

# OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

<b>DIALOGUE DATE</b>	Wednesday, 12 May 2021 09:00 GMT -03:00
<b>DIALOGUE TITLE</b>	Fostering Sustainable Production and Consumption of Healthy Foods
<b>CONVENED BY</b>	Government of Brazil
<b>DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE</b>	<a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14583/">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14583/</a>
<b>DIALOGUE TYPE</b>	Member State
<b>GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS</b>	Brazil

The outcomes from a Food Systems Summit Dialogue will be of use in developing the pathway to sustainable food systems within the locality in which they take place. They will be a valuable contribution to the national pathways and also of interest to the different workstreams preparing for the Summit: the Action Tracks, Scientific Groups and Champions as well as for other Dialogues.

# 1. PARTICIPATION

## TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

402

## PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

2 0-18      48 19-30      273 31-50      78 51-65      1 66-80      0 80+

## PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

143 Male      254 Female      5 Prefer not to say or Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

8	Agriculture/crops	28	Education	29	Health care
1	Fish and aquaculture	6	Communication	0	Nutrition
4	Livestock	7	Food processing	65	National or local government
0	Agro-forestry	1	Food retail, markets	6	Utilities
15	Environment and ecology	20	Food industry	18	Industrial
5	Trade and commerce	0	Financial Services	4	Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

14	Small/medium enterprise/artisan	10	Workers and trade union
14	Large national business	2	Member of Parliament
12	Multi-national corporation	37	Local authority
20	Small-scale farmer	71	Government and national institution
4	Medium-scale farmer	0	Regional economic community
2	Large-scale farmer	0	United Nations
28	Local Non-Governmental Organization	0	International financial institution
2	International Non-Governmental Organization	9	Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance
1	Indigenous People	12	Consumer group
51	Science and academia	3	Other

## 2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

### HOW DID YOU ORGANIZE THE DIALOGUE SO THAT THE PRINCIPLES WERE INCORPORATED, REINFORCED AND ENHANCED?

The Brazilian National Dialogue was organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE/MoFA) with active participation from different areas of the federal government that are responsible for the main issues related food system policy. Special consideration was given to specific characteristics of the Brazilian food system and the Brazilian legislation on Food and Nutrition Security. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was responsible for convening the dialogue. The Ministry of Citizenship (MC); the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (MAPA); the Ministry of Health (MS); the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) and the Advisory Counsel of the Chief of Staff of the Presidency (Casa Civil) were the main partners during the process of organizing the Dialogue. The Ministry of Education (MEC) – mostly through the National Foundation for the Development of Education (FNDE), which is the responsible area for the National School Feeding Program (PNAE) – and the Office of the UN in Brasília were also important partners. Brazil opted to conduct a multi-stakeholder organization process for the National Dialogue, in order to encompass the various unique perspectives each area can contribute to the discussion. Such multi-stakeholder approach was reflected at the National Dialogue, which benefited from the participation of different actors involved with food systems, varying from civil society to producers' associations and from small informal institutions to big international companies. The government created a dedicated website to disseminate information about the National Dialogue and the Food Systems Summit, including reference documents elaborated by the competent ministries to help guide the debate. Regular and periodic announcements about the Dialogue were transmitted through social media. Inscription for the National Dialogue was made through an on-line form, that was available in the dedicated website for about 10 days. The video-conference was held through Zoom and transmitted by YouTube and Facebook for the wider public.

### HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

Brazil chose to convene a dialogue that was as open and inclusive as possible. Taking into consideration time constraints and the epidemiological situation due to the COVID-19 pandemic in the country, the Brazilian National Dialogue was conducted in a 100% virtual mode, through video-conferences. The video-conferences dealt with specific Action Tracks of the Food Systems Summit. The first video-conference ("Promoting Food and Nutrition Security Guaranteeing Equitable Inclusion in the Value Chain") was held on May 10th 2021 and was focused on Action Tracks 1 and 4. The second video-conference ("Incentivizing a Sustainable Production and Consumption of Health Food") happened on May 12th 2021 and addressed Action Tracks 2 and 3. The third video-conference ("Building Resilient Food Systems") took place on May 14th 2021 and was based on Action Track 5. The video-conferences were open and inclusive spaces for debate and sharing of ideas. After the opening address, panelists from government, the private sector and civil society made presentations about the main issues under discussion. Registered participants were invited to intervene orally during the event. All participants were invited to send written comments to the organization of the event, related to the topics discussed in each video-conference. The combination of the reception of oral and written inputs from different stakeholders was important as it reflected the gamut of views that integrate the Brazilian Food System and presented suggestions on how it can be improved.

### DO YOU HAVE ADVICE FOR OTHER DIALOGUE CONVENORS ABOUT APPRECIATING THE PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT?

In view of the limited time available before the Summit, multi-stakeholder dialogues through digital platforms allow for wide participation of different segments of the society, productive sector, academia and the government. Such format is consistent with Principles of Engagement and offer an opportunity for dialogue with diverse actors.

# 3. METHOD

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The outcomes of a Dialogue are influenced by the method that is used.

**DID YOU USE THE SAME METHOD AS RECOMMENDED BY THE CONVENORS REFERENCE MANUAL?**

Yes

No

Taking into consideration time constraints and the epidemiological situation due to the COVID-19 pandemic in the country, some of the recommendations in the Convenors Reference Manual had to be adapted and revised. Instead of thematic discussion groups, the Brazilian National Dialogue was crosscutting, including all sectors relevant to the Food Systems Summit debate. Likewise, there were no thematic discussion groups, since it was felt that the issues were interrelated and should be addressed jointly. Brazil chose to convene a dialogue that was as open and inclusive as possible. The dialogue was 100% virtual. The video-conferences dealt with specific Action Tracks of the Food Systems Summit. The first video-conference was on May 10th 2021 and was focused on Action Tracks 1 and 4. The second video-conference was on May 12th 2021 and was directed mostly to Action Tracks 2 and 3. The third video-conference was on May 14th 2021 and was based on Action Track 5. The video-conferences were open and inclusive spaces for debate and sharing of ideas. They benefited from the participation of different actors involved with food systems, varying from civil society to producers' associations and from small informal institutions to big international companies. Registered participants were invited to intervene orally during the event. All the participants were invited to send written comments to the organization of the event. The combination of oral and written inputs from different stakeholders was important as it reflected the gamut of views that integrate the Brazilian Food System and presented suggestions on how it can be improved. These comments will be considered in the preparation of the National position to be presented to the Food Systems Summit.

# 4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

## MAJOR FOCUS

The National Brazilian Dialogue was divided in three video-conferences, which dealt with the topics related to the Action Tracks of the Food Systems Summit. This document focus on the second video-conference, which was held on May 12th, under the theme: Fostering Sustainable Production and Consumption of Healthy Food. It was focused on Action Tracks 2 (Shift to Sustainable Consumption Patterns) and 3 (Boost Nature-Positive Food Production at Scale).

In order to reduce the risks for food insecurity, food systems need to become more sustainable, while ensuring quantity and quality. Technology must evolve towards processing methods that result in food that is not only nutritious (that is, that contains all nutrients needed), but that is also healthy (does not contain ingredients deleterious to health). Education plays a role in the choice of a healthy diet. A key issue is to supply a healthy diet at affordable prices and necessary quantities. Government action can contribute to that effect.

This video-conference brought together panelists from different areas to set the tone of the discussion. The Ministry of Health; the Ministry of the Environment; the National Health Council and Centro Insuper Agro Global, a private research center, were the main speakers of the event.

When the floor was open for interventions, speakers from a variety of backgrounds presented their positions, concerns, and proposals on the discussion about the sustainable production of food, the supply of safe, healthy, and affordable food, the role of international trade.

### ACTION TRACKS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

### KEYWORDS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Finance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Policy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Innovation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Data & Evidence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Human rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	Governance
<input type="checkbox"/>	Women & Youth Empowerment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trade-offs
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Environment and Climate

## MAIN FINDINGS

Brazilian agriculture contributes to national and international food security relying on less than 30% of its national territory. Private landowners abide by the Brazilian Forest Code, which obliges the conservation of natural vegetation and protects springs and riverbanks permanently. Brazilian agricultural practices, such as no-till farming, crop rotation, and other techniques adapted to the country's geography and climate have been perfected over the last 50 years with significant productivity gains.

Brazil intends to continue to achieve productivity gains with minimal increases in planted area, through scientific research - in particular by Embrapa – Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation – and highly qualified Universities, as well as by restoring degraded pastures and fields.

The pandemic has challenged the sustainability of global food systems and the access to healthy food. In this context, Brazil plays a central role in worldwide sustainable and resilient food systems, that contribute to meeting international commitments on climate change, preserving biodiversity and fighting against desertification and ecosystem degradation. As a major agricultural exporting country, Brazil has to adhere to some of the strictest international health and safety standards.

Malnutrition contributes to bad health – non-communicable diseases. Changes in the average Brazilian diet in the last decades have contributed to obesity, diabetes and malnutrition. Inadequate food habits – insufficient consumption of fresh food – are one of the main causes of disease and death worldwide.

Despite recent price peaks, the traditional Brazilian diet – rice, beans, meat and salad – is becoming less expensive over time. However, it has also come to include inexpensive ultra-processed food. Access to a healthy diet – that includes a majority of fresh healthy food – has been affected by the pandemic.

The Brazilian Dietary Guidelines provide recommendations on food and nutrition to promote healthy lives and combat the multiple burden of malnutrition and should be used as drivers of healthy and sustainable food systems and public policies in different sectors.

Sustainable healthy food systems depend on permanent policies that integrate health, science, agriculture and social sectors. Climate change implies finding new solutions to adapt to problems such as droughts, pests and excess rain.

### ACTION TRACKS

	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
✓	Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
✓	Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

### KEYWORDS

	Finance	✓	Policy
✓	Innovation	✓	Data & Evidence
✓	Human rights		Governance
	Women & Youth Empowerment	✓	Trade-offs
		✓	Environment and Climate

## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC

Brazil has a sound legal framework to ensure sustainable, low carbon agriculture, including the National Low-Carbon Agriculture Plan, which provides incentives for the adoption of sustainable productive practices. Additionally, the national forest code obliges farmers to set aside a certain proportion of their agricultural land for environmental conservation, without any additional remuneration.

Brazil will be a key player in feeding the world in the next decades, given the expected increase in world population. International trade has also contributed to reductions in the cost of food in Brazil over the last 20 years, as a proportion of family income. Domestically, however, measures and policies to promote better income distribution and increased access are still needed to ensure a sustainable supply of healthy food.

In this regard, conditional or basic income policies, such as “Bolsa Familia” contribute to providing access to a sufficient, healthy diet. On average, consumers in developed countries spend a smaller slice of their budget on food than Brazilians. On average, Brazilian families spend 10-25% of their income on fresh food. Obesity and malnutrition occurrence go hand in hand with low incomes.

The FSS should promote further dialogue between food producers, academics, technicians from the food industry and civil society representatives from the field of food security to reach balanced positions.

The state has a role in providing infrastructure to avoid food waste and facilitate distribution and conservation; regulating the market through taxes and other policies; and income distribution measures, such as the “emergency income benefit” (auxílio emergencial) or conditional income policies (Bolsa Família).

Family agriculture and small agricultural business can benefit from government guarantees and incentives, including the provision of distribution infrastructure, technical assistance and price guarantee. The dissemination of independent actions, such as community gardens and urban agriculture, may contribute to the sustainable supply of healthy nutritious food in specific localities.

In order to leverage strategies for the promotion of an adequate and healthy diet and to overcome the obstacles identified in this dialogue, healthy and sustainable food systems must be developed, based, among other guidelines, on the Food and Nutrition National Policy and the Brazilian Food Guide. They must also be supported by inter-sector public policies and protective measures that guarantee the access to food and promote a healthy and adequate diet.

The Brazilian food guides are of utmost importance to encourage informed choices and, therefore, healthier eating habits. Besides, the aforementioned guides have helped in the construction of policies and programs that broaden the access of the whole population to healthy and adequate food, especially for people in situation of vulnerability.

### ACTION TRACKS

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### KEYWORDS

	Finance	✓	Policy
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✓	Human rights		Governance
	Women & Youth Empowerment	✓	Trade-offs
		✓	Environment and Climate

## AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

- Domestic food security and the role international trade of agricultural products. The recent rise of international commodity prices has been linked to domestic price increases of foodstuffs. However, over the long run, the increase of agricultural production for export has contributed to a significant reduction in domestic food prices, as a proportion of family income.
- Use of pesticides. While it was indicated that excessive use of pesticides may be harmful to the environment and to the health of farm workers, Brazil is not among the highest users of such products relative to agricultural output. It is essential that best practices are in place to guarantee safe and adequate pesticide use. Brazilian government policies promote increased use of biological inputs in order to reduce the use of chemical pesticides.
- Agroecological approaches versus conventional agriculture. The agroecological sector has been growing strongly in Brazil, however the products do not substitute foodstuffs produced by commercial agriculture. Rather, the sectors have a complementary role, assuring consumer choice and diversity of supplies/suppliers.
- Distinction between family and commercial agriculture. In Brazil, large commercial farming enterprises are often family owned. They provide food for the domestic market, as well as for exports. There is often little difference between family agriculture and small business agriculture. Family and smallholder farming are focused mainly in the domestic market.
- Role of government policy in health and nutrition. Government measures, such as the taxation of sweetened beverages may be effective in promoting better health and nutrition. However, the food sector is already heavily taxed in Brazil, compared with the situation in developed countries.

### ACTION TRACKS

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		✓	Environment and Climate



# ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

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## ATTACHMENTS

- **Reference Document: Fostering Healthy and Sustainable Production and Consumption of Food (Portuguese Version)**  
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/videoconferencia-2-doc.pdf>
- **Programme of Video-conference II (Portuguese Version)**  
[https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/videoconferencia02\\_pp.pdf](https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/videoconferencia02_pp.pdf)

## RELEVANT LINKS

- **Brazilian National Dialogue Website**  
<https://www.gov.br/mre/pt-br/cupula-2021-sistemas-alimentares-dialogos>

# CORRECTIONS, ADJUSTMENTS, OR CHANGES

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Title Reference Document: Fostering Healthy and Sustainable Consumption and Production

Date 09/06/2021

English version of the Reference Document prepared by the Brazilian Government to help guide the debates in the video-conference.

## ATTACHMENTS

- **Reference Document: Fostering Healthy and Sustainable Production and Consumption of Food (English Version)**  
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Videoconferência-2-tradução-rev-DCID.pdf>