



## Dr. Ricardo Salvador

 Advisor, HEAL Food Alliance



## The Power of Us: Global Lessons for Building Collective Power Through Food Procurement



Cecilia Rocha
Professor Emerita,
Toronto Metropolitan University



Vanessa Miller
Food & Agriculture Area
Manager, Oneida Nation



Pedro Charbel
Homeless Workers Movement
of Brazil



María Carrascosa García
Agronomic Engineer, Project Coordinator,
Fundacion Entretantos, Spanish Network
of Municipalities for Agroecology



















#### Presidência da República Casa Civil

Secretaria Especial para Assuntos Jurídicos

#### LEI Nº 14.628, DE 20 DE JULHO DE 2023

Regulamento

Institui o Programa de Aquisição de Alimentos (PAA) e o Programa Cozinha Solidária; altera as Leis nºs 12.512, de 14 de outubro de 2011, e 14.133, de 1º de abril de 2021 (Lei de Licitações e Contratos Administrativos); e revoga dispositivos das Leis nºs 11.718, de 20 de junho de 2008, 11.775, de 17 de setembro de 2008, 12.512, de 14 de outubro de 2011, e 14.284, de 29 de dezembro de 2021.

O PRESIDENTE DA REPÚBLICA, Faço saber que o Congresso Nacional decreta e eu sanciono a seguinte Lei:

CAPÍTULO I

#### DISPOSIÇÕES GERAIS

Art. 1º Esta Lei institui o Programa de Aquisição de Alimentos (PAA) e o Programa Cozinha Solidária, altera as Leis nºs 12.512, de 14 de outubro de 2011, e 14.133, de 1º de abril de 2021 (Lei de Licitações e Contratos Administrativos), com o objetivo de promover o acesso à alimentação, à segurança alimentar e à inclusão econômica e social, bem como revoga dispositivos das Leis nºs 11.718, de 20 de junho de 2008, 11.775, de 17 de setembro de 2008, e 14.284, de 29 de dezembro de 2021.

#### CAPÍTULO II

#### DO PROGRAMA DE AQUISIÇÃO DE ALIMENTOS

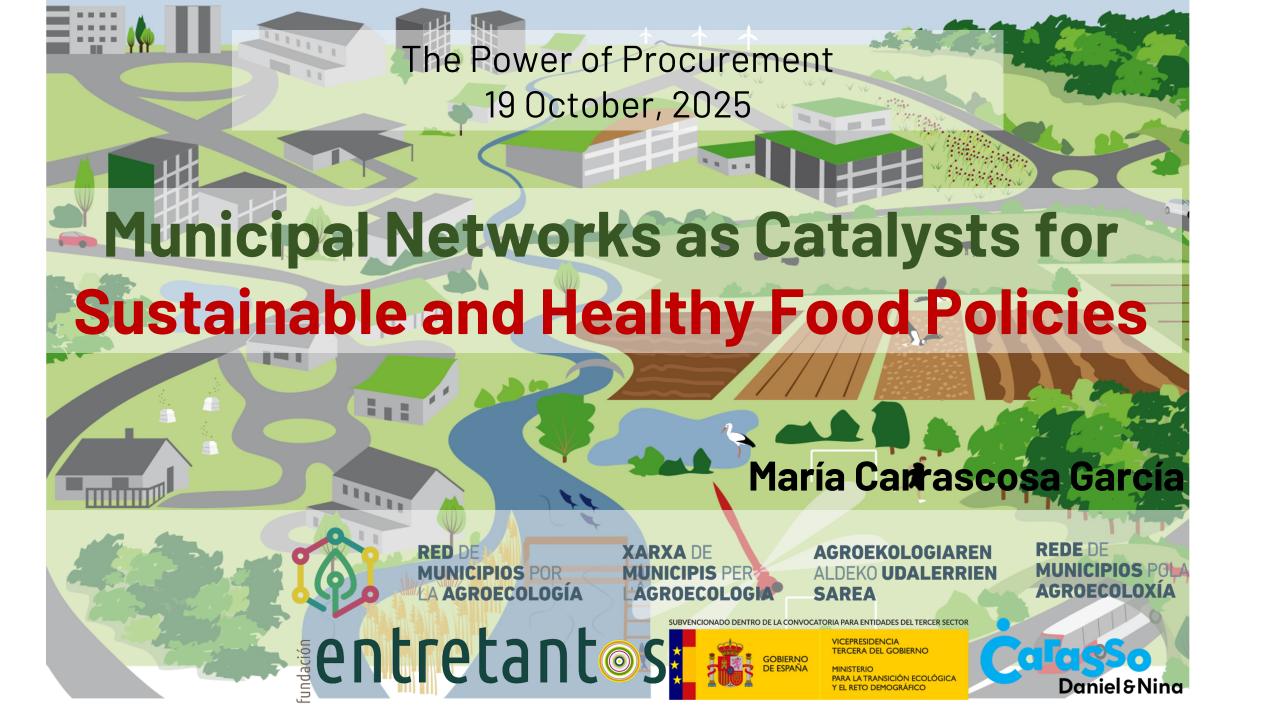
- Art. 2º Fica instituído o Programa de Aquisição de Alimentos (PAA), com as seguintes finalidades:
- I incentivar a agricultura familiar, a pesca artesanal, a aquicultura, a carcinicultura e a piscicultura, com prioridade para seus segmentos em situação de pobreza e de pobreza extrema, e promover a inclusão econômica e social, com fomento à produção sustentável, ao processamento de alimentos em geral, à industrialização e à geração de renda;
- II contribuir para o acesso à alimentação, em quantidade, qualidade e regularidade necessárias, pelas pessoas em situação de insegurança alimentar e nutricional, sob a perspectiva do direito humano à alimentação adequada e saudável, em cumprimento ao disposto no art. 6º da Constituição Federal;
  - III incentivar o consumo e a valorização dos alimentos produzidos pela agricultura familiar, pela pesca artesanal, pela aquicultura, pela carcinicultura e pela piscicultura nacionais;
  - IV promover o abastecimento alimentar, que compreende as compras governamentais de alimentos, incluída a alimentação do Programa Cozinha Solidária;
  - V apoiar a formação de estoque pelas cooperativas e demais organizações da agricultura familiar, da pesca artesanal, da aquicultura, da carcinicultura e da piscicultura nacionais;
  - VI fortalecer circuitos locais e regionais e redes de comercialização da produção da agricultura familiar, da pesca artesanal, da aquicultura, da carcinicultura e da piscicultura;
  - VII promover e valorizar a hindivercidade e a producão orgânica e agreecológica de alimentos:











**Association** of municipalities





36 cities and towns
Different political
colors,
cultural/geographic
al context

#### Life at the center, beyond organic agriculture

2018

- Planetary health: locally based, sustainable, resilient, diversified, healthy and nutritious food
- Promotes autonomy and social justice:
  - Fair labor and economic relations
  - Inclusive and accessible to the entire population

### **Municipal Competencies**

- State
  - Agricultural Ministry and others
- Regions (NUT3)
- Municipalities
  - Law 7/1985, of April 2,
     Regulating Local
     Regime

- Fire prevention : municipal flocks
- Urban planning: protection of fertile soils
- Parks and gardens: social gardens and arboretum
- Preservation of historical heritage: maintenance of agricultural spaces and infrastructures
- Environmental protection : organic agriculture and livestock
- Promotion of fairs and markets of local producers
- Social services : promotion of healthy diets
- Public health protection : action against polluting industries
- Waste collection and treatment : organic fraction composting
- **Culture and free time**: promotion of local food and local gastronomic culture
- Public cantines with local and ecological products

# Tools for exchange, training and generation common strategies

Urban planning
R2F
Small
Municipalities
Monitoring and
Evaluation
PFP
Food hubs and
farmers
markets



# Strengthening and upscaling agroecology-oriented food policies

# Build and connect local and global processes

Umbrella: label, project

Build alliances and co-create

Policy proposals and technical tools

Pilot projects and counceling

Advocacy

Incorporating new elements and frames into local policies

Food and climate nexus

Local food production





Cultivated Biodiversity



#### **DECLARACIÓN DE VALLADOLID**

SISTEMAS ALIMENTARIOS LOCALES FRENTE A RIESGOS GLOBALES

DE LA CRISIS CLIMÁTICA A LA COVID-19

2020

2021-2022









**GHG** emission reduction

(tCO\_eq / year)

11,177,092



11.755.55

















¿CÓMO APOYAR DESDE LAS POLÍTICAS LOCALES



2023

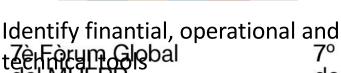


#### 27 tools compiled

Climate, environmental, economic, nutritional, and health benefits.

7° Foro Global del MUFPP

7th MUFPP Global Forum



#### Upscale local food policies for climate action



2024-2025







Integrate climate action in MUFPP recomended actions and indicators



Strengthen links farmers-municipalities to co-design policies











sindicato labrego galego comisións labregas











apaen

COAG





Food policy and spokeperson training

23 Policy proposals

Presence media

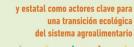


Farmers Forum

Advocacy (national, regional)



















# Granollers Manifesto "Fostering Cultivated Biodiversity in European Municipalities"

By 2050 all municipalities will have a food policy that:

- Prioritises city-region agri-food system approach
- Mainstream organic agriculture and agroecology-oriented production
- Delivers healthy and tasty food relying on cultivated biodiversity and locally adapted seeds
- Ensuring economically viable livelihoods to its communities and people.

#### Call to action

- 32 municipal strategic actions
- Multilvel demands: 7 EU, 5 national and 5 regional levels





## Public Food Procurement in Brazil: School Food Program (PNAE)

Cecilia Rocha, PhD Centre for Studies in Food Security

Toronto Metropolitan University October 09, 2025

crocha@torontomu.ca



### **General Information**

- Population: 211 million (2023)
- 27 states; 5,569 municipalities
- 27.5% of population below poverty line
- 37.9 million students (80%) in the public school system; 9.4 million students (20%) in private schools.



## Brazil's National School Food Program (PNAE)

- Created in 1955; extensively reformulated in 2009 legislation.
- Provides free-of-charge meals to students in public schools (from daycare centers to the end of high school) all over the country.



Consistent with the Brazilian Food Guide, PNAE limits the presence of ultra-processed foods in school meals. In February 2025, the government announced a reduction in that limit from 20 per cent to 15 percent of the foods offered in the program. The limit of ultra-processed foods in school meals falls further to 10 per cent in 2026



### **Funding**

- Federal government transfers funds to municipalities and states to cover part of the cost of food for students enrolled in their public schools. Municipalities and states complement the funds coming from the federal government in implementing their own school food programmes according to the guidelines in the legislation.
- 2025 budget: R\$5.46 billion (0.12% of federal budget)
- The federal legislation requires 30% of federal funds to be spent on purchases from local family farms. In 2026, this will rise to 40%.

https://portaldatransparencia.gov.br/programas-e-acoes/acao/00PI-apoio-ao-programa-nacional-de-alimentacao-escolar--pnae-?ano=2025



Agrarian reform settlements, traditional Indigenous communities, quilombola communities and formal and informal women's groups have priority as food suppliers in the program.

In 2023, an amendment to the legislation stipulated that the acquisition of foodstuffs, when purchased from an individual rural family, must be made in the woman's name, in at least fifty percent of the acquired value.

Flexibility in public procurement processes is essential in guaranteeing that small family farmers, Indigenous and quilombola communities, and women's groups are suppliers in the programme.



### Challenge: Rigid Bureaucracies

Adapting public procurement mechanisms to the demands in the legislation governing it.

For example, urban agriculture producers, who could greatly contribute to the local supply of fresh vegetables in large urban centres, sometimes face challenges to be recognized as "farmers" under the public bidding legislation, since their gardens are not considered "rural properties", and hence can face difficulties to participate as suppliers in the programme.



### Challenge: Conflicts of Interests

PNAE is often a space of disputes among commercial and non-commercial interests. Many of its features, such as favouring small family farmers as suppliers and limiting the use of ultra-processed foods, go against powerful commercial interests.

Advances by the food industry to undermine efforts to reduce the consumption of ultra-processed foods in the school environment have raised concerns in past years, leading to the prohibition of advertising of ultra-processed foods in schools.

Since 2022, a Technical Note guides the behaviour of those actors involved in the implementation of PNAE. The Technical Note discusses strategies in the identification and prevention of conflicts of interest in the execution of the program. It specifically identifies a number of instances for potential conflicts of interest to be avoided, such as pedagogical material offered by food industry companies; professional and educational talks sponsored by the industry; sponsored school visits to ultra-processed food manufacturing plants; sponsorship of sports, arts and other school events by the industry; and donations or free samples of ultra-processed foods.

Everyone involved in the implementation of PNAE, including municipal and state departments of education, school directors, teachers, cooks, nutritionists, are all responsible for following these directives.



## "Lessons" from Brazil: Policy, Principles, Participation

- Importance of Policy: Actions that improve food security are elevated to the policy level and don't remain only at the community level
- Importance of Principles:
  - Right to Adequate Food everyone has this right according to the Brazilian Constitution, and the responsibility of governments to guarantee that right
  - Social Justice favoring low-income groups the ones with the least power to have their voices heard, to defend their interests
  - Universality fighting stigma program available to everyone
  - Food quality and safety government programs should not be seen as lower quality or of poor safety standards.
- Importance of Participation: civil society participating in the development, implementation and monitoring of public programs

















## M. Jahi Johnson-Chappell

• Executive Director, Michigan State University Center for Regional Food Systems