

SDC 2019 Annual Meeting Abstracts

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Title: Building the local public policies on SDG: Urban Agriculture (UA) in the city of São Paulo - Brazil



The great towns present several socio-environmental problems, such as access to food (in natura). The difficulties have been centered on the dependence of production on rural areas, mostly based on monoculture and excessive use of agrochemicals, and within the financial and environmental costs of transportation, which reflects both in the distribution and in the cost of these products, which affects mainly the poorest people. Aiming to address this problem, in the 1990s, urban and periurban agriculture (UPA) gained prominence in Brazil, affirming itself as an instrument of integration in the socio-environmental development processes. In the city of São Paulo, the most populous in the country, several urban agriculture initiatives are observed, involving the partnership between public and private actors. In 2004, the Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture Program (PROAURP) has been created in this city. This program included the creation of 256 vegetable gardens, a Pilot Project for Organic Food, an Organic Association of Farmers, in addition to courses and workshops for professional qualification. However, even presenting results that contribute to health promotion, social cohesion, income generation and improvement of nutrition, in 2017, the program has received budget cuts by the local government. Nevertheless, its continuity had been guaranteed due to the partnership created between secretariats, social organizations, communities close to the actions developed and private initiative. How it could have been thought as a solution? As a main goal, we criticized the partnership between the actors, mainly the local power and the people of the community in the deployment and continuity of policies like these, because although they depend on the engagement of the public power for their expansion, they are considered successful cases in function of the partnerships that allow their continuity in a decentralized way. Our research has been carried out by documentary analysis, in the period of 2008-2018, and interviews with the main actors involved. The results demonstrate the importance of decentralized management for the continuity of this project, and present encouraging results for their replicability in other towns with similar characteristics, building of SDG #1, 2, 8, 10 and 17 on Agenda 2030.