



Guaranteeing the right to food and fighting hunger in times of coronavirus: life and human dignity first!

In light of the extremely serious context of the global pandemic caused by the new coronavirus, which affects life drastically, we urgently appeal that Brazilian's rights to health and food are respected, protected and guaranteed. The undersigned forums, networks, articulations, movements and organizations of Brazilian civil society, which have historically acted in defense of the human right to adequate food, and food and nutritional sovereignty and security, present **a set of measures to combat hunger that should be implemented urgently by the federal, state and municipal administration**. It is essential that these measures are taken in partnership with the social participation councils, especially the Food and Nutrition Security Council, Social Assistance and Health Council, and School Feeding councils.

In its first estimate, already in the context of the outbreak of this pandemic, the International Labor Organization (ILO) estimated that up to 25 million people could lose their jobs in the world – beyond those already unemployed – and cause a loss of income between US\$ 860 billion and US\$ 3.4 trillion. These numbers could grow even more sharply if measures are confirmed in some countries that do not protect employment and labor rights. It is estimated that between 8.8 million and 35 million people in Brazil will cross the poverty line, even if they keep their jobs. This is a particularly worrying prospect in Brazil, where, according to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), 41.1% of the workforce work informally.

The new coronavirus pandemic arrives in Brazil at a time of economic stagnation, dismantling of health and social protection systems, all food and nutritional security related policies, in practice, are in a standstill, accelerated increase in poverty and especially extreme poverty, and a significant increase of homeless people. Data from 2018 confirms 13.5 million people living in extreme poverty- An ascending tendency since 2015. Since hunger and poverty are related phenomena, this scenario contributes even more to Brazil's situation of deep vulnerability in the face of the pandemic.

The increase in poverty and the worsening of social indicators are associated with the neoliberal measures adopted by the Brazilian State. After the legal-parliamentary coup in 2016, austerity measures were intensified through the Constitutional Amendment no. 95 (EC 95), which resulted, for instance, in the loss of more than R\$ 30 billion (around US\$ 6 billion) for the Public Health System (SUS). Moreover, the Labor and Pension System reforms removed the social protection of thousands of workers. The accelerated weakening of the state, the privatization of public goods and rights, and the dismantling of social policies in Brazil directly affected the Health System (SUS), the Social Assistance System (SUAS), and the National System of Food and Nutritional Security (SISAN).

Data from the National Health Council (CNS) indicates that the application of federal resources is below the requirement of 15% foreseen in the Federal Constitution. The underfunding of the Public Health System (SUS), which was already serious, acquires catastrophic dimensions with the arrival and quick contamination of Covid-19. The National College of Municipal Managers of Social Assistance (CONGEMAS) evaluates that the new criteria and rules established by the Ministry of Citizenship in 2019 resulted in the dismissal of social workers and closure of public social assistance establishments. In addition, the state governors of the Northeast region have denounced the discriminatory allocation of public resources, harming many municipalities in the region. This reveals the noncompliance with constitutional principles, especially the State's obligation to eliminate inequalities and not to discriminate citizens, which led seven states of the Northeast region to file a complaint before the Supreme Court (STF).

Shortly before the outbreak of Covid-19, one million families were awaiting for joining the social program "Bolsa Familia". In addition to this, 500,000 "Bolsa Familia" beneficiaries – holding a so-called "high vulnerability status" – were excluded from the program. The budget of "Bolsa Familia" was reduced from R\$ 32.5 billion (around US\$ 6,4 billion), in 2019, to R\$ 30 billion (around US\$ 6 billion), in 2020. The real average amount allocated last year to the program was 7% less than the amount paid in 2014.

The National System of Food and Nutritional Security (SISAN) is also undergoing rapid dismantling. The National Council for Food and Nutritional Security (CONSEA) was abolished and related public policies were drastically reduced and even abolished. In 2014, the National Secretariat for Food and Nutritional Security (SESAN/MDS) managed a budget of R\$ 2.5 billion (around US\$ 488 million). In 2019, it had available only R\$ 447 million (around US\$ 87 million). The policies focused on family farming, rural settlements, indigenous peoples, quilombolas, traditional peoples and communities follow the same logic.

The coronavirus pandemic sheds light on social, ethnic-racial and gender inequalities and the precarious living conditions to which significant parts of the Brazilian population are subjected, especially the black population, women, children and the elderly, indigenous peoples, traditional peoples and communities, and informal workers. The coronavirus might have a catastrophic effect on them.

In unveiling this situation, the pandemic also reveals the urgency of solutions that place life and human dignity at the center of decisions and public policies, based on a human rights approach. In the case of the right to adequate food, it means ensuring that all people, with priority to the most vulnerable groups, have physical and economic access to adequate and healthy food. This food needs to be available on a stable and permanent basis until these people are able to secure it themselves (which involves strengthening policy frameworks). Human dignity is an ethical imperative even more evident in moments of extreme fragility, such as the current one. We have now the opportunity to make this ethical imperative count on a permanent basis and to review the principles and values that have characterized Brazilian society as one of the most unequal in the world.

It is also fundamental to emphasize that in a context where drastic measures are taken to limit the free movement of people, an even heavier burden of domestic work and care for children, the elderly and the sick falls on women, especially black women. This scenario is even more alarming if we consider that large part of these women are excluded from the labor market. The black population and Afro-Brazilians, and those living in slums and in urban peripheral areas, will feel the impacts of the pandemic even more acutely, in drastic combination with increased hunger.

In addition to the recommendations presented here, attention should be paid to the Framework of Action for Food and Nutrition Security in Protracted Crises (FFA) of the Council on World Food Security (CFS) of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO/UN). As well as the UN Women's document that calls for the adoption of actions that take into account the needs of women and girls.

We express our disagreement with the announcement of "emergency solutions", such as the mass distribution of industrialized formulas, which meet the interests of corporations rather than the requirements of an adequate and healthy diet.

We propose immediately the following actions, which must be in accordance with the recommendations of the health surveillance agencies and adapted to the reality of each location:

- 1) Immediate repeal of Constitutional Amendment n. 95**, which has frozen social spending for 20 years. To this end, it is essential to accelerate the judgment of the unconstitutionality of this Amendment by the Federal Supreme Court (STF), authorizing increased investments in health at federal, state, and municipal levels;
- 2) Immediate restoration of health financing**, based on the constitutional minimums defined before the Constitutional Amendment n. 95, and the guarantee of adequate public budget for social assistance and food and nutritional security actions, through supplementary credits, reallocation of resources or adoption of extraordinary credits in 2020 and the 2021 Budgetary Law, according to article n. 198 of the Federal Constitution;
- 3) Establishment of State and Municipal Emergency Committees for the Fight Against Hunger**, comprised of the Food and Nutritional Security agencies, such as the councils (state and municipal CONSEAS), and of intersectoral government chambers (CAISANS), Higher Education Institutions (IES). They will work in dialogue with the instances of the health and social assistance systems and with civil society, in order to monitor and propose articulated and intersectoral solutions, focusing on the groups most vulnerable to hunger;
- 4) Interruption of all evictions and repossessions**, collective and individual, in rural and urban areas (including those that occur due to non-payment of rent), since they violate the right to land and territory of peasants, quilombola communities, traditional peoples and communities and urban population. The right to land and housing, as well as to shelter and to adequate food of homeless people must be ensured;
- 5) Adequacy of the continuity strategies of the National School Feeding Program (PNAE)**

The PNAE plays a strategic role in ensuring access to food for more than 40 million students attending public elementary schools. It is essential that their right to adequate food continues to be assured, even during the suspension of classes. Some states and municipalities have already adopted measures that reduce the risk of spreading the virus and ensure that the families will access the food purchased. The recommendations in this regard are:

- Weekly or biweekly delivery of basic food baskets for schoolchildren's families, including, whenever possible, fresh food. Delivery should be made based on the previously defined delivery schedule, with effective measures to avoid social contact and agglomeration;
- Family farming should produce food that makes up the food baskets. Families will be better fed and farming families will have ensured the flow of their production and income generation. This measure is fundamental to reduce the likely financial losses of family farmers (formal and informal) of the PNAE, also avoiding a huge waste of food;

- In certain contexts, it should be considered the direct transfer of part of the financial resources allocated to the PNAE directly to the families of schoolchildren enrolled in public elementary schools;
- The state and municipal coordination of the PNAE should act in a coordinated manner with Social Assistance, Health and Agriculture State Offices. It is also essential to act in close dialogue and partnership with the School Feeding Councils (CAEs) and state and municipal CONSEA, so that solutions are coordinated and based on local reality;
- The National Education Development Fund (FNDE) must maintain, during this period of quarantine, the transfer of resources to states and municipalities, authorizing their allocation for the purchase of basic food baskets and/or direct income transfer. It should also consider, in an emergency character, the enlargement of the transfer of resources to states and municipalities, considering the possibility of expanding food procurement and logistics expenses.

6) Expansion of cash transfer and social security programs

Social protection policies such as the “Bolsa Família” Program (PBF) and the “Benefício de Prestação Continuada” (Continuous Cash Benefit Program) (BPC) should be perceived as strategic in the emergency confrontation of this crisis, due to their capacity to bring income quickly to the families most vulnerable to hunger. Increasing the income of the poorest families enable them to meet their basic needs and boost the circulation of income in the poorest regions of the country. Using efficient management instruments such as the “CadÚnico” (unified register for social programs of the federal government) is one of the most efficient ways to ensure people’s right to food, especially considering the national quarantine. Therefore, we suggest the adoption of the following measures:

- To interrupt immediately the schedule for blocking payments and suspension of benefits planned by the Ministry of Citizenship for PBF and BPC;
- To release immediately all benefits that have been blocked in the last three years. A large number of families were excluded due to non-compliance with the "conditionalities", or due to the inability to comply with the bureaucratic cadaster updating. These are precisely the families facing the greatest difficulty to access social protection policies;
- To grant immediately the PBF to 1.2 million families who are in the waiting queue of the “CadÚnico”;
- To increase PBF’s value, considering the insufficiency of the current average value granted (R\$ 191.86 – around US\$ 38), to a minimum of R\$ 500.00 (around US\$ 98) close to the average value of the basic food basket calculated by the Department of Statistics and Economic Studies (DIEESE);
- To consider the proposal for immediate implementation of an emergency Basic Income Policy during the Coronavirus pandemic. Therefore, it is imperative to consider the resources of the State Funds for Combating Poverty, as defined by the Federal Constitution in Article 82 of the Transitional Constitutional Provisions Act;
- Exemption from payment of electricity, gas and water bills during the months of quarantine, as well as the prohibition of cut-off for non-payment for the population living in poverty and extreme poverty.

7) Continuity, expansion and adequacy of food distribution by Food and Nutrition Security Equipment and Food Baskets

In 2018, there were 152 people’s restaurants, 107 food banks, 139 community kitchens and 642 family-farming distribution units in Brazil. Despite the dismantling of food and nutritional security

policies by the government, many of these facilities remain active, being strategic to ensure the delivery of healthy food to homeless people, elderly people living in poverty, and informal workers. It is important to maintain food distribution with all the necessary adaptations and care to reduce the risk of spreading the virus. We recommend the following:

- To replace immediately the distribution of meals within restaurants and kitchens by the delivery of warm food with disposable packaging and cutlery, adopting:
 - i) Effective strategies to avoid agglomeration;
 - ii) Guidelines for the non-displacement of the elderly;
 - iii) A nutritionally reinforced menu, with cooked vegetables and whole fruits;
- To collaborate with industrial kitchens of institutions linked to industrial, commercial, rural and transport institutions (the so-called “Sistema S”), companies and private restaurants, for the preparation of meals to be delivered in public facilities;
- To maintain the reception and distribution of food by the Food Banks, prioritizing the social assistance organizations that serve the groups at risk and those with long stays. The food banks can also support different local solidarity networks, as they have the structure and experience to connect donors and institutions;
- To ensure the delivery of food baskets to indigenous peoples, quilombolas and peasant families living in land reform settlements, in contrast to the drastic reduction of food baskets distribution by the federal government in the last years.

8) Adoption of measures to guarantee food supplies

Contrary to the narrative of tranquility disseminated by the Ministry of Agriculture, the balance produced by the National Supply Company (CONAB) and analysts from the agricultural sector point to a picture of uncertainty due to the low public food stocks. The devalued Brazilian Real (R\$) has favored exports, the concentration of national production in soybeans, and the stagnation of rice and bean production. The rise of paddy rice prices in 2019 and CONAB's failure to recompose stocks of rice, beans and corn reveal a clear picture of the problem. The scenario of uncertainties also extends to meat, and the prices regarding the domestic market for staple foods are expected to remain at a high level. Therefore, an integrated action is needed, coordinating the sectors involved at the federal level, in dialogue with states and municipalities responsible for a significant part of the food supply actions. Family farming and local supply chains are vital and need to be supported and protected by governments at all levels. Some recommendations:

- To establish immediately national and regionalized monitoring tools of flows and prices of goods integrating basic food baskets through the CONAB/CEASA system, in order to control price speculation and act in case of shortages. The support of DIEESE is essential;
- To promote the immediate reestablishment of minimum prices and to ensure resources to promote CONAB's purchases of basic foods, especially rice, beans, corn, milk and cassava flour;
- To immediately resume the Food Acquisition Program (PAA) of Family Farming through CONAB, states, and municipalities, prioritizing the modality of “Purchase including Food Donation”, operated by social organizations including the distribution of basic food baskets to needy and vulnerable families;
- To strengthen short and near chains of commercialization of adequate and healthy food, articulated with the promotion of retail mechanisms (small stores, food markets, etc.) that guarantee access to this food for the most vulnerable families, especially those living in peripheral urban areas and slum communities;

- In localities where total quarantine has not been declared yet, maintain the functioning of street food markets that sell food, especially organic and agro-ecological markets, in coordination with health teams, in order to minimize the risk of contagion (orienting sellers and visitors, adjusting the layout of tents, the flow of people, opening hours, and providing hygiene material, among others). The production and supply of fresh and varied food are essential services;
- To stimulate and support the logistics and distribution of initiatives from farmers and consumer groups that aim the direct purchase of family farming and agro-ecological networks goods, so that the commercialization operations in cities occur through the direct sale of food baskets to consumers. It mitigates the risks of contagion. Those food can also be acquired by governments for the distribution of basic food baskets;
- To ensure the health and social protection of workers in all activities of the food system. We depend on them to ensure the supply of food. Therefore, employers in agriculture, industry and commerce must adopt concrete measures and guide formal and informal workers on the required safety procedures and must provide hygiene materials and information on the correct use of them;
- To develop a joint effort together with municipal administration for the management of public supply mechanisms (retailers, vegetable stands, local food markets) beyond their strict commercial purposes, taking due care to reduce the risk of contamination.

9) Guarantee of emergency policies for family farming and artisanal fishing

Family farming and artisanal fishing are fundamental for guaranteeing the supply of “real food” to the Brazilian population, in addition to generating income and production for subsistence. Therefore, these activities need to be urgently strengthened. The following recommendations are in line with what has been proposed by peasant social movements, such as the National Confederation of Rural Workers and Family Farmers (CONTAG), the Small-scale Farmers' Movement (MPA) and the Landless Movement (MST):

- In relation to the National Program to Strengthen Family Farming (PRONAF):
 - i) Extend the due date of family farming costs until 31 December, 2020, and to six months after the due date when investments;
 - ii) Suspend the enrollment of debts from family farming funding in the Federal Active Debt until December 31, 2020;
 - iii) Create an emergency credit line for family farmers, with subsidized interest rates;
- To create a Public Default Equalization Fund in cases of debts incurred by family farmers due to the severe drought that afflicts the state Rio Grande do Sul, among other states that find themselves in the same situation;
- To release the payment of the Garantia-Safra (Harvest Insurance) to all family farmers who joined the program in the municipalities under state of emergency;
- To ensure teams of Basic Health Care in land reform settlements, rural communities and traditional peoples and communities, to direct them towards prevention against contamination by coronavirus;
- To determine the closure period for the months of March, April and June, with payment of unemployment insurance to artisanal fisherfolk;
- To reformulate the Ministry of Agriculture's consultation on the National Policy on Agrobiodiversity Genetic Resources (Ordinance No. 1 of January 6, 2020), in order to be participatory, democratic, taking into account timing and mechanisms appropriate to the

Brazilian peasant reality. Especially in times of a pandemic crisis, this policy must be aligned and harmonized with the reconstruction and budget guarantee for the implementation of the National Policy on Agroecology and Organic Production and the National Policy on Food and Nutritional Security.

10) Immediate resumption of the Cisterns Program in the semi-arid region

Abruptly interrupted from 2017 onwards, the program has already provided access to drinking water for around 1.3 million families, water for agriculture for around 200,000 families and water for hundreds of schools. Still, 350,000 cisterns are needed to enable domestic consumption of water. Its resumption is vital to make drinking cisterns universal among families in the semi-arid region, guaranteeing their right of access to water for human consumption. It is urgent to universalize the cisterns in schools and significantly expand the production cisterns. This will guarantee that families can produce healthy food for themselves, their communities and municipalities. Around 800,000 cisterns at schools are still needed.

11) Guarantee policies to protect and defend the rights to food and health of indigenous peoples, traditional peoples and communities, black and Afro-Brazilian populations

We vehemently repudiate the intransigent position of the current government in attacking the rights of the native peoples of this country, and the institutional racism and religious intolerance faced by traditional African peoples and communities. The impact of the spread of the virus can be devastating for communities with collective livelihoods, which would ease the rapid spread of the virus in their territories in case of contamination. We endorse the proposal of the Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB) that demands an emergency plan. The recommendations are:

- To restrain the presence of invaders in indigenous territories, such as land grabbers, prospectors, lumbermen and others who engage in illegal activities in these territories;
- To suspend any attempts of eviction against indigenous peoples occupying territories aimed at guaranteeing their original right of exclusive possession and enjoyment;
- To strengthen, with additional budget allocations, the indigenous health subsystem – Special Indigenous Health Secretariat (SESAI), the Special Indigenous Health Districts (DSEI) and the Indigenous Health Houses (CASAI);
- To revoke immediately FUNAI Ordinance n. 419/PRES/2020, which removes from the General Coordination of Isolated Indigenous Peoples the responsibility to protect them, passing it on to FUNAI's regional coordination, even though they do not have a qualified staff and structural conditions for this specific task. This ordinance constitutes an act of irresponsibility since it brings more risk to the integrity of isolated and recently contacted indigenous peoples;
- To resort to public facilities (schools, universities, social assistance centers, community centers, etc.) and proceed to traditional Afro-Brazilian territories to promote the direct local distribution of healthy food and hygiene kits to the population (including feminine hygiene items), as well as in the peripheral urban areas and slums and to the students beneficiaries of racial and social quotas.

Final Remarks

By the moment of closure of this document, we were surprised by the issuing of the Provisional Measure n. 927 by the Federal Government, which authorizes the suspension of work contracts for up to four months. It also allows companies to postpone the payment of the FGTS (worker's Severance Indemnity Fund) for three months. This Provisional Measure violates the labor legislation

and the constitution. It has been called the “Hunger Measure”, which choose the logic of capital over the logic of life! We call on the National Congress to refuse it!

The coronavirus pandemic once again highlights the links between human health and nature, and calls on us to rethink the foundations of our food system. Once again, we face several negative externalities of industrial agriculture that concentrates wealth, degrades, contaminates, fosters the spread of diseases, dehumanizes. It promotes the violation of the rights to land and territory of family farmers, indigenous peoples and traditional peoples and communities that respect nature and produce our food. We are now invited to defend other paradigms of sustainable and more biodiverse production as agroecology proposes. We are invited to position ourselves about the effects of consumption patterns based on the artificial food products that make people ill, and to defend healthy eating habits according to the Food Guide for the Brazilian Population.

The pandemic shows explicitly the impacts of the dismantling of policies and the arbitrariness of the authoritarian and ultra-neoliberal project, and its inability to ensure rights and respond to a moment of such gravity as the one we are experiencing. The urgency of adopting a basic income program as the foundation of the social protection network is gaining strength in Brazil, and in several countries around the world. For this reason, we join the campaign articulated by the Brazilian Basic Income Network.

The forums, networks, articulations, movements and organizations of the Brazilian civil society proposing this document are also resisting the extinction of CONSEA, and support the organization of the First National Popular Conference for Rights, Democracy, and Food and Nutritional Security and Sovereignty.

The measures presented above aim to reduce harms and to provide some degree of protection to those who have been enduring historical injustices since the arrival of colonialism in our country. We continue to be attentive, reflecting and acting, because this emergency will leave serious consequences and no one can close their eyes to this reality. The damage will have greater or lesser extent depending on the political will and capacity of response of the public authorities and of each one of us.

Signatory organizations:

Organizational Committee of the National, Popular, Autonomous Conference: for Rights, Democracy and Food and Nutritional Security and Sovereignty

Fórum Brasileiro de Soberania e Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional (FBSSAN)
Aliança pela Alimentação Adequada e Saudável
Articulação Nacional de Agroecologia (ANA)
Ação da Cidadania
Articulação no Semi-Árido Brasileiro (ASA)
Agentes de Pastoral Negros do Brasil (APN)
Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores na Agricultura (CONTAG)
Conselho Federal de Nutricionistas (CFN)
Coletivo Indígena
Coletivo de Ex-Presidentes do Conselho Nacional de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional
Coordenação Nacional das Comunidades Quilombolas- CONAQ
Federação de Órgãos para Assistência Social e Educacional (FASE)
FIAN Brasil
FONSANPOTMA - Fórum Nacional de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional dos Povos Tradicionais de Matriz Africana
Movimento dos Trabalhadores Sem Terra (MST)

Movimento dos Pequenos Agricultores (MPA)
Rede Brasileira de Pesquisa em Soberania e Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional (RBPSSAN)
Rede de Mulheres Negras para Soberania e Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional
Slow Food Brasil

Other organizations/movements:

Associação Brasileira de Agroecologia (ABA)
Associação Brasileira de Saúde Coletiva (ABRASCO)
Ação Educativa
Associação Agroecológica Tijupá
AS-PTA Agricultura Familiar e Agroecologia
ActionAid
ACT Promoção da Saúde
Associação Nacional Cultural de Preservação do Patrimônio Bantu/ACBANTU - Povos de Terreiro
Articulação para o Monitoramento dos Direitos Humanos no Brasil
Associação dos Cultivadores de Alga da Orla de Aracruz - ES
Associação de Profissionais do Audiovisual Negro
Articulação de Agroecologia do Rio de Janeiro
Associação Adimula Afrikambo
Associação Grupo Cultural Modjumba Axé
Associação Cultural e agrícola dos Jovens Ambientalistas da Paraíba (ACAJAMAN PB)
Associação de Redução de Danos do Amazonas-ARDAM
Associação Lifewords Brasil
Associação dos Docentes da Unisinos - ADUNISINOS
Associação de Estudos, Orientação e Assistência Rural (ASSESOAR)
Centro de Ação Comunitária (CEDAC)
Centro de Ciência e Tecnologia para a SSAN e o DHANA - Nordeste
Centro de Referência em Soberania e Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional (CERESSAN/UFRRJ)
Centro de Tecnologias Alternativas da Zona da Mata de Minas Gerais (CTA-ZM)
Coletivo de Soberania e Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional/RJ
Conselho Regional de Nutricionistas - Região 1
Cooperativa Cedro/RJ
Central Única dos Trabalhadores SP (CUT SP)
Campanha Nacional pelo Direito à Educação
Centro Brasileiro de Estudos da Saúde (Cebes)
Centro de Ação Cultural (CENTRAC)
Centro de Apoio às Atividades Populares (CAAP)
Centro de Desenvolvimento Agroecológico Sabiá
Centro Ecológico
Cineclubes Sócioambiental Em Prol da Vida
Coletivo SANS Lavras
Comunidades Agroecológicas do Bem Viver
Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores e Trabalhadoras na Agricultura Familiar (CONTRAF BRASIL)
Conselho Estadual de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional de Sergipe
Conselho Municipal de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional de Itajaí - SC
Conselho Estadual de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional da Paraíba - CONSEA-PB
Conselho Regional de Nutricionistas 6ª Região (CRN-6)
Centro de Apoio e Promoção de Agroecologia (CAPA)
Conselho de Missão entre Povos Indígenas (COMIN)
Frente Parlamentar de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional (nacional)
Federação dos Trabalhadores na Agricultura Familiar (FETRAF SC)
Federação Nacional de Nutricionistas e Sindicatos filiados
Feira de Base Agroecológica Cultural da (UFPI)

Fórum Catarinense de Soberania e Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional
 Fórum de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional do Espírito Santo
 Fórum Estadual de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional Sustentável
 Fórum Estadual de Soberania e Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional do Paraná
 Fórum Estadual de Soberania e Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional de Pernambuco
 Fórum Maranhense de SAN
 Fórum Paulista de Soberania e segurança alimentar e nutricional
 Fórum Municipal de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional do Jaboatão dos Guararapes
 Fórum Paraibano de Soberania e Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional
 Fórum Amazonas de Osc ist/HIV/AIDS/hv e Tuberculose
 Fórum das Ong Aids do Estado de São Paulo - FOAESP
 Frente de Evangélicos pelo Estado de Direito
 Fórum Nacional de Prevenção e Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil
 Fórum Nacional dos Usuários do SUAS
 Frente Inter-religiosa Dom Paulo Evaristo Arns por Justiça e Paz
 Fundação Luterana de Diaconia (FLD)
 Gestos - Soropositividade, Comunicação e Gênero
 Grupo de Pesquisa em Soberania e Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional/Uninovafapi
 Grupo de Estudos de Soberania Alimentar e DHAA/Mestrado de Direitos Humanos em Políticas Públicas
 Grupo de Estudos em Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional Prof Pedro Kitoko- GESAN.
 Grupo de Pesquisa e Extensão moNGARU: Agroecologia, SSAN –Univ. Federal do Paraná
 Grupo Temático de Alimentação e Nutrição em Saúde Coletiva da Abrasco
 Grupo de Estudos em Agricultura, Alimentação e Desenvolvimento - GEPAD/UFRGS
 Grupo de Trabalho da Sociedade Civil para a Agenda 2030
 Ilê Asé Iyalode Oyo
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 Instituto ELIMU Professor Cleber Maciel
 Instituto Iacitata
 Instituto Comida do Amanhã
 Instituto 5 Elementos- Educação para a Sustentabilidade
 Instituto EcoVida
 Instituto Nacional de Inclusão Social – INIS
 KOINONIA Presença Ecumênica e Serviço
 Lar Fabiano de Cristo
 Movimento BH pela Infância
 Movimento Nacional das Cidadãs Posithivas- MNCP
 Movimento Nacional de Direitos Humanos - MNDH Brasil
 Neabi Macaé
 Marcha Mundial das Mulheres
 Mucambo Algimar - APN-Ba
 Negra Sim Movimento de Mulheres Negras de Santo André
 Núcleo de Estudos Avançados em Soberania e Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional Karu porã--
 Núcleo de Estudos Avançados em Soberania e Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional- NEA-SSAN
 (Universidade Federal Fronteira Sul)
 Núcleo de Estudos em Educação Alimentação e Humanidades (NESPORA)
 Núcleo de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional (NUSAN/UNIRIO)
 Núcleo Sertão Verde - Campo Grande/Rio Grande do Norte
 Organização Nacional dos Cegos do Brasil (ONCB)
 O Polo Sindical e das organizações da agricultura Familiar da Borborema
 Observatório de Pol. de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional (Universidade de Brasília)
 Observatório Pol. Públicas de Combate à Pobreza e Garantia de SAN (Universidade Fed. de Sergipe)
 Plataforma Dhesca Brasil
 Plataforma Cada Criança
 Plataforma Mercosul Social e Solidária - PMSS

Programa Cidades Sustentáveis
PRQ- Projeto Resgate Quadrangular
RAMA - Rede Amazônia de Cultura Alimentar
Rede AMAZÔNIA Negra
Rede Mulheres Negras Paraná - RMN Paraná
Rede Nacional de Religiões Afro Brasileira e Saúde - RENAFRO SP
RedeSAR do Vicariato Episcopal para a Instituições Sociais da Arquediocesedioce de Natal
REBRAPD
Rede Brasileira Infância e Consumo (Rebrinc)
Rede Fale
Rede Nossa São Paulo
Rede ODS Brasil
Serviços de Assessoria a Organizações Populares Rurais (SASOP)
Serviço de Assistência Rural e Urbano - SAR
Slow Food Amazônia
Sociedade civil do Conselho Estadual de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional do Espírito Santo
Sociedade civil do Conselho Municipal de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional da Serra
Sociedade civil do Conselho Municipal de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional de Baixo Guandu
Sempreviva Organização Feminista
Tear SAN - UFSC
Tenda Josué de Castro
Terra de Direitos
União Brasileira de Mulheres Paraná (UBM Paraná)
União Estadual de Apoio à Moradia Popular do Maranhão
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