

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Tuesday, 22 June 2021
DIALOGUE TITLE	Como dar escala a soluções transformadoras no sistema alimentar brasileiro
CONVENED BY	CEBDS & EMBRAPA
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/21908/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Independent
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	Brazil

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

1. PARTICIPATION

TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

85

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0 0-18 7 19-30 60 31-50 15 51-65 3 66-80 80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

35 Male 50 Female Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

10	Agriculture/crops	8	Education	0	Health care
0	Fish and aquaculture	2	Communication	4	Nutrition
5	Livestock	5	Food processing	12	National or local government
4	Agro-forestry	3	Food retail, markets	2	Utilities
7	Environment and ecology	8	Food industry	0	Industrial
5	Trade and commerce	6	Financial Services	2	Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

2	Small/medium enterprise/artisan	1	Workers and trade union
10	Large national business	1	Member of Parliament
13	Multi-national corporation	2	Local authority
0	Small-scale farmer	7	Government and national institution
0	Medium-scale farmer	4	Regional economic community
1	Large-scale farmer	0	United Nations
8	Local Non-Governmental Organization	2	International financial institution
5	International Non-Governmental Organization	0	Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance
0	Indigenous People	1	Consumer group
16	Science and academia	2	Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

The Dialogue was jointly organized by a large public company, EMBRAPA (Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation), which has a network of 43 agricultural research centers in Brazil, and a non-profit civil association, CEBDS (Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development) that aggregates 75 enterprises operating across economic sectors. This public-private partnership embraces an inclusive multi-stakeholder approach. To add even more value and plurality to the discussions, NGOs and social entrepreneurs were invited and participated. In terms of recognizing the complexity of the themes, participants received beforehand information about systemic analysis approaches, and they were invited to think about solutions taking into account a systemic view 'from field to table'. In order to strengthen trust and be respectful, moderators had a preparatory meeting with convenors to clarify doubts and it was reinforced that everyone should have a voice. Multidisciplinarity was also encouraged through the identification of potential participants from different academic backgrounds. Furthermore, debaters were encouraged to ground their arguments on a holistic view, by analyzing the relations between the actors and parts of the system in contrast to the "silos thinking" that has historically reigned in the agri-food sector.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

Multi-stakeholder inclusivity was highly achieved since the Dialogue included participants from governmental institutions, startups, farmers, retailers, industries, NGOs, and academia. Trust and respect were principles highlighted in every previous communication and were also discussed during preparatory meetings with moderators. The group of questions posed to the participants in each room was designed to meet the principles of recognizing complexity and complementing the work of other actors. Existing initiatives considered as game-changer solutions were presented to spark insights from the various participating actors.

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

As advice to others Dialogue Convenors, it is encouraged that participation of the private sector should cover the entire food chain and, to increase the value of the debate, NGOs and government representatives should also interact with the private companies. The involvement of NGOs is important as a form to give voice to the civil society. Moderators should be neutral. As such, our moderators were not linked to any private company and they were all advised not to influence the discussion with personal opinions. Additionally, the debate rapporteur should also be neutral and act as a listener only. Moderators and rapporteurs can work together after the dialogue to write a confident report with special attention to identifying macro themes, challenges associated with them, and areas of divergence. In relation to fostering systems thinking, moderators can also play a role by incentivizing participants to reflect upon the interactions between distinct links in the food production chain, and to analyze if there are potential trade-offs associated with the strategies adopted to promote the scalability of transformative solutions. Clear communication with the invited participants prior to the event on the objectives of the Dialogue and its guiding questions were key elements to have significant and relevant participation during the Dialogue.

3. METHOD

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

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

Yes

No

4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

MAJOR FOCUS

The focus of the Dialogue was to discuss how to give scale to game-changer solutions in Brazilian Food Systems, related to 3 main themes connected to the first 3 Action Tracks of the Summit: low carbon, regenerative and high-productivity agriculture; access to healthy and sustainable food; and education to strengthen sustainable consumption.

The discussions around each theme were illustrated by the presentation of some of the most promising Game Changer Solution in Brazil, that have great potential of gaining more scale. Although each theme has a main focus on different parts of the food system (production, distribution and consumption, respectively), the guiding questions in each topic consider and try to provoke insights regarding a systemic view necessary to scale up game-changer solutions.

In breakout room 1, the discussion was about scaling up low carbon, regenerative and high-productivity agriculture initiatives (related to Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive food production at scale).

The Illustrative Game-Changer solutions included Regeneration in the Milk Value Chain of Nestlé's suppliers, as well as EMBRAPA's Rede ILPF (Integrated Crop-Livestock-Forest Systems Network).

Discussions were guided by the following questions:

1. What are the main challenges to strengthen and scale up sustainable food production models?
2. How to increase integrated systems with a forestry component?
3. How to scale up and add value to Brazilian socio-biodiversity products obtained in sustainable production models?

Additional questions:

4. How can unified certification systems for low-carbon and/or regenerative agriculture be strengthened?
5. Who should finance rural producers to strengthen their role as agents of environmental conservation?
6. How to strengthen traceability processes that add value to low-carbon agricultural products?

In breakout room 2, the discussion topic was about how to expand access to healthy and sustainable food to ensure food security (related to Action Track 1 of the UNFSS: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food).

The Illustrative Game-Changer solution presented was the biggest network of Food Banks in Brazil, Mesa Brasil, a program run by SESC (Social Service for Commerce).

Discussions were guided by the following questions:

1. How can public-private partnerships facilitate the democratization of access to food in Brazil?
2. How to make access to healthy, sustainably produced food more democratic?
3. How to combat food waste in line with the need to strengthen food security?

Additional questions:

4. How to grow funding for education and technology transfer programs to reduce food loss and waste across the value chain?
5. How to scale up short circuits of food production and consumption?
6. How can we respect regional food cultures in the process of democratizing healthy, sustainable food?

In breakout room 3, the discussion focused on how to scale up consumer education to strengthen sustainable consumption (related to Action Track 2 of the UNFSS: Shift to sustainable and healthy consumption patterns).

The Illustrative Game-Changer solution presented is called Act for Food, run by Carrefour.

Discussions were guided by the following questions:

1. How can healthy and sustainable diets be defined in a unified way and then strengthen the practice around this concept?
2. How to strengthen the adoption of sustainable consumption patterns?
3. How to amplify communication actions for behavioral change?
4. How can we encourage public-private partnerships aimed at behavioral change for sustainable consumption?

Additional questions:

5. Who should be responsible for funding national environmental education campaigns for the adoption of sustainable consumption patterns?
6. What is the role of each link in the food production chain in consumer/citizen education?
7. How can we strengthen the network performance of Brazilian cities in line with the global guidelines of SDG 12?

ACTION TRACKS

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

KEYWORDS

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

MAIN FINDINGS

Scaling up transformative solutions related to sustainable food production, distribution and consumption, will demand coordinated action from the public and private sectors throughout the food systems. According to the dialogue's participants, to create and maintain enabling environments for transformations, attention should be directed to 9 core areas in order to increase the scalability of transformative solutions for food systems in Brazil:

1 - Investment, strengthening the linkages between potential investors, food producers, RD&I intensive organizations and startups should be prioritized. Agri-food entrepreneurs are seen as an important stakeholder since they have the ability to prospect investments, and they could work more closely with farmers and researchers. Payment mechanisms for environmental services and amplifying the access to credit for smallholders were also highlighted, as well as long-term financing models. In relation to the Brazilian rural credit policy, it was mentioned that it demands a revision of priorities in order to be more inclusive. Currently, most of the credit is given to the production of commodities, and the scalability of transformative solutions demand strategies to diversify food production with special attention to the use of local biodiversity for food.

2 - Capacity building for small producers is strongly associated with increased access to markets for products from the Brazilian biomes and territories, an expanded associative capacity, and the involvement of more smallholders in national initiatives such as the efforts to increase the use of integrated systems in agriculture. Continuous scientific, technological advancements and the expansion of technical assistance are essential for the adoption of good production and processing, democratizing the access to healthy and sustainable food. Smallholders should be prioritized as a key stakeholder in the process of increasing the sustainability of food systems. The need to improve the diversification of agricultural production was also mentioned, with special attention to production systems based on native species.

3 - Governance of food systems demands attention in order to avoid 'silo thinking' and to accelerate the transformations needed. The role of cities in providing solutions to improve the access to healthy foods, and the importance to involve different government levels in the implementation of an integrated national agenda were highlighted. Business leadership toward the food systems' transformation was mentioned as a means to strengthen public-private partnerships linked to the adoption of technologies by producers and industries, the role of retailers in consumer education, and the potential of joint initiatives involving distinct stakeholders aimed at mitigating food loss and food waste, and increasing access to healthy foods.

4 - Public policies for food sovereignty, it is a core area in the face of increasing food insecurity in Brazil and guarantees that society will be able to work on the tasks capable of transforming food systems. Therefore, the role of national policies such as the National School Feeding Program (PNAE), an important tool for education about sustainable consumption practices, and the Food Acquisition Program (PAA) should be understood and promoted.

5 - Improving the use of biodiversity for nutrition is seen as an opportunity for Brazil to differentiate its food production, which is heavily based on the exports of commodities; to improve income generation for extractivist communities; and to increase the offer of healthy foods for the internal market. It is linked to the need to further diversify crops utilized in crop-livestock-forestry integrated systems and the opportunity of improving the nutritional value of diets based on native species.

6 - Uniting public and private sectors to delineate solutions to improve food access. The trade-off between developing value-added food products and improving the access of foods to low and lower-middle income consumers demands attention, and the focus should be on increasing the access to healthy foods since the per capita consumption of fruits and vegetables in Brazil is less than half of the amounts suggested by the World Health Organization. The legislative dimension was highlighted, and private and public sectors should discuss food donations bills and new legislation opportunities to strengthen, for instance, the role of food banks in food redistribution and/or the opportunities to foster new business models.

7 - Scaling opportunities aligned with the circular economy for food systems. Therefore, it is essential to implement circularity principles from the farm to the consumer level to foster the development of upcycled products, use of byproducts, valorization of biodegradable packaging, and reduction of waste sent to landfills.

8 - A dynamic exploration of the important nexus in food systems, such as agriculture-climate-food or food-nutrition-health, considering synergies, trade-offs, costs and benefits, should enhance transformation potentials. For this kind of exploration, monitoring capabilities and appropriate metrics have to be in place.

9 - Finally, proper communication to internal and external consumers of products obtained from the Brazilian socio-biodiversity as the result of sustainable practices is an important challenge.

There are already numerous examples of transformative solutions in all these core areas that can be monitored, and are referenced in the end of this document.

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KEYWORDS

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/3

Breakout Room 1: scaling up low carbon, regenerative and high-productivity agriculture initiatives

Integrated crop-livestock-forest systems and other examples of regenerative agriculture were discussed. Issues related to illegal deforestation were suggested as damaging to the country's image and the resolution of these issues was considered an essential condition for Brazil to be recognized in relation to the sustainable practices.

The main challenges discussed to strengthen these models were: 1. The expansion of access to technical assistance for small/medium producers, using innovative mechanisms; 2. The expansion of access to credit for sustainable systems; 3. The expansion of the associative capacity of small and medium producers; 4. Putting into practice the payment market for environmental services, related to sustainable practices, biodiversity conservation, in situ conservation of genetic resources, carbon stock; 5. The increase in the diversity of integrated systems, and the design of inclusive integrated systems for other regions that do not have grains, with more attention to social metrics; 6. The exploration of the nexus between water-energy-food-climate or between food-nutrition-health to understand the complexity of food systems and the need to communicate what the crop-livestock-forest nexus is; 7. Developing metrics for the sustainability of systems and agricultural properties, which is essential for the certification scheme of integrated systems, when Life Cycle analysis and ESG criteria are growing in importance and can strengthen sustainable practices; 8. Measuring the impacts of the transition to regenerative practices, and practicing with new forms of financing, such as blended finance; 9. The need for mechanization adapted for diversification and regeneration; 10. Making it clear to consumers, investors and other stakeholders, the transparency and traceability of products throughout the chain.

It was discussed that the systems involving the forestry component will be in more demand and will contribute to sustainability indicators. The challenges listed were: 11. The need for the integrated systems' forest component to include greater diversification of species, experimenting with non-timber and fruit-bearing components; 12. The need to value the role of the arboreal component for animal thermal comfort and as a shelter for biodiversity, impacting the soil microbiome component and the production of biomass and oil, also to create business models in which the tree is an important source of income for the producer; 13. The assessment of the rural property's landscape considers several interconnected production chains, where there is a need to include the perspective of producers in the design processes of integrated production systems with a forest component; 14. The need to professionalize the management of forest assets in integrated systems and invest in research on the management of native species, creating leasing business models for managing the forest component, so the farmer does not need to specialize in this activity.

Regarding the valuation of Brazilian socio-biodiversity products obtained in sustainable production models, it was highlighted that: 15. Purchase guarantee options, such as offtake agreements and long-term contracts, are necessary as an economic basis for the transition to regenerative agriculture, in addition to connection with markets that give value to products generated from sustainable practices; 16. The diversification of species in the systems must guarantee food security and generate alternative income through environmental services; 17. Certification, good management practices, local agro-industrialization, and payment mechanisms for environmental services are possible alternatives of income from the standing forest; 19. The rational use of socio-biodiversity must be based on knowledge, exploring the food-culture nexus to model strategies and businesses in the bioeconomy; 20. Quality labels are important to communicate with the consumer about the food product, making connections between food, territory and culture.

ACTION TRACKS

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	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/3

Breakout Room 2: expand access to healthy and sustainable food to ensure food security

To combat hunger, we must integrate solutions such as public policies, technology, finance, logistics, training, regulation and monitorization. It is important that the issue of access to good food is everyone's concern.

Food waste was seen as a great aggravator of food insecurity. There is a lack of accountability and collaboration across the value chain to deal with this issue, especially considering the lack of trust among actors to establish multi-sectoral processes. The primary action related to waste was the reduction of food loss and waste levels, not the donation of food. Within the scope of SDGs, it was discussed that Brazil should focus on goal 12.3, on the treatment of post-harvest products and integrated approaches. To raise awareness, the need for greater access to up-to-date mapping and data where people facing food insecurity are was highlighted as a key role of government, as well as the need for indicators on waste specific to Brazil, in addition to campaigns on conscious consumption and integral use of food items. The Intersectoral Strategy for the Reduction of Food Losses and Waste (2017) was mentioned as potentially useful to ground these actions, but it needs to be revised.

The democratization of healthy diets was suggested to be dependent on the access that producers have to markets. Therefore, it is necessary to work on the integration of the chain, distribution, shortening the chain through digital technologies such as apps for direct sales, and with the vision of a circular economy that reduces waste. The need for trade agreements with producers to be fairer and formal, rewarding real production values and universalizing contractualization was highlighted, where reinforcing Brazil's legislation (law 13288) on vertical integration contracts could support this effort. A greater spirit of collaboration between producers should be fostered, in order to strengthen cooperative models.

Public policies and associated programs were seen as essential to guarantee food security. Moreover, the role of the Inter-ministerial Chamber for Food and Nutritional Security (CAISAN) was highlighted, and it should promote comprehensive technical committees, which are limited due to the decree 10173 of June 7th 2021. Furthermore, the Law 14016 of June 23, 2020, which regulates the donation of surpluses for human consumption, was discussed in the sense that it needs to have its technical and ethical aspects revised. Food safety in donations should be a shared responsibility among donors and food banks, and the law should stretch beyond donations. It was emphasized that public policies should permeate the entire system, from production to the consumption and disposal of packaging, assisted by technology.

Participants discussed that access to healthy and sustainable diets is dependent on the accessibility of sustainable production technologies, especially for small and medium producers that still lack the basics such as access to credit. Technical assistance must be expanded and improved, as well as rural connectivity, involving the government, companies and academia.

The distinction involving access to food, food security and nutritional security was emphasized, where food security was characterized as an income issue. However, the need to get rid of paradigms was also suggested. Eating healthier is not necessarily more expensive and, as such, there is the need to think beyond the monetary factor, encompassing practicality. People lack not only money, but also time to choose, prepare and organize food. 'Gourmetization' was mentioned as a factor that increases prices, and it is also the role of retailers to control price discrepancy between producer purchases and final sales.

Co-responsibility and equity as the basis for education about the sustainability of the food chain was mentioned. More transparency is needed, making traceability technologies more accessible and widely implemented, also widening and integrating multi-stakeholder communication and education, throughout society, in schools and across consumer classes.

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KEYWORDS

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/3

Breakout room 3: scale up consumer education to strengthen sustainable consumption

Brazilian consumers still do not associate diets with the environment and, in general, know little about how their food was produced.

It was discussed that the theme of food environments needs more attention; culture, habits, local knowledge, availability, quality and price need to be analyzed together, valuing regional diets and seasonal foods, in addition to respecting cultural preferences. To make diets more diversified, the key point is to expand access to food, as the country still has high levels of food insecurity. The impacts of the pandemic on food security and food quality require special attention.

It was suggested that industrial and retail surpluses can be redistributed. Public policies to increase access to food are fundamental, and the Food and Nutritional Security policies, such as the National School Feeding Program (PNAE) and the Food Acquisition Program (PAA) should be revised and strengthened. A low percentage of consumers read food product labels. Health and sustainability must be analyzed together, as such this information should also be in labels. The private sector should have a role in encouraging consumers to read and understand labels, in addition to disseminating information on how to choose and prepare different foods, highlight aesthetic issues, redesign leftovers from meals, fully enjoy the food and consider the recommended portion per person. It is important to encourage the consumption of unconventional food plants (PANCS) and engage the industry in the development of these new products.

The systemic view on health must also take into account the nutrition and microbiota of soils, given the direct relationship between soil health and plant nutrition. It was mentioned that school meals, for example, should prioritize regional foods, also with the support of the PNAE. A big challenge is to make industry and popular restaurants do the same. Not every healthy diet is sustainable, healthy diets may also generate waste. It is important to encourage innovation in the reuse of co-products in production chains, such as the use of cashew fiber to make hamburgers. The connections between research institutions and agribusinesses should be strengthened with a focus on Circular Economy opportunities, such as reducing the use of plastic in packaging. Alternatives need to be evaluated to lower the prices of fresh food. It was mentioned that the resumption of the Interministerial Chamber for Food and Nutritional Security (CAISAN) should involve the productive sectors in initiatives to promote food security.

The persistent difficulty in patronizing communication and efforts to educate on healthy and sustainable diets was highlighted, as there are still controversies on the definition of these diets. Public institutions still lack efficiency and resource allocation to effectively educate society on this matter, even when in public private partnerships. A further controversial aspect found is whether we should produce more, or just improve efficiency and distribution of food.

Education in schools should be a priority, with communication strategies that value positive messages, as research shows that negative messages have little effectiveness in changing habits. Edu Communicative practices were recommended, as they are based on dialogue, respect for human rights, a critical reading of the media and must be co-constructed between different actors.

The challenge of addressing the issue in a more integrated manner, without ideological biases to leverage collaboration, was highlighted. Solutions that involve both producers and consumers, promoted by some retail chains such as Carrefour in its' Act for Food Initiative, should gain scale. It is essential to work in networks and train communicators and public managers on food system issues, in addition to establishing validated indicators to measure the impacts of promoting healthy and sustainable diets. Finally, to scale innovative solutions, capturing investments from venture capital and angel investors was suggested, by involving more startups.

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

Breakout Room 1: scaling up low carbon, regenerative and high-productivity agriculture initiatives

ILPF and regenerative agriculture are interesting concepts, but still difficult to apply in soy producing areas, as the protocols are still being developed. It is necessary to better define the concepts in order to work with soy supply chains, such as the carbon neutral soy concept. The challenge of communication regarding deforestation was identified, indicating the necessity to know how to communicate what is already being done well. Soil carbon retention is a challenge for tropical agriculture, but it is one of the greatest opportunities for Brazil.

Surveys conducted in the states of Mato Grosso, Pará, Rondônia and Acre show that producers resist the insertion of trees in areas with good aptitude for agriculture. They prefer to insert the forest component along internal fences and roads, in marginal areas adjacent to protection areas and in the recovery of legal reserve areas. Therefore, a need to include the perspective of producers in the design process of integrated production systems with a forestry component was highlighted.

In the reality of human occupation of the Amazon, there are several small producers and traditional communities that still need to deforest for their survival. According to the last census, there are 750,000 families of small producers in the Amazon. Traditional societies have been farming for 12,000 years in this region and the legislation allows deforestation of 20%, that is, for those who own the land the forest will only stand if there is economic incentive. Example: in the Amazon, the cassava chain is one of the only crops produced by small farmers and processed locally. It was mentioned that the adoption of good production and processing practices adds value to this production, and a cassava flour with a certificate of origin can have double the financial value for the producer. These good practices can make these populations reduce their dependence on the slash and burn system. Bioproducts that do not generate employment and income in the Amazon will not solve the problem, it is of no use extracting a bioactive from the Amazon that does not directly benefit the local population. So the issue of making the standing forest viable as an income alternative for these populations is very important. Attention is needed when thinking about scale gains, increased production should be planned considering the possible waste.

It was concluded that in the near future there will no longer be cattle raisers and soy producers, as these productions will become viable only in integrated systems. The soy chain will accelerate the modernization of management in the livestock sector, which is positive. A concern was raised about the countless producers who will not be able to adapt to all these new demands for sustainable practices, animal welfare, sanitary requirements, and being expelled from the business.

Breakout Room 2: expand access to healthy and sustainable food to ensure food security

There were different perspectives on the level of importance that local foods and markets should have in relation to international trade, which is a big chunk of Brazil's Gross Internal Market. There was still no consensus on whether healthy diets are more expensive than unhealthy ones, because the concept of these diets is not yet defined and Brazil has different access realities.

Breakout room 3: scale up consumer education to strengthen sustainable consumption

There was no consensus on the concept of healthy diets. For representatives of civil society and NGOs, the consumption of ultra-processed foods, especially those rich in salt, sugar and fat, aggravated the problem of obesity and affects consumers with lower purchasing power, who choose to buy processed foods because they are cheaper. Another point of attention regarding the consumption of processed foods was the pollution generated by the disposal of packaging. It was emphasized that the healthiness of foods must be evaluated in a systemic way, taking into account the health of the soil and the cultivation practices adopted. The need to involve industry in the discussion and encourage the development of foods with lower sugar and fat content was recalled. Nevertheless, it was highlighted that the consumption of processed foods accounts for the smallest part of the consumption of salt and sugar in Brazilian households. One of the considerations made was the importance of recommendations on healthy diets based on scientific knowledge, and it was mentioned that Brazil has a Food Guide, launched by the Ministry of Health based on evidence from studies in the area of public health.

Another point of disagreement was the short production and consumption circuits. While the importance of promoting short circuits from an environmental point of view was defended and seen as a way to strengthen family farming around cities, it was highlighted that there is no strong evidence that food transport accounts for most of the footprint of carbon from the food system.

Regarding the full use of food, it was suggested that cooking at home, from scratch, is not more sustainable, as exemplified by potato processing, which according to the industry, generated an average of 15% of waste at home, whereas it generated less waste when industrialized.

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ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

ATTACHMENTS

- **PDA - Estratégia Intersetorial para a Redução de Perdas e Desperdício de Alimentos no Brasil**
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/PDA-Estrategia-Intersectorial-para-a-Reducao-de-Perdas-e-Desperdicio-de-Alimentos-no-Brasil.pdf>
- **alimentos_regionais_brasileiros_2ed**
- **posicionamento do setor empresarial sobre a sustentabilidade de sistemas alimentares no Brasil**
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/posicionamento-do-setor-empresarial-sobre-a-sustentabilidade-dos-sistemas-alimentares-no-brasil.pdf>
- **Guia do CEO sobre a Transformação nos Sistemas Alimentares no Brasil**
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/cebds.org-guia-do-ceo-para-a-transformacao-dos-sistemas-alimentares-no-brasil-cebds-guiaceo-2021-final.pdf>

CORRECTIONS, ADJUSTMENTS, OR CHANGES - 1/2

Title Como dar escala a soluções transformadoras no sistema alimentar brasileiro

Date 21/07/2021

Publication and link additions

RELEVANT LINKS

- **Rede ILPF - Crop-livestock-forestry systems Network**
<https://www.redeilpf.org.br/>
- **Regeneration in the Milk Chain (Nestle)**
<https://www.embrapa.br/busca-de-noticias/-/noticia/59751783/parceria-entre-embrapa-e-nestle-vai-desenvolver-protocolo-para-leite-de-baixo-carbono>
- **Porpino, G.; Lourenço, C. E.; Araújo, C.M.; Bastos, A. (2018). Intercâmbio Brasil – União Europeia sobre desperdício de alimentos. Relatório final de pesquisa. Brasília: Diálogos Setoriais União Europeia – Brasil.**
http://www.sectordialogues.org/documentos/proyectos/adjuntos/14e822_Relatorio_SemDesperdicio_Digital_Baixa.pdf
- **Porpino, G.; Antonioli, V. (2020). Sem Desperdício: diálogos sobre consumo sustentável. Relatório de projeto de cooperação. Brasília: Diálogos Setoriais União Europeia – Brasil.**
http://www.sectordialogues.org/documentos/proyectos/adjuntos/8623f8_Relatorio_SemDesperd%C3%ADcio_Maio_2020_V_Epdf

CORRECTIONS, ADJUSTMENTS, OR CHANGES - 2/2

Title Como dar escala a soluções transformadoras no sistema alimentar brasileiro

Date 21/07/2021

More relevant links

RELEVANT LINKS

- **Mesa Brasil (SESC)**
<https://www.sesc.com.br/portal/site/mesabrasilsesc/home/>
- **Act for Food (Carrefour)**
<https://actforfood.carrefour.com.br/>
- **Hortaliça Não é Só Salada (Embrapa)**
<https://www.embrapa.br/hortalica-nao-e-so-salada>
- **Sem Desperdício**
<https://www.semdesperdicio.org/>
- **Plano ABC/Programa ABC (Agricultura de Baixa Emissão de Carbono)**
<https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/assuntos/sustentabilidade/plano-abc/plano-abc-agricultura-de-baixa-emissao-de-carbono>
- **Embrapa Alimentos e Territórios**
<https://www.embrapa.br/alimentos-e-territorios>
- **Fundo JBS pela Amazônia**
<https://jbs.com.br/imprensa/fundo-jbs-pela-amazonia-aprova-os-6-primeiros-projetos-que-receberao-investimento-de-r-50-milhoes/>
- **Projeto Rural Sustentável**
<https://www.cnabrazil.org.br/senar/atuacao/assistencia-tecnica-e-gerencial/projeto-rural-sustent%C3%A1vel>

- **SENAR/SENAC Programa Do Rural à Mesa**
<https://www.cnabrazil.org.br/senar/atuacao/assistencia-tecnica-e-gerencial/do-rural-%C3%A0-mesa>
- **Protocolo ILPF/sistema Trustscore – Ceptis Agro**
<https://www.redeilpf.org.br/index.php/certificacao>