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Presentation

The 4th National Conference on Food Security, held in November of 2011, in Salvador, Bahia, was the moment of culmination of a broad and participatory process that involved nearly 75,000 people from more than 3,200 cities from all Brazilian states.

When the 4th Conference was convened in December of 2010, events meeting were scheduled to be held in all states, such as workshops, seminars and state conferences, and at the end that meant something remarkable, because thousands of people around Brazil, discussed the food and nutritional security policy and ways to promote food sovereignty and assuring the human right to an adequate food, from the local to the federal sphere. This exercise of participatory democracy is difficult to scale, due to its importance and meaning.

Now, from the results of the 4th Conference an important agenda is drawn for the Consea and the Brazilian government, especially regarding the construction and consolidation of the National Food and Nutritional Security, which now has the membership of 22 states – as the state Consea also has agendas drawn from their respective conferences. Thus, the final report of the Conference becomes an instrument of great value, because it will be our guide in bringing the guidelines, approved, with great representation for the policy, plan and system. It means, in short, the will of delegates, representatives of the three spheres of government and civil society, speaking on behalf of the vigorous movement for the human right to adequate food in Brazil.

It is also a legacy of all those who worked with the Consea, in the period between the 3rd and the 4th Conferences. We are confident that the efforts made in this period offer an outcome that contributes to a Brazil where the right to food for all people becomes a definite achievement.

Renato Maluf

President of Consea (2008/2011)

1. THE 4th NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL SECURITY

DATE AND PLACE

November 7th to 10th of 2011

Salvador – BA

TOPIC

Adequate food: Right for All.

PURPOSE

General Purpose

Building commitments to enforce the human right to adequate food foreseen in the Article 6 of the Federal Constitution and promote food sovereignty, through the implementation of the Policy and National System of Food and Nutritional Security (SISAN) in the spheres of government and with the participation of the society.

Specific Objectives

- Evaluate the advances, threats and the perspectives for the realization of the right to Adequate food and to promote food sovereignty at the national and international scope;
- Make recommendations related to the National Plan on Food and Nutritional Security;
- Evaluate and make recommendations to advance and enhance SISAN implementing process in the three spheres of government, aiming the strengthening of intersectoral cooperation, the enforceability of the human right to Adequate food and the participation and social control;
- Raise awareness, mobilize and commit the actors to adhere to SISAN and the management pact construction for the human right to adequate food.

THEMATIC AXIS

- I. Advances, threats and perspectives for the realization of the human right to Adequate food and food sovereignty;
- II. National Plan on Food and Nutritional Security;
- III. National System and Policy for Food and Nutritional Security.

PARTICIPANTS

The 4th National Conference on Food and Nutritional Security with the participation of 1,960 people, including government representatives and the civil society, categorized as follows:

- Delegates elected at the State Conferences;
- Native Delegates (members of CONSEA);
- Delegates of Federal Government;
- National and international guests;
- Support Team;
- Organizing Committee.

During the conference, only delegates were entitled to voice and vote. The guests had just the right to voice.

The conference included broad participation of women, 60.2% of the delegates, and a total of 236 delegates representative of indigenous peoples, Quilombolas, peoples and traditional communities. The broad participation of these segments is due to the quota system in the state delegations, successfully adopted during the III CNSAN, and applied in this 4th Conference.

Also participated in the 4th CNSAN a total of 141 international guests, representing 30 countries. This participation took place both in specific activities aimed at this audience, as in the other moments of the conference.

Considering all stages of the 4th CNSAN, from the municipal to national one, this process involved 75,237 people, representatives of 3,206 cities.

STAGES

City and / or Territorial or Regional Conference - held until July of 2011.

The state CONSEAs were responsible for stimulating the realization of city conferences from indications provided in the *Guidance Manual* prepared by CONSEA National. The methodology adopted in each of these conferences sought to encourage, especially the discussion at local and state level. In all, 967 city, state or territorial conferences were held, which involved around 73,000 people.

State and Federal District Conferences – held until September 15, 2011.

At this stage conferences were held in all 26 states and in the Federal District. The state conferences were directed from a *Reference Document* introduced by CONSEA, which aimed to contribute to the debate, and it is not expected to propose changes to its text. This was a methodological innovation of the 4th CNSAN. Each of the 27 state conferences and the federal district produced a *Final Document*¹, executive summary of about five pages, political, organized from Thematic Axis of the 4th CNSAN.

From these documents the *Base Document* was prepared, worked during the national stage. The *Final Documents* produced in the state stage brought elements into the national debate, such as: indication of the main threats to the realization of the human right to adequate food and food sovereignty, evaluate the degree of implementation of actions and federal programs at local level, indication of priorities for the SAN National Plan, and proposals for the consolidation of SISAN. The state conferences were also important steps to consolidate the public agenda of Food and Nutrition Security in these spheres, since state diagnostics were performed in order to evaluate the degree of implementation of SISAN and SAN policies, and set priorities for the SAN State Plans.

In addition to discussion and submission of proposals for the national stage, the state conference also elected delegates for the 4th CNSAN.

¹ The States Final Documents can be accessed at the 4th CNSAN site:
<http://www4.planalto.gov.br/Consea/conferencia/>

National Thematic Meetings - held until August 31, 2011.

It is about the activities of national scope, aiming to broaden the participation and deepen the discussion process of strategic issues for the food and nutritional sovereignty and security. They were:

- National Meeting on Food and Nutritional Security of the Black Population and Traditional Peoples and Communities. Guarapari - ES, September 4-6.
- SAN National Meeting in the Context of Urban Development Policy. Brasília - DF, August 10-12.

The final documents of these meetings, as well as those from the state stage, focused on the consolidation of the Base Document, are the annexes to this Final Report. The National Thematic Meetings did not elect any delegates for the 4th CNSAN.

National Conference - held on November 07 to 10 of 2011.

The national stage is the time to which the debates and proposals coming from all the preparatory stages converge. The proceedings of the 4th CNSAN were guided by a *Base Document*, drawn from the *Final Documents* from the State and the Federal District Conferences, from the *Final Report* of the National Thematic Meeting and CONSEA's *Motive Exhibition*². Also contributed to the drafting of documents resulting from the propositions of the National Seminars of the Food Procurement Program (PAA), the National School Feeding Program (PNAE) and Nourishing in the Unified Health System (SUS) - National Food and Nutritional Policy (PNAN - 10 years), all of them were held in 2010.

From the Base Document, the propositions that make up this Final Report were discussed in *Work Groups* and approved in three Sub-plenaries corresponding to each of the Thematic Axis.

The 31 *Motions* and the *Policy Declaration* are also products of the 4th CNSAN, documents that seek to highlight the main points of debate, demands and proposals of the 4th CNSAN, passing their 3 Axis, and pointing out the main challenges for the implementation of the National food and Nutritional Security. Both *Motions*, as the *Political Declaration* were approved at the General Plenary, with participation of all delegates, as well as other participants.

It is important to inform that prior to the 4th CNSAN, held on November 5th and 6th, came the Indigenous Preparatory Meeting, which aimed to widen and improve the ability of incidence of the Indigenous delegates in the national conference.

² The Motive Exhibition is available at the CONSEA <http://www4.planalto.gov.br/Consea>.

During the 4th CNSAN agenda there were two Panels that sought to address issues related to the three Axis of debate, a Workshop for International Guests, and a set of 30 Integrating Activities, self-managed by civil society organizations, government agencies and State Councils, whose goal was to exchange ideas and experiences related to the theme of "Adequate food: a Right to All".

REGULATION AND RULES

Approved on November 22nd, 2010, by CONSEA, through Resolution N^o 02/2010, published in the DOU on December 21st of 2010, the 4th CNSAN Regulation set objectives, axis, organization structure, place of performance, deadlines, criteria for the selection of delegates, financing, among other things.

The Rules had the purpose to define the operating rules of the 4th National Conference on Food and Nutritional Security. The document was read and submitted for approval of the delegates at the plenary session, right at the beginning of the Conference.

HISTORY OF THE CONFERENCES

I National Conference on Food and Nutritional Security

From July 27th to 30th of 1994, Brasília – DF.

Topic: “Hunger: A National Issue”.

Around 1.8 thousand participants in the national stage.

II National Conference on Food and Nutritional Security

From March 17th to 20th of 2004, Olinda – PE.

Topic: “Construction of the National Food and Nutritional Security Policy”.

Around 1.4 thousand participants in the national stage.

III National Conference on Food and Nutritional Security

From July 3rd to 6th of 2007, Fortaleza – CE;

Topic: “For a Sustainable Development, with Sovereignty and Food Security”.

Around 2,000 participants in the national stage.

COMPOSITION OF THE NATIONAL FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

CONSEA President - Renato S. Maluf

Consea Secretary - Ministry Tereza Campello

Government advisors – Administration 2009-2011³

Holder: Afonso Florence	Substitute: Arnaldo Anacleto de Campos
Holder: Alexandre Padilha	Substitute: Heider Aurélio Pinto
Holder: Aloizio Mercadante	Substitute: Roosevelt Tomé Silva Filho
Holder: Gleise Hoffmann	Substitute: Darci Bertholdo
Holder: Antônio Patriota	Substitute: Milton Rondó Filho
Holder: Carlos Lupi	Substitute: Weverton Rocha Marques de Sousa
Holder: Fernando Bezerra Coelho	Substitute: Sergio Duarte de Castro
Holder: Fernando Haddad	Substitute: Albaneide Maria Lima Peixinho
Holder: Gilberto Carvalho	Substitute: Selvino Heck
Holder: Guido Mantega	Substitute: Aloísio Lopes Pereira de Melo
Holder: Luiz Sérgio de Oliveira	Substitute: Roseli Bueno de Andrade
Holder: Iriny Lopes	Substitute: Maria Angélica Fernandes
Holder: Izabella Teixeira	Substitute: Roberto Ricardo Vizenti
Holder: Luiza Helena de Bairros	Substitute: Ivonete Carvalho
Holder: Mário Negromonte	Substitute: Roberto de Oliveira Muniz
Holder: Miriam Belchior	Substitute: Maria Lúcia de Oliveira Falcón
Holder: Maria do Rosário Nunes	Substitute: Luiz Clóvis Guido Ribeiro
Holder: Tereza Campello	Substitute: Maya Takagi
Holder: Mendes Ribeiro Filho	Substitute: Silvio Isopo Porto

³ Composition at the Date of Conference, i.e., November 7th of 2011.

Civil Society Advisors – Administration 2009-2011

Holder: Ademar de Andrade Bertucci	Substitute: Armindo Augusto dos Santos
Holder: Aldenora Pereira da Silva	Substitute: Celiana Barbosa Pereira
Holder: Elisângela dos Santos Araújo	
Holder: Ana Lúcia Pereira	Substitute: Sônia Cleide Ferreira da Silva
Holder: Antoninho Rovaris	Substitute: Carmen Helena Ferreira Foro
Holder: Antonio Marcos Pupin	Substitute: Carla Bencke
Holder: Antonio Ricardo Domingos da Costa	Substitute: Manoel Uilton dos Santos
Holder: Carlos Eduardo O. de Souza Leite	Substitute: Eduardo Amaral Borges
Holder: Daniela Sanches Frozi	Substitute: Werner Fuchs
Holder: Edno Honorato de Brito	Substitute: Luciana Piovesan
Holder: Elza Maria Franco Braga	Substitute: Ana Maria Segall Corrêa
Holder: Francisco Antonio da F. Menezes	Substitute: Christiane Gasparini Araújo Costa
Holder: Gilberto Portes de Oliveira	Substitute: Edécio Vigna de Oliveira
Holder: Gleyse Maria Couto Peiter	Substitute: Amélia Tibúrcio Medeiros
Holder: Irio Luiz Conti	Substitute: Sônia Maria Alves da Costa
Holder: Ivo da Silva	Substitute: Helio Braga de Freitas
Holder: José de Ribamar de Araújo e Silva	Substitute: Rui Ricard da Luz
Holder: Kátia Regina de Abreu	Substitute: Marcelo Garcia
Holder: Lino de Macedo	Substitute: Aécio Aires Fernandes
Holder: Luciene Burlandy C. de Alcântara	Substitute: José Divino Lopes Filho
Holder: Malaquias Batista Filho	Substitute: Haroldo da Silva Ferreira
Holder: Maria das Graças Apolinário	Substitute: Pe. Nelito Nonato Dornelas
Holder: Maria do Socorro Teixeira Lima	Substitute: Maria Alaidés Alves de Sousa
Holder: Maria Emília Lisboa Pacheco	Substitute: Delzi Maria de Araújo Castro
Holder: Marília Mendonça Leão	Substitute: Elisabetta Gioconda Iole G. Recine
Holder: Naidison de Quintella Baptista	Substitute: Marilene Alves de Souza
Holder: Pedro Makumbundu Kitoko	Substitute: Lucélia Silva Costa
Holder: Regina da Silva Miranda	Substitute: José Antônio Novaes da Silva
Holder: Regina Maria de V. C. de Oliveira Ribas	Substitute: Maria Teresa Gomes de Oliveira
Holder: Renato Sérgio Jamil Maluf	Substitute: Pedro Monteiro Torres Neto
Holder: Rosane Bertotti	Substitute: Jasseir Alves Fernandes

Holder: Anelise Rizzolo de Oliveira Pinheiro	Substitute: Maria Helena Alcântara
Holder: Sílvia do Amaral Rigon	Substitute: Telma Maria Braga Costa
Holder: Sinei Barreiros Martins	Substitute: Nubia Cristina Santana de Souza
Holder: Sônia Lúcia Lucena S. de Andrade	Substitute: Lívia Beatriz Siqueira Rosa Bento
Holder: Suzana Costa Coutinho	Substitute: Dulce Terezinha Oliveira da Cunha
Holder: Letícia Luiza	
Holder: Virgínia Lunalva M. de S. Almeida	Substitute: Raimundo Nonato Pereira da Silva

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

The 4th CNSAN was organized by the National Council for Food and Nutritional Security (Consea) and the Inter-Ministerial Chamber for Food and Nutritional Security (Caisan), which has its Secretariat in the Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger (MDS).

The Organizing Committee was formed by an Executive Group, coordinated by the President of Consea and two subCommittees, whose compositions are given below.

Executive Group

Coordinator: Renato S. Maluf

President of the National Food and Nutritional Security	Renato S. Maluf	Holder
Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger - General Secretariat of the National Consea	Onaur Ruano Maya Takagi Telma Castello Branco Roziney Weber	Holder Holder Substitute Substitute
Coordinators of the subCommittees of the 4 th National Conference on Food and Nutritional Security	Gleyse Peiter Maria Emília Pacheco Pedro Kitoko Edno Brito	Holder Holder Substitute Substitute
Representative of the Board of Directors Consea	Marília Leão	Vice-Coordinator
Representatives of the Committee of Presidents of the State Council on Food and Nutritional Security	Regina Miranda Geraldo Domont	Holder Substitute

Representatives of the State Board of Food and Nutritional Security of Bahia	Naidison Baptista Carlos Eduardo Leite Luiza Trabuco	Holder Substitute Substitute
Ministry of Agrarian Development and the Ministry of Health – Representatives of Inter-ministerial Food and Nutritional Security	Arnoldo Campos Cibele Oliveira Patrícia Jaime Kathleen Oliveira Maria da Penha Campos	Holder Substitute Holder Substitute Substitute

Subcommittee on Content and Methodology

Coordinator: Maria Emília Pacheco

Origin	Name(s)
Permanent Policy Committee and the National System of Food and Nutritional Security	Sônia Lucena
Standing Committee on Food and Nutritional Security in the Development Strategies	Maria Emília Pacheco (Coordinator)
Standing Committee on the Human right to Adequate Food	Irio Luiz Conti (Holder) Delzi Castro (Substitute)
Standing Committee on Food and Nutritional Security of Peoples and Traditional Communities	Pedro Kitoko (Vice-Coordinator)
Standing Committee of Indigenous Peoples	Luana Arantes (Holder) Lylia Galetti (Substitute)
Presidents of the State Council on Food and Nutrition - State Conseas	Dulce Cunha (Holder) Eurípia Faria (1 st Substitute) Cátia Cilene (2 nd Substitute)
Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger	Telma Castello Branco
Ministry of Agrarian Development	Cibele Oliveira
National Fund for Educational Development	Lorena Chaves Solange Castro
Ministry of Science and Technology	Elaine Pasquim Luciane Costa

Infrastructure, Mobilization and Communication Subcommittee

Coordinator: Gleyse Peiter

Standing Committee of the Policy and the National System of Food and Nutritional Security	Regina Oliveira	Holder
Standing Committee on Food and Nutritional Security in the Development Strategies	Gleyse Peiter Marcelo Montenegro	Holder

Standing Committee on the Human right to Adequate food	Aldenora Pereira Celiana Barbosa	Holder Substitute
Standing Committee on Food and Nutritional Security of Peoples and Traditional Communities	Edno Brito	Holder
Standing Committee of Indigenous Peoples	Antônio Ricardo da Costa	Holder
Committee of Presidents of the State Council on Food and Nutritional Security	Miércio Robert Marc Storck	Holder Substitute
Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger	Telma Castello Branco	Holder

Executive Secretariat of the National Consea

Coordinator: Michele Lessa

Technical Assistance

Fernanda Bittencourt Vieira
Marcelo Silva Oliveira-Gonçalves
Mirlane Klimach Guimarães

Administrative Assistance

Danielle Souza da Silva
Edna Gasparina dos Santos
Hedilane da Silva de Oliveira
Ronaldo José

Communications Office of the National Consea

Coordinator: Marcelo Torres

Carlos Eduardo Fonseca
Edgar Hermógenes
Leonardo Brito
Michelle Andrade

Executive Secretariat of the Inter-Ministerial Chamber for Food and Nutritional Security– Caisan

Onaur Ruano (Executive Secretary)

Valéria Burity

Viviane Lourenço

Telma Castello Branco

Leslye Ursini

Roziney Weber

Carmem Silva

Luciana Almeida

Consultants for the 4th National Conference

Alexandre Souza

Ana Paula Sabino

Antônio Manoel Timbó

Mariana Santarelli

Meiry Andréa David

Moisés Machado

Patrícia Nobre

Roberta Marins de Sá

Sílvia Sousa

Vanessa Rodrigues

Systematization and Rapporteur Staff

Propositions

Mariana Santarelli (coordination)

Vanessa Schotz (coordination)

Ana Cavalcanti

Christiane Gasparini

Cibele Oliveira

Eduardo Safons Soares

Elza Franco Braga

Elisabetta Recine

Irio Conti

Julian Perez

Kathleen Sousa Oliveira

Kátia Fávila

Luciene Burlandy

Lylia Galetti

Maria Teresa Gomes de Oliveira Ribas

Priscila Bocchi

Rocilda Moreira

Rogério Neuwald

Sílvia Rigon

Sonia Lucena

Valeria Burity

Policy Statement

Renato Maluf (Coordination)

Maria Emilia Pacheco (Coordination)

Arnoldo Campos

Carlos Eduardo Leite

Francisco Menezes

Marilia Leão

Maya Takagi

Onaur Ruano

Patrícia Jaime

Pedro Kitoko

Silvio Porto

Werner Fuchs

Final Rapporteur

Mariana Santarelli

The term "peoples and traditional communities," used throughout the report, as decided at the plenary session, comprises: agroextractivist, caiçaras, caatingueiros, savannah communities, fundo de pasto communities, extractivist communities faxinalenses, geraizeiros, shellfisher, marsh communities, artisanal fishermen, Pomeranians, Gypsies, candomblé communities, babassu breakers, Quilombola, herdsman, riparian, rubber collectors, tidewater settlers and others.

2. POLICY STATEMENT

4th National Conference on Food and Nutritional Security

Declaration of Rights to Adequate food

1. The 4th National Conference on Food and Nutrition Security met in Salvador (BA), between 7th and 10th of November, 2011, 1,626 delegates from civil society and government, elected in city conferences, territorial of the Federal District and state occurred throughout the country, a process that involved about 75,000 people and representatives of over 3,000 cities. They were joined by about 400 national and foreign guests from all continents. Its composition, therefore, represents a wide range of social, regional, ethnic, racial and cultural diversity that characterizes our country. Participated family farmers, professionals and technicians with varied backgrounds, government administrators of the three levels of government, indigenous and black population and representatives of the peoples and traditional communities. A high percentage of participants consisted of women, besides the strong presence of elderly people, youth and persons with disabilities or special dietary needs.

2. The conference discussed and deliberated on proposals towards protecting, promoting, respecting and providing the human right to adequate food in Brazil and worldwide, fundamental and universal

rights foreseen in the Constitution of Brazil. Its importance is seeing increased at a time when the world suffers the consequences of various connected crises (economic, financial, food, environmental, climate, energy and political), some of them worse, since the diagnosis made at the 3rd National Conference in 2007. The rising of food prices, unemployment and cutbacks in social programs expanded even further the number of hungry and unprotected people in the world. Weather events have affected more severely, both living conditions and the capacity to produce food for the poor.

3. We state that all seven billion inhabitants of this planet have the right to adequate food all day and be protected against hunger and other forms of food and Nutritional insecurity. The ability to access this food is limited or null to a billion people, three quarters of them living in rural areas and the vast majority of women and blacks. The hegemonic model of producing, marketing and consuming food and the instruments of its regulation have not been able to secure this right and they have to be changed. Despite the huge increase in capacity to produce food in the world we live in the unacceptable situation of not having the hunger eradicated from the earth at the same time bear the social, environmental and health impacts of this hegemonic model of production and consumption.

4. The Conference restates the need for deep changes in the international order that regulates the food and nutritional security through the strengthening of the United Nations and multilateral areas with the active participation of civil society organizations such as World Food Security Committee. All countries shall seek and have provided conditions to formulate sovereign national policies and equally participative, aimed at promoting the human right to adequate food. These shall be the main goals of international cooperation, especially among developing countries, strengthening the role of FAO.

5. We recognize and appreciate the significant progress already achieved, in Brazil, in the social mobilization for Food and Nutritional Security and sovereignty, as well as in the formulation and implementation of intersectoral and participatory public policies, which helped to reduce poverty and expand access to food. It is necessary to keep on deepening democracy in our country and the process of development and income distribution, with participation and social control in creating, implementing, monitoring and evaluation of policies. The path Brazil has been trodden on is now claimed in the public places of the world by people opposed to the continuation of policies that favor a few and promote concentration of income. To them, we join our hearts and minds.

6. The pathway of participatory democracy undertaken by the National Food and Nutritional Security (Consea), and other spaces of social participation, gave a decisive contribution to materialize the Brazilian decision to face the food crisis with programs and initiatives aimed at sovereignty and food and nutritional security in an adverse international environment.

7. The action coordinated by the Inter-ministerial Food and Nutritional Security Chamber (Caisan) permitted to fulfill the presidential decision we reach the 1st National Plan for Food and Nutritional Security, expression of intersectoral commitments built in accordance with consultations made to Consea, comprising 19 ministries. The actions foreseen in the plan and other initiatives related to Food and Nutritional Security ways counting on the participation of civil society organizations, play a main role in achieving the objectives laid down in the Brazil Without Poverty Plan.

8. Our country still faces contradictions and challenges arising from our history of racial and social inequality, the scars left by authoritarianism in the Brazilian state and a political system that limits democratic representation.

9. The damage caused by agricultural model of concentration of land by monoculture intensive in pesticide use and risks of GMO's are clearly shown. This model has historically strong presence in Brazil, which became the largest consumer of pesticides in the world. The free performance of large corporations, supported by the unrestricted food advertising, which has as one of the main targets the children, has generated a clear effect on the loss of food sovereignty and phenomena such as the advancement of overweight and obesity and other chronic non-infectious diseases.

10. The documents produced by the 4th National Conference have a large number of proposals aiming at the improvement of programs and actions, its monitoring and social control. We emphasize that we need to promote a new foundation for a model of production and consumption in Brazil, guided on the principles of food sovereignty, sustainability, social justice and climate, and social participation, strengthening the regulatory role of the state relating to the acquisition of land by foreigners and tackling monopolies in the food system.

11. We must move forward immediately: in realizing the right to land, agrarian reform programs, recognizing the social function of the land, labor, sociocultural, economic and environmental scopes, according to the Constitution; securing land and property rights and access to land and natural resources for indigenous peoples, including non-villages, quilombolas and other traditional peoples and communities as a primordial condition for ensuring the realization of food sovereignty and human right to adequate food. The Conference participants repudiate violence in the field that results in the murder of leaders and workers of the land.

12. It is important to structure and prioritize sustainable production systems and diverse healthy foods with the strengthening of the autonomy of family and rural farming, indigenous and other traditional peoples and communities, as well as ensuring access to high quality and sufficient water, to recognize the strategic role of these peoples in conservation and sustainable use of the biodiversity, as guardians of our genetic heritage, and to continue building the Policy and the National Agroecology Plan .

13. We recognize the strategic role of women in the fight to guarantee food sovereignty, in the conservation and sustainable management of natural resources. It is necessary to ensure their access to public policies in order to contribute to the achievement of its citizens and its political and economic independence.

14. It is urgent to apply the precautionary principle, which was ratified by the Brazilian government in relation to GMO products, establish mandatory labeling of all genetically modified foods, ensuring the consumer the right to information, and maintain the moratorium on the use of "terminator" technology (sterile seeds). Moreover, it is essential to revise the Biosafety Law in order to preventing the production and marketing of GMO products and crops, modifying the composition and functioning of CTNBio to express different views in society and in the academic community and expand the social participation and control.

15. It is essential to structure a policy to progressively reduce pesticide use and ban immediately the use of those which have been banned in other countries and that have serious risks to human health and to the environment, with the end of tax subsidies.

16. We reaffirm the vital and strategy role of the Unified Health System to achievement of the human right to adequate food, by strengthening the National Food and Nutritional Policy, integrated with other policies on health, through universal access to food and Nutritional actions at different

levels of attention, considering the special dietary needs and the ethnic and cultural specificities as well as the alarming increase in overweight, obesity and chronic non-infectious diseases.

17. Foreign policy must defend and respect the principles of the Human right to Adequate Food and Food Sovereignty in the international relations, according to Article 4 of the Constitution.

18. Delegates of the 4th Conference take the first National Plan for Food and Nutritional Security, prepared by Caisan, as a planning, management and implementation instrument of the National Food Security and accomplishment of the Right to Adequate Food. From it, guidelines for monitoring and periodic review of goals, targets and initiatives relating to government policies and society actions were drawn up.

19. Among the challenges of the Plan, one important point is the need to incorporate territorial and inter-territorial strategies and articulated visions of the population demands, in pursuit of universal rights, with attention to the specificities of the various population groups in situations of vulnerability and food insecurity and Nutritional, respecting the social, cultural, environmental, ethnic, racial, generational, sexual and gender diversity. To ensure the effectiveness of the Plan, consistent budgetary and financial resources shall be provided.

20. The 4th Conference celebrates the progress in the consolidation of the National Food and Nutritional Security (Sisan) as a structure responsible for the formulation, implementation and management of participatory policy on Food and Nutritional Security at all levels. This consolidation is the result at the national level, of numerous efforts, in particular the Consea and Caisan. Statewide and district, the Conference stresses the need to establish instances of intersectoral food and nutritional security (SAN) and support the effective functioning of states Consea. The Conference happily takes the fact that 22 states and Federal District said they are able to join the Sisan. The Conference indicates that the state plans, the Federal District and city SAN must be in tune with the guidelines issued by this Conference and can interact with each other and with the National Plan.

21. With respect to the cities, the Conference recognizes the diversity of situations in the country, recommending a broad mobilization and training process to disseminate the principles of the SAN Policy, the DHAA guarantee and to consolidate Sisan. The management system agreement and financing mechanisms shall be bipartite and tripartite in nature.

22. For the policy to achieve its objectives, it is essential the establishment of monitoring mechanisms, participation and social control with public financial support by strengthening the performance of Conseas and ensuring participation of sectors and population groups in the formulation and implementation of public policies. The social representation shall include the specific territorial identities and specificities of gender, ethnicity, race, generation and dysfunctions.

23. This Conference recognizes and values the role of civil society organizations in ensuring the sovereignty and Food and Nutritional Security. It considers important to create the legal framework for transfer of public resources, as well as regulating the participation of the private, nonprofit organization under the Sisan's scope.

24. The advances were achieved in a journey of fight of Brazilian society, aiming to improving democracy and the statement of the following principles:

- The adequate food, recognized as fundamental and universal human right of all people and the obligation of the State;

- The sovereignty and Food and Nutritional Security as a strategic axis of the country's socioeconomic development, based on the eradication of hunger, poverty and social inequalities, regional, ethnic, racial and gender;
- The participation of civil society, while ensuring the conditions for its effective realization, conceived as the foundation for social dialogue, for the formulation, implementation, monitoring and continued improvement of public policies on Food and Nutritional Security;
- Strengthening the regulatory role of the state, which must place the protection of the rights to food and food sovereignty above the interests of the market that violate these principles;
- The intersectoral approach in the design and management of SAN public policies, increasing the scope and effectiveness of these policies and allowing them to do more and better in this field;
- The respect and guarantee of the principles of ethnodevelopment as guiding principle of public policy for SAN universal or specific to indigenous peoples, blacks and peoples and traditional communities through affirmative policies to fight racism and various forms of discrimination.

25. We reaffirm that the future of Brazil and the world depends on the deepening of redistributive and participatory democracy, to ensure the human right to adequate food sovereignty and Food and Nutritional Security.

Salvador, November 10th of 2011

3. PROPOSALS APPROVED

3.1 AXIS 1 - THREATS, PROGRESSES AND PERSPECTIVES FOR THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF FOOD SOVEREIGNTY AND DHAA

Macrochallenge Propositions

1. Adopting the strategic goal of strategic objective to sovereignty and Food and Nutritional Security as one of the axis of the officers of the country development strategy to overcome socio-economic inequalities, regional, ethnic, racial, ethnic, religious, gender and generation, and eradicate extreme poverty and food and Nutritional insecurity.
2. Ensure the human right to adequate food and comprehensive health care and nutrition for all life cycles, from the principles and guidelines of the National Food and Nutritional Policy (Pnan), considering the need to reverse the trends of increasing rates of overweight and obesity, other chronic degenerative diseases, malnutrition and specific nutritional deficiencies are still present in vulnerable populations in the country. Public policies shall articulate the entire food system from production to consumption, ensuring a supply that meets the principles of variety, quality, balance, moderation, pleasure and savor, to the scope of gender, race and ethnicity, respecting the cultural specificities and regional forms of environmentally

sustainable production, valuing organic and/or agroecological agriculture, free from physical, chemical and biological contaminant agents and GMOs.

3. Embed and ensure the consolidation of the principles of ethnodevelopment in the universal public and specific policy turned to overcome historical social inequities that affect various segments of the population in the country, ensuring rights, the promotion of sovereignty and sustainable Food and Nutritional Security of indigenous peoples, quilombolas and peoples and traditional communities, the black population and settlers in agricultural reform, ensuring:
 - a. Respect to the autonomy, self-definition and self-determination of these populations, given their culture, traditions, customs and religion;
 - b. Fighting prejudice, institutional racism, environmental racism, and all the other forms of racism/ discrimination and religious and homophobia intolerance, lesbophobia, transphobia and its consequences on the welfare of these populations, especially those who have to migrate;
 - c. Warranty of ownership and protection of their lands and territories;
 - d. Free and informed consent, based on direct consultations or their representatives on any policies that may affect their land and/or quality of life (according to the Convention n° 169 of the International Labor Organization - ILO);
 - e. Broad participation in the formulation and implementation processes of actions based on proposed endogenous development based on social and environmental sustainability and the enhancement of knowledge and techniques of these people;
 - f. Differential and qualified access to resources and public policies that foster Food and Nutritional Security;
 - g. Ensuring the conduction of research and epidemiological surveys and traditional quilombolas communities in Brazil, aiming to subsidize the formulation of policies for the prevention of nutritional deficiencies and specific diseases to this population.
4. 4. Promoting new foundations for a model of production and consumption in Brazil, based on the principles of food sovereignty, sustainability, social and climate justice, gender equity, generation, race and ethnicity, social participation and solidarity economy. The following measures shall be ensured:
 - a. Accelerate the implementation of agrarian reform policies and settlements for the recognition of land rights, through the process of demarcation and regularization of non-intrusion land / indigenous territories, quilombolas and other peoples and traditional communities and family farmers. This challenge is likely to constitute a structural axis of the Brazil Without Poverty Plan;
 - b. Structure and prioritize sustainable and diversified farming systems, emphasizing organic farming and / or agro-ecological and healthy foods with the strengthening of the autonomy of the family and rural farming, indigenous peoples, quilombolas and peoples and traditional communities in rural and urban areas. The recognition of the strategic role of these populations shall be ensured in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, the implementation of public policy for the agroecology transition, and also as guardians of the Brazilian genetic heritage;

- c. Ensuring permanent access to quality water in sufficient quantity, with priority to families with water insecurity and to produce food from family farms and fisheries and aquaculture, especially for artisanal fisheries, and promote and expand the expansion of public environmental sanitation. Facing this challenge requires the adoption of capture methods (including rain water), storage, management, monitoring, enforcement and distribution of quality water, capable of respecting and preserving the biomes and renewable natural resources, and ensure rehabilitation of water sources;
- d. Ensuring social participation, through the National Food and Nutritional Security (Sisan), strengthening the social control of public policies, as well as participation in their formulation, evaluation and monitoring;
- e. Elect access to water as a common and free asset, against abusive marketing and its privatization.

5. Expand the generation of decent work and income by strengthening the actions of professional and social skills, and raising the minimum wage, accompanied by:

- a. Warranty and expansion of public policies to strengthen the solidarity economy, particularly to the youth and women through the promotion of dynamic organizational forms and related associations, cooperatives and self-management and to promote solidarity finance (revolving funds, community banks, credit unions and others) and promote fair trade in accordance with Decree Nr 7.358/2010;
- b. Articulations with social policies to ensure families in socially vulnerable access to food in sufficient quantity, regularity and quality to improve the quality of life;
- c. Warranty and expansion of public policies on education and capacitation aimed at youth with the purpose to providing income generation and decent work in rural and urban areas.

6. Strengthen the State's regulatory role in protecting and promoting the Right to Adequate Food and Food Sovereignty in the spheres of production, supply, distribution, marketing and consumption, through:

- a. Effective regulation on the expansion of monocultures, with special attention to those directed to the production of biofuels, cellulose and the market for carbon credits, denying public funding to those whose expansion occurred over areas of food production or causing the displacement of other crops to the food production areas, forestry or conservation lands traditionally occupied by indigenous peoples, quilombolas and peoples and traditional communities;
- b. Creation and strengthening of regulatory instruments to restrict the acquisition of land by foreign individuals or corporations and domestic enterprises with foreign capital, ensuring priority for Brazilian individuals access to land more accessible values to extremely vulnerable populations;
- c. Implementation of an effective regulatory framework that guarantees the right of farmers and family farmers, rural dwellers, agrarian reform settlers, indigenous peoples, quilombolas and peoples and traditional communities and the black population, rural and urban areas, to the free use of agrobiodiversity and autonomy in use and conservation of traditional and/or Creole seeds and local cultivars;

- d. Adoption of the precautionary principle in defense of food sovereignty of the Brazilian population, protecting our genetic resources in the process of appropriation and commodification by large national and multinational companies, including an immediate ban of GMOs;
- e. Progressive replacement of the use of pesticides, for agroecological farming practices ensuring technical capacitation, with an immediate ban of pesticides that have been banned in other countries, including those used in war (such as glyphosate), and end tax subsidies, as well as adoption of efficient mechanisms of control and monitoring;
- f. Regulation of Acceptable Daily Intake Pesticides - IDA, whereas, in its calculation, the dietary risk to vulnerable populations such as children and the elderly, not just the adult with average weight of 60 kg (132 pounds);
- g. Mandatory labeling of all foods containing or produced from genetically modified organisms (GMOs), ensuring the consumer the right to, legible, clear and accessible information, including educational campaigns and enlightening on labels of foods containing GMOs;
- h. Banning the use of genetically modified foods (GMOs) in school meals, with reference to scientific studies that prove the impacts of its use on human health;
- i. Mandatory labeling with Nutritional information for people with special dietary needs;
- j. Regulation of supply, advertising, publicity, information and other related practices, referring to foods that are bad for health, especially those for children and elderly people;
- k. Adoption of measures to fight the monopoly and oligopoly in agricultural products and the retailers and supermarkets;
- l. Implementation of the Unified Agricultural Care - Suasa in all Brazilian states and cities adopting appropriate and adequate sanitation standards to the "artisanal" production and family farmers, indigenous peoples, quilombolas and traditional peoples and communities, noting the local reality, leaving to the government the necessary technical support to meet the demands of health monitoring;
- m. Public management of school meals, the public facilities of food and nutrition, including those of the network of the Unified Health System - SUS, with a nutritionist as responsible technician coach, as foreseen in Resolution Nr. 380/2005, of the Federal Council on Nutrition (CFN), giving priority to regional menu and accomplishing at least 30% of purchases of food from family farms with regard to school meals (under Law No. 11.947/2009) and outsourcing these services shall be prohibited;
- n. Moratorium on the use of new technologies such as nanotechnology and synthetic biology, establishing a regulatory framework for these in the broad process of dialogue with society and based on the precautionary principle;
- o. Ban on extensive livestock farming, especially in the Amazon region, and large tracts of land with monocultures, which differ from the local food culture, with deforestation of native plants and soil impoverishment.

7. Establish and implement the National Policy on Food Supply (PNAA), based on the proposal under construction by Caisan, with the following objectives:

- a. Ensuring regular and permanent access of the population to food in sufficient quantity, quality and diversity, observed the dietary and health promoters, respecting the cultural, religious and environmental aspects.
- b. Improving and facilitate the government procurement mechanisms to broaden the market access for small farmers, indigenous peoples, quilombolas, traditional communities and peoples, blacks and women, facilitating access to the DAP and other necessary documents;
- c. Ensuring the recovery and sustainability of local and regional production chain, providing the necessary infrastructure (considering the Regional Sustainable Development Strategy), storage, preservation, processing, distribution and marketing, for the preservation of food habits, traditional ways of production and promote the expansion of the local economy;
- d. Minimizing abusive forms of intermediation, stimulating direct marketing between farmers and consumers, especially through support for organic and agroecological fairs, and the creation of consumer cooperatives, with tax exemptions;
- e. Reducing food waste, from production to consumption, ensuring the flow and the appropriate conditions of storage, logistics, distribution and transportation, according to the technical specifications required by the competent regulatory bodies;
- f. Monitoring the prices between the agri-food production and food retailing in order to equip the actions of government regulation and supply;
- g. Encouraging the production, distribution and consumption of fresh food, especially fruits and vegetables, preferably organic and/or agro-ecological and locally sourced;
- h. Respecting, rescuing and promoting regional food habits and food species diversity of the different biomes;
- i. Ensure the chemical, physical, biological and genetic food Security;
- j. Regulating and gradually reduce the use of technologies harmful to health, or whose effects are unknown to those who produce, to those who consume the food and the environment where they are produced;
- k. Prioritizing the acquisition of food produced without pesticides for school meals, through the implementation of specific policies.

8. Incorporating the Human Right to Adequate Food as a National Policy of Urban Development and apply it in the instruments of democratic city management, respecting the culture of peoples and traditional urban communities through:

- a. Inclusion of the Human Right to Adequate Food in the City Statute and municipal organic laws;
- b. Guarantee of the food supply policy articulation and peri-urban and urban agriculture, organic and / or agro-ecological, to housing policies, planning and land use;
- c. Ensuring the allocation of spaces for, organic and / or agroecological food production, and implementation of supply in public equipment in the Master Plans, through the Special Areas of Social Interest (ZEIS) and other sectorial public policies;
- d. Coordination of SAN with the actions housing, sanitation, environment, agriculture, health, urban mobility and accessibility, solid waste and water resources actions in the Master Plans for Territorial Planning and inter-municipal consortia;
- e. Coordination between the Economic Ecological Zoning and Municipal Master Plans;

- f. Preparation and revision of federal, state and city land use and occupation issues relating to Food and Nutrition Security;
- g. Ensuring the democratic management, by strengthening the role of council, forums and boards and other local, regional and territorial mechanisms of social participation recognized by Sisan.

9. Incorporating social and ethical dimension and the principles of social justice and climate in confronting the climate crisis, so that:

- a. The burden of adjustment to the crisis is borne by those who have historically been responsible for its origin, especially the major world powers and the big corporations and national and international financial agencies;
- b. Adapting to climate change consider the factors that make the poor people the main victims of this phenomenon, and that initiatives related to it can act to increase the resilience capacity of these populations;
- c. Prevention measures are adopted, effective and enforceable, of the impacts of climate change in order to reduce the vulnerability of communities and especially the poorest regions of the world, including migrant populations in contingency cases, as well as strategic planning for coping with emergency situations;
- d. Is required Congressional approval of the Forest Code, respecting the principles contained in the following legal instruments: Decree Nr 7.272/2010 (Pnsan) Decree Nr 4.887/2003, Decree Nr 6.040/2007; Law Nr 1.228/2010 (Racial Equality Statute) and other Brazilian environmental legislation, thus ensuring the legal principle of non-regression.

10. Defend the principles of the Human Right to Adequate Food and Food Sovereignty in international relations. In this sense it is necessary that the Brazilian government have a leadership and proactive role to:

- a. Promote discussion on the structures of global governance in the current context of the confluence of several crises (food, economic, energy, environmental and climate), highlighting the importance of multilateralism driven by the perspective of social participation, promotion of sustainable family farming and rural and the implementation of national policies on Sovereignty and Food and Nutrition Security.
- b. Support the Global Food Security Committee (CSA) of FAO as the main forum for Coordination of the shares of Global Governance on Food and Nutritional Security, on the multilateral format that incorporates the participation of civil society directly in its deliberations;
- c. Promote international discussions on concentration and oligopolistic global food system, with a view to establishing rules and regulations governing the operations of transnational corporations and the major players present in the agri-food chains in order to fight the repeated violations of the Human Right to Adequate Food, such as the creation of barriers to international trade in pesticides;
- d. Strengthen the South-South cooperation based on the principles of solidarity and complementarity;
- e. Defend the exclusion of food from the scope of negotiations of the World Trade Organization (WTO);

- f. Ensure greater public transparency in the application of national resources on international food Security programs and nutrition, by monitoring and evaluating the National Consea.

11. Promote food and nutritional education at all levels of education, with inclusion in the Education Policy of the SAN DHAA Brazilian themes, considering the demographic and nutritional transition. Incorporating these issues to the process of training health care professionals, education, agriculture and related areas, as well as the communities, thus ensuring the achievement of educational practices to the entire population, while respecting local cultures.

3.2 AXIS 2 – NATIONAL PLAN FOR FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL SECURITY

GUIDELINE 1 – Promoting the universal access to adequate food, with priority for families and people suffering from food and Nutritional insecurity

Income transfer

12. To continue the progressive expansion of the Family Grant Program (BFP) – coordinating it to complementary and structural policies that contribute to the improvement of living conditions for the social emancipation and achieve Food and Nutrition Security, such as:

- a. Employment and income generation, with investment in continuing vocational training activities, with attention to indigenous peoples, quilombolas and peoples and traditional communities;
- b. Generating employment and income, in a cooperative way, based on solidarity economy with investment in training and continued technical assistance;
- c. Actions of food and nutritional education and encourage the production for self-consumption as a way to reduce costs by purchasing food in the market;
- d. Decentralized food supply policies, to increase the availability of healthy food from family farmers at affordable prices.

13. Improve the design, management approach and the mechanisms of registration, monitoring access to Family Grant Program to advance the inclusion of vulnerable populations, ensure priority access to basic health, education, welfare, and effective participation and control social, by strengthening and / or adoption of the following:

- a. Readjust the amounts transferred by the program, based on inflation;
- b. Ensure the inclusion in the program as a priority, and in the shortest time possible, of all Brazilians in vulnerable situations, especially those in extreme poverty;
- c. Advance in the discussion and definition of other criteria for selecting eligible families beyond the criterion of "income" from a perspective of the indivisibility of human right. Some of the criteria to be adopted, for example, are: living situation, Responsible educational level, unhealthy work, especially in the dumps, presence of severe chronic diseases in their families; malnutrition in all phases of the life course; HIV/AIDS carriers in the family, and people with special dietary needs (celiac

disease, food allergies, sickle cell anemia, chronic diseases, among others), degenerative, physical and intellectual diseases;

- d. Ensure that the application process in the single register: occurs in an articulated and coordinated way with other programs such as free and immediate expedition of identification documents; prioritizes the active search of families, especially those in extreme poverty that have not been assisted by the welfare income transfer program; be supervised by the Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger (MDS);
- e. Adopt strategies to ensure the right of the holder conditions for the program to fulfill its conditions, and responsibilities to cities and states and the Federal District, which do not comply with their obligations to ensure access to basic health services, education and social assistance;
- f. Ensure infrastructure and human resources for monitoring and follow-up of intersectoral families, including food and nutritional actions;
- g. Adapt the PBF to the specificities of indigenous peoples, quilombolas and peoples and traditional communities, ensuring that the mechanisms and accessing tools and monitoring of conditions are inserted in perspective of assertion of rights;
- h. Ensuring access to the program by artisan fishermen during the closed season;
- i. Practicing different values on the transfer of PBF to families that have people with special dietary needs and intellectual disability;
- j. Advancing on the qualification of the conditionality health monitoring, from the perspective of the indivisibility of rights, by ensuring comprehensive care to all family members, especially to people with serious chronic diseases, malnutrition in all stages of life, HIV / AIDS and co-infections; groups with special dietary needs (celiac disease, sickle cell anemia, among others), chronic non-communicable diseases (NCD), degenerative diseases, and diseases related and / or perpetuate to poverty
- k. Adapting the PBF to the specificities of the recyclable material collectors ensuring that the mechanisms and tools for accessing and monitoring of conditions are inserted in perspective of assertion of rights.

Food Supply to Groups in Situations of Vulnerability

14. Ensure emergency access to quality food and in sufficient quantity to meet the nutritional needs of specific groups and in situations of natural disasters, through the expansion and regularity of the distribution of food baskets, respecting the specific cultural and dietary habits in different regions of the persons. The distribution of food baskets needs to be articulated to the development of structural actions that contribute to social empowerment and productive inclusion of the groups helped, prioritizing the acquisition of Family Farm products.

15. Ensure improvement, with regard to the quality and quantity of food served by the public Unified Social Assistance - especially in the Reference Centers for Social Welfare (Cras), Specialized Social Assistance Reference (Creas); the Homeless Population Reference Specialized Center (Centropop)

and social assistance network - formed by, for example, people on the street, recyclable material collectors, people with HIV / AIDS, the elderly and persons with disabilities.

16. Strengthen the strategic role of the Public Supply Equipment, Food and Nutrition (EPAN) - popular restaurant, kitchen and food bank - in ensuring access to adequate food of populations in situations of food insecurity and nutritional through:

- a. Institutionalization and expansion of the Epan Network for all cities including those with less than 100 thousand inhabitants;
- b. Contribution of budgetary resources at the federal, state, county and city scope for maintenance of the Epan, ensuring the necessary infrastructure and human resources as well as skilled technical responsible for planning, acquisition, preparation and distribution of adequate and healthy meals and quantity enough to meet local demand;
- c. Democratic and public management of popular restaurants, providing mechanisms for purchasing products from family farmers and effective participation and social control of users;
- d. Implementation of mobile kitchens in areas where there is a situation of natural disasters, community kitchens and permanent areas of greatest social vulnerability, in partnership with the Centers for Social Assistance Reference Centre, Homeless Population Reference Specialized Center (Centropop) and Consortia Food Security and Local Development (Consad);
- e. Quality food control throughout the production line by professional technicians, and supervised by the competent bodies, including consideration of what determines the Law No. 10.674/2003 in relation to whether or not containing gluten;
- f. Inclusion of fairs and popular markets, ecological and social economy, as public supply equipment, food and nutrition;
- g. Implementation of SAN Reference Centers in order to provide adequate conditions for the development and monitoring of SAN policies;
- h. Mandatory six-monthly evaluation of user satisfaction for all food and public nutritional equipment;
- i. Prioritization of the procurement of food from family farms in the supply of the popular restaurants;
- j. Ensuring equal treatment in Epan, to homeless population throughout the week and especially during the weekends.

17. Implant and implement a human milk bank as a public facility in SAN ensuring by DHAA.

18. Realization of the permanent access to adequate food through the policies of federal, state, county and city government for people with special dietary needs (food allergies, phenylketonuria, celiac disease, intolerance to specific nutrients and diabetes, among others).

Food Supply to Workers

19. Increasing the number of workers with access to the Workers' Food Program (PAT) and encourage the adoption of principles of adequate food and human right in food and/or baskets for employees, from nutritional composition stipulated by law, respecting patients with chronic non-contagious diseases (DCNT) and the special dietary needs. The program should also have implemented Food and Nutritional Education actions, based on these same principles.

20. Ensure that all public servants in the three spheres of government have access to food aid from the development of actions to encourage adequate food and human right.

School Feeding

21. Ensure the continuity of the improvement of the School Feeding National Program (Pnae) as a public policy strategy to promote Food and Nutritional Security and for achieving the human right to adequate food to school through the following actions:

- a. Ensure transfer *per capita*, by all federal agencies, consistent with the cost of an adequate food, creating a mechanism for periodic adjustment of the value *per capita* through development of annual and regionalized studies;
- b. Ensure value per capita differentiated by region, for schools that are located in remote areas so as to provide coverage of the cost of transporting food and to be served two or more meals as needed;
- c. Provide and ensure, through specific legislation, a minimum percentage of compensation for the states, Federal District and cities for the purchase of foodstuffs;
- d. Ensure school meals during the holidays, especially for children enrolled in public day care centers, provided that they are linked to educational, sports and cultural activities;
- e. Revise the Law of Basic Guidelines (LDB) and the law of Pnae to ensure school meals during the holidays and recess in public day care;
- f. Prohibit the outsourcing of school meals, it shall be provided by the states, Federal District and cities the conditions of infrastructure and human resources for the management of public programs;
- g. Ensure infrastructure conditions (kitchen with equipment, drinking water, electricity, dining room with tables and chairs) and trained human resources for the adequate preparation of healthy meals in schools and promote sociability among students, and those conditions are monitored by the School Feeding Committee (CAE);
- h. Ensure that the Coordination and technical responsibility for School Feeding in the states, Federal District and cities are effectively allocated to the nutritionist, respecting the resolution of the Federal Council of Nutritionists (CFN) and the adequacy of the number of professionals to the amount of each local school in tune with relevant legislation and specifics of each state;
- i. Ensure the mapping of students diagnosed with of special dietary needs and food attention, guaranteeing a menu suitable to their condition of health and nutrition during their staying in school;

- j. Ensuring the availability of specific menus in indigenous peoples and quilombolas and traditional communities schools, in conjunction with them, to protect the health and respecting their food cultures;
- k. Implement mechanisms to monitor the following SAN guidelines defined in the legal framework of the program: percentage of the purchase of family farming; the menu to fit nutritional criteria, enhancement of local production, preferably agroecology and fresh food, quality control, and food and Nutritional education actions;
- l. Strengthening the social control of school lunch program by the respective School Feeding Committee (CAE) through dialogue and intersectoral action with the Conseas and local health councils;
- m. Ensure compliance with the Law Nr. 11.947/2009 and continuity and expansion of the acquisition of Family Farm products for school meals, encouraging the development of menus that meet local food culture;
- n. Adjust the time of the distribution of food in schools in order to avoid caloric overload which favors the increase of obesity;
- o. Create Collaborating Centers for School Feeding and Nutrition (Cecane) in all Brazilian states, in order to qualify the performance of PNAE through technical assistance and bringing the actors involved with the program, together with actions taken by the School Development National Fund – (FNDE);
- p. Establish broadcasting and information strategy of PNAE, by popular and transparent forms, in schools and rural, indigenous and traditional communities, as well as over the internet, radio and television;
- q. Ensure budget action and transfer of financial resources to the actions of food and nutritional education within the Pnae scope;
- r. Establish minimum percentage of product acquisition and agroecological from family farming to Pnae with gradual increase in the percentage of purchase (5% in the first year, 10% in the second year, 15% in the third year, etc.).

22. Create specific legislation prohibiting the marketing of food in all public schools and to regulate the marketing of food in private schools;

GUIDELINE 2 – Promoting the supply and structure of decentralized systems, agro-ecological based and sustainable food production, extraction, processing and distribution

Agrarian Reform

23. Prioritize programs of agrarian reform, through the following actions:

- a. Fulfill the social and solidarity function of land, in environmental, economic and socio-cultural scope, with the revision of the productivity rates and the end of the ban on expropriation in so-called productive properties, using the instrument of expropriation in summary proceeding, with compensation for improvements in cash and end the requirement

for payment of compensatory interest in expropriation and also that environmental liabilities are assumed by the former owners and not transferred to the Settlement Projects;

- b. Setting the maximum size of the property, up to 35 fiscal modules, as adopted by Brazil in the First World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, held in 1979 by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the National Property Limit Campaign in Brazil;
- c. Immediate, full and permanent care of repressed settlement demand of all families living in camps;
- d. Fighting illegal occupation of land, building database containing city, state and federal land-grabbers entries, including the lands of the states, making discriminatory action, and destining them to agrarian reform and the intervention of federal justice together with the counties;
- e. Resumption of original duties of Incra, and securing resources for the refit and modernization of this institution, expanding its operational capacity;
- f. Simplification of the settlement process and ensuring its viability from the selection of families to the settlement of projects through the construction of cross-cutting commitments under the federal government and federal pacts to ensure the infrastructure (housing, roads, electricity, drinking water etc.) and basic health services, education, sanitation and environmental protection in the settlements;
- g. Support for the organization of economic-productive ecological basis of agrarian reform settlements through the expansion of political financing and insurance, marketing and technical assistance tailored to each ecosystem and regional diversity, in order to strengthen the processes in the network, the aggregation value, encouraging the production of healthy food, without prejudice to the socio-economic value of production for self-consumption;
- h. Ensuring equal access of women to land, through enrollment, registration and titling of agrarian reform settlements, as well as expand their access to policies aimed at supporting the economic and productive organization of the settlements, such as credit, technical assistance, documentation and marketing;
- i. Increase land access by rural youth;
- j. Ecological and Economic Georeferencing and Zoning (ZEE) of the settlements;
- k. Approval of Constitutional Amendment Proposal (PEC) Nr 431/2001 establishing the penalty for expropriation of land where the forms of exploitation appear like to slave labor;
- l. Establishment of legal mechanism for expropriation of land where the production and/or refining of drugs is found.

Strengthening Family and Rural Farming and Artisan Fishing and Aquaculture

24. Expand the resources to ensure permanent technical assistance at all stages of the food system through the implementation of the National Technical Assistance and Rural Extension for Family Farming and Agrarian Reform (Pnater), aimed at farmers, indigenous peoples, quilombolas and peoples and traditional communities, also including fishermen, aquaculturists and shellfishers. The PNAT should prioritize the agroecological production, the associations and cooperatives, with the guarantee of Food and Nutritional Security through: participatory methodologies aimed at the realities of family farming, expansion and qualification of multi-technical staff, improvement of

infrastructure, creation of a single integrated and decentralized system of Ater, and the creation and strengthening of the City Councils for Sustainable Rural Development.

25. Establish and strengthen the public Ater in all states of the federation and the Federal District, ensuring:

- a. The access of small farmers, indigenous peoples and traditional communities, giving priority to those in extreme poverty;
- b. Assistance focused on marketing, especially in matters relating to government taxes, the management of cooperatives, associations and marketing networks, and in preparing projects;
- c. Revision of the rules of the new law of Ater, in order to stimulate innovation and allow access for new providers of technical assistance and extension services, facilitating the registration and participation of the institutions of family and rural farming in the public calls, excluding the requirement of 05 (five) years of experience in order to take part.

26. Strengthening Rural Education, respecting the local specificities, with the creation of a massive program to eradicate illiteracy and increase the number of Family Agricultural Schools, providing them with the necessary infrastructure, such as qualified teachers, equipment, materials, infrastructure, technological training and School Feeding supervised by a nutritionist. The Rural Education shall work the alternating pedagogy, from participatory and contextualized methodologies that qualify permanently the rural population, especially the rural youth, enhancing the interaction with the biomes, ecological agriculture base, contributing to increasing this population's self-esteem and the appreciation of life, knowledge and the doing rural.

27. Progressive expansion and streamlining access to the National Program for Strengthening Family Farming (Pronaf), to the insurance and agricultural insurance defense, and adopting the following measures:

- a. Adequacy of funding rules to support the agroecology transition, especially extending the period of Pronaf Agroecology and Pronaf Forest for five years (grace period);
- b. Ensuring access of women, youth, traditional peoples and communities;
- c. Equalization of the requirements for granting loans by banking agencies, the creation of legal mechanisms of social control that restrain the induction of the banks and their technicians on the projects they finance, and capacitation of staff to help the persons;
- d. Establish partnership procedures with the federal and state revenues and related organs in order to guarantee, quickly, the issue of basic documentation and simplification of access to credit for small and medium farmers and agricultural workers.

28. Create a Crop Insurance specifically for farmers and family farmers in the Amazon in cases of extreme weather events such as droughts and floods as well as enhance the value of the collateral benefit of the crop in the semi-arid areas, ensuring the presence of government banks in the cities.

29. Ensure to family farmers, indigenous peoples, quilombolas, traditional communities and peoples, and solidarity enterprises, diversified forms of financing such as micro-credit and solidarity revolving funds and expansion of government procurement and subsidies.

30. Recognizing the strategic role of women in the fight to guarantee food sovereignty, conservation and sustainable management of natural resources. It is therefore necessary to ensure women's access to public policies (documentation, credit, technical assistance, marketing, education, health) in order to contribute to the achievement of its citizenship and its political and economic autonomy.

31. Strengthen the National Youth Policy, especially the rural youth and their relationship with Food and Nutrition Security.

32. Strengthen the National Policy for Sustainable Development of Aquaculture and Fisheries, through the regulation of Law nr 11.959/2009, assuring:

- l. Expansion of resources for project financing of artisanal fisheries, aquaculture and seafood activities and improvement of working conditions of its production chain, with a guarantee of social control, monitoring and enforcement;
- m. Encouraging the formation and expansion of formal organizations and structure of poles for fish processing, preservation and storage, acquisition of boats and gadgets.
- n. Training and technical assistance actions for the inclusion of fish in the institutional market and/or marketing directly by the fishermen and their organizations, and implementing good practices in its supply chain, including supervision intensification of imported fish;
- o. Expansion and realization of Defense Insurance Program, considering the entire production chain of fishery, including crab and seafood activity;
- p. Payment of damages and compensation for coastal communities, mestizo, indigenous, quilombolas, peoples and traditional communities that have lakes and rivers invaded by motor fishing and overfishing with the money for a fund to be created with the fines paid by the offenders;
- q. Participation of the Ministry of Fisheries in the environmental licensing of hydroelectric or Small Hydro Power (PCH), and public hearings;
- r. Encouraging the strengthening of the productive organization of fisherwomen expanding their access to Ater, credit and marketing policies.

33. Ensure those affected by dam construction participation decisions on the provision of budget resources related to the subject and its way of administration, to ensure their economic, social and cultural sustainability.

34. Advance the effective implementation of the Unified Agricultural Health Attention (Suasa), inspection system organized in a unified, decentralized and integrated way among federal, state, Federal District and cities, in order to ensure the health of animals and the health of plants, the suitability of inputs and services, quality and hygiene and health and safety technology of the final products for consumption, requiring the adoption of the following measures:

- a. Encourage and support the creation and structuring of City Inspection Systems (SIM) or the accession of the States, Federal District, cities and public consortia to Suasa, allowing the marketing throughout the Brazilian territory of animal and vegetable products processed locally in the formal market through decentralized registration process and at lower cost;
- b. Set specific norms, in line with Law Nr. 11.326/2006 and to the National Policy for Sustainable Rural Development, for family agribusinesses that allow the health license and insertion of artisanal family production, including animal products at local, regional and national formal markets.
- c. Respect and consideration of regional products and the different scales of production;
- d. Expand investments to support the structuring and dissemination of family agribusiness and training initiatives aimed at improving the agri-food systems and

application of best practices, ensuring the Brazilian population's access to healthy and safe foods, with training in of agribusiness financial management.

Promoting the Agro-ecology Protection and Enhancement of Agrobiodiversity

35. Promote agro-ecological transition processes and encourage the networks to promote agro-ecological as well as support initiatives such as the conservation of native and traditional seeds and wild family of cultivated plants, the establishment of local public supply and marketing, the social economy and fair trade, from the perspective of Food and Nutrition Security. These objectives will serve as a basis for proposing a legal framework for the development and implementation of a National Agro-ecology through:

- a. Fostering production diversity in ecological basis, and the sustainable management of agricultural biodiversity and agro-forestry systems;
- b. Encourage and subsidies to actions in support to agro-ecology and adaptation mechanisms for organic quality assurance;
- c. Support agro-ecological fair and organic products for direct marketing of Family Farm, urban and peri-urban agriculture, guiding and offering legal instruments for its regulation, and logistical support and structure for participation in processes of marketing and procurement;
- d. Creation of education programs involving agro-ecological management practices and cultivation of native seeds, based on traditional knowledge, encouraging agro-ecological agriculture through: (1) schools in the field of school curricula and the establishment of technician farming schools, valuing the work of youth and women, and involving them in family and property management, (2) the creation of courses and other strategies to encourage agro-ecology approach in vocational education in higher and average levels, with emphasis on proposals for curricular change.
- e. Ensuring the acquisition of the agro-ecological products with different prices in public policy as Food Purchase Program (PAA), Pnae, PAT, Minimum Prices Guarantee Policy (PGPM-Bio and PGPM - Family Farm) and public fairs, expanding forms of population access to adequate food;
- f. Creating mechanisms to ensure that the entities accredited to the Ministry of Agrarian Development (MDA), Technical Assistance and Rural Extension service providers (Ater) to the family farm, develop focused expertise to implement the transition from conventional agriculture to agroecological in order to comply with the principles of the National Ater;
- g. Ensuring fostering for solidary revolving funds and supportive incentive to associations and cooperatives of producers and producer groups involved in the agroecological based production policies focused on the adequacy of production to the organic quality guarantee mechanisms;
- h. Expansion of credit lines, as well as facilitating access to lines that support women, youth and transition agroecology, with adequate funding rules and expanding access to credit for agroecological production and execution of Agroecology Pronaf;
- i. Mobilization and dissemination for the promotion and of agro-ecology, through the media (radio, TV, internet and printed matter), presenting it as essential for life, for ensuring adequate food, sustainability and food sovereignty.

- j. Creating campaigns to encourage consumption of foods associated with the promotion of agro-ecological health and adequate food and supportive;
- k. Strengthening research on agro-ecological based systems;
- l. Survey of idle infrastructure built with public funds, especially those that are under the control of state banks, to make them available to the agroecological family farm;
- m. Support to the systematization of Brazilian agroecological experiences;
- n. Agroecology training of the government Ater technicians.

36. Create, implant and implement programs to foster free and independent use of native or traditional seeds in an agroecological approach and encouraging the multiplication of experiences, such as the creation of Creole seed banks and the promotion of fair exchange of seeds and seedlings. These strategies seek to enhance and maintain the genetic quality of varieties in order to make them available to family farmers, guaranteeing autonomy and control of family farmers, indigenous and traditional peoples and communities on the seed market.

37. Promote the development of biodiversity through programs and policies to promote the use of native species of actual or potential economic value, conservation of genetic resources, the recovery of riparian and gallery, the water catchments and fishing heritage in the various biomes, in order to ensure sustainable social and environmental standards as well as local food. It shall also be compatible with environmental legislation with the cultural practices of traditional peoples and communities, emphasizing the importance of sustainable conservation of agrobiodiversity.

38. Implement a policy of progressive reduction of pesticide use, and should be abolished or restructured any and every government policy that encourages its use, and create mechanisms to ensure effective and transparent control, monitoring and control of production, import, export, marketing and use of pesticides in Brazilian agriculture, through:

- a. Immediate ban on use of pesticides that have been banned in other countries and that have serious risks to human health and the environment and limit the ground spraying near homes, schools, rivers and springs;
- b. Fostering research, production and use of products and processes based on agroecological phyto and zoo-sanitary control;
- c. Suspension of tax incentives for industries that produce and sell pesticides, overcharging the activity.

39. Apply the precautionary principle on issues related to biotechnology, adopting the following measures:

- a. Revision of the Biosafety Law, ensuring the impediment to production and marketing of products and transgenic crops;
- b. Broadening the channels of participation and social control in the National Biosafety (CTNbio);
- c. Maintaining the moratorium on the Brazilian government to the use of “terminator” technology;
- d. Enabling transparency of information on labels of products sold whether the production came from transgenic seeds or not and whether pesticides were used or not, explaining the danger of pesticides to human health;

- e. Guarantee in any of the surrounding lands of indigenous peoples, quilombolas and traditional peoples and communities, a range of prohibition to the use of GMOs in order to ensure the genetic purity of these peoples' traditional seeds;
- f. Fostering the mapping of landraces and wild families of cultivated plants for the implementation of GMO-free areas and support local production arrangements, based on the agroecological based production.

Support to Commercialization and Access to Institutional Food Market

40. Progressively increasing the resources for the acquisition and grant food from family farmers, indigenous and traditional peoples and communities, family farmers and fishermen, Agrarian Reform settlers and camped, the ecological basis, the institutional market, through the Food Acquisition Program (PAA) and the National School Feeding Program (Pnae) of Socio-biodiversity Minimum Price Guaranteed Policy (PGPM-Bio), and the Family Farm Minimum Price Guaranteed Policy (PGPM-AF). In order to: (1) stimulate local economies, (2) increase access of school children and vulnerable populations to adequate food, (3) enhance and diversify the regional food production, (4) to generate income; (5) enhance the family farm. For this it is necessary to ensure the following conditions:

- a. Expand, qualify and secure access to public Ater, quality, based on agroecological principles, and multidisciplinary technical team focused on supporting the diversification and organization of production and market access, including cooperatives, associations and marketing networks of family farm;
- b. Simplified Credit Lines to support: installation and inspection units for industrialization, processing and processing of products of family production in agriculture, livestock, forestry, fisheries, under shared management, and implementation of transport logistics;
- c. Training program and ongoing capacitation on project development, mechanisms for accessing the PAA and Pnae, good manufacturing practices, management and marketing;
- d. Implementation at the city level, support units for the receipt, handling, storage, distribution and proper transport of foods marketed to the PAA, Pnae and other public programs;
- e. Prioritization of agroecological food purchase through a direct relationship with the organizations of family farmers, indigenous peoples and quilombolas and traditional communities, and support the implementation of Guarantee Participatory Systems (SPG) for production certification;
- f. Exemption from taxes and fees for supplies, equipment and products marketed in the productive systems of agroecological family farms;
- g. Regionalization of the definition of reference prices, taking into account the diversity of biomes, seasonal, local products with effective participation of civil society organizations;
- h. Encouraging access for women, young people and traditional communities to the institutional market;
- i. Simplification and cost reducing to the access to producer notepad and electronic invoices;

- j. Guarantee of amnesty for tax debts of families and organizations that are in default, to enable their clearance and subsequent access to the institutional market;
- k. Referral of proposal to the National Farming Policy Council (Confaz), in order to permit and regulate special charter, allowing farmers associations being able to issue bill of sale within the institutional market, like the cooperatives;
- l. Preparation of PAA Budget in line with the demands presented by the Departments of Social Development, Departments of Health, Economic Development, Education and Agriculture, respecting the partnership with civil society organizations working in the SAN thematic throughout the country.

41. Redesigning the Declaration of aptitudes to Pronaf (DAP) to facilitate access to public policies, through the following measures:

- a. Untying the DAP issue of the condition of use and land tenure, with the issuance of the temporary list of names of farmers and individual declaration per producer, duly attested by a legal institution, for example, INCRA, FUNAI, Emater, unions and other related until the final settlement is given;
- b. Issuance of statements specific to women and youth through CPF;
- c. Exclusion of non-agricultural income of people from families of farmers, artisanal fisher, shell fisher and campers of agrarian reform, to a certain limit to be established in conjunction with representatives of civil society, for their inclusion as part-timers (pluriactive workers);
- d. Increase the amount of income for the issuance of DAP;
- e. Exception clauses institution agreeing with the National Monetary Council (CMN) to not leave out family farmers who are health workers and educators in the National Education Program in Agrarian Reform (Pronea);
- f. Changes in criteria framework for issuance of DAP in the case of children of settlers;
- g. Admit to specific audiences and extreme poverty to submit other documentary evidence in lieu of DAP;
- h. Create a mechanism to change the farmer's registration data, to be able to correct these data without issuing a new DAP.

42. Improve the management of the Food Purchase Program (PAA) as a strategy to strengthen family farming, indigenous peoples and quilombolas and traditional communities and for Food and Nutrition Security. To do this, it is necessary:

- a. Progressive and continuous expansion of the allocation of financial resources to implement this program in order to cover larger number of family farmers;
- b. More flexibility in the approval process of proposals and payment, assuming the acceptance of other documentary evidence, other than DAP, thus avoiding delays and / or discontinuities;
- c. Implementation of Resolution No. 44/2011 of the PAA Management Committee that promotes women's access to the program, with the allocation of at least 5% of the annual budget of the program for those organizations which are composed of 70% to 100% by

women, and prioritization in the selection and execution of projects in all disciplines, which have participation of women;

- d. Admission in the case of specific audiences and in extreme poverty, the presentation of documentary evidences other than DAP to replace it.

43. Strengthen and encourage the purchase of food from the family and rural farming by the National School Nutrition (Pnae), through:

- a. Implementation of effective mechanisms to monitor compliance by the states, Federal District and cities of the mandatory allocation of at least 30% of funds transferred by the Federal Government to purchase food directly from family farmers and rural family enterprises, with priority given to the Agrarian Reform settlers and campers, family farmers, artisanal fishers, indigenous peoples, quilombolas and other traditional peoples and communities;
- b. Progressive expansion of the percentage for the purchase for School Feeding, as the states, Federal District and cities reach a minimum of 30%;
- c. Enhancement of Resolution Nr. 38/2009 of FNDE which regulates the Food School Law to allow community groups to market their products to all cities and states, regardless of the total public calls;
- d. Extending from dialogue with social movements and organizations of family farmers, the annual marketing limit for DAP;
- e. Strengthening of the Management and Advisory Committee and as a space for democratic management and intersectoral Program with minimum meetings intervals at least quarterly.

44. Expand the purchase of food from family farmers, indigenous peoples, quilombolas, traditional communities and peoples to other institutional markets, such as public facilities food service, hospitals and other SUS equipment, prisons, hostels and other government entities in agreements for attention to the homeless population, giving priority to agro-ecological food.

45. Encourage the purchase of family production by businesses and the Workers' Food Program (PAT), through tax exemption.

Food Supply

46. Establish a National Policy on Food Supply, ensuring the following strategic actions:

- a. Strengthening the role of the National Supply Company (Conab/Mapa);
- b. Resumption of the public food stock policy, with expansion of the acquisition of family production (PAA and Family Farming PGPM), including investing in infrastructure for storage and transport, and improvements in management, aimed at expanding access to food for specific population groups, the most vulnerable families or emergency situation; as well as food prices control;
- c. Expanding role of the family farming in Policy of Guaranteed Minimum Prices (PGPM), and improvement of the instruments of this policy, especially the PGPM socio-biodiversity products, based on an approach to food Security and nutritional with an emphasis on domestic market;

- d. Creation of mechanisms for decentralization of public supply and distribution of food at retail and wholesale, articulated public facilities to food and nutrition (EPAN), the Central Supply (Ceasa), the Fluvial Service Units (USF), and small retailers networks (Refap).
- e. Revitalization of Ceasa, through Prohort, based on the creation of an integrated system that guides their actions in restructuring and increasing the capacity of the equipment and expansion of marketing of agro-ecological production of family farming, urban and peri-urban agriculture, artisanal fishermen and family farmers, indigenous peoples, quilombolas, peoples and traditional communities;
- f. Structuring and Revitalizing the Food and Nutritional Public Tools (Epan);
- g. Increased public investment in the structuring of food transport systems and the construction and rehabilitation of roads and for the flow of family production, indigenous peoples, quilombolas, peoples and traditional communities to urban centers;
- h. Support for the installation of: cities or regional public abattoirs, slaughterhouses and butcher, under the responsibility of state governments; fish processing units, and central storage of family farming community;
- i. Encouraging the establishment of local / regional solidarity networks for sustainable production and consumption, based on short circuits, and selling directly to consumers;
- j. Implementation, expansion and structuring of the popular fairs and public facilities for marketing, food and nutrition (Epan) and strategic spaces for the exchange of knowledge, stimulation of short chains of production and consumption, income generation and promotion of agro-ecology and solidarity economy and popular culture, with a guarantee of adequate infrastructure and logistical support for transport and storage. Implementation of specific markets for family farmers shall be supported, and the urban and peri-urban agriculture;
- k. Unification and simplification of procedures for food acquisition by the PAA, and Conab demanding standard documentation;
- l. Ensuring resources for infrastructure focused on the manufacture of ice, as well as for the purchase of refrigerated trucks to transport the fish;
- m. Creation of supply centers and specific warehouses to meet the demands of family farming, indigenous peoples, quilombolas, peoples and traditional communities;
- n. Regulate the activities of street food vendors recognizing the economic importance of the sector, as well as relevant cultural and historical aspects.

Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture

47. Recognize the practice of urban and peri-urban agriculture while potentiating the fight against poverty, food insecurity, environmental degradation and social and spatial exclusion, providing diversification and increase households food by production for consumption, income generation, more democratic city access, in compliance with the social function of urban land.

48. Create and implement a legal framework for urban agriculture and peri-urban agro-ecological based and the following conditions shall be provided:

- a. Access to empty spaces and allocation of public spaces for food production through community gardens;
- b. Guarantee of qualified public service and dedicated to the promotion of diverse food crops, medicinal plants, spices and aromatic, agroecological-based, with collective organization, respect and appreciation of food culture and traditional knowledge;
- c. Expansion of Support Centers for Peri-Urban and Urban Agriculture (Caaup);
- d. Creation of mechanisms for credit access, appropriated to the reality of urban and peri-urban production;
- e. Promotion of intersectorial initiatives to health and education policies;
- f. Support the creation and maintenance of traditional seed banks;
- g. Exemption or reduction of taxes such as property (IPTU) and water and energy taxes, in areas destined for food production;
- h. Encouraging the establishment of nurseries of fruit and vegetables (FLV);
- i. Access to public policies to encourage the marketing and institutional market (PAA, PNAE, Epan) an identification document shall be created for farmers and urban and peri-urban farmers that will enable their access to credit policies, technical assistance and marketing;
- j. Conjunction with housing policies to guarantee spaces destined for food production;
- k. Support to civil society organizations to implement peri-urban agriculture projects;
- l. Social Security access for farmers and peri-urban farmers;
- m. Increase access to analysis of water quality as well as ensuring its access to subsidized values;
- n. Research on urban and peri-urban agriculture;
- o. Conducting research, dissemination and application of social technologies to ensure sustainable food production in urban areas, of high population density and social vulnerability, with few spaces for planting.

GUIDELINE 3 - Establishment of permanent processes of food and nutritional education, research and training in the areas of food and nutritional security and human right to adequate food

Food and Nutritional Education

49. Develop and implement a National Food and Nutritional Education for the achievement of the Human Right to Adequate Food:

- a. Articulate intersectoral action within the Health, Education, Social Welfare, Agriculture and Environment scope;
- b. Consider the diversity of food culture and agrobiodiversity in different biomes of the country and regional contexts. It is important to update and publish the Food Guide for the Brazilian Population and Regional Food Guide prepared by the Ministry of Health;

- c. Contribute to generate autonomy of the persons in food choices. For this purpose, articulated to the educational processes, it must be ensured to the population the right to information about the effects of the use of pesticides, hormones, antibiotics, GMOs, food additives in the stages of production, processing and marketing of foods and excessive consumption of foods high in saturated fats, sodium and sugars;
- d. Recognize and appreciate the folk knowledge of indigenous peoples, quilombolas, peoples and traditional communities, promoting dialogue with the scientific and academic knowledge;
- e. Support Experiences and civil society initiatives to rescue and recovery of regional food and education to Food and Nutrition Security;
- f. Promote permanent processes of food and nutritional education to the public served by public facilities of Nutrition, health services and social assistance, with priority for those in situations of food and nutritional insecurity, people with special dietary needs, people with chronic diseases and non-infectious diseases (DCNT), indigenous peoples, quilombolas, peoples and traditional communities and the black populations. These services shall be provided with/ financial resources, infrastructure (space, equipment), educational materials, trained and capacitated technical staff for the effective realization of the actions of Food and Nutritional Education;
- g. Promote permanent actions of education and training of professionals involved in public health care, public supply equipment, food and nutrition, education and social assistance;
- h. Ensure financial resources to implement actions of Food and Nutritional Education in the three spheres of government in the sectors of education, health, social welfare, agriculture and other sectors related to the topic;

50. Develop public campaigns, with wide dissemination in the media, and educational activities aimed at promoting permanent, adequate food, the adoption of healthy and sustainable lifestyle practices, seeking to integrate the dimensions of health, education, social welfare, sustainability, human right, ethical and solidarity consumption. Constitute themselves into strategic themes: breastfeeding, proper nutrition and healthy, as a human right, reduction of excessive consumption of red meat, foods with high levels of sugar, fat and sodium, increased consumption of fruits and vegetables, reduce waste food; take full advantage of the food, the importance of sustainable agriculture for agrobiodiversity conservation and adequate production of healthy food; impact of pesticide use on health and the environment, appreciation of culture and food of regional foods, food labeling, organization and planning household budget.

51. Ensure effective implementation of the Inter-Sectorial Plan for Obesity Prevention and Control, prepared by the Inter-Ministerial Chamber for Food and Nutritional Security (Caisan), ensuring the allocation of financial resources.

Food and Nutritional Education in Schools

52. Promote the systematic expansion and qualification of food and nutritional education actions within the School Feeding policy and in the teaching curricula of kindergarten, elementary and secondary education and adult and youth (EJA), considering the specificities of indigenous peoples, quilombolas, peoples and traditional communities through:

- a. Inclusion of the issue of adequate food, the political pedagogical project in city, state and private schools, by inserting the content of the Food and Nutritional Security in the

curriculum and transversely to other disciplines, with emphasis on: the rescue and preservation of local eating habits; role of family farming in sustainable food supply for the population, with emphasis on agro-ecological production, indigenous peoples, quilombolas, peoples and traditional communities; importance of consumption and medicinal plants, food as a human right and environmental education;

- b. Preparation of educational materials and application of participatory methodologies that promote dialogue and interaction with other fields of knowledge, that enhance the knowledge and experience of the school community and generate critical reflection on the practices of food production and consumption. Such initiatives shall be promoting citizenship, drawn from the popular knowledge and practices, and focused on the construction and promotion of the Human Right to Adequate Food, social participation, and dialogue with other rights;
- c. Encouragement and support, with financial and human resources for the implementation of educational community school gardens, agro-ecological base as part of the methodology of food and nutritional education and supplementation of school and family meals;
- d. Conducting training processes and continuous capacitation and upgrading of professionals involved with the Pnae, making them aware of their social roles and rights agent in implementing the policy of School Feeding;
- e. Periodic training for the food handlers in schools on culinary techniques, the whole use of the food preparation and importance of regional food, good handling practices and food preparation, among other topics;
- f. Continued training of professionals working in the school meals to work with indigenous peoples, peoples and traditional communities, especially as regards the preparation of menus and food preparation appropriate to their traditions and food culture.

53. Inclusion of Food and Nutritional Education in the National Education Plan.

Knowledge Production in Food and Nutritional Security

54. Encourage the production of knowledge in food and nutritional security, valuing and supporting social technologies, built together with the social actors from the local reality and based on collective production, generating more appropriate and efficient responses to different regional contexts and biomes.

55. Encourage the development of research, teaching and extension projects aimed at Food and Nutritional Security with a multidisciplinary focus and territorial areas, ethnic, racial and gender. Must be ensured wide dissemination of results to society and the initiatives and experiences that contribute to the promotion of SAN and improved quality of life be valued and replicated.

56. Conduct periodic diagnostics on the situation of Food and Nutritional Security of the population, using participatory methods, surveys, data from the Food and Nutritional Surveillance (Sisvan), nutrition calls and other studies, comprising: food intake, nutritional population status, the conditions of production, availability and access to food and water access. Such diagnoses are of strategic importance to the construction of indicators on the situation of food and nutritional insecurity and water insecurity, which shall serve as a basis to guide the planning of actions and programs for Food and Nutrition Security.

57. Ensure resources for conducting periodic surveys and nutritional calls health and nutrition inquiries of indigenous peoples, quilombolas, peoples and traditional communities, making public its content and promoting institutional debates involving the government and the society;
58. Ensuring the dissemination of national SAN, on national television network in order to bring them to the attention of all Brazilian citizens as part of their fundamental rights.

GUIDELINE 4 – Promotion, Universalization and Coordination of Food and Nutritional Security actions aimed at quilombolas and other traditional communities and peoples mentioned in the decree 6.040/2007, and indigenous peoples

Access to Land and Territorial and Equity Rights

59. Ensure and enforce territorial and property rights, tangible and intangible, and accelerate the process of expanding access to land, with due ownership as well as ensuring access to natural resources for indigenous peoples, villagers and non-villagers, quilombolas, people and traditional communities, as a precondition for ensuring the realization of food sovereignty and human right to adequate food.
60. Conduct training activities on the economic, cultural and territorial rights of the indigenous peoples, quilombolas, peoples and traditional communities and the black population, including the holding of regional and national meetings, to address the issue of land and territories, property rights and citizenship under the perspective of these segments.

Indigenous Peoples

61. Accelerate the process of recognition, demarcation, regularization, approval, invaders removal, as well as supervision of indigenous land / territories.
62. Carry out land and environmental management, with guaranteed technical assistance and rural extension in a qualified, continuous, sustainable and appropriate manner to the practices and traditional knowledge and production systems, with principles, values and guidelines to guide their projects and life plans. Should be set up categories of indigenous Ater agents, indigenous agroforestry agents, indigenous environmental agents and alike, promoting their effective recruitment through specific public tender.
63. Map and identify the areas and indigenous territories, where populations are in a situation of serious and moderate nutrition and food insecurity, with a view to targeting and prioritization of these areas, putting the responsibility on the three spheres of government: federal, state, county and city levels.
64. Strengthening the System of Food and Nutritional Surveillance of Indigenous Peoples (Indigenous Sisvan) for tracking and monitoring of food and nutritional situation and use of data produced for reorganization of services and planning actions. Carry out the compulsory notification of cases of malnutrition in indigenous villages.
65. Institutionalize and enhance a program to boost to the indigenous SAN, formalizing their partnership and joints and providing a means of transferring flexible and adequate funds to the specificities of indigenous peoples.

66. Mobilize leadership and professional local indigenous communities, taking into account gender issues, for participation in the definition of product, quantity and nutritional quality of foods that shall form the basic baskets for these as well as food donated through the PAA, and School Feeding offered to Indian children, respecting the customs of each people.
67. Create alternatives to generate decent work, employment and income within the indigenous communities in order to prevent the escape of its members to urban areas.
68. Universalize environmental sanitation services for indigenous communities and ensure the implementation and periodic dissemination of biological analysis and heavy metals into waterways that enter into the indigenous territories. In cases of contamination, it shall be ensured an effective implementation of sanctions and punishments and immediate correction of the violation.
69. Create a permanent and inter-institutional for SAN forum and for indigenous peoples, ensuring own resources for its operation and indigenous participation, considering the gender scope.

Quilombolas

70. Ensure compliance with the Decree Nr 4.887/2003 regulating the administrative process of land titling of quilombolas communities in Brazil, respecting the self-determination of communities and their way of life, accelerating the certification process of the quilombolas communities by the Palmares Foundation, as well as ownership title by INCRA, with the guarantee of budgetary, financial and human resources.
71. Accomplish the Food and Nutritional Quilombolas Surveillance System, with the participation of the National Coordination of Rural Black Quilombolas Communities (Conaq) for tracking and monitoring of food and nutritional situation. Carry out the compulsory notification of cases of malnutrition in Quilombolas communities, promoting the conceptual alignment of health surveillance and food and nutritional security.
72. Strengthen and expand the program Brazil Quilombola, to include their actions in all Quilombola communities (urban and rural), creating and implementing a regional action plan, with a guarantee of adequate technical assistance to these communities.
73. Ensure proposal funding for the recovery of Afro-Brazilian traditions, urban and rural areas, as public policy of state, including acquisition of land in cities and rural areas, with funds provided by the Ministry of Cities, where applicable, and the Ministry of Agrarian Development and INCRA.

Other Peoples and Traditional Communities

74. Regulating access to the territory of institutionalized people and traditional communities, defining the relevant bodies and recognizing the various forms of appropriation and traditional use of lands.
75. Implement programs to promote biodiversity and sustainable management and protection of biomes in which these populations are included, noting the promotion of ethnodevelopment.
76. Accelerate demarcation process of marine areas for artisanal fishing and land territories for traditional peoples and communities;
77. Support the approval of the Free Babassu Bill - Bill Nr. 231/2007 - ensuring communities' access to traditional babassu trees, or to create instrument for the registration of babassu.

78. Create a special Board at Incra for the regularization of traditional territories, ensuring budgetary allocation, human and financial resources for all stages of regularization.

79. Support and implement the creation of a Permanent Forum for people of religious communities, ensuring human resources, budget and financial resources, encouraging exchange of knowledge and experiences.

Affirmative policies

80. Strengthen cultural policies, fighting all sorts of racial, religious and ancestral discrimination. Recognize, through the Institute of Historic and Artistic National Heritage (Iphan), the tangible and intangible heritage, a legacy of the African diaspora, and other cultural diaspora practices of indigenous peoples, expressed in the use of traditional plants and foods (ways of growing and preparation), gastronomy, and in healing practices, ensuring funding for these cultural practices.

81. To broaden the effectiveness of affirmative action and quotas in education, labor market and public procurement, considering the scope of gender, generation and people with special needs.

82. Immediately implement the Law Nr 10.639/2003 and Law Nr 11.645/2008, which include in the official curriculum of public school systems and private mandating the theme "Afro-Brazilian and indigenous History and Culture," ensuring its implementation in the states, Federal District and cities, and ways of monitoring this implementation.

83. Ensure the ethnic-racial, gender and generational inclusion in the policies and actions in health and other public policies, and identify people with special dietary needs, including sickle cell, diabetes and celiac.

84. Implement the National Policy on Comprehensive Health of Black People and the National Policy of Health of Populations of Field and Forest, linked to the National Policy on Food and Nutritional Security, ensuring, among other things, the expansion of the program of comprehensive care service for sickle cell and inclusion of traditional African roots in the attention and health care.

85. Strengthen the institutionalization and create instances of promotion policies for indigenous peoples, Quilombolas, peoples and traditional communities and the black population in the three spheres of government, and strengthen the organizations representing these segments respecting their traditional forms of organization.

Public Policy and Citizenship

86. Approve the following legal frameworks related to indigenous peoples, Quilombola, traditional peoples and communities:

- a. Bill Nr 7.447/2010 establishing guidelines and objectives for public policies for sustainable development of peoples and traditional communities;
- b. Bill of the Statute of Indigenous Peoples, derived from the National Commission of Indigenous Policy;
- c. Decree of the National Environmental and Management Planning of Indian Lands (Gati);
- d. Bill that turns the National Commission on Indigenous Policy to the National Council of Indigenous Policy.

87. Strengthen the base organizations and the institutionalization of instances and organizations representing indigenous peoples, Quilombolas, peoples and traditional communities and the black population, considering the gender scope.

88. Recognize, value, promote, preserve and protect traditional knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples, Quilombolas, peoples and traditional communities and the black population, respecting their organizational forms.

89. Promote in a consistent and continuous way training of indigenous peoples, Quilombolas and traditional peoples and communities to citizenship and full access to public, universal or particular policies, and institutional strengthening of their organizations and associations so that they can access public resources on an equal basis with other sectors of Brazilian society, emphasizing the creation of regulatory framework for the transfer of public funds to these organizations and associations. We must also ensure access to public policies for indigenous peoples, Quilombolas, peoples and traditional communities currently living in urban and / or living outside villages.

90. Expand and consolidate in the form of public policies of state actions and programs to promote ethnodevelopment of indigenous peoples, Quilombolas, peoples and traditional communities, overcoming the demonstrative actions, carried out under the international cooperation projects, considering the gender and generational scopes.

91. Building, with the participation of communities, and immediately implement instruments to encourage the production, ensuring federal and state resources and ongoing support of the universities, recognizing the knowledge, culture, technology and food sovereignty of indigenous peoples, Quilombolas, peoples and traditional communities, through the incorporation of professionals within these segments, so to ensure the survival of their way of life.

92. Expand and strengthen legal instruments to facilitate access of indigenous peoples, Quilombola, traditional communities and peoples to universal public policies (Pronaf, PAA, Ater, Pnae, PGPMBio, Brazil Without Poverty, PBF, policies to encourage research, among others), adapting them to the specificities of the audience, considering the scope of ethnodevelopment.

93. Define and ensure the opening of new credit lines and finance differentiated and appropriate capacity and conventional production system, ensuring the acceptance of other documentary evidence which recognize indigenous peoples, Quilombolas, peoples and traditional communities, replacing the requirement of aptitude declaration for Pronaf (DAP), so that certification of the Palmares Foundation and the National Indian Foundation (Funai), among other similar documents, can fulfill the role of this statement.

94. Ensure training, technical assistance and rural extension, in a qualified way, continuous and appropriate practices, traditional knowledge and production systems, with principles, values and guidelines that guide their projects and life plans and environmental management and planning; to constant improvement of sustainable land use and natural resources, aiming to agroecological transition. In this sense, categories of agents ATER must be created, such as agroforestry agents, environmental agents of indigenous peoples, Quilombolas and traditional peoples and communities, providing the effective engagement of indigenous agents, and traditional Quilombolas, through public tenders.

95. Expand, guarantee and qualify the distribution of food baskets, through:

- a. Acquisition for inclusion in the baskets products from indigenous peoples, Quilombolas and traditional peoples and communities in order to meet the principles of boosting the local economy, and respect to the local food culture;

- b. Guarantee funding for the logistic distribution to be satisfactory and does not entail cost to the public served;
- c. Realization by the Special Indigenous Health Department (Sesai/MS), National Indian Foundation (Funai), MDS, Secretariat to Promote Racial Equality Policies (SEPPIR), state and local governments and indigenous organizations, peoples and Quilombolas and traditional communities, a socioeconomic survey for the identification and prioritization of the persons;
- d. Insertion of the public served with baskets, Food and Nutritional Security programs and other structural actions, aimed at addressing, in a full and permanent manner, the situation of vulnerability and food and nutritional insecurity.

96. Ensure and promote the rights of black women, indigenous peoples and Quilombolas and traditional communities' equal access to public policies for food and nutritional security (land, health, education, Ater, credit, etc.).

97. Support the creation and implementation, ensuring human and financial resources in the federal budget, a Permanent Forum for Indigenous women, Quilombolas, peoples and traditional communities and the black population, encouraging exchange of knowledge and experiences.

98. Create specific housing programs for indigenous peoples, Quilombolas and traditional peoples and communities, in dialogue with these segments, ensuring the preservation of its forms of spatial organization, territoriality, place of residence, work and rituals.

99. Undertake government tender with guaranteed quotas and contests specific to indigenous peoples, Quilombolas, peoples and traditional communities and the black population, especially in the case of agencies that deal specifically with these populations.

100. Establish Reference Centers for Social Welfare (Cras) and Specialized Reference Centers of Social Welfare (Creas), in places where indigenous peoples, Quilombola, peoples and traditional communities live, and Reference Centers that operate in an itinerant way, when necessary and appropriate. Ensure the achievement of public contracts, which specify the possibility of working arrangements appropriate to the needs of these segments, in order to facilitate their inclusion in services and enhance the active search for title rights.

101. Create mechanisms for compensation to indigenous peoples, Quilombolas, peoples and traditional communities, family and rural farmers, urban and rural areas, associated with compensation arrangements for the segments affected by socio-environmental degradation, especially that resulting from the implementation of large development projects.

102. Develop, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, Quilombolas, peoples and traditional communities, policies that favor the maintenance and enhancement of environmental services performed by these populations, including the establishment of the Payment for Environmental Services (SPA) for the activities, customs and traditions that contribute to the protection, preservation and recovery of biomass and biodiversity resources, with prior consultation and informed to these social segments.

103. Guarantee and ensure the effective participation of indigenous peoples, Quilombolas, peoples and traditional communities in discussions and drafting of the new Brazilian forest code, thus ensuring the fight against environmental racism.

104. Promoting political articulation between indigenous peoples, Quilombola, traditional peoples and communities with the aim of strengthening their collective identities in different socio-cultural

aspects, ensuring greater representation, with increased quotas of vacancies for these segments in city, state and national SAN conferences.

SAN Research and Indicators

105. Carry on identification, survey and mapping of socioeconomic, linguistic, territorial, demographic and nutrition on indigenous peoples, Quilombolas, peoples and traditional communities around the country, with georeferencing and with participation of representatives of these groups in their design, implementation and monitoring. Concomitantly, include the question of color, people/community and/or ethnicity in any diagnostic, inquiry or census including SAN, to implement SAN programs, especially at the city level, and ensuring awareness and mobilization of these segments.

106. Build integrated and diversified information about food and nutritional (in) security, able to monitor the situation of indigenous peoples, Quilombolas, peoples and traditional communities and the black population, considering their specific features.

GUIDELINE 5 - Strengthening the food and nutritional actions at all levels of health care, articulated to other stocks of food and nutritional security

Food and Nutrition at SUS

107. Strengthen the implementation of the National Food and Nutrition Policy (Pnan), agreed on three management levels of the Unified Health System (SUS), and secure funding for the following aspects:

- a. Actions to promote adequate food, protection and promotion of breastfeeding and complementary healthy food, and promotion of food and nutritional education;
- b. Strengthening and monitoring of actions aimed at: reducing child and elderly malnutrition, nutritional care and comprehensive care to patients with sickle cell disease, the prevention of their injuries, prevention and treatment of specific nutritional deficiencies, with emphasis on iron deficiency anemia, deficiency vitamin A, Beriberi, and people with special dietary needs;
- c. Food and nutritional attention in public health care from primary care to the hospital, at all stages of life. Such actions shall also be articulated with programs of attention to women's health, men's health, child and adolescent health, elderly health, health of the black population, indigenous health, health of the population deprived of liberty and health of the homeless;
- d. Implementation of food and nutritional actions aimed at indigenous peoples, Quilombola, traditional communities and peoples, blacks, people deprived of freedom and the homeless population;
- e. Quality food Monitoring;

- f. Follow-up actions taken to reduce overweight, obesity and other chronic diseases in the Brazilian population, as well as promotion of health through food and nutritional education.
- g. Follow-up actions in food and nutrition-related diseases and conditions that perpetuate poverty (leprosy, trachoma, schistosomiasis, tuberculosis and geohelminthiasis);
- h. Institution, establishment and implementation of human milk banks, while public SAN facilities.

108. Ensure universal food actions and nutrition in primary health care (Basic Health Units, the Family Health Strategy, Support Center for Family Health), through the realization and expansion of multidisciplinary teams qualified and skilled professionals to develop actions of food and nutritional surveillance, nutritional care and food and nutritional education, strengthening intersectoral operations under the Family Health Programs and School Health.

109. Strengthen intersectoral action aimed at people with special dietary needs, through:

- a. Training of health professionals and the establishment and / or availability of clinical protocols with appropriate therapeutic guidelines for each type of dysfunction;
- b. Ensuring access to SUS users with a diet free of gluten and foods for special purposes in other diseases (diabetes, hypertension, sickle cell anemia, phenylketonuria, lactose intolerance, food allergies and others) in the of Health Care Network;

110. Create protocols for prescription, release and granting of special purpose foods (infant formula) with responsibility of the three levels of SUS management.

111. Ensure the hiring of nutritionist in the strategy teams for the family health with the responsibility of the technical areas of Food and Nutrition, including the System of Food and Nutritional Surveillance (Sisvan), the vitamin A supplementation programs among other programs, in all states, Federal District and cities of the country, according to the number of people served by the actions and with applicable laws, allowing the formation of consortia in small towns, provided that attended the Federal Nutritionists Council Resolution (CFN) nr 380/2008.

Food and Nutritional Surveillance

112. Effective monitoring of nutritional status and dietary intake by strengthening the implementation of the System of Food and Nutritional Surveillance (Sisvan) in an inter-sectorial way, ensuring:

- a. Expansion of coverage for all stages of the life course and expansion into the entire primary care network as well as for other public services;
- b. Monitoring and expanding the coverage of food and nutritional surveillance, with the creation of new indicators for Sisvan, to meet the diagnosed cases of people with special dietary needs;

- c. Expansion of coverage of Indigenous Sisvan and its integration into national Sisvan as well as incorporation of analysis for Quilombolas and traditional peoples and communities;
- d. Investment in improving the quality and integration of information systems, ensuring the necessary supply of financial resources, infrastructure and trained professionals;
- e. That the actions of health and nutrition in the public network consider the issues raised by the data analysis from Sisvan and other important data sources such as surveys, nutritional and other research calls, being extremely relevant mandatory reporting of severe malnutrition.

Food Regulatory and Health

113. Structure health monitoring bodies through the appropriate supply of physical infrastructure, skilled human resources and logistics, to the strengthening of the following strategic actions to achieve the human right to adequate food:

- a. Ensuring the implementation of good practices in all stages of the production and consumption, considering the specifics of production systems and family production and solidarity enterprises;
- b. Effective systems of inspection and city inspection systems by state bodies and in partnership with the Conseas;
- c. Ensuring effective enforcement of the Brazilian norm for commercialization of infant, early childhood foods, pacifiers and bottles (NBCAL);
- d. Monitoring and analysis of food nutritional quality and sanitary conditions;
- e. Expansion of the Analysis Program of Pesticide Residues in Food (Para), associated with its wide dissemination to society and the review of the trading licenses of several active ingredients;
- f. Guarantee conditions for analysis and monitoring on the abuse of food additives and food contamination by genetically modified organisms (GMOs);
- g. Regulation of mandatory labeling of foods containing or produced with genetically modified organisms (GMOs);
- h. Enforcement and implementation of Board Resolution Nr 24/2010 (RDC 24) regulating the supply, advertising, publicity, information and other related practices whose purpose is the dissemination and commercial promotion of foods considered to have high amounts of sugar, saturated fat, trans fat, sodium and beverages with low nutritional value and shall be secured to the National Health Surveillance Agency (ANVISA) the conditions necessary to effect, consistently and effectively, enforcement actions and penalties in cases of noncompliance;
- i. Preparation and publication, with extensive public consultation, the specific regulations governing food advertising and marketing practices aimed at children, banning the use of pictures, drawings, characters, prizes and gifts associated with the stimulation of consumption of these foods and beverages by children or early weaning;
- j. Improvement and upgrading of standards of food labeling, in order to ensure the validity of nutrition information declared on the label and presentation of its contents with clear language and easily understandable and readable size.

114. Ensure effective implementation of the Inter-Sectorial Plan of Obesity Prevention and Control, prepared by the Inter-Ministerial Chamber for Food and Nutritional Security (Caisan), ensuring the allocation of financial resources necessary for its implementation.

GUIDELINE 6 - Promotion of universal access to quality water in sufficient quantity, with priority for families at insecure water situation and food production of family farming, fishing and aquaculture

Water as a Public Asset and Multiple Usages

115. Recognize water as a public, multipurpose and essential asset for the realization of the Right to Adequate Food and reproduction of life. Therefore, it is necessary for the State in all federative instances act in order to curb any privatization initiative, concentration, waste or water contamination, and also not to include the services of water supply and sanitation in international agreements.

Access to Water for Human Consumption and Food Production

116. The State must, in all instances federation, ensure universal access to safe drinking water for human consumption and food production, prioritizing the production of diversified family and rural farms, and peri-urban agriculture, indigenous peoples, Quilombolas, people and traditional communities, through:

- a. Democratization of access to water for people in insecure water, respecting and considering the diversity of biomes and regional realities;
- b. Implementation of an effective and articulate program for the "Water for All" set up by Decree Nr. 7.535/2011, with the purpose of ensuring access to water in rural areas and Quilombola communities for human consumption and production, stimulating the accession of the state and local governments;
- c. Support and adoption of methods of collection, storage, management and distribution of quality water for human and animal consumption and food production, to preserve natural resources and renewable sources of water courses and encourage and promote the recovery of degraded areas;
- d. Promotion to the diverse experiences of civil society of rational use, sustainable management and water distribution adapted to local realities, emphasizing the participatory methodologies and traditional knowledge;
- e. Adoption of effective democratic water management;
- f. Conducting national diagnosis on water insecurity among indigenous peoples, Quilombola, traditional peoples and communities, including urban and peri-urban areas, to ensure and extend the effective access to this public program "Water for All" in both modes: Program A million Cisterns (P1MC), aimed for human consumption and Program One Land and Two Waters (P1 +2), which incorporates the availability of water for food production.

117. Promote actions that enhance social control at the local level, in view of an integrated approach to access and water management, involving the areas of water resources, sanitation and human right to water and adequate food.

118. Encourage the application of social technologies of domestic water reuse, complying with the National Water Resources Law, Law nr 9.433/2007.

119. Conduct systematic studies to assess the environmental impact of hydropower plants (UHEs) and Small Hydro Power (PCHs) and Nuclear Plants and exploration of uranium ores in particular, in the food sovereignty of communities affected.

Water in the Semiarid

120. Expand coexistence actions with the semiarid in partnership with the Semi-Arid Articulation (ASA), through the Program 1 Million Cisterns and P1+2, promoting and strengthening dynamic and participatory methodologies that include the participation of indigenous peoples and Quilombolas, people and traditional communities and the black population and the role of these populations in the construction of alternative funding and management of rainwater, such as underground dams, small successive dams, stone tanks, plate cisterns and other technologies. Such initiatives shall inspire action for coping with the biomes in other regions of the country and encourage partnerships with other performers, ensuring universal access to water.

121. Resume talks on the works of transposition of the São Francisco River with the semi-arid population to build a strategy for revitalizing the river from the perspective of coexistence with the semiarid.

Monitoring and Control of Water Quality

122. Expand the monitoring processes and quality control of water, as provided in Ordinance No. MS 518/04, to identify contamination by pesticides and heavy metals in the water distributed to the population. In cases of contamination, it shall be ensured through effective implementation of sanctions and punishments and immediate correction of the violation. It is necessary to structure a reporting and monitoring system on water quality, ensuring the participation of civil society organizations, to provide better conditions for monitoring and social control.

123. More control over irrigation in order to reduce waste and prevent that inadequate equipment and systems are installed and / or continue working, especially in regions of water scarcity.

124. Ensure the preservation of riparian forests and more rational land use areas in the urbanization process, ensuring the effective supervision and enforcement of protection of sources and conservation of water sources and creation of new Water Source Protection Areas.

125. Expand reforestation programs with native and fruit trees on the of river and streams banks and in all areas of permanent preservation, taking into account local knowledge, with a guarantee of social participation, sustainability and resources specific to the lands and peoples' territories indigenous, Quilombola, peoples and traditional communities.

126. Intensify supervision and ensure effective punishment as for the water pollution in urban and peri-urban areas by the public and/or company licensed by the city, ensuring co-responsibility of the public entity and its licensee.

Environmental Sanitation

127. Progressively expand the public environmental sanitation network to universalize access to collection services and waste disposal, sewage treatment and water supply fit for human and animal consumption, with special attention to rural areas, the agrarian reform, the indigenous lands, and the territories of Quilombola peoples and traditional communities' territories.

128. Effective implementation of the National Solid Waste Act and to publicize its claim mechanisms by population, with special attention to areas of the islands, lands and territories of indigenous peoples, Quilombolas and traditional peoples and communities, as well as ensure sewage treatment of housing projects.

GUIDELINE 7 - Support to initiatives to promote food sovereignty, Food and Nutritional Security and human right to adequate food in the international arena and international negotiations based on the principles and guidelines of the law nr 11.346/2006

Climate Changes

129. Brazil shall take an active, assertive and leadership role on the international scene to confront the climate crisis, defending the promoting of the human right to adequate food and nutrition and food security of populations in poverty in the world, because they are the most vulnerable to variability climate. It is also proposed that the Brazilian government:

- a. Take the view of vulnerability, ie, that the impacts of climate change does not affect all people the same way and therefore national public policies and international decision shall largely be directed to the poorest communities or to the less resilient ones;
- b. Defend the public and voluntary funding not tied to compensation for the coping and adaptation to climate change, valuing and supporting strategies, systems and techniques developed by local people to face the weather adversities;
- c. Support the United Nations as the international management of financial resources directed to adaptation and that such management is responsible, fair, transparent and with social control;
- d. Adopt a conceptual treatment of major issues being negotiated that will contribute to achieving the main objective of the UNFCCC - to stabilize emissions of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent anthropogenic interference with the climate system and with sufficient time for ecosystems to adapt to the climate change, ensuring food production - and not only serve the interests of some countries and sectors interested in maintaining the current pattern of production and consumption;
- e. Defend that the definition of adaptation is included in the texts of international negotiation, based on the concept that "adjustment" means adjusting the social, economic and environmental systems to the current and expected effects of global warming and prevent

their impacts in order to reduce vulnerability, especially of the poorest regions and communities, to the climate change or variability;

- f. Press the rich countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40% by 2020 and 80% by 2050, based on the recognition of historical responsibility of those countries;
- g. Support the adoption of measurable, reportable and verifiable actions (MRV) for developing countries in order to slow their emissions and thus help reduce global warming;
- h. Present proposal to develop a Global Map of Social Vulnerability to Climate Change.

International Negotiations

130. Ensure the framework of multilateral trade negotiations, bilateral or bi-regional the possibility of implementation and formulation of public policy that share these principles and guidelines in Organic Law on Food and Nutrition Security (Losan). It is necessary to adopt the following measures:

- a. Exempt, fully, public policies for food and nutritional security and rural development in Brazil, such as agrarian reform, food purchase of family farming, crop insurance and differentiated credit to family farmers, indigenous peoples and Quilombolas and traditional communities, commitments to limit and/or reduction in the context of international economic and trade agreements;
- b. Establish, within the World Trade Organization (WTO), a special safeguard mechanism for products produced by family and rural farmers and important for food security in the country;
- c. Consolidate a list of national food security products, which should receive special and differential treatment for meeting the demands of trade liberalization in international trade agreements negotiated by Brazil, these products are effectively excluded from trade negotiations;

International Agreements and Treats

131. Regulate, with broad participation of civil society, the Decree Nr 6.476/2008, which promulgates the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture FAO, acting internationally through effective implementation of farmers' rights as stated in this treaty and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Cooperation South-South

132. Advance in the forms of international cooperation and technical support in the field of sovereignty and food and nutritional security and human right to adequate food, focusing on performance with the countries of Latin America and Africa, based on strengthening the performance under the Southern Common Market (Mercosur), in defining a regional strategy, either through networks and institutionalized forms such as the Specialized Meeting on Family Farming (Reaf).

3.3 AXIS 3 - NATIONAL SYSTEM OF FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL SECURITY

Inter-sectorial Management and Coordination

133. Strengthen the capacity of intersectorial and interministerial federal Chamber of Food and Nutritional Security (Caisan). To this end, it is necessary its binding to the Presidency, keeping the Executive Secretary in the Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger (MDS). At the state, district and city level, to ensure that the Intersectoral Boards and the Conseas have a supra-sectorial locus, bound to the respective government offices.

134. Propose and institutionalize arrangements between the organs of executive power, federal, state, county and city programs responsible for actions of SAN, with the aim of clarifying roles and explicit forms of collaboration between government sectors, as has been done by Technical Committees established under the Caisan scope, that are building the Intersectoral Plan for Prevention and Control of Obesity and the National Supply. Consistent with these mechanisms of concerted federal branches and intersectoral collaboration, encouraging the adoption of similar instruments by State, county and city spheres, adapting their content and strategies to their realities.

135. Propose ways of interaction between the bodies responsible for formulating and social control of the National Food and Nutrition (Pnan), the National School Nutrition Policy and National Food and Nutritional Security (Pnsan) to develop and strengthen the culture and practice of intersectionality, and leverage shared strategies and complementary to guarantee the human right to adequate food.

136. Implement and strengthen city councils for food and nutritional security and intersectoral/inter-secretariat cameras and ensure the preparation of SAN Plans in every city, in a participatory manner, in line with their state plans, district and national levels, attending to local, regional and territorial members because it is fundamental to decentralization and adherence to Sisan. To strengthen this process partnerships with civil society and social movements and popular gifts in the cities, with government sectors, with the public ministry, and the municipal associations and the alike shall be established, through the establishment of SAN boards of these associations, in addition to regional supra-municipal bodies in each state.

137. Ensure the institutionalization of the National Policy on Food and Nutritional Security through the creation of organic laws, the regulation of components of Sisan (Conseas and Caisans) at the city, state and district programs and SAN in the three spheres of government, with broad participation of organized civil society.

138. Foster to SAN state, district and city participatory plans are prepared under the Coordination of Caisans and Conseas with broad and effective social participation, with reference to the guidelines of the National Plan and the decisions of their conferences. The preparation of the Plan shall be preceded by making a diagnosis on the situation of Food and Nutritional Security and shall define indicators and monitoring and evaluation strategies.

139. Establish permanent mechanisms of interaction between Conseas and other council working in areas of food and nutritional security in order to advance the proposition and monitoring of integrated programs and actions, through strategies such as the formation of forums and inter-advice dialogues.

Federal Pact

140. Establish and initiate the operation of the Tripartite Forum (Caisan meeting with representatives of their state and local similar) and 26 Bipartisan Forums (chambers of intersectoral meetings with their state and city similar), with the participation of Conseas in order to create conditions for to be signed the first National Pact management by Human Right to Adequate Food, which aims to consolidate the commitments, responsibilities and duties of Sisan management, in the three spheres of government.

141. Define SAN National Policy principles and guidelines, established by Losan and by the Decree Nr. 7.272/2010, to also be guided in the spheres of federal entities that join the Sisan.

142. Establish and enhance regional fora as supra-municipal spaces of coordination and joint programs in the Sisan construction and implementation of SAN participatory plans. The tenders for selection of public policies promoting SAN shall include territorial and regional dynamics, such as the reality of indigenous peoples, Quilombolas, peoples and traditional communities and the black population, as well as the existence of Citizenship Territories, territories identity, Consads, among others - in the case of the Federal District it shall be considered the Economic Development Integrated Region (Ride).

143. Insert as a prerequisite for the accession states, Federal District and cities to Sisan ensuring the effective participation of Consea and representatives of the following segments in the SAN and public policies in their areas of participation: black populations, indigenous peoples, Quilombola, peoples and traditional communities, movements and organizations of women, people with disabilities and special dietary needs, inapt people, homeless people without documentation, without address, without citizenship, people at vulnerable risk, elderly , HIV/AIDS carriers, substance-dependent individuals and LGBTTT movements (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transsexual and Transgender).

Enforceability, Monitoring and Evaluation

144. Implant the monitoring system of Food and Nutritional Security, intersectoral and integrated to the three levels of management, in accordance with the provisions of Decree No. 7.272/2010, with the appreciation of food culture, in order to support the improvement of public policies, participation and social control. Monitoring and evaluation Policy and National Plan for Food Security shall be performed by a system consisting of tools, methodologies and resources that address the specific gender, ethnic, racial, cultural and generational specifics, able to measure the progressive realization of human right to adequate food, the degree of implementation of actions and achievement of goals and objectives established and agreed upon in the Plan, ensuring access of information to all people, especially people with disabilities, from the following scope:

- a. Food production, highlighting the evolution of agroecological food production;
- b. Availability of food;
- c. Income and living conditions of urban and rural population;
- d. Access and use of adequate food, access to land and clean water;
- e. Health and nutrition of the whole population in all stages of life cycles, and related services;

- f. Programs and activities of sovereignty and food and nutritional security and sustainability;
- g. Access to basic infrastructure, including housing and environmental sanitation;
- h. Technical assistance and rural, social and environmental extension (Ater and Ates);
- i. Education;
- j. Nutritional Quality.

145. Encourage the creation of food price observatories, while respecting the specific locations, enabling the organization of information that provide an intersectoral analysis of the problem of price volatility, including its causes and its consequences.

146. Require that federal, state, Federal District and city governments fulfill its role to produce and make public, through the means of mass communication, information, research and studies on the actions and programs related to SAN (especially coverage, effectiveness of actions and ensuring the implementation and accountability of financial resources), to create conditions for evaluation by the respective bodies of social participation.

147. The federal, state, city and Federal District shall contemplate, promote and implement mechanisms for ongoing training and advice that favor internalize the scope of the Human Right to Adequate Food and its enforceability, both by society and by the managers, civil servants and law operators.

148. Incorporate and coordinate the instances of DHAA enforceability in the structure of Sisan, such as commissions of DHAA state Conseas, human right commissions, committees monitoring violations of DHAA, judicial and quasi-judicial, to act in accordance with the regulations of paragraph 2nd of Article 2 of Losan.

149. State shall establish and strengthen mechanisms and instruments of accountability of DHAA, as the ombudsman sectors of public policy referred to in participatory SAN plans to ensure the rights of subjects able to demand respect, protection, promotion and provision of human right before the competent government bodies. Considering these mechanisms and the differing needs of women, indigenous peoples, Quilombolas, peoples and traditional communities of black populations, people with special dietary needs of the homeless population and other social groups in vulnerable situations.

150. Hold national, state, territorial, district and city meetings to review the conference proposals and plans, in coordination between the three spheres of government, with the participation of civil society, two years after the conference to assess the degree of compliance of the proposals.

151. Using the Single Registry for Social Programs as a tool for identifying low-income families in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of SAN actions.

Financing of the National Food and Nutritional Security Policy

152. Ensure a budget policy, appropriate to the aspect of the National Intersectoral Food and Nutritional Security, which provide the necessary resources for the progressive realization of the human right to adequate food and that respects the autonomy of the different sectors and their own management bodies in setting their budgets with the participation of organized civil society to improve the Sisan management by:

- a. Budget allocations included in the Multiyear Plan (PPA) and the Annual Budget Law (LOA) in the three spheres of government, consistent with the commitments made in their plans to SAN in every sphere, ensuring they are fully executed, free from cuts or contingency;
- b. Inclusion in LOAs and PPAs of the states, Federal District and cities, the budget action with sufficient resources to ensure management support, including the creation of a management fund for the implementation of Sisan to co-financing of the intersectoral management (Boards, committees or intersectoral government groups, like the Caisan) as well as instances of social control (Conseas and conferences, such as PPA of the Federal Government 2012/2015);
- c. Multi-year plans that facilitate intersectoral coordination and integration through the actions and programs, such as the PPA 2012/2015 of the Federal Government.

153. Extend the capabilities of the Federal Government for the support, implementation and management of Sisan and set forms of direct and continuous transfer of resources to other federal entities in order to encourage the decentralization process of the National Food and Nutritional Security.

154. The Caisans shall, by resolution, discriminate yearly the budget priority actions contained in the respective SAN Participatory Plans and propose:

- a. Strategies to adequate the coverage of actions, mainly aiming at the service of the vulnerable population in poverty and extreme poverty and/or food insecurity, especially indigenous peoples, Quilombolas, peoples and traditional communities and the black population;
- b. Review of implementation mechanisms for ensuring equal access to the population to the actions of SAN.

155. To promote cooperation and integration between the PAP and the SAN plans in the three spheres of government through:

- a. Compatibility of its contents and Coordination of its implementation, through a constant dialogue between Caisan and government agencies responsible for developing, monitoring, evaluation and review of the PPA, in their respective spheres of government;
- b. Inclusion of SAN plans, as well as the deliberations of the 4th National Conference on Food and Nutritional Security (CNSAN) and 4th CNSAN +2 as strategic documents for the review process of the PPA 2012-15, with similar strategies for all entities of federation.

156. Ensure the strengthening in the three spheres of government, the mechanisms of democratic participation of civil society and social movements and popular in the process of public budgeting, establishing mechanisms for regular advice from SAN and advice related to formulating their budget proposals, to be sent to the Executive Branch prior to the preparation of participatory plans for Food and Nutritional Security of the PPA bills, the Budget Guidelines Law and LOA, also proposing the priority actions.

Adhesion of For-Profit and non-profit Private Entities

157. Enhance and promote the participation of civil society in implementing the Sisan, requiring:

- a. Establish a new regulatory framework for the nonprofit organizations that promotes the autonomous organization of society and facilitate access to public resources, from the adoption of transparent and democratic mechanisms and construction of appropriate instruments to regulate the relationship between civil society organizations, social and popular movements and the state;
- b. Define the role of nonprofit organizations in the implementation of SAN public policies, determining and regulating their duties and forms of funding under the Sisan;
- c. Create a legal framework for nonprofit organizations that develop SAN actions, including them in the art. 20 of the Federal Constitution, thus ensuring its tax immunity, similar to the Social Assistance;
- d. Create mechanisms for transferring funds to nonprofit organizations that operate in the area of SAN, respecting and adapting them to specific organizations of indigenous peoples, Quilombola, traditional communities and peoples, black people, women and organizations that work in preventing, fighting and controlling of diseases related to malnutrition (considering that it covers malnutrition, anemia, overweight and obesity);
- e. Implement monitoring and social control;
- f. Develop an ethics/conduct code which delimit the actions of private nonprofit organizations and to define objectively what is conflict of interest and violation of human right to adequate food;
- g. Establish accountability mechanisms for entities that violate the of ethics/conduct code.

158. Strengthening the regulatory role of the state in relation to private for-profit organizations related to the area of food and nutritional security through:

- a. Developing a of ethics/conduct code that establishes the actions, responsibilities, duties and obligations of private for-profit organizations and establishing, objectively, what is conflict of interest and violation of human right to adequate food, regulated by the intersectoral SAN Boards, with the participation of councils of SAN;
- b. Establishment of accountability mechanisms for entities that violate the ethics/conduct code;

159. Establish and implement regulatory framework for admission and permanence of the for-profit and non-profit organizations in Sisan. These entities are regulated and supervised in accordance with rules and principles of public law, including as regards the supervision and audit, in their respective spheres of government.

Training for Food and Nutritional Security

160. Establish a policy of continuing education in food and nutritional security, with actions implementation agenda in order to:

- a. Qualify the performance of federal, state, provincial, territorial and city government managers, as well as technicians, workers and SAN agents for the implementation of Sisan, seeking a full understanding about the system and greater involvement in its management, such as the Redesan, distance education course sponsored by MDS;
- b. Qualify the performance of counselors, operators of law, civil servants and workers of nonprofit organizations of SAN, with special emphasis on topics related to the human right to adequate food, mechanisms and instruments of accountability and social control of SAN policies;
- c. Contribute to the formation of a culture of human right, particularly the human right to adequate food, primarily to individuals with rights in a situation of food insecurity and nutrition;
- d. Include mechanisms for permanent training and advice to promote the internalization of the DHAA scope, both by society and by the managers.

161. Include the issues of food security and DHAA in the curriculum of basic education, secondary and higher education, both public and private, as well as promote research and extension of the Higher Education Institutions.

Participation and Social Control

162. Ensure the strengthening of the performance of state, district and city Conseas, as well as its committees, through institutional pact with budgetary support, construction schedules at the national, state, county and city support for training activities and social mobilization and binding Conseas to the offices of governors or mayors, in order to ensure its intersectorial action.

163. Encourage the establishment of SAN reference centers at the federal, state, district, city, regional and territorial instances, with a multidisciplinary, intersectoral aspects and related to the executive, facing the realization process of training, research and monitoring in SAN.

164. Set in all spheres of government, clear rules that ensure the effective participation of indigenous peoples, Quilombola, traditional communities and peoples, blacks, women and organizations working to prevent, fight and control diseases linked to malnutrition (which include malnutrition, anemia, overweight and obesity) in areas of formulation and social control of FNS policies, including through strengthening institutional and financial support from their unions and the creation, where appropriate, well-structured spaces for discussion of issues related to these populations and groups. The Decree 6.040/2007 must be respected, especially the issue of autonomy in the organization and display of segments and representatives of the people under that decree, recognizing their own forms of organization, regardless of their legal formalization.

165. Strengthen and improve the procedures for holding conferences of food and nutritional security in all its stages, while extended and democratic spaces of social participation and the definition of

policy guidelines for implementation of Sisan, effective mechanisms for ensuring their public funding and monitoring by the civil society, so its resolutions are enforced.

166. The representation of civil society in the National Consea shall be guided by the following criteria:

- a. Relevant activity of the entity/organization represented in the field of food and nutritional security and DHAA, preferably in state, district or city Conseas councils and the like;
- b. Representation of regional and territorial diversity in various segments and to be elected by their peers, ensuring the balance of macro-regions;
- c. Ensuring gender and generation balance;
- d. Direct and proportional representation to balance the diversity of the black population, ethnic, religious and cultural background, people with disabilities and special dietary needs, handicapped people, people on the street, with no documentation, no address, no citizenship and at risk or vulnerability;
- e. Holders of public government office of free appointment and dismissal, in all spheres of government may not exercise the councilor office as a representative of civil society, while occupying that position;
- f. The specific forms of representation of indigenous peoples, Quilombola, traditional communities and peoples, blacks, women, people with disabilities and special dietary needs, inapt people, homeless people without documentation, without address, without citizenship and at-risk or vulnerability must be respected;
- g. Its indication and their representatives should be the responsibility of their own social organizations, with the following criteria: performance, mastery of the subject, commitment and willingness to participate in meetings shall be rejected any interference in their choice or imposition by the Government;
- h. The representative that meets both the different criteria listed above will have priority.

167. The composition of civil society representation in the National Consea shall address the following priority social sectors and themes, giving priority to those with regional and/or national performance level:

- a. Agrarian reform, urban reform, family farmers, artisan fishermen and aquiculture family farmers, extractive, rural workers, seafood, urban agriculture, environment and agro-ecology;
- b. Supply and food trade, tourism, agribusiness, food industries and small system S, with the exception of multi or transnational companies;
- c. Unions, federations, confederations and central unions;
- d. Consumers and community associations and national housing fight movements;
- e. Solidarity Economy and Fair Trade;
- f. Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organization of Public Interest (Oscips) networks and national and state forums, and social and popular movements, community, ethnic and gender;

- g. Educational and research institutions, national research organizations and public health, professional associations and councils that operate in the area of food and nutritional security, prioritizing those who work with vulnerable populations in socioeconomic conditions;
- h. Organizations working with people with special dietary needs, disabled, pregnant women, children and elderly, socio-assistential entities benefiting from the programs of Food and Nutritional Security and entities that act in preventing, fighting and control of diseases related to malnutrition (considering that poor covers nutrition: malnutrition, anemia, overweight and obesity) and with people with disabilities and special dietary needs, inapt people, homeless people without documentation, without address, without citizenship and status of various risks and vulnerabilities;
- i. Indigenous Peoples (Articles 231 and 232 of the Federal Constitution), Quilombola, peoples and traditional communities (Law Nr. 6.040/2007) and the black population;
- j. Religious representations;
- k. National and regional DHAA;
- l. Entities that are part of other councils of social control and related public policies;
- m. Cooperatives and associations related to the SAN;
- n. Youth and student movements;

168. Perform the composition of Consea from a democratic and the public process.

5. APPROVED MOTIONS

School Feeding

1- Motion of repudiation of facts that have occurred in the exercise of Law 11.947/2009, which provides for the attendance of the School Feeding

Considering:

- That the Law 11,947, which provides for the care of school meals, as well as the National School Feeding Program (PNAE), is a major breakthrough, not only for food security of the students, and for the strengthening of family agriculture in Brazil;
- That the inseparability between education and food security is understood as a pillar for the quality of training and foundation for the development of a socially relevant policy;
- That the mentioned law has brought many benefits in terms of access to institutional markets, never before even dreamed of by the class responsible for producing about 70% of the food arriving to the Brazilian mouths daily;
- That the resources which for now are concentrated in a few companies, which now dominate the sector of school feeding, from the correct application of the Act, will be distributed to

thousands of producers and municipalities in the country, turning the law into a real instrument of income distribution, driving the local and regional development;

- That the lack of support to organizations of producers and lack of uniform interpretation of Law 11.947/2009 and its resolution, the benefits achieved are likely to cease.

Representatives of the Family Agriculture and other participants at the 4th National Conference on Food and Nutritional Security in a session of November 8th, 2011, Salvador - BA, meeting in National Plenary repudiate the following facts that have occurred in the exercise of the Act:

1. Lack of a single criterion for the formatting of the public calls in terms of composition of product prices;
2. Lack of relationship between the prices charged for calls to the cost of production;
3. Lack of contractual penalties against cities that do not fulfill the contract;
4. Little oversight of PNAE contracts, as well as the lack of Councils budget for the School Feeding (CAE);
5. Lack of Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (ATER) to meet the farmers' needs;
6. Inadequacy of school menus to seasonal food produced by family farming;
7. The contract model presented in the Resolution Nr. 38, of July 16th, 2009, contradicts the recommendations of the Court of Audit (TCU);
8. Problem in issuing the Declaration of Aptitude to Pronaf (DAP) due to misinterpretation of what family farming is;
9. Lack of clear criteria for refusal of food by cooks and nutritionists;
10. Lack of agility in the finalization and publication of FNDE Resolution Nr. 39 in which, we believe, the solutions to these problems will be addressed.

2 - Motion of opposition to the outsourcing of the School Feeding

The delegates of the 4th National Conference on Food and Nutritional Security, held in Salvador, between days November 7th to 10th of 2011 come through this motion, report the damage to the Human Right to Adequate Food (DHAA) and to food and nutritional Security, as well as health, caused by the process of outsourcing school cities implemented in Brazilian cities and states.

3 – Motion of opposition to the School Feeding served in the state of Roraima.

We, delegates of the 4th National Conference on Food and Nutritional Security meeting in Salvador, Bahia, from November 7th to 10th of 2011, we present this motion to repudiate the school feeding served in the state of Roraima, where the menu served to students neither meet their nutritional needs, nor the sanitary requirements defined in the law and infra, thereby undermining the students' food and nutritional security.

4 – Escolar Motion to support the inclusion of coffee in the School Feeding

We have Today in Brazil, food Security laws that seek to ensure the quality of the food given to our children in public schools, emphasizing foods that meet nutritional requirements (doing good for your health), cultural value (including the regional diversity) which are purchased from family farms

(at least 30% of total acquisitions) and preferably organic. Coffee has its nutritional value widely disseminated to medical specialties like cardiology, psychiatry and it is a food or almost any industrial handling, especially by multinationals, such as the chocolate milk offered. Their cultural value is the fact that he is grown throughout the country. The coffee is connected to the international image of Brazil. By including it in the school feeding would not only be causing a beneficial change in eating habits of our children and youth as well as increasing the income of the family farmers without changing its cultural character. This reality is confirmed when we observed that when a family because the Food Purchase Program (PAA) grows other foods, does the "streets" of the plantation, without deleting it, justification we still are the largest producer of coffee the world. Including it in school feeding encourages agroecology to maintain close ties supervision of production linked to the flow of harvest, and consequently, we have an improvement in both quality of product for use as a reversal in the trend of food production, adding to it even more value. Include breakfast in school feeding, officially, is to recognize that we have a specific food of nutritional and cultural value, and is to encouraging family farming into something that already exists in the routine to the fullest extent of the country. This is the mission of Consea. Milk with coffee in the school feeding is good, viable and possible.

5 – Motion in support of an adequate food in schools and the closing of the school canteen (individual snacks within schools)

Considering that:

1. The provisions of Decree 1,010/06 of May 8th of 2006, regarding the third item of Article IV;
2. The recommended FNDE in resolution No. 38, June 16th of 2009, which guarantees the right to adequate food in the school environment;
3. The school feeding program is right for all students of basic education;
4. The canteens of schools competing with PNAE and do not ensure a healthy diet;
5. That research shows that poorer children are striving to attend the canteens;
6. That it is not the school community who gain from the existence of canteens and rather who outsources the sector.

The Delegates attending the 4th National Conference support this motion in support of adequate food in the school environment, requesting approval of a law by the National Congress, led by CONSEA, for the closing of school canteens in Brazil. The Brazilian Students will be thankful.

Protection and Enhancement of Agrobiodiversity

6 – Motion by right of native seeds and against gene restriction (“Terminator”) technology use

The terminator technology creates sterile seeds, which do not reproduce, and that is why it is immoral. Any form of use shall remain banned in the country, respecting the national legislation and international agreements to which Brazil takes part. This is also the position advocated by the National Food and Nutritional Security (CONSEA). Despite this, it is under way in the Congress two bills aiming to release the seeds in the country, one authored by ruralist Senator Katia Abreu (DEM-TO/PL 268/07) and another submitted by the Deputy Leader of the Government Cândido Vacarezza

(PT-SP / PL 5575/09). More than 2,000 delegates gathered at the 4th National Conference on Food Security held in Salvador on November 7th to 10th of 2011, demanding the federal executive and legislative branches:

1. The Brazilian government keep the ban on any use of genetic technology with use restriction, keeping the text of the Biosafety Law (11.105/05);
2. That the Brazilian government has a firm and clear in view in the Convention on Biological Diversity in favor of retaining the international moratorium on genetic technologies use restriction (Gurt), and
3. That the Congress rejects the bills mentioned above.

7 – Motion against the use of pesticides and in defense of life

Delegates of the 4th National Conference on Food and Nutritional Security, held in Salvador, between days November 7th to 10th of 2011, come, through this motion, report the damage to health and to the environment caused by pesticides. Brazil is the largest consumer of pesticides in the world, and most of these products have been banned by other countries. The commercial release of these pesticides results in contamination of ecosystems, water and atmospheric matrices, producing serious health problems in rural and urban areas. Studies of the field of Public Health show that the level and extent of use of pesticides in Brazil are compromising the quality of food and drinking water. Therefore, it is important to note that the human right to adequate food, according to Constitutional Amendment 64/2010, is being violated. The practices of aerial spraying of biocides contaminate large areas beyond the areas of application, impacting the biodiversity of the environment, including rainwater. The agro-business lobbyists and the transnational corporations and agribusiness are responsible for the induction and expansion of the technology package (pesticides, fertilizers and genetically modified Organisms), making constant pressure on the regulators in order to relax the law and evade oversight. In this sense, we adhere to the "Permanent Campaign against Pesticides and For Life", released in April of 2011 by Via Campesina, together with organizations, academia, research institutions and social movements, and we ask crackdown to the government and society civil, in order to enable:

1. The punishment of the killers and masterminds of the environmentalist and community leader Zé Maria do Tomé, who gave his life fighting against aerial spraying of pesticides in the Apodi Plateau (CE);
2. The immediate withdrawal of the taxes exemption from production and marketing of pesticides and determining maximum tax, as with cigarettes and alcohol, and that the proceeds from these taxes are earmarked for financing the Health System and public policies strengthening the agro-ecology;
3. The ban on aerial spraying of pesticides throughout the Brazilian territory;
4. The ban on advertising of pesticides in the media;
5. Access to information through labeling to report the presence of pesticides in food;
6. The prohibition, in Brazil, of pesticides already banned in other countries;

7. The immediate ban on the manufacture, importation and marketing of all products being reassessed by the immediate fulfillment and the determination of ANVISA (RDC 10/2008 and 01/2011), which bans the use of poison methamidophos.

8 – Motion to appeal to Embrapa for structuring a specific sector and budget to work with Indigenous Peoples, Quilombola and the other Traditional Peoples and Communities

We, the undersigned, delegates of the 4th Conference of Food and Nutritional Security, claim that the Federal Government to comply in an emergency view, the Exhibition Grounds approved by Consea in the years of 2005, 2008, 2009 and 2010 and Motion # 016/2007, unanimously adopted at the 3rd CNSAN, which claim that Embrapa introduce a specific department and ensure its budget resources, like other federal agencies to work together with Indigenous Peoples, Quilombolas and the other peoples and traditional communities, to contribute to sustainable development and ensuring food and nutritional security of these segments through the rapid availability of technologies developed by this institution, especially of traditional and native seeds preserved in their germplasm banks, ensuring the social scope of the Company and its recognition of social and cultural diversity of the Brazilian society.

9 – Motion of opposition to the release of transgenic bean by the National Technical Commission on Biosafety (CTNbio)

On the last day of September 15th, the CTNbio released at the request of Embrapa, the commercial planting of transgenic bean plants modified to be resistant to golden mosaic virus. This approval deals with a Brazilian basic food and was in flagrant disrespect of the national legislation and good scientific practice. We reaffirm that we do not need this technology to continue producing healthy foods free from pesticides, as demonstrated by the thousands of experiments developed in all agro-ecological regions of the country. Furthermore, studies have pointed to health damage arising from the consumption of transgenic bean, as the change on vital organs like kidneys and liver. The public inquiry is essential, but shall be directed to the production of healthy foods free from pesticides and GMOs. More than 2,000 delegates gathered at the 4th Conference of Food Security, held in Salvador on November 7th to 10th of 2011, we reject this action of Embrapa and demand:

1. Embrapa to give up registering these varieties and put them on the market;
2. Embrapa redirects its research efforts to agroecology and development of technologies really addressed to the needs of family farmers that respect the environment and the population's health.

Agrarian Reform

10 – Motion to support the national agrarian reform plan

We, the Signatories of this, the delegates present at the 4th National Conference on Food Security, held on November from 7th to 10th of 2011, at the Convention Center in Salvador, came to request that the federal government set the national agenda to implement the national Agrarian Reform plan - PNRA. Historically, land in our country has always been concentrated in the hands of a privileged minority, causing a process of marginalization and social exclusion in rural areas in Brazil. To ensure the Agrarian Reform, the Brazilian government needs to prioritize the enactment of comprehensive national policy on agrarian reform, based on ensuring access to land, infrastructure and public health policies, rural education, housing and other development that enable rural residence and the return of man and woman to the field, contributing to the strengthening of family farming. Therefore, we ask the government to immediately commit to the implementation of the PNRA, as a key to the reversal of the inequalities that still prevails in the Brazilian countryside.

Family Farming

11 – Motion to support family farmers

We, attendants of the 4th Conference on Food and Nutritional Security, meeting in Salvador, Bahia, on November from 7th to 10th of 2011, we present this vote of support for those who are prevented from exercising their worthy small rural agribusiness activity. For this we require the federal government's creation of a specific legislation to regulate the production, processing and marketing of handicraft products of animal origin, respecting the cultural methods of production, ensuring quality for human consumption and exclusion criteria that do not directly influence the product final.

12 – Motion for the revision of the family farmers' framework in Brazil

We, attendants of the 4th National Conference on Food and Nutritional Security, express the need for revision of the framework of family farmers in Brazil. Currently, thousands of farmers are prevented from accessing public policies for family farming, by going against the constraints of income from activities outside the agricultural production. Today, to be a family farmer, 70% of income must come from activities arising from the property. This criterion excludes many family units that could be perfectly framed in the national policy of family farming. This reality is very present in the vicinity of our large cities, where the family often develops complementary economic activities. In other situations, we find families in which a member is a teacher, driver, laborer, civil servant or performs other functions that affect the composition of family income. However, in both situations, are small family units that play a strategic role in local and regional food supply and do not fall as family farmers and cannot access the current public policies and are heavily exposed to the pressures of real estate speculation and the abandonment of the agriculture activity. Order to change this reality, we claim that the Federal Government resize and reset the criteria framework, especially those that relate to income, so we can include and empower a significant portion of family farmers promoting sovereignty and food and nutritional security in Brazil.

13 – Motion to support artisan producers of cheese made from raw milk

We, participants of the 4th Conference of Food and Nutritional Security, meeting in Salvador, Bahia, on November from 7th to 10th of 2011, we present this motion to support artisan producers of cheese made from raw milk, that face the several difficulties to carry on this tradition of rural areas. In

several Brazilian states this activity is not feasible because of the family farming of restrictive legislation and lack of public policies that foster the conditions necessary to strengthen this important agricultural activity. We demand to the government, particularly the federal government, the drafting of specific legislation, regulated traditional forms of production of artisan cheeses, such as the maturation period according to the climate and policies to encourage family farmers.

The Amazon

14 – Motion in defense of the Amazon, no to the pesticide and yes to a model of development with environmental justice

Gathered at the 4th Conference of Food and Nutritional Security, meeting in Salvador, Bahia, on November from 7th to 10th of 2011, we, women, feminists, extractivist, Quilombola, riparian, indigenous, rural, black communities of the yard, field, forest, and social movements, warned that in the next 40 years the Amazon will be devastated by the construction of 302 dams. We decided to enter into alliance in defense of water and against dams, and against the capitalist growth that impairs the development, economic autonomy and threatens our territories. Please note that the capital disguised as Green Market is appropriating natural resources, territories, particularly from indigenous peoples, extractivists and Quilombola. Land and water are common property. We reaffirm the importance of agroecology and food sovereignty in opposition to agribusiness and monoculture. We want our rivers alive and free! Rivers for Life and not for death. Women are like rivers, are stronger when they join themselves.

15 – Motion to support to the family farmers in the Amazon Region

We, attendants of the 4th Conference of Food and Nutritional Security, meeting in Salvador, Bahia, on November from 7th to 10th of 2011, we present this motion to support family farmers in the Amazon region, in terms of ensuring access to sustainable development programs and agroecological improvements with regard to technical assistance, access to infrastructure for the flow of production and supply on the high prevalence of nutritional and food insecurity among the family farmers themselves and the general population and specificity of this region (acid soils and bad weather, difficult access, poor service coverage in rural extension services, poor infrastructure, etc.).

Indigenous peoples, Quilombolas, Traditional Peoples and Communities

16 – Motion of appeal to the of indigenous peoples' rights

We, delegates from all over Brazil at the 4th National Conference on Food Security and Nutrition, appeal to the Federal Government and to all the Brazilian society, so that the rights of Indigenous Peoples, which are written in the Constitution, in ILO Convention 169 and the UN Declaration to be guaranteed, and that to be provided to these peoples the following:

1. Prior consultation, free and informed about the construction of infrastructure (PCHS, hydropower plants, dams, roads and others), that negatively impact indigenous peoples, the

environment and their lives, putting them at high risk of indigenous peoples' SAN, their cultures and the next generations of these peoples, their future;

2. Accelerate the process of regularization of indigenous lands in the country, speeding up the invaders' removal and compensation of improvements in good faith in the lands already approved and ensuring the protection and enforcement, because the land is a prerequisite for life and the SAN of indigenous peoples, and this process follows the existing legislation, without the federal government to create new procedures, such as the ones occurring;
3. Immediate and consistent actions, endowed with financial and human resources to resolve, once and for all, the situation of the Guarani People Kaiowá in Mato Grosso do Sul, threatened by hunger, violence, arrogance of big farmers and their cronies of the agribusiness;
4. The rights of non-indigenous villagers, ensuring they have access to all SAN public policies and related policies;
5. Immediate structuring of the Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health in Brazil;
6. Signature of the Decree establishing the National Policy on Environmental and Territorial Management of Indigenous Lands, standing on President Dilma's desk since July, and adoption of the Statute of Indigenous Peoples and the National Council of Indigenous Policy slowly in process in the National Congress.

No the construction of Belo Monte and other projects in the Amazon; no the transposition of Rio São Francisco and revitalization of this great river, more respect to the indigenous peoples and communities. And, finally, that the President Dilma receives leaders and organizations of the indigenous movement, to the audience they claim for from their possession, as well as receive other social movements, and to build on the posture of former President Lula who never refused to take and talk to the indigenous peoples.

17 – Motion to support the Quilombola's rights

We, delegates from all over Brazil, of the 4th National Conference on Food and Nutritional Security, claim to the federal government and to all the Brazilian society:

1. The guarantee of rights, certified by the Palmares Cultural Foundation and regularization of land Quilombolas throughout the country as ADCT art. 68 of the Constitution;
2. Compliance with the Decree Nr 4.887/2003, which regulates the administrative titling of lands of Quilombola communities in rural and urban Brazilian areas, respecting the self-determination of communities and their livelihoods.

Health, Food and Nutrition

18 – Motion for the regulation of food advertising in Brazil

Considering that:

1. The Brazilian State's obligation to protect the adequate food;
2. The national surveys that indicate the increasing replacement of traditional and healthy food of the Brazilian diet for ultra-processed, calorie dense and nutrient-poor food;

3. That this substitution is detrimental to public health and leads to the rapid growth of obesity in Brazil.

We, participants of the 4th CNSAN urge that the Brazilian Congress, government and civil society to establish a qualified forum for this debate to establish the conditions necessary for the regulation of food in Brazil.

19 – Motion to support the proposal and implementation of public policies that ensure people with special dietary needs access to the human right to adequate food

We, delegates of the 4th National Conference on Food and Nutritional Security, whose motto is "Adequate and Healthy Food: rights of all", held from 7th to 10th of November 2011, in Salvador (BA), considering that:

- The special dietary needs are all the organic conditions that require a special food, unlike conventionally consumed by the population, namely: the inborn errors of metabolism, sickle cell anemia, enzyme deficiencies, and allergies or intolerances (celiac disease), diseases chronic non-infectious diseases (diabetes mellitus, kidney disease and cardiovascular) among others;
- The special food needs affect people of any social class, ethnicity, gender, and age.

We claim that:

1. The National Consea create permanent body to monitor food and nutritional security of people with special dietary needs and encourage the creation of similar bodies in other governmental spheres having in its composition representatives of these segments;
2. That the Conseas, in its different spheres of government, act to facilitate and encourage access to special food, because they have monetary value much higher than normally consumed by the population;
3. The introduction of tax incentives for the production of food and special food products similar to those belonging to the Brazilian food culture, considering the regional characteristics in order to meet the special dietary needs, with control by the competent body;
4. The establishment of mechanisms for control of compliance with special dietary needs;
5. 5. The promulgation of specific legislation to ensure the food supply and food products suitable for special dietary needs in establishments towards users of the various modes of public transport (road and airports) nationwide;
6. 6. To be encouraged the conducting research to develop food products, using as raw foods naturally gluten free, as well as others that make food products suitable for other special dietary needs.

20 – Motion to support the inclusion of strategies to vegetarian food in public and private school systems

Given the serious social and environmental impacts resulting from the intensive animal farming, a growing number of people who, for cultural health and reasons opting for the protection of wildlife, the conservation of exhaustible natural resources and, therefore, adopt non-consumption of animal origin products. Thus, we support the inclusion of strategies to vegetarian food in public and private school systems, public facilities food service (restaurants and kitchens); university restaurants and

public events in order to guarantee the right of every human being to exercise their appropriate food choices.

Non-Governmental Organizations

21 – Motion of repudiation of the Decree nr 7.592, of October 28th of 2011

Motion of repudiation of the President Dilma's Decree (Decree Nr 7,592 of October 28th, 2011), suspending contracts with NGOs and nonprofits organizations for 30 days. Hundreds of NGOs have built a history of fight by public policies that universalize rights and citizenship. By including the national and international interests, these organizations have contributed and still contribute decisively to the democratization of the Brazilian state. Brazil needs NGOs concerned with the public interest and citizenship. Therefore, we express to the full and unrestricted investigation of the facts and the immediate establishment of a clear legal framework for relations between civil society organizations and the State.

22 – Motion against the framework of civil society associations with other companies to the Federal Revenue Office

Brazil's citizens gathered at the 4th National Conference on Food and Nutritional Security, in Salvador - BA, on November 07th to 10th, signed the motion to express their collective sense considering the following:

1. 1. The fact that there is no option for civil society associations to enroll in CNPJ Basic Input Document, DBE of the Federal Revenue Office, being automatically framed with large companies;
2. 2. This fact leads to a large cost to maintain associations with the above requirements as the Declaration of Federal Taxes and Credits (DCTF) at least semiannually, as determined by the Normative Instruction No. 903/2008, and other annual updates;
3. 3. The requirement of transmission over the Internet and paid digital certification, to relate to the Federal Revenue Office;
4. 4. Micro enterprises, club investors in the Stock Market, condominiums, associations based in another country and other large organizations, are exempt from submitting the DCTF;
5. 5. The fact that the community associations do not have income and is not aimed at profit;
6. 6. On the constitutional right of free association and that the Government cannot force citizens to make statements unless by law.

We propose the immediate exemption from the obligation of civil society associations to present DCTF as well as amnesty for penalties and interest imposed by the Federal Revenue Office for these associations, extending the benefits of micro-enterprise associations and membership organizations of differentiation with respect to large companies when registering in the National Register of Legal Entities. The 4th CNSAN thus comes forward its decision to the federal authorities to be accepted and adopted urgent measures to address this motion in order to protect and facilitate the free associative Community in Brazil, promoting local development, reducing bureaucracy in the operation of these organizations and comply with the Brazilian Constitution.

Participation and Social Control

23 – Motion to support the participation of the homeless, recyclable collectors and urban or rural resettled

Motion to support the creation, next to city and state-building SAN conferences processes, quotas, for segments defined as the homeless, recyclable collectors urban or rural resettled downs while specific communities in order to ensure the voice and the Human Right to Adequate Food to historically disadvantaged communities as to schooling, housing conditions, medical health, employment, income, among other exclusion factors.

24 – Motion to support the participation of urban organizations

We, delegates of the 4th National Conference on Food and Nutritional Security, held on November from 7th to 10th of 2011, in Salvador, Bahia, recognizing the need to increase the participation of urban organizations, support urban organizations in legal Consea and the claim of the National Movement for Housing Fight in Brazil to be part of the new composition of the National Food and Nutritional Security in recognition of the work of MNLM-Brazil in the National urban Development Policy and to be truly an urban movement, for housing and mass.

25 – Motion to repudiate the Roraima Consea resolution, which requires CNPJ of social movements to join the council

We, delegates of the 4th National Conference on Food Security meeting in Salvador, Bahia, on November from 7th to 10th of 2011, we reject the internal resolution of the Food Security Council of Roraima (Consea-RR), by which is required the presentation of social movements CNPJ to be part of the Council. This criterion hurts a resolution on the national composition of the representation of civil society and hinders social control.

26 – Motion to support the candidacy of the State of Pará to host the next National Conference on Food and Nutritional Security

The delegates attending the 4th National Conference on Food Security comes to endorse the 1st motion of III CNSAN, held in the city of Fortaleza, CE, in 2007, which indicates support for the candidacy of Pará to host the next National Conference on Food and Nutritional Security. We came up with this application to reiterate the candidacy of the state of Para to host the 5th Conference on Food and Nutritional Security in 2015.

27 – Motion of appeal and financial support to attend the 4th CNSAN

The delegates from social movements and other segments that have no financial support for this event come to ask for financial support for going from their homes to the conference venue, because without this support this event compromises the popular participation.

28 – Motion to include people with disabilities in quotas for delegates to national, state, Federal District and city conferences

We, delegates of the 4th CNSAN, claim the inclusion of disabled people in quotas for delegates to the National, state, provincial and city Conference, as well as other social movements of black populations and indigenous peoples who have their place guaranteed, since the Brazilian population has approximately 14.5% of its residents with a disability, representing today approximately 30 million people. However, the National Council has not stipulated in the regulations of the local, state and national Conferences vacancies for this group of people who have special dietary needs, leaving them in a situation of social vulnerability, making necessary the presence of people with disabilities at all levels of participation and social control so that their interests are represented, and so truly defend their own needs and specificities.

29 – Motion of call for the CONSEA president's participation in the Monetary Policy Committee

According to the study "Report 101 - The dynamics of inflation in Brazil: considerations from the breakdown of the IPCA," the Brazilian Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA), prices of food and drink in the last 10 years, were the main cause of inflation rates in Brazil. For this reason, it is essential that the President of the National Food and Nutritional Security (CONSEA) start having a seat on the Monetary Policy Committee (Copom).

30 – Motion to support approval of Bill Nr 4.715/1995 that will change the Council of Defense of Human right into the National Council for Human right

Considering that:

1. The Council of Human right Defense (CDDPH) is the oldest organ of the Republic, established by Law Nr. 4319 of March 16th, 1964, in order to promote and defend the fundamental rights of the Human Person;
2. The CDDPH had the exercise of their duties interrupted by Institutional Act, Nr. 5 by the military regime that ruled the country between the years 1964 to 1985, during which there were serious human right violations, and that only after 1985 became an active and free body from the authoritarian bonds;
3. The 1988 Constitution has as one of its foundations the human dignity and one of the principles of international relations is the prevalence of human right;
4. The interaction between the democratic state and civil society as an instrument of strengthening participatory democracy is a cornerstone of the performance of the Federal Government including being the opening axis of the National Human right Program;

5. This program has as its first strategic objective to ensuring participation and social control of public policies on human right in a plural and cross dialogue between the various social actors and that the Council is the public space that allows this interaction;
6. The initial program action that the Human right Program aims to support, by the Legislature, is the institution of the National Council of Human right which will have greater representation of the movements of human right, giving greater legitimacy to its operations;
7. The National Council for Human right will be accredited by the United Nations Office for Human right as the "Brazilian National Institution", as compliance with the UN "Principles of Paris";

We ask for support to the parliamentary for approval of Bill Nr. 4.715/1994 that will change the Council for the Defense of Human right into the National Human right Council with enhanced powers and composition.

Housing

31 – Motion of appeal and support to the implementation of the

We, delegates of the 4th Conference of Food and Nutritional Security, meeting in Salvador, Bahia, on November from 7th to 10th of 2011, considering the possibility of changing the federal law establishing the National Technical Assistance/Social Interest Housing, presented this motion calling for the implementation of the National Social Interest Housing and the National Social Housing Interest Fund (SNHIS / FNHIS) and the creation of systems within the states and cities. We support the right to the city from the perspective of a social and political emancipation project. We express also our discontent to all violent attempts of communities' eviction, such as the community "Dandara", an Urban Land Occupation, located in Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil, with about 100 families who suffer with the possibility of eviction by a warrant issued by the 20th Civil Court against the Community, to be published at any time. Dandara resists saying to the authorities that they do not agree with the decision that ordered the eviction. In this sense, we say yes for the right to housing.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 – Final Documents of the National Thematic Meetings

1st National Meeting on Food and Nutritional Security of the Black Population and Traditional Peoples and Communities

Guarapari Letter

The warm and beautiful city of Guarapari, in the state of Espírito Santo, received from 4th to 6th of September 2011, 192 people from 26 states of the federation and the Federal District to the *First National Food and Nutritional Security of the Black Population and Peoples and Traditional Communities*, in order to build commitment to enforce the human right to adequate food for the black population and the peoples and traditional communities, with a view to promote its sovereignty and food and nutritional security through implementation of policy and system in the different spheres and sectors of the government, with the role of these segments.

The meeting was attended by representatives of Faxinalenses, Gypsies, Indians, Pomerans, Fishermen, Peoples Yard, Quilombo, coconut crackers, Extractive, the black population and government agencies, that diagnosed the serious obstacles to jointly condemn these people and the community to the most severe levels of food insecurity in the country.

During the three days, the participants evaluated the concepts of Food and Nutritional Security, the Legal Framework, Human right, Land, Territory and Ethnodevelopment taking into account advances, threats and challenges. There was also a presentation of Sisan System (Food Security), SAN Policy and Plan (Food Security) at the federal and state levels.

Among the consensus, the highlight was the firm conviction that without the guarantee of territorial rights and property, there is no true sovereignty and food and nutritional security, not realizing the right to adequate food. Therefore, by assuming the goal of building BRAZIL WITHOUT POVERTY, it is imperative to settle this secular debt of regularization of the land of peoples and traditional communities.

After the meeting, it was developed the systematization of the panels, the working groups and other contributions, stated in this document⁴, and approved in the democratic exercise of the Standing Committee of the Black Population and Traditional Peoples and Communities.

We expect to see upheld the demands and proposals emanating from this meeting representing the National Food and Nutritional Security of the Black Population and Peoples and Traditional Communities, by delegates from all states of Brazil in the 4th National Conference on Food and Nutritional Security!

Guarapari, September 6th of 2011

National Meeting of Food and Nutritional Security in the context of Urban Development Policy

On August 10th, 11th and 12th of 2011, the National Meeting of Food and Nutritional Security was held in the Context of Urban Development Policy, the result of a link between the National Council of Food and Nutritional Security, the National Forum of Urban Reform, the Brazilian Forum on Sovereignty and Food Security and the Council of Cities, with support from the Ministry of

⁴ see full report at <http://www4.planalto.gov.br/Consea>.

Social Development and the Ministry of Cities. The meeting was set up as an important step, in preparation for the 4th National Conference on Food and Nutritional Security, involving 146 people from 13 states of the country, with 74 civil society representatives and people representing 72 government agencies.

Given the intensification of the urbanization process in recent decades, various ministries and civil society networks are deepening studies to understand and address the challenges for the future of cities.

The model of rapid economic growth meant almost exclusive investment and support for agriculture on a large scale, in a sparing manpower process. This fact led to the expulsion and migration of large populations that lack access to land to produce, moved to the cities, overcrowding them, and worse, in large urban centers experiencing unemployment, low wages, informal working conditions, poverty, hunger, exclusion of the right to land ownership, housing and basic sanitation.

Reflections of disorderly development process resulted in the swelling cities, causing large urban agglomerations, in the absence of planning meant: the expansion of cities on the areas of production, social and territorial segregation, environmental degradation, unequal distribution of infrastructure (in particular, sanitation) and investments, increasing production, improper handling of solid waste and the impacts of climate change resulting from increasing urbanization, compromising the achievement of a sustainable and equitable development.

Thus, the occupation of urban areas has caused crowding and segregation of the most vulnerable population, as the black populations in areas of high density, determining the occurrence of numerous problems related to public health, the environment and the availability of labor and income, such as the air, water and soil pollution, and the increase in urban violence. This population has no access to decent housing and public policies that guarantee the right to the city.

Data from the program Brazil Without Poverty show that extreme poverty⁵ is a rural and urban phenomenon and currently affects about 16 million people, of whom 53% are in the urban area. It is noteworthy the fact that 71% of extremely poor are black.

Recent data from the Household Budget Survey (POF), the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) show that families with income up to R\$ 830.00 spend 84% of their income with the preservation of their basic rights, and for food only they spend 37.2% of their income.

The research on the situation of food insecurity in Brazil, conducted by the IBGE, in 2009, based on the Brazilian Food Insecurity Scale (EBIA), noted that from the total of urban households, 29.4% are food insecure.

Simultaneously, from the point of view of feeding patterns, the mass consumption determined significant changes in the production process to meet the needs of the industrial urban system, for diversified, cheap and easy to prepare food with strong impact on eating habits.

⁵ The extreme poverty line considered is *per capita* income of up to R\$ 70.00.

The way of life based on excessive consumption of manufactured goods, food contaminated by pesticides and GMOs and the homogenization of food culture affects the quality of life of city populations. The nutritional characteristics of food profile of Brazilian society reflect these issues, as identified in the 2010 Household Budget Survey (POF). Despite the reduction in the percentage of malnutrition observed in recent years, it persists in many regions, coexisting with high rates of overweight and obesity that also reveal situations of malnutrition. In this scenario there are diseases caused by consumption of contaminated food and water, while dramatically increasing incidence of chronic diseases (diabetes, hypertension, cancer, etc.).

Only 20.9% of the population has a regular intake of fruit and vegetables, in all social classes, and the minimum daily intake recommended by WHO is five portions a day. It is worth noting the difficulty of access by the poor people, either because of income limitations, and the lack of availability of supply in many areas, especially those residing in the outskirts of metropolitan areas.

Ensuring food security is directly related to a new conception of urban development. However, the Urban Development Policy has not considered the diversity of forms, use and occupation of space to allow access to the production, food supply and consumption by the general population, especially those in vulnerable situations.

With the general objective of deepening the discussion of SAN policy towards warranty DHAA in urban areas, considering the scope of food production, supply and access to food, access to water, education, culture, health, the urban and environmental management, the meeting aimed to deepen the connections between the National Urban Development Policy (UNDP) and the National Policy for Food and Nutritional Security (PNSAN), with the following objectives:

- Expand the discussion of SAN in the urban context and develop an agenda of issues to be further pursued;
- Discuss the SAN programs implemented in urban areas;
- To propose guidelines for implementing SAN policies in urban areas;
- To mobilize popular movements, organizations and urban forums;
- Building consensus, conclusions and recommendations for the 4th CNSAN.

Ensuring food and nutritional security requires the sum of political efforts to establish the "City that we want," with access to housing, environmental sanitation, urban infrastructure, transportation, health, education, culture, work, leisure and adequate food, with attention to ethnic, racial and gender equality. Therefore, it is essential to insert a view to the completion of the Human Right to Adequate Food in the democratic management of the urban space.

In this sense, governments must commit to an urban policy articulated with social inclusion strategies, food and nutritional security, environmental justice and access to land and housing, taking into account the specific features of cities and their own cultural scopes.

There are tools within the Urban Environmental Policy, the example of the City Statute, which provide access to urban land and fulfill its social function. However, in performing this social function, matters relating to promotion of food security and nutrition have not been considered.

It is noteworthy that for the development of SAN policy in the cities, actions like supply and urban agriculture shall be articulated to the housing policies, planning and land use, expected in the budget laws.

The supply structures are part of the factors that determine the conditions under which the population accesses the food; however, the private economic agents are who have control of these structures. In the market food retail chain, the oligopoly of supermarkets (the five largest chains hold about 46% of the market) have effect on the determination of prices of production of small farms and in support of high profit margins on sales to consumers.

It would be up to governments to promote regulatory actions related to the distribution of food and price regulation, pledging to support the actions of institutional supply.

It is also necessary that, in urban areas, spaces are available that can meet the people with lower incomes - considering its low mobility. These spaces must be ensured in legal and institutional planning parts, for example, the master plans.

It is important to highlight the relevance given by the Meeting for the practice of urban agriculture as a potentiator of fighting poverty, food insecurity, environmental degradation and social and spatial exclusion, providing diversification and increasing power of households feeding by consumption, income generation, more democratic access to the city, in compliance with the social function of urban land.

Moreover, during the meeting, it was identified as key to stimulating joint intersectoral partnerships between institutions of social control and participatory decision linked to the thematic councils and to the National Policy for Food and Nutritional Security, Urban Development and Environment.

As a result of that meeting, this document contains proposals that greatly contribute to the prospects of ensuring realization of the Right to Adequate Food, with a focus of the 4th National Conference on Food Security to be held in November 2011.

Brasília, August 12th of 2011

ANNEX 3 – JOSUÉ DE CASTRO LETTER

4th National Conference on Food and Nutritional Security

"Adequate Food: Right of All"

Brazil is a reference in Food and Nutritional Security and human right to adequate food. This construction is possible only with the relationship between government and civil society, and the

continuity being essential to its progress.

The "Tent Josué de Castro" honors one of the pioneers and creators of the debate on the SAN and Hunger in Brazil and abroad, being formed in a meeting place of the popular and scientific knowledge, based on Paulo Freire's popular education and compost history Josué de Castro and other personalities associated with the topic. It is also composed of Conversation Circles and manifestations of social control that arise from the characteristics of the environment where it is located.

In 2010, during the XXI Brazilian Congress of Nutrition was the first edition of "Tent Josué de Castro", enabling the participation of different social actors in strictly academic congress, are at the margin of the discussion. On World Food Day in that same year, government and civil society of Santa Catarina promoted the realization of the second edition of the tent, now defined as an extended space implementation of the dialogue among social partners, towards the construction and warranty of DHAA, sovereignty food and SAN. Based on these achievements the "Tent Josué de Castro" took place in other areas of mobilization and discussion of these issues, as in the 4th Conference of State Food and Nutritional Security of Santa Catarina.

In 4th National Conference on Food and Nutritional Security, the "Tent Josué de Castro" presented the timeline of Food and Nutritional Security in Brazil, allowed the different actors members a space to denounce situations of food and nutritional insecurity and publicity of actions that ensure DHAA, this material is being delivered to the National CONSEA in posters produced with messages left by the participants of the 4th CNSAN in "Tent Josué de Castro." In this space, were also produced flags of the participants of the 4th CNSAN, they refer to the following themes: DHAA, SAN, vocational training, solidarity, hunger and misery, agroecology, social control, public facilities food and nutrition (EPAN) indigenous peoples and Quilombolas and traditional communities, among others.

The "Tent Josué de Castro" honored Josué by keeping alive his political debate about hunger in Brazil and in the world and integrated with the discussion of DHAA, food sovereignty and SAN present today. It does not end here, there will be other times to come and the discussions that took place here are now incorporated into the "Tent Josué de Castro."

ANNEX 4 – Seminar Policy Letter: Women Building Sovereignty and Food Security

Presentation

On the initiative of the National Food and Nutritional Security (CONSEA), the Working Group Gender and Food Security, under the Coordination of the Secretariat of Policies for Women and the Ministry of Rural Development, promoted during the 4th National Conference on Food and Nutritional Security (CNSAN) carrying out the integrator activity Women Building Sovereignty and Food Security, on November 8th in Salvador - Bahia.

This activity had the main purposes: 1) Give visibility to women in defense of the Sovereignty and Food Security, fostering the debate on common themes and intersectoral field policies to Sovereignty and Food Security, rights of women and promotion of gender equality from the perspective of sustainable development 2) providing data for the reflection on these issues as part of the 4th National Conference on Food Security and the 3rd National Conference for Women. 3) Launch the letter of the Women Workshop, Food Security and Sustainable Rural Development, which was held on 10.27.2011 with the objective of identifying the main issues and relevant proposals to integrate the final documents of the next national conference on Policies for Women and Food Security.

The event public was comprised of general Directors/Delegates/and guests/participants of the 4th CNSAN, comprising about 40 people.

The main outcome of the debate can be summarized as follows:

- For the mainstreaming of gender in the development and implementation of public policies on Sovereignty and Food Security and Public Policies for Women, set in a proposal for sustainable development, is vital to promote and ensure the principles of equality, autonomy and freedom of women, which shall guide all discussions and documents with a view to formulating and implementing such policies;
- The current standards of the hegemonic model of development are structured on patriarchal, capitalist values, and the private appropriation of natural resources, the concentration of wealth and land and the commodification of life. This produces discrimination and structural inequalities in social relations between women and men, and especially for black people, Indians, Quilombolas and traditional communities, with women and children coming from these groups, the most vulnerable to food and nutritional insecurity and other forms of violation of human right. Given this, we reassure the need to implement agrarian reform to democratize the access to land and territory and political structure of a new model of development and basic condition for the Sovereignty and Food Security of these populations;
- We believe, therefore, in a new development model, with the prospect of ethnodevelopment policies aimed at black people, Indians, Quilombolas and traditional communities, respecting the cultural matrix governing the form of production and social organization. We highlight the historical role of women - and, in particular the indigenous ones – in the preservation of ecosystems and traditional and local or native seeds, because they hold a vast and traditional knowledge on biodiversity;
- The dominant model of agricultural production in Brazil has as centrality the food as a commodity and not as a human right that sustains life. This productive logic is responsible for land concentration, deforestation, food poisoning, the environment, water and population contamination. Rather than what the big companies defend, it is possible a production in which everyone can consume healthy and diversified foods, which respect the principles of adequate food: variety, balance, moderation, pleasure and taste and the scopes of gender, race and ethnicity generational, as well as the forms of production, consumption and marketing of solidarity and environmentally sustainable, free from physical contaminants, chemical and biological agents and genetically modified organisms;
- We support agroecology as a political project to achieve food sovereignty, as well as the fight for urban reform, urban agriculture and defense of a new urban space for housing and production as guide to the public policy;
- It is essential ensure technical assistance and rural extension for women in agro-ecological perspective, aiming at the production of healthy food and free from pesticides and environmental preservation as well as the creation and implementation of local, traditional or native seed banks that meet the needs of production and strengthen the women's productive and economic organization;
- To perform the Human Right to Adequate Food, one of the outputs is to strengthen the family and peasant farming. Thus, we raise the flag to create a coping strategy against the current model, and in particular the policy of encouraging the use of pesticides, which directly interfere in the autonomy of women and men, affecting their health and preventing their access to healthy food. According to surveys, the Brazilian population consume on average 5.2 liters of pesticides per year. Our body remains from what we eat and drink, so eating healthy food produces healthy body - food with poison, produces weak body and vulnerable to different diseases. Enough is enough.
- The State may pledge to build a new energy model for Brazil, which prioritizes the decentralized production and distribution of sustainable renewable energy (wind, solar and biomass) and other autonomous experience, to meet local and regional and needs including the popular participation in planning, decision and execution, also contributing to the empowerment of women to promote their role in the experiences of Energy Sovereignty in their territories;

- It is necessary to give visibility to women's role as a political subject in building the national policy on Food and Nutritional Security. Women have a central involvement in the production of healthy eating, based on the family and peasant farming, which accounts for 70% of the food getting to our table. Therefore, it is vital to promote actions that improve and strengthen women's participation in programs such as PAA and PNAE, which contribute to food and nutritional security and women's economic autonomy;
- It is necessary to expand, especially in rural areas, provision of public facilities, day care, collective laundries, bakeries, and community restaurants, among others, considering that women's access to these constitutes a precondition for autonomy and equal gender;
- That the public policies incorporate a new concept of family in a perspective of diversity of gender relations and sexual orientations, contributing to the recovery and recognition of new family models, which differ from the patriarchal model, which reinforces the role of women's invisibility in family and domestic space, hindering their autonomy;
- That the State promotes a culture of human right with the realization of inclusive education, non-sexist, non-racist, non-homophobic/lesbophobic. In addition, to implement measures to improve women's participation in decision-making, technical and social control over public policy on Food and Nutritional Security and the promotion of rights and the empowerment of women.

Indicators and Monitoring

- How to build policies for gender equality if we get indicators of inequality between men and women? For example, how much credit and women decide to absorb? The indicators needed to support public policies of equality;
- It is therefore necessary to broaden the discussion on developing human right indicators for the formulation and monitoring of public policies, identifying areas with data gaps and gender indicators, such as the participation of women in organic food production in the country, in important political marketing, as the PAA, among others;
- Insert in the monitoring of the National Food Security indicators that point the results of public policies to promote gender equality, an ethnic-racial and generational. In addition, act as a forum with the participation of social movements in the discussion on the construction of gender indicators and human right organizations to monitor the SAN national policy.

ANNEX 5 – INTEGRATIVE ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

Type of event	Proponent Entity	Main topic	Event title
Exhibition of documentary and debate.	Permanent Campaign Against Pesticides and for Life	Contamination of the People, Food and Environment by Pesticides	Pesticides and the Rich for the Sovereignty and Food Security
Workshop	Pastoral Agents Black of Brazil (APNs) Parliamentary Group on Food Security and Nutrition of Alesp-SP, Thematic Coordination of the 4 th Conference SAN (Consea-SP)	Access to the black population to policies of Food and Nutritional Security	Access of the black population to public policies SAN

Workshop	MCT/Department of Science and Technology for Social Inclusion / General Coordination of Research and Development of Food and Nutritional Security	Agenda of Priorities in Science and Technology and Food and Nutritional Security	Priorities for Science and Technology in Food and Nutritional Security
Participative workshop	Institute for Research, Training and Consulting in Social Policy (Polis) Technological Incubator of Popular Cooperatives USP (ITCP) Secretariat for the Green and Environment - Center for Decentralized Midwest Management I (NGD SVMA CO) Butantã Reference Center for Sustainable Food and Nutritional Security (CRSANS BT)	Urban Agriculture, Economic Development, relations of production and consumption	Urbana Planting the integration of the Food Security, Economic Development, Environment and Health for Urban Agriculture
Debate	Paranaense Evangelical Social Action Network (Repas) and Cooperative Partnership for Industrial Production and Trade in Environmental Equipment (Cooperbiobrasil)	Agro fuels X Healthy Eating	Is it possible to coexist in a Sustainable way Biofuels Production and Health Food in the Family Farming?
Workshop	Education Center Vianeí	Agroecology as a paradigm of family farming	Workshop of field of political agroecological
Workshop	Federal University of Goiás / School of Nutrition / Collaborating Center for Food and Nutrition School (Cecane / UFG) SAN Standing Committee of Black Populations and Traditional Peoples (CP6/Consea) Evaluation Department / Sagi / MDS	School feeding	Limits and Possibilities of the National Quilombola School Feeding
Conversation circle	Consea-CE, Consea-RS, Fian Brasil, Citizen Education Network	Coordination of Public Policies on Food and Nutritional Security	Report and Discussion of Innovative Experiences SAN: Progress and Challenges of Intersectoriality

Workshop for exchanging experiences	National Federation of Associations of Celiac of Brazil (Fenacelbra)	The special dietary needs and identification of cases of violation of basic human right to adequate food of this population segment	Adequate Food to citizens with special dietary needs
Workshop	GT Agriculture and GT Environment of the Brazilian Network for National Integration (Rebrip) and Institute for Socio Economic Studies (Inesc)	G20 Agricultural Negotiations	Update on G20 Agriculture Negotiations
Debate Group	Ministry of Environment (MMA), Ministry of Agrarian Development (MDA), Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger (MDS), Secretariat of the Presidency (SPR), Secretariat of the Council of Economic and Social Development (Sedes)	United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20)	Rio+20: new items on the agenda of sustainable development
Workshop	Permanent Commission of Indigenous Peoples of the National Consea (CP6/Consea)	Conservation, handling and sustainable use of indigenous agrobiodiversity	Agrobiodiversity and Food Security: Exchange of Traditional Indigenous Seeds
Roundtable with the launch of the book prepared by the Nutrition and Poverty Group of IEA/USP	Study Group Nutrition and Poverty Institute of Advanced Studies - USP	Malnutrition, Poverty and Psychic Suffering: expand reflection on the various scopes of deprivation experienced by poor communities	Malnutrition, Poverty and Psychic Suffering
Thematic Meeting	Program “Mesa Brasil” - Sesc	Food waste	Waste: How to face it?
Workshop	Brazilian Action for Nutrition and Human right (Abrandh)	Disclose the distance course to be offered by Abrandh with the support of MDS, which aims to contribute to the formation and development of skills and competencies of the state, district and city advisors to qualify the implementation	Strengthening implementation of the DHAA and Sisan in the States and in the cities

		process of Sisan in the three spheres of government	
Workshop	General Coordination of Food and Nutritional Education, Department of Design and Systems Integration Public Agrifood, Sesan/MDS	Food and Nutritional Education in Public Policy	Second presence stage of organizing theoretical framework of the Food and Nutritional Education in Public Policy
Meeting	State Consea Presidents Committee (CPCE/Consea)	Meeting of Presidents of State Consea with guests	Meeting of Presidents of State Consea with guests
Workshop	Center of Excellence Against Hunger, United Nations World Food Program (PMA)	International Experiences in School Feeding	School Feeding: sharing international experiences
Seminar	GT Gender and Food Nutrition and Security / Consea	Gender, Sovereignty and Food and Nutritional Security	Women Building Sovereignty and Food Nutrition and Security
Roundtable	GT Organization of the National Meeting of SAN in the Context of Urban Development Policy	Launch of the magazine and the Journal - "Food and Nutritional Security in the Context of Urban Development," Presentation and discussion of the results of the National Food Security and Nutrition Policy in the Context of Urban Development	Food Security in the Urban Development Context
Dialogue and experiences exchange	Civil Society Network for SAN at Palop – Portugal (Redsan/Palop)	Social mobilization for food and nutritional security in the Lusophone Space	Social Mobilization for Food and Nutritional Security in the Lusophone Space

Workshop	National Network of Social Mobilization (Coep) and GT Climate Change Poverty and Inequality, the Brazilian Forum on Climate Change (FBMC)	Climate Change and Food and Nutritional Security	Climate Change and Food and Nutritional Security
Workshop	Institute for Socioeconomic Studies (Inesc)	The monitoring of public policies SAN through the Budget of Food and Nutritional Security.	Budget and Food and Nutritional Security
Debate	Standing Committee on the Human Right to Adequate Food Consea (CP4/Consea) and Special Committee for Monitoring Violations of the Human Right to Food and Nutritional Council of Defense of Human right (CEM-DHAA/CDDPH)	National Plan of SAN - DHAA - execution, enforceability, and monitoring violations	National Plan for Food and Nutritional Security: monitoring the implementation and enforceability of DHAA
Meeting	Conab, MDS, MMA, MDA	Policy of Guaranteed Minimum Price socio-biodiversity - PGPMBio and Food Purchase Program - PAA.	The PGPMBio and the PAA Strengthening of the Peoples and Traditional Communities and the Rural Extractive areas
Workshop	Articulation in the Brazilian Semiarid (ASA)	Food Production in the Semiarid	Production of food security and food sovereignty in the Brazilian Semiarid
Presentation of experiences	National Fund for Educational Development (FNDE/MEC)	National School Feeding Program	Experiences in the implementation of the National School Feeding –
Workshop	Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG) / Extension Nutrition Program and Citizenship (PENuC); City of Conceição do Mato Dentro / Municipal Department of Education.	Promotion of the Human Right to Adequate Food (DHAA)	Eating, Growing up and Learning: Making the Human Right to Adequate Food in the School and the Community.

Workshop	Interministerial Board on Food and Nutritional Security (Caisan)	Bringing together government representatives to: 1) Discuss Sisan and specifically, the CAISAN; 2) Present the methodology of construction of the I National Plan of SAN and 3) Knowing the experience of state and city managers on the construction and operation of the components of Sisan and plans to SAN	The National Food and Nutritional Security - Sisan and method for preparing the National Plan for Food and Nutritional Security: Advances and challenges of the experience of intersectoral National Policy on Food and Nutritional Security
Panel	Evaluation Department - Office of Evaluation and Information Management - Sagi/MDS	Food and Nutritional Security in Quilombola Communities	Measuring Food Security in Quilombo Communities: the experience of MDS

ANNEX 6 – ACRONYMS AND CONCEPTS

Acronyms

ANA: Joint National Agroecology

ASA: Relation of Semiarid

Abrandh: Brazilian Action for Nutrition and Human right

ADCT: Temporary Constitutional Provisions Act

ANVISA: National Agency of Sanitary Surveillance

APNs: Brazil's Black Pastoral

ASA: Articulation in the Brazilian Semiarid

Ascom: Office of Communications

Ater: Technical Assistance and Rural Extension

Ates: technical assistance and rural extension, social and environmental

Caaup: Support Centers for Peri-Urban Agriculture

CAISAN: Inter-Ministerial Chamber for Food Security and Nutrition

CDDPH: Council for the Defense of Human right

CE: Ceará

Ceasa: Central Supply

Cecane: Collaborating Centers for School Food and Nutrition

CEM-DHAA/CDDPH: Special Committee for Monitoring Violations of the Human Right to Food and Nutrition Council of Defense of Human right

CFN: Federal Council of Nutritionists

CMN: National Monetary Council

CNPCT: National Commission on Sustainable Development of Traditional Peoples and Communities
 CNPJ: National Register of Legal Entities
 CNPq: National Council for Scientific and Technological Development
 CNSAN: National Conference on Food Security and Nutrition
 Cobal: Brazilian Food Company
 Coep: National Social Mobilization Network
 Conaq: Coordination of the Joint National Rural Black Quilombola Communities
 Coep: National Network of Social Mobilization
 Conab/Mapa: National Supply Company / Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply
 Conaq: National Coordination of Rural Black Quilombo Communities
 Confaz: National Council of Finance Policy
 Consad: Consortium for Food Security and Local Development
 Consea: Board of Food and Nutritional Security
 Cooperbiobrasil: Cooperative Partnership for Industrial Production and Trade in Environmental Equipment
 Copom: Monetary Policy Committee
 CP4: Standing Committee on the Human Right to Adequate Food Consea National
 CPCE: Committee of Presidents of State Consea
 Cras: Establishing Reference Centers for Social Assistance
 Creas: Specialized Reference Centers of Social Welfare
 CRSANS: Reference Center for Sustainable Food Security and Nutrition Butantã
 CSA: Committee on World Food Security of FAO
 DAP: Declaration of Aptitude for Pronaf
 NCD: Chronic Non-infectious Diseases
 DCTF: Statement of Loans and Federal Taxes
 DEM: Democratic Party
 DF: Federal District
 DHAA: Human Right to Adequate Food
 DVA: Vitamin A deficiency
 EAN: Food and Nutritional Education
 Ebia: Brazilian Scale of Food Insecurity
 Ebia: Brazilian Scale of Food Insecurity
 EJA: Youth and Adults Education
 Embrapa, the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation
 Endef: National Survey of Family Expenditure
 FAO: UN Food and Agriculture
 FBMC: Brazilian Forum on Climate Change
 FBssan: Brazilian Forum on Sovereignty and Food Security
 Fenacelbra: National Federation of Associations of Celiacs of Brazil
 FLV: Fruits and Vegetables
 FNDE: National Fund for the Development of Education
 Funai: National Foundation for Indigenous People
 Gati: National Policy on Land Management and Environmental Indigenous Lands
 Sesai / MS: Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health / Ministry of Health
 Gurt: Genetic use restriction technology
 IBGE: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics
 IEA/USP: Institute for Advanced Study, University of Sao Paulo
 Inesc: Institute of Socio Economic
 Ipea: Institute of Applied Economic Research

Ipea: Brazilian Institute of Applied Economic Research
Iphan: Institute for National Artistic and Historical Heritage
ITCP: Technological Incubator of Popular Cooperatives, University of Sao Paulo
LDB: Law of Guidelines and Bases of National Education
LGBTT: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transsexual and Transgender
LOA: Annual Budget Laws
Losan: Organic Law on Food Security Nutrition
MCT: Ministry of Science and Technology
MDA: Ministry of Agrarian Development
MDS: Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger
MEC: Department of Education
Mercosur: Southern Common Market
MMA: Ministry of Environment
MNLM: National Movement for the Struggle for Housing
MRV: Actions Measurable, Reportable and Verifiable
NBCAL: Brazilian Standard for Marketing of Baby Food
OGM: Genetically Modified Organism
OMC: World Trade Organization
OMS: World Health Organization
ONG: Non-Governmental Organization
ONU: United Nations
Oscips: Civil Society Organization of Public Interest
P1 +2: Program One Land and Two Waters
P1MC: One Million Cisterns
PAA: Food Purchase Program
PAA: Food Purchase Program
PALOP African Countries of Portuguese Official Language
To: Program for the Analysis of Pesticide Residues in Food
PAT: Workers' Food Program
PBF: Family Grant Program
PCH-Small Hydropower
PEC: Proposed Constitutional Amendment
PGPM: Policy of Minimum Price Guaranteed
PMA: United Nations World Food Program
Pnad: National Survey of Households
Pnae: National School Feeding Program
Pnan: National Food and Nutrition
Pnater: National Policy on Technical Assistance and Rural Extension for Family Farming and Agrarian Reform
PNDS: National Demographic Research and Health
PNDU: National Urban Development Policy
PNRA: National Plan for Agrarian Reform
Pnsan: National Policy on Food Security and Nutrition
POF: Household Budget Survey
Polis: Institute for Research, Training and Consulting in Social Policy
PPA: Multi-Year Plan
Prohort: Agribusiness Market Modernization Program
Pronaf: National Program for Strengthening Family Farming
Pronera: National Education Program in Agrarian Reform
PSA: Payment for Environmental Services

PT: Workers' Party
 RDC: ANVISA Board Resolution
 Reaf: Specialized Meeting on Family Farming
 Rebrip: Brazilian Network for National Integration
 Redesan: Integrated Network of Food and Nutritional Security
 Redsan/Palop: Civil Society Network for SAN in PALOP: Portugal
 Refap: Network for Strengthening the Family Trade Commodity
 Repas: Paranaense Evangelical Social Action Network
 Ride: Integrated Economic Development Region
 Sagi/MDS: Office of Evaluation and Information Management/Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger
 Sedes: Secretariat of the Council of Economic and Social Development
 Seppir: Secretariat for Policies to Promote Racial Equality
 Sesai/MS - Special Secretariat of Indigenous Health / Ministry of Health
 Sesan: National Secretariat for Food and Nutritional Security
 Sesc: Social Service of Commerce
 SG/PR: Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic
 Sisan: National Food and Nutritional Security
 Sistema S: set of specialized agencies operating in various sectors of the economy providing technical training and other services (the main system components are: SENAR - National Service of Rural Learning, SENAC - National Service of Trade, SESC - Social Service trade Sescop - National Service Learning Cooperative, SENAI - National Service of Industrial Learning SESI - Industry Social Service, SEST - Social Services Transport, SENAT - National Transportation Training)
 Sisvan: National System of Food and Nutritional Surveillance
 SNHIS/FNHIS: National Housing and Social Interest/National Fund for Social Housing
 SP: São Paulo
 SUS, Unified Health System
 TO: Tocantins
 UFG, Federal University of Goiás
 UFMG, Federal University of Minas Gerais
 UHE: Hydroelectric Plants
 USF: Fluvial Service Units
 USP: University of São Paulo
 ZEE: Ecological and Economic Zoning

CONCEPTS

Adequate Food

According to the Final Report of the 3rd CNSAN, adequate food is "the realization of a basic human right, ensuring access to permanent and regular, in a socially just, to the practice of adequate food to the biological and social needs of individuals according to the cycle of life and the special dietary needs, taking and adapting as necessary the local traditional reference. It must meet the principles of variety, quality, balance, moderation and pleasure and taste, the scopes of gender, race and ethnicity, and environmentally sustainable forms of production, free of physical contaminants, chemical and biological agents and genetically modified organisms. "

Governmental Intersectoral Chamber for Food and Nutritional Security

In accordance with section VI of Article 7 of Decree Nr 7272 of August 25th, 2010, consists of an instance of state, county or city character counterpart to the Governmental Intersectoral Chamber for Food and Nutritional Security.

Governmental Interministerial Chamber for Food and Nutritional Security

According to section III of article 11 of Law 11346 (Law on Food and Nutritional Security - Losan) of September 15th of 2006, is an instance of national member of the National Food and Nutritional Security (Sisan) that develops and coordinates the implementation of the Policy and the National Plan for Food and Nutritional Security, as well as articulate their plans similar at the state and the Federal District. It is composed of Ministers of State and Special Secretaries responsible for portfolios related to the achievement of food and nutritional security.

National Conference on Food and Nutritional Security

In accordance with clause I of Article 11 of Law Nr 11,346 (Losan) of September 15th of 2006, is the body responsible for appointing the Consea guidelines and priorities of the National Policy and National Plan for Food Security and the evaluation of Sisan.

National Council of Food and Nutritional Security

In accordance with item II of article 11 of Law 11346 of September 15th, 2006, is an advisory body to the presidency immediately; composed of 57 (fifty seven) members of which two thirds are representatives of civil society and a third are government representatives.

Human Right to Adequate Food

According to General Comment Nr. 12 on the art. 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Pidesc), is a human right inherent in all people to have regular, permanent and unrestricted access, either directly or by means of financial purchases, to safe and adequate food, in quantity and quality appropriate and sufficient, corresponding to the cultural traditions of its people and to ensure a life free of fear, worthy and full in the physical and mental, individual and collective scope.

Food Insecurity

According to the Brazilian Food Insecurity Scale (EBIA), is the family concern that food will run out before there is money to buy more food, passing, then, through uncertainty concerning the involvement of diet quality, but still without quantitative restrictions, reaching a more seriously point, which is the quantitative uncertainty, in which the family goes through specific periods of restriction in the availability of food for its members. A broader concept that includes the Nutritional dimension is under construction.

Intersectorality

According to the text reference CNSAN II, articulated and coordinated action means using existing resources in each sector (material, human, institutional) more efficiently, directing them to actions that comply with a scale of priorities together with the various sectors involved.

Management Pact for the Right to Adequate Food

In accordance with Article 9 of Decree Nr. 7272 of August 25th, 2010, is one of the instruments of federative pact of the National Food and Nutritional Security (PNSAN). The Covenants shall be prepared jointly by the Inter-Ministerial Chamber for Food and Nutritional Security, representatives of chambers of intersectoral States, Federal District and Cities.

National Plan for Food and Nutritional Security

In accordance with Article 8 of Decree No. 7272 of August 25th, 2010, the Plan is the main instrument for planning, managing and implementing the National Policy on Food and Nutritional Security (PNSAN).

National Policy on Food and Nutritional Security

In accordance with Article 2 of Decree Nr. 7272 of August 25th, 2010, it is an instrument aimed at promoting food and nutritional security and ensuring the human right to adequate food throughout the country.

Food and Nutritional Security

According to Article 3 of Law Nr. 11346 of September 15th, 2006 (Losan), the food and nutritional security (SAN) is the realization of the right of everyone to the regular and permanent access to quality food in quantity enough, without compromising access to other essential needs, based on health promoting food practices that respect cultural diversity and that are environmentally, culturally, economically and socially sustainable.

National System of Food and Nutritional Security (Sisan)

Based on Article 7 of Law Nr. 11346 of September 15th, 2006, it is a nationwide public system, enabling inter-sectorial and participatory management and coordination among federal agencies to implement public policies that promote food and nutritional security, in a perspective of complementarity of each sector. It is composed of a number of agencies and entities of Federal, State, Federal District and City. In accordance with Article 11 of the mentioned Act, is part of Sisan:

I - the National Conference of Food and Nutritional Security, a body responsible for appointing the National Council of Food and Nutritional Security guidelines and priorities of the Policy and the National Plan for Food Security, as well as the evaluation of Sisan;

II - the National Council of Food and Nutritional Security, an advisory body directly to the President;

III - the Interministerial Board of Food and Nutritional Security, comprising Ministers of State and Special Secretaries responsible for portfolios related to the achievement of food and nutritional security;

IV - the organs and entities of food and nutritional security of the Union, States, Federal District and Cities, private institutions and V, private institutions with or without profit, which express interest in membership and that meet the criteria, principles and guidelines of the Sisan.

Food Sovereignty

According to the Declaration of Nyélény, "Food sovereignty is a right of peoples to nutritious and culturally appropriate, accessible, sustainably produced and environmentally friendly, and their right to decide their own system and food production. This puts those who produce, distribute and consume food at the heart of food systems and policies, above the demands of markets and businesses. (...) Food sovereignty promotes transparent trade that guarantees a decent income for all people, and consumers' rights to control their own food and nutrition. Ensures that the rights of access and management of land, territories, waters, seeds, livestock and biodiversity are in the hands of those who produce food. Food sovereignty implies new social relations free of oppression and inequality between men and women, racial groups, social classes and generations".

Instrument of Accession to the National Food and Nutritional Security

In accordance with Article 11 of Decree Nr. 7272 of August 25th, 2010, it is the instrument of accession of the Federal District and City to the National Food and Nutritional Security (Sisan),

whose formalization will be made by the Executive Secretariat Interministerial Board of Food and Nutritional Security.