



luoppa JOURNAL  
LEARNINGS FROM DE 3<sup>RD</sup> LAB

2023  
2024



## PARTNER INSTITUTIONS

CONCEPTION  
AND CREATION



COCREATION



FULL SUPPORT

IBIRAPITANGA



METHODOLOGICAL  
PARTNERSHIP



INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT



LUPPA LAB #3  
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LUPPA LAB #3  
host city

MENTORING CITIES



CURITIBA

MENTORING ORGANIZATIONS



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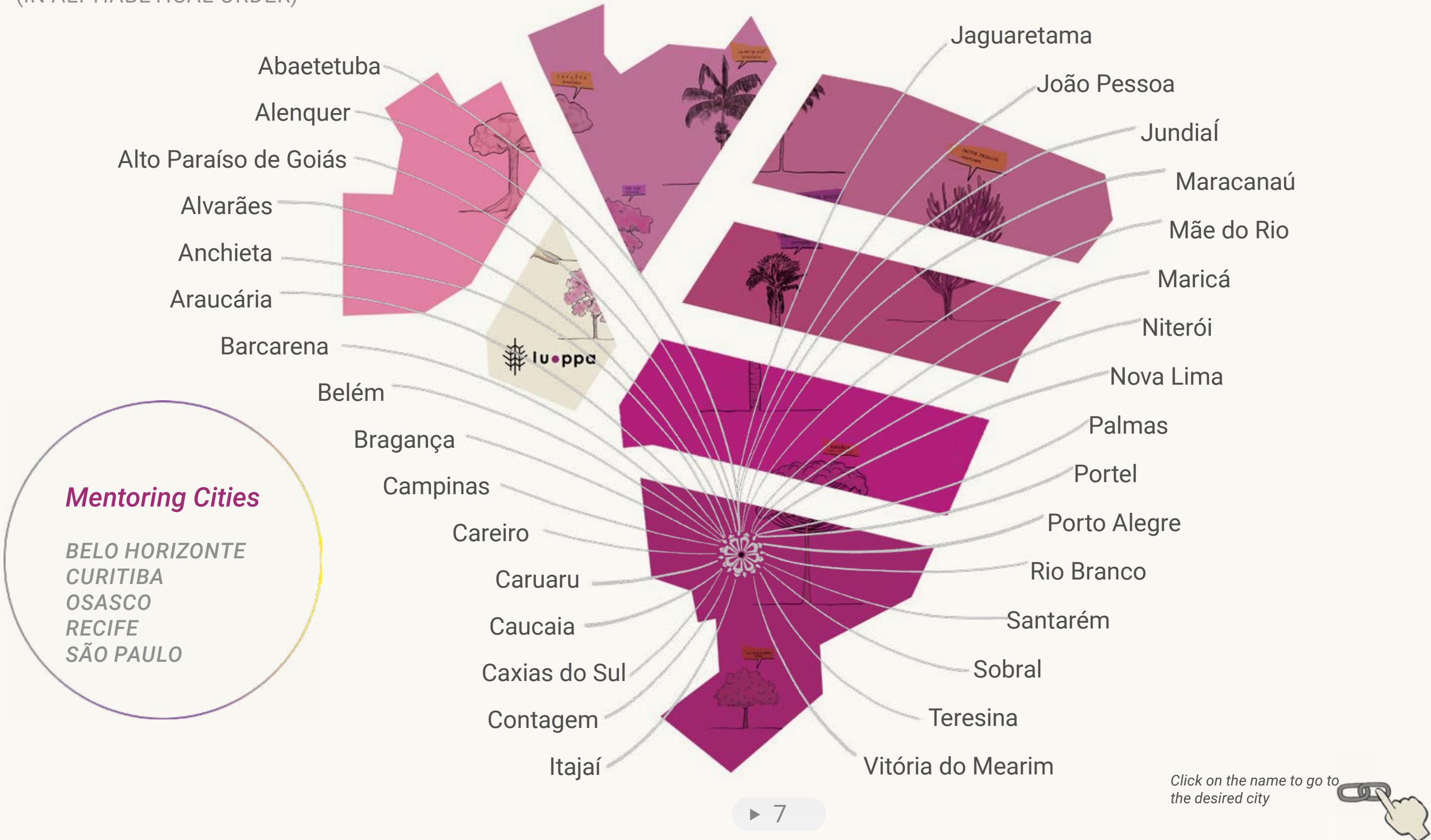
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## CITIES PARTICIPATING IN LUPPA LAB #3

(IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER)



## NAVIGATION GUIDE

 Format indicator within the text

**internal link**

web page link

**LUPPA and LUPPA products**

**partners and other  
highlights**

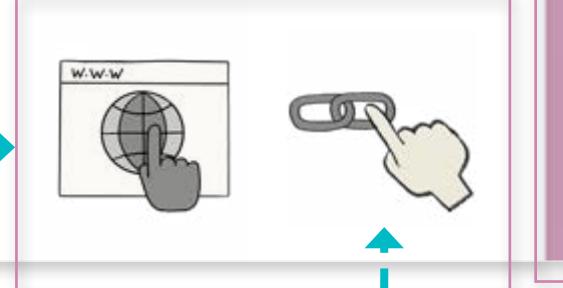
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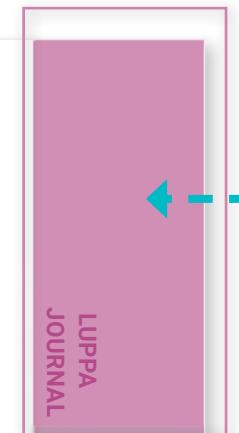
**see more**  link to external  
content

▶ 16



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to external content  
within the text

 indicator on  
important topics



 chapter  
locator

 topic guide

 return to map of  
participating cities

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map to go to the desired city

 return to table  
of contents

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## GLOSSARY

**CAF:** Family Farmer Registration

**CAISAN:** Interministerial Chamber for Food and Nutrition Security: In the municipalities, the same acronym is used to stand for the Intersecretarial (or Intersectoral) Chamber for Food and Nutrition Security

**CMEIs:** Municipal Education Centers for Early Childhood

**CONSEMDRS:** Municipal Council for Sustainable Rural Development

**CRAF:** International Agroforestry Research Centre

**CRAS:** Social Assistance Reference Center

**CSO:** Civil Society Organization

**EAN** - Food and Nutrition Education

**EMATER:** Technical Assistance and Rural Extension Agency. Popular name and acronym for state authorities responsible for promoting

technical assistance and rural extension in the states

**EPAGRI:** Agricultural Research and Rural Extension Agency of Santa Catarina

**FAO:** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: Headquartered in Rome, Italy, but with regional offices throughout the world, including Brazil. It is one of the UN's "Roman agencies," together with **IFAD** and **WFP**

**FNS:** Food and Nutrition Security

**FNS COUNCIL:** Municipal Food and Nutrition Security Council, whose official names and acronyms vary between CMSAN, COMSEA, COMUSAN etc.

For this reason, we prefer to designate them indistinctly as FNS Councils in this publication

**FPP:** Food Procurement Program

**IBGE:** Brazilian Institute of Geography

and Statistics

**IDH:** Human Development Index

**IFAD:** International Fund for Agricultural Development

**INSAN:** Food and Nutrition Insecurity

**GPT:** Green Property Tax. A tax incentive granted to property owners who adopt sustainable practices, such as collection of recyclable waste, composting, or environmental preservation

**LOSAN:** National Bill on Food and Nutrition Security. The federal government, the states and municipalities must enact their own

**LOSAN**, as a guiding legal framework for their **FNS** system (**SISAN**, State **SISAN**, and Municipal **SISAN**)

**LUPPA:** Lab on Urban Food Policies

**MILAN PACT:** Milan Urban Food Policy Pact, launched in Milan, Italy, at Expo 2015. It is not a binding commitment as the international treaties, but it does indicate the voluntary commitments of over 200 signatory cities around the world to the urban food systems agenda

**MFPP:** Municipal Food Procurement Program

**NASF:** Family Health Support Center

**NCFP:** Non-Conventional Food Plants

**NGO:** Non-Governmental Organization

**ORSAN:** Municipal Budget for FNS

**PAHO/WHO:** Pan American Health Organization, which serves as the regional office of the World Health Organization

**PNAE:** National School Meals Program. Managed by the National Fund for the

## Development of Education

**Programa Sampa+Rural:** Platform that brings together agriculture, tourism and healthy food initiatives

**SEBRAE:** Brazilian Agency for Micro and Small Business Assistance

**SIM:** Municipal Inspection Service

**SISAN:** National Food and Nutrition Security System. When reproduced in states and municipalities, we refer to it as: "State SISAN", "Municipal SISAN"

**SUAS:** Unified Social Assistance System

**TER:** Technical Assistance and Rural Extension

**TPC:** Traditional peoples and communities

**UFMA:** Federal University of Maranhão

**UFPA:** Federal University of Pará

**UFPR:** Federal University of Paraná

**UFSC:** Federal University of Santa Catarina

**UNICEF:** United Nations Children's Fund

**WFP:** World Food Programme





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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

*The results presented in this publication are the outcome of the tireless work of the entire LUPPA team, composed of collaborators and volunteers who are extremely dedicated to the project and its mission. We could not have gotten here without the work of each and every member of the team. The same can be said about our supporters and partners, who believe in the project and have given us the energy we need to run LUPPA with the best possible tools.*

*To each of the teams from the municipalities and councils of the participating and mentoring cities, we express our deep gratitude for their trust, dedication, and commitment. After all, the lessons shared in this publication reveal the work and achievements that each of these teams is already carrying out in their territories.*

# INTRODUCTION



Continuing the **LUPPA** Journal series, the **Lab on Urban Food Policies** - **LUPPA**, a project of the **Comida do Amanhã** Institute in co-realization with **ICLEI South America**, brings to the public the lessons learned from its third edition, held between September 2023 and September 2024.

The **Lab on Urban Food Policies** - **LUPPA** is a collaborative platform aimed at supporting and facilitating the construction of integrated, participatory, and systemic municipal food policies. In it, representatives of several municipalities in Brazil come together to work on creating an integrated food system agenda in their cities, covering a wide range of policies from fighting hunger to fighting climate emergency, including income generation, ensuring rights, food education,

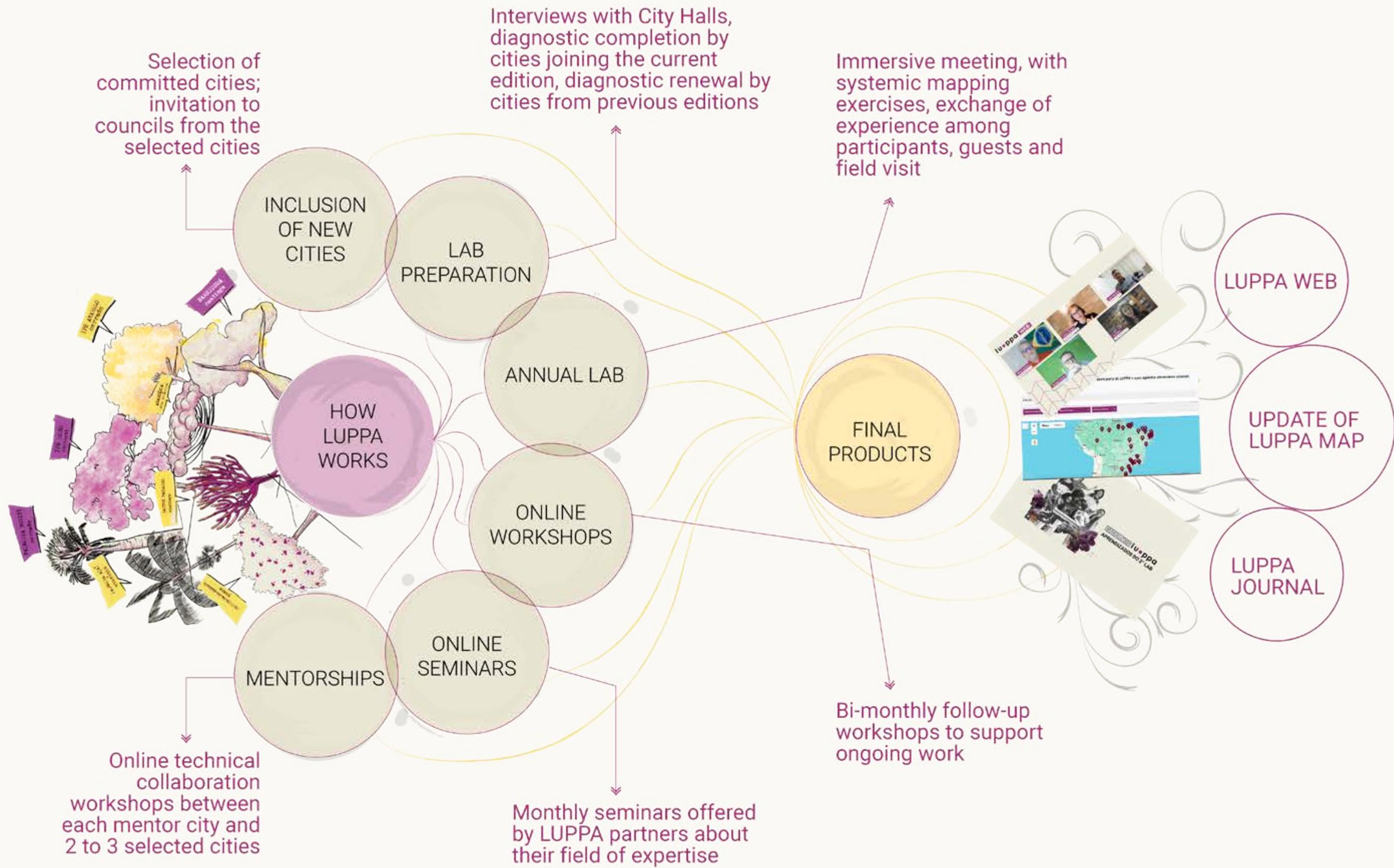
regulating healthy food environments, and regional development, among many other topics related to food policies. We believe it is essential to bring cities to the forefront of the discussion and action around the right to food and on the transition of food systems. We must support local governments in putting "food at the center of the table on the municipal agenda".

The work carried out by **LUPPA** since 2021 has received international recognition, both for its innovative methodology and for its ability to create a support network between cities. In the report "State of Food Insecurity in the World 2023" (produced by FAO, UNICEF, IFAD, WFP) and in the report "From Plate to Planet" (IPES FOOD, 2023), **LUPPA** is mentioned as an example of an innovative urban food public policy laboratory, with impacts on leveraging

the transition of food systems. In 2024, **LUPPA** was highlighted as a national city network in the report "Strengthening Urban and Peri-urban Food Systems", by the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security on urban and peri-urban food systems at the United Nations World Committee on Food Security and Nutrition.

**BELOW, WE PRESENT  
HOW THE ACTIVITIES ARE  
DEVELOPED AT LUPPA**





## PRESENTATION NOTE

*In this publication, we explain how our activities were developed, who participated, and what we achieved together, as well as a compilation of programs, policies, and initiatives by the participating cities that were shared throughout the program. The references to each city's experiences, presented in [Chapter 5](#), are in no way intended to exhaust all the initiatives and all the actions taken by each municipality in favor of healthy and sustainable food systems. We wish to portray only a few highlights of the experiences shared throughout our activities.*



2

LUPPA  
JOURNAL

NEW CITIES *features*

# NEW CITIES PROFILES



## NEW CITIES PARTICIPATION FEATURES

### LUPPA COMMUNITY



**ALL CITIES, INCLUDING:**  
**CITIES FROM THE PREVIOUS EDITION**  
**WITHOUT RENEWAL**  
**+ MENTORING CITIES WITHOUT RENEWAL**  
**+ NON-SELECTED CANDIDATES, IF INVITED**

**PARTICIPATE IN THE LUPPA PLATFORM AND**  
**ACCESS THE WEBSITE'S RESTRICTED AREA**

**RECEIVE NEWSLETTERS**

**RECEIVE INVITATIONS TO**  
**ONLINE SEMINARS**

**CAN FILL IN/UPDATE A DIAGNOSIS AND**  
**ENTER LUPPA MAP**

### CITIES FROM THE 1ST AND 2ND EDITION WITH RENEWAL



**ALL THE ADVANTAGES OF**  
**LUPPA COMMUNITY**

**PARTICIPATE IN**  
**WORKSHOPS**  
**(IN-PERSON LAB +**  
**FOLLOW-UP MEETINGS)**

**DEVELOP/UPDATE**  
**ANCHOR PROJECT**

### CITIES FROM THE 3rd EDITION



**ALL THE ADVANTAGES OF**  
**LUPPA COMMUNITY**

**PARTICIPATE IN**  
**WORKSHOPS**  
**(IN-PERSON LAB +**  
**FOLLOW-UP MEETINGS)**

**DEVELOP/UPDATE**  
**ANCHOR PROJECT**

**PREPARATORY**  
**INTERVIEWS**

**RECEIVES MENTORING SESSIONS**





The **LUPPA** Community brings together all the cities involved in the project, including cities from previous editions (with and without renewal), mentoring cities (with and without renewal), non-selected candidates and cities selected for the current edition. All these cities have access to the **LUPPA** platform and to the website's restricted area. They receive the newsletter and invitations to online seminars, and they can fill in the **LUPPA** diagnosis, which feeds the *LUPPA map tool*.

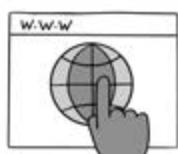
The mentoring cities, as detailed in chapter 3, are partners in the project. Although they are not the main target of the activities, they participate in part of **LUPPA**'s activities and commit to offering mentoring sessions to small

groups of cities they select along with the program team.

Within the **LUPPA** Community, the cities that participated in the previous edition and have renewed their commitment continue the **LUPPA** learning journey, both in the **LUPPA LAB** (in-person) and in the follow-up meetings.

The 10 cities that joined the third edition and are the focus of this chapter underwent preparatory interviews and received mentoring sessions during the final phase of the annual cycle. Part of the cities from previous editions, which participated in **LUPPA LAB** and had not yet received mentoring sessions, also had this opportunity in the third edition.

The three editions of **LUPPA** encompassed 43 cities, spread across 18 states and 5 regions, with a total population of around 14 million inhabitants, according to the 2022 IBGE Census. Approximately 35% of these cities have a population of up to 100,000 inhabitants, 49% between 100,000 and 600,000 inhabitants, 9% between 600,000 and 1 million, and only 7% have over 1 million inhabitants.



## FEATURES OF THE NEW CITIES SELECTED FOR THE 3<sup>RD</sup> EDITION

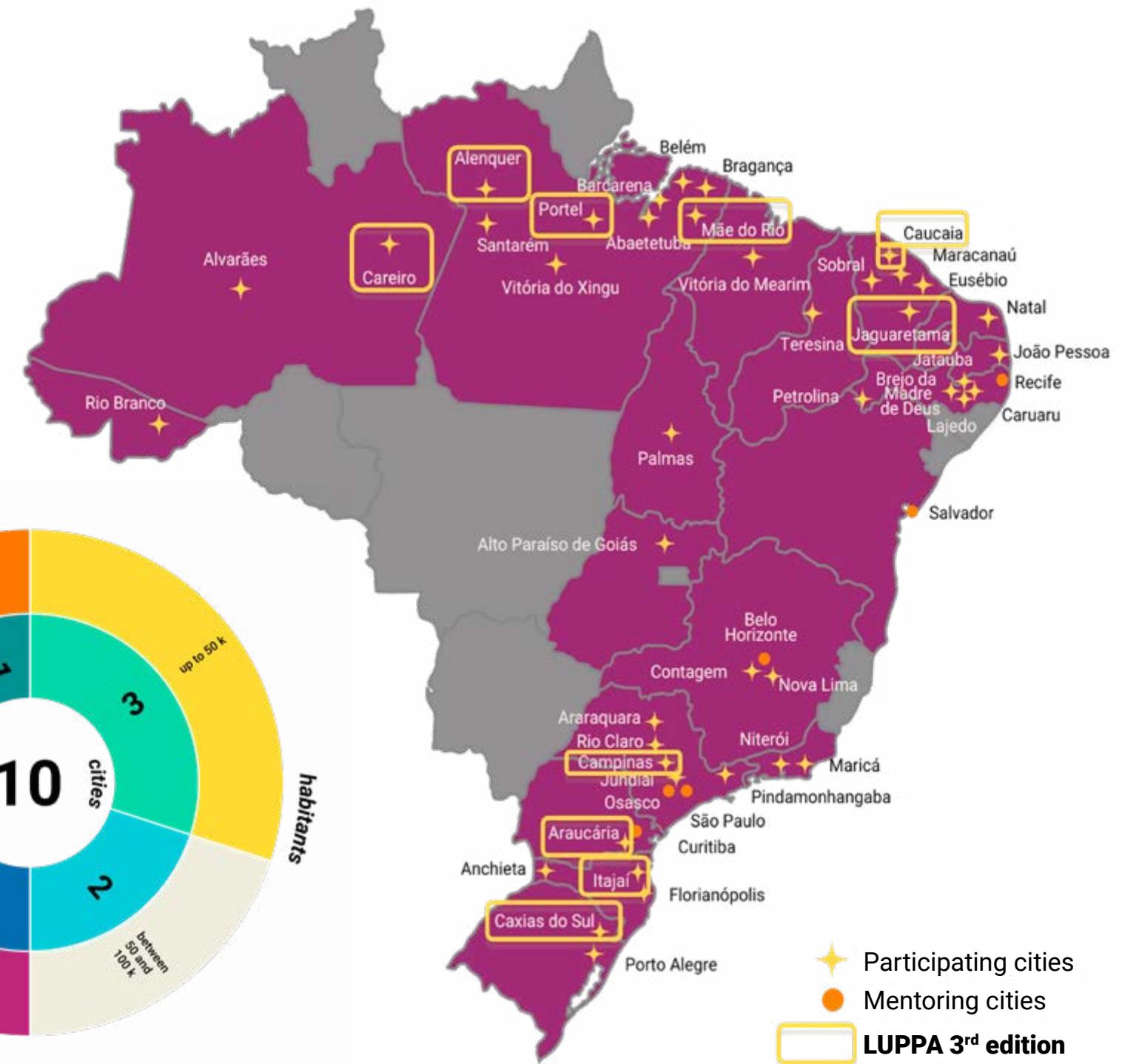
The cities selected for the third edition were: Campinas (SP), Caxias do Sul (RS), Araucária (PR), Itajaí (SC), Jaguaretama (CE), Caucaia (CE), Mãe do Rio (PA), Careiro (AM), Portel (PA), Alenquer (PA). The 10 cities are in 7 states, and 4 regions, totaling 2.5 million inhabitants, considering the 2022 IBGE Census.

In the Legal Amazon region - which covers the North region, part of the Northeast and part of the Midwest - there are 4 cities. Among the cities in the third edition, 3 have up to 50,000 inhabitants, 2 have between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants, 2 have populations between 100,000 and 300,000 inhabitants, 2 have between 300,000 and 600,000 inhabitants, and 1 city has over 1 million inhabitants.



Population based on IBGE projection for 2022  
Sources: IBGE, LUPPA, Comida do Amanhã

*Location and  
population size*



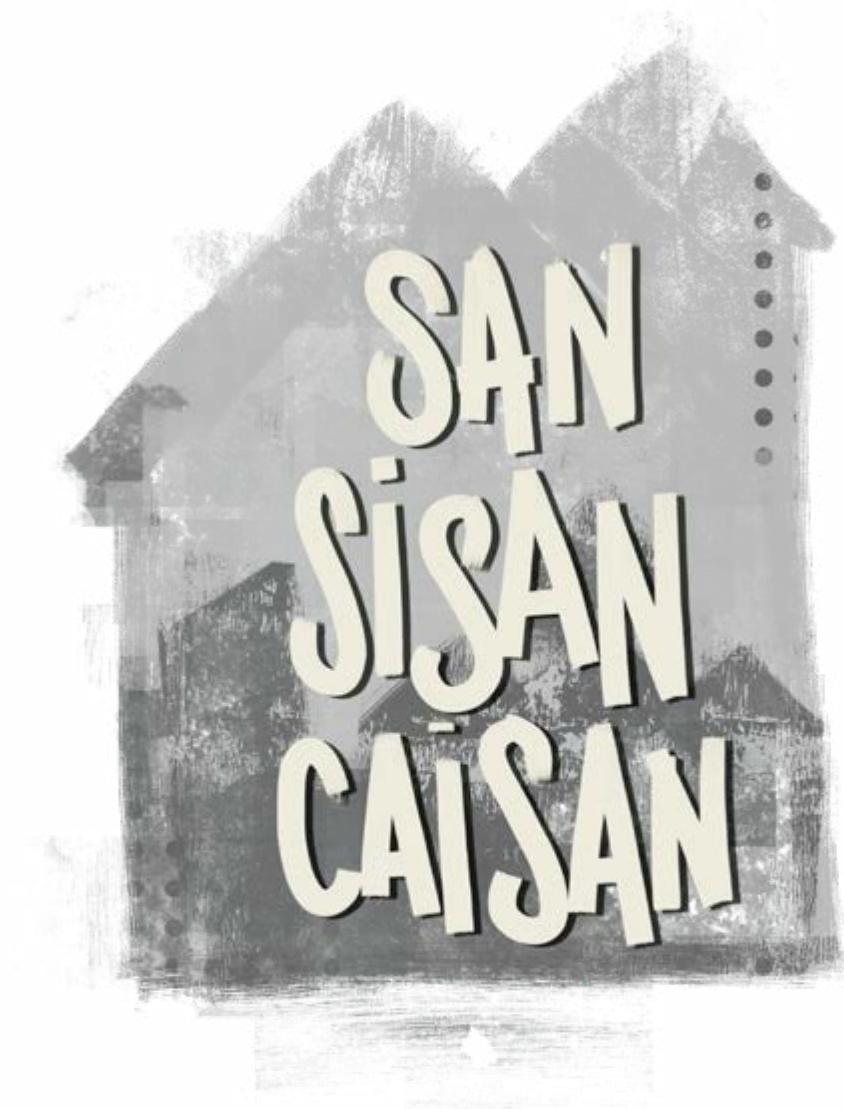


## ***Governance structure of food and nutrition (FNS) policies***

To evaluate the governance structure of FNS (Food and Nutrition Security) in the municipalities, as in the previous editions, six factors were considered:

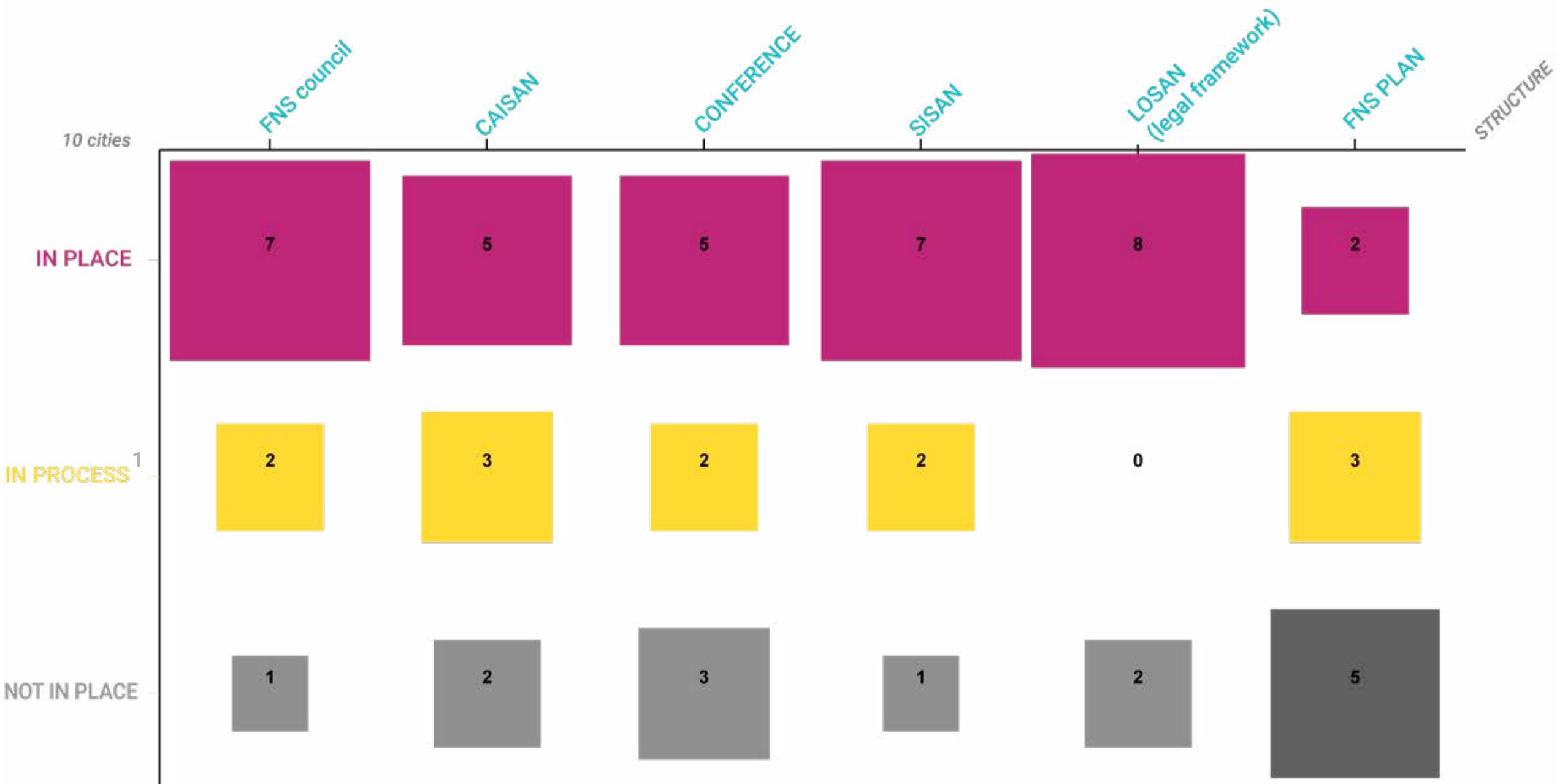
1. *Existence of an FNS council*
2. *Installation of a CAISAN*
3. *Existence of an FNS legal framework*
4. *Adhesion to SISAN*
5. *Holding an FNS conference in the last four years; and*
6. *Creation of an FNS plan*

Since 2002, Brazil has encouraged the creation of FNS Councils, resulting in a considerable number of installed councils. The other structures, however, were promoted nationally by Federal Law No. 11,346/2006 (LOSAN), which instituted SISAN as a voluntary adhesion system, encouraging - but not obliging - the creation of these structures in states and municipalities. This incentive was given by facilitating access to federal resources. In its last survey, in 2022, the FNS Map, from the former Ministry of Social Development, revealed that about only 3% of Brazilian municipalities had prepared their FNS Plans.



*Initial findings regarding FNS governance in the 10 new cities*

*Governance structure of food and nutrition (FNS) policies*



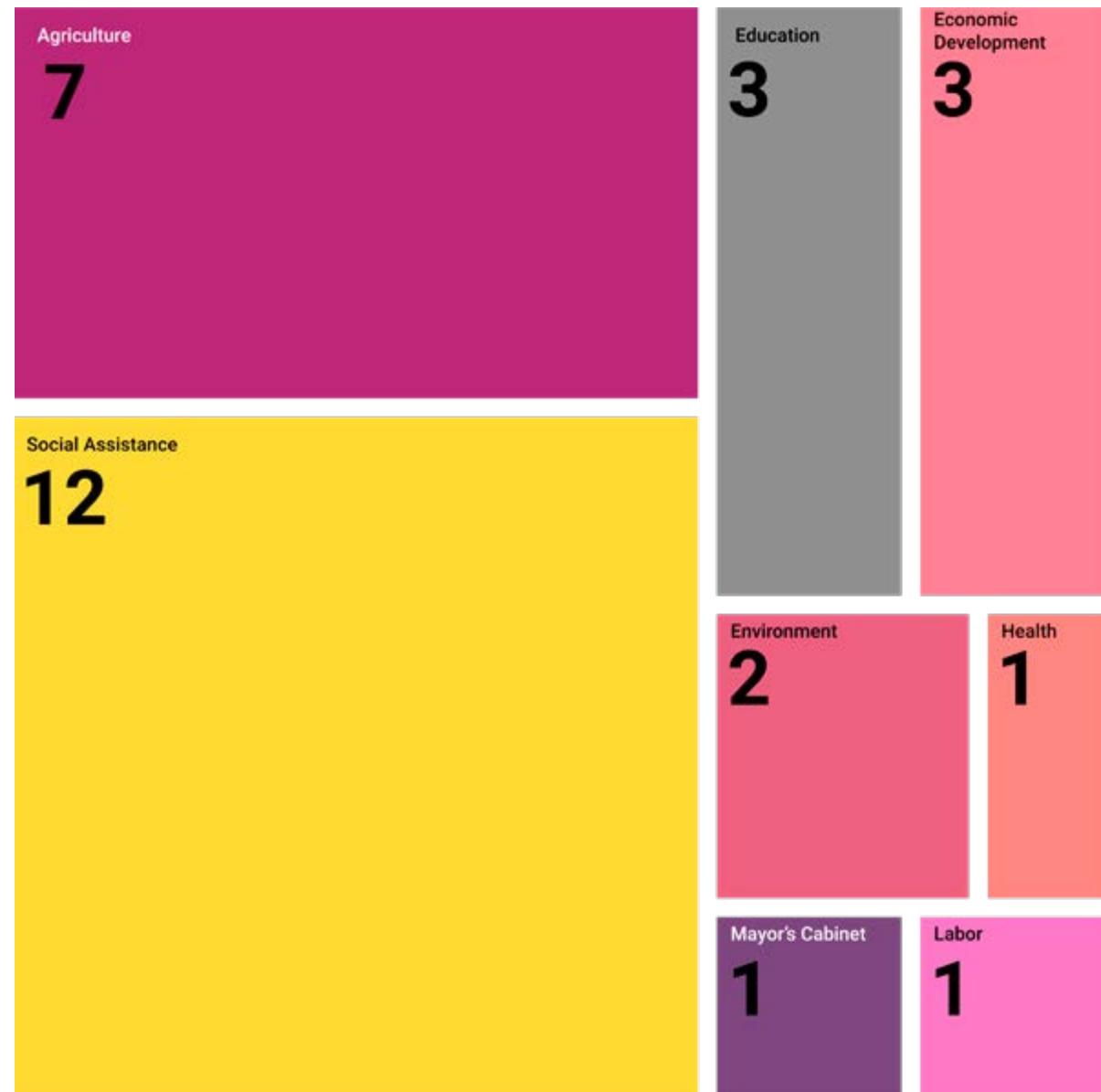
1 In process: Yes, but inactive, Yes, in the process of adhesion, Yes, the last one over 10 years ago, Plan in preparation  
 FNS Plan in the Social Assistance Plan  
 Source: Questionnaire from participants, LUPPA's analysis





## *Municipal Public Administration sectors interested in the Food Systems agenda*

Intersectoral collaboration is central for advancing urban-food agendas. For this reason, each city participating in **LUPPA** appoints a minimum of two people to represent its management, necessarily from different departments. This is one of the requirements for any city to take part in **LUPPA**, as defined in the call for cities that is published before each edition. These representatives are involved both in the **LUPPA LAB** and in the various virtual meetings we hold throughout the program. We encourage the participation of more members from different departments, so that the policies and initiatives on their food agenda are strengthened. This intersectorality not only strengthens policies but also promotes the exchange of experiences and mutual support among professionals working for the benefit of the population.





## *Programs of interest in the food policies agenda*

To help cities understand the themes and government initiatives covered by **LUPPA**, the application form lists a series of food programs or policies. From these, applicant cities must select which ones are already underway and which they wish to implement or strengthen. This process allows us to identify the main "gateways" to the topic of food systems in the selected group. Thus, when applying, cities identify from a list of 26 programs which ones they wish to implement or strengthen in the short term.

1. *Composting of organic waste;*
2. *Tax incentives for urban and peri-urban agriculture;*
3. *Technical assistance for agroecological and organic transition for family farmers in the municipality;*
4. *Fighting food loss and waste;*
5. *Gastronomic events to promote local products;*
6. *Rainwater harvesting and storage;*
7. *Red meat reduction in school menus;*
8. *Food and nutritional education with cultural aspects;*
9. *School vegetable gardens;*
10. *Community vegetable gardens;*
11. *Street markets of organic or agroecological fresh food;*
12. *Community kitchens;*
13. *Collection, reuse, and recycling of solid waste;*
14. *Direct purchase from family farming for school meals;*
15. *Reduction of ultra-processed foods in school menus;*
16. *Municipal market of local or fresh artisan products;*
17. *Food banks;*
18. *Seedling and/or seed bank for urban and peri-urban agriculture;*
19. *Reuse of greywater;*
20. *Street markets of conventionally produced fresh food;*
21. *Street markets by local producers*
22. *Technical assistance for family farmers in the municipality;*
23. *Bans on the sale of sugary drinks in schools;*
24. *Popular restaurant;*
25. *Minimum Income Program;*
26. *Food Supplementation Program.*



*The topics of greatest interest were:*



*Fighting food loss and waste in production o*



*Fighting food waste in marketing and consumption*



*Community vegetable gardens*



*Community kitchens*

When these topics are regionalized between the Legal Amazon and the other regions, it is possible to identify some differences: the topic "Gastronomic events to promote local products", reached the first position in the ranking of interest of Amazonian cities, while for the others it reached the seventh position. It is also interesting to notice that, in the cities of the Legal Amazon, 21 of the 26 topics

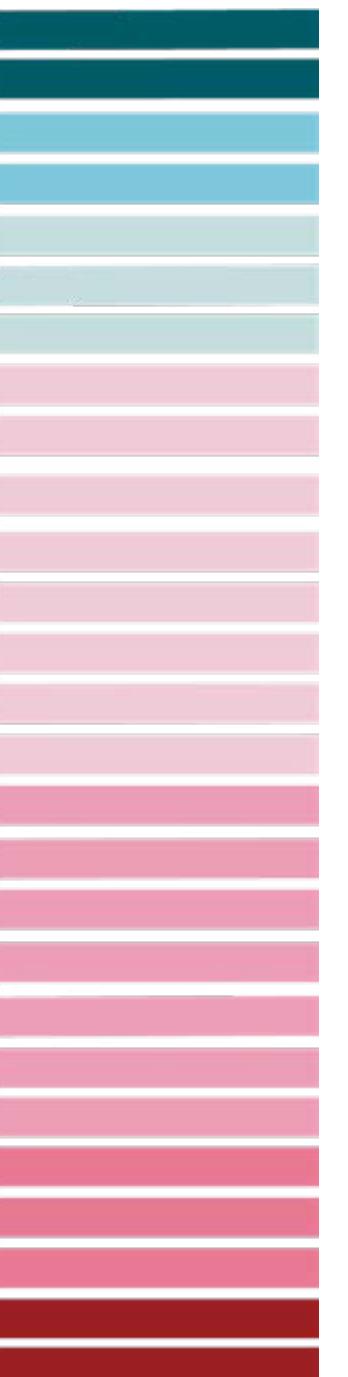
presented occupy the third position, whereas in the other regions the distribution between the themes is less concentrated.

In the chart on the next page, there is a detailed heat map for the 26 topics listed in the application form, both in consolidated form and with a regional cut between cities in the Legal Amazon and other regions.



## TOPICS

1. Fighting food loss and waste in production
2. Fighting food waste in marketing and consumption
3. Community vegetable gardens
4. Community kitchens
5. Gastronomic events to promote local products;
6. Tax incentives for urban and peri-urban agriculture
7. Food banks
8. Courses and training in healthy food and no waste
9. School vegetable gardens
10. Technical assistance for agroecological and organic transition for family farmers in the municipality
11. Street markets of conventionally produced fresh food
12. Street markets of organic or agroecological fresh food
13. Street markets by local producers
14. Municipal market of local or fresh artisan products
15. Popular restaurant
16. Bans on the sale of sugary drinks in schools
17. Food and nutritional education with cultural aspects
18. Seedling and/or seed bank for urban and peri-urban agriculture
19. Technical assistance for family farmers in the municipality
20. Courses and training in healthy food production
21. Collection, reuse, and recycling of solid waste
22. Rainwater harvesting and storage
23. Direct purchase from family farming for school meals
24. Reuse of greywater
25. Composting of organic waste
26. Reduction of ultra-processed foods in school menus
27. Red meat reduction in school menus

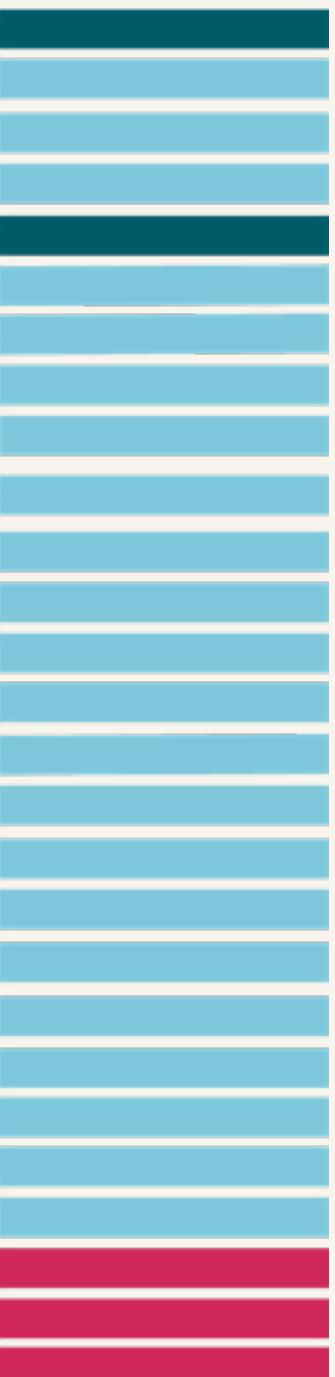
ranking of all  
answers

more  
interest

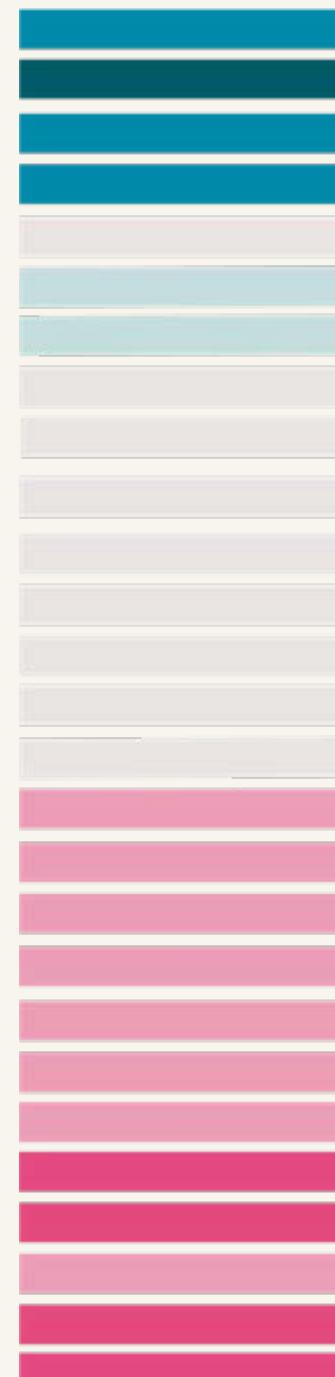
less  
interest

comparison of  
answers between

AMAZON



OTHER REGIONS



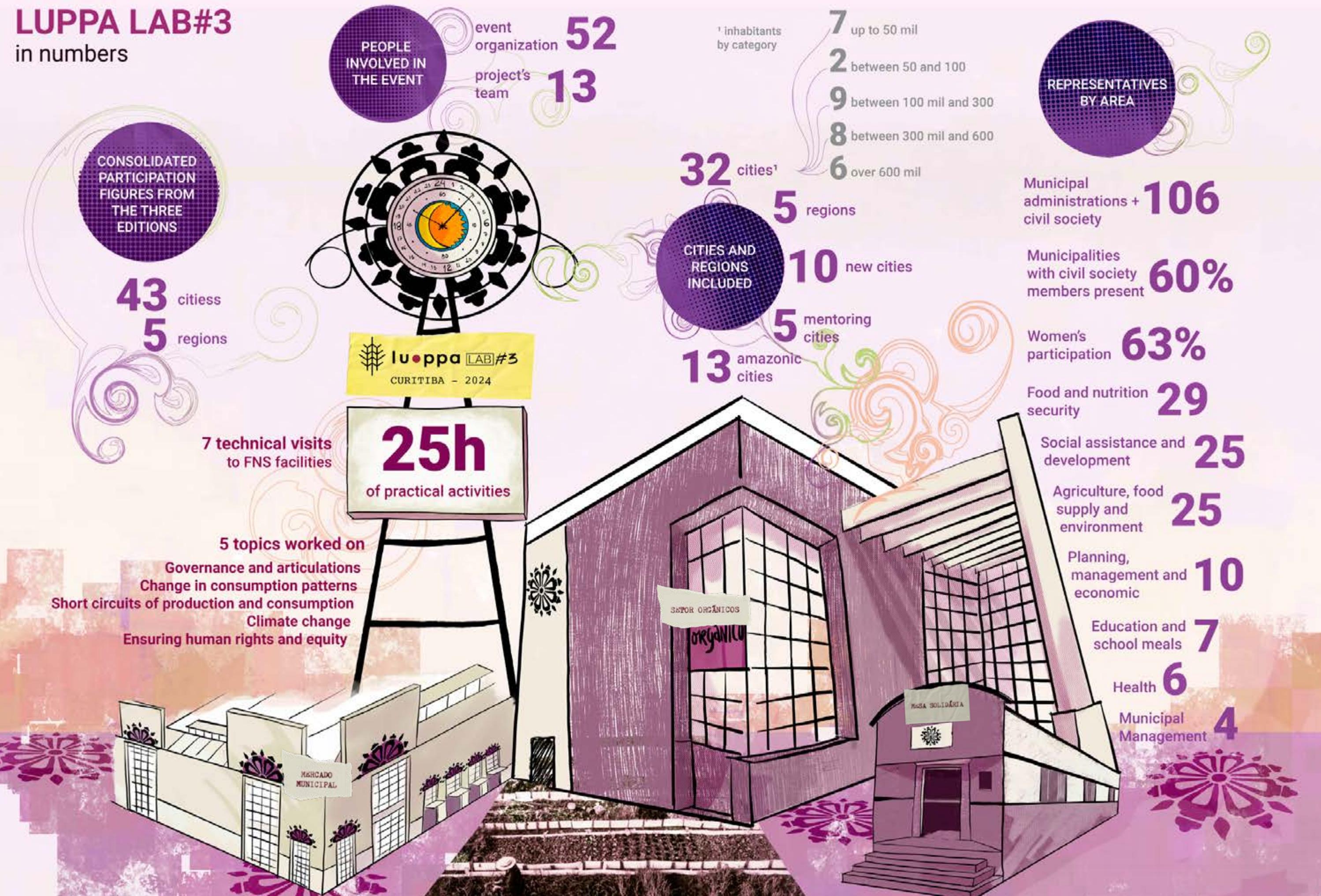
As indicated on the application / registration  
form LUPPA (multiple choice answers)

# AN OVERVIEW OF OUR 3<sup>RD</sup> LAB



## LUPPA LAB#3

in numbers



## AN OVERVIEW OF OUR 3<sup>RD</sup> LAB

Between March 19 and 22, 2024, the third edition of **LUPPA** LAB took place, an in-person event co-organized with the City Hall of Curitiba/PR. In addition to the opening seminar, held in the evening of March 19, the LAB offered 3 days of immersive activities. Over 150 people were involved in making this event happen. Along with representatives appointed by the cities, experts on food policies, government officials, partners and supporters of **LUPPA** were also present

The **LUPPA** project team, responsible for holding the meeting, brought together

collaborators from **Comida do Amanhã Institute**, **ICLEI South America**, from the methodological supporter **Reos Partners**, as well as several volunteers, totaling about 50 people.

Representatives of the project's supporters were also present: **Clima e Sociedade Institute**, **Porticus**, and **José Luiz Egydio Setúbal Foundation**. In addition, representatives of the Ministry of Social Development, Family and Fight against Hunger also accompanied the event's activities. **FAO Brazil** was present via video, during the opening of the **LAB**.

In all, 37 cities, from the 5 regions of the country, were present at the **LAB**, with a total of about 150 representatives, including both municipal representatives and civil society, through the social control councils.

The cities that attended were Abaetetuba, Alenquer, Alto Paraíso de Goiás, Alvarães, Anchieta, Araucária, Barcarena, Belém, Bragança, Belo Horizonte, Campinas, Careiro, Caruaru, Caucaia, Caxias do Sul, Contagem, Itajaí, Jaguaretama, João Pessoa, Jundiaí, Maracanaú, Mão do Rio, Maricá, Niterói, Nova Lima, Palmas,





Portel, Porto Alegre, Rio Branco, Santarém, Sobral, Teresina, Vitória do Mearim, in addition to the 5 mentoring cities: Belo Horizonte, Curitiba (mentor and host of **LAB #3**), Osasco, Recife and São Paulo.

The territorial diversity of the represented cities was a major highlight of the event. The Amazonian cities, with their circumstances markedly different from the rest of Brazil, had the opportunity to exchange ideas, experiences and challenges with other municipalities. Besides that, 22 cities participating in the first and second editions maintained their commitment to the **LUPPA** community and returned to take part in the third edition of the **LAB**.

This edition also counted on an expressive representation of social

control councils from the participating cities: about 60% of the cities had the participation of members of civil society in balance with representatives of the municipalities. This fact fulfills one of the main objectives of **LUPPA**, which is to leverage the development of public policies with social participation. It is also important to note that over 63% of those present were women, in line with the expressive participation of women in transforming food systems throughout Brazil.

The **LAB** counted on a methodological journey designed and led by the **LUPPA** team with the support of **Reos Partners**: there were 25 hours of immersion in hands-on activities, group work and technical visits. .

The food served at the **LAB** was planned to be inclusive, nutritious

and healthy, with a fully vegetarian menu and vegan options: we offered our participants morning and afternoon coffee breaks, and lunch. The highlight was the second day of **LAB** (03/22), when the participants had the opportunity to make a technical visit to popular restaurants in Curitiba and had lunch together with these restaurants' users, thus fully experiencing operation of these public FNS services.

To ensure an effective learning journey throughout the three days of the meeting, the immersive activities were grouped as follows:





## OPENING SEMINAR LUPPA LAB #3

March 19, 2024

Centro Memorial de Curitiba

### SCHEDULE

- 16h Reception of guests
- 17h Opening session LUPPA  
Comida do Amanhã, ICLEI  
Brazil, City Hall of Curitiba,  
FAO and attending Ministries
- 17h25 Launch of Curitiba's  
3<sup>rd</sup> FNS Plan
- 17h45 Speeches about FNS
- 18h35 Dialogue Circle  
"Nourishing Tomorrow: Food  
at the Center of the Municipal  
Agenda" with mayors and deputy  
mayors of LUPPA cities
- 19h15 Cocktail
- 20h Wrap-up



luppa



## LUPPA LAB #3 SCHEDULE

### Municipal Market (Organics)

mar 20 mar 21 mar 22

8 AM	Arrival and registration	MEETING 7:30 AM Learning journey: visits to FNS facilities in Curitiba	Workshop on FNS Plan development
9 AM	Introductions activity		
	Introduction to extended collaboration		
12:30 PM	lunch	lunch at site	lunch
2 PM	Experience exchange workshop	Visits sharing	Harvesting
	Harvesting	Mentoring cities panel	Next steps
	Diagnosis strategies	In-depth systemic mapping dynamics	Mentorships definition
6 PM	WRAP-UP		WRAP-UP (4 PM)



## OPENING

On March 19, 2024, the Curitiba Memorial hosted the beginning of the third **LUPPA** LAB with its opening seminar. The official ceremony began in the late afternoon, with the launch of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Municipal Plan for Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) of Curitiba. The opening session was conducted by: Mayor Rafael Greca and Deputy Mayor Eduardo Pimentel, Secretary Luiz Gusi, Valéria Burity (Extraordinary Secretariat for Combating Poverty and Hunger at the Ministry of Social Development), Patrícia Gentil (National Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security at the Ministry of Social Development), Rosé Pondé (Secretariat of Supply, Cooperativism and Food Sovereignty at the Ministry of Social Development), Jorge Meza (FAO, via video), Rodrigo Perpétuo (ICLEI) and Juliana Tângari (Comida do Amanhã).

After the opening session, there was a roundtable on the topic "Nourishing Tomorrow: Food at the Center of the Municipal Agenda", in which the attending mayors and deputy mayors shared the legacy of their administrations on the food and food systems agenda. The authorities present were: Eduardo Pimentel Slaviero (Curitiba), Francinete Maria Rodrigues Carvalho (Abaetetuba), Ivan Canci (Anchieta), Paula Ioris (Caxias do Sul), Christianne Coelho (Sobral) and Luiz Paulo (Curvelo).



## OUR 3<sup>RD</sup> LAB FIRST DAY

The day began with the arrival and registration of participants, followed by an activity for introductions and connecting. Participants from each municipality gathered in groups and each of them brought an object that represented their cities' food systems. In groups, each person introduced themselves briefly, sharing the object and explaining their choice. Within the groups, the participants identified common and unique elements from their cities' food systems, and chose two representatives to share these observations in a subsequent "Big Circle of Objects".

This was followed by the Extended Collaboration session, which addressed the four ways of speaking and listening: downloading,

debating, dialoguing and witnessing. Participants experienced these ways in pairs, reflecting on how each could be used for collaboration in their municipalities. The theory of the 3C collaboration model was explained, highlighting the importance of focusing on one's own role and responsibility in the food system. The participants took a lunch break and soon after began the exchange of practices and experiences. In the first round, the groups discussed the journey of their municipalities in LUPPA, sharing advances, challenges and opportunities. Veteran cities talked about their experiences and new cities talked about their current stages and needs. In the second round of exchange of practices

*First day of in-person workshop  
March 20, 2024*

and experiences, the groups discussed the roles of different sectors in improving municipal food systems, and each participant was able to think over and share their contributions and identified needs.



A group of people are gathered in a workshop setting, looking at documents and discussing. One person in the center is holding a pen and looking up, while others are looking down at papers. The background shows a window and some equipment.

*The day ended with a session on strategies for the diagnosis of the municipality's food system, which highlighted the importance of listening to diverse voices and having a multidisciplinary team. Throughout the activity, participants pondered on the strategies and challenges to structure and carry out the diagnosis, taking notes of their ideas. This exercise allowed participants to think about improving their municipalities' diagnosis process, to ensure a more comprehensive, inclusive and systemic approach.*



"We reached the conclusion that what contributes to sustainable food policies is the diversity of roles of the technical team."

"The cactus is a very strong plant within the north east region, a plant that many and with us being here."

"The mentoring experience at LUPPA strengthens the team and has consolidated a holistic approach of the program. Its multidimensional aspect. The exchange experience also allowed us to take on new tools for public management and enable consolidated actions in indigenous territories."

"We are walking towards transforming, building and rooting this food system."

"The human right to adequate food is a non-negotiable right and we are building this band on all the experiences that took place here."

"The sharing at the council, to be a voice, to be the people's voice and the entities' voice towards the government, and also to be the government's voice towards the people. Taking the policies that are being implemented for the people to know them, for the people to understand that they have the right to access them."

"What do we need?

INTERSECTORALITY  
I think it is almost consensual, because we don't work alone on food security, it is immediately transversal and intersectional, and we are not able to work with this agenda without counting on all other actors involved."

"I take with me the lived experience through stories and achievements of partners who took part in other editions of LUPPA."

"e chegamos à conclusão de que, o que contribui para as políticas alimentares sustentáveis é a diversidade de papéis na equipe técnica."





## SECOND DAY

The second day of the in-person workshop began with the participants arriving at the event site - the Municipal Market of Curitiba, where they were warmly received by the organization team. The participants were divided into groups for the day's first activity: preparing for field visits. During this preparation, facilitators guided the groups to focus on exercises of perception, listening and suspension of judgment, with the aim of enriching the immersion experience throughout the visits. These moments of introspection helped participants connect with themselves and be fully present for the activities that followed.

Then, the groups boarded the vehicles and left for visits to the public FNS facilities in Curitiba, each group with its own itinerary. The main goals of the visit were to broaden the participants' perception of Curitiba's food system through an immersive experience, to take part in the activities proposed by local projects and initiatives, and to collect inputs and align perspectives for the development of FNS Plans in their own municipalities. All participants had the opportunity to visit the following facilities: Food Bank, Community Gardens, popular markets, such as "Sacolão da Família" and "Armazém da Família", Urban Farm, Solidarity Table and FNS School, Regional Market and a popular restaurant, where the participants had lunch.

### Second day of in-person workshop March 21, 2024

The afternoon was dedicated to sharing their impressions of the field visits. The participants gathered in small groups, in which each person could individually ponder over what they saw, heard and felt during the activities. In trios, they shared their observations and impressions, identifying the most striking aspects of the visits. Finally, each group wrote a sentence to summarize the impact of the morning's experiences, which were later shared in the general session.





After this exchange, participants gave feedback of the previous day's evaluation and shared visual records of the activities, made through graphic facilitation. This moment provided a review of the main discussions and learnings, in addition to allowing adjustments and feedback for the continuation of the event.

The next item on the schedule, still on the LABS's second day, was the Mentoring Cities Panel. It was attended by representatives of the five mentoring cities: Belo Horizonte, Curitiba, Osasco, Recife and São Paulo. These cities' representatives

shared their views on the most significant transformations brought about by the LUPPA process in the mentored cities. They also offered guidance and suggestions on how the cities that would thereafter go through the mentoring process could better prepare to maximize the benefits of this experience.

The event then proceeded with an in-depth systemic mapping activity. This dynamic aimed to introduce and deepen systems thinking among the participants, identifying innovative examples and gathering inputs

for the development of a Municipal Governance Guide for Food Policies. The participants were divided into 10 groups, with 2 groups assigned to each specific theme:

1. Governance and articulations
2. Changing Consumption Patterns
3. Production and consumption short circuits
4. Addressing Climate Change: adaptation and mitigation
5. Guaranteeing Human Rights and Equity



*Each group worked on identifying mental structures and models that preserve or transform the food systems' current situation in their municipalities. The day ended with an assessment and summary of the activities, in which participants had the opportunity to ponder on what they learned and experienced throughout the day. There was a brief general balance to align expectations for the third day of the workshop, followed by a formal closure of the activities. The second day's program was intense and full of dynamic activities, providing a collaborative and enriching environment for all participants, who left engaged and prepared to continue their learning journey the next day.*



"Innovation is the horizon towards which we walk constantly. To stop is almost to go backwards."

"The population's union combined with political will overcome the challenges of fighting food and nutritional in security."

"We are in the right path, and we can proceed."

"I'm taking Brazil's diversity and, at the same time, facing the same obstacles and barriers, successful ideas that will guide us in our return to our municipalities to improve food security family farming."

"I'm happy to see the creation of an ecosystem that allows learning from experiences and validating what has been done."

"I take the group's strength and solidarity, the importance of exchanging experiences of FNS policies, ensuring there respect to each territory's particularities, but sharing innovation and relevant journeys."

"I take the exchange of experiences and the possibility of seeing similarities within the difficulties and potentialities."





## THIRD DAY

**O**n the third and final day of the workshop, March 22, 2024, the Municipal Market of Curitiba was the scenery of a day filled with intense and productive activities. The journey began with a brief opening, in which facilitators revisited the main points of the previous day, preparing participants to engage in the game "**Negotiating to create a Municipal Plan for Food and Nutrition Security (FNS)**". Its goal was to simulate a municipality's CAISAN, in which the players would represent different departments of the administration or the Council and prepare a summarized FNS Plan, following the guidelines of the Municipal Conference on Food and Nutrition Security. The participants, organized into groups named after Brazilian trees, such as Araucaria and Ipê, were guided by experienced facilitators.

**T**he groups then created their fictional cities, discussing details such as name, landscape, key products and interesting facts. This exercise aimed to build an engaging context for the game. The first phase of the game began when the FNS Council representative of this fictional city read the guidelines, thus beginning the debate on the plan's challenges and axes. A surprise in the game required rapid adaptation from the participants, stimulating dynamic negotiations to fill out the plan model. The second phase of the game continued with negotiations and plan revisions. Each group reviewed their plans and prepared press releases, rehearsing speeches to present at the general session. After lunch, the harvesting phase of the game began. In

***Third day of in-person workshop***  
***March 22, 2024***

the symbolic presence of the State Governor (a fictitious representation) and a press conference, the groups presented their FNS plans. Each group had three minutes to convince the audience about their actions and strategies, followed by the governor's approval, celebrating the game's ending.

**F**ollowing the schedule after the game, the cities selected for the mentorships were announced, and the schedule of the next meetings was detailed.





*Everyone gathered for the closing ceremony, forming a large circle, and each participant completed the sentence "I cannot leave this meeting without saying that I am...", sharing a word that reflected their emotions. And thus, the in-person LAB ended!*

Joining efforts by civil society and public authorities has created a strong network of solidarity in defense of dignity (about the Solidarity Table).

Commitment and love from everyone involved with constant evolution and articulation between actors and great results.

A desire to apply the experiences in our municipalities.

We noticed standardization and connection between the programs, executed with zeal and commitment to FNS policies by qualified and engaged teams.

If it makes you feel it, it makes sense!

So wonderful to take part in LUPPA!

L  
U  
P  
P  
A  
lovely  
unique  
Participatory  
Plural  
Animal

a  
sensational  
lamps





## IN SUMMARY

The territorial diversity of the cities participating in **LUPPA LAB #3**, especially the ones located in the Amazon, promoted a rich exchange of experiences and challenges. This puts forth regional particularities and the need for solutions tailored to specific contexts. In addition, the significant participation and representation of municipalities by social control councils emphasized the importance of civil society's active participation in formulating and implementing public policies. This engagement ensures that food policies are more inclusive and reflect citizens' needs and perspectives. The majority participation of women also reinforced the importance of gender equity in transforming food systems, ensuring that policies consider women's perspectives and contributions.

One of the highlights of this edition was the game "**Negotiating to create a Municipal FNS Plan**", which simulated the creation of municipal plans and promoted intersectoral collaboration, as well as an alignment of local policies with national guidelines. This hands-on activity helped participants to better understand the challenges and opportunities in creating robust food policies. The technical visits to public FNS services in Curitiba, such as popular restaurants and community gardens, offered participants a practical view of the operation of local food systems. These visits were fundamental for the collection of inputs and the

application of good practices in the participants' municipalities. At the end of the event, the participants assessed the meeting; 80% of them answered the form and, of these, about 94% stated that the objectives of **LUPPA LAB #3** were achieved.

Closing this chapter, the third **LUPPA LAB** was essential to strengthen intersectorality and to promote municipal food policies in Brazil. By bringing together a diversity of actors and promoting the exchange of experiences and practices, the event contributed significantly to the formulation of more inclusive, sustainable and locally adapted public policies.





*The active participation of civil society and the focus on gender equity ensure that these policies are more representative and effective, reflecting a commitment to the positive transformation of food systems across the country.*



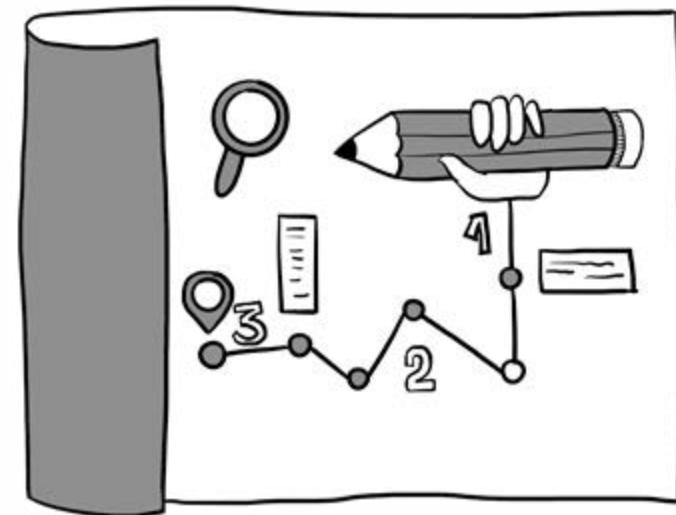
## CONTINUING THE WORK

With all the knowledge and inspiration provided by participating in **LUPPA LAB**, it is now time for cities to identify and propose an innovative action, project or initiative related to food systems in each municipality, which can be carried out by the end of the **LUPPA** cycle.

To do so, a tool developed by **LUPPA**, the **Anchor Project**<sup>1</sup>, was made available. We suggested that everyone involved considered which sectors of the public administration and which interested parties should participate in this project. We also recommended that all cities involve a Social Control Council relevant to the proposed area of action and that this initiative be the first step towards the

construction (or revision, as the case may be) of the city's Food and Nutrition Security Plan.

The aim is to identify and propose an innovative (new or existing) action, project or initiative related to food systems in each municipality, which can be implemented by the end of the **LUPPA** cycle, and which will have significant impact<sup>2</sup> on the transition of the city's food system. The cities have developed their own **Anchor Project**, each with its own specificity and with the desire to face some challenges in their municipal food system.

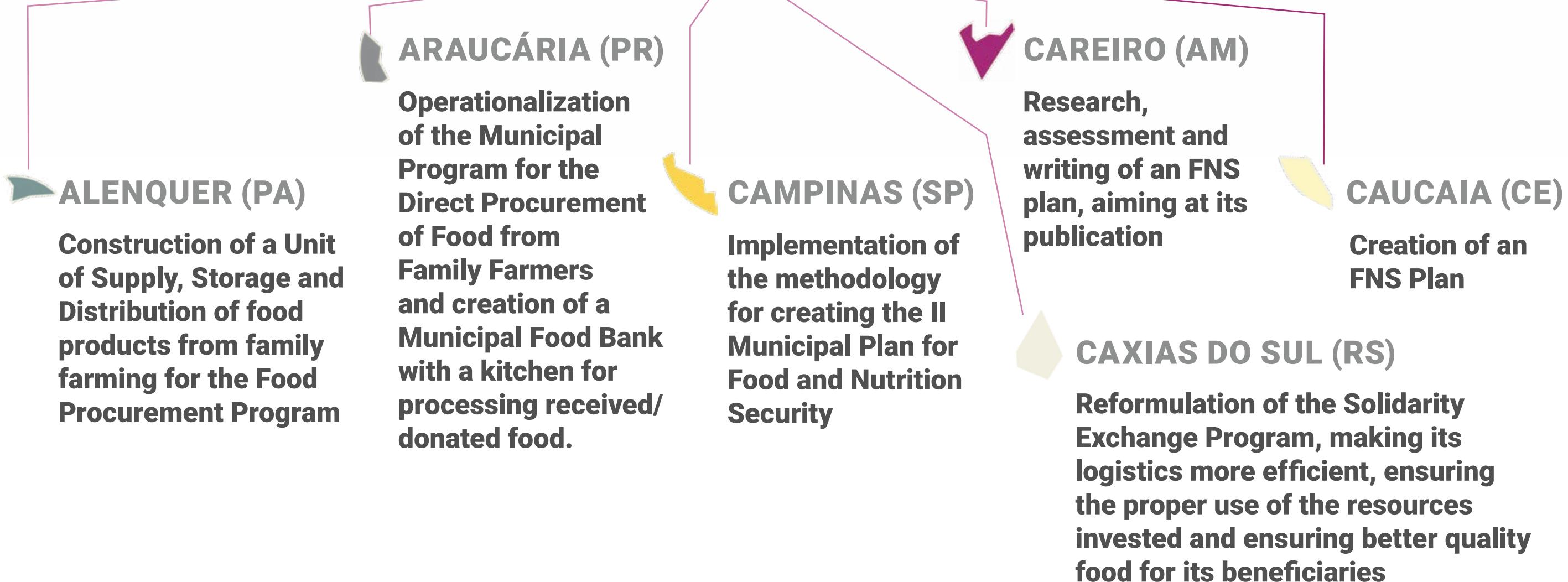


<sup>1</sup> This tool was adapted from a tool co-formulated by ICLEI as part of the IFWEN UGI-Nexus project. From this input, contributions and concepts were brought in by Reos Partners and by the LUPPA team (Comida do Amanhã Institute and ICLEI) in line with LUPPA's goals and the dynamics carried out with the participants.

<sup>2</sup> By significant impact we mean the results of that initiative which, like the movement of a hand controlling a kite, may be subtle, but the important thing is that it shakes up structures and mental models that leverage development and systemic transformation.



*Topic on which each city focused to create their anchor project*



*Topic on which each city focused to create their anchor project*

### ITAJAÍ (SC)

**Confronting the high rates of nutrition and food insecurity in the municipality, both in the food dimension, focused on access to food, and in the nutritional dimension**

### JOÃO PESSOA (PE)

**Developing and implementing an FNS plan in the municipality of João Pessoa**

### JAGUARETAMA (CE)

**Integral development of children in early childhood through the implementation and monitoring of public policies for food and nutrition security, reducing social and economic inequalities and improving child health and well-being**

### NOVA LIMA (MG)

**Creation of a Council and preparation of a Conference and Plan for Food and Nutrition Security**

### MÃE DO RIO (PA)

**Improving transport and logistics infrastructure will directly address the issue of transporting agricultural production, reducing losses and waste, and**

### PALMAS (TO)

**Carrying out a situational diagnosis of food (in) security and local actions to guarantee FNS in the municipality, structuring CAISAN and preparing the Municipal Plan for FNS**



# 3<sup>RD</sup> EDITION'S MENTORING SESSIONS



## 3<sup>RD</sup> EDITION'S MENTORING SESSIONS

Mentoring cities are cities that have made significant progress in their food systems policies, having matured and evolved their food and nutrition security planning. They can, therefore, contribute with their expertise and experience to the participating cities. These are partners cities of the **LUPPA** program, responsible for organizing and providing mentoring sessions in the second phase of each **LUPPA** cycle, in which a group of cities is selected to work with a mentoring city. In the third edition, the mentoring cities were: Belo Horizonte, Curitiba, Osasco, São Paulo and Recife. These cities meet a series of criteria and commit to carrying out mentoring sessions in line with the Call for Mentoring Cities and Institutions.

The main mentoring activities are carried out by monthly collective meetings - four online workshops, of approximately two hours - and begin after the **LAB** has taken place. The first mentoring session usually consists of an introduction and alignment meeting.

The mentoring methodology aims to create a learning space for municipal government managers and other parties in urban food systems. Mentoring sessions are organized as a technical cooperation in which knowledge can be better acquired and in which a more in-depth exchange between mentor and mentee cities is enabled. Sharing both success

stories and the challenges faced allows the establishment of a practical learning environment. In these workshops, participants have access to specific and in-depth exchanges on processes, advocacy strategies, institutionalization forms, operationalization planning, and budget adjustments.

In this third edition, the mentoring sessions were divided into groups, according to the interests of the cities and the skills or expertise of the mentors, also considering the necessary balance between homogeneity and diversity in the formation of each group.



## BELO HORIZONTE - MG

In the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of the mentoring program, Belo Horizonte performed as a mentoring city, sharing its expertise in policies for food systems, food and nutrition security. The cities of Nova Lima (Minas Gerais), Careiro (Amazonas) and Portel (Pará), which have different biomes and diverse population and economic characteristics, took part in this mentoring session.

The main topic of Belo Horizonte's mentoring session was the diagnosis of municipal needs and potentialities for creating and implementing public policies that include SISAN and the FNS Plan. Experiences with FNS services were also addressed, such as the Reference Center for Food and Nutrition Security (CRESAN) and Community Kitchens, as well as topics such as Food and Nutrition Education,

Agroecology, Sustainable Territories and Urban Agriculture.

The work plan included specific action milestones, such as: presentation of food and nutrition security policies from the municipalities involved in the first meeting, with the aim of understanding the current context and identifying topics and areas to address in the following meetings. The second meeting addressed social control, SISAN and the Municipal FNS Plan, with the participation of a representative from the Office of the Undersecretary of Food and Nutrition Security (SUSAN), and a representative of the Municipal Council of Food and Nutrition Security (COMUSAN). In the third, the topics of Agroecology, Sustainable Territories and Urban

Agriculture were discussed. The fourth and last meeting focused on the experience of FNS services, with emphasis on the Reference Center for Food and Nutrition Security (CRESAN) and Community Kitchens.

*"Participating in mentoring sessions is a very enriching process for all sides. It is very good to learn from people who are always ahead of us, such as BH, which has had an FNS policy for more than 30 years [...] This is our second year and there has been a process of maturation in this edition"*  
Tatiane Oliveira (NOVA LIMA)

*"The mentoring session consisted not only of BH bringing its experiences, but there was in fact an exchange between the cities of the group [...] LUPPA plays a very important role for the municipalities taking part in it, by serving as an anchor, because the FNS system lacks this reference to smaller municipalities [...] sometimes we have so much going on, so little resources, and these experiences come to contribute to it..."*  
Fernanda Silva (CAREIRO)



## CURITIBA - PR

In the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of **LUPPA**'s mentoring program, Curitiba took the role of co-director of the **LAB** and of mentor city, offering support to Caxias/RS, Itajaí/SC and Araucária/PR. The central topic of this mentoring session was the strengthening of local food systems, with emphasis on the importance of cooperation and intersectorality for the construction of connected, articulated, long-lasting and efficient local FNS actions.

Curitiba's main objective in this mentoring group was to present the mentored cities with tools, subsidies, knowledge and references for structuring public food policies. The specific objectives included deepening the knowledge and understanding about the food system and about

food and nutrition policies, as well as presenting the organizational structure of the Municipal Department of Food and Nutrition Security of Curitiba, its strategic planning and the programs and projects conducted by the department. In addition, the mentoring session detailed the strategies for the municipal planning of FNS, covering the implementation of an FNS Council, CAISAN and the elaboration of the I, II and III PLAMsan of Curitiba. Another important point was to recount the history and trajectory of SMSAN programs, as well as the measures foreseen for their development, and to provide information on the structuring and operationalization of the Urban Farms, from their conceptions to their development perspectives. The mentoring sessions also focused on

motivating and supporting participants in identifying feasible solutions to achieve their goals related to municipal FNS policies.

*"... When we stop to write down everything we want and everything we hope for, when we see everything we have already achieved, we get very proud! We see that we are really moving forward, that LUPPA really contributes to boosting FNS policies in the municipality"*  
Elínia Marsango (Itajaí/SC)

*"I would like to thank Curitiba that welcomed us during LUPPA LAB. It was important for us to visualize things there, and to have more explanations in the mentoring. In fact, LUPPA looks like a maternity of ideas! All the meetings in which we could see other municipalities' projects engaged us to think about how we could apply them in our municipality..."*  
Joy Bergmann (Itajaí/SC)



## OSASCO - SP

The mentoring process in Osasco, as part of the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of the program, had the following mentored cities: Campinas (SP), Caruaru (PE) and M  e do Rio (PA). The main topics of the mentoring session involved the engagement of civil society and social participation, the construction of governance in public policies and the formulation of the Municipal Plan for Food and Nutrition Security.

The main objective was to guide municipalities in creating and strengthening public policies for food and nutrition security, with the specific objectives of promoting discussions on local programs

and policies, encouraging governance through the intersectorality of municipal public power and SISAN bodies, sharing strategies for articulating and mobilizing Organized Civil Society, and stimulating the creation or improvement of projects and actions aimed at the Municipal Plan of Food and Nutrition Security. The collection of learnings from this session involved debates about different experiences, both relating to the limitations and potentialities of Osasco's case, and to the reality of the other participating municipalities.

*"In addition to the virtual workshops, which are a great tool, I would like to thank Osasco, on behalf of Campinas, for always being available to help us with questions and suggestions. Osasco and Campinas have similar difficulties, partly because of their proximity, so we managed to have a good exchange of experiences!"*  
Gabriela Kaiser (Campinas/SP)

*"Osasco's mentoring sessions were very rewarding and were moments of great learning. It was a safe and very welcoming space, in which we were able to express our anxieties safely. I just want to thank LUPPA for the experience and for such rich workshops. We always want more and more to keep learning."*  
Renata Marques (COMSEA Campinas/SP)



## RECIFE - PE

In the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of **LUPPA's** mentoring program, Recife took the role of mentoring city, offering support to Caucaia/CE, Jaguaretama/CE and João Pessoa/PB. The main topic of this mentoring session was the creation and implementation of planning in policies and actions for circular food systems and agroecology, based on social engagement and public sectors. Its main objective was to enhance the construction of knowledge and the exchange of ideas among participants, stimulating the development of policies and planning for topics of FNS and agroecology.

The virtual meetings included contributing to the analysis of problems and

potentials, directing strategic actions for the municipalities' anchor projects, stimulating interpersonal relationships and cooperation among participants, boosting training and learning contexts for the development of transversal skills, facilitating collaborative work, the exchange of experiences and the construction of support subsidies, in addition to motivating participants and contributing to the continuity and results of the actions.

The topics addressed in each monthly meeting included: elaboration and development of diagnosis, with a conceptual debate on diagnosis (considering the development of intersectoral policies); governance systems; and construction and planning of

food policies with emphasis on intersectorality, social technologies and youth inclusion.

*"I am very pleased to know that the debates we hold in the sessions contribute to the formulation of anchor projects and of Food Security Plans... We worked on the issue of intersectorality, which was present in our meetings, among several other topics. So, we put into practice this exercise of dialoguing with other policies... and establishing common goals is very important!"  
Maria do Socorro Cavalcanti (RECIFE)*

*"The methodology and topics developed in the sessions were essential for developing our anchor project, especially because the experience in FNS policies that Recife brought to us made us realize how important the FNS topic is for our municipality... through the sessions, we discovered that a good diagnosis makes us create and improve our FNS policies, so that they are effective and efficient."  
Rafaelle Calixto (JAGUARETAMA)*



## SÃO PAULO - SP

In the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of the **LUPPA** program, São Paulo shared its expertise in food systems policies with the municipalities of Alenquer-PA, Maricá-RJ and Palmas-TO. The focus of the mentoring sessions was to structure and strengthen sustainable food systems, especially through ecological agriculture and agroecology.

The mentoring meetings were organized around four main topics, defined after initial discussions among the participating cities: Governance and Social Participation in the preparation and implementation of municipal plans; Ecological agriculture, circularity circuits of organic waste (composting) and other inputs to improve

agricultural productivity; Vegetable Gardens in Public Facilities and intersectorality; and policies to support entrepreneurship and foster the commercialization circuit.

The main planned activities encompassed: to delve deeper in São Paulo's experience in implementing sustainable agricultural policies, to share experiences and strategies of the Sampa+Rural Program, and to map relevant local initiatives. Each specific topic focused not only on transmitting technical knowledge but also promoting interaction and collaboration among participants to strengthen municipal capacities in food and nutrition security.

In addition to the meetings, a continuous record of the exchange of experiences and main questions raised

by the municipalities was carried out, culminating in the preparation of a shared experience report at the end of the mentoring cycle. This process sought not only to train participants, but also to document and disseminate good practices for the promotion of more sustainable and resilient food systems in each city involved.

*"The municipality of Alenquer started from scratch in FNS policies, and after LUPPA we have an idea of where to start. We already have some draft bills for getting resources to work on FNS policies. We are grateful for being part of this network, because LUPPA was essential for this kick-off. Currently, we already have the support of civil society and the government, which understood the importance of working with FNS in the municipality [...] and when we have this support, we know that it is possible to achieve our goals"*

Elenira Alves (ALENQUER)



# INITIATIVES THAT INSPIRE



## INITIATIVES THAT INSPIRE

Throughout **LUPPA** activities, information about each city's experiences, challenges, and achievements is brought up as they fill in their diagnoses, carry out their entrance interviews, and debate the **LUPPA** workshops. In this Chapter, we sought to compile these references from each of the 32 cities participating in **LUPPA LAB**. It is important to note that these references are not intended to be an exhaustive account of all initiatives and all actions taken by each municipality in support of healthy and sustainable food systems. We only wish to portray a few highlights of the experiences that were shared during the activities. In each city, we also highlight which initiative could be characterized as innovative or deserving of more attention from scholars and food-policy experts.



*Programs and initiatives of reference from the cities participating in the 3<sup>rd</sup> LAB*

5

LUPPA  
JOURNAL

INITIATIVES

## CITIES THAT JOINED THE 3<sup>RD</sup> EDITION





## ALENQUER - PA

*Population (Census 2022):*

*69,377 inhabitants*

*Area: 23,645,452 km<sup>2</sup>*

*Biome: Amazon*

The city of Alenquer, located in the state of Pará, is 700 kilometers away from the state capital, Belém. The city has about 70 thousand inhabitants (IBGE, 2022) and is situated in the Amazon Biome. It stands out in the state for its cattle farming activities (the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest in Pará) and beekeeping (the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest state production), besides fruit growing and cassava flour production. With the mapping of local family producers carried out in 2023, it was found that

the raising of fish, free-range chicken, and pigs is also prevalent. The production of vegetables, cumaru and Brazil nuts is part of the production practices, which receive support from the municipal management through productive and managerial technical assistance to producers.

The FNS legal framework and the local governance are supported by LOSAN, by COMSEA, with 2/3 of civil society participation, and by the FNS municipal conference, held in 2023. LOSAN provides for the creation of the municipal SISAN, for its components and for the parameters for the creation and implementation of the Municipal FNS Plan.

The food bank, the municipal market, the bank of native seeds and agroecological seedlings, and

the street markets are some of the public FNS services in Alenquer. The food bank works with food donation to registered entities and purchases from family farming. There are three agroecological markets where mostly locally produced food is sold, and which serve twelve neighborhoods. There are also conventional markets that serve six neighborhoods and sell local products, including artisanal crafts. It has a municipal market that sells local production, including agroecological products. The management executes the FPP with federal and municipal resources.

The city's vegetable garden program is well known and diverse. The agroecological school garden program is developed in

22 out of the 98 existing schools, through the Health at School Program. With a pedagogical character, the management of the gardens involves the participation of family members and the allocation of production to school meals. There are also 10 community and agroecological gardens that involve the surrounding community and whose management is community-based. The production is intended for donation to people involved in the production, to members of the community where the gardens are installed, and for commercialization. About 150 producers are served. The municipal management provides inputs and training for the operation of the gardens.

 **A**s for school meals, it is done in the schools with nutritional guidance and attention to the local food culture, meeting the requirements from PNAE.

 **A**lenquer has an incentive program for payment for environmental services and an inventory of its agrobiodiversity, as well as inspection and control of native forest deforestation and a composting program related to the collection of solid waste. It counts on GPT as a tax incentive related to the topic of food systems (IPTU Verde). The SEI law was approved, which provides for the municipal service for inspection and certification of animal and vegetable products, aiming at their certification.

**T**he municipality holds annual gastronomic events, which

are promoted by the municipal management, such as the Festivals of Free-Range Chicken, Acari Fish, Shrimp, Tucunaré Fish and Açaí, among others.

**D**espite so many important experiences, Alenquer still faces challenges related to severe food and nutritional insecurity. There is little knowledge among the population about policies for assistance and for combating food waste, due to lack of equipment and formalization of documents. The reduced FNS team and the logistic obstacles in the region are challenges still to be overcome.



## ARAUCÁRIA - PR

*Population (Census 2022):*

*151,666 inhabitants*

*Area: 469,240 km<sup>2</sup>*

*Biome: Atlantic Forest*

Araucaria is part of the metropolitan region of Curitiba, in the state of Paraná, forming a conurbation with 29 other municipalities. It has about 150 thousand inhabitants (IBGE, 2022) and is located in the Atlantic Forest biome. It has a vast rural area, where family farming stands out, with the production of award-winning cheeses and other foods for school meals and other markets.



The municipality is well developed in various aspects of the legal and institutional frameworks of the FNS agenda,

having invested in qualified technical staff, technical and logistical support for local food production, acquisition of public FNS equipment such as a bakery and a FNS reference center. The partnerships between different management departments have brought good results, such as the work of the departments of Agriculture and Education, which included 70 small producers as food suppliers for school meals in the municipality. This partnership also enabled the acquisition of vegetable and fruit seedlings that were delivered to schools, daycare centers (CMEIS) and Social Assistance Reference Centers (CRAS).



The Araucaria Cheese Factories Project, an initiative of the city hall, has received a gold medal in

awards in this category, turning the city into a reference in the region with the production of cheese. This vocation for food production in the municipality can be seen in the biannual report (2022-2023) of the FNS Coordination, which presents the activities and policies carried out by the Coordination of Food and Nutrition Security (COSAN), which is part of the Social Assistance Department. This document informs about the main local activities and their importance for local food and nutrition security.



## CAMPINAS - SP

**Population (Census 2022):**

**1,139,047 inhabitants**

**Area: 794,571 km<sup>2</sup>**

**Biome: Atlantic Forest**

With a population of 1,140 thousand inhabitants (IBGE, 2022), the city of Campinas is located 100 kilometers from the capital São Paulo and is within the Atlantic Forest biome. The topic of FNS stands in a prominent position regarding the challenges of a large municipality and the current initiatives that seek to give a transversal connotation to public policies.



Recently, Campinas has received the Sustainable Cities award in the social category for its policies aimed at stimulating and ensuring breastfeeding and healthy eating, which

advanced intersectorality through the 1st Childhood Plan in 2018.

The first municipal FNS plan was prepared in 2021, which contributed to the strengthening of income distribution and food production policies, such as the creation of Nutrir Card, which replaces the distribution of food baskets, and as the development of the urban and peri-urban agriculture program, which adopts an agroecological and solidarity production mode in its implementation.

Civil society plays a strong role in the city in ensuring social oversight and in enforcing the human right to adequate food through COMSEA, which is chaired by a representative of civil society. The FSN coordination of the municipal

government currently consists of 17 people working on the implementation and improvement of programs aimed primarily at the population living in extreme poverty and vulnerability.



Recently, the municipality joined the Milan Pact, an international agreement on urban food policies, whose adhesion by cities around the world signals a commitment to the development and implementation of healthy and sustainable food systems.





## CAREIRO - AM

**Population (Census 2022):**

**30,792 inhabitants**

**Area: 6,096,212 km<sup>2</sup>**

**Biome: Amazon**



Located in the state of Amazonas, 123 kilometers away from the capital Manaus, the municipality of Careiro has an estimated population of 31 thousand inhabitants (IBGE, 2022). The local production of food by family farming stands out in the municipality, and is in line with the demands of institutional procurement programs and with public initiatives to strengthen food production and reuse. One of the main highlights is the production of cassava and its derivatives, such as flour.



This is largely due to initiatives of the Department of Community Organization. This department of the municipal government counts on two employees working within the Department of Rural Production and Family Farming, articulating and assisting the associations with formalization and creation of business registration numbers, business charters, minutes and other demands. It provides services related to food production, document regulation, health, education and infrastructure, among others.

Currently, Careiro is a reference in agroecology thanks to the work in partnership with the CSO organization "Casa do Rio", offering support for agroecological food production, incentives to the registration and issuance of family farmer registration, rural credit and financing actions for farmers, guarantee

of purchase of the minimum percentages of food from Family Farming provided for in the PNAE (which have been fulfilled since 2017), in addition to purchases with the municipal management's own resources. There is important intersectoral work being done, which, according to government representatives, was strengthened after participating in LUPPA. It was also after the laboratory that the importance of resuming and strengthening the municipal councils was perceived, and that CAISAN was created.

Sudden changes in the climate and extreme heat harm food production, leading to loss of production or to a decrease in production quantity and quality. The introduction

of fish in school meals is seen as a challenge due to low acceptability, except in riverside communities and indigenous communities. Another difficulty faced by FNS policies is the lack of an inspection system to introduce food (fruit pulps, flours, among others) into schools in the urban area, which induces the purchase of industrialized products.

With the expansion of the PNAE, the municipality envisions opportunities for advancing the experiences of agroecology and associativism aimed at strengthening FNS public policies and at preparing a municipal FNS plan in the next period.





## CAUCAIA - CE

*Population (Census 2022):*

*355,679 inhabitants*

*Area: 1,223,246 km<sup>2</sup>*

*Biome: Caatinga*

Caucaia is a municipality located in the metropolitan region of Fortaleza, capital of the state of Ceará. It has around 355 thousand inhabitants (IBGE, 2022) and it is part of the Caatinga biome, with characteristics of semi-aridity in its territory. Although the climatic characteristics impose some setbacks, it is possible to observe very interesting FNS initiatives and public policies in the city, such as the legal framework for FNS through Law No. 11,346 of September 15, 2006, as the holding of a municipal conference in 2023, and as their adhesion to SISAN.

The city has public food services that provide food and inputs for food production. The municipal food bank allocates donations to registered entities and purchases from family farming. With the creation of the Project Amiga da Prefeitura, local merchants receive tax incentives through donations to the food bank. According to the mapping of local farmers carried out by the city hall, the main foods produced are beans, corn, cassava and fish, which are sold in the municipal market. 50% of this production is destined for school meals. The administration provides agroecological seeds and seedlings for local production, as well as technical assistance to farmers and assistance in issuing the ATR.

As for school meals, 4 meals are provided in full-time daycare centers, 3 meals are offered in full-time elementary school and 1 meal in part-time elementary school, with 100% funding from the municipality. The meals are prepared by cooks trained by the municipality, always paying attention to the local food culture and to federal standards of the National School Meals Program and the National Fund for the Development of Education. The municipality has a partnership with Ceará state government, with adhesion to the Program Ceará Sem Fome and the state program of community kitchens, which will be soon implemented, according to representatives of the municipality.



**A** distinctive feature observed in Caucaia is its programs aimed at indigenous and other traditional peoples, whose territories are part of the municipality. The Indigenous Food Procurement Program (FPP) is one of these, which prioritizes encouraging the production and acquisition of food grown in these communities. The management initiatives strengthen the appreciation and visibility of the customs, productive practices and culture of these peoples. The FPP was established in the municipality in May 2024, with the purchase of food grown by about 164 rural producers who sell their production to the city hall. The food is passed on to charitable institutions and NGOs registered by the management. The program is funded by the federal

government and aims to ensure food and nutrition security for this part of the population, combining FNS policies with the strengthening of family farming and sustainable economic development of rural communities.

**T**he municipal government also created initiatives aimed at the environment. It built the climate resilience plan, and it monitors and inspects deforestation of native forest. The Municipal Environment Fund allocates 0.5% to 4% of the resources of every medium and long-term enterprise to environmental policies.

**H**owever, there is still the challenge of completing the implementation and strengthening of the FNS municipal council in Caucaia to develop the governance tools needed for these advances.

Overcoming the high rate of vulnerability and social inequality is another challenge to be tackled by the advancement of FNS public policies, among others. The low awareness of society and the school community about the importance of healthy eating is a reality that the management intends to deal with through the upcoming implementation of vegetable garden projects in schools, as well as projects for reducing food waste through training of school cooks, with the involvement of the whole school community.





## CAXIAS DO SUL - RS

*Population (Census 2022):*

*463,501 inhabitants*

*Area: 1,652,320 km<sup>2</sup>*

*Biome: Atlantic Forest*

Caxias do Sul, the third largest city in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, with 463 thousand inhabitants, is a city where the food culture and tradition are very strong. Located 130 kilometers away from the capital Porto Alegre, the municipality has sought to address food and nutritional insecurity by identifying and mapping people in vulnerability situation.

It is noteworthy the existence of a municipal food bank that participates in a state network of banks, whose interaction and exchange of experiences favors the operation of this FNS service. A popular restaurant has been created,

as well as funding for the promotion of family farming, which strengthens local food production.

The municipal management created the Capacita Caxias Program, which is a partnership between the public and private sectors. The program works with the launch of a public call, and companies sign up to provide free professional training services to the population. In exchange for the service provided, the partner company receives a partnership seal from the City Hall of Caxias do Sul. Courses and programs related to food security are also part of these trainings.



## ITAJAÍ - SC

*Population (Census 2022):*

*264,054 inhabitants*

*Area: 289,215 km<sup>2</sup>*

*Biome: Atlantic Forest*

Located in the coast of Santa Catarina State, Itajaí has 264 thousand inhabitants (IBGE, 2022). Sea-port activities are the most important to the local economy. Both fishing and meat exports are the main drivers of the port's operation, which is the second largest in the country. The city also stands out for the advances in public food policies, which include governance, legal framework and municipal management initiatives aimed at food systems.



COMSEA has been operating since 2003 and is very active in policy governance. The city has a LOSAN and a CAISAN, which also play an important role for the legal framework. In 2019, SISAN was adopted, and the municipality has already built the municipal plan for FNS. The operation of the FPP is carried out along with the food bank and with the food distribution and education center, which are municipal FNS services. A nutrition service is offered to the population, with decentralized service facilities and services aimed at allergic and malnourished people, among other needs.

One of the challenges faced by the management is to advance in the agroecological transition of food production, in view of the aerial spraying of pesticides carried out by large conventional food producers. The lack of human resources

and career employees to manage the public FNS services is another challenge to be overcome, as it depends on the strengthening of the production of local family farming and on the implementation of menus for school meals with healthier foods accepted by children. Other municipal FNS services, such as the popular restaurant, are still to be created.

The partnerships signed with UNIVALE and EPAGRI are considered rich opportunities for strengthening Family Farming policies, counting with a mapping of farmers, technical support in production and traceability of products. The creation of the market Feira Volante and the



participation in National Forums also emerge as possibilities for advances related to FNS policies in Itajaí.

Some initiatives draw attention, such as those for food and nutrition education, and for the formation of healthy eating habits among children, which have repercussions and encourage families. The fish truck is an initiative through which fish from artisanal fishing is sold, which has managed to decentralize the local fish trade and to promote better access for the population. The major challenge is that local industries supply fish to school meals in the future.

In recognition of municipal food policies focused on nutrition,



Itajaí, Itajaí was awarded the "Food and Nutrition in Primary Health Care" prize by the Health Innovation Laboratory. This resulted of an initiative developed by the local Food Procurement Program (FPP), and Itajaí was one of the 10 municipalities awarded by PAHO/WHO, Fiocruz and the Ministry of Health. Itajaí was the only winner in the South region.



## JAGUARETAMA - CE

*Population (Census 2022):*

*17,232 inhabitants*

*Area: 1,826,826 km<sup>2</sup>*

*Biome: Caatinga*

Located in the semi-arid region of Ceará, the municipality of Jaguaretama has a population of about 17 thousand inhabitants and is 240 kilometers away from the capital Fortaleza. Despite the scarcity of water in the dry periods, the city presents advances and interesting experiences related to local food and nutrition security.

The execution of food production programs aimed at women farmers and beekeepers guarantees, through the FPP and



PNAE, the generation of income and promotion of women's work for local food production. The partnerships between the municipal management and the state and federal governments guarantee the execution of the Milk Project and the "Social Kitchen" Project, which provides about 200 meals a day. In partnership with the state government, Jaguaretama runs income transfer and food procurement programs.

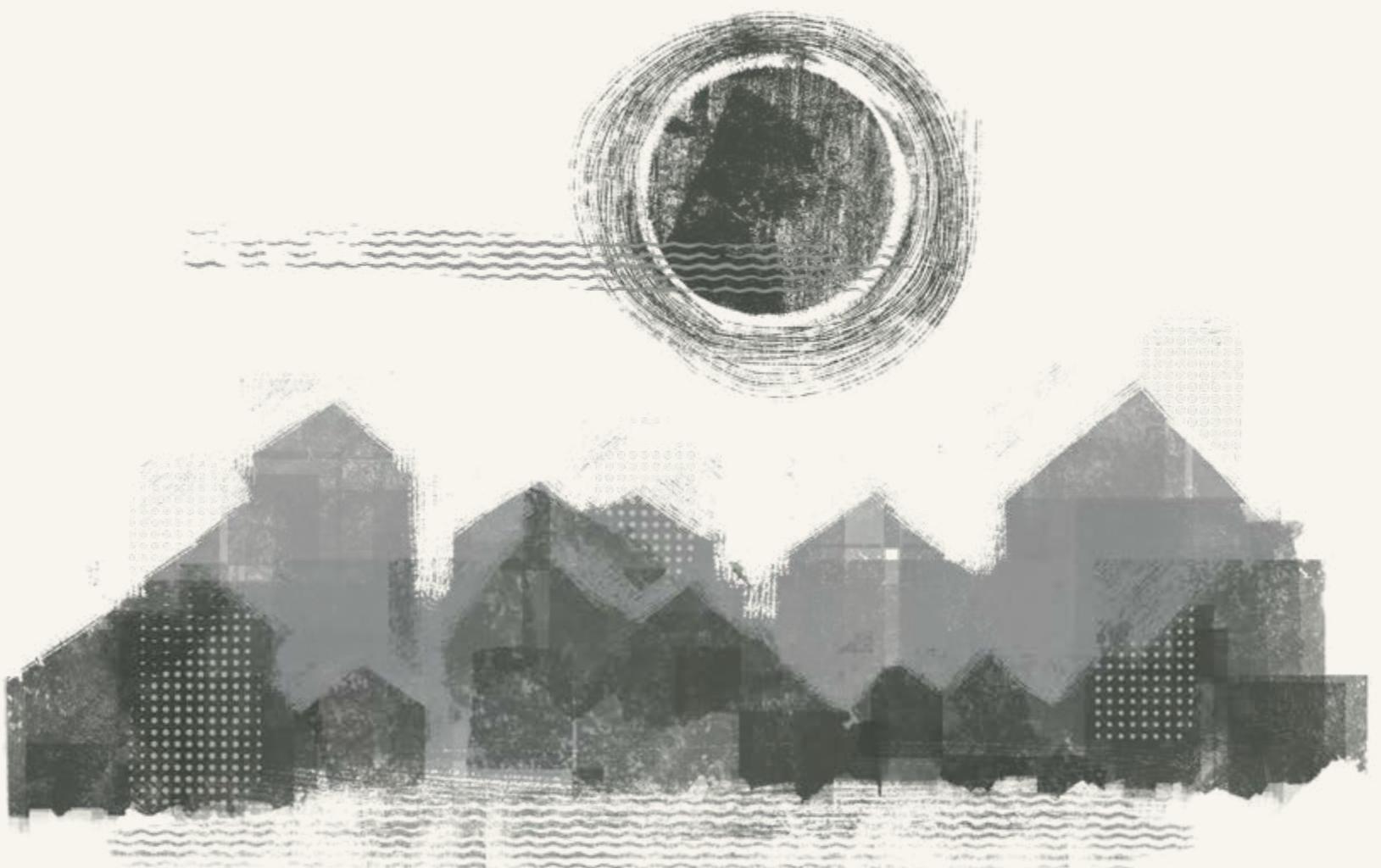
The municipality's governance tools also draw attention. Implemented in 2017, COMSEA plays an important role in increasing intersectorality and integration between civil society and the departments that execute FNS policies and that ensure healthy

food, advancing the formulation of the municipal FNS plan. The municipality joined SISAN to strengthen these initiatives.

With the growth of the dairy chain, there is potential for increasing the local production of foods derived from goat milk and meat, which are prominent in the municipality. The production of coalho cheese, the most renowned, is carried out in factories that use up to 100 thousand liters of milk per month.



A few challenges still permeate the reality of this city located in the northeastern Caatinga. Water insecurity and difficulties with supply and access to water for human consumption and food production are some of them. The lack of access to credit for agricultural production, the lack of technical assistance to small producers and the lack of markets or spaces for commercializing family farming production are also gaps to be overcome. The municipality still deals with a high rate of food and nutrition insecurity and little access to healthy food, which demonstrates the importance of combining efforts aimed at public food policies by the municipal government.



## MÃE DO RIO - PA

*Population (Census 2022):*

*34,353 inhabitants*

*Area: 469,341 km<sup>2</sup>*

*Biome: Amazon*

Mãe do Rio, a city in the state of Pará, has a population of about 34 thousand inhabitants and is 183 km away from the capital Belém. The fish farming developed in the municipality is a reference for the state, and has a Municipal Inspection Service for products of animal origin.

OSAN was created in 2022 and CAISAN was activated in 2023, which strengthens the legal framework and governance focused on FNS actions. COMSEA was formed and met

in the first half of 2024, approving the documentation of adhesion to SISAN, which marks an important step towards strengthening the governance of food systems in the municipality.

Another distinguishing feature in municipal management is school meals, which are prepared by cooks and use about 50% of food from Family Farming, without the use of ultra-processed foods and paying attention to the local food culture.

Mãe do Rio is on the rise with reforestation programs and carbon credits in the city. In partnership with the International Center for Agroforestry Research (ICRAF), training of municipal representatives aimed at implementing an agroforestry system has been carried out in the city.



A few challenges still persist, such as the conventional model of food production and the high rate of INSAN among the vulnerable population. To overcome this scenario, the municipal management intends to strengthen partnerships with the state government and the private sector to advance in the transition to agroforestry production systems, and to stimulate the operation of the producer's market fostered by the state government and the return of the NASF in the federal budget.



## PORTEL - PA

**Population (Census 2022):**

**62,503 inhabitants**

**Area: 25,384,960 km<sup>2</sup>**

**Biome: Amazon**

With a population of 64 thousand inhabitants (IBGE, 2021), the city of Portel in Pará is located 293 km away from the capital Belém, and is among the 5 municipalities with the largest territorial extension in the country. This characteristic hinders rural extension initiatives. The municipal management, however, has been able to develop actions that prioritize family farming and the strengthening of the food and nutrition security agenda.

The reformulation and democratization of

access to the FPP made by the municipal management, with acquisition of new equipment, biweekly payment to suppliers, renewal of registration of people in vulnerable situations, with consequent benefit of quilombola communities, and purchase of food from family farmers, have been able to effectively reduce food and nutritional insecurity rates in the city, which are still high.

In September 2023, a municipal FNS conference was held, which discussed food and nutrition security policies, prioritizing the acquisition of 30% of food produced by family farming for the PNAE. The school meals provided in municipal schools promote the local food culture. One of the city's characteristic foods is Beijo Chica, a replacement for bread made with flour, that is served with fruit juices.



To support food production by family farming, the city hall promotes training courses for local producers. The purchase of products from farmers for the FPP is made through cooperatives, and the food is distributed to registered institutions that serve families in vulnerable situations. Fresh food baskets are also distributed, which benefited about 2 thousand families in 2023.

The municipal management of Portel faces some challenges that stand in the way of advances in public food policies, such as low HDI rates, high consumption of ultra-processed foods, high unemployment rates, logistical difficulties in providing rural extension services due to the

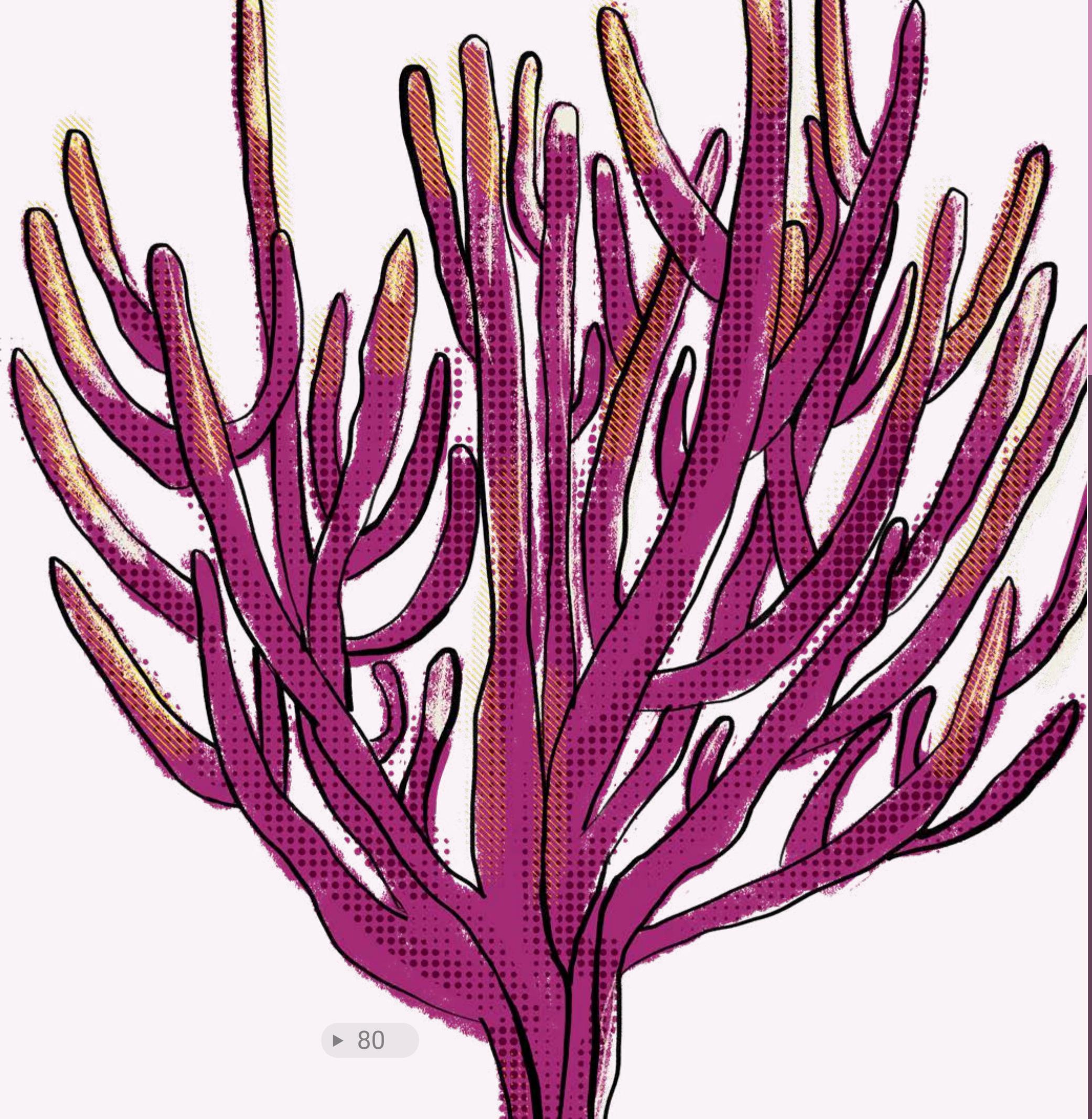




municipality's large territory, in addition to impacts from activities such as unsustainable agroextractivism and agribusiness. Despite this, there have been important advances, such as the **operation of the fish and the rural producers' markets**, where forest products, fruits, essences, cassava, among others, are sold. A few opportunities are identified as promising for management, such as partnerships with EMATER, the State Secretariat for the Environment and the State Secretariat for Agriculture, in addition to the rural producer's market.



**CITIES FROM  
PREVIOUS EDITIONS**





## ABAETETUBA - PA

*Population (Census 2022):*

**158,188 inhabitants**

**Area: 1,610,654 km<sup>2</sup>**

**Biome: Amazon**

Abaetetuba is located in the state of Pará and became a **LUPPA City** in the 2nd edition of the laboratory. It brought along outstanding management experiences that prioritize the water management of the rivers that cross the city, as well as policies aimed at women and local youth. These and other initiatives can be seen in [LUPPA 2 Journal](#).

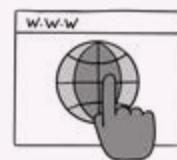
Throughout the in-person **LAB**, specifically in the moment of sharing experiences and learning from other administrations also participating

in **LUPPA**, Abaetetuba's managers felt encouraged to advance in elaborating and implementing programs to ensure food and nutrition security for the city's population.



In June 2024, some facilities aimed at urban food production were inaugurated. The first urban community garden in Abaetetuba and the first urban agroforestry system were initiatives of the Municipal Department of the Environment, which also implemented the "Urban Meliponaries of Abaetetuba". In the agroforestry system, species of fruit trees are being cultivated, such as cashew, jabuticaba, coconut, açaí and cocoa, as well as native ornamental trees, such as ipê roxo, ipê amarelo, brazilwood, andiroba, among others..

The first Municipal FNS Plan of Abaetetuba was completed and presented to CAISAN in July 2024, as a result of a process launched in April of the same year. The plan was built by several hands, with commitment and conviction that this will be an instrument to ensure the human right to nutritious and high-quality food for the most vulnerable part of the population.





## ALTO PARAÍSO DE GOIÁS – GO

**Population (Census 2022):**

**10,306 inhabitants**

**Area: 2,594,998 km<sup>2</sup>**

**Biome: Cerrado**

With a strong touristic vocation due to its landscapes and natural heritage, the city of Alto Paraíso de Goiás currently has 10,306 inhabitants (IBGE, 2022), and is located 425 kilometers away from Goiânia, capital of the state of Goiás. This municipality has been a participant in **LUPPA** since the 2nd edition.

Despite having an exuberant nature and receiving tourists from all over the world, the city still deals with great challenges

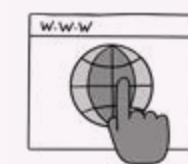
related to food and nutritional insecurity rates. When carrying out a diagnosis, the management identified that over a thousand people were facing hunger in the city, in a total of almost 11 thousand inhabitants. The FNS city council has been reactivated and is now working on developing the municipal FNS plan.

As mentioned in *LUPPA - Journal Learnings from the 2nd LAB*, the incorporation of fruits from the local socio-biodiversity in public calls for school meals stands out.

In 2023, the meals in municipal schools of Alto Paraíso gained prominence through a publication made by the city hall which highlights the importance of the work of school cooks in the municipality, especially regarding the diversity in the meals preparation.



See also *LUPPA Journal - Learnings from the 2nd LAB* for more details about Alto Paraíso de Goiás



## ALVARÃES - AM

*Population (Census 2022):*

**355,679 inhabitants**

**Area: 1,223,246 km<sup>2</sup>**

**Biome: Amazon**

With 15,886 inhabitants (IBGE, 2022), the municipality of Alvarães is located about 547 kilometers away from Manaus, the capital of Amazonas, and has participated in **LUPPA** since its 1st edition. Its experiences of public food policies in line with environmental and cultural preservation can be visited in **LUPPA** Journals [1](#) and [2](#).

Its most recent path shows advances in strengthening food systems through

agricultural diversification, support for rural producers, and prioritizing regionalized school meals. Throughout 2024, the municipality was in the process of creating the Municipal Council for Food and Nutrition Security and preparing the Municipal Bioeconomy Plan for Amazonian Sociobiodiversity.

With the prospect of a more severe drought in 2024, the municipal management has been concerned about the impacts not only on food production, but also on distribution logistics, carried out through rivers. In this scenario, a Rural Mapping System is being developed - with registration of properties and production to quantify production and losses due to drought, in order to develop a policy of reimbursement to producers, in partnership with the state government.

Also in partnership with and funded by the state government through parliamentary amendments and food supply program (FPP) of the federal government, Alvarães is undertaking an intersectoral mobilization for establishing a Food Bank. The georeferencing of the Productive Units of Family Agriculture is being carried out with technical assistance for agroforestry, silviculture and fruit growing aimed at the recovery of riparian forests and degraded areas, in addition to awareness to prevent the use of fire. The processes for obtaining rural documentation for accessing public policies are also being facilitated. Next year, there are plans to install a community kitchen.



Regarding the PNAE, in 2023 a specific call was made to traditional peoples and communities, and the purchase of the PNAE reached 40% of food from family farming. Despite not yet having a Department of Tourism, Alvarães was the 4th municipality in Brazil to join the Experiences of Original Brazil program, an initiative of the Federal Government to promote community-based tourism, called the Alvarães Sociobiodiversity Tourist Route. This initiative involves women from indigenous, quilombola, extractivist and riverside communities, besides hotel chains, restaurants and bars.

The municipalities of Uarini, Alvarães, Tefé and Maraã, where cassava cultivation and flour production have been strongly present for a long time, took part in the



Uarini flour Geographical Indication Certification. The city is also featured in meliponiculture as the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest producer in Brazil. A survey is being carried out with Sebrae to diagnose the Municipal Inspection Service seal, and the municipality is being indicated as a reference to it.





## ANCHIETA - SC

**Population (Census 2022):**

**5,943 inhabitants**

**Area: 232,348 km<sup>2</sup>**

**Biome: Atlantic Forest**

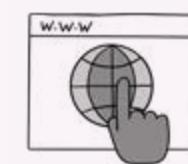
Anchieta is a small city in the state of Santa Catarina, which emerges as a great national reference in the execution of public policies for rescuing and preserving food genetic heritage through native seeds. The city has been part of LUPPA since its first edition and contributes enormously by sharing its experiences in agroecology, preservation of local agrobiodiversity and inclusive governance. Several other experiences and policies consolidated by the management in Anchieta, such as legal framework, municipal FNS plan and holding events, are reported in LUPPA Journals [1](#) and [2](#).

As a result of its journey with LUPPA, the municipal management identifies positive changes in FNS policies, since some of them were conducted independently. Following research on the food security situation and the municipal conference, the municipal government implemented the program that was later enacted into law. New programs and initiatives were created, such as the training of servers who prepare and serve school meals, as well as the offer of meat-free meals once a week in schools. These changes consolidated the existing programs and helped to build new indicators of the municipality. The results observed were measured, and the organization of the sector injected more investment into the programs.



More recently in March 2024, the city hall held the 2nd Gastronomic Festival of Creole Corns, which was attended by an estimated audience of six thousand people from Anchieta and the region. The event was held in the parish hall of the Municipality and was attended by several authorities, municipal and regional leaders.

On the occasion of the festival, the 2nd meeting of Anchietaenses do Brasil e do Mundo also took place, held on the last day. The event's public enjoyed cultural presentations, concerts, handicraft exhibitions, sales of juices and craft beers.



As envisioned needs, the municipality points out the importance of having a cohesive team, with involvement and commitment to the joint construction of food policies, so that the best conditions for their implementation are created. It is also important to have an FNS Council with a strong role, and partnerships with associations. The creation of many institutional programs, through laws, guarantees the continuity of policies, regardless of the current leaders of the Executive Branch. A few of the lasting difficulties are related to the planning of actions, legislation and regulatory framework, global coordination of policies and

articulation of actions and personnel. To overcome this, the municipal government intends to strengthen intersectorality, SISAN and regional cooperation articulations, which can be done through the Intersectoral Planning of FNS, through the creation of ORSAN (Budget for FNS in the Municipality) and the inclusion of the 2030 agenda in ODS 2 – Food Security.





## BARCARENA - PA

*Population (Census 2022):*

**126,650 inhabitants**

**Area: 1,310,338 km<sup>2</sup>**

**Biome: Amazon**

The municipality of Barcarena is part of the metropolitan region of Belém, capital of Pará, and has been part of LUPPA since its 2nd edition. It stands out for its public food policies aimed at women and circular development, as well as for its advances in the legal framework for FNS. You can learn more about these experiences in LUPPA Journal 2.

As a result of the monitoring carried out over the last year, the municipal management

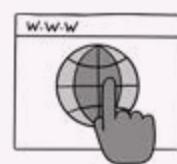


has reaped valuable fruits for the local food systems, which can be seen with the creation of the food bank, the community kitchen and the popular restaurant. The Municipal Food for Health Program was installed, focusing on the care of hospital patients who need a specific nutritional diet.

The management received two important awards: the first was offered by the Court of Auditors of the Municipalities and the Public Prosecutor's Office of Pará, which recognized the prioritization of purchasing from family farming for school meals; the second was the "Sebrae Prefeitura Empreendedora" award, offered in recognition of the project "Embarcarena – Barcarena Empreendedora", which created the

city's Commercial Complex where about 522 families and market vendors sell their products.

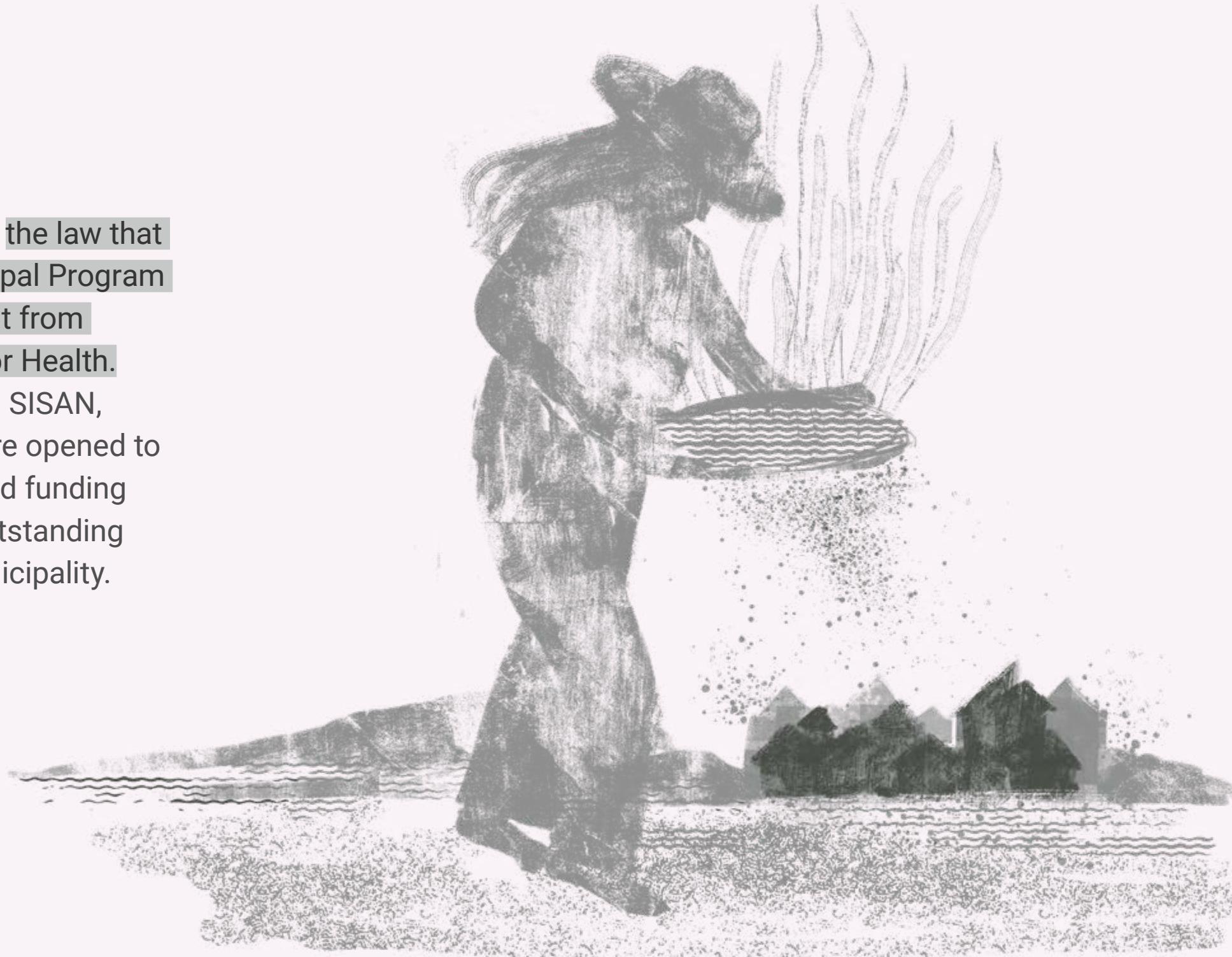
There have also been advances in the legal framework and governance initiatives in FNS. With the theme "Fighting hunger with real food in rural and urban areas", Barcarena held the 1st Municipal Conference of FNS, which was attended by about 80 people from civil society, municipal managers, public servants, farmers, among others. On the occasion, the mayor and the deputy mayor announced two very important laws: the law of the Food and Nutrition Security





System (SISAN) and the law that instituted the Municipal Program of Food Procurement from Family Agriculture for Health.

With the adhesion to SISAN, new opportunities are opened to access programs and funding to strengthen the outstanding initiatives in the municipality.





## BELÉM - PA

**Population (Census 2022):**

**1,303.403 inhabitants**

**Area: 1,059,466 km<sup>2</sup>**

**Biome: Amazon**

The capital of the state of Pará has been one of LUPPA cities since its first edition. With its actions focused especially on the legal framework of FNS, on ensuring food and nutritional sovereignty and security and on circular development, Belém stands out among Amazonian cities in valuing food culture and fighting hunger. To learn about these experiences, check out LUPPA Journals 1 and 2.

According to the reports of the municipal management, the participation of Belém since the LAB's 1st edition has brought many benefits

to the city. It enhanced not only the knowledge of how FNS policies can be advanced by the municipality, but also the inclusion of topics in the municipal FNS agenda, providing exchanges of knowledge and experiences with other parts of Brazil.

Since then, the municipality has advanced in the implementation of COMSEA and CAISAN, having joined SISAN in March 2024. There have also been advances in the creation of municipal services, such as the food bank, the popular restaurant and the initiative School Kitchen, which offers professional training courses and workshops. The local government carries out campaigns to mobilize food donations, with actions at fairs, directing products to the food bank and to other donation policies.



By establishing partnerships and agreements with universities, it was possible to promote a laboratory of food products, strengthening initiatives that encourage the full use of food.



## BRAGANÇA - PA

**Population (Census 2022):**

**123,082 inhabitants**

**Area: 2,124,734 km<sup>2</sup>**

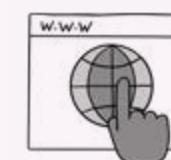
**Biome: Amazon**

The municipality of Bragança in Pará has been a LUPPA city since its 1st edition. Among the actions aimed at food systems, the government has been preparing INSAN diagnoses in order to implement inclusive governance in tune with food culture and local diversity. Its initiatives can be known by accessing **LUPPA Journals** [1](#) and [2](#).

Along the way, there have been important advances in the areas of food and nutrition education, through the hiring of nutritionists. The creation of the program Bragança Kitchen is noteworthy, as it deals with the reuse of food in its culinary workshops. The food

supplied in this program originates from the FPP, which provided an expansion in the sales of food produced by, with an increase in the destination of food to the beneficiary entities.

In March 2024, new councilors at the Municipal Council for Food and Nutrition Security of Bragança were elected and took office. They will have the task of assisting in the preparation of the municipal FNS plan. The creation of the program Bragança Kitchen is noteworthy, as it deals with the reuse of food in its culinary workshops. The food supplied in this program originates from the FPP, which provided an expansion in the sales of food produced by, with an increase in the destination of food to the beneficiary entities.





## CARUARU - PE

**Population (Census 2022):**

**378,048 inhabitants**

**Area: 923,150 km<sup>2</sup>**

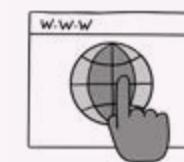
**Biome: Caatinga; Atlantic Forest**

A city in the state of Pernambuco with strong tourist potential, Caruaru inaugurated its participation in LUPPA in the 1st LAB and returned with more engagement in the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, having been absent in the last one. The actions implemented by the municipal government regarding food policies are diverse and inspiring and range from the diagnosis of INSAN and social vulnerability, to specific policies for the homeless population, including the combat to food waste and promotion of family farming. These

and other experiences of Caruaru can be read in *LUPPA Journal 1*.

In October 2023, the municipality built the municipal rural development plan focusing on food and nutrition security. Four axes were developed for the next ten years. The objective is to provide training focused on food production and add value to farmers' products, providing a "Caruaru Family Agriculture Seal". This initiative facilitates access to markets and finance. The municipal government set up a store in the city's shopping mall to sell jams, vegetables, cheeses and dairy products produced by family farming. SEBRAE, in partnership with the city hall, conducts training on agroforestry systems, orienting on what and how to plant.

In order to generate income, encouraging the reuse of food and combating waste, the municipal government conducts training for women through workshops and seminars. They learn to reuse the food sold at the municipality's Supply Center, generating income and strengthening the food and nutrition security of these women and their families.





## CONTAGEM - MG

*Population (Census 2022):*

*621,863 inhabitants*

*Area: 194,746 km<sup>2</sup>*

*Biome: Cerrado; Atlantic Forest*

Contagem is located in the metropolitan region of Belo Horizonte, in Minas Gerais, and its participation in LUPPA since its 1st edition has been of great contribution to the exchanges and production of collective knowledge in the various stages and moments of the laboratory. The city has prioritized topics such as agroecology, access to land, and inclusive governance in the execution of its FNS policies. The municipality is a reference in several areas, such as public services, legal framework, shared

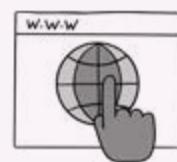
participation with civil society, among other topics that can be found in **LUPPA Journals** [1](#) and [2](#).

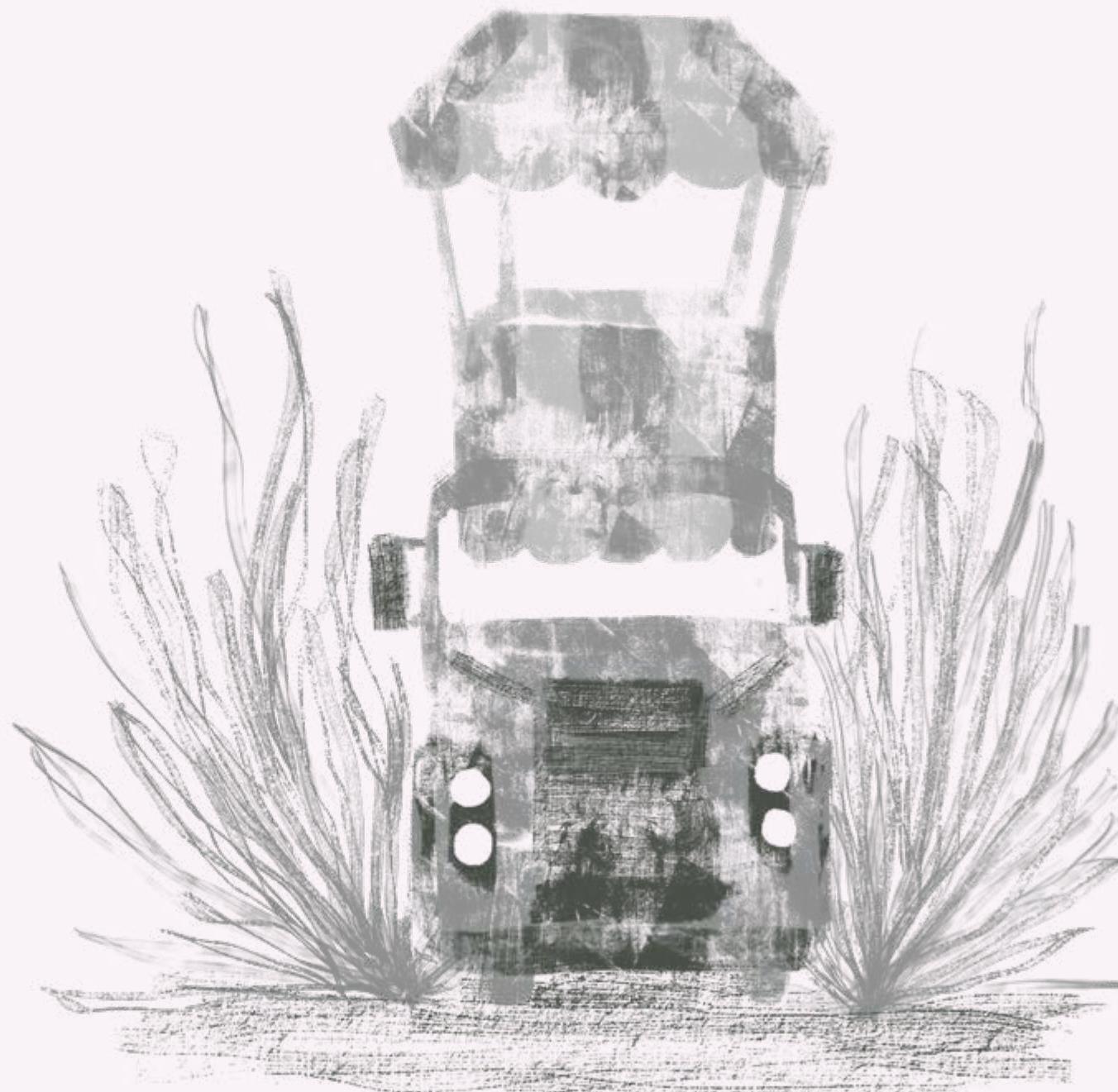
In the last period, there have been advances in FNS governance tools. SISAN was restructured with the aim of enhancing access to federal government funding. The Municipal Conference on Food and Nutrition Security was also held, which was attended by over 800 people throughout the process. In April 2024, the first technical meeting of the municipal CAISAN took place, which is composed of twelve members representing six departments. They are: Social Development; Labor and Food Security; Health; Education; Environment; Urban Development and Housing; and

Human Rights. The local CAISAN was named Intersectoral Committee on Sustainable Nutritional Food Security.



The Annual Urban and Family Agriculture Fair of Contagem was held in June 2024 and plays an important role in valuing urban and family agriculture, being an opportunity to commercialize and disseminate products from these productive initiatives. The fair was organized by the Municipal Undersecretary for Food and Nutrition Security and Agroecology and received an audience of about 900 people. With a structure of 30 stands for selling products taken by producers, the range of items was quite diversified, including





vegetables, fruits, processed products, honey and its derivatives, items of animal origin, agricultural inputs, mushrooms and prepared foods.

As a goal, the local government is in the process of preparing the 3<sup>rd</sup> municipal plan for food and nutrition security. Some popular demands, such as the acquisition of a truck to deliver food to the neediest population, are already being anticipated.

## JOÃO PESSOA - PB

*Population (Census 2022):  
833,932 inhabitants*

*Area: 210,044 km<sup>2</sup>*

*Biome: Atlantic Forest*

When João Pessoa began its participation in the 1st edition of **LUPPA**, it already brought very inspiring FNS experiences to share with other cities, especially with regard to public food services, such as popular restaurants, food banks and a community kitchen program, in which the internal spaces are used for professional training, and the external spaces serve for food production, with the development of community gardens. Learn about these experiences in [LUPPA Journal 1](#).



In its trajectory through **LUPPA**, the municipality was absent from the 2nd edition and returned with assiduous participation in the current edition. The city's representatives identify that there has been great progress resulting from João Pessoa's first participation in the laboratory, as the spaces and activities of **LUPPA** provided an environment for exchanges and learning regarding the challenges and shortcuts to be achieved in developing FNS policies.

In addition to the existing FNS services, the local government opened four community kitchens, reaching a total of ten, where free meals are distributed in the morning and evening. There was also progress in the **FPP** to subsidize the operation of services and food donations. The entire process and management of

the activities carried out and planned by the city is done with its own resources.

For the future, the municipality intends to advance in the construction of the first municipal FNS plan to systematize public policies so that they become fundamental to the city's strategy and government plan. The government representatives consider essential that this construction take place together with **LUPPA**, since the workshops, seminars and mentoring bring the fundamental shortcuts for the process to be developed in the best possible way.



## JUNDIAÍ - SP

**Population (Census 2022):**

**443,221 inhabitants**

**Area: 431,204 km<sup>2</sup>**

**Biome: Atlantic Forest**

Jundiaí is a reference when it comes to food policies for urban agriculture and school meals, with a focus on early childhood as the main driver of some of these actions and a primary target of care initiatives. It has participated in **LUPPA** since the 2nd edition, and its successful experiences are reported in **LUPPA Journal 2**.

The municipal government understands that, before **LUPPA**, although some policies were already being implemented,

there was no exchange of experiences and intersectorality in FNS strategic actions. To ensure incentives and educational campaigns on the benefits of breastfeeding, the municipal government mobilized communication campaigns on the topic.

Regarding urban agriculture, the city hall promoted environmental education actions, which were called "Dialogues on urban gardening", in June 2024, the month of the environment. The development of Urban Gardens - which started with 22 gardens and currently has only 7 - is undergoing some difficulties due to the challenges of community engagement with collective production and little supply of technical labor.

Currently, a project for student visits to the gardens and restaurants is

in operation, as an environmental education action in partnership with the schools. The "Fruits in the Park" program started offering fruits to park goers in the city, as an incentive to carry out leisure and sports activities in these spaces.

Protected cultivation initiatives are aimed at small producers, providing technical support and infrastructure, giving them opportunities to keep producing and living in the rural area.

In September 2023, the 2nd Month of the Unified Social Assistance System was held, an event that debated the right to food in the city. It counted on the participation of the **LUPPA**





coordination team on the topic "Introduction of public policies related to food systems".

**T**he city's showcase is the Vale Verde Project, which maintains self-sufficiency in the production of vegetables for all daycare centers and educational units, fully incorporating non-conventional food plants (NCFP) into the municipality's school meals. Since 2023, 1.89 tons of food have been produced, benefiting 105 schools, each with at least one organic garden. In all units, school gardens are part of the pedagogical project.

**T**he challenges observed by the municipality are related to carrying out strategic planning with systemic thinking, improving

intersectorality to strengthen FNS actions, implementing and reinforcing agriculture with the availability of qualified labor for production, raising awareness of teachers to the various uses of gardens for pedagogical purposes, encouraging breastfeeding, and searching for knowledge and visibility of the importance of CAISAN for the execution of FNS policies in the municipality.



## MARACANAÚ - CE

*Population (Census 2022):*

*234,509 inhabitants*

*Area: 105,071 km<sup>2</sup>*

*Biome: Caatinga*



Recognized for its successful and inspiring public food policies, which draw attention for excelling in the legal framework and inclusive governance, prioritizing women and youth in their implementation, the city of Maracanaú has been greatly advancing since its participation in the 1st edition of **LUPPA**. Its initiatives can be found in **LUPPA Journals** [1](#) and [2](#).

Since then, there have been further advances, especially when it comes to issues such as municipal food services. Currently,

Maracanaú has implemented the municipal food bank and keeps in operation of 25 community kitchens, which offer 2,500 meals per day to the population.

Regarding governance, the creation, operation and monitoring of CAISAN in the implementation of policies - which are quite effective - were consolidated. The budget for the FPP was applied in its entirety. The local government has been able to carry out some intersectoral articulations since its first participation in **LUPPA**.





## MARICÁ - RJ

*Population (Census 2022):*

**197,277 inhabitants**

**Area: 361,572 km<sup>2</sup>**

**Biome: Atlantic Forest**

A coastal city in the state of Rio de Janeiro, Maricá joined LUPPA in the 2nd edition and added many contributions to the laboratory with its effective and innovative experiences, with emphasis on agroecological production and circular development. Its initiatives were described in *LUPPA Journal 2*.

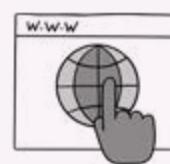
Currently, the most important actions in public food policies in Maricá are aimed at waste management through composting, also involving the reuse of food and reduction of waste.

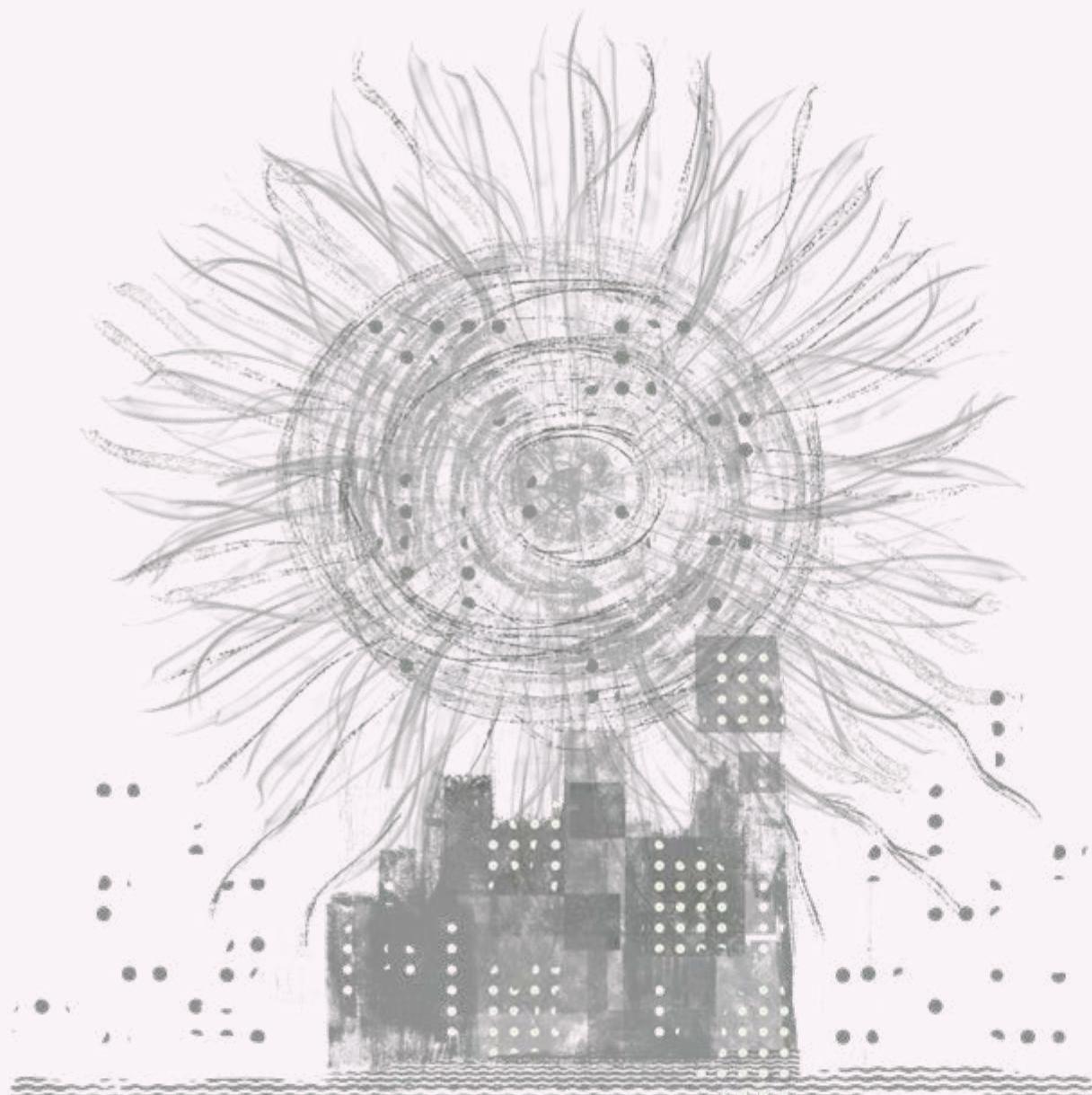
One of the actions was the conduction, by the city hall in partnership with the Department of Education, of a digital test on the quality of the food provided in schools. The objective is to make students aware of the importance of adapting menus to reduce the rate of food waste in schools. The test was launched on the International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and Waste, and involved about 1,500 students from the municipal public school system in Maricá.

Another innovative and interesting initiative was the launch of the composting project "Baldinho do Bem". In February 2024. The 350 volunteers enrolled in the project use a bucket provided by the city to take their organic waste, such as fruit and vegetable peels, egg shells, coffee grounds, among

others, and deliver them at one of the edible gardens in Maricá. In exchange, they can harvest agroecological food produced in public squares for free or receive food produced in the municipal Food Dehydration Plant. Overall, 3.19 tons of waste were collected in 2023.

Maricá also invested in building facilities for professional training in food preparation. In February 2024, the Training Restaurant was created, which will offer 70 courses, 10 of them in-person and 60 online, for the municipality's population over 18 years. The school structure has two industrial





kitchens with state-of-the-art equipment for professional training. The Training Restaurant is equipped with computers and IT infrastructure for those who want to attend the courses and do not have internet access.

As a goal for 2024, the city hall intends to map and expand “Baldinho do Bem” project to new squares in the municipality, and to achieve the goal of producing 45 tons of compost, with the distribution of five thousand buckets to residents willing to participate voluntarily.

## NITERÓI – RJ

**Population (Census 2022):**

**133,757 inhabitants**

**Area: 481,749 km<sup>2</sup>**

**Biome: Atlantic Forest**

**N**iterói is part of the metropolitan region of the city of Rio de Janeiro and has participated in **LUPPA** since its 1st edition. In FNS policies, it focuses on inclusive governance and circular development, with the creation of social currency, among other bold initiatives that can be found in **LUPPA Journal 1** and **2**.

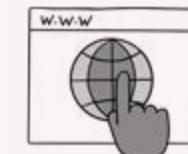
**S**ince then, the municipality has advanced in the consolidation of FNS governance, such as the construction of the 5th Municipal Conference on Food and Nutrition Security,

with the topic "Sustainable food with employment and income generation: from production to the table, combating hunger and waste".

Improvements and expansion of public food equipment are also observed, with the implementation of the second popular restaurant and of a gastronomy school. Representatives of the municipal government aim to implement community kitchens and tools, such as the Itinerant Market. Technical qualification and the division of information among government sectors, such as health and education, improve knowledge and favor exchange of experience, observation and updating in FNS practices.

Some challenges persist for the future, such as the reactivation and maintenance of the activities and

operation of the municipality's CAISAN. The creation of a municipal food bank is also desired by the management. The rate of young people and adults facing vulnerability is still significant, and the city hall aims to solve this problem with inclusion policies through FNS policies.





## NOVA LIMA - MG

**Population (Census 2022):**

**111,697 inhabitants**

**Area: 429,313 km<sup>2</sup>**

**Biome: Atlantic Forest**

**N**ova Lima is located in the metropolitan region of Belo Horizonte, state of Minas Gerais, and its initiatives aimed at urban agriculture and legal framework for FNS stand out among the public food policies developed by the city, which can be seen in *LUPPA Journal 2*. It has participated in LUPPA since its 2nd edition and, since then, its municipal managers have reported important advances.



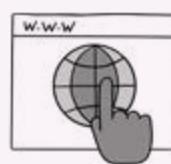
**T**he emergence of CAISAN has improved the dialogue between departments and the

exchange of information on food and nutrition security. A **LUPPA** working group was created with the local government, which meets monthly and has contributed to the creation of the city's coordination. Its operation helps to understand the difficulties and to diagnose the INSAN situation in the city, assessing indicators and reinforcing intersectorality in the execution of policies.

**T**he agenda for promoting urban agriculture and strengthening purchases from family farming for PNAE were reinforced. The creation of the municipal Food Bank in December 2023 contributed to solve logistical challenges faced by farmers. Two other public facilities were built: the popular restaurant and the agroecological market.

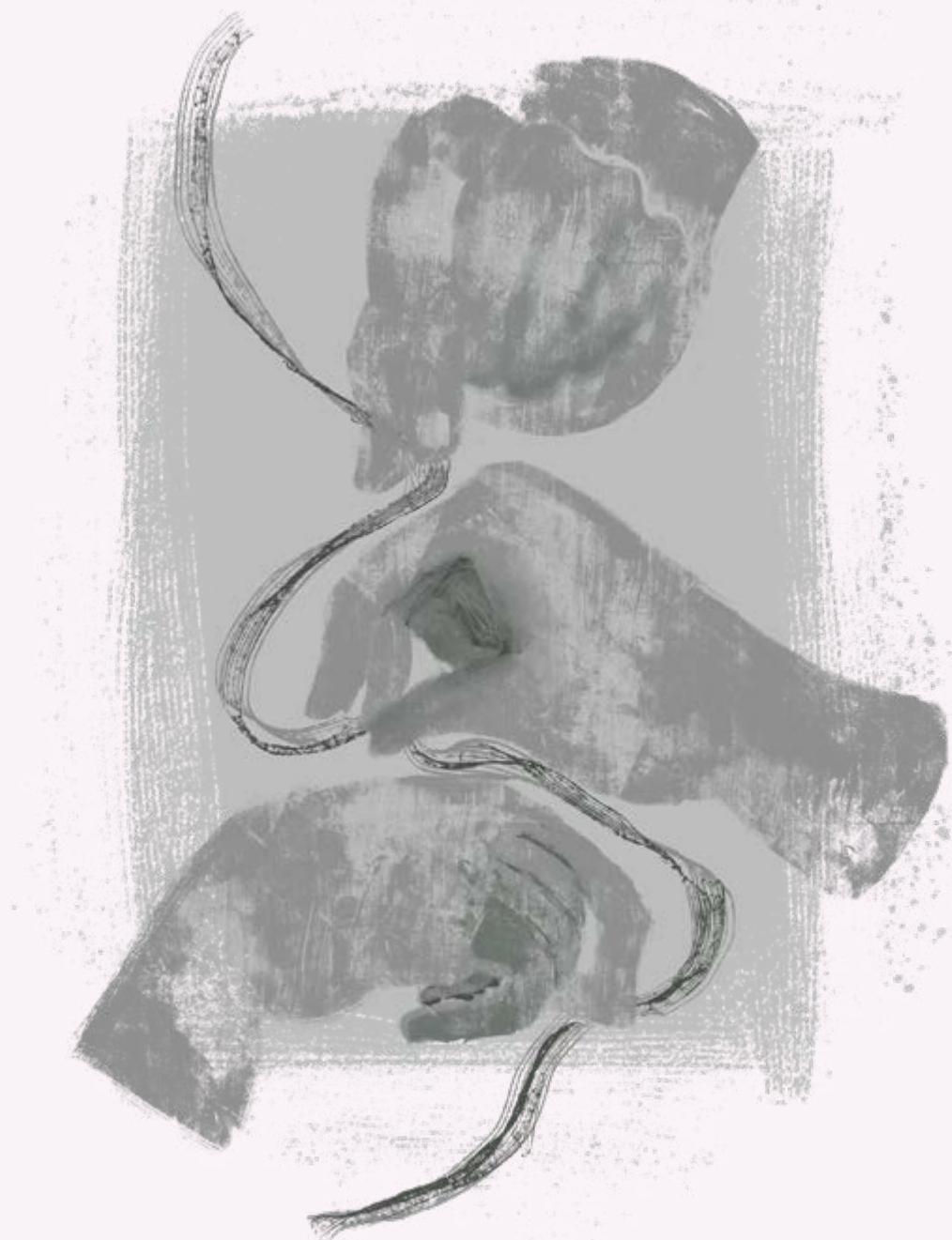
**A**mong the innovations and partnerships signed by the municipal government is the project "Prove e Aprove", which holds culinary workshops that use food from PNAE family farming. Chefs, nutritionists, canteens, family members and technicians from EMATER/MG participate, and innovative recipes are created in tune with the students' food preferences. The project is carried out in partnership with the municipality's Departments of Education, Environment and EMATER.

**T**o crown a project that had been under development since 2019, the city hall published the book *Real Food - recipes with Non-Conventional Food Plants and mushrooms from family farming*. The



launch took place in July 2024, and the event was part of a collective construction involving nutritionists, school cooks, chefs, family farmers, school staff, students, Departments of Education, Environment, Health, Culture and EMATER.

The prospects for 2024 foresee the inauguration of the food bank by the end of the year, which reinforces the operation of public food services. The local government intends to hold a municipal meeting on food and nutrition security in the municipality, with the installation of the Food Security Observatory. This initiative will contribute to the diagnosis of food systems in the municipality, aimed at guiding the creation and implementation of public policies.



## PALMAS - TO

*Population (Census 2022):*

*302,692 inhabitants*

*Area: 2,227,329 km<sup>2</sup>*

*Biome: Cerrado*

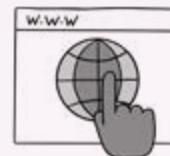
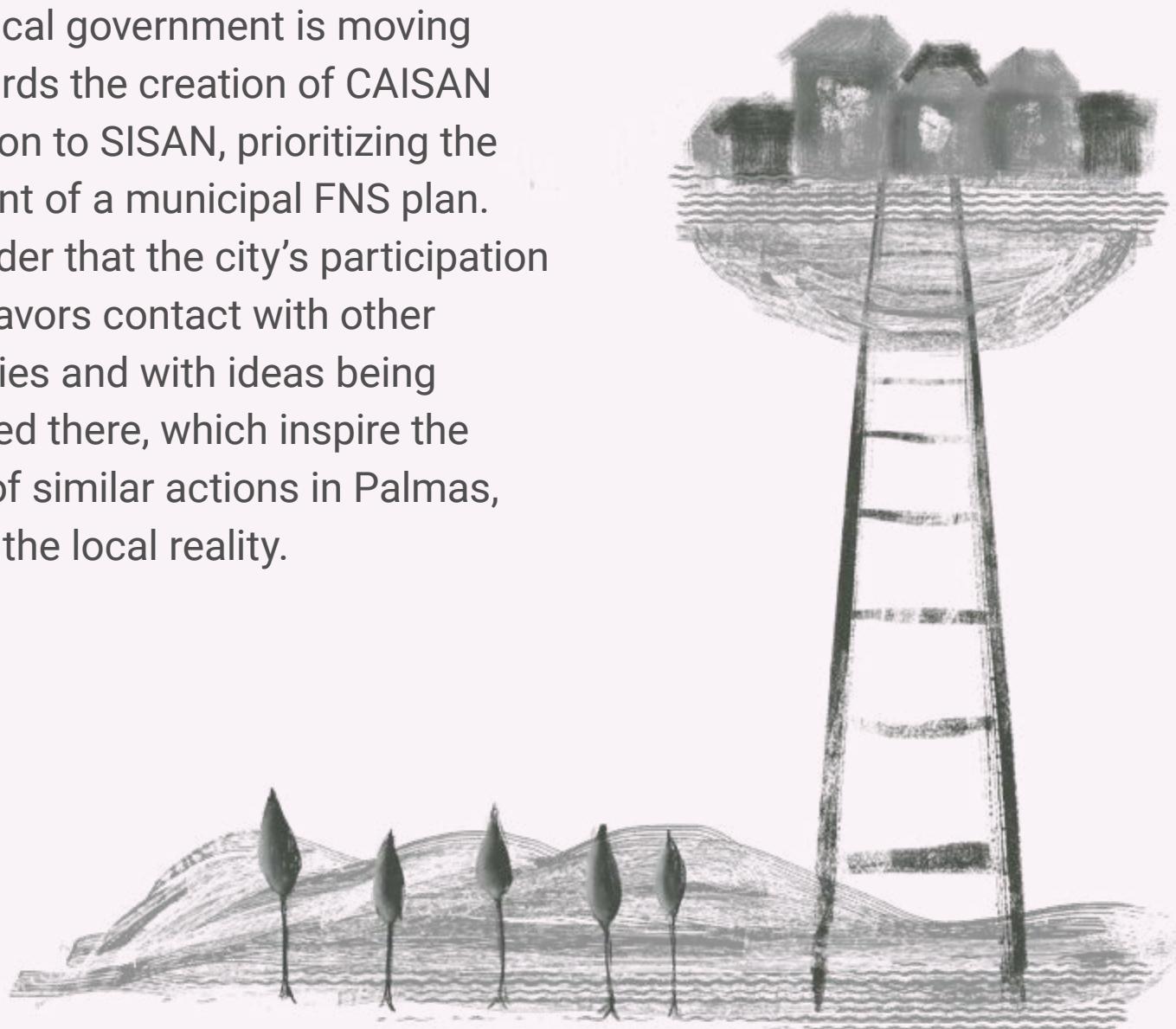
Capital of the state of Tocantins, the municipality of Palmas joined **LUPPA** in the 2nd edition and shared its initiatives focused on access to land, urban agriculture and water management as central elements of FNS policies. Check out, in *LUPPA Journal 2*, these experiences in Palmas.

As a result of this most recent period, Palmas carried out its municipal diagnosis of food and nutrition security and consolidated the institutional procurement model. Progress has



also been made in FNS governance, with the strengthening of COMSEA.

The local government is moving towards the creation of CAISAN and adhesion to SISAN, prioritizing the development of a municipal FNS plan. They consider that the city's participation in **LUPPA** favors contact with other municipalities and with ideas being implemented there, which inspire the execution of similar actions in Palmas, adapted to the local reality.



## PORTO ALEGRE - RS

*Population (Census 2022):*

**1,332,845 inhabitants**

**Area: 495,390 km<sup>2</sup>**

**Biome: Pampa**

Porto Alegre is the capital of Rio Grande do Sul and has joined **LUPPA** in its 1st edition. At that time, the city already focused on inclusive governance and on combating INSAN, with incentives for family farming, especially by creating a municipal FPP through a legislative bill that was later approved. The experiences of Porto Alegre are described in **LUPPA Journals** [1](#) and [2](#).

Since then, mainly as a result of its participation in **LUPPA**, the city has made great progress in terms of legal framework and

governance. The Municipal Council of FNS was created, which has contributed to advance in the construction of the 2nd FNS Municipal Plan.

The local government has also been investing in developing the rural area by offering technical assistance to foster training through a municipal decree of January 2023. The decree also provides for the construction of rural social technologies, such as cisterns for harvesting rainwater in the rural area.

The city hall invested in the intersection of policies and in the relationship with civil society for its implementation. The Civil Society Food and Nutrition Security Forum was implemented, aiming at recognizing its leading role in these initiatives. Work was also initiated with the councils for the elderly. External areas in hospitals are

being used to develop vegetable gardens. Part of the parliamentary funds are supporting these initiatives.

Among the most recent actions, stands out the Sustainable Rural Development Plan, which allocated R\$ 300 thousand in investment for promoting and assisting rural producers. Aiming to promote agriculture in the capital city through direct initiatives to support rural producers, this plan leverages production from family farming, preferably sustainable





organic production. However, it also pays for conventional crops in order to contribute to the transition from conventional to organic production system. These services solve common obstacles in the routine of many farmers, also enhancing public FNS policies.





## RIO BRANCO - AC

**Population (Census 2022):**

**364,756 inhabitants**

**Area: 8,835,154 km<sup>2</sup>**

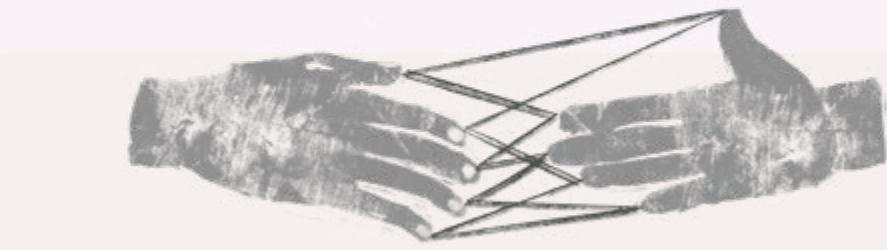
**Biome: Amazon**

Rio Branco, the capital of Acre, has 830 thousand inhabitants (IBGE, 2023). It has participated in LUPPA since its 1st edition and has been the protagonist at various times in this Journey, which can be revisited in **LUPPA Journals** [1](#) and [2](#).

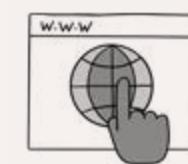
Along the way, there has been an improvement of vegetable gardens in urban voids, family farming, school meals and FPP, as well as FNS policies aimed at the homeless population, by offering this public breakfast and lunch meals. The operation of COMSEA has been reactivated, and the creation

of a committee to coordinate and resume the meetings of CAISAN and COMSEA aimed at organizing the conference will facilitate the preparation of the first municipal FNS plan in the city. The remaining challenges are transforming these initiatives into public policies and establishing greater interaction between departments for their execution, so that the policies are effectively consolidated and can be continued by subsequent administrations.

In addition, several other initiatives are being implemented in the municipality:



- ▶ *The Elias Mansur market is being modernized to offer better structure for vendors and producers, in addition to becoming an artistic cultural facility for the Municipality.*
- ▶ *In March 2024, during the period of floods, the popular restaurant offered breakfast, lunch and dinner. It currently offers breakfast and lunch meals. Aware of the importance of this FNS service, the municipality has obtained funds for installing two other popular restaurants and is currently raising funds for a fourth one. The new restaurants will be in the 2nd district, in the upper part of the city and in the nearby rural area.*
- ▶ *The 1st Macaxeira Festival, held in June 2024, featured a Solidarity Economy Fair*





*with 59 entrepreneurs who offered food, spices, seedlings, typical dishes, clothes and handicrafts. The event generated income for entrepreneurs and contributed to the local economy.*

- ▶ *Road integration terminals were renovated to host permanent fairs of family farming and solidarity economy. According to the department, the city hall opens criteria for selection, and 90% are women.*
- ▶ *The Vegetable Gardens and Small Farms project is well underway, being implemented in daycare centers and schools, combining organic food production with food and nutritional education for children and all the school community.*
- ▶ *The Chico Mendes Environmental Park received the Good Travel Seal of sustainability from the Dutch Green Destinations Foundation. The seal is granted to tourism enterprises with environmental commitment, aiming at encouraging destinations and businesses to responsible travelers.*



## SANTARÉM - PA

**Population (Census 2022):**

**331,942 inhabitants**

**Area: 17,898,389 km<sup>2</sup>**

**Biome: Amazon**

Located in Pará and a participant in **LUPPA** since its 1st edition, Santarém stands out for its innovative actions in managing public food policies. Its initiatives emphasize the appreciation and inclusion of food from Amazonian socio-biodiversity in school meals, acquired from local family farming, indigenous peoples and villages, riverside and quilombola communities, with menus adapted to the local food culture. The local government maps producers and products to

organize public calls that will guarantee supply to schools and communities. These and other experiences can be better known by accessing **LUPPA Journals** [1](#) and [2](#).

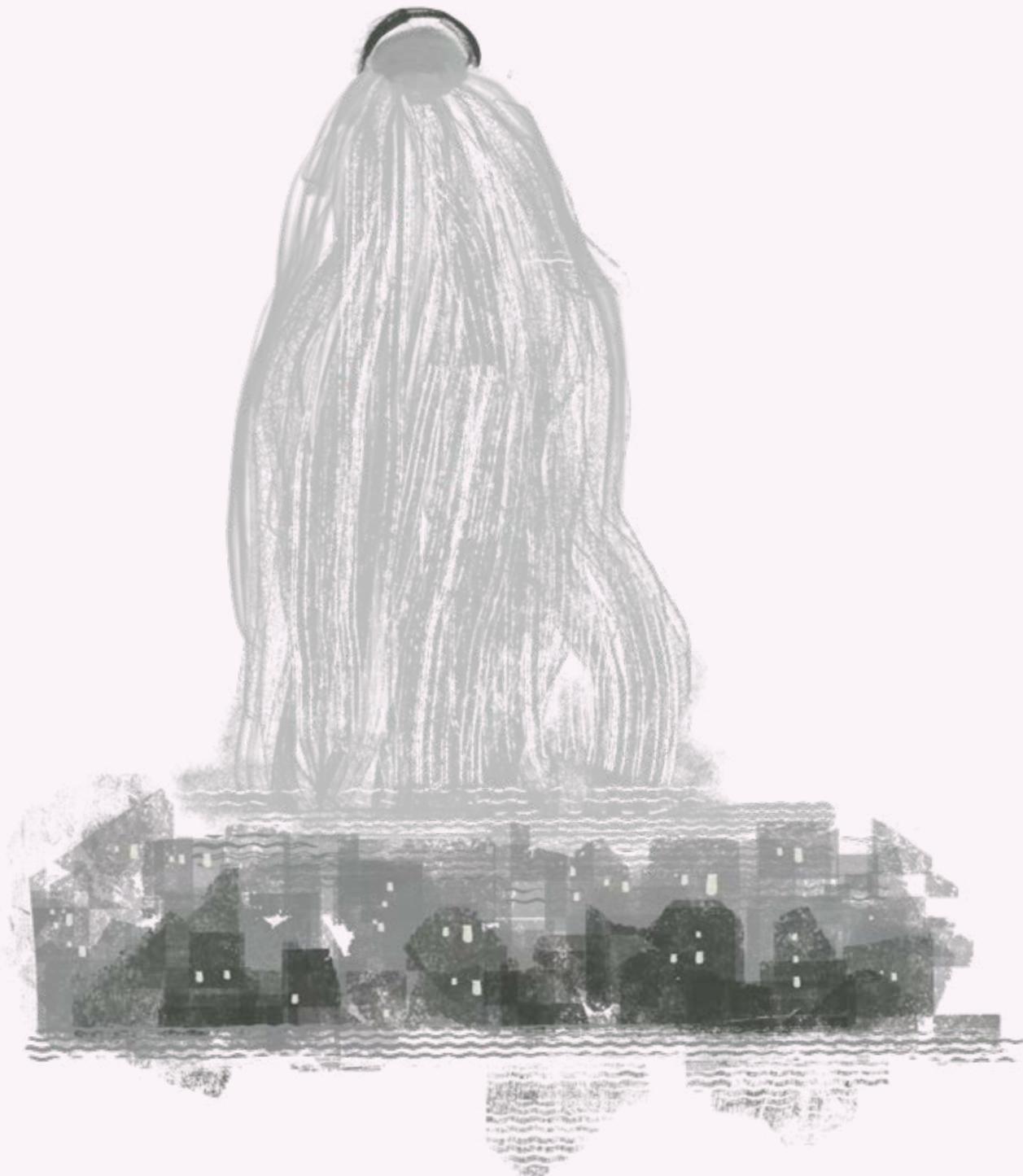
In its path through the laboratory, the city has advanced in several aspects highlighted by managers responsible for following **LUPPA's** activities. According to their reports, **LUPPA** has provided motivation and exchange of knowledge to advance in formulating projects, in resuming participation in the FNS conference and in CAISAN after 8 years, and in preparing the FNS Plan and the anchor project.

In 2023, the city hall innovated in another aspect focused on school meals, with a **session of tasting and approval of family farming products** that made up the menu in 2024. This

action involved technical teams from the Municipal Department of Education, from the Department of Fisheries, the School Meals Council, as well as members of the school community. The tests were carried out in the Department of Education's experimental kitchen and considered sensory analysis, cooking time, yield, dilution, flavor and aroma. The products supply and seasonality in each productive region were also taken into account, as well as the sanitary and hygiene conditions of the food. The chemical composition of the products and the analysis of the potability of the water used to process and clean the food were also criteria for this study, whose objective was to ensure food security.



As following steps, the city of Santarém intends to further expand the supply and acquisition of local food, serving all riverside communities with production made within the communities themselves. With the public calls directed to rural producers who live and produce in these communities, it will be possible to promote the sale of family farming products to the Department of Education, which will be destined to students who live and study in the surroundings where the food was grown.





## SOBRAL - CE

**Population (Census 2022):**

**203,023 inhabitants**

**Area: 2,068,474 km<sup>2</sup>**

**Biome: Caatinga**

Located in the semi-arid region of Ceará, Sobral took part of LUPPA in its 1st edition. Known for the quality of municipal public education, the city also stands out when it comes to public food policies, as shown by the reports found in [LUPPA Journals 1](#) and [2](#).

Initiatives focused on women's protagonism, the fight against INSAN, and circular development are noteworthy.

More recently, public policies aimed at rural communities have been carried

out in partnership with the federal government. In January 2024, the first constructions of rainwater harvesting cisterns, known as Calçadão Cisterns, from the Program Uma Terra e Duas Águas (P1+2), which is directed to food production, were completed. This social technology was delivered to rural families in the rural community of Boqueirão.

The city has made progress in consolidating FNS governance. In April 2024, Sobral joined SISAN, which was formalized by publication in the Union Official Journal. In order to make this adhesion possible, the municipal legislation on COMSEA was restructured and CAISAN was created, whose full and alternate members took office in May 2024. The full members of the Chamber are the Municipal Departments of Education, Health, Labor and Economic

Development, and Human Rights and Social Assistance. With this, there will be a reinforcement in the work of building the municipal FNS plan, which is one of the next goals pursued by the local government.

These initiatives strengthen the municipality's ability to implement food and nutrition security policies. One of the goals for the future is the creation and organization of the Municipal Department for Food and Nutrition Security, to concentrate the data and initiatives of the city hall related to these policies.



## TERESINA - PI

**Population (Census 2022):**

**866,300 inhabitants**

**Area: 1,391,293 km<sup>2</sup>**

**Biome: Caatinga**



Teresina is a city located in a transition of biomes, the Caatinga and the Amazon, and is the capital of Piauí state. It participated in the 1st edition of LUPPA and returned in the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of the laboratory bringing all the inspiring knowledge on food systems consolidated throughout its history, which can be seen in *LUPPA Journal 1*.

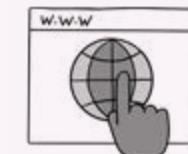
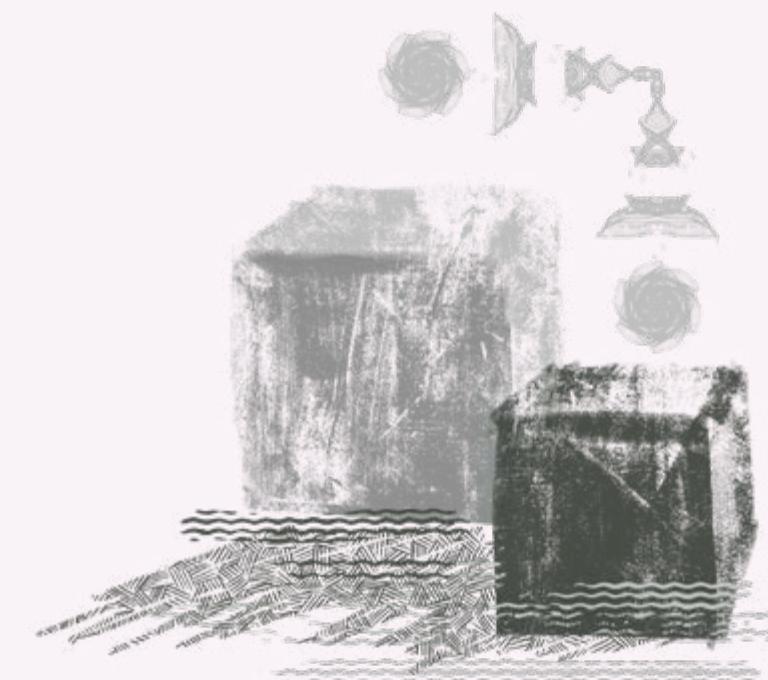
Currently, most of its public food policies have continued and have been reaffirmed as successful experiences. The public food services still exist and operate satisfactorily. The popular restaurant remains in

operation, providing meals at the cost of 1 real. The municipal government promotes agroecological fairs for commercializing the production, and the city has the largest urban garden in Latin America.

At least 30% of the food acquired through public procurement comes from family farming. Food baskets are also distributed to low-income families.

With the creation of the Municipal Commission for Organic Production in 2016, there is a joint action of several municipal departments, also involving the Federal University, EMBRAPA and state departments. One of the contributions of LUPPA, according to managers at the forefront of these initiatives, was raising awareness of

the public authorities and integrating the departments for a better execution of the actions. Now, the challenge is to build a municipal FNS plan for Teresina in the next period.





## VITÓRIA DO MEARIM - MA

*Population (Census 2022):*

**30,805 inhabitants**

**Area: 716,719 km<sup>2</sup>**

**Biome: Amazon**

The municipality of Vitória do Mearim, located in the state of Maranhão, has participated in LUPPA since its 2nd edition, and its previous experiences can be found in *LUPPA Journal 2*. Several advances in public food policies can be observed since then, which have developed new ways of mobilizing the community around this subject.

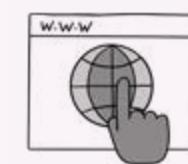
Currently, the municipality executes the PNAE with the acquisition of 40% of the food from family farming; COMSEA and CONSEMDRS were reactivated;

and CAISAN was restructured. The FPP, however, is not in operation because the municipality has not yet joined SISAN. The city's popular restaurant is funded by the state government.

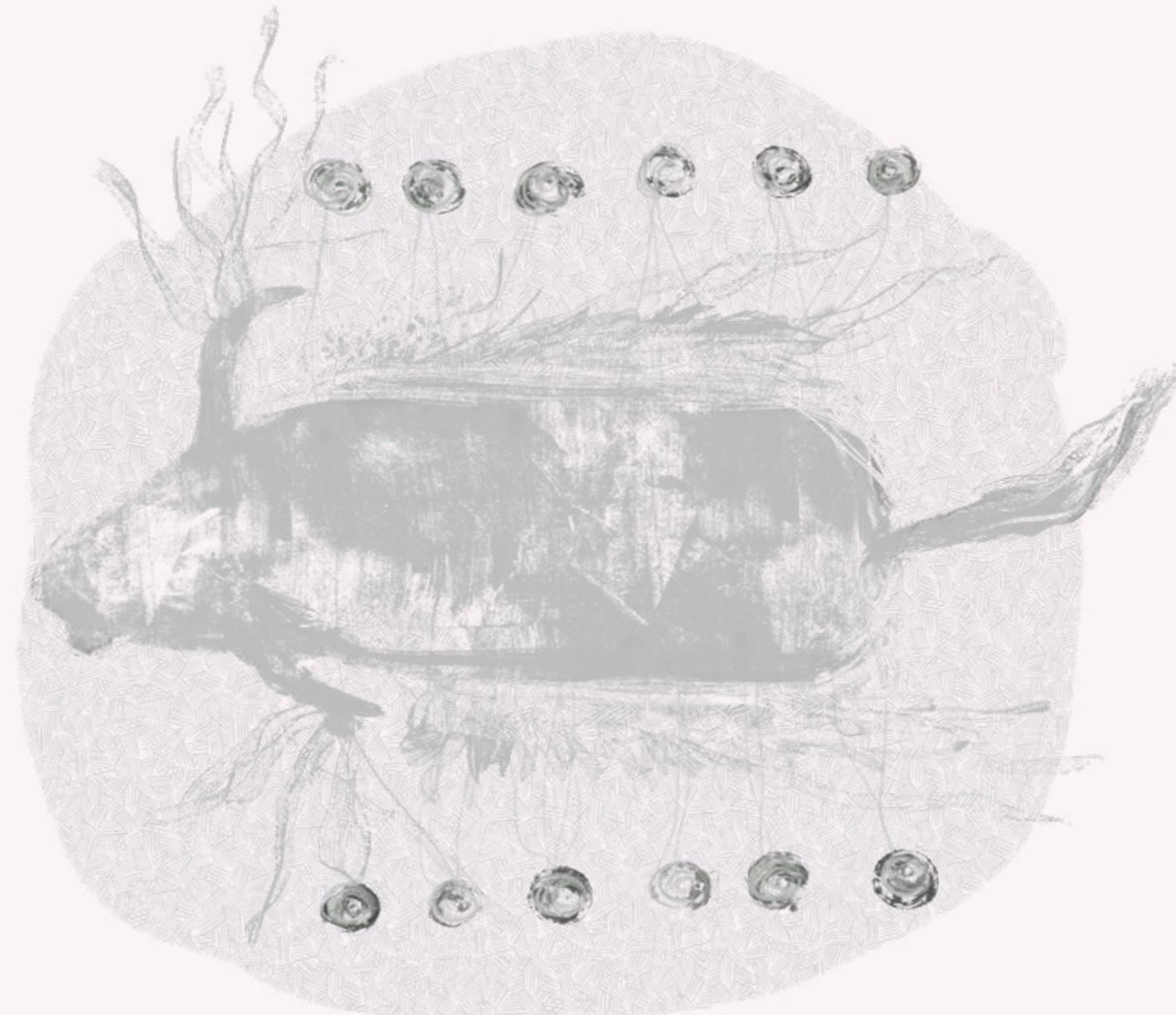
With the partnerships between the municipal management, the universities, EMBRAPA and the mining company Vale, it is possible to carry out training for family farmers, whose market in the city was established in 2024. One of the most important initiatives of these partnerships has been undertaking a diagnosis of each producer to solve their demands and bottlenecks in production and flow, such as difficulties in accessing public policies of PNAE and FPP, logistics for road maintenance, access to electricity, and agroecological transition, among others. Among the project proposals

to be developed for this group, the local managers plan to use the social technology of "Sisteminhas", which is a food production system in backyard spaces. The municipality has traditional territories, such as the territories of Campos and Lagos, as well as a quilombola territory where a school is located.

Vitória do Mearim has tourism potential that has only recently begun to be appreciated. In partnership with UEMA (State University of Maranhão), the production of the Amazon Basket is being encouraged, with cheeses and sweets derived from buffalo milk, watermelon, babassu coconut, among others. Through a public call with resources from the Federal Government, with support from the



universities UFPA, UFSC, UFPR and UFMA, a study and diagnosis were carried out, aiming at developing the Community-Based Tourism Chain, promoting typical foods, fresh products and all the cultural and folkloric heritage of tambor de crioula and *bumba-meu-boi*. Tourist itineraries and adaptation of accommodations are also part of this initiative.



# LUPPA CITIES AND THEIR BIOMES



## BIOMES AMAZON

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Of the 32 cities that participated in the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of **LUPPA LAB**, 12 are in the Amazon Biome: Alenquer/PA, Careiro/AM, Mãe do Rio/PA and Portel/PA, that participated for the first time, and Abaetetuba/PA, Alvarães/AM, Barcarena/PA, Belém/PA, Bragança/PA, Rio Branco/AC, Santarém/PA and Vitória do Mearim/MA, cities that renewed their participation in the laboratory.

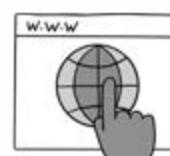
The Amazon is the most famous and well-known biome in Brazil. It covers an area of 4,196,943 km<sup>2</sup>, which corresponds to more than 40% of the national territory, and consists mainly of a tropical forest, extending beyond the state of Amazonas to other states, such as Acre, Amapá, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima and parts of Maranhão, Tocantins and Mato Grosso. It also extends to other countries,

such as Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela. There is a great volume of rainfall in the Amazon region, and the climate is equatorial, hot and humid, conditions that favor the great diversity of fauna and flora in the region, with about 30,000 species of plants and numerous species of animals. The region is also home to about 433,000 indigenous inhabitants, as well as other traditional peoples and communities such as riverside and quilombola peoples, besides urban residents, with an economy based on plant extractivism, fishing, family farming, mineral exploitation and agriculture.

Despite all its natural wealth, the average HDI of the **LUPPA** cities in the Amazon biome is 0.61, the lowest among the biomes. Except for Belém, which has an occupancy rate of 1,230.25 inhabitants

per km<sup>2</sup>, the municipalities range from 2.93 to 98.21 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>. The territory is extensive, the distances are long and connections are often made by waterways and precarious roads. Trips to the most urbanized regions can take days and depend heavily on weather conditions. Food distribution logistics are expensive and challenging, with little storage and transportation infrastructure, hence the concept of amazon cost.

*Climate change has exacerbated extreme events in the Amazon, such as severe droughts which directly affect the region's hydrological cycle and biodiversity.*



The expectation of increasingly severe droughts each year forecasts several rivers drying up or reaching very low levels, which makes transport and fishing unfeasible and threatens biodiversity and food production, severely impairing the local way of life.

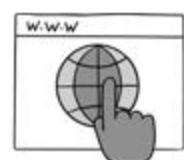
*In 2023, the Amazon faced one of the most intense droughts in recent years, with the level of the Solimões River, for example, reaching the lowest rate in 121 years of monitoring. This has drastically affected navigation, fishing, and access to food and basic services in several riverside communities. In Lake Tefé, the water temperature reached an unprecedented 39.1°C, causing the death of aquatic fauna. In addition, the reduction in precipitation and the increase in average temperatures,*

*driven by deforestation and environmental degradation, create a feedback effect that further aggravates the biome's vulnerability. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), there are projections for severe droughts in the Amazon becoming more frequent and intense in the coming decades, putting at risk the way of life of traditional populations and food security in the region. The intensification of droughts also contributes to the increase in forest fires, which in 2023 reached alarming levels, with more than 10 thousand hot spots recorded in the state of Amazonas alone. Given this scenario, it is urgent to adopt public policies focused on the need for climate adaptation, forest conservation, and water resources management to mitigate the climate impacts already underway and to ensure the resilience of Amazonian communities. All these events occur at a time when the*

*Amazon has lost about 18% of its forest cover and is heading towards what scientists call the "point of no return", which would indicate the partial or total collapse of the forest and the acceleration of global warming.*

**I**n this scenario, the local production of food with ATER adapted to climatic conditions and fostered by public procurement programs such as PNAE and FPP is perceived by subnational governments and civil society as a fundamental strategy for generating income and supplying the population with culturally appropriate and real food.

**L**ogistical and bureaucratic challenges for fully implementing public procurement



policies are addressed with the support of initiatives such as the Mesa de Diálogos Permanentes Catrapovos Brasil - established by the Chamber of Indigenous Populations and Traditional Communities of the MPF (6CCR) in 2021 - which has been leading civil society discussions with the Public Prosecutor's Office and government entities from the three spheres to facilitate paths and adapt public procurement to the local reality, including the peoples from the forest. Currently, it also promotes discussions and articulations for the creation of food stocks along the Amazon channels in order to reduce the impacts of drought on food supply.

**S**ubnational governments, with national and international

partnerships with Universities, NGOs, Development Banks, Sistema S, Embrapa and State and Federal Governments, among others, have been investing in local development, cooperativism and social participation programs in their communities, especially to strengthen activities involving TPC, women and young people.

**A**mong the activities and programs that can be promoted by city halls, with a greater or lesser degree of involvement of other Society agents, it is worth mentioning:

- ▶ **Encouraging community-based tourism with support for creating hospitality and commerce infrastructure focused on valuing socio-biodiversity**

- ▶ **Reforestation initiatives and implementation of agroforestry systems**
- ▶ **Payment for environmental services and carbon credits**
- ▶ **Municipal certification of sanitary/agricultural surveillance - SIM seal - for fish and other local foods that require this type of control, so that they can be sold in public food programs and beyond municipal borders.**

**T**hese activities and programs combine income generation and maintenance of the local culture with nature preservation, along with dissemination of traditional knowledge and promotion of socio-biodiversity and defense of the standing forest.



When starting their activities in LUPPA, none of the cities located in the Amazon biome had a FNS plan. Participation in the program provoked government managers and organized civil society to exercise a systemic and coherent view of food systems and to build their FNS governance. To date, one municipality has completed and three are building their FNS plans, and five municipalities are progressing with the organization of their FNS governance bodies.

Local governments and organized civil society, especially the TPC, can and should articulate partners and foster initiatives and discussions that combine innovation and ancestry to build a new model that ensures that the fruits of this abundant biome, coveted by many inside and outside the country,

are used to improve the lives of Amazonians in forests and cities.

#### EXAMPLES OF MUNICIPAL PUBLIC POLICIES ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES OF THE AMAZON BIOME

*Alenquer, in the state of Pará, has implemented a program to encourage payment for environmental services and has developed an inventory of its agrobiodiversity. The municipality also enforces monitoring and control of native forest deforestation and runs a composting program linked to solid waste collection. It offers the Green Property Tax (IPTU Verde) as a fiscal incentive related to food systems. Additionally, it passed the SEI law, which establishes the municipal service for inspection and*

*certification of animal and plant-based products, aiming to ensure product certification.*

*Alvarães, in the state of Amazonas, joined the Experiências do Brasil Original program, an initiative by the Federal Government to promote community-based tourism and the local sociobiodiversity, known as the Sociobiodiversity Tourism Route of Alvarães. This initiative aims to generate income and foster local development through tourism, and involves women from Indigenous, quilombola, extractivist, and riverside communities, along with networks of hotels, restaurants and bars.*



## BIOMES ATLANTIC FOREST

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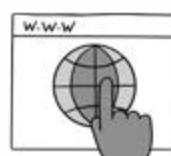
Of the 32 cities that participated in the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of LUPPA LAB, 12 are part of this biome: Araucária / PR, Campinas/SP, Caxias do Sul/RS and Itajaí/SC that participated for the first time; Anchieta/SC, Contagem/MG, Jundiaí/SP, Maricá/RJ, Niterói/RJ, Nova Lima/MG, Porto Alegre/RS, João Pessoa/PB, which renewed their participation; e Caruaru/PE also belongs to the Caatinga biome and will be included in that group, given that most of its territory and its climatic and vegetative characteristics fall withing this biome.

Originally, the Atlantic Forest biome covered more than 1.3 million km<sup>2</sup> in 17 states of the Brazilian territory, extending over a large part of the country's coast. However, due to occupation and human activities in the

region, only 29% of its original coverage currently remains. The vegetation of the Atlantic Forest is highly varied and includes dense ombrophilous forests, araucaria pine forests, mangroves, sandbanks and high-altitude grasslands. Examples of native trees are jequitibá, juçara palm, guapuruvu and jacarandá. The fauna is equally diverse, with species such as the jaguar, golden lion tamarin, black-fronted piping guan, and various birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians. In addition to the most popular fruits such as jabuticabas, pitangas, juçaras and pine nuts, the tasty cambucás, cambucis, uvaias, araçás, grumixama and rio grande cherries, and guabirobas, that have become rare and unknown, also bear fruit. Currently, some of these species have been rescued in projects such as Juçáí, which sells a fruit similar of açaí, preserving the juçara palm tree, previously

cut to remove its heart of palm, and generating income for extractivists, who now collect the fruits.

The biome is home to large urban centers, such as our mentor cities - Belo Horizonte, Curitiba, Recife, Osasco and São Paulo -, and has a high population density, concentrating about 70% of the country's inhabitants, making it a vital economic and industrial center in Brazil. The climate ranges from humid tropical in the north and northeast to subtropical in the south, with rainfall distributed throughout the year, hot summers and cooler winters in the south and southeast regions.



**H**igh population density is one of the main challenges in the biome. In the **LUPPA community**, except for Anchieta/SC, which is a city of 5,943 inhabitants with a more rural character, the average population density is 1,605 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>. If we only consider the 6 most populous, we reach 2,653 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>.

**H**igher levels of occupation mean greater pressure on the biome. Deforestation, air and water pollution, generation of domestic and industrial waste, soil sealing and disorderly occupation in risk areas enhance greenhouse gas emissions and increase the vulnerability of these municipalities to the impacts of climate change.

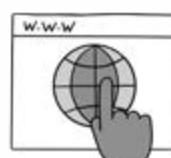
**C**limate change has aggravated the existing challenges in the Atlantic Forest, increasing the frequency

and intensity of extreme events, such as floods, landslides and severe storms. In 2022 and 2023, several cities in the biome, such as Petrópolis (RJ), Belo Horizonte (MG), and São Paulo (SP), faced devastating floods that resulted in loss of life, destruction of infrastructure and serious economic losses, highlighting the difficulty of dealing with events of this type. *In February 2022 alone, Petrópolis recorded 258 millimeters of rain in just six hours*, the highest rainfall in the city's history, which caused floods and landslides that resulted in over 230 deaths. These extreme events, driven by changes in rainfall patterns and the sealing of urban soils, demonstrate that floods in the Atlantic Forest are not mere natural phenomena, but a combination of climatic factors and disorderly occupation. With the increase in average temperature and irregular

rainfall, projections indicate that these disasters will become more frequent and intense.

**T**he expansion of real estate speculation over family farming areas, when it does not eliminate food production, relocated it to more distant and less accessible areas, making food supplies to cities more difficult or expensive, also impacting the living conditions of farmers.

**S**trategies for resistance and resilience of family farming, designed based on the needs and capacities of each municipality, such as support for access to land and credit, agroecological technical assistance, logistics, donation of inputs and processing



stations, combined with dedicated public procurement calls for family agriculture and TPC, the creation of fairs, markets and festivals promoting the territory's biodiversity, contribute to the supply and induce generation of income, promotion of the activity and preservation of culture and production.

In this context of high urbanization, people are separated from nature and their eating habits are strongly based on processed and ultra-processed foods. Food production through funding from subnational governments and partners directed to community gardens, squares and agroecological sidewalks (in which fruits, vegetables and legumes are grown), among other models of urban and periurban agriculture, can promote food and nutrition education,

reconnecting people to nature cycles and to producing their own food, presenting flavors and knowledge that form healthier and more sustainable habits. It also stimulates collective work and a culture of solidarity by encouraging a shared experience of the city based on citizens' rights aligned with the community's interests, while increasing the green and permeable areas of the cities. These gardens also have the ability of generating income and supporting food supply, depending on the ratio production versus city size.

Public services and facilities such as food banks and popular restaurants are well suited to the demand of populous cities in the fight against INSAN. In climate disasters, which require emergency responses

for a limited time span, solutions such as itinerant solidarity kitchens and distribution of emergency food baskets are effective supporting strategies.

Securing quality of life for the population in cities in the Atlantic Forest biome requires urgent measures to adapt to climate change, ranging from urban reorganization to redesigning the food system with coherence and a systemic vision. There is no ready-made solution, let alone a simple one, for this very complex situation. By using knowledge about territorial dynamics, traditional knowledge, and advances in science, subnational governments, along with civil society represented in all its local plurality, have great chances of finding the best solutions for each municipality in the biome.



## EXAMPLES OF MUNICIPAL PUBLIC POLICIES ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES OF THE ATLANTIC FOREST BIOME

*João Pessoa, in Paraíba, invested in the construction of FNS services to combat food and nutrition insecurity in the municipality, and currently has two community restaurants, a food bank, and a community kitchen program where the indoor spaces are used for professional training, and the outdoor spaces are used for food production through the construction of community gardens. To supply these services, in addition to vegetable gardens, the federal and municipal food procurement program is used.*

*Jundiaí, in São Paulo, is self-sufficient in producing vegetables destined*

*for all daycare centers and educational units, fully incorporating non-conventional edible plants into the municipality's school meals through the Vale Verde Project, in partnership with the Instituto Kairós. Since 2023, 1.89 tons of food have been produced, benefiting 105 schools, each having at least one organic vegetable garden that, in addition to supplying food, is also part of the educational project. The municipality also has protected cultivation initiatives aimed at small-scale producers, providing technical support and infrastructure, and offering opportunities for these producers to continue producing and living in rural areas.*



## BIOMES CAATINGA

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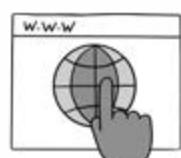
Of the 32 cities that participated in the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of LUPPA LAB, 5 are in this biome Caucaia/CE and Jaguaretama/CE that participated for the first time, and Sobral/CE, Maracanaú/CE e Caruaru/PE that renewed their participation.

Caatinga is a special biome, as it is the only one found exclusively in Brazil, with an extension of 826,411 km<sup>2</sup>, equivalent to 11% of the national territory. Its biodiversity is adapted to high temperatures, due to the semi-arid climate, with scarce and irregular rainfall concentrated in a few months of the year, high temperatures often reaching above 30°C and a prolonged dry season. It covers the states of Alagoas, Bahia, Ceará, Maranhão, Pernambuco, Paraíba, Rio Grande do

Norte, Piauí, Sergipe and the north of Minas Gerais. The biome is home to 178 species of mammals, 591 birds, 177 reptiles, 79 species of amphibians, 241 of fish and 221 of bees. The Caatinga's population lives in adverse conditions, adapting to the semi-arid climate with economic activities centered on rainfed agriculture and extensive livestock farming. About 27 million people live in the region.

The **Luppa cities** located in Caatinga are concentrated in Ceará, except for Caruaru/PE which has part of its territory in the Atlantic Forest biome. The average HDI of these cities in **LUPPA** is 0.68, higher than the **LUPPA** cities in the Amazon biome, but lower than in Cerrado and in the Atlantic Forest.

The stigma of being labeled a "problem region", which has resulted in policies focused exclusively on combating drought, is confronted by the approach of Coexistence with the Semi-Arid Region. This vision proposes solutions that consider the experiences and dynamics of family farming and local traditional peoples and communities, based on agroecological and adaptive bases to climate change. At the same time, it mobilizes and articulates organized civil society and national and subnational governments for developing models and public policies adapted to the territory, in order to promote democratization of access to water



and land, conservation of soils and forests, and ensuring rights to the most vulnerable population groups.

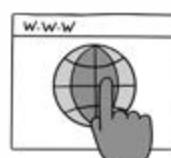
*The project "P1+2 – uma terra duas águas" is a great example of a program of coexistence with the semi-arid region. Member of the Training and Social Mobilization Program for Coexistence with the Semi-arid Region of ASA - Articulation of the Semi-Arid Region, it was adopted as a public policy by the Federal Government within the Cisterns Program. Its main objective is to promote food security, generate employment and income for farming families by expanding the water stock for food production and animal breeding. For this, social technologies are used, such as sidewalk cisterns, runoff cisterns, underground dams,*

*underground dams or stone tanks, ensuring water contingent to live with dignity and produce.*

**M**unicipal administrations invest in strengthening family farming as an inducer of local development, with mapping, agroecological ATER programs with seed banks and seedlings, support for goat breeding for meat and milk, investment in public purchases by FPP and PNAE, including specific calls for TPC, women and young people, as well as in creating and disseminating seals for family farming in each location.

**C**ommunity kitchens are better suited to the FNS demands in the territory than popular restaurants, and food banks play an important role in combating waste and INSAN.

**C**ommunity kitchens are better suited to the FNS demands in the territory than popular restaurants, and food banks play an important role in combating waste and INSAN.



## EXAMPLES OF MUNICIPAL PUBLIC POLICIES ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES OF THE BIOME CAATINGA

*In Caucaia, Ceará, the Climate Resilience Plan was developed, with monitoring of native forest deforestation and the creation of a Municipal Environmental Fund. The municipality also implements the Indigenous FPP, aimed at food production and income generation, promoting the customs, productive practices, and culture of these peoples.*

*In Sobral, Ceará, in January 2024, the first constructions of rainwater harvesting cisterns were completed, known as*

*Cisternas Calçadão, aimed at food production. This social technology was delivered to rural families in the Boqueirão community.*

*Caruaru, in Pernambuco, created its municipal rural development plan focused on food and nutrition security. Four pillars were established for the next 10 years, with the goal of conducting training aimed at food production and adding value to farmers' products, providing a "Caruaru Family Farming Seal." This initiative facilitates access to*

*markets and financing.*

*A gestão municipal montou The municipal administration set up a store in the local shopping mall to sell preserves, vegetables, cheeses, and dairy products from family farming. SEBRAE, in partnership with the city, offers training in agroforestry systems, guiding on what to plant and how to plant it.*





Of the cities participating in the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of **LUPPA LAB**, 3 belong to the Cerrado Alto Paraíso de Goiás/GO, Palmas/TO and Teresina/PI, cities that had their participation renewed in the laboratory.

**C**errado is the second largest biome in Brazil, covering approximately 2 million km<sup>2</sup>. It is characterized by a savannah vegetation with twisted trees, shrubs and grasses. Its fauna includes species such as the maned wolf and the giant armadillo. The climate is tropical seasonal, with a well-defined dry season. It is estimated to be home to 30% of Brazilian biodiversity, 12% of the country's population, 80 indigenous ethnic groups and several quilombola communities, in addition to providing almost half of the country's fresh water.

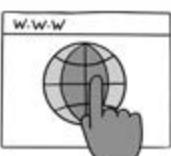
This biome is a transition area between other biomes and is of great importance for the conservation of biodiversity.

*Despite all its importance, only 0.85% is officially found in conservation units, and 80% of the biome has been modified for agricultural and urban expansion, mineral extraction and road construction, half of which no longer makes restoration feasible. The continuous employment of intensive land use techniques has caused the depletion of local resources, and the indiscriminate use of pesticides and fertilizers has also contaminated its soil and water.*

**C**limate change has caused profound impacts on the Cerrado, resulting in intensification of extreme events such as prolonged droughts, heat waves and fires. *According to data from the National Institute for Space*

*Research (INPE), as of December 15, 2024, the Cerrado was the second Brazilian biome with the highest number of fires recorded that year, totaling 80,593 fire events. This number was surpassed only by the Amazon, which recorded 138,156 fire events in the same period.*

*T*hese wildfires are potentialized by the severity of droughts and inadequate land management and are not mere natural phenomena. The increase in average temperatures, combined with the reduction of rainfall in several areas, has led to soil degradation, loss of biodiversity and depletion of water



resources. These effects not only put local fauna and flora at risk, but also directly impact traditional communities that depend on this biome for surviving.

The LUPPA cities in this biome have an average HDI of 0.74. Although they are different from each other, they have in common the challenges of maintaining the production of family farming and traditional peoples and communities in the face of advances of the agricultural frontier of production in the conventional model - 6% of the area is destined to grain planting

and 60% to livestock.

*Alto Paraíso de Goiás and Palmas invest in environmental tourism and in promoting the local socio-biodiversity to generate income through family farming, traditional peoples' and communities' productions. Alto Paraíso also promotes family farming, TPC, school meals and public supply through public purchases from the PNAE and FPP. Teresina uses the same strategies.*

*Palmas invests in urban agriculture and water management to ensure supply. Teresina, despite being 90% rural, has the largest urban garden in Latin America and has been promoting the agroecological transition combined with agroforestry systems and agroecological fairs. Since 2010,*

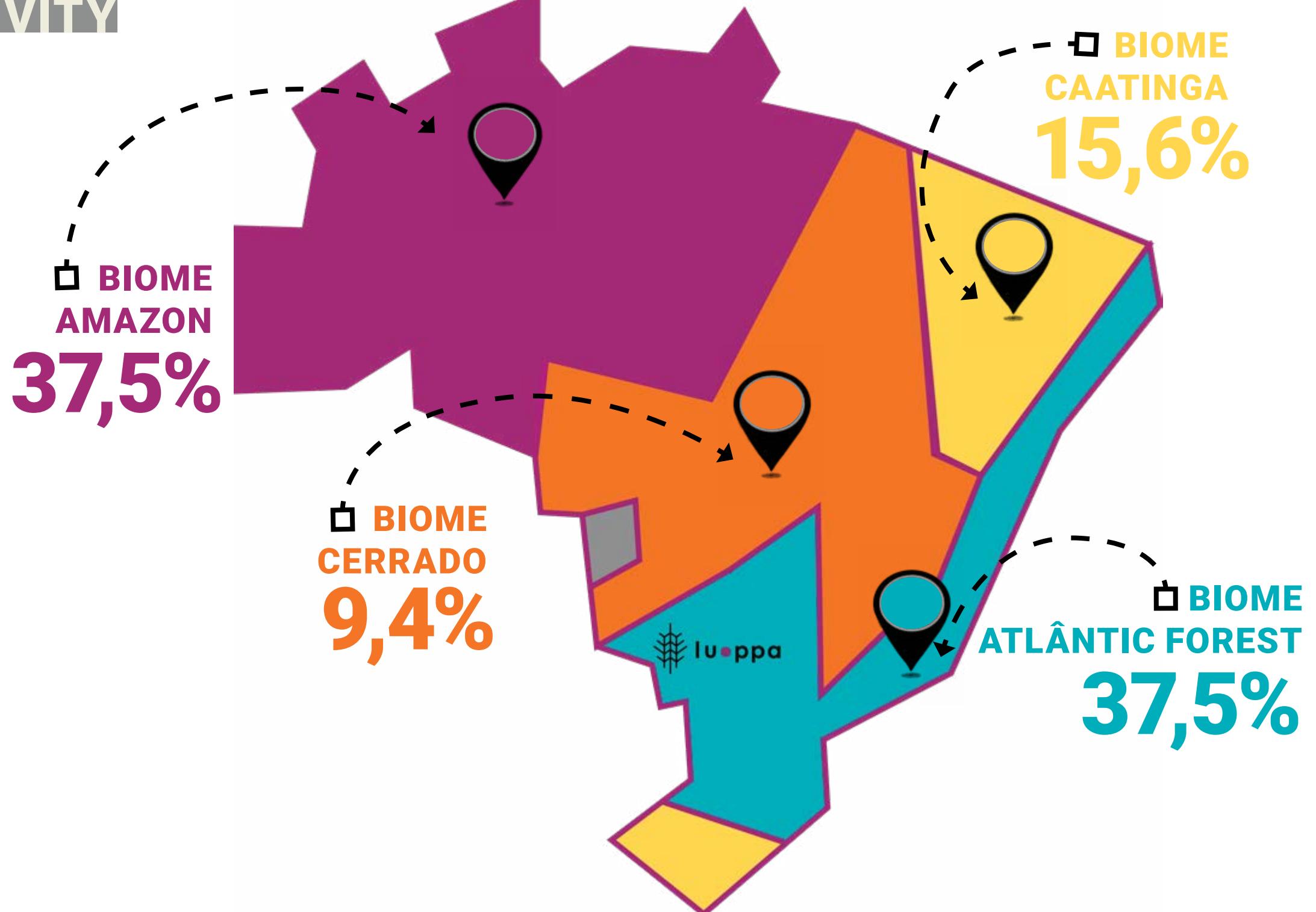
*it has had a food bank and a popular restaurant that also operates as a school for food services.*

*Palmas has started a diagnosis to guide FNS actions, and Teresina plans to create its FNS plan next year.*

Local governments and organized civil society, especially traditional peoples and communities, can and should join partners and foster initiatives and discussions that combine innovation and ancestry to build a new model that halts degradation of the biome and ensures permanence and better living conditions for native populations in rural and urban areas.



## BIOMES REPRESENTATIVITY



# CONCLUSIONS





# CONCLUSIONS

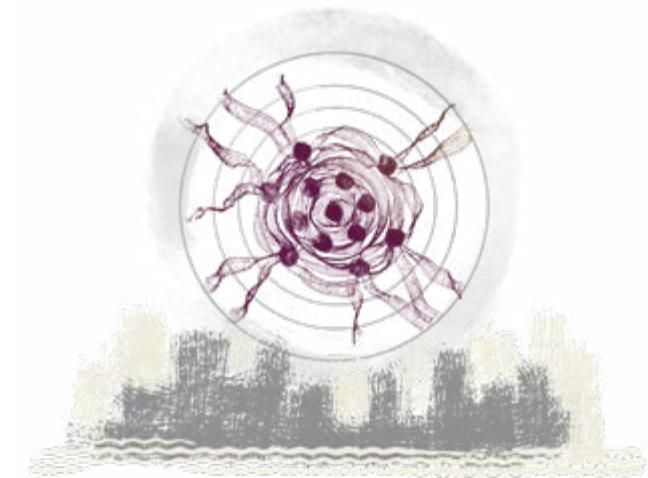
*Lessons from LUPPA's 3<sup>rd</sup> edition*

## **LUPPA LAB #3: Success and immediate impact**

When **LUPPA** was designed in 2020, we thought that an ideal cycle of results would encompass the completion of 3 editions. In its first edition, **LUPPA** demonstrated significant achievements, indicating that the methodology was adequate, and that the objective should be maintained. After completing 3 editions, the lessons accumulate, the program renews itself, and the potential for impact expands. This is a great benefit from building support networks and communities of practice. The agenda grows in importance collectively, even though specific challenges remain. Systemic transformation becomes more tangible because, as a whole, the impact is more evident.

Over the course of the 3 editions of **LUPPA**, we consolidated the mentoring processes and peer-to-peer learning. The creation of a community of people involved in **LUPPA** cities has allowed a deeper absorption of the culture of managing, designing, creating and implementing food policies with intersectorality and social participation. We saw growing interest and attention to the climate agenda, whether from the perspective of adaptation to ensure food production or supply and the rights of people in climate vulnerability, or through the growing awareness of the shared responsibility of cities to reduce emissions from their food systems and ensure climate resilience.

Over the years, but more especially in this journey that now comes to an end, it was possible to highlight several achievements, as we will see in the following pages.



## ► ACTIVE PARTICIPATION AND INTERSECTORAL COLLABORATION

Implementing food policies, which are intersectoral and interdisciplinary by nature, in a comprehensive manner and beyond a single focus, remains a major challenge for all cities, regardless their size. However, in the cities participating in the program, there is a growing recognition of the importance of collaboration among different municipal departments in the creation of food policies that transcend a single sector. This collaboration can occur in many ways: by sharing the decision-making process for developing food policies, by assigning intersectoral responsibilities in the implementation of certain food policies, or by sharing the monitoring and evaluation processes.

An important instrument still underexplored at the municipal level for exercising intersectorality in the construction, implementation

and monitoring of food policies is the Intersecretarial Chamber for Food and Nutrition Security, the CAISAN. Many cities have established a CAISAN, whether due to legal mandates or by the influence of SISAN, the National FNS System. However, the effective operation of CAISANs remains difficult to materialize, due to challenges of operationalizing food policies in an intersectoral manner. Most commonly, it is possible to find CAISANs that, although active, are limited to building a multi-year FNS Plan, rather than CAISANs engaged in regular and ongoing discussions around the challenges and evaluation of food policies implementation. In this sense, it is important to highlight that LUPPA cities are making significant progress in recognizing the relevance of CAISANs, and accepting that, despite

the persistent difficulties in their operation, addressing this challenge is essential to move towards a context where food policy is designed and implemented in a truly intersectoral way, and thus prioritized across the municipal agenda.

Finally, it is worth emphasizing the relevance of the participation of Municipal Departments of Planning and/or Management in LUPPA, and the still underutilized potential of these departments to leverage the intersectoral construction and planning of the city's food policy.



## ▶ INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF THE FOOD AGENDA

In 2023, Brazilian municipalities were called upon to resume their processes of joining SISAN, which had been reconfigured at the beginning of that year. Due to the call for the National FNS Conference for December 2023, there was a natural incentive for municipalities that had not held a municipal FNS conference in the previous year to organize their conferences and resume the process of joining SISAN. That year, a regulatory change (MDS Ordinance 899/2023) that conditioned the implementation of the Food Procurement Program to the municipality's formal adhesion to SISAN served as an important driver for the resumption of adhesions.

Thus, due to federal requirements and due to a growing interest in aligning with the national system, there was a greater flow of adhesions

of **LUPPA** Cities to SISAN during its 3<sup>rd</sup> edition. Not only have formal adhesions to the national system increased, but also the interest in actually developing and launching Strategic FNS Plans has risen, which is the obligation that municipalities accept when joining SISAN.

One of the main activities of **LUPPA LAB #3** was the exercise of preparing FNS Plans with social participation, budget allocation and sharing of co-responsibilities with various sectors of public administration, training and encouraging the systemic planning that LUPPA strongly advocates.

Thus, at the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of **LUPPA**, the program reaches a relevant impact milestone: :

**40% OF THE CITIES THAT JOINED THE PROGRAM WITHOUT HAVING YET DEVELOPED AN FNS PLAN, AND THAT REMAINED ENGAGED IN LUPPA, HAVE LAUNCHED THEIR FNS PLANS OR ARE ABOUT TO LAUNCH THEM.**





## ► CLIMATE AND FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

The years 2023 and 2024, as is widely known, were marked by intense climate emergency events in Brazil, from North to South of the country. The country experienced an unprecedented number of unexpected droughts in the North and devastating floods in the South.

The country's climatic condition in this period resulted, as expected, in a growing interest in interconnecting climate policies with food policies, especially regarding the need to adapt local crops and productions to the "new normal" climate. The increase in vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity caused by these events has also become a focal point and, consequently, the topic definitively entered the municipal agendas of LUPPA cities.

Throughout the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> editions of LUPPA, the connection between the climate and food agendas was most commonly observed through the topic of reducing climate impact through local food systems. This included both municipal food supply programs and the production of local agroecological-based food, whether through urban and peri-urban agriculture or rural farming. Throughout the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, there was both an awakening of awareness and a growing concern with the resilience of local food production and supply in response to climate change, production adaptation practices, and regulations, emergency action plans and practices to ensure food availability to those in situations of vulnerability to food insecurity.

Awareness of the connection between climate and food and

nutrition insecurity, and of the responsibility of local governments to address this challenge, is consolidated in LUPPA cities, and we expect to work more specifically on strategies to address this issue in the next edition.



## ► VALUING LOCAL FOOD PRODUCTION

"Eating local" is a growing movement in Brazilian cities, and naturally stronger in places where local food production is more established and organized. This depends on several factors, and many cities have understood the role of municipal public policies for strengthening this movement.

There are several ways to promote it. Among the strategies oriented towards the consumption of local production, the most common include:

- 1 *Rural producers' markets - or family farming, or local agroecological producers, or territorial markets, with products from the region*
- 2 *Local food festivals, focused either on typical local dishes or typical local products*
- 3 *Inclusion of local food in public school meals and other public food programs, which involves the use of the instrument of public food procurement to support local production.*

Other instruments for encouraging local food systems have been gaining strength, such as the use of food vouchers or social currencies tied to the purchase from local producers. These are examples of social benefits conditioned on the local purchase of food, as well as concrete instruments of circular food systems, especially those not targeted to specific social groups, but used as an exchange or payment for the collection of waste and other disposable materials.

A more recent public policy tool for valuing local food production in this list is the use of "certification seals". These include seal of origin, identifying the place of production or, more specifically, its source on local family farming.



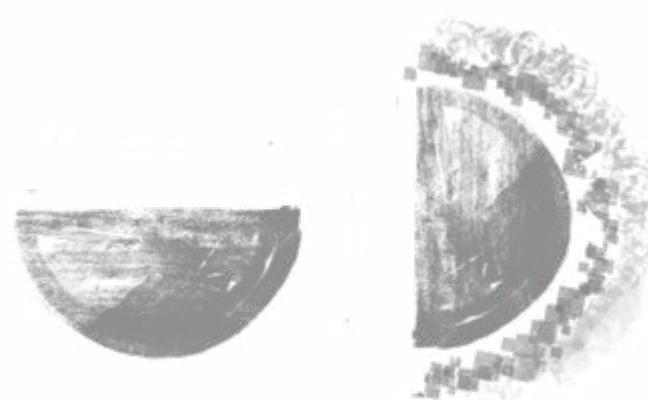
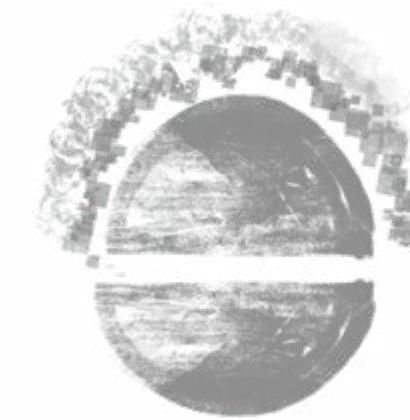
## ► MULTIFUNCTIONAL FNS FACILITIES

Since the first edition, it has been observed that **LUPPA** cities understand the need to offer public services ensuring food and nutrition security through public FNS equipment. The absence of a continuous federal co-financing model for SISAN, however, often limits the actual establishment and maintenance of such equipment.

A highlight of this last edition, however, has been the recognition of the importance of implementing food policies through public facilities that are intended for various functions: food distribution, training activities, food processing, or even the installation of vegetable gardens and the addition of popular kitchens or restaurants, etc.

The establishment of multiple functions within a single facility not only contributes to the efficiency of public resource usage and maintenance costs saving but also contributes to the exercise of intersectorality in the implementation of food policies and attracts more users to public services of interest.

With these highlights, it is important to mention that 2 major challenges are still frequently pointed out:



Reduced teams **to effectively deliver everything that public administrations need to ensure the human right to adequate food and advancef sustainable food systems, with a demand for capacity building and training;**

Funding **for the implementation of public facilities, mainly for its maintenance.**





**2 other important challenges are added to this list, based on our analysis of the LUPPA process:**

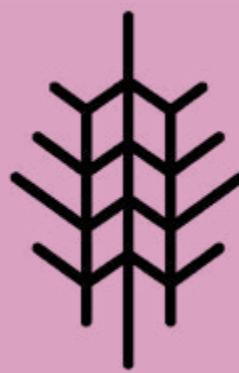
- ▶ *It is necessary for cities to expand their diagnostic routines and their use of clear and adequate indicators for decision-making regarding the implementation, evaluation and review of FNS policies and programs, as well as for broader intersectoral planning;*
- ▶ *The absence of regional or inter-municipal food policy planning that is, the development of plans and even specific programs without the necessary interface and coordination with neighboring municipalities (especially in dense urban areas, but not only) reduces the potential impact of food policies, since the challenges of food systems know no borders. The potential impact of regional plans is especially relevant regarding actions to combat food and nutritional insecurity, food supply arrangements and typologies to promote family farming production.*



*The 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of LUPPA ends with the expectation that the 4<sup>th</sup> edition will encompass changes in municipal administrations due to the 2024 electoral process. Therefore, it will be the first time in the course of LUPPA that many cities will have their representatives changed, thus requiring a renewal in the engagement process with LUPPA by the new administrations.*

*On the other hand, it is the first time in the course of LUPPA that we will witness cities developing their Multi-Year Plans (PPA) and making their budgetary commitments. This will allow us to observe how much the urban food agenda has actually risen in priority on the municipal agenda and in the public budgets of these cities.*





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