**Call for experiences in the use and application of two sets of CFS policy recommendations on climate change and water in the context of food security and nutrition**

**Template for submissions**

Please use this [submission form](http://bit.ly/2nAitb1)to share your experience in the use and application of these two sets of CFS policy recommendations:

* [Food security and climate change](http://www.fao.org/3/a-av035e.pdf) (CFS 39: 2012)
* [Water for Food Security and Nutrition](http://www.fao.org/3/a-av046e.pdf) (CFS 42, 2015)

For the necessary background and guidance, please refer to the topic note (available here [www.fao.org/fsnforum/activities/discussions/CFS\_climate\_change\_water](http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/activities/discussions/CFS_climate_change_water)) and other relevant documents available at the same page.

You can upload the completed form totheFSN Forum ([www.fao.org/fsnforum](http://www.fao.org/fsnforum)) or send it via email to [fsn-moderator@fao.org](mailto:fsn-moderator@fao.org).

Submissions can be made in any of the UN languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish).

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| **Title of your submission\*** | Food Security and Nutrition in Brazil |
| **Geographical coverage**  **Indicate if your submission covers several levels, e.g. national level and regional level** | National |
| **Country covered by your submission** | Brasil |
| **Contact person** | Names: Erick Brigante Del Porto  Rafaela de Sá Gonçalves  Juliane Helriguel de Melo Perini  Organization: Ministry of Citizenship  National Secretariat for Social and Productive Inclusion  Email address: [cgmas.seisp@cidadania.gov.br](mailto:cgmas.seisp@cidadania.gov.br) |
| **Affiliation (indicate your affiliation)** | X Government  UN organization  Civil Society / NGO  Private Sector  Academia  Donor  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |

*\*Please choose a title for your submission, referring e.g. to your organization or/and geographical coverage*

**If the information provided in your submission results from a multistakeholder consultation, please also fill the table in annex.**

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| 1. Awareness of CFS policy recommendations | How did you come aware of these policy recommendations (e.g. CFS meeting or event, internet, colleagues, government, civil society organization)? Government  CFS active member/ meeting.   * Have you taken any actions to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues, your partners or other CFS stakeholders (please tick the answer below)?   X No  ☐ Yes  If yes, please explain:   * What would you recommend to CFS member states, UN Rome-based Agencies and/or other stakeholders to make CFS policies more widely known? Please explain:   We strongly recommend that CFS member states/ UN Rome-based agencies and other stakeholders strengthen the awareness of CFS policies by looking to the CFS 2020-2023 communication strategy, which outlines ways to target not only UN agencies, aid and development organisations, civil society and food security organisations, but also academic institutions, media, and members of the general public whom follow current affairs.  Strengthening social media presence by engaging in regular use of Instagram, Twitter, Facebook, TikTok and LinkedIn platforms would be incredibly useful, especially when reaching younger generations and future policymakers. This would require more accessible formats of policy documents without the use of jargon, and instead sharing blogs, infographics, and short articles. Furthermore, as effective social media channels have now progressed mainly to the use of short videos, we would encourage the use of explainer videos of no more than 1 minute and 30 seconds (split into several parts if necessary).  I also believe that as climate change and food security impacts millions of people across the world, some who will undoubtedly fall outside the realm of ‘Informed general public’ (mentioned in the CFS communications strategy), it is imperative that we aim to widen our outreach to those individuals who are not as informed about current affairs; which again could be achieved through non-technical social media communications and mainstream media outlets.  Also, I believe creating connections with academic institutions, particularly specialist nutrition and international development departments and centres at universities, would be an effective outreach strategy to promote CFS policies to students and colleagues. Often universities have dedicated blog pages and distribute regular e-newsletters, which could be used to spread awareness of CFS policy recommendations. |
| 1. Use of the two sets of policy recommendations   **(Please provide any relevant documentation when answering question number xiii)** | * How has your government/organization used and/or developed these policy recommendations in its work?   ***[If these policy recommendations have not been used, please go directly to question (xii)]***  Please indicate which (sets of) policy recommendations have been used, at what level (sub-national, national, regional or/ and global level) and for which main purpose(s) it has been used.  (*e.g. training; awareness raising; capacity development; development/ assessment of projects, national strategies, plans of action, legislative or policy framework; investments by national governments or international financial institutions in favor of smallholders and/or other vulnerable groups; development of financial proposals that are more favorable to small-scale food producers; formulation and implementation of specific national strategies for sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition; other*)  **X** Set 1: [Food security and climate change](http://www.fao.org/3/a-av035e.pdf)  Level and main purpose(s):  **X** Set 2: [Water for food security and nutrition](http://www.fao.org/3/a-av046e.pdf)  Level andmain purpose(s):     * Which policy recommendations were found particularly useful to improve sustainable agriculture, increase resilience, and enhance food security and nutrition? Please explain: |
| 1. Present and expected benefits for food producers and consumers   *Indicate the results obtained/ expected in the short term and in the medium-to-long term, with quantitative indications where feasible (i.e. estimate of the number of individuals that have been or are expected to be affected)* | **How have food producers and consumers benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from the use of these policy recommendations for food security and nutrition in the short and medium to long-term? How have they contributed to the progressive realization of the right to adequate food? *(please answer in the two boxes below)*** |
| **Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative):**  *(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of individuals that have been directly involved in activities, e.g. six training involving a total of 250 people)*   * 59,874 cisterns and other social technologies for accessing water for human consumption implemented; * 18,166 social technologies of access to water for food production implemented, serving around 200,000 families in a situation of food insecurity; * 1,663 cisterns implemented in rural public schools; * 30,174 families included in the Rural Productive Activities Incentive Program; * 600 community seed banks implemented; * expansion from 70,000 to 90,000 in the number of families benefiting from the Bolsa Verde Program; * implementation of 52,553 cisterns and other social technologies for accessing water for human consumption from January 2018 to June 2020; * implementation of 12,068 social technologies for accessing water for food production in the period from January 2018 to June 2020; * implementation of 1,722 cisterns in rural public schools from January 2018 to June 2020; * inclusion of 47,399 families in the Rural Productive Activities Promotion Program from January 2018 to August 2020. |
| **Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative):**   * programs and actions contained in the SAN state Plans that contribute to adapting to climate change. All units of the federation are adhered to SISAN and currently 16 have already drawn up their plans. All elaborated plans contain actions related to climate change, for example: irrigation with solar or wind energy; production and sustainability of agrovillages; actions to preserve and conserve the environment; sanitation and solid waste management actions; water resources management; between others * expansion of access by extractivists to the market, by means of dissemination, training and promotion of studies on production costs for the insertion of new products on the agenda of the Minimum Price Guarantee Policy; * 194 PLAN 2016-2019 initiatives agreed upon, which aim to reach around 1 million family farmers, land reform settlers and traditional peoples and communities to be inserted in agroecological and organic production systems; * support for the preparation, review and implementation of 31 Environmental and Territorial Management Plans for Indigenous Lands - PGTA; * 13 State Food and Nutrition Security Plans developed.   **(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of individuals that have been or are expected to be indirectly affected by activities, e.g. training leading to development of local plan of action expected to affect 1,000 individuals)**   * See above |
| 1. Present and expected benefits for women | **Have any specific actions been taken - in line with these policy recommendations - to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of national food security and nutrition? Please explain:**  **How have women benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to adequate food? Please explain:**   * All actions that improve the quality of life of rural communities (cisterns, alternative energy sources, seed bank) have a direct impact on the quality of life of women. In agricultural areas, women are directly responsible for cultivation, food preparation, cleaning and housekeeping activities. |
| 1. Present and expected benefits for the youth | * Have any specific actions been taken - in line with these policy recommendations - to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities, and improve food security and nutrition of young generations? Please explain: * How have youth benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to adequate food? Please explain: |
| 1. Contribution of the use of these policy recommendations to SDGs | * How has the use of these policy recommendations contributed (or is expected to contribute) to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 1 & 2, and to fostering policy coherence? (please tick the answer):   ☐ SDG 1 (no poverty)  Please explain:  **X** SDG 2 (zero hunger)  Please explain:  **X** SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation)  Please explain:  ☐ SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)  Please explain:  ☐ SDG 13 (climate action)  Please explain:  ☐ SDG other (specify)  Please explain: |
| 1. Relevance and expected benefits of the use of these policy recommendations to the [UN Decade of Action](https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/1479766/files/A_RES_72_239-EN.pdf) on SDGs, and other global commitments | * How could these policy recommendations contribute to the UN Decade of Action on SDGs, the Climate Action Plan or (further) contribute to other UN Decades (UN Decade of Action on Water, Family Farming, Nutrition, etc.) for improving sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition? Please explain: |
| 1. Catalysts and constraints | * **What were the key catalysts that influenced positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving food security and nutrition?** * **What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition?** |
| 1. Good practices | * **What good practices would you recommend for a successful use of these policy recommendations?** |
| 1. Lessons learned | * **Do you have any suggestions to make to CFS in order to enhance the use of these policy recommendations for improving food security and nutrition?** |
| 1. Relevance within the current context | * **Based on your knowledge and experience with these two sets of policy recommendations (dated 2012 and 2015 respectively), which of their elements needs be updated/further enhanced attention in light of more recent developments?**   The policy can represent an occasion to enhance and continue to advocate for the need of allocating significant climate financing for climate change adaptation measures. This is in consideration of the fact that developed countries have fallen far short of the $100 billion-a-year promise to provide climate finance to developing nations, outlined in the Paris Agreement.  Also, in the light of the impacts of unexpected shocks like the COVID-19 pandemic had on the already vulnerable food security situation of certain countries, we would recommend more attention on strengthening the capacity of vulnerable people to prepare for and respond to unexpected shocks that can exacerbate their already existing vulnerability and hampering their capacity to recover. An example of this is the support to countries to develop and enhance early warning and emergency preparedness systems, such as social protection systems and safety nets which are shock-responsive and adaptive to rapidly changing environmental conditions change. This also includes pre-positioning contingency finance for agreed priority risks which is triggered by climate forecasts so resources can get deployed before climate disasters strike and crisis finance can reach vulnerable communities when it can have the most impact. The importance of reliable forecasts for early action is mentioned in the policy but should be further enhanced.  Furthermore, there needs to be a commitment to a humanitarian/development nexus to successfully address emergency scenarios as well as long-term projects which seek to tackle the root causes.  Lastly, we trust South-South cooperation and partnerships that mobilise additional capacities, expertise, technologies and resources can also complement efforts to strengthen food security, food systems and nutrition in light of a changing climate. Plus, this will promote national and regional ownership. |
| 1. Potential use of the policy recommendations for improving food security and nutrition, fostering resilience and enhancing policy coherence | * If these policy recommendations have not been used (or not sufficiently used), how could they be (further) used in the future for improving food security and nutrition, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, preserving the ecosystem, fostering resilience, adapting to climate change, mitigating the impacts of adverse climate change, achieving SDGs, and enhancing policy coherence? Please explain:   In order for the CFS policy recommendations to be used successfully, they must align with any key priorities and general recommendations resulting from an analysis of the submitted National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Plus, they should be used to improve the comprehension of how the impacts of climate change can affect food security, food systems and nutrition, which will then help members states, private partners and the wider aid sector to understand and prioritize climate change and food security into policies, plans and programmes at the local, national and global levels. |
| 1. Link to specific references | **Please send in attachment or include here links to document with specific references (e.g. laws, decrees, regulations, programs, etc.) how these CFS policy recommendations have been used or applied by you/your organization.**  The National Secretariat for Social and Productive Inclusion (SEISP) is the unit responsible for planning, implementing, coordinating, supervising and monitoring programs, projects and actions for social and productive inclusion within the scope of the Ministry of Citizenship. In the food and nutrition security agenda (SAN), due to the changes arising from the administrative reform of the bodies of the Presidency of the Republic and of the Ministries that took place in 2019, instances of the National Food and Nutrition Security System (SISAN), such as the National Council of Food and Nutritional Security (CONSEA) and the Interministerial Chamber of Food and Nutritional Security (CAISAN) underwent a restructuring process. SEISP, in addition to carrying out its actions, supports the structuring of the state and municipal systems of SAN, through monitoring, inspection and qualification actions for local management. By 2020, 418 municipalities had joined the System, in addition to 26 states and the Federal District. |
| 1. Link to additional information | [II Plano Nacional de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional - Plansan 2016-2019](http://www.mds.gov.br/webarquivos/arquivo/seguranca_alimentar/caisan/Publicacao/Caisan_Nacional/PLANSAN%202016-2019_revisado_completo.pdf)  [Brazilian National Plan to Adaptation](https://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/images/stories/docs-pan/pan-corais/1-ciclo/produtos/2019-pan-corais-plano-nacional-de-adapta%C3%A7%C3%A3o-mudanca-do-clima.pdf) to Climate Change |

**Annex: to be filled if the information provided results from a multi-stakeholder consultation**

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| **Date of the multistakeholder event** | Since 2013 to 2021 |
| **Location of the event (City, Country)** | National |
| **Which groups of stakeholders participated in the event?**  **(select all those who apply)** | **X** Government  UN organization  **X** Civil Society / NGO  **X** Private Sector  Academia  Donor  **X** Other: Deutsche Gesellshaft für Zuzammenarbeit |
| **Who organized the event?** | **X** Government  UN organization  Civil Society / NGO  Private Sector  Academia  Donor  Other ………………………………………………………………… |