

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Tuesday, 6 July 2021 09:30 GMT -03:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	The present challenges, and the mechanisms needed to ensure fairness and sustainability in food production systems and fair access to distribution chains and markets.
CONVENED BY	WWF-Brasil / Instituto Comida do Amanhã
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/5883/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Independent
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	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

50

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0 0-18 1 19-30 37 31-50 11 51-65 1 66-80 0 80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

29 Male 21 Female Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

10	Agriculture/crops	14	Education	3	Health care
	Fish and aquaculture	6	Communication		Nutrition
2	Livestock		Food processing	8	National or local government
2	Agro-forestry	1	Food retail, markets	2	Utilities
25	Environment and ecology	2	Food industry		Industrial
	Trade and commerce		Financial Services	9	Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

14	Small/medium enterprise/artisan		Workers and trade union
	Large national business	2	Member of Parliament
	Multi-national corporation	6	Local authority
31	Small-scale farmer	7	Government and national institution
	Medium-scale farmer	9	Regional economic community
3	Large-scale farmer	4	United Nations
23	Local Non-Governmental Organization	1	International financial institution
8	International Non-Governmental Organization	7	Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance
7	Indigenous People	10	Consumer group
11	Science and academia		Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

The Dialogue was organized by two organizations – WWF-Brasil and Comida do Amanhã – with complementary visions and missions, but with different incidences in the promotion of more sustainable food systems, and, additionally, it was curated by Paulo Durval Branco, a professional and representative of an organization (IIS) with experience in the most diverse links in the food value chain. The facilitators of each group have been properly trained in the methodology of the Food Systems Dialogues and are people with experience in the respective discussion topics. This congruence of actors has already been translated into scope delimitation and discussion groups - in coherence with the proposed methodology - that reflect the multiplicity of visions, actors and possible lines of action necessary to build solutions with the necessary urgency for action towards more sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems. In addition, special care was taken to invite participants to reflect the diversity present in current food systems, both from a broader point of view – sectoral, territorial and gender, for example, in addition to seeking the representation of grassroots social movements and agroecological solutions as holders of solutions in this context. Finally, seeking to promote a horizontal and safe space for all participants, the event adhered to the Chatham House Rules, preserving the identities of the participants and their organizations.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

The main theme of the Dialogue – “The present challenges, and the mechanisms needed to ensure justice and sustainability in food production systems and their access to distribution chains”, as well as the topics for discussion in the groups – Access to Land and Legal Security; Technical Assistance and Rural Extension; Financing; Access to Markets; Fair trade; Communication, Information and Education for Consumers and Conceptualization of Good Practices were developed to reflect in particular the principles of 'Act with Urgency', 'Embrace Multi-Stakeholder Inclusivity' and 'Complement the Work of Others' and 'Build Trust', and the organization of the Dialogue and its realization, reflects all principles directly. The proposed discussions, as well as the guiding questions, also served as leverage for a discussion that reflected the Summit's core principles. The group of participants was diverse and selected aiming at the presence of representatives of sectors, organizations and ideologies considered a priority by the organization of the event for the construction of solutions, which proved successful both considering the effective participation of the guests, as well as the content of group and plenary discussions, which will be better described below.

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

For the organization / curatorship of a Dialogue, it is important to form a group which contains a multiplicity of views, so that from the beginning, the process of conceptualizing the event is comprehensive enough to accommodate the different positions that will invariably emerge in a space for a healthy exchange. In addition, all facilitators should ideally be people who know the topics of their groups well enough, but who also have an affinity for group moderation and a good synthesis abilities – which was the case at this event – to make it possible that there is a good use of time in the discussion groups as well as that all participants have access to representative reports in the plenary. In addition, it is essential – for closed dialogues – to design a guest list diverse enough to accommodate the complexity of food systems and keep up with RSVPs, reminders and constant in advance guidance, to make the best use of the precious time that all guests have dedicated to the event.

3. METHOD

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

4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

MAJOR FOCUS

Considering the alarming, advancing numbers of malnutrition and hunger in Brazil - which will still worsen due to a number of factors, including the especially critical situation of the covid-19 pandemic in the country - superimposed on the increase in environmental degradation due to production of agricultural products and food (including those that are not intended for national consumption or direct human consumption, as raw material for animal feed) it is possible to affirm that there is a latent inconsistency in Brazilian food systems: agricultural production does not meet nutritional needs of the population, as well as contributes to the non-achievement of national and global goals related to climate change and loss of biodiversity, for example.

Those who produce healthy and socio-environmentally responsible food – especially agro-ecological or agro-forestry production systems, for example – directly aimed at maintaining the Food and Nutritional Security of the Brazilian population face a wide range of challenges – from the most primordial access to land, almost non-existent technical assistance and rural extension, dependence on excessive use of pesticides, unequal relationships with buyers and/or difficulties in accessing markets, among others. There is a scenario of heterogeneity, insecurity and uncertainty in the field as well, which urgently needs to be reversed.

The general objective of this dialogue was reflected in the division of groups and discussion topics proposed below:

1) Access to land / legal security

Producers have guaranteed their access to land, with mechanisms and legal tools that give them security, avoiding disputes and violence in the field.

2) ATER and rural extension / inclusive technology

Producers have adequate and frequent technical assistance, and have access to technologies that boost productivity and reduce the environmental impacts of production, making them increasingly resilient both to climate change and market fluctuations.

3) Financial mechanisms

Production of healthy food in a sustainable way is guaranteed thanks to the existence of private and public investments, carried out through clear criteria and with governance models that leverage fair market relations.

4) Fair market relations

All the conditions exist for relations between producers, consumers and other links in the food chain to be always fair and established horizontally, regardless of a direct purchase channel.

5) Expansion of scale and access to institutional and private markets

Small and medium organic and agro-ecological producers have access to markets and are able to guarantee the flow of their production through scalable models, making sustainable and local production models have the necessary financial resilience.

6) Communication, education and transparency for consumers

Communication and education content on food systems and food production methods are prepared with transparency, truthful and relevant information, without conflict of interest, ensuring that consumers understand the impacts of production systems and their alternatives.

7) Production without deforestation and conversion (“After all, what is sustainable food production?”)

The population knows that it is possible and necessary to produce food without deforesting or converting natural ecosystems, with low, zero or even negative GHG emissions and without loss of biodiversity. It is understood that agriculture depends on the forest - and there is consensus, monitoring mechanisms, data and indicators, tools and structures for the design and implementation of production models that work in this new paradigm.

The Dialogue, therefore, is directly related to two specific courses of action: AT3 – Boost Nature Positive Production and AT4 – Advance Equitable Livelihoods, while recognizing the inherent interconnection of all Action Tracks, seeking to give visibility to solutions that already exist and that represent these guidelines, such as agroecological production and Community Supported Agriculture, for example, but also the obstacles to their gain of scale, and possible collective solutions to overcome them.

ACTION TRACKS

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

KEYWORDS

<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Governance
<input type="checkbox"/>	Women & Youth Empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trade-offs
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Environment and Climate

MAIN FINDINGS

There was consensus, both in group discussions and among them, on the concept of more sustainable agriculture. Agroecological, agroforestry, organic and regenerative practices, respecting the sovereignty and knowledge of traditional peoples and communities or generations of family farmers who traditionally produce healthy and sustainable food for the Brazilian population were identified as the main ones to study in greater depth, and enhance - with adequate technical assistance, financial incentives and facilitating their access to fairer markets – and that efforts in terms of information and education need to be made to make society aware of their benefits. Only in this way will it be possible to actually promote fairer and more sustainable food systems.

The mapping of the difficulties faced by these producers followed the same line among all groups, based on the lack of recognition and appreciation by the various segments of society. A key issue that permeated all discussions was the imminent threat of dismantling public policies and conquered rights, and how the current scenario is more based on resistance than on a more propositional posture, and that, thus, self-governance initiatives, which strengthen initiatives and movements and supports their articulation and resistance are essential in the short term.

Land conflicts, which involve the sovereignty of traditional peoples and populations over their territories and the security of small farmers over the places from which they earn their livelihood and where their families have lived for generations, cause insecurity. From the point of view of technical assistance, the absence of more frequent mechanisms suited to the different regional, cultural and territorial realities stands out, even though these are essential both for the maintenance and expansion of existing initiatives, as well as for the transition of producers who want to become more sustainable in their practices.

In terms of financial mechanisms, the challenges lie in the access to public credits, which are dispersed and difficult to access for small producers, and in the inadequate rates and conditions of the private sector.

When talking about access to markets and the establishment of fairer relations between producers and buyers, the low implementation of public procurement policies and programs aimed at family farming, as well as unequal relations and difficulty in accessing private markets make it impossible that producers receive fair pay and have adequate income, and therefore, threaten their permanence in the countryside.

And from the point of view of consumers, asymmetries in terms of income and access to healthy and sustainable products, and also in the experiences and educational tools available, which would support a better interpretation of the biased information received, combined with a broad narrative of industrial agribusiness being the norm, hinder the their encouragement of healthy and sustainable products and farmers, as well as their ability to make better choices for themselves.

However, just as there is consensus on the challenges, there are also clear lines of convergence on the solutions that already exist and need to be strengthened, as well as those that need to be created.

The proposed solutions are interdisciplinary and complementary, and urgent and directed action along these lines, achieved through clear roles and responsibilities and partnerships, could change the trajectory of our food system.

The performance of public institutions must be carried out in the sense of guaranteeing the rights already conquered, in supporting and monitoring the implementation of public policies and programs aimed at family, traditional, organic and agroecological agriculture, and in fiscalization for breaches of the laws. However, and considering the aforementioned context, the strengthening of spaces for social participation, such as councils and committees, is essential for the discussion of fundamental agendas. Civil society organizations and grassroots movements need to intensify their actions, and with the support of other actors, such as NGOs, academia and the private sector, build narratives that bring consumers closer to these causes.

Initiatives such as Communities that Sustain Agriculture (CSAs), Catrapovos, consumer groups, organic and agroecological fairs, as well as urban agriculture in public spaces are already existing models that can subvert the current logic of production and consumption and bring both fairer remuneration to producers when bringing consumers (or in the case of CSAs, co-farmers) closer to natural cycles and supporting the valorization of the products and farmers who produce them. For this, it is also necessary to understand that there are different realities within the scope of consumers, and that each of these solutions can be more applicable or more urgent for certain contexts.

Still, for the maintenance and expansion of these initiatives, the presence of adequate and frequent technical assistance is needed - joint responsibility of the government, academia and civil society organizations - as well as articulations that allow the transfer of knowledge between producers and associations and its permanence after the end of any specific project.

It's essential to reinforce that from the point of view of narratives, including consumer education and information, the main focus should be on highlighting and valuing recognized solutions, and on the search for the development of projects and tools that can systematize them.

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KEYWORDS

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/7

Access to land / legal security

There is a perceived lack of recognition, both by institutions and by civil society, of the right to land by producers, especially by traditional populations – a right that is guaranteed, at least formally, by the Brazilian constitution. This lack of recognition, together with real estate speculation in the countryside and in the cities, generates insecurity and violence.

The importance of guaranteeing this right related to the promotion of more sustainable production practices is also not perceived, although the importance of this collective recognition and the effective defense of human rights should go beyond issues related to production - traditional peoples and communities do not necessarily identify themselves only as producers, and their relationship with the land goes beyond that, although the historical knowledge of a harmonious relationship with nature – which also materializes in the sustainable production of food – can and should be valued.

There are three important points in this debate. First, the need to strengthen and enforce public policies that guarantee the right to land, its use, and permanence in the territory, and thus ensure that people from traditional communities and small farmers have the right to live as they see fit, guaranteeing them sovereignty over the territories where they live. And for this, it is necessary that the competent institutions – such as the Public Ministry and the Federal Supreme Court, for example – are able to act effectively in the implementation of public policies such as land demarcation, in the articulation and in mechanisms for reporting, monitoring and if necessary, punishing for violations of the law.

The second point highlighted is the current political scenario, which not only makes the implementation of existing tools difficult, but also constantly creates threats of setbacks to the conquered rights. The dismantling of important institutions such as the National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA), the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMbio) and the National Indigenous Peoples' Foundation (FUNAI) is observed, as well as public policies such as the National Program for Strengthening Family Agriculture (PRONAF).

In response to this, the valorization of local initiatives, individually, but also the promotion of exchanges and bonding opportunities between small groups, is presented as a solution, so that collective actions are constituted and strong enough to resist. In addition, it is essential to garner support from civil society, seeking genuine and emotional engagement, without promoting polarization and supported by strong narratives, so that citizens can favorably influence the legal system, speaking out against imminent setbacks, but also making different choices in the elections of future representatives.

And finally, although the current moment is mainly one of resistance, solutions such as the development of tools for the mapping, connection and visibility of existing initiatives - such as existing projects for mapping social technologies - are suggested as priorities, in order to identify those that already are established, their food production, what they lose when there are invasions, as well as those who are no longer able to access public policy, and to help to identifying the strengths and challenges in both scenarios.

In addition, a mapping of territorial initiatives involving economic, environmental and social indicators, such as how much income these actions generate, how many jobs they create locally, what is their impact on literacy rates, which territories these organizations help to conserve, among others, they can support the planning of future actions and investments, as well as strengthen the fight for the claim of rights and the necessary narrative for the engagement of society.

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KEYWORDS

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/7

Technical Assistance and Rural Extension / Inclusive Technology

Technical assistance and rural extension are essential for the development of more sustainable production solutions, both from the point of view of gaining the scale of existing models and technologies, as well as to support the transition to new healthier and more environmentally sustainable models.

However, there is both the lack of assistance, especially those that allow organic and agroecological practices, and the infrequency in their offer in general, as well as the presence of biases in the most frequently available current models, which often reinforce practices based on monocultures and dependent on pesticides, for example.

It is necessary to increase the capillarity and access to technical assistance, as well as its frequency and constancy. But at the same time, it is identified that the quality of technical assistance offered to producers needs to be improved, with due attention to the knowledge of the particularities of each region, its soils, climate and availability of native species. In particular, there is a need to strengthen specializations in a technical area such as agroecology and to develop specific training for the particularities of family farming. In its constitution, assistance activities need to focus simultaneously on environmental quality and sustainability of production in its various aspects: economic, social and environmental.

Another key point of debate is the need to promote technical assistance actions that are emancipatory, so that producers can continue the work after the end of a specific project. From this perspective, the creation of mechanisms that allow the transfer of technology to the producer emerges as a solution, in a logic of co-creation, in which the producers who generate the demand and the technicians work to solve the identified problem. However, without ceasing to use existing practices, so that both approaches are complementary.

Still from the perspective of emancipation, it is important to work on the more comprehensive training of farmers instead of focusing solely on productive practices. Producers, especially smallholders, need better access to trainings and technologies that promote their digital inclusion, and that provide them with better inventory and cash flow management, for example. Leadership trainings in governance, accountability and other factors are also essential to their market access and livelihoods.

In addition, it is urgent to strengthen networks that allow the exchange of knowledge between producers and the dissemination of agroecological practices and lessons learned, as well as the creation of mutual support groups that distribute some costs associated with production among different producers or families, such as the acquisition of inputs, for example.

As challenges, it was pointed out the difficulty in establishing bridges between producers, to share information, experiences and good practices, which can be stimulated by NGOs, academia and the farmers themselves. The difficulty in obtaining specific public and private resources to implement actions to improve family agriculture, agroecological, etc. was also discussed. These resources can come from public rural credit programs or from the private initiative itself, through grants or partnerships, and finally, the difficulty in systematizing and disseminating knowledge related to agroecology, which can also be conducted in partnerships between producers, NGOs, the technicians themselves and academia.

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KEYWORDS

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/7

Financial mechanisms

There was a time when it was possible to observe a prioritization on building and rolling out public policies focused on food production, agrarian development and minimizing hunger in Brazil. Even with due criticism of this past model, in the last five years the scenario was inverted, becoming a time for dismantling of these policies.

It is therefore necessary to consolidate a narrative of reconstruction through two main paths: facilitating access to credit in the private sector - which still has very high transaction costs - and combining and potentializing it with the capilarity of the public sector - which does not yet have its resources completely free for organizations. In this way, it becomes possible, for example, "to use the private sector tractor in a way oriented towards healthier production systems".

The financial system itself, as a whole, is changing: an example of this are ESG investments, focused on the environment, sustainability and governance. This may be a significant opportunity, over the next few years, to open gaps for financial access focused on family farming and agroecology. It should be remembered, however, that large banks are involved in this discussion, which can make it difficult to advance these agendas.

It is essential to look more fairly at public policies related to food production, such as access to land, land tenure regularization and rural technical assistance. Once the producer has technical monitoring, it is necessary to create easier mechanisms for granting credit, and the government is fundamental in this context.

However, each of the opportunities offered by the state has a specific process to be accessed, so reducing bureaucracy in accessing these opportunities is urgent.

Family farmers still have some difficulty in accessing markets - public and private, and therefore cooperatives or associations take on the role of facilitating it however possible, and this can also be the case for private and public credit or financing. In the case of retail chains, the model is quite asymmetric, as they only pay after 30 to 90 days. In this sense, it is extremely necessary to review business practices.

Finally, financing does not need to happen only at the food production stage. It can also occur in its commercialization and processing. New models, such as financing for warehouses and agro-industries can be carried out from this perspective.

Large banks offer loans at unfeasible rates, which are close to 40% a year, which reinforces the need for action by the government. In this sense, the National Program for Strengthening Family Agriculture (PRONAF) has public information on the amount of credit approved. However, there is also an asymmetry regarding the types of crops or products served by the Program: while some receive a lot of investment, others receive an incredibly smaller contribution, and development banks, such as the BNDES, end up not having much appeal to operate in the public initiative. Thus, public-private partnerships can be very welcome to resolve this issue.

The debate about the essentiality of small producers already exists in the academic environment: they are capable of bringing positive environmental and social consequences to food systems. However, measuring these consequences is still very complex, and the public sector could offer subsidies to advance this issue.

Ultimately, it is necessary to think about the extrapolation of production and productivity indicators and start thinking about social development, regeneration and restoration of landscapes through food production, in addition to the more traditional indicators.

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	Women & Youth Empowerment		Trade-offs
			Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/7

Fair market relations

The group's discussion was focused on short production and consumption cycles, assuming that this is an essential dynamic for more horizontal relationships between the parties, and that they encourage the real appreciation of agriculture, both from a monetary and symbolic point of view (which directly affects in the price). However, it is also recognized the importance and urgency of improving relations between producers and retailers, seeking better rates of remuneration.

The establishment of fairer relationships - when applicable to market logic, from an economic point of view - has great potential to be a lever for sustainable food production, a statement proven by the existence of models such as Community Supported Agriculture (CSA), in which consumers become co-farmers and support and participate in the production of their food regardless of the products received.

This guarantee is essential for promoting safety in the field, and the opposite also applies; the more fluctuations in product prices, the greater the difficulty for producers to maintain this activity over generations and to invest – time and financial and human resources – in improvements in production.

Certifications and seals are tools that would potentially support a better valuation of products from more socially and environmentally responsible models, however, the bureaucracy to obtain these certifications is so great that it makes them inaccessible for most producers. As a proposal, the creation of an agroecological seal that is simpler to be obtained was discussed, or the creation (or adaptations to existing models) of some mechanism that guarantees the traceability and identification of riverine, quilombola and indigenous communities in the products, as a certificate of origin.

However, the fact that existing certifications are accredited in public procurement programs, which are good sales opportunities for family farmers, organic and agro-ecological producers, would continue to be an obstacle. Anyway, other labels would support the increase of recognition and appreciation by consumers, another important aspect of this equation.

To support consumers in better valuing food and differentiate production models, open cost spreadsheets at points of sale are an example of a tool that can both raise consumer awareness and encourage fairer remuneration for farmers.

Greater adhesion of consumers to networks such as CSAs or consumer groups, more consistent with the solidarity economy than with the logic of purchases and sales by middlemen in a traditional trade, would guarantee fair prices and the flow of production, also reducing waste in logistics.

Based on the experiences of direct sales and home deliveries, which flourished during the pandemic, it is shown that it is necessary and possible to bring the relationship between producer and consumer closer together beyond the purchase.

Even considering the most vulnerable people, who do not necessarily fully exercise their right to choose food, the presence of more direct consumption channels or tools that allow for a closer relationship with agriculture would be extremely beneficial and would increase access to healthy and sustainable food.

In urban centers, for example, where most food deserts are located, the presence of urban agriculture could be in public spaces such as schools, Basic Health Units - UBS, in public squares. This contact with nature, of consuming something that was produced locally, has educational potential and guarantees food security.

Another significant obstacles identified by the group were logistical flows. It is necessary to consolidate online tools that facilitate the flow of family farming products, as well as solidarity funds for purchases that encourage agro-ecological purchases to reach those in need, and mechanisms that encourage exchanges.

For the implementation of the proposed solutions, each entity in society has its role, and they must be articulated. The articulations of the food security councils are fundamental to make this connection between public sectors, so that citizens can claim rights and press for public policies and subsidies.

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KEYWORDS

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Women & Youth Empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trade-offs
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 5/7

Expansion of scale and access to institutional and private markets

There are challenges prior to the topic raised for this dialogue, as many farmers still plant only for subsistence, not having access to any market. Talking about financial resilience with the economic model we currently live in, as well as the food insecurity situation we live in is very difficult.

We need to change paradigms and give due recognition to rural producers, who are currently extremely undervalued. Without this, how will it be possible to engage more people in urban agriculture, especially on the outskirts of large metropolises? How to make cities less dense?

Another big challenge discussed was about the scale of food and that we should not have organic monocultures. Food cannot be a commodity. And some possible arrangements that promote market access by small producers were discussed, but the question remains – is it possible for these models to exist in way that small producers access large markets without the product being aimed at an elite?

There was a consensus that unconditional support for agricultural work is necessary. One initiative brought was that of Catrapovos in the Amazon, with short production cycles, where the community delivers directly to schools. It was also commented that the solidarity and associative economy is extremely important and should be encouraged.

It was widely discussed that the public market must be conquered and encouraged. We need to treat current public policies as an achievement and not a gift if we want them to last. We need to increase access to public procurement, secure their budgets and understand how to complement them. For this, it is necessary to invest in training on the topic of public procurement for farmers and public managers.

It was also mentioned that to increase family farmers' access to public purchases and government programs such as Food Acquisition Program (PAA), National Program of School Food (PNAE) and the National Program for Strengthening Family Agriculture (PRONAF), it is important that farmers are organized in cooperatives or associations, or at least are in constant contact.

Another point raised in this regard was the need to change the methodology of public calls or tendering, which are currently carried out specifying a product, such as lettuce plants, and not a group of foods, such as vegetables. The qualification of access to data and monitoring of public purchases must also be worked on, so that measurements and monitoring of programs can be carried out.

We need to review our concepts and take more ownership of regulations and public policies. It is necessary to better identify public buyers and qualify them, but currently there is no data for this. There are no mechanisms for evaluating the satisfaction of those who bought it, who received it.

For this, and as proposed measures for monitoring the solutions, it is necessary to focus on tools that qualify the food offered and assess the level of satisfaction of those who consume and purchase products from family farming.

It is also necessary to monitor public purchases, in order to enforce, for example, the obligation to purchase at least 30% of family farming in the PNAE. Often, the agency makes a call, but does not execute even half of the resource that was requested or announced, leaving the farmer in a risky situation, as he has already committed and invested resources to fulfill the request. The return of public resources allocated but not spent on family farming must be closely monitored.

As implementers of the solutions, schools, universities and educational institutions play a role in disseminating and producing applied technical knowledge, and also in creating indicators that can support engagement narratives, as well as monitoring the effectiveness of actions.

The government (federal, state and municipal) has a fundamental role, both in maintaining the budgets of programs and projects related to agriculture and in encouraging, training and retraining its extension workers in agroecology. It was also agreed that the general population needs to understand the entire process and become aware of their choices.

ACTION TRACKS

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
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<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 6/7

Communication, education and transparency for consumers

The starting point for this discussion was the conceptualization of the term “consumers”, which cannot be generalist. In a country as large and unequal as Brazil, sociocultural as well as economic aspects make the relationship with food, information, physical and monetary access and habits extremely different, and therefore, it is important to recognize that even in a very simplified way, there is a group of consumers who have much more immediate conditions to make choices for healthier and more sustainable foods, while others need to have their right to adequate food guaranteed.

The line between communication and advertising can often be blurred, and this dynamic can be observed at the product or brand level, with the sector's self-regulation in statements about them - often misleading consumers - as well as in the present narrative that large agribusiness is the basis of the economy and national culture, which was agreed by the entire group that does not reflect reality.

For purposes of regulation of communication under products, the need for greater monitoring of food value chains, in cases of processed products, and the importance of good practices and self-responsibility on the part of those who provide this information were pointed out - although this was a point of doubt before the group. Is self-regulation possible in these cases?

In addition to this point, the importance of strengthening tools and public organizations responsible for this regulation was highlighted. Institutions such as the National Health Surveillance Agency (Anvisa) and tools such as nutrition labeling need to be strengthened and grounded in science, so that they can fulfill their social function.

In terms of broader narratives, and to deconstruct the belief that monoculture based on deforestation and conversion, and extensive agriculture are the ideal models of development and towards greater knowledge of the origin of products, the importance, of making more sustainable choices for individual and collective health and that reflect the diversity of native foods in the country, efforts from of all actors in this chain need to be made.

However, a specific focus needs to be given to education, which acts in a different way, more structuring than information. And that is why it is essential to strengthen public procurement programs for the presence of agroecological and family-based products in school agriculture so that there is the construction of habits and knowledge through immersion from an early age, as well as include considerations on different types of production and their positive and negative impacts in university and technical courses.

It was also pointed out that by stating that "most consumers do not know local foods, they are far removed from the production cycles, etc." - we are ignoring the fact that there are regions, in the countryside and in the city, in which individuals do have knowledge of native foods, from socio-biodiversity and local production, and it is exactly this knowledge, and the ways in which it is transmitted, whether through the schools, families, fairs, etc., which need to be valued and leveraged as important tools for the education of the rest of the population that has in fact distanced itself from the natural cycles.

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 7/7

Production without deforestation and conversion (“After all, what is sustainable food production?”)

There are two key points to be considered in this discussion – the lack of incentives and conditions to gain scale in productive models considered sustainable and the difficulty in recognizing some of them, due to a series of factors that will be discussed in more depth below.

With regard to sustainable practices, such as agroecology, organic and regenerative agriculture, for their intensification, the needs to value the communities on their lands and value their knowledge were identified, as they are the ones who understand exactly how to manage their land, climate conditions and native species. Systematizing and disseminating this knowledge is imperative to strengthen this production and gain scale. When there is technical assistance offered in these places, in general they tend to be based on more technocratic and “conventional” models, which is an obstacle and a risk for the maintenance of these practices.

Another important point to recognize is that each territory has its peculiarities, especially in a country as large as Brazil. Sociocultural and environmental factors change a lot from region to region, and good agricultural practices will be different for different peoples, cultures and territories. In any case, strengthening research actions that are more localized and more respectful of traditional knowledge can support the construction of indicators that demonstrate their sustainability and potential for replicability.

As an example of the difficulty in conceptualizing some systems, the sector of native seeds and seedlings was pointed out: while the exotic eucalyptus has abundant public resources for its planting, research on native species is close to zero. It is known that there is a huge variety of native autochthonous species, only in the region of Rio de Janeiro (Atlantic Forest) that have no records and are not easily found in nature and that for an estimated $\frac{3}{4}$ of them, the risk of extinction is not being monitored by the usual indicators. Even less is known about its qualities.

In order to encourage and gain the scale of the more well-established practices, it is important to develop and strengthen incentives, financial and technical policies for these initiatives, and increase knowledge on the part of both producers and society in general of these programs, to that can respectively access them and demand, civically, their maintenance and full execution.

In the sense of social participation in public agendas, the urgency of strengthening the performance of public councils and committees was highlighted, so that they occupy the democratic spaces of public participation properly and press for the implementation and compliance with already established laws and monitor possible setbacks. For this, it was also identified the importance of the involvement of academia, as part of society, for the maintenance of more informed and science-based debates in these spaces.

Still discussing the role of consumers and civil society, it is essential that, through educational programs and qualified information, the differences between the different production models and their implications are made known, as well as local products from socio-biodiversity. This appreciation and recognition by society also affects the private sector, which can be a vector of dissemination and support for these practices.

Another important point is that the conceptualization of good practices, as well as the evaluation of progress, needs to be a more participatory process, involving academic or more technical institutions, but also civil society, producer associations and cooperatives, in order to build consensus. The narrative of “conventional” agribusiness is very well structured, and it is important that there is a good enough understanding for joint actions among the group of producers who apply sustainable practices.

ACTION TRACKS

	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
✓	Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
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	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

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

Looking comprehensively at the group and plenary discussions, even though there are mostly converging points, interconnected, there is a series of divergences or points to be better explored in future opportunities.

A central issue concerns the risk of “commodification” of organic or agroecological agriculture. We cannot aim for organic monocultures. In parallel to the gain of scale and increase in the number of initiatives and networks in agroecology, organic production, etc. it is necessary to think about more systemic changes in consumption patterns and market relations.

Another important point to be discussed in more depth is the role of the private sector in each of the areas of this Dialogue. Although there were statements in all groups addressing the responsibilities and opportunities associated with the participation of the private sector, there are reservations about possible conflicts of interest inherent to this performance. An example is the question of whether or not there is self-regulation by the sector regarding the communication of product attributes. Can you expect this communication to always be done with the consumer's well-being in mind? And if not, how do you work around this conflict in a feasible way? Although there are initiatives that bet on this self-regulation, social control and public regulation in these segments are essential.

In fact, although in most groups and topics of discussion this is a point of consensus, the framing of “government” or “public agencies” also needs to be better defined in order to better address engagement actions in this sector. There are conflicts of interest, overlapping responsibilities and blind spots in this huge structure, and identifying the best entry points and actors to engage across different levels of government is essential to achieving good results.

Collaboration to conceptualize solutions and good practices, as mentioned above, is also a point to be deepened, in the sense of consolidating possible indicators to consider in the construction of tools for mapping initiatives and construction of narratives that can reach end consumers in a more understandable way. Several groups raised the need to better define and standardize (as far as possible) environmental indicators for these good practices, as well as the need to give more visibility to social and territorial indicators.

ACTION TRACKS

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KEYWORDS

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

ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

RELEVANT LINKS

- **WWF-Brasil**
<https://www.wwf.org.br/>
- **Instituto Comida do Amanhã**
<https://www.comidadoamanha.org/>
- **Instituto Internacional para Sustentabilidade - IIS**
<https://www.iis-rio.org/>