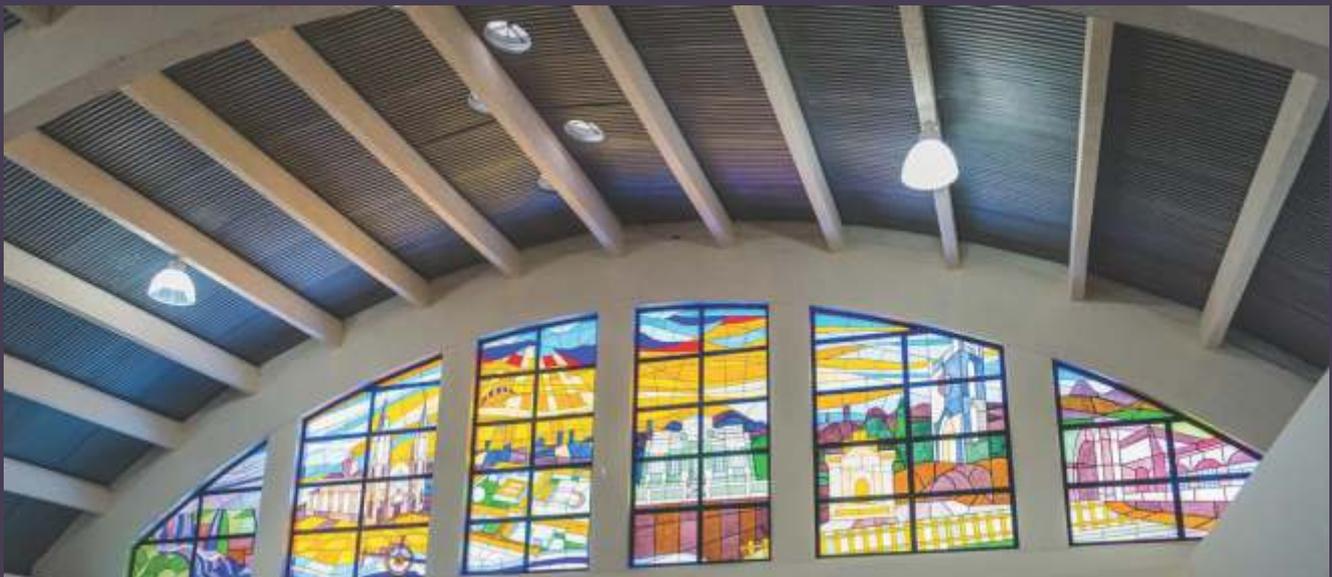
Between 2010 and 2017, Botucatu's GDP increased by 42.43%, from R\$3.012 billion to R\$4.290 billion. In the same period, per capita GDP increased from R\$ 23,653.55 to R\$ 30,100.24, an increase of 27%.

Botucatu is an important agro-industrial center with highlights for citriculture, wood and sugarcane. The

GDP EVOLUTION

Year	Value
2010	R\$ 3.012.753
2011	R\$ 3.328.759
2012	R\$ 3.498.940
2013	R\$ 3.940.404
2014	R\$ 4.036.055
2015	R\$ 4.639.814
2016	R\$ 4.157.938
2017	R\$ 4.290.669

production of honey and organic also gains projection in the São Paulo' scenario. Furthermore, in order to take advantage of the local potential arising from the fact of hosting the largest campus of UNESP, the city has established itself as an important center of research, product development and provision of services in the area of biotechnology.



SPORTS



EVERYWHERE



From an early age, anyone who wants to practice sport can look for one of the several initiation centers maintained by the Municipal Department of Sports and Promotion for Quality of Life. There are almost 6 thousand places for athletics, ballet, basketball, boxing, capoeira, checkers, rhythms, men's soccer, women's soccer, handball, jiu-jitsu, judo, karate, gymnastics, Muay Thai, swimming, taekwon-do, tennis table tennis, volleyball, chess and special groups (ACD).

The sports infrastructure of the city is considered one of the most complete in the entire state of São Paulo, enabling the holding of regional and state-level competitions, such as Regional Games, JORI - Regional Games for the Elderly and Open Country Games. Of note is the complex that houses the Municipal Stadium "João Roberto Pilan" (soccer field, indoor sports court, bocce and "malha" - a

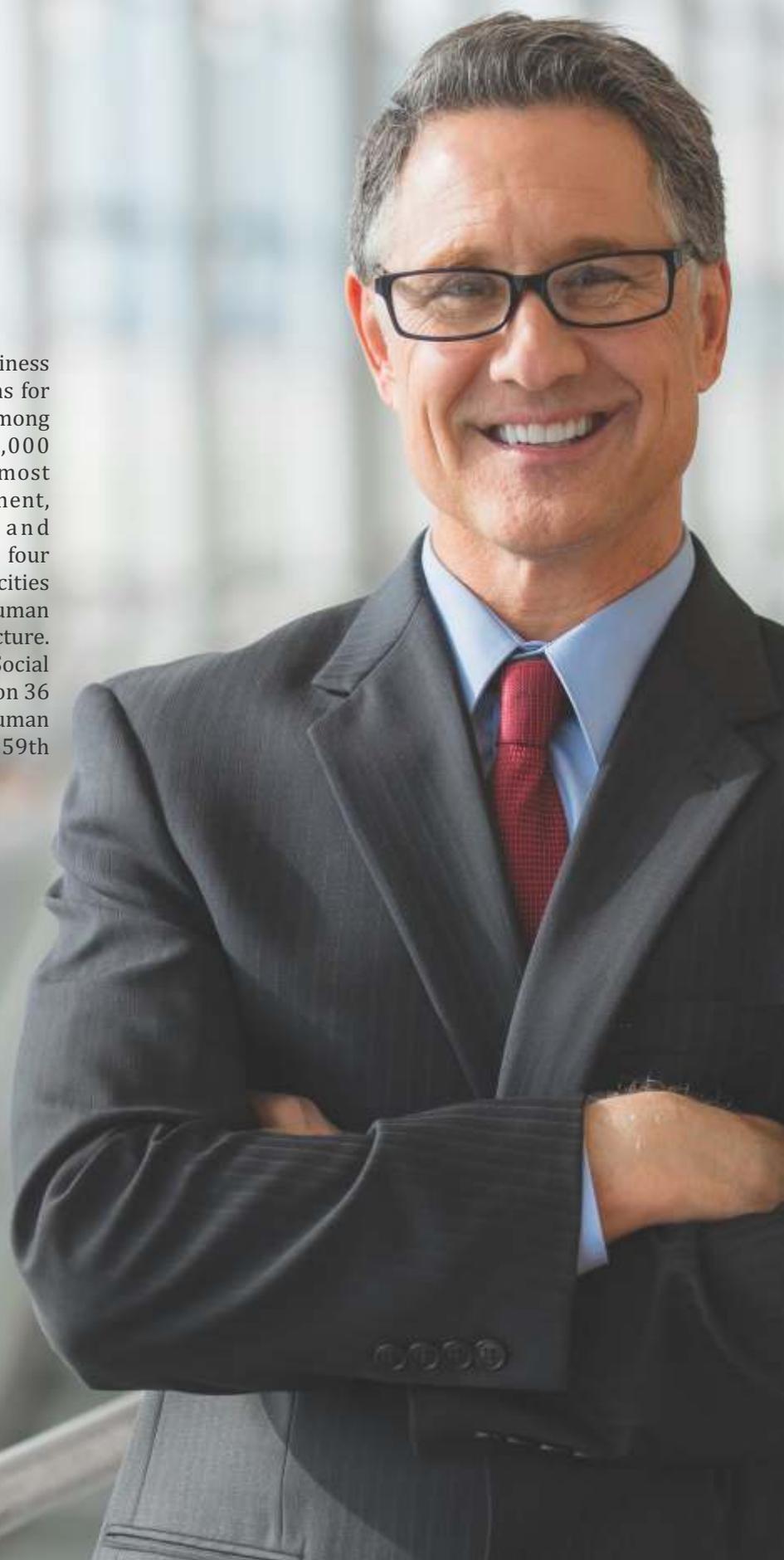
traditional game similar to quoits - and athletics track), the municipal gymnasium "Mário Covas Júnior", the "Heróis do Araguaia" Sports Complex, Vila Maria Sports Complex, Praça da Juventude, in addition to the facilities of the main socio-sports clubs in the city ("Associação Atlética Botucatuense", Associação Atlética Ferroviária, "Botucatu Tennis Club" and SESI).

The city maintains competitive teams in modalities such as futsal, women's football, swimming and athletics, where it has a tradition of showing good values. The privileged quality of the climate, water and air favor the practice of adventure sports and those linked to nature, such as mountain biking, paragliding, trekking, triathlon, abseiling, enduro, walking races, among others, bringing to the city high-level competitions - national and international.



AMONG THE BEST *TO INVEST*

In the Ranking of the Best Cities to Do Business 2019, produced annually by Urban Systems for Exame magazine, Botucatu ranks 78th among Brazilian cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. The study evaluates the most attractive cities for business development, considering available conditions and infrastructure. The research also presents four clippings of the theme, focusing on the best cities in relation to Economic Development, Human Capital, Social Development and Infrastructure. In these aspects, Botucatu's growth in Social Development stands out, going from position 36 in 2018 to position 30 in 2019 and in human capital, jumping from 79th position to 59th between 2018 and 2019.



BUS CAPITAL

Botucatu is also considered the “bus capital”. The city is home to two of the main companies that operate in the production of urban bodies and luxury road models. CAIO has been installed in the city since 1982.

According to FABUS - National Association of Bus Manufacturers - it is the absolute leader in the urban segment in the national market, with a share of 60%. Its production capacity is up to 40 bodyworks a day at the Botucatu plant, and 10 bodies a day at the Barra Bonita plant.

In January 2001, a new group took over, through the company INDUSCAR, the industrial park and the right to use and sell CAIO' brand products. Under the current management, the company produced, in the period from 2001 to 2017, about 120 thousand bodies, mostly aimed at the urban segment.

Today, CAIO INDUSCAR is recognized as one of the biggest job generators in the region. In Botucatu alone, the company has around 3,200 employees. Added to other companies of Grupo CAIO, there are approximately 5,000 direct jobs generated. The industrial park in Botucatu has 470 thousand m2 of built area. It operates throughout the national territory and is present in more than 50 countries.

IRIZAR Brasil was created in Botucatu in 1997 and operates in the production of luxury intercity buses. It was born from a joint venture with a company CAIO. The first road bus, the Century model, assembled by the bodybuilder was officially presented during Expobus, in 1998, and it is the best-selling bus in IRIZAR' history, with over 20,000 units.

Currently, the factory is in a structure of 39,095.15 m2, with 19,391.80 m2 of built area and capacity to produce four vehicles per day. It has 500 employees and produces the i6 and i6 Plus models - serving the entire Brazilian market, Latin America, Africa and Oceania. IRIZAR Brasil has already produced more than 7 thousand units, of which 70% are destined for export and 30% for the Brazilian market, traveling along the roads of Latin America, Africa and Oceania.



DAM

**NEW
PROJECT
ENSURE WATER SUPPLY
*FOR DECADES***

With the objective of increasing water security for the supply of water to the population and adequate availability to meet the growing demand of companies and new ventures that appear every day, the City of Botucatu and SABESP started the construction of a water accumulation dam on the Rio Pardo River, a of the biggest infrastructure works in the history of the city.

The new dam will occupy an area of 280 hectares, 150 of which are flooded areas, and 130 hectares are permanent preservation areas. The project will enable the city to be self-sufficient in water supply for decades, guaranteeing the water sustainability necessary for population growth and for the demands of the commercial, industrial and agricultural sectors.

Located about 5 km above the Mandacaru dam, where water is currently collected to supply the population, the dam will be above the “Véu de Noiva” waterfall, which will be preserved. Its depth will vary

between 10 and 20 meters and will be 630 meters long. The reserve volume will be approximately 10 billion liters of water. The work, with a cost of R\$ 54 million and fully financed by SABESP, will more than double the water production capacity in Botucatu, increasing the flow to one cubic meter (thousand liters) per second.

The IBGE population projection estimates that, in 2040, the city will reach 200,000 inhabitants, with a need for water supply of 700 liters per second.

The new dam will be able to meet a demand of up to 400 thousand inhabitants.

The construction of the dam is expected to be concluded in the first half of 2022. After that, there will be the stages of filling the reservoir, compensatory planting of 160 thousand seedlings of native trees and maintenance.

With this, the Rio Pardo Dam should start operating by the end of 2023.



SUSTAINABLE



NUMBER 1 *IN SUSTAINABILITY*

The actions and public policies aimed at creating a culture of environmental preservation turned Botucatu into a sustainability reference for the state and the country. The adequate conservation of natural resources and the large number of green spaces, such as squares, woods, parks and trails have a direct impact on the population's quality of life.

Cuesta is in an Environmental Protection Area, which occupies 26% of Botucatu's territory and offers many attractions and breathtaking landscapes.

The lush green, the unique relief, the numerous waterfalls make up a set of important assets that make Botucatu the ideal place for those looking for a healthy life.

The city of Botucatu has been standing out in the environmental scenario of the State of São Paulo.

Signatory of the "Programa Município Verde e Azul" - Green and Blue City Program - since its creation by the Government of the State of São Paulo, in the last six years it has always remained in the first three positions, in the select group of municipalities that comply with the directives of the local environmental agenda. In 2012 and 2014, it won first place and the title of most sustainable city in the state.

In 2018, in addition to second place in Green and Blue City Program, it won the Franco Montoro award, which recognizes the best environmental initiatives among the cities of the Tietê/Sorocaba Watershed. In the edition of 2019 also took first place in the pre-

certification stage of Green and Blue City Program.

The local environmental agenda has focused on the execution of transformative actions in strategic areas that include structure and environmental education, biodiversity, water management, air quality, land use, urban afforestation, treated sewage, solid waste, among other directives.

Botucatu was the first city in Brazil to have a "Poupatempo Ambiental" unit. The project brings together in the same place several units of the São Paulo Environmental System, such as the Environmental Agency of CETESB, the regional units of the Biodiversity and Natural Resources Coordination (CBRN), the Environmental Inspection Coordination (CFA), the Forest Foundation and the post of Environmental Police, in addition to the headquarters of the municipal Environmental Civil Guard. The services are free and intended for the entire region.



REGIONAL CENTER



BOTUCATU
A DEVELOPMENT CENTER
FOR THE REGION

Located in the central south region, Botucatu is one of the most prosperous and promising regional development centers in the state of São Paulo. The city is the 10th largest in territorial extension, occupying an area of 1,482.87 km². It borders with Anhembi, Bofete, Pardinho, Itatinga, Avaré, Lençóis Paulista, Pratânia, São Manuel, Dois Córregos and Santa Maria da Serra.

In the last decade, a set of interconnected factors contributed to the economic strength and social development of the city, consolidated its position of regional leadership and transformed it into one of the vertices of the so-called "development quadrilateral", responsible for 84.85% of the GDP (Gross Domestic Product) of São Paulo.

Botucatu has a modern productive infrastructure, which includes a diversified industrial park, a very dynamic trade and services network, with emphasis on the provision of services in education and health.

It is also known as a university center of excellence in scientific research.

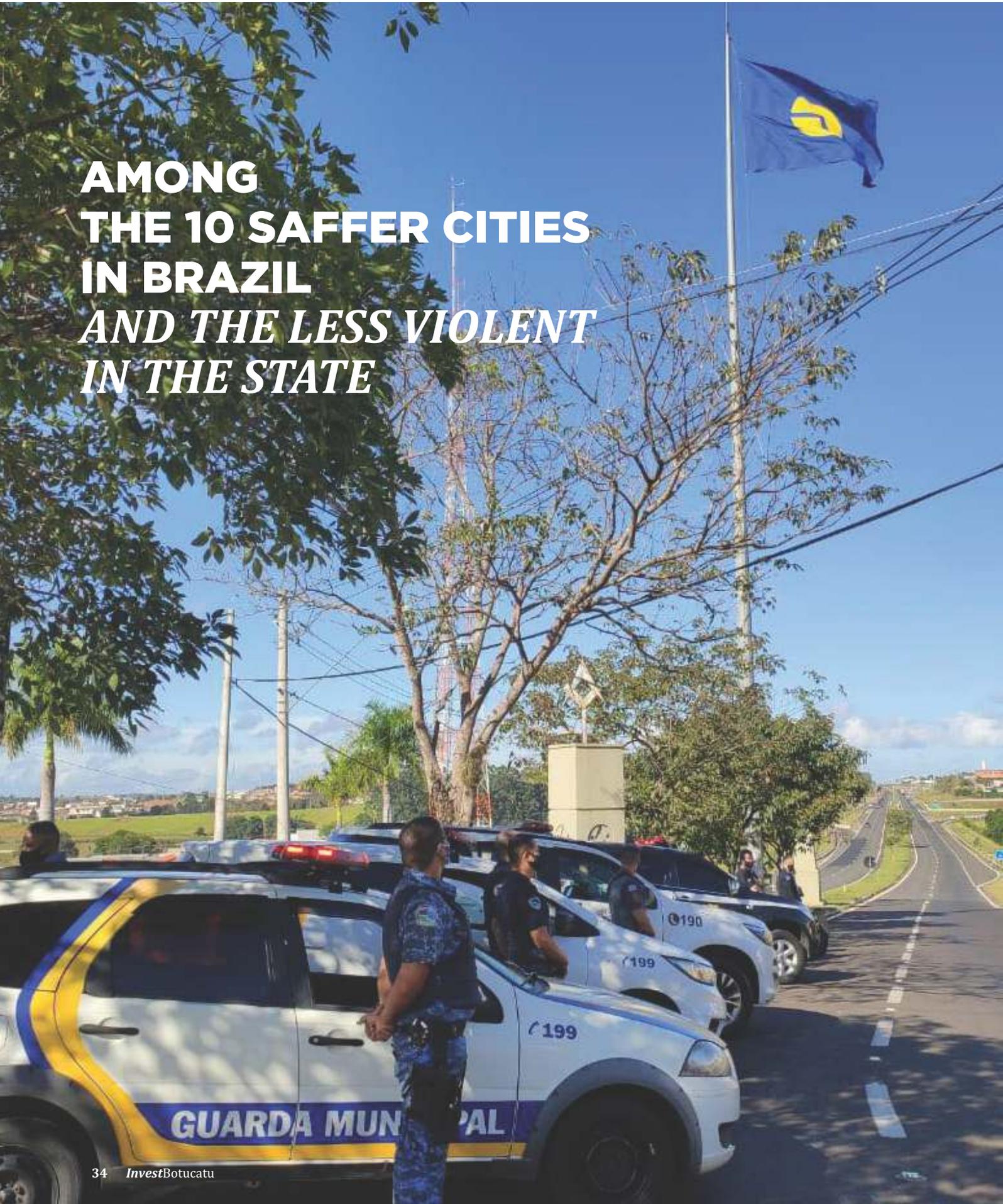
In the most different areas, it boasts indicators comparable to those recorded by the most developed nations in the world. This privileged condition is the result of the synergy that permeates relationships and drives the actions developed by the government, the private sector and the third sector, creating a collaborative environment aimed at promoting opportunities, generating wealth and improving the quality of life.

The privileged geographic location, the diversified productive structure, the excellent logistics, the investments in education and qualification of the workforce, the complete infrastructure, the high indices of quality of life make Botucatu the land of opportunities and main induction of development in its region of influence.



SECURITY

AMONG THE 10 SAFFER CITIES IN BRAZIL *AND THE LESS VIOLENT IN THE STATE*



Security and human development often go hand in hand. Cities capable of providing more education, more health, generating more jobs and income suffer less from violence. And what Botucatu offers its residents. For a decade, the city has been at the top of the ranking of the safest and least violent in all of Brazil.

According to the “2018 Atlas of Violence Public Policies and Portraits of Brazilian Cities”, prepared by the Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA), the sum of the homicide rate (7.1) and violent deaths from undetermined causes for every 100 thousand inhabitants' places Botucatu as the 8th least violent city in the country (over 100 thousand inhabitants).

A survey by the Secretary of State for Public Security shows the city with low rates of crimes such as homicide, robbery and theft, when compared to other 77 cities in São Paulo with more than 100 thousand inhabitants. The homicide rate is 1.47 per 100,000 inhabitants, one of the lowest in the state and in the country.

The integrated work between the security forces (Civilian Police, Military Police and Municipal Civil Guard); the promotion of a culture of peace in schools; the expansion of the supply of sports, leisure and cultural equipment in peripheral regions; the increase in public investments in social areas (education, health, social assistance); accompanied by an efficient crime prevention and repression policy, they turned the city into a reference.

Botucatu is the headquarters of the 12th Battalion of the Military Police of the Interior, which brings together 13 municipalities in the region. It also houses the Civil Police Sectional Police Station, which brings together 13 municipalities in the area covered by the Department of Judicial Police of São Paulo Interior de Sorocaba (DEINTER 7). In addition, the city has a detachment of the Municipal Civil Guard.



ENTREPRENEURSHIP

STIMULUS AND INNOVATION

The expansion of initiatives to encourage entrepreneurship, technological development and innovation places Botucatu among the cities most connected to the challenges facing the development of the Brazilian economy.

A survey carried out by the consultancy Urban Systems ranked the city to the 49th position in the "Ranking Connected Smart Cities", which lists the so-called "Smart Cities". The positive evaluation is the result of the sum obtained in the eleven major axes of analysis: mobility, urbanism, environment, energy, technology and innovation, economy, education, health, safety, entrepreneurship and governance.

The city registers significant advances in the areas of Technology and Innovation, which include human capital, telecommunication infrastructure (Fiber Optics and 4.5G), knowledge production (Patents) and research incentives (CNPq Grant). Highlight for the advancement of investments in connectivity, such as the expansion of the fiber optic network, the adoption of the digital television system, the enhancement of access to communication vehicles, as well as the presence of colleges and universities.

Entrepreneurial education is present in the municipal education network. Students in the 9th year of Elementary School II attend classes on innovation and entrepreneurship through a partnership between the Municipal Department of Education, the Institute of Biosciences/UNESP and SEBRAE.

THE PROJECT "EDUCATION, INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP" (IBIT Jr.) is held at the IB Innovation and Technology Office, opened in 2019. In this coworking space, university students and startups develop innovative projects, with the support and mentoring of consultants specialized in the area, in addition to connecting the researcher from the university and the private sector and publicize opportunities and events.

THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE (FMB|Unesp) also offers the "Entrepreneurship" Extension Course. The initiative is developed by the Center for Entrepreneurship, Technology and Innovation (NETI) of FMB and the Biotechnology Institute (IBTEC), with support from the Foundation for Medical and Hospital Development (FAMESP). High school, college, graduate, working professionals or those seeking a (re)placement in the job market can participate in the training.

EPEC "DR. DOMINGOS MINUCCI FILHO" AND FATEC IN BOTUCATU also offer opportunities for those who want to start a business. The School of Innovators program provides a free extension course offered by the Paula Souza Center (CPS).

Also noteworthy is the work of the **ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND INNOVATION CENTER (NEI)** linked to the Botucatu Technological Park, which brings regional closer together and encourages entrepreneurship in teaching and research institutions, in order to enable them to work together with the market, developing projects that will generate new businesses and wealth. The structuring, organization and administration of the

Program is the responsibility of the city, through the Botucatu Technological Park Manager.

In partnership with the SEBRAE Business School - SP, Botucatu City Hall and Educational Institutions Superior of the city, the NEI carries out the Challenge "Empreenda Botucatu" that seeks to support good business ideas that are accompanied by the desire to undertake in a different way.

UNITE - UNIVERSITY OF THE WORKER AND ENTREPRENEUR is a program run by the Botucatu City Hall, coordinated by the Secretariat for Economic Development, Employment and Income, which offers professional qualification courses according to the demands of the job market. The objective is to train the population for free.

The Program offers several types of free courses, with an average duration of three months, in the areas of civil construction, commerce, services, industry and transport, depending on the type of occupation. UNITE has as partners to carry out the courses offered by the National Service for Industrial Learning (SENAI), National Service for Commercial Learning (SENAC), Social Service for Industry (SESI), National Service for Transport Learning (SENAT) and the Support for Micro and Small Companies in São Paulo (SEBRAE-SP).

"BANCO DO POVO PAULISTA DE BOTUCATU" has surpassed records of support in the form of microcredit granted to formal and informal entrepreneurs.

THE SEBRAE REGIONAL OFFICE operates in practically all economic sectors present in the region, with the greatest emphasis on the following segments: Agribusiness: milk, horticulture, coffee, beekeeping, fruit and organics; Industry: metal mechanics and toys; Retail Commerce: clothing and services. And a strategic partner for business incubators and for the Technological Park.

ONE OF THE GREATEST PER CAPITA HOUSING *PROGRAM IN BRAZIL*

In order to meet the significant population growth registered in recent years, the government and the private sector have invested vigorously in expanding the offer of real estate projects aimed at the most different audiences. According to data from the IBGE (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics), in just one year, the population of Botucatu gained 2,274 new inhabitants, from 142,546 in 2017 to 144,820 in 2018.

The new launches, in addition to offering new housing alternatives, ensured the heating up of the civil construction sector, accompanied by the expansion of the job offer. The urban landscape underwent profound changes with the advancement of the construction verticalization process. New neighborhoods emerged ensuring greater connectivity between residents.

Currently, the city runs one of the largest housing programs per capita in Brazil, through partnerships with state and federal governments and private sector companies. Among houses and apartments, the current municipal management accounts for 9.000 housing units delivered or under construction, with investments that exceed R\$ 428 million.

Free, Resolutive *and quality health* *services*

Botucatu has one of the most complete health facilities in the country. The Primary Care network of the city has 20 Health Units, of which 02 (two) School Health Centers (Vila dos Lavradores and Vila Ferroviária), 06 Basic Health Units (Cecap, Cohab I, São Lúcio, Vila Jardim, Jardim Cristina and CSI) and 15 Family Health Teams divided into 12 health units (César Neto, Cohab IV, Jardim Aeroporto, Jardim Iolanda, Jardim Peabiru, Parque Marajoara, Real Park, Jardim Santa Elisa, Vitoriana, Rubião Jr., Santa Maria and Commerce), in addition to 12 Oral Health Teams.

The Basic Health Units (UBS) work in the traditional way and provide basic care for their area of coverage, they are references in pediatrics, gynecology and obstetrics and general practice. At Family Health Units are responsible for primary care in their area of coverage.

The "Poupatempo Saúde" (Health Timesaver) concept is one of the brands of health care provided

by the network, which from the end of 2019 began to provide 10 emergency services at night, a pharmacy and a vaccine center, operating during extended hours.

The city has the Family Health Support Center (NASF), composed of a team of professionals that includes doctors (pediatricians, gynecologists, geriatricians, psychiatrists and others), physical therapists, social workers, physical educators, psychologists, nutritionists, pharmacists and occupational therapists, who work with basic health units, for interdisciplinary and intersectoral actions, permanent education, integrality, social participation, popular education, health promotion and humanization in care.

Health *Spaces*

THE HEALTH SPACE "DR. CECÍLIA MAGALDI" brings together several health services such as:

CAPS I

Reference and treatment service, providing daily care, for people suffering from mild mental disorders.

THERAPEUTIC DIVERSITY CLINIC

Reference service in acupuncture, osteopathy and homeopathy.

Baby Clinic

Multidisciplinary care during the first week of life to all the children of Botucatu, to early risk assessment and diagnoses; ensure the most appropriate care for each life and health condition; encouraging breastfeeding and tracking the follow-up of the newborn at risk. The active search is already active in maternity hospitals, where the newborn and postpartum women are already discharged from the maternity hospital with a scheduled appointment, for the first consultation.

Municipal *Pharmacy*

Dispensing medications to customers assisted in the Health Space, medicines exceptional cases, internal drug processes and court orders.

Sterilization *Center*

Sterilization service of materials and supplies for all Primary Health Care, improving standardization and quality control, aiming at patient safety and the optimization of human and material resources

STD/AIDS *Program*

Reference and matrix support service for the city with the aim of promoting assistance to the sexual and reproductive health (family planning), diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases and prevention.



Dental Specialities *Center - CEO*

Specialized service aimed at serving the clientele referred by the dental surgeons of the health units. It includes seven dental specialties, with the participation of 11 dental surgeons specialized in certain procedures.

Home *Medicine*

Home distribution of medicines for the control of chronic diseases, such as: Diabetes and Arterial Hypertension, for patients over 60 years of age and special groups being followed up in health units.

Distribution Program *of Insulin Application pens for Children and Adolescents*

Program that aims to offer more comfort to children and adolescents diagnosed with Diabetes Mellitus.

TRANQUILITY

AMONG THE BEST CITIES TO LIVE *AFTER RETIREMENT*

According to a study carried out by Urban Systems, Botucatu is among the best cities to live in after retirement. With an index of 6,361, the city ranked 23rd in the state and 47th in Brazil.

The survey includes 3,634 of the 5,565 Brazilian municipalities. Among the indicators considered to determine the final ranking are: Municipal Human Development Index (longevity and income), Demographic (life expectancy at age 60, aging index and percentage of the population over 60 years old), Health (beds per inhabitant, split population with health insurance) and Quality of Life (people over 60 years old who live in households where there are trees and a ramp for wheelchair users in the surroundings).



HIGH COMPLEXITY HOSPITAL *SERVICES*



Botucatu has 5 hospitals that provide assistance to the local and regional population, from primary care to assistance par excellence at the quaternary level. The total number of beds in the city is 798, of which 576 are SUS beds, which represents a total coefficient of 5.66 beds per thousand inhabitants.

Clinical *Hospital*

Linked to the São Paulo State Health Department for administrative purposes and to the Botucatu School of Medicine of the “Júlio de Mesquita Filho” State University- UNESP for teaching, research and extension purposes, it is the largest public institution in the Unified Health System (SUS) in the region.

It provides high-complexity care to a population of 2 million people from 68 municipalities in the area covered by DRS VI - Bauru. In the first half of 2019, the HC ranked 3rd in care, among 193 public hospitals in the state, totaling 1.9 million procedures, including consultations, treatments, surgeries, exams and outpatient care.

The Clinical Hospital has approximately 3,000 professionals in the health area, of which 1,000 are doctors of various specialties.

State *Hospital*

Botucatu State Hospital is part of the Clinical Hospital Complex of the School of Medicine of Botucatu. It is characterized as a small hospital, which aims to perform elective surgeries of small and medium complexity, endorsed by the Central Institute itself, and by the city that make up the Regional Management Collegiate Polo Cuesta. It has a total capacity of 80 beds.

UNIMED *Hospital I*

Private hospital, of medium complexity, with 104 beds without SUS care, divided into: 36 surgical, 25 clinical, 16 obstetric, 16 pediatric and 11 complementary, of which 05 ICU Type I Adult beds, 01 Isolation bed, 02 Neonatal Type I ICU beds and 03 ICU beds Adult, coupled with an Emergency Department of a private cooperative.

UNIMED I *Hospital II*

Recently opened, the new UNIMED Hospital has approx. of 10 thousand square meters of built area. The seven-story building has 60 beds for hospitalization, 10 ICU beds, 8 post-surgical recovery beds, 4 operating rooms and a hybrid room, a complete Diagnostic Center, in addition to adult and child emergency care.

Comprehensive **Health Care** *Center*

State Public Hospital - CAIS "Professor Cantídio de Moura Campos" has 80 beds, of regional reference, provides specialized assistance, in the schemes outpatient, inpatient and rehabilitation, in the area mental health. Alcohol and drug detox are performed

in clinical beds of hospitals in the region, and these patients will only be transferred to CAIS in cases of psychotic outbreaks.

The unit is a reference in the transformation process of psychiatric care, implementing the model humanized assistance that breaks with the logic asylum; ensuring the protection and rights of users and promoting the deinstitutionalization of patient.

Bairro *Hospital*

Expropriated by the city, since 2013 it houses the Pediatric Emergency Room with 06 (six) observation beds, 01 (one) isolation bed and a wing for hospitalization of low and medium complexity children, with 14 (fourteen) beds. Activities take place in partnership between the city of Botucatu, Clinical Hospital, School of Medicine of Botucatu (Department of Pediatrics) and Famesp.



SARAD *Alcohol and Drug Care and Referral Service*

Linked to the “Programa Recomeço”- Restart Program - of the State Health Department, it is the first public hospital dedicated to the treatment and rehabilitation of chemical dependents (alcohol and drugs), especially crack. With 40 beds in activity, but with the capacity to expand to up to 76 beds, the service is part of the HCFMB Complex.

In addition to clinical care, patients admitted to the unit are also monitored by an interdisciplinary team, made up of psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, occupational therapists, nurses, physical educators, among others.

They go through a period of detoxification with recovery of physical health, in addition to a broad social reintegration work. are discharged ready to follow up with outpatient treatment.

Urgent Care and Emergency Rooms

In Botucatu, the entire fixed service network for Urgencies e Emergencies are linked to Clinical Hospital of Botucatu, with two Secondary, Adult ER and Pediatric ER – management units of Clinical Hospital, in partnership with the Municipal Department de Botucatu – and a tertiary level service, the Referenced ER – a high-complexity unit, exclusively managed by Clinical Hospital. The city also has SAMU - Mobile Emergency Care Service.

AME - Specialty Medical Outpatient Clinic

Reference in outpatient care in 26 medical and non- medical specialties for 25 municipalities in the region. It provides specialized outpatient medical care, focused on diagnostic investigation, therapeutic guidance and surgical resolution for small and medium-complexity cases.

Lucy Montoro Network

Outpatient care unit that offers rehabilitation to people with disabilities or potentially disabling diseases through a multidisciplinary team, composed of psychiatrists, nurses, physical therapists, psychologists, occupational therapists, speech therapists, social workers and other professionals specialized in rehabilitation. Prescribes and dispenses orthoses, prostheses and mobility aids. It serves 30 municipalities in the region.

Health Indicators

Birthrate per thousand (2018)
13,22

Overall fertility rate /per thousand women
between 15 - 49 yo (2018)
48,71

Infant mortality rate/per thousand live
births (2018)
15,83

Childhood mortality rate/per thousand live
births (2018)
18,01

Mortality rate for people aged 15 - 34
yo/per 100 thousand people in this age
group (2018)
84,54

Mortality rate of the population aged 60
and over (percent of people in this age
group) - 2018
3.724,23

Live births to mothers under 18 yo
/in% (2018)
4,37

Mothers had seven more prenatal
consultations (in%) - 2016
87,46

Cesarean deliveries (in%) - 2016
52,05

Nascimentos de baixo peso
(menos de 2,5 kg) (em%) - 2016
10,08

Leitos SUS (coeficiente por mil hab.) - 2018
3,90

AFFORESTATION

EUCALYPTUS FOREST AND WOOD TRANSFORMATION *CENTER*

With a planted area of 25 thousand hectares of eucalyptus forests, Botucatu consolidates itself as a great pole in the segment of cultivated trees for industrial purposes. The sector grew by 13.1% in 2018 compared to the previous year, reaching a revenue of R\$86.6 billion and a share of 1.3% of GDP and 6.9% of industrial GDP.

In the state of São Paulo, the area planted with eucalyptus trees reached 958,884 hectares in 2018. Between the 1970s and 1990s, one of the important factors for Botucatu to become a reference for the sector was the installation in the city of two industrial units of large companies in the forestry sector: Duratex (called Dexco nowadays) and Eucatex.

They were the biggest foresters in recent years, responsible for the expansion and concentration of areas with eucalyptus cultivation in the region, being also the biggest consumers of the raw material used in the manufacture of panels, sheets and laminated floors for the furniture industry and civil construction.

Other important factors for the growth of this culture in Botucatu is the predominance of sandy soils and of medium texture, considered of low fertility, not recommended for many agricultural activities. The topography is very favorable for agricultural mechanization and the access roads in the region are of excellent quality. The forested areas are among the main highways in the State of São Paulo, Castelo Branco, which connects the state capital and the countryside, and Marechal Rondon Highway, connecting the municipalities of western São Paulo.

Two major operations linked to the sector could produce positive impacts in the region: the acquisition by Eucatex of the installations and equipment intended for the production of thin fiberboard sheets from Dexco, in Botucatu, and the purchase of Lwart Celulose by Bracell, in Lençóis Paulista, which will increase pulp production capacity from 250 thousand tons to 1.5 million tons.



INDUSTRY

THE BUSINESS *STRENGTH*

Botucatu is one of the most industrialized cities in the central region of the state of São Paulo. The diversification of the industrial park gives the city a special condition, which manufactures everything from coffee, packaging, plastics, fiberglass parts, metals, cosmetics, electrical harnesses, brake systems, glass, plant extracts, wooden plates, special snacks for pets., even buses and planes.

In total, 288 companies make the industrial segment responsible for 24.80% (R\$ 970 million) of the total Value Added in the city and 22.13% of formal jobs. Since its foundation, Botucatu has lived through several industrial cycles and currently operates with prominence in the aeronautical, passenger transport (urban and road) segments, reconstituted wood sheets, plastics and fiberglass (mainly for the automotive sector) and metal mechanics, highlighting companies such as EMBRAER S/A, INDUSCAR/CAIO, Eucatex, LTM Chicotes Elétricos, Centroflora/Anidro do Brasil Group, IRIZAR do Brasil, Tecnaut Metais, among others.

Thanks to these companies, a network of small and medium-sized suppliers was created, in a virtuous circle for the city and the diversification of the economy prevents Botucatu from suffering the impact of crises that periodically affect certain sectors.

The city has three consolidated industrial districts. One of them, in the surroundings of the municipal airport "Tancredo Neves", destined to companies exclusively linked to the aeronautics, whose anchor company is the EMBRAER unit. Two others house small and medium-sized companies from the most different fields of activity.

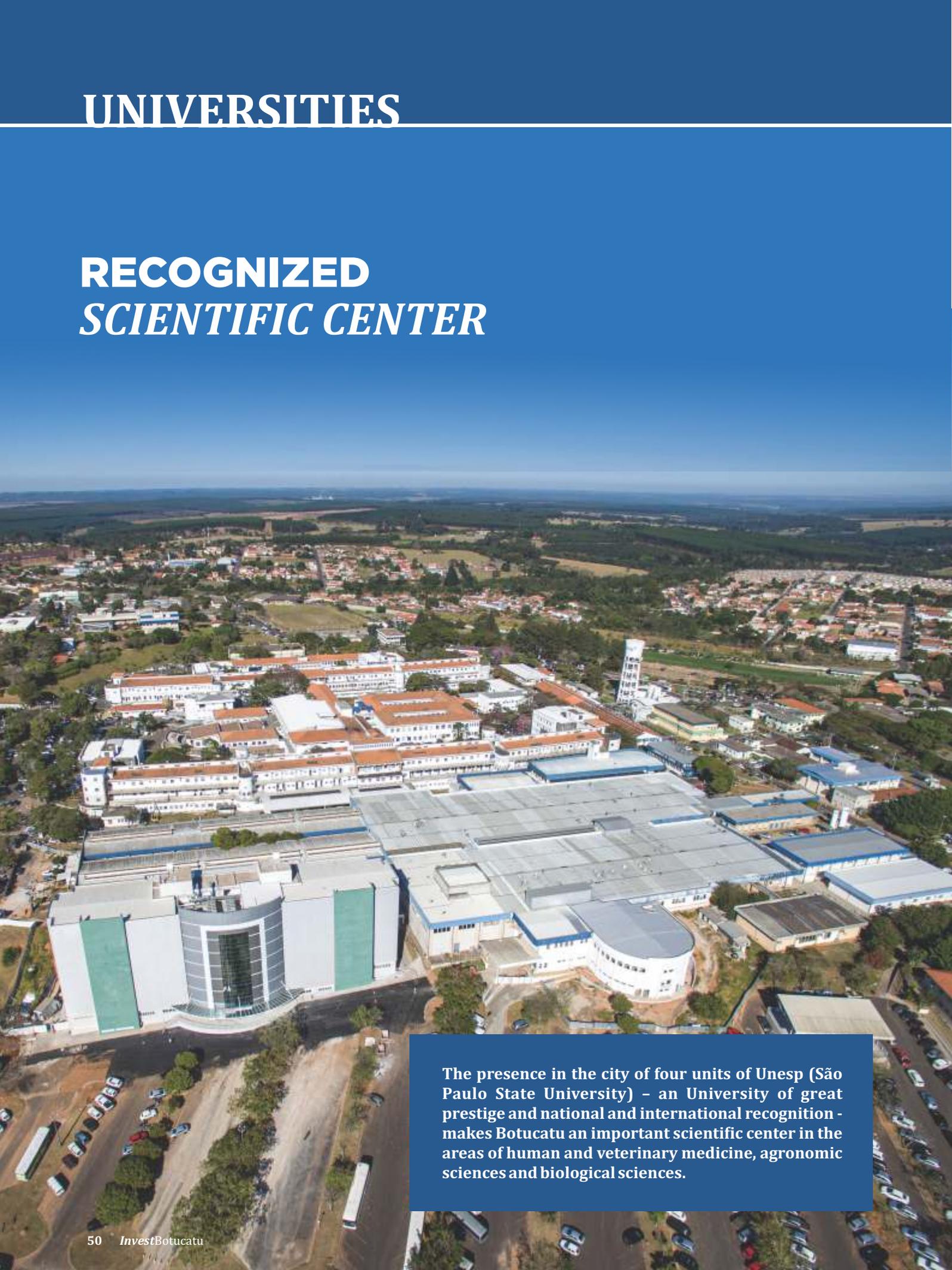
The Industrial District IV is in the installation phase, next to the Industrial District III, on Marechal Rondon highway, which will offer 140 lots of 1,000 m² accompanied by complete infrastructure, also aimed at medium and small companies.

The City Hall provides broad support to companies interested in investing in the city, through tax incentives, definition of industrial zones with excellent locations, an integrated system for speeding up documentation and taxation issues.

The regional center of the Center of Industries of the State of São Paulo (CIESP), based in Botucatu, is one of the five oldest in operation and brings together 28 municipalities: Aguas de Santa Bárbara, Anhembi, Arandu, Areiópolis, Avaré, Bernardino de Campos, Bofete, Botucatu, Canitar, Cerqueira César, Chavantes, Conchas, Plenty, Iaras, Ipaussu, Itatinga, Lençóis Paulista, Manduri, Oleo, Pardinho, Pereiras, Piraju, Pratânia, Santa Cruz do Rio Pardo, São Manuel, Sarutaiá, Tejupá and Timburi.

UNIVERSITIES

RECOGNIZED *SCIENTIFIC CENTER*



The presence in the city of four units of Unesp (São Paulo State University) – an University of great prestige and national and international recognition – makes Botucatu an important scientific center in the areas of human and veterinary medicine, agronomic sciences and biological sciences.

FCA – SCHOOL OF AGRONOMICS SCIENCES

In 1965, the undergraduate course in Agronomy became part of the then School of Medicine and Biological Sciences of Botucatu (FCMBB), established by Law no 6860, of 07/22/1962. Today, the School of Agronomic Sciences at UNESP offers undergraduate courses in Agronomy, Forestry and Bioprocess and Biotechnology Engineering. Master's and doctoral courses are also offered in six graduate programs.

The second school of its kind installed in the State of São Paulo started its activities in Rubião Júnior, Botucatu District. As of 1981, FCA has its definitive headquarters at Fazenda Experimental Lageado, a century-old land unit, which houses modern infrastructure and technological research and teaching resources, alongside an imposing historic area.

Together with Edgárdia and São Manuel Farms, the Lageado Farm makes up the Experimental Teaching, Research and Production Farms (FEPP), where native forest and floodplain areas are present, plant collections are maintained, in addition to to carry out research, experiments, extension activities, internships for undergraduates and the Agrarian Residency program, as well as productive activities themselves.

FCA also maintains several agreements, protocols of intent and exchange programs for professors and students with universities, research institutes and private companies in Brazil and abroad. In addition to receiving several foreign students annually, it prepares its students to participate in international mobility programs by offering courses in English, Spanish, French and Mandarin.

NUMBERS

Graduation

Agronomy, Forest Science, Bioprocess and Biotechnology Engineering

Post-graduation

Agronomy (Agriculture, Energy in Agriculture, Horticulture, Irrigation and Drainage, Protection of Plants) and Forest Science

Total Area

21.266.615 m²

Building Area

83,141.80 m² (including coffee grounds)

- 1.069 undergraduate students
- 673 graduate students
- 88 teachers
- 228 technical-administrative servers
- Lageado Farm: 938.96 ha
- Edgárdia Farm: 1,200.32 ha
- São Manuel Farm: 381 ha
- Parks and gardens: 163.00 ha
- Grassed area: 133.00 ha
- Cultivated area (flowers and shrubs): 6.00 ha
- Others (natural and artificial forests, rustic running track, others): 24.00 ha
- Cultivated area (corn, rice, sorghum, others): 150.00 ha
- Coffee Museum and historic area

Source: 2019 Statistical Yearbook (2018 data)

FMB – SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Installed on the Botucatu Campus, it stands out nationally and internationally in teaching, research and extension. Established in 1963 as the School of Medicine and Biological Sciences of Botucatu (FCMBB), in 1975 it became the School of Medicine of UNESP.

Today, it offers undergraduate courses in Medicine (the most competitive in the country) and Nursing, 40 Medical Residency Programs, 53 Professional Improvement Programs, 1 Multiprofessional Residency Program, 12 *stricto sensu* Graduate Programs (8 of which are Academic Master's/PhD and 4 Professional Master's courses).

It contextualizes theoretical content and develops significant practical activity in their curricula, having as scenarios didactic and skill laboratories, Clinical cases and outpatient clinics, School Health Center, Basic Health Units, Family Health Units, Hospital do Bairro, AIDS Day Hospital and Botucatu State Hospital.

The School of Medicine of Botucatu has three research support units, that count with specialized human resources and provides highly complex multiuser equipment. They are: Experimental Research Unit (Unipex); Clinic Research Unit (Upeclin); and Research Unit in Collective Health (Upesc).

An important part of the extension activity comprises the medical and nursing assistance, provided to the population of the coverage area of the HCFMB Complex, formed by Clinical Hospital (“Hospital das Clínicas”), State Hospital of Botucatu (“Hospital Estadual de Botucatu”), Attention and Reference Service for Alcohol and Drugs (SARAD), Infectious Disease Specialized Outpatient Clinics Service “Domingos Alves Meira” (Serviço de Ambulatórios Especializados de Infectologia Domingos Alves Meira) – AIDS Day Hospital - School Health Center and Pediatric and Adult Emergency Room (Centro de Saúde Escola e Prontos-Socorros Adulto e Infantil)

All care is integrated into the SUS guidelines, with the Hospital being a reference for the Regional Directorate of Health VI. In 2011, Hospital das Clínicas became an autarchy linked to the São Paulo State Health Department, conquering its administrative autonomy but maintaining its link with the School of Medicine, in the areas of Teaching, Research and Extension.

NUMBERS

Graduation

Nursing and Medicine

Stricto Sensu Post-graduation

Academic Master's and Doctorate:

Anesthesiology, General Basics of Surgery, Diseases Tropical, Nursing, Physiopathology in Clinic Medical, Gynecology, Obstetrics and Mastology, Pathology and Public Health

Master Degree

Nursing, Medicine, Clinical Research, Research eDevelopment (Medical Biotechnology)

Post-Graduation National Program – PNPD:

Anesthesiology, General Basics of Surgery, Nursing, Gynecology, Obstetrics and Mastology, Pathology and Public Health

Lato Sensu Graduation

- Specialization:

Sports metabolic control, nutrition and pathophysiological

Physical Area (Botucatu Campus)

21.266,615,00 m²

Built Area (FM)

• 41.972,00 m²

- 700 undergraduate students
- 935 graduate students
- 248 teachers
- 815 technical-administrative servers

Source: 2019 Statistical Yearbook (2018 data)

FMVZ – SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE AND ZOOTECHNICS

Teaching quality and extensive infrastructure are some of the characteristics that ensure the School of Veterinary Medicine and Zootechnics (FMVZ) of UNESP a prominent place among the main higher education institutions in the country.

Located in the Botucatu campus, the school maintains an important Veterinary School Hospital – the first of its kind in Brazil, with approximately 15 thousand services per year – and it performs its teaching and research activities in three farms that, together, total 1,143 hectares. FMVZ is an institution concerned with the individual and society, offering, by means of the higher education, an opportunity for the intellectual training and personal fulfillment, having competent and qualified professionals graduated to work in the areas of Veterinary and Zootechnical Medicine. A factor that assures its quality are the material conditions existing at the unit, that counts with analysis and research laboratories, endowed with modern equipment, in a large majority imported, and support bodies, such as the Veterinary Hospital and the teaching, research and production farms, that are three, namely: Lageado, Edgárdia, and São Manuel.

Although the University Unit was created in 1977, since 1963 it has offered the undergraduate course in Veterinary Medicine, and since 1977, it has been effectively structured with the fixation of its administrative structure, creation of its Teaching Departments, installation of the Collegiate Bodies, starting to also offer the graduation course in Zootechnics.

The undergraduate course in Veterinary Medicine is prominent for being the first in Brazil. Besides, since 1973, it provides the Residency in Veterinary Medicine, also pioneering in the country. With the consolidation of the undergraduate course in Zootechnics, in March 1990, the Graduation in Zootechnics was implemented, with a concentration area in Nutrition and Animal Production, on the level of master's degree and doctorate, and a highly qualified College, with specialization in the country and abroad. From 1992, specialization courses have been created aiming at improving the specific knowledge and having human resources trained in several areas.

NUMBERS

Cursos

Medicina Veterinária e Zootecnia

Pós-graduação

Animais Selvagens, Biotecnologia Animal, Medicina Veterinária e Zootecnia

Área física (câmpus)

21.266.615,00 m²

Área construída

42.302,74 m²

- 702 alunos de graduação
- 399 alunos de pós-graduação
- 67 professores
- 175 servidores técnico-administrativos
- Hospital veterinário
- 3 fazendas experimentais (1.143 hectares)

Fonte: Anuário Estatístico 2019 (dados 2018)

IBB – BIOSCIENCES INSTITUTE

The institution was created in January 1977 after the takeover and division of the School of Medicine and Biological Sciences (FCMBB) by UNESP. Initially, it was named Basic Institute of Medical Biology and Agriculture (IBBMA) and began to house the Biological Sciences course, which had been operating in Botucatu since 1964. In October 1987, the name of this university unit was changed to Institute of Biosciences.

The IBB offers five courses: Biological Sciences – Bachelor and Licentiate modalities, Biomedical Sciences, Nutrition and Medical Physics, which have presented positive concepts in the assessments in which they participate.

It is composed of three auxiliary units: the Toxicological Assistance Center (Ceatox) which has a toxic-pharmacological information and guidance service; the Center for Electronic Microscopy (CME), which works in research projects in the biological and edematous areas; and the Center for Stable Environmental Isotopes in Life Sciences, composed of researchers from different areas and their studies include, for example, the sectors of apiculture, pig breeding, poultry farming, and aquaculture.

In relation to external work, the participation of students and professors at the Institute in actions to train teachers from the state network, environmental preservation, nutritional education, plant cultivation and science fairs stands out.

Another space for teaching, research and extension is the Botanical Garden, which has remnants of native vegetation and constitutes a source of didactic and scientific material, enabling the development of course conclusion works, dissertations and theses, in

addition to research by professors and interns from IBB and from the School of Veterinary Medicine and Zootechnics (FMVZ) and School of Agronomic Sciences (FCA). It also includes the Irina Delanova Gemtchujnicóv Herbarium (BOTU), which has a collection that is widely used by researchers to identify the plant material collected.

Research has followed the Institute since its implementation and today the unit has programs in Biological Sciences (Botany, Pharmacology, Genetics and Zoology); General and Applied Biology; Biometrics and Biotechnology. The exchange with universities and research centers in other countries is quite significant. There are several cooperation agreements in progress, which make it possible to adopt scientific development through partnerships between professors in joint studies and publications with foreign institutions, in addition to the improvement of undergraduate and graduate students.

NUMBERS

Graduação

Ciências Biológicas –modalidades bacharelado e licenciatura, Ciências Biomédicas, Nutrição e Física Médica

Pós-graduação

Biologia Geral e Aplicada, Biometria, Biotecnologia e Ciências Biológicas (Botânica, Farmacologia, Genética e Zoologia)

Área física

1.234.838,82 m²

Área construída

31.866,85 m²

- 940 alunos de graduação
- 562 alunos de pós-graduação
- 143 professores
- 146 servidores técnico-administrativos

Fonte: Anuário Estatístico 2019 (dados 2018)

AMONG THE BEST *MHDI IN BRAZIL*

According to the UN, Botucatu is among the best Brazilian cities to live in. The high level of education, the life expectancy above the national average and the significant evolution of income are competitive differentials that attract an increasing number of residents, as well as tourists and investors.

The city is part of a select group with a level of human development considered “very high” in the Municipal Human Development Index (MDHI), prepared every 10 years, based on data from the IBGE Census. With an index of 0.800, Botucatu ranks 40th in Brazil and 22nd in the state of São Paulo among the most developed cities, in terms of longevity, access to knowledge (education) and standard of living (income).

In the last decades, the improvement of the population's living conditions has become a hallmark of the city. Until 1991, the MHDI Mere was 0.588 and advanced to 0.718 in the year 2000.

Botucatu currently has one of the best longevity indices in the country. Life expectancy in the city is 77 years, higher than the state (75.7 years) and national (73.9 years) average.

At the other end, infant mortality dropped dramatically, from 18.2 per thousand live births in 2000 to 10.8 in 2010, a reduction of 40%. Education rates have also improved considerably in the last two decades. In 1991, the MHDI for Education was 0.387 and jumped to 0.746 in 2010.

Income also followed the increase in the population's education. Average per capita income in Botucatu grew 53.95% in the last two decades, from R\$ 707.42 in 1991 to R\$ 1,089.10 in 2010. Extreme poverty (measure by the proportion of people with a per capita household income of less than R\$70) reduced from 2.41% in 1991 to 0.74% in 2010.



TECHNOLOGIC PARK

PLACE FOR RESEARCH AND INOVATION



Opened on April 14, 2015, the Botucatu Technological Park is part of the São Paulo System of Technological Parks (SPTec). It works primarily in the development of new products, processes and services in the areas of bioprocesses, biotechnology, environment, forest products, natural products of fauna and flora, social technologies, logistics, information and communication technology, among others.

Located on the banks of the Gastão Dal Farra Highway, it is characterized as an instrument of fundamental importance in the promotion of innovation through the interaction between the knowledge bases (universities, centers and research and development institutes) and the productive base (companies).

It acts, mainly, so that the dynamics of the applied knowledge, the diffusion of technology and the business generation, help to reduce the socioeconomic inequalities and works as a propelling lever in the generation of employment, work and income, contributing to the development sustainable region.

The Park's viability was due to the enormous tradition in research in the areas of medical and biological sciences conquered by the presence of UNESP units in the city; the existence of the College of Technology (FATEC) and the ETEC "Dr. Domingos Minicucci Filho", linked to the Paula Souza Center and the significant technological leadership that the productive sector of the region presents with the concentration of micro, small, medium and large companies such as EMBRAER, Eucatex, Caio Induscar, Irizar, Centrolora Group, among others.

Currently, the Botucatu Technological Park already has plants of Biotechnology, IT, and others areas, generating innovation, jobs and income.

The ample and modern facilities include the Core Building with 1,860 m² of built area, Shared Use Laboratories, and Virtual Reality Laboratory, in addition to 22 rooms and a parking lot with 94 spaces.

In the first stage of the project, 21 plots of land were set aside for technology-based companies to build their units and an area of 33,000 m² that in the future can house a Business Center and a Technology-Based Incubator.

The Park is managed through a Management Contract between the City Hall and the Associação Parque Tecnológico Botucatu Social Organization, which operates in the area of Science and Technology and Innovation. The Technological Park manages two incubators: Botucatu Incubator [Vila São Benedito] and Prospecta Incubator [Campus Fazenda Lageado - FCA/UNESP]. They are environments that shelter "nascent" companies.

BUSINESS INCUBATOR



SUPPORT FOR
BUSINESS

Business incubators fulfill important role for the development of entrepreneurship within the city. They act as a mechanism for support and promotion of micro and small companies' innovative solutions, helping them to manage and promoting its consolidation in the market. In Botucatu, who intends to start its business with the lowest possible risk, it has two very successful initiatives, aimed at serving the areas of industrial production and provision of technology-based services.

Botucatu *Business Incubator*

The Botucatu business incubator has been operating since 1997. The 1,200 m² building, located in "Vila São Benedito", has ten spaces of 80 m² each. Too provides, for incubated companies, services of secretariat with telephone, fax, internet, toilets, cafeteria and meeting room.

The space is aimed at companies in the area: Automotive, Aerospace, Biotechnology, Electronics, Alternative Energies, Biomedical Engineering, Drugs, Natural Products, Metal Mechanics, New Materials, Innovative Services, Production Systems, Information and Communication Technologies, Food, Creative Economy and Social Impact Business.

Result of a joint action between CIESP (Centro of Industries of the State of São Paulo - regional Botucatu), SEBRAE and City Hall, seeks strategies to increase the survival rate of micro-enterprises springs, provide opportunities, development quickly and in a structured way to new entrepreneurs, promote the generation of innovative products and processes, in addition to approaching and interacting with universities and technical schools in search of new knowledge and partnerships.

In 2005, the Botucatu Incubator was recognized by Anprotec (National Association of Entities

Promoters of Innovative Enterprises) with the Incubator of the Year award, considered as the Best Entrepreneurship Incubation Program Innovators Oriented to Local and Sectoral Development in the Country.

The Prospecta

Technology-Based Incubator has been operating since 2005 inside the UNESP Botucatu campus (Fazenda Lageado). It works to provide the tools and solutions for the creation, development and improvement of new ventures, as far as refers to technological, managerial, marketing and human resources aspects.

The program has four types of support: pre-resident projects, resident companies, post-resident companies and companies associated with the areas of Agribusiness, Environment and Biotechnology/Bioprocesses. Collaborates with the University in extension of research and mediates the transfer of technology to the market. It is currently managed by the Botucatu Technological Park.

Through the INCUBE program, it acts as an inducer of innovative entrepreneurship, coordinating Innovation environments, responsible for the interaction between Botucatu Technological Park and actions related entrepreneurs. The Program coordinates infrastructure for the operation and a set of operational, administrative, strategic, technological and management supports for the incubated enterprises.

Prospecta also offers the following services and infrastructure: consultancies, individual rooms, support infrastructure, participation in fairs, events, business meeting and workshops, communication and marketing, training and courses, managerial support, theater and equipment.

AERONAUTICS

REFERENCE *ON AIRPLANE* **MANUFACTURING**

Botucatu is one of the few Brazilian cities with operations in the production of airplanes, one of the most sophisticated and restricted branches of the industry in the entire planet. The tradition began in the 1950s, when José Carlos Neiva decided to transfer his glider factory from Rio de Janeiro to the interior of São Paulo. The first address was in Vila Antártica and later it started to occupy a large area on the fringes of the city's airport.

In the new house, Indústria Aeronáutica Neiva manufactured the famous Paulistinha training plane. At the end of the year 1960, the company developed and produced the T-25 Universal military training plane, used until today in the basic training of pilots of the Brazilian Air Force (FAB). The first T-25 was delivered in 1971 and production exceeded 150 units.

In 1975, Neiva began its partnership with EMBRAER. The first joint work between the two companies was the production under license in Brazil of the planes of the Piper Aircraft line. The aircraft, which totaled eight different models, were produced in Botucatu until the year 2000.

In the 1980s, EMBRAER acquired full control of Neiva and in the following decade transferred to Botucatu the aircraft assembly lines of the agricultural plane

Ipanema and the EMB-120 Brasília passenger turboprop. Currently, the unit is responsible for manufacturing parts and structures for ERJ, E-Jets E1 and E2 family jets, Phenom, Legacy 450/500 and Praetors executive jets, Super Tucano subassemblies, manufacturing KC-390 panels, manufacturing spare parts for airplanes of EMBRAER with discontinued production, tools and ground support equipment.

In Botucatu, the production and sale of the Ipanema aerial spraying aircraft is also carried out, as well as the sale of spare parts and after-sales support for the agricultural aviation market. Worldwide, EMBRAER employs more than 18,000 employees, of which 1,500 are in Botucatu. The manufacturing unit has more than 90 thousand square meters of built area.

At the beginning of the year, EMBRAER announced the construction of its own electricity substation, increasing the company's resource availability by up to four and a half times. This new investment is part of a set of actions to improve and modernize EMBRAER in Botucatu, including the opening of new jobs.



THE CITY OF ORGANICS

Botucatu is known as the city of organics. This agricultural production model, which does not use pesticides, soluble fertilizers and organisms genetically modified, already has about 17 thousand certified properties in the country. the consumption of organic products grows about 25% annually, moving around R\$4 billion.

Based in Botucatu, since its foundation in 1982, IBD is the largest certifier for organic products in Latin America and the only Brazilian organic company with accreditations and seals in the international market. It operates in all Brazilian states, as well as in several countries such as Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay, United States, Canada, Belgium, Holland, New Zealand, China, India and Thailand, helping to develop sustainable production standards and promotion of Fair Trade.

The entity offers more than 15 stamps for different segments, such as beekeeping, beef and dairy farming, food processing, agricultural production, cosmetics, inputs, wine, textiles, among others.

The Brazilian Association of Biodynamic Agriculture also operates in the city, which conducts research and courses, providing consultancy to rural producers, and the Elo Institute of Associative Economics, which teaches a lato sensu postgraduate course in Biological-Dynamic Agriculture in partnership with the University of Uberaba (MG).

Founded in 2000, with the support of Casa da Agriculture, SEBRAE and the Rural Union, the Association of Organic Producers of the Region of Botucatu sells a wide variety of products, all with organic certification that go from vegetables, fruits, dairy products, frozen foods, breads, between others. Responsible for the Agriculture Natural Fair (FAN) by Quitanda Terra Viva.

Agroecology, which specializes in biodynamic agriculture, has international importance in the city. This activity attracts scholars from different countries and is part of a rural tourism itinerary focused on experiences, gastronomy and culture, at Fazenda Demétria, 10 km from the center of Botucatu, which since 1974 has been home to producers dedicated to organic and biodynamic agriculture.



BASIC SANITATION

TOWARDS UNIVERSALIZATION

The challenges of basic sanitation are still enormous in Brazil. According to data from the 2018 PNAD (National Household Sample Survey), by the IBGE, the country has 57 million households without access to the sewage system, 24 million without running water and 15 million without garbage collection.

Contrary to this sad reality, Botucatu has one of the best basic sanitation systems in Brazil. According to the ABES Ranking of Universalization of Sanitation/2019, the city is part of the select list of 33 cities over 100,000 inhabitants that are moving towards the universalization of water supply, sewage collection and treatment and waste collection and disposal services. solids.

The water service indicator is 100% and sewage service is 94.33%. All sewage collected by the city receives due treatment. Solid waste collection is carried out in 100% of the territory and all the material collected is properly disposed of. The score given to the city was 494.33 out of 500.

The Basic Sanitation Company of the State of São Paulo (SABESP) is the company responsible for capturing, treating and distributing water, in addition to collecting and treating sewage in the city. The water supply is guaranteed by eight systems with a total capacity of 478.5 liters per second. Water quality control is carried out throughout the supply system, from the springs to the building's easel, through systematic sample collection and laboratory tests.

The springs that supply the city are situated in the Middle hydrographic basin Tietê/Sorocaba. The occupation of the basin is 50% urban, 10% industrial, 20% agricultural, 10% livestock, 10% Woods. The springs are in good condition and not contain significant sources of pollution.

Sewage is processed in four treatment systems - Sede, Rubião Junior, Vitoriana and Cesar Neto - with a total capacity of 431.1 liters per second. The sanitary sewage system contributes to the preservation of important water bodies such as the Tietê River, Ribeirão Lavapés and the Anhumas Stream.

With an efficient service for collecting and transporting solid household and recyclable waste, the city currently collects an average of 3,100 tons of household waste per month, which are sent to the City's sanitary landfill, located on Rodovia Eduardo Zucari.

The State Inventory of Solid Urban Waste 2018, prepared by the Environmental Sanitation Technology Company (CETESB), points out that Botucatu manages its solid waste properly. As a result, the city's sanitary landfill, which operates in compliance with all technical requirements preventing any type of environmental contamination, received a score of 9.5 out of 10.

The city of Botucatu improved the management of the City's sanitary landfill in the assessment of CETESB, in the report "Waste Landfill Quality Index –

IQR", started in 2012. The Botucatu Landfill, according to data released by the agency, handles 125 tons per day.

WATER

Water Connections
56.618

Extension of water networks
598,8 km

Water treatment plants
2

Wells
7

Reservoirs
42

Booking Capacity
20.630 milhões de litros

SEWER

Sewer Connections
53.656

Extension of sewage collection networks
466 km

Sewage treatment plants

TOURISM

HISTORY *AND BEAUTY*

In the last two decades, Botucatu has made important advances in the Tourism sector, a segment with ample potential to leverage economic and social development. Since 2019, it is MIT - City of Tourist Interest qualifying to receive public investments that improve the infrastructure available to the thousands of tourists who visit us every year. According to the Brazilian Association of Travel Agencies (ABAV), the city has already established itself as one of the most sought after destinations in the interior of São Paulo state.

Millions of years were needed to create an environment rich in landscapes, with countless waterfalls, waterfalls and caves that are now part of the city's portfolio of tourist attractions. The mild climate is ideal for the practice of activities close to nature, and only in the months of December and January the rains are more intense. In the colder and drier months, hiking and hiking are recommended. Cuesta is the main natural attraction. It is a differentiated relief form with its escarpment (popular "mountain") and its reverse, corresponding to the Western Paulista Plateau, which created gaps of up to 350 meters between the top areas and the lowlands. The city also borders the Tietê river damming, providing attractions widely used by those looking for leisure, rest and water sports activities. Another attraction is the "Gigante Deitado", a rocky complex located on the border between the municipalities of Botucatu, Bofete and Pardinho, carved by the erosion of the soil by the wind. The hill that would constitute the giant's belly has preserved native forest and legend has it that it is the home of Sacis. The rocky set that would be the feet is, in fact, a group of three hills, also known as Três Pedras.

The region is a recharge area for the Botucatu' Guarani Aquifer, considered one of the world's largest continuous deep freshwater reserves. Due to this geography the city is graced by valleys and waterfalls that draw attention to ecotourism.

The city has more than 70 cataloged waterfalls, with some of them located close to the city center and easily accessible.

The "Véu de Noiva" complex, on the Pardo River, has a dam and waterfall with a 6-meter-high drop, natural forest and reforestation. "Fazenda Pavuna" offers a large lake with drinking water (for bathing), 4 waterfalls (with drops of 80 meters, 60 meters and 20 meters) all with a lake for bathing.

In addition to the expressive set of natural attractions, other factors such as the outstanding position in the educational, health, industrial and business scenario, with recognized state and national influence, increase the tourist potential of Botucatu. With the title of "Land of Adventure" and "City of good air and good schools", it annually hosts several events related to sports activities, to the academic and business segment.

Polo Cuesta, a consortium of eleven municipalities in the region that, according to the São Paulo State Tourism Department, is an integrated management model to be followed by its organization, takes the name of the city nationally and internationally, as it participates of the main events of the sector in Brazil.



ATTRACTIVES



MAIN CHARMS

CACHOEIRA DA MARTA *Municipal Park*

Trail that leads directly to the waterfall with an interlocked floor at its beginning, with wood on the way to the natural pool formed by the 38-meter waterfall and handrail.



JOAQUIM AMARAL DE BARROS

Municipal Park

Offers trails in the woods; receptive center for events and practice of environmental education; ample space for leisure (lake, kiosks, green area); opportunity for contact and appreciation of fauna and flora; sports equipment; playground for children.



PEDRA DO ÍNDIO *Três Pedras Lookout*

It is possible to see the mysterious and beautiful Três Pedras from a wooden deck. There are also trails and a snack bar that serves breakfast on weekends (Botucatu, Bofete and Pardinho).



FREEFLIGHT Ramp

Located at the top of the Cuesta with access from the Geraldo Biral rural road, it offers breathtaking landscapes. There are 5 km of dirt road. Open on weekends with free admission.



RUBIÃO JUNIOR *Hill*

One of the main viewpoints in the city. There are a number of rock formations, in addition to the Church of Santo Antônio, in the form of a medieval castle, where parties take place religious. The site is open to the public, with an area for parking and admission charge.



SÃO CRISTOVÃO CHAPPEL *Cuesta Overlook*

Located in the mountains, it allows a privileged view of the Cuesta. Construction dates back to 1961. It was named after São Cristóvão for being the protector saint of travelers and drivers.



PAVUNA *Farm*

Large drinking water lake (for bathing), 4 waterfalls (with drops of 80m, 60m and 20m) all with a bathing lake. In addition to bathing, you can practice adventure sports. The access trails to the waterfalls are of medium and difficult level, in natural forest, in Cuesta de Botucatu.



DEMÉTRIA

It emerged from the work of biodynamic agriculture started at Estancia Demétria in 1974.

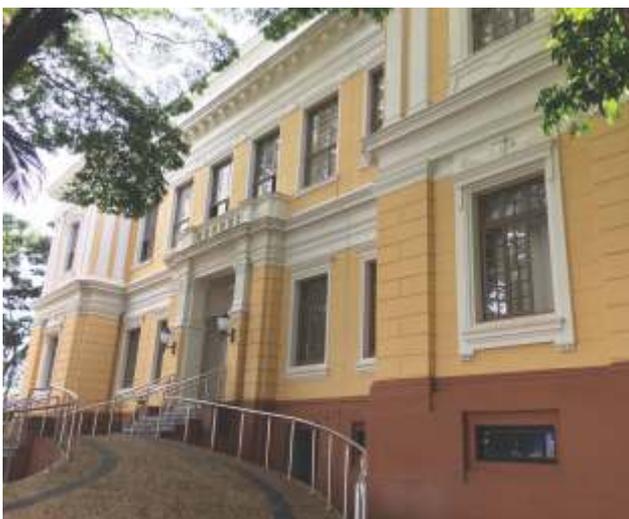
It currently houses several initiatives related to biodynamic agriculture, organic agriculture, health, arts and education.



ART GALLERY (PINACOTECA)

Fórum das Artes

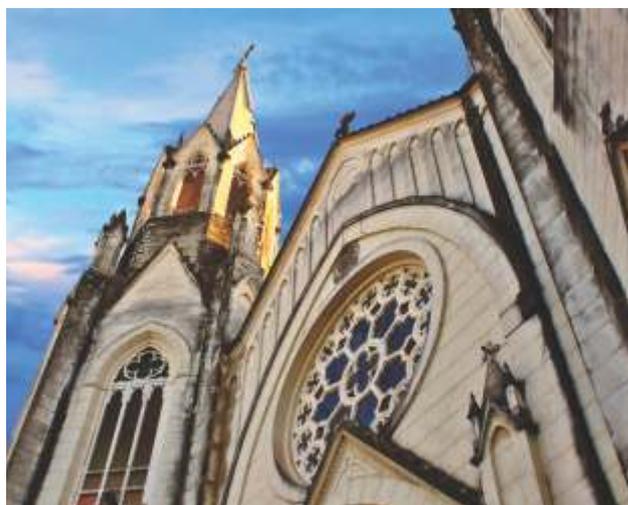
First branch of the “Pinacoteca do Estado” (State Art Gallery”) outside the capital. It occupies the building of the old forum that underwent complete restoration. It houses temporary and permanent exhibitions by renowned artists.



CATHEDRAL

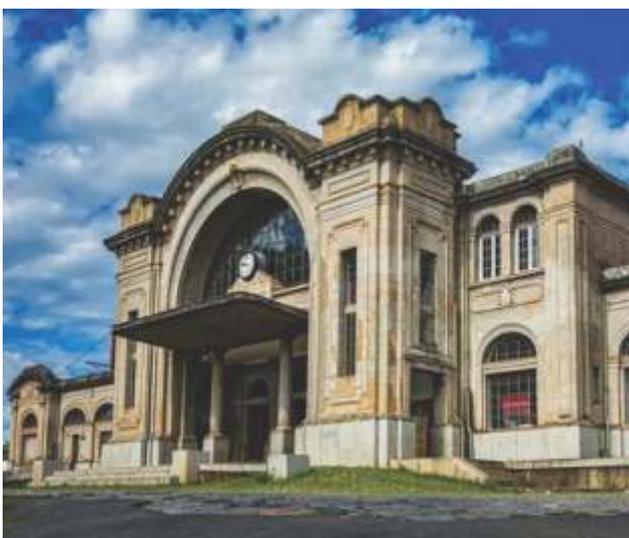
Minor Basilica of Santana

Main building in the historic center. Built in Gothic architectural style. The cornerstone was laid in 1927 and the inauguration took place 16 years later, in 1943.



RAILROAD Station

Building in Art Deco style opened in 1934. It underwent a partial restoration process and is currently occupied by the departments of Development and Sports, Leisure and Tourism.



SLEEPING Giant

Border between the municipalities of Botucatu, Bofete and Pardinho. Rocky set, carved by the erosion of the soil by the wind, which, seen from afar, resembles a lying giant, with three parts standing out: the head, the belly and the feet.



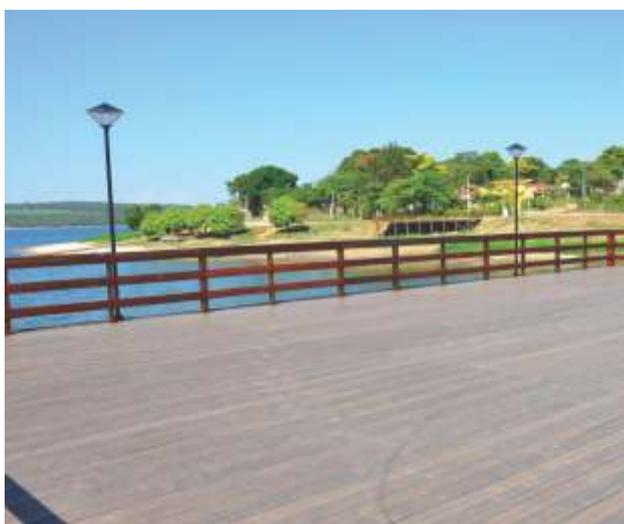
VÉU DE NOIVA WATERFALL

Waterfall with a 6m high drop, natural forest and reforestation. It has a water slide with 50 meters in length..



RIO BONITO

It has an anchorage, from where boats depart for excursions. You can practice water sports, such as jet-ski, sailboat, kayak, water ski. Urbanized waterfront with bike path and leisure facilities.



COFFEE MUSEUM

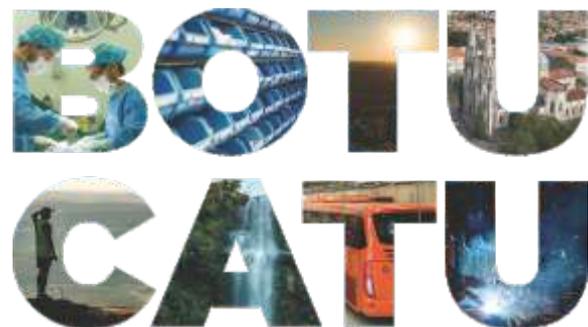
It depicts the time of coffee expansion. In addition to the museum, visitors can discover the interior of buildings in the historic complex of Fazenda Lageado, some dating from the late 19th and early 20th century.



EECA - NORMAL SCHOOL

The building opened in 1916 housed the old Escola Normal de Botucatu. After undergoing restoration in the 1980s, it was listed as historical heritage by CONDEPHAAT.





Invest

Production and Editing

Vias Digitais Comunicação e Marketing

Texts

Carlos Pessoa

Translation

Ventrella Translation Agency and Training



Invest



PREFEITURA DE
BOTUCATU