

National Council on Food and Nutritional Security Consea - Brazil

BRICS Political Parties, Think-Tanks and Civil Society Organizations
Forum

Stronger people-to-people bonds for better cooperation

Session: Role of civil society organizations in facilitating BRICS Cooperation - areas of strenghts and options

Fuzhou - China 2017





V National Food and Nutritional Security Conference - November, 2015

Theme - Real food in the countryside and in the city: for rights and food sovereignty

2.000 participants (2/3 civil society representatives)

International Meeting: 80 people / 30 countries Manifesto: challenges of social participation in Food and Nutrition Sovereignty and Security (FNSS) and the Human Right to Food (RTF) in international forums and initiatives





What is CONSEA?

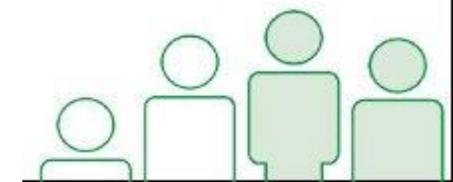
Advisor of the President of the Republic

Joints government representatives (1/3) and civil society organizations (2/3)

=

Inter-sectoral + social participation

Mobilizing and supporting civil society origanizations in the discussion and implementation of public policies and actions related to food and nutritional security





Social participation: big challenge for many countries



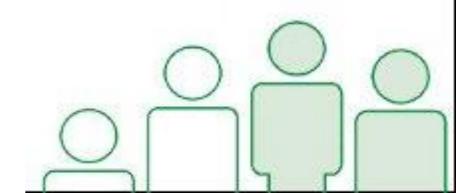
Institutional framework matters:

- >intra-government coordination
- > public spaces for social participation
- ➤SCO's autonomy



Food and nutrition sovereignty and security as axis of **development**

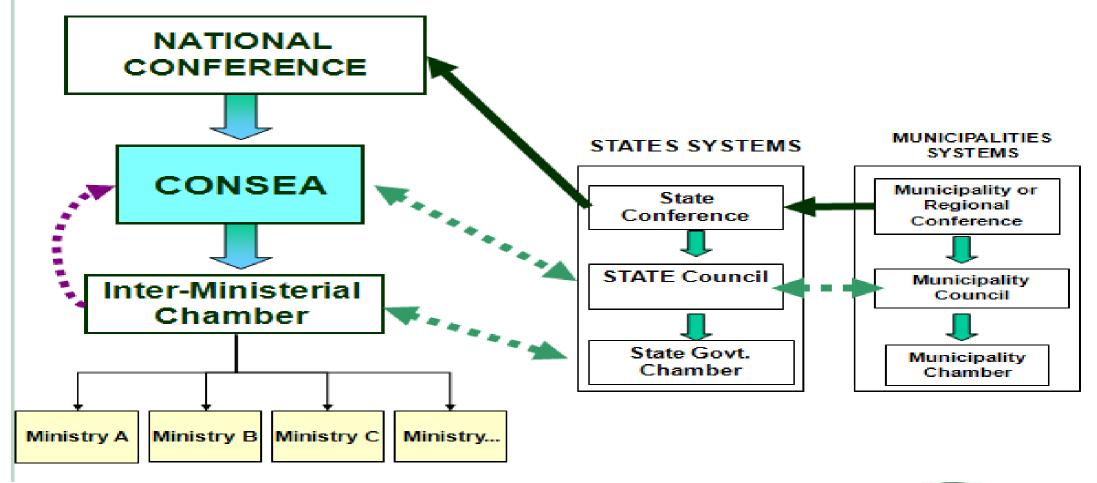
➤ food-related policies ⇔ anti-poverty/inequality strategies

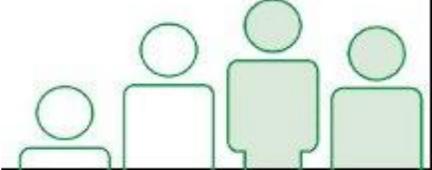




FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL NATIONAL SYSTEM - SISAN

Law 11.346/2006

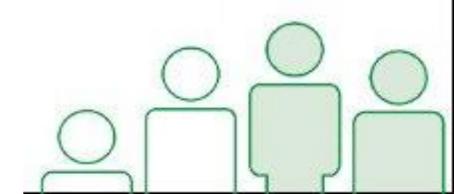






International agenda: areas of strenghts and options

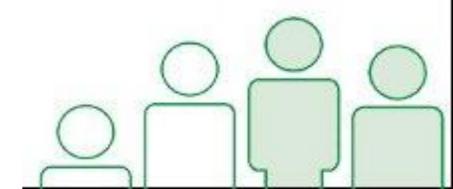
- New model of development
- Negotiation of agreement on a conception of South-South cooperation among governments, civil society, and international organizations:
- intersectoral and participatory national policies transparent and subject to social control;
- (2) limits or prohibits all cooperation processes which jeopardize the principle of food sovereignty at the national, regional, and international levels;
- (3) substitutes the traditional view of public policy transfer with a horizontal view involving partnership and shared capacity development, and which valorizes exchange and promote cooperation between civil society in the various countries of the global South.





International agenda: areas of strenghts and options

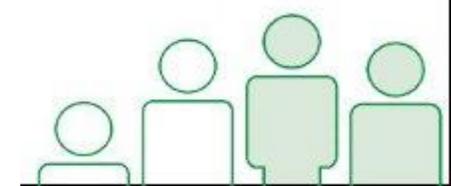
- Strengthening of multilateral public forums with mechanisms for civil society participation (formulation, implementation and monitoring policies);
- Guarantee of applicability, monitoring and accountability of decisions made in the regional and global spheres;
- Promotion of global, regional and national networks of social organizations and movements supported and expanded through the exchange of experiences and increased formation of representative bodies, with a multi-level focus (local, national, and international);
- Support for research and production of knowledge and analyses (lessons learned and the exchange of experiences among countries)





To be considered

- Dissonant and conflicting perspectives regarding ways to promote FNSS at the global and country levels and lack of an approach to cooperation;
- Human rights of women as central to overcoming malnutrition (development, decisions and implementation of public policies);
- Families, indigenous farmers, traditional peoples and communities: strategic role;
- Construction of bridges between cities and rural areas, consumers and producers;
- Human right to food and the right to nutrition: cannot be disassociated;
- Multi-stakeholder arrangements (wealthier countries and international agencies) influence of private sector

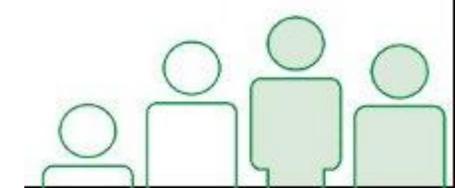




Hunger is not a natural phenomenon, but a social phenomenon, product of defective economic structures.

Josué de Castro







Thank you!

www.presidencia.gov.br/consea

Tel 55 61 3411 –2747 Fax 55 61 3411-2301 secret.consea@presidencia.gov.br



