

A BEAUTIFUL HORIZON FOR FOOD PLANNING · LESSONS FROM BELO HORIZONTE, BRAZIL

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Figure 1: Avenida Afonso Pena.
The main Avenue of Belo
Horizonte is a diagonal that cuts
the city grid pattern, bordered by
public buildings.
Credit: Cecília Delgado, 2015



Locate in the highlands in Southern Brazil, Belo Horizonte [Beautiful Horizon] is a planned city designed, in 1897, to serve as the new Capital of Brazil's Minas Gerais State. The city plan, by the Civil Engineer, Ararao Reis, called for a grid organizational pattern with the addition overlay of diagonals in the government and business-focused core.

The plan envisioned a capacity of between 200,000 and 300,000 residents and included differentiated urban and peri-urban zoning as well as the designation of a productive rural belt, referred to as "sitios", or areas where food is produced and animal are raised. With economic success, the city swiftly expanded from 25,000 inhabitants in 1897 to population of close to 2.5 million today¹.

Today the vast majority of the original planned city is fully developed. In addition, the footprint of the original planned city today is referred to as the centre of today's city and covers less than 1% of the modern city's area of 331.4 square kilometres, composed by 282.3 km² of urbanized areas and a reminiscent quota of 49.1km² of non-urbanized areas due to geomorphologic constrains.

Of particular note is the growth between 1950 and 1970, when the city population doubled each decade and the significant growth, which occurred between 1940 and 1950 and again between 1970 and 1980. Despite jobs growth, by the early 1990's the UN FAO "estimated that 38% of families in the metropolitan region lived below the poverty line and 18% of children aged less than three years were malnourished. Infant mor-

tality was a high 35.3 per thousand live births^{2"}.

Since 1989, Belo Horizonte city expansion has been slower than its Metropolitan Region, which is composed by 34 municipalities and has a population of 5,829,923 inhabitants (IBGE, 2015). This is partially explained by the lack of space and higher prices found within Belo Horizonte city as well as the attractiveness of neighbourhood municipalities such as Contagem and Betim. Since the 1940's, the region's older metallurgical-related industries, food processing and textiles dominated employment has transitioned to include heavy manufacturing (including automobile parts) and steel production. Together, Belo Horizonte, Contagem and Betim Municipalities account almost 70% of Belo Horizonte Metropolitan PIB. In addition Contagem Municipality as a leading role on BH Metropolitan food supply due to its regional wholesale supply center – CEASA, a built area of 605,000 sq. mts, with 535 companies installed, and a public on busy days of 65,000 people³, making its the largest food supply in Brazil. CEASA is the reference for SMASAN price control, as it will be seen afterward.

Today Belo Horizonte, a city with modern facilities and a good location, which has attracted economic growth from its inception and today attracts high tech industries (including Google), biotech trade and chemical industries. Of particular note is the finding that the service sector account for about 85% of the city's Gross Domestic Product⁴. The city also has become a tourism location known for restaurants and other hospitality facilities.

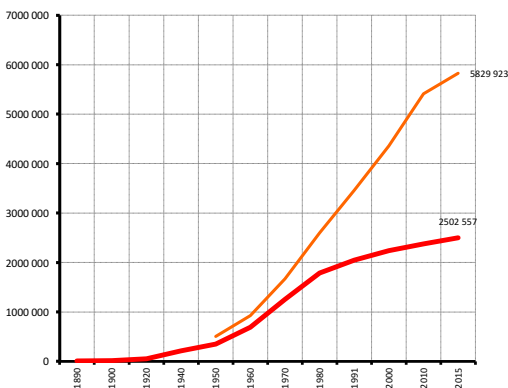
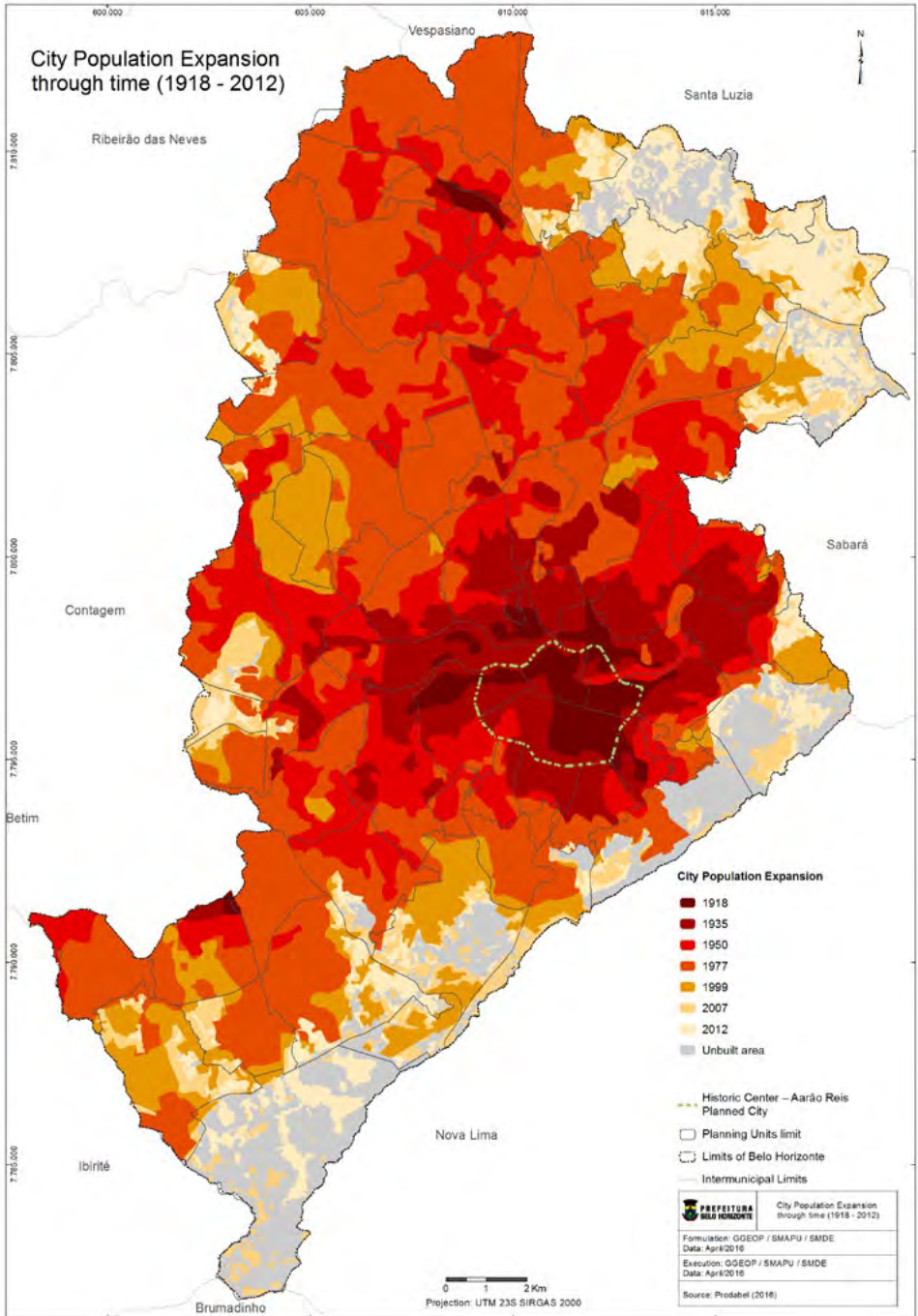


Table 1: Population of Belo Horizonte vs BH Metropolitan Area, 1890-2015

— Belo Horizonte
— Metropolitan Area

Table shows Belo Horizonte city and its metropolitan area population growth. Notably since the 80's the city is losing its attractiveness to neighbourhood Municipalities, namely Betim and Contagem. Credits: IBGE, elaboration by the author, 2016



Map 1: Map shows how BH city configuration was quite stable at the end of the 70's decade.
Credits: Elaborated by Ricardo Scott Varella Malta, 2016

FIRST INFORMAL FOOD INITIATIVES

The city's growth resulted in the loss of arable land and produced a dramatic impact on food production and informal distribution channels. In this context of hunger, the first municipal initiative to improve food supply and access to nutritious food took place in 1943, when the first popular restaurant was opened under Juscelino Kubitschek mandate. At that time the future president of Brazil [59-61] was the mayor. In addition, other initiatives were introduced in the 1950s and 1960s, such as a City Food Warehouses to regulate food prices and an itinerant Food Truck, without a fixed space schedule. These actions clearly indicated that, even in the early 60's, Belo Horizonte Municipality was already committed to increase food accessibility for low-income earners.

Unfortunately, such initiatives became less visible after the 1964 military coup and all through the dictatorship period (1964 to 1985). While little information from that period remain today, two studies reported the establishment of street fairs, called [feiras livres in Portuguese] and the establishment of permanent covered markets under public supervision from 1971 to 1977. This information clearly indicates the permanence of a strong food supply and distribution tradition over time.

FOOD AS A CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIAL RIGHT

With the end of the dictatorship period in the late 1980's, Brazil first Federal Constitution stated that food was a social right (Chapter 2 - Art. 6°). Two years after, the Belo Horizonte Municipal Organic Law identified food supply as a municipal duty (chapter II, Art. 13, VIII) as important as public transportation or housing. Indeed, Act 211 declared that the municipality, within the limits of its competence and in cooperation with the Union and the State, would organize the food supply in order to improve the access to food by the population, especially those with low incomes. These legislative acts established the political and social agenda for setting up a municipal food supply system under the Workers Party mandate in 1993. In addition, at that time BH began its Municipal Master Plan (the first after the Aarão Reis Plan) through a collaborative

planning approach. This being said, it's our aim here to show that a strong and successful collaborative planning approach was the key factor that explains Belo Horizonte unique achievements in food supply and distribution policy.

Several key actions were undertaken to insure a successful Food program. The first action was to formally create an independent department (Law 6.352/1993). The Municipal Secretary for Supply, Food Security and Nutrition (SMASAN) was charged to manage food production, distribution, supply and food education. By taking this action, the city government transformed its previous informal system of food supply and distribution to a formal institutionalized food policy. A municipal council on food security, consisting of public and private sector members, mediated the process. This established a "systemic institutional design for collaborative planning" (Healey, 2006, p 284)⁵.

Second, a collaborative planning process was established in 1994. The influences for this decision were: 1. the Federal Constitution (1988) which defined popular participation as mandatory (Bazolli and Delgado, 2015); 2. the rapid increase of neighbourhood associations⁶; and, 3. the establishment of Participatory Budgeting in 1989 in Porto Alegre creating a new local democratic sphere keen to social needs and welfare distribution.

Third, was the role of Municipal Councils [COMASA and COMPUR] on the collaborative planning process. COMASA was a municipal council charged with the role of food security advocacy headed by Maria Regina Nabuco, a ground-rooted expert with background on urban and regional economy. Nineteen members including the municipal executive the civil society, consumer's organizations, workers, inhabitants and entrepreneurs from the food production chain sat on the council⁷. (Machado, 2007 p: 122, 123, 233).

Fourth was the development and approval (1996) of the first Municipal Master Plan, directed by Mauricio Borges who is an urban economic expert. To insure popular participation another Municipal Council, this one on Urban Planning Policies (COMPUR), was created composed of 32 members from civil society, executive power, plus members representing



Figure 2 (top): BH pioneers' markets association is confirmed by the present photo representing an event organized by the association in the 60's.
Credits: APCBH / ASCOM

Figure 3 (bottom): Again, Food Trucks existence in the early 60's proves that on that time Belo Horizonte Municipality was already committed to increase food accessibility for low-income earners.
Credits: APCBH / ASCOM



the economic and expert's organizations. Following plan preparation, public meetings were held for nine months (Prefeitura de Belo Horizonte, 2015). Under strong inter-sectorial collaboration, the Municipal Master Plan set up a Food Supply and Distribution sub-chapter - fair to say under the social policies umbrella - ensuring a food spatial frame into the future. Indeed, Article 40 mandated the Municipal Distribution Center location, the renewal of two permanent covered markets; the improvement of food-stores chain ongoing since 1992, and finally additional popular restaurants, in addition to the one operational since 1994. As well as it states the scale up of open-air food markets.

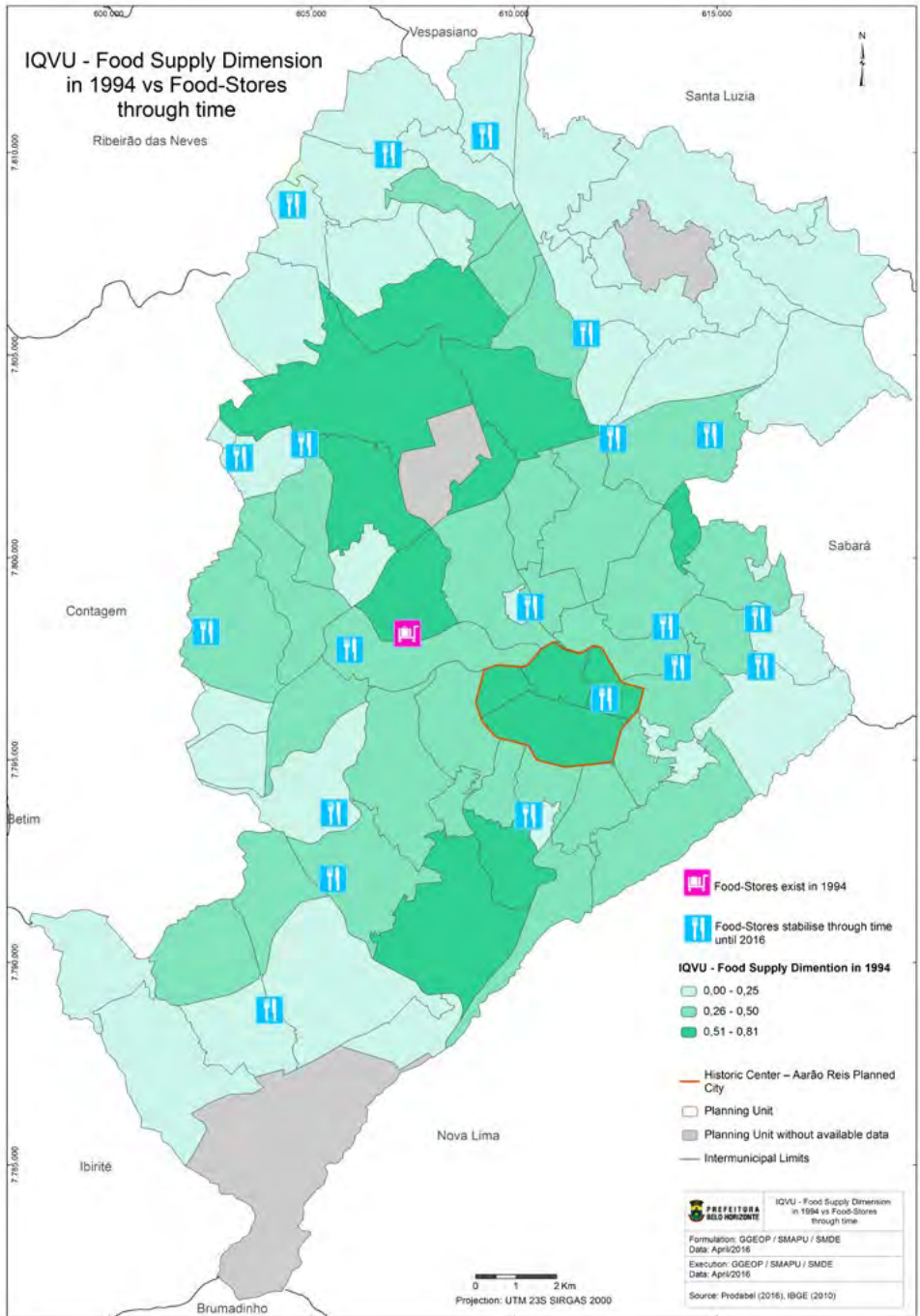
Finally, the City Assessment System, called the Urban Life Quality Index - IQVU (1994) which is under the umbrella of the participatory budgeting program, was amended to include "food supply and distribution". Food shortfalls were identified using qualitative and quantitative mapping methods, developed for this purpose. In a nutshell, the IQVU consists in a set of ten dimensions (New IQVU set) that give a spatial image of access to services that are enjoyed by each one of the 80 Planning Areas [UPs] in the city. Once collected, the data corresponding to each one of the dimensions are "spatialized", and when summed up, the maps allow policy makers to identify which zones are better served

Figure 4: Also from the 60's the City Food Regulator Warehouse demonstrates the presence of a public policy to control Food Price. Credits: APCBH / ASCOM

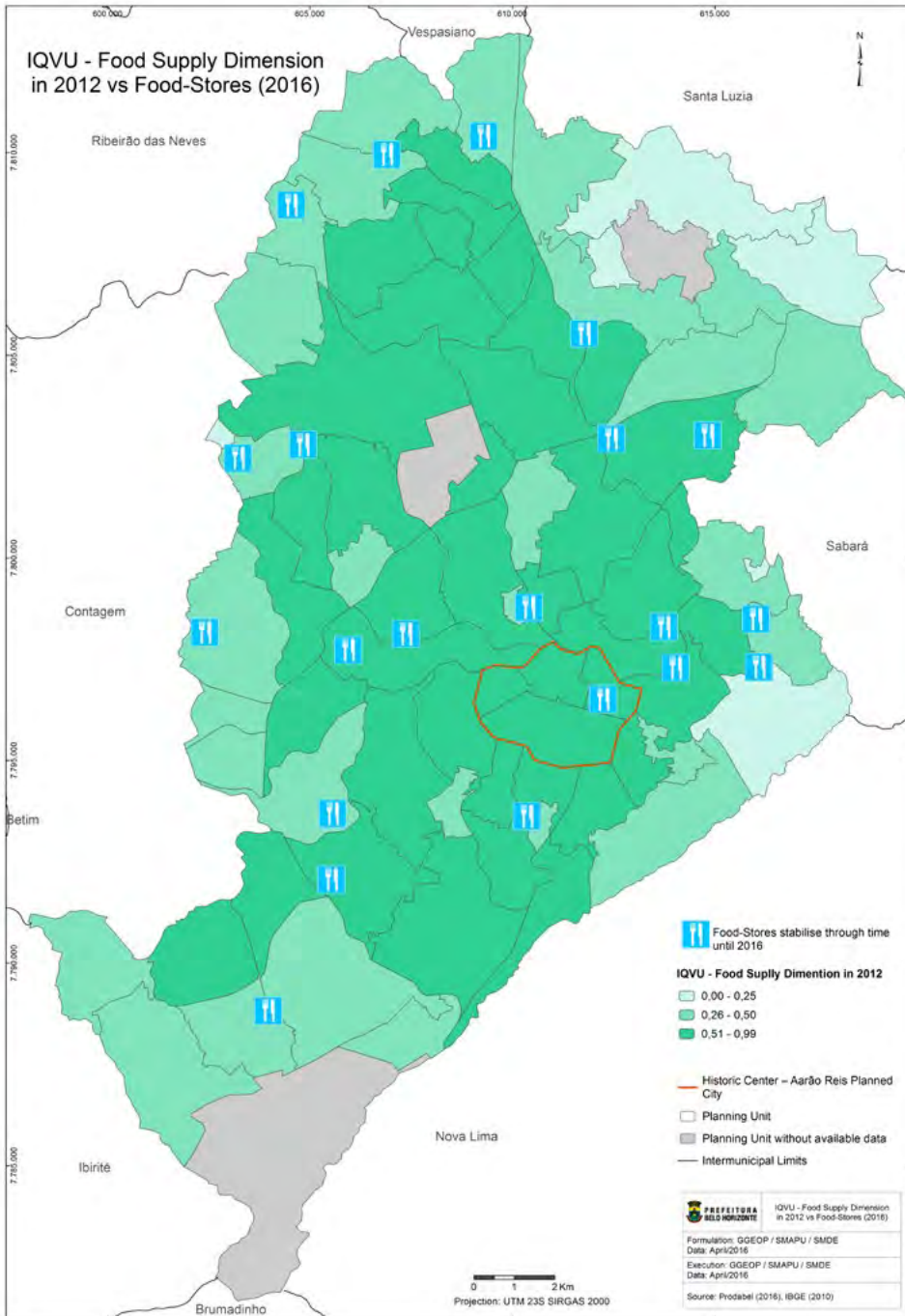
and those that need to be improved in priority. The UPs and IQVU were planning tools that were extremely important to channel resources from the participatory budgeting, another of the planning instruments develop in parallel by BH in the mid 90's. (Nahas et al., 2007).

Map 2 below indicates the visual impact and use of IQVU: The colour of each Planning Zone [UP], here in green scale would correspond to low, medium or high quality of urban life. Subsequently, the municipality and the various multi-stakeholder councils [concelhos] could debate and decide where to channel public resources in priority, in order to increase its spatial justice impact.

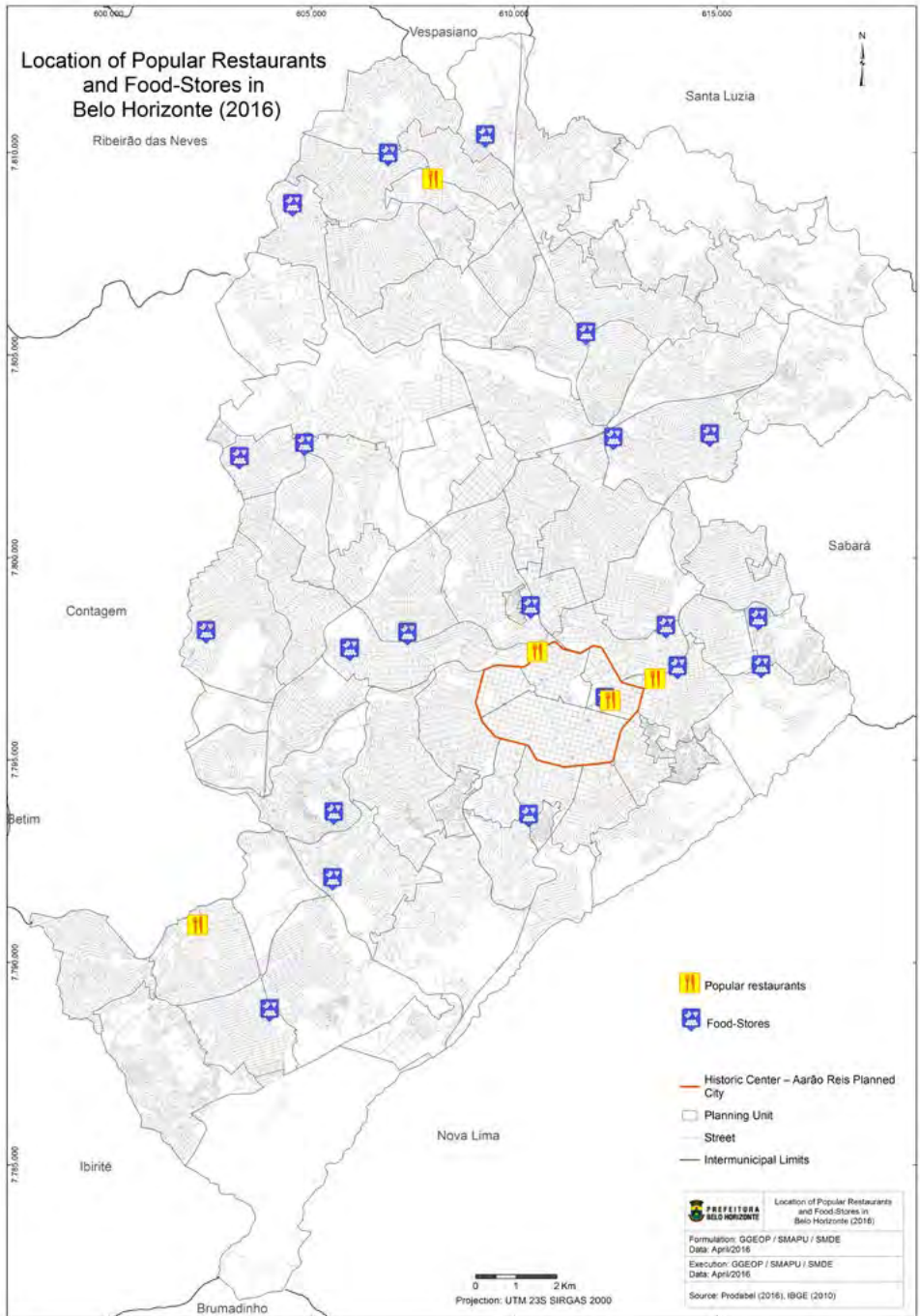
The following Map 3 shows the IQVU food supply dimension in 2012 (most recent results available). In 1994, when the IQVU assessment began only one Food Store existed. From 1992 to 2012, more than twenty Food Stores were established, as part of SMASAN Food Security Programme. This action improved access to food and food supply, especially in the city fringes, as shown in the next map.



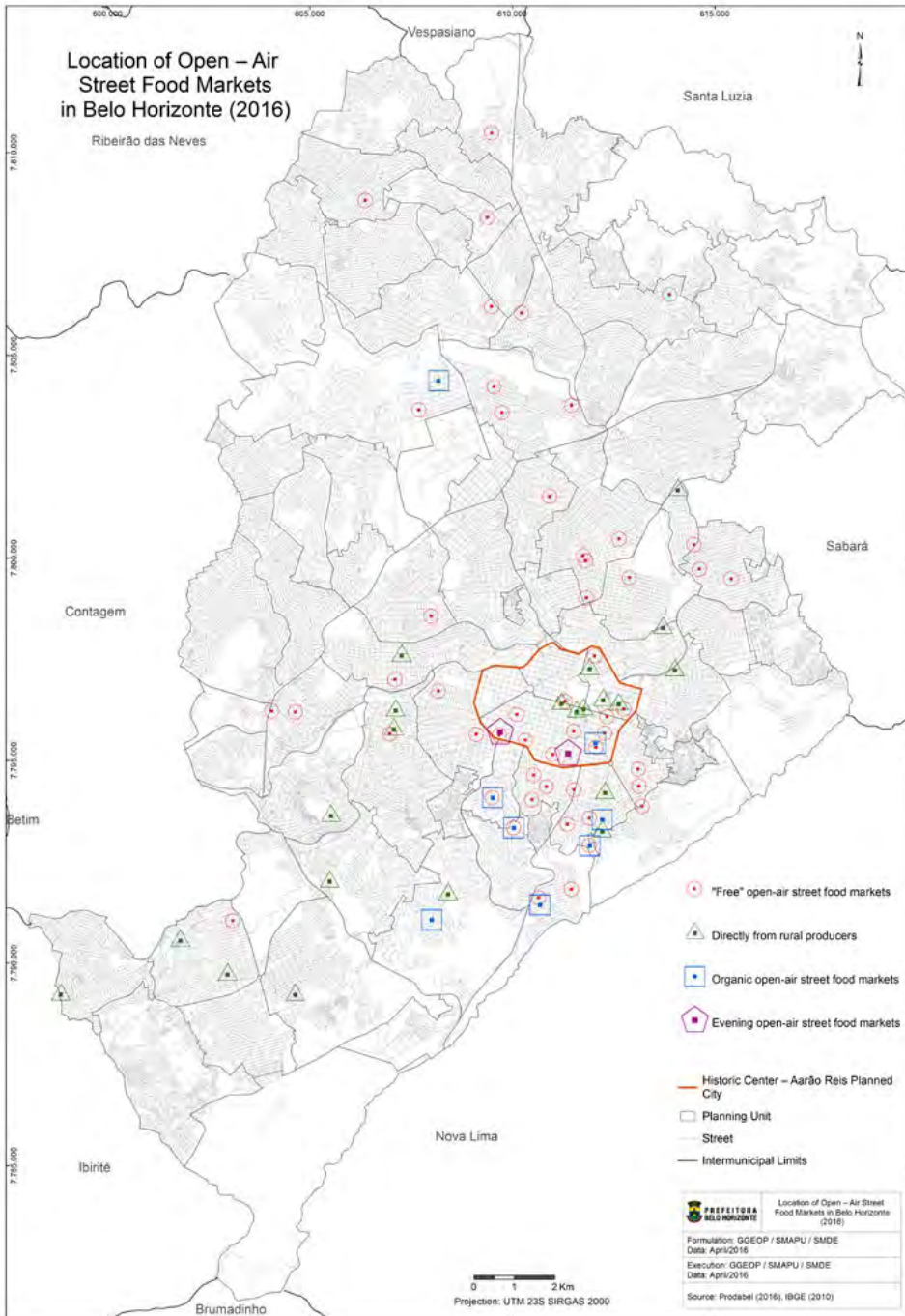
Map 2: In 1994, when the IQVU assessment began only one Food Store existed.
Credits: Elaborated by Ricardo Scott Varella Malta, 2016



Map 3: In 2012, a total of 21 Food Stores were implemented. Map green darkening shows IQVU food supply dimension improvement when compared with 1994. Credits: Elaborated by Ricardo Scott Varella Malta, 2016



Map 4: See how the Food - Stores [21] are taking place at the periphery. Popular restaurants [5] sadly not as widespread as vulnerable low-income population would need. Credits: Elaborated by Ricardo Scott Varella Malta, 2016



Map 5: See how the open-air food markets [83] are taking place at the periphery, still the center as more open-air Food Markets presence. Credits: Elaborated by Ricardo Scott Varella Malta, 2016

FOOD SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (2016)	
<p>NON PERMANENT SPACES Open-air Street Food Markets (weekly) <u>83 assets</u></p>	<p>PERMANENT SPACES Permanent Markets and Restaurants, others <u>33 assets</u></p>
<p>DIRECTLY FROM RURAL PRODUCERS (open-air street food markets) "Direto da Roça in Portuguese" weekly or twice week · <u>21 assets</u></p>	<p>COVERED MUNICIPAL MARKETS AND INDOOR FAIR "Mercados distritais e Feira coberta in Portuguese" all day · <u>3 assets</u></p>
<p>"FREE" OPEN-AIR STREET FOOD MARKETS "Feiras livres in Portuguese" weekly or twice a week · <u>52 assets</u></p>	<p>POPULAR RESTAURANTS, AND CANTEEN "Restaurantes Populares e Refeitório in Portuguese" all day · <u>5 assets</u></p>
<p>EVENING OPEN-AIR STREET FOOD MARKETS "Feiras Modelo in Portuguese" weekly · <u>2 assets</u></p>	<p>FOOD-STORES "Sacolão in Portuguese" all day · <u>21 assets</u></p>
<p>ORGANIC OPEN-AIR STREET FOOD MARKETS "Feira dos Organicos in Portuguese" weekly · <u>8 assets</u></p>	<p>MUNICIPAL DISTRIBUTION CENTER "CENTRAL DE Abastecimento Municipal in Portuguese" all day · <u>1 assets</u></p>
	<p>FOOD BANK "Banco Alimentar in Portuguese" all day · <u>1 asset</u></p>
	<p>PERMANENT SPACES TO "DIRECT FROM THE FIELD" "Armazém Direto da Roça in Portuguese" all day · <u>2 assets</u></p>

Graph 1: The multiple activities of Municipal Food Supply and Distribution System in 2016. Source: SMASAN (2016), elaborated by the author, 2016

THE FOOD SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM TODAY

Belo Horizonte public food supply and distribution system, administered by SMASAN, covers several spatial levels. Its main distribution asset is the Municipal Distribution Food Center which manages food reception from producers and the food distribution to all locations in the BH municipality. Another municipal facility is the Food Bank which receives donating food and distributes it all over BH. Under district level there are Food-stores and Popular Restaurants spread all over the city, and on the neighbourhood level the open-air food markets rooted on the planned city.

On the district level, we find food-stores, shown in map 5, serving outskirts and low-income neighbourhoods settlements. On the same level fits the popular restaurants, sadly not as widespread as vulnerable low-income population would need (Gonçalves, 2011, p 108).

Since its formal beginning in 1993, the Belo Horizonte food supply and distribution now is active in 116 different locations spread out over the city. Thirty-three are permanent assets, such as popular restaurants, markets and other covered spaces, while 83 are non-permanent, such as numerous open-air food markets mostly in the morning⁸. Under this simple division, as indicated in Table 1, various activities are taking place and will be briefly summarised.

Popular Restaurants - In 1994, SMASAN reopened the popular restaurant “Helbert de Souza” located in Avenida do Contorno. This location is at the limit of current city center and matches the first ring of Aarão Reis city plan (1895). In 2004, SMASAN opened the second popular restaurant “Josué de Castro” in “Região Hospitalar” and four years later it opened the third popular restaurant called “Maria Regina Nabuco” in Venda Nova district. Finally, a fifth popular restaurant, “Dom Mauro Bastos”, was opened in 2010 in Barreiro.

The purpose of these restaurants is to offer nutritional meals at affordable prices at the five locations, including poor neighbourhoods. There also is a refectory, not open to the public, that provides meals to public institutions, such as primarily schools or shelters.

Permanent Covered Markets - They three Permanent Covered Markets are Lagoinha District Market, Cruzeiro District Market and Padre Eustáquio. Each facility consists of an indoor, open-air, permanent food market under SMASAN supervision. They exist prior to BH Food Security Program although they were renewed beneath Municipal Master Plan (1996) food supply strategy. Nowadays Lagoinha Market is partially a cooking training school and Padre Eustáquio includes a food-store and some restaurants as well as the covered market.

Food-stores - They represent one of the most innovative BH strategies, which is to regulate the price of food and increase low-income access to nutritional food. According to SMASAN, the first food store, located in Caiçara, opened in 1992 which was before its institutionalization (see Table 1). Nowadays there are 21 food-stores spread mainly in low-income districts. These stores sell 70 fresh products of which 20 are sold at, or below, prices established by SAMASN, which maintains a strict price monitoring. Usually these stores are built on public land and the private trader will get a lease from the public sector. Figure 7 and 8 is showing products costing 0,99 cents (around 0,25 dollar) as part of the 20 price controlled products.

Municipal Distribution Food Center (CAM) - This mega structure, covering more than 10,000 square meters, was opened in 1997 on the outskirts of the city. CAM supplies most SMASAN related programs, primarily the five popular restaurants, school canteens, kinder gardens, shelters, etc. The place hosts a food-store, several restaurants and a flower retail trade. It is the beating heart of BH supply and distribution systems.

Food Bank - This project, started in 2003, is directly linked to the National Zero Hunger Strategy. Primarily the food bank receives fruits and vegetables not accepted by the formal retailing system for being too small or not exactly to the shape formatted by the market from the 21 BH food retail stores [sacolão]. This nutritious food is sent, free of charge, to several institutions such as school canteens or shelters.





Figure 5 and 6: Around 17,000 nutritious meals a day (2014), including lunch and dinner are served in BH Popular restaurants. Here depicted Popular Restaurant “Helbert de Souza” located in Avenida do Contorno (city center). Credits: Norma Duarte Gonçalves, 2015



Figure 7 and 8: Municipal Controlled Food Retail Stores [sacola]. The selling price of the produces that are part of the official basic food basket [potatoes, rice, various local vegetables, etc.] is controlled by the municipality SMASAN and prices are easily visible. Credits: Norma Duarte Gonçalves, 2015

Open-air food markets – Since BH was created these open-air markets are part of the tradition of informal food distribution system. The municipality supported their shift and their inclusion into a formal and regulated Food supply and distribution system. They are primarily located along the streets of old neighbourhoods located in the original planned city, today the buzzing centre of BH. Once a week, traders set up their stands, marked with an institutionalized logo provided by SMASAN, to sell fresh fruits and vegetables not strictly organics.

Directly from rural producers, open-air food markets [Direto da roça] – This short food circuit started in 1998 and distributes locally produced food through 21 open-air food markets held either once or twice a week, located in streets and squares. Similar to the Open-air food markets previously referred to, these fairs are recognisable thanks to their SMASAN logo. It is interesting to note that this program was launched long back its institutionalisation and inclusion within BH policy.

As part of the program begin in 1995, two permanent spaces were created to sell products “Directly from rural producers”. The main objective of this program was to link rural farmers with urban consumers. In addition to non-permanent open-air food markets, the activity is based on two permanent strategically locations, one near the main bus station and the other in city center.

Evening open-air food markets – This program started in 1995 and its entire outfit is similar to the previous listed open-air food markets. However its intention is to supply distinct consumers needs, so it is scheduled to evening afternoon and provides prepared food as Figure 4 shows.

Organics open-air food market – This last open-air food markets program started in 2002 to target consumers aiming to buy organic products. Similar outfit with its own logo as Figure 5 illustrate.

At the neighbourhood level we have the street open-air food markets, historically rooted on the planned city and later spread according to peoples’ needs as Map 5 confirms.

Lastly on the BH Food system of today we want

to underline its institutionalization through public policies as Table 1 shows. Regarding Table 1 we observed that activities as the “permanent covered markets”, the food-stores and one popular restaurants began before its law/decreed i.e. institutionalization. Even more important its open-air food markets activities that started with city foundation, after Aarão Reis plan. We claim that BH food policy was institutionalized as a result of peoples’ needs which lead to its formalization through public policies in almost half of the activities previous than specified in decree or in law.

Apart from the SMASAN program, there are others organizations involved in the city food supply and distribution chain. One of them is EMATER - MG, a state company founded in 1948, which gives technical and business-related support to 400 family farmers. Although food distribution and supply not EMATER’s core business, they manage the Friday “Free Fair” at the Administrative City in Pampulha, where the state government is settled. Also worth mention is the emblematic Central Covered Market, as the story of this place goes back to 1929. Then the municipality defined an empty plot of 14.000 m² as a city food distributor, merging two old assets. In 1964 under the dictatorship, the municipality decided to sell the land. Trying to fight the decision, two private trade entrepreneurs bought the land and build an impressive covered market. Nowadays the Market still sell fruits and vegetables in addition to local crafts and typical restaurants, being one of the main BH touristic city points.



Figure 9: Directly from rural producers (open-air food market). Example of non permanent space "Direto da roça" 21 points in the city - active since 1998. Credits: Norma Duarte Gonçalves, 2015



Figure 10: The evening open-air food markets are targeted to consumers after the busy day. Credits: Norma Duarte Gonçalves, 2015



Figure 11: Similar to others open-air food markets, yet only selling organic products. Credits: Norma Duarte Gonçalves, 2015

Table 2 : Institutionalization of the programmes

	Starting date	Institutionalization	Law / Decree (first)
Permanent Covered Markets	40 s, 1974, 1997	1984 1995	Decree 4799/1984 Decree 8373/1995
Food-Stores	1992 (first); 2008 (last)	1988	Law 5181/1988
Popular restaurants	40.s, reopened in 1994) 2004, 2008, 2010		
Permanent Spaces to sell "Direct from the field"	1997	1998	Decree 9538/1998
Municipal Distribution Food Center	1997	1995	Decree 8373/1995
Food Bank	2003	2003	Decree 11.446/2003
Fairs	1897	2003	Law 8616/2003
Direct from the field	1998	1998	Decree 9538/1998
Evening Fairs	1995	1995	Law 8251/1995
Organic Fairs	2002	2002	Decree 11044/2002

Legend Starting date before institutionalization

Source: SMASAN, elaborated by the author, 2016

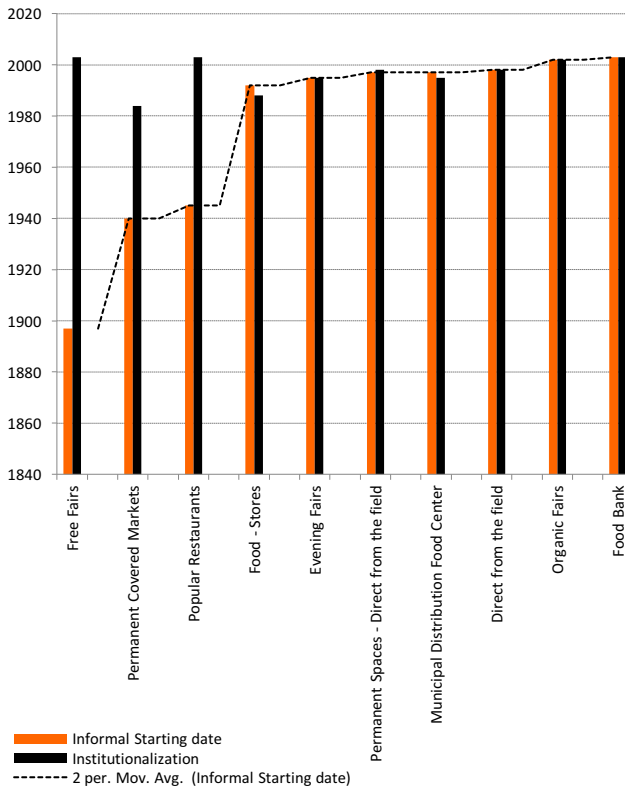


Table 2 shows that Free Fairs, Permanent Covered Markets and Popular restaurants were BH pioneer food distribution channels, although with Permanent Covered Markets exception they were the lasts to be institutionalized. However all the new channels are part of SMASAN Program and due to that, the institutionalization comes (almost) together with its start

Source: SMASAN (2016), elaborated by the author, 2016

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

This paper concludes that twenty years of food planning and public policies were enough to consolidate the BH distribution and food supply system under multiple ways and channels. Under a “systemic institutional design for collaborative planning” (Healey, 2006:284), the city was able to mainstream food in its planning system and policies, reverting social and economic inequalities on low income and poor segments of its society.

Actually, since 1994 the area under low food supply rate (less than 0.25) decreased from 48.45% to 15.36% in 2012. The area under high supply distribution rate (more than 0.50) increase from 17.02% in 1994 to 48.81% (2012). Meanwhile the area scoring a medium IQVU Food supply rate (between 0.25 and 0.50) remains the same. Furthermore, from 1994 to 2012 food supply score improved from 0.31 to 0.50 points. Meaning that 54 of 80 planning units improved its food supply range (67.5%), yet 10 are still in the lowest range (12.5%).

This unique step-by-step achievement involved the institutionalization of the various distribution food channels, according to people needs, through public policies and the consolidation of the evolutionary design through collaborative processes and planning instruments. The key behind its consolidation was its collaborative planning process rooted on social engagement and political will since the 90’s and the fair balance between civil society, economic and political will, which is still the driving force⁹. At the same time, BH collaborative planning approach should be perceived as a time continuum, linking informality in the past to its formalization on the 90’s through its special secretary - SMASAN in permanent exchange with Municipal City Councils.

Why is this important? First, because public policies must be supported on stakeholder’s advocacy, and BH municipal councils are an outstanding example of this. Second, political will is central, since collaborative planning is time consuming for all the parties involved, so political awareness and goal permanence is key. Third, planning needs to be part of the question pushing the boundaries between a non-perma-

nent and a permanent food supply system, and shifting from the informal to the formal. Fourth and last, assessment is essential as a self-learning tool, and BH did it since its beginning and today under municipal food council role. BH innovative approach testifies what Healey (2006) called the flow between planning and practices, here placed into practice.

Nowadays a new Municipal Master Plan is under approval – Draft law 1749/2015. Strikingly enough it is not addressing food supply, abandoning what was one of the most innovative aspects of BH planning proposal in 1996. Hence, it is unclear how the twenty years of food collaborative planning, consolidated BH distribution, and food supply system as city mainstream will be addressed in city-planning decision. Meanwhile urban agriculture is for the first time included in the city master plan. Although for the moment, urban agriculture is only an urban planning policy which lacking zoning. It is an encouraged zoning exception and therefore needs to be followed with careful attention.

Today, the city has a new challenge: to reduce its reliance from rural space. If in one hand the city managed to find the channels to supply and food distribution on the other hand is depending from rural fringes harvest. Let us wait and see how the new Municipal Master Plan (2016) will promote urban agriculture to feed, at least partially, the city. ♦

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ENDNOTES

- 1 The original footprint of the city now part of a much larger metropolitan region, home, in 2014, to approximately 5.7 million (FAO, 2014).
- 2 http://www.fao.org/ag/agp/greenercities/en/GCCLAC/belo_horizonte.html
- 3 https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Região_Metropolitana_de_Belo_Horizonte
- 4 http://www.globalurban.org/Belo_Horizonte_MES.pdf
- 5 The collaborative planning process, as proposed by Healey in 1996, differs from traditional planning by considering planning as a social process. Healey claims collaborative planning implies a systemic institutional design approach of a particular policy field, according to a particular phenomenon in question and social values about it (Healey, 2006 p: 287).

- 6 It is reported that the number of associations increased from 70 to 534 during the 1980’s (Avritzer, 2005).
- 7 COMASA was quite active until the beginning of 1998 when it was deactivated according to Nabucu and Souki (2004) due to low popular participation and operability. Interesting enough 1997 was also a municipal government shift.
- 8 Since its formalization only two programs had finished: Workers Train, a program that started in 1993 and ended in 2010, consisting on food trucks delivers in slums; Popular Basket which started in 1995 and ended up in 2011, similar to the previous yet like an itinerant fair. Fair to say that BH food system is being resilient over time.
- 9 As Avritzer (2005) confirmed regarding PB in BH decrease on participation due to stronger doubts about the continuation of the process in 1996/1997, the same year that COMASA finished.

Acronyms:

Acronyms	Portuguese	English translation
APCBH	Arquivo Público da Cidade de Belo Horizonte	Belo Horizonte Public Archives
ASCOM	Assessoria de Comunicação do Município de Belo Horizonte	Belo Horizonte Municipality Communications Department
BH	Belo Horizonte	Belo Horizonte
BH - FSP	BH – Programa de Segurança Alimentar	Belo Horizonte Food Security Plan
COMASA	Conselho Municipal de Abastecimento e Segurança Alimentar	Municipal Council to Food Supply and Security
COMPUR	Conselho Municipal de Políticas Urbanas	Municipal Council to Urban Policies
COMUSAN	Conselho Municipal de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional	Municipal Council to Food Security and Nutrition
FSDS	Sistema de Distribuição e Abastecimento	Food supply and distribution system
GGEOP	Gerente de Geoprocessamento	Geoprocessing management
IBGE	Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística	Brazil Institute of Geography and Statistic
IQVU	Índice de qualidade de vida urbana	Urban Life Quality Index
LNEC	Laboratório Nacional de Engenharia Civil	National Laboratory of Civil Engineering
SMAPU	Secretaria Municipal Adjunta de Planejamento Urbano	Municipal Assistant Secretary for Urban Planning
SMASAN	Secretaria Municipal Adjunta de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional	Municipal Secretary for Supply, Food Security and Nutrition
SMED	Secretaria Municipal de Desenvolvimento	Municipal Secretary for Development



Avenida Afonso Pena, Belo Horizonte. Credit: Cecilia Delgado, 2015