FEMALE PROTAGONISM IN THE FOOD ACQUISITION PROGRAM (PAA): THE COMMUNITY'S ACCESS TO ORGANIC PRODUCTS AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study are: to verify how female protagonism in the organic management of productive backyards of family farming contributes to the implementation of the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda in their rural and urban community. We employed a qualitative approach and the case study, through the use of interviews with 20 farmers, direct observation and document analysis. The farmers have an organic production in the productive backyards of around 3 to 4 thousand tons of food monthly, which were destined for the deliveries of the Green Basket Project (part of the Food Acquisition Program/PAA). These organic foods were distributed by the Municipality of Jaboticabal through the Secretariat of Social Assistance and Development to families in social vulnerability with the support of the Secretariat of Agriculture, Supply and Environment (SAAMA) and the Coordination of Integral Technical Assistance (CATI). In each "green basket" there were 10 kg of organic food grown by the farmers. In 2021, 2022 and 2024, about 750 families received green baskets. In 2023, the receipt of the baskets by families was postponed to 2025, due to the processing of the PAA notice. Because it is done in irregular periods and with a long period of time, from one to three times a year, with an interval of 4 to 5 months on average, the donation of the baskets to families in vulnerable situations in the neighboring municipalities contributed little to alleviate food insecurity over other periods of the year. In relation to the farmers' families, food security occurred through self-consumption and the purchase of other types of food acquired with the proceeds from the sale to the PAA. However, the farmers promoted the consumption of organic food in their rural community and in the neighboring urban region in this context, but enabled the implementation of SDG 2 (Zero Hunger and Sustainable Agriculture), SDG 3 (Health and Well-Being), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 10 (Reduction of Inequalities), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 13 (Action against Global Climate Change).

Keywords: Food Security. PAA. 2030 Agenda. Productive Backyards. Agroecology.

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INTRODUCTION

This research was carried out with 20 participants of the Association of Women Family Farmers of the Terra Rica Settlement (AMAAR), located in Córrego Rico, a district of the municipality of Jaboticabal, São Paulo. These family farmers have as their main activity in their rural community the management and sustainable management of productive backyards, where a wide variety of vegetables, fruits, roots, medicinal plants are grown, in addition to being a place for raising animals, such as cattle, pigs and poultry. The agricultural management of these productive spaces is sustainable because it is done without the use of pesticides, as the production is used for family consumption and there is concern for the health of its members added to the lack of resources for the acquisition of these inputs. Surplus production can be destined for sale, exchange or donation in the rural community or neighboring towns. The dynamics of production and consumption of these organic foods makes them accessible to a portion of the population that would not be able to buy them in other marketing formats. The consumption of organic products is associated with an elite public and sold at high prices. Thus, this research will demonstrate how organic and agroecological products could become accessible to other minority and economically vulnerable groups, in addition to rural settlers.

It is important to highlight that the Córrego Rico Settlement is located in one of the largest sugarcane monoculture regions in the state of São Paulo and Brazil. Therefore, researching the importance of women in the sustainable management of family farming in this agrarian context can point us to agricultural practices based on agrobiodiversity and socio-environmental balance. In addition, identifying that sustainability practices of female leadership in the rural community studied contributes to the practice of the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda leads us to understand that the movement of resistance and construction in favor of human rights and sustainability can also occur in our local reality. We chose to research the female public, because in previous studies, the author identified this female protagonism in family farming and the current research problem ended up being an unfolding of these previous investigations, now with an emphasis on female leadership in organic and agroecological production as a promotion of food security. In addition, the author has identified with this group of farmers by revisiting their roots and maternal and paternal ancestry in family farming in meetings and reunions in productive backyards. This dynamic has produced prosperous fruits in teaching, research and extension in which women farmers have also been protagonists.

In view of the context made so far, it is possible to present the objective of this research: to verify how female protagonism in the organic management of productive

backyards of family farming contributes to the implementation of the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda in their rural and urban community.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Management, property and most of the work attributed to people who have some degree of kinship or who are married, according to Abramovay (1992) and Wanderley (1999), are the three basic characteristics that define family farming. In family farming, the food consumed by the family is produced by the family, which is called self-consumption, another characteristic of this type of agricultural management (Pozzebon; Rambo; Gazolla, 2017). Therefore, family farming has a different dynamic and production processes from conventional or hegemonic agriculture (Baiardi; Alencar, 2013).

Another peculiarity of family farming is the productive backyards, places where there is a female role in sustainable agricultural management (Bezerra Et Al., 2015; Siliprandi, 2015) generator of knowledge and agrobiodiversity present in the management of these spaces close to the houses where vegetables, legumes, fruits, roots, spices and medicinal plants are grown are spaces for women's work in Family Farming. The maintenance of local culture and the strengthening of organic and ecological management occurs through the exchange of knowledge about plants, seeds, and planting techniques among women farmers in productive backyards (Leal et al., 2020).

This female role in favor of sustainability in agriculture is in accordance with the 2030 Agenda ("Transforming Our Future: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development"), an international document approved in 2015 at the United Nations (UN) headquarters by 193 countries, including Brazil. On the agenda of this agenda is the commitment to meet objectives and targets related to sustainable development by 2030, combating poverty, exploitation and contamination of the environment (Cabral; Gehre, 2020; UN, 2015; Rose; Campos, 2020). The 2030 Agenda is based on transdisciplinarity to address issues such as health, education, water and sanitation, food security, climate change, life on land and oceans, reducing inequalities, building peaceful and inclusive societies, and social justice. The culture and local reality, according to the 17 Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda, must be valued to achieve sustainability in the social, economic and environmental dimensions (Cabral; Gehre, 2020; Gehre; Martins, 2021)

Sustainable agriculture given in organic production is in line with the economic, social and ecological dimensions of the principles of sustainability and human rights of the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda (Zerbini; Dallagnol; Simões, 2020). This model of agriculture promotes the natural balance of agroecosystems and

agrobiodiversity through its biodynamics and interaction between fauna, flora, water, air and soil (Ehlers, 1996; Primavesi, 1992; Primavesi, 1997).

This research is an offshoot of two previous projects, in which we obtained data on sustainability and food security promoted by female management in the practice of self-consumption in family farming and in agroecological fairs (Caminhas, 2020; Caminhas, 2022). Both research experiences indicated to us that it is essential to investigate how women's management of organic production also contributes to the implementation of the Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda in the rural community studied and in its region. It will be possible to study this relationship with the SDGs, as the organic food produced by the farmers is accessible to their families and to others who consume these products through purchase, exchange or donation (Caminhas, 2020; Caminhas, 2022). Part of the production of these foods is also sold through institutional markets, such as the Food Acquisition Program (PAA), which prioritizes the purchase of family farmers by the assistance entities of the municipalities, according to Camargo et al. (2019) and Leal (2015). The PAA was created in 2003 and, in general terms, aims to provide food security through family farming to families in vulnerable situations. In addition to family farmers, "foresters, aquaculturists, extractivists, artisanal fishermen, indigenous people, and members of remaining communities of rural quilombos and other traditional peoples and communities" can be suppliers to the PAA, according to Leal (2015). The PAA originated as a public policy linked to the Zero Hunger Program and based on the search to guarantee the "Human Right to Adequate Food". It has the support of the Ministry of Development and Social Assistance and the Ministry of Agrarian Development in partnership with states, municipalities and the National Supply Company (Conab). (PAA, 2024)

The Green Basket Project is a government initiative linked to the PAA that aims to guarantee a financial return for family farmers, as their production will be destined by the municipalities to people in situations of social vulnerability, in order to improve the situation of food insecurity. Each "green basket" must contain 10 kg of vegetables, legumes, roots, cereals and fruits, so that there is access to healthy and fresh food (Camargo et al., 2019; Leal, 2015).

This flow of production and consumption of organic food promoted by female protagonism in productive backyards and in the community is related to food security, quality of life and conscious consumption related to SDGs 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger and Sustainable Agriculture), 3 (Health and Well-Being), 5 (Gender Equality),10 (Reduction of Inequalities), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and 12 (Conscious Consumption and Production). (UN, 2015)

The proposed study is also intended to be a contribution by the university to promote a reflection on the role of the communities in its surroundings in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda Goals that occur in their daily practices (Tartaruga et al. 2020; Capponiet al., 2021).

METHODOLOGY

The research was carried out in the Rural Settlement of the District of Córrego, which is located in the northeast of the state of São Paulo, about 10 km from the municipality of Jaboticabal, in the region of Ribeirão Preto, where the production of sugar and alcohol is almost totally predominant. According to Borelli Filho, Souza and Ferrante (2011), the origin of this rural community occurred on May 29, 1998, from an occupation made by about 50 families of the Horto Florestal de Córrego Rico, managed by Codasp (Agricultural Development Company of São Paulo). These authors mention that these families were landless rural workers, led by the Federation of Salaried Rural Employees of the State of São Paulo (Feraesp), who claimed this area for the purposes of agrarian reform.

We carried out this study through a qualitative approach based on meanings that go beyond the thresholds of quantitative issues, being peculiar and unique (Boni; Quaresma, 2005; Minayo, 1993; Severino, 2007). In qualitative research, there is no determining rule on the number of informants (Ribeiro; Souza and Lobão, 2018). In the qualitative approach, the understanding of the researcher as a "key instrument" and the environment as a direct source of data and information are references for the collection and analysis of what was researched. Thus, the results of the research are seen as integrated into the research process as a whole (Godoy, 1995; Silva; Menezes, 2005). Quality is considered by the researcher as a variable, which in this case does not require the quantification of other variables (Minayo, 1996).

Thus, we developed a case study, according to the parameters of Yin (2005), in which a phenomenon of contemporaneity is investigated, singular and immersed in its context endowed with "complexity" and "singularity" typical of the situation studied. We carried out the three steps necessary for the data collection of a qualitative research, as Boni and Quaresma (2005) and Minayo (1996) recommend: bibliographic research, field observation and the technique of data collection through interviews. In the bibliographic research, we separated and studied scientific texts on family farming, productive backyards, food security, female protagonism, organic agriculture, agroecology, solidarity economy, Agenda 2030, public policies, sustainability and human rights. We based the collection and analysis of data with this material. Field observation allowed us to identify the dynamics of

the management and management of productive backyards by women farmers. Thus, we used observation at other moments of data collection: during visits to the settlements, interviews and meetings in the communities. Observation was a stage of data collection carried out by this direct contact and made it possible to obtain information about the reality studied according to the guidelines of Boni and Quaresma (2005), being fundamental for data collection and analysis. Through observation, the researcher obtains, directly and without intermediation, information that is sometimes absent in questionnaires and interviews. (Gil, 1999; Marconi; Lakatos, 2003)

The other stage of the case study developed in this research was the interviews, which we carried out through three modalities: semi-structured, projective and focus groups. These three interview formats were distributed in the first and second semesters of 2022 to 2024, being applied to 20 women farmers from the leadership of the Terra Rica Settlement, linked to the board of directors of AMAAR (Association of Family Women Farmers of the Córrego Rico Settlement).

We used semi-structured interviews with closed and open-ended questions answered by 20 women, according to the parameters of Boni and Quaresma (2005), Guazi (2021) and Minayo (1993). In summary, the questions aimed to understand the perception of women farmers regarding their role in the production of organic food in the productive backyards of family farming and developments for the food security of the rural community and region that consumes these foods.

We gathered four focus groups in the researched community so that we could interview the women farmers subdivided there, and we formulated questions about the contribution of their work in productive backyards to sustainability and the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda. In other words, in focus groups, research data are obtained through the interaction of the researcher with the subgroups of the group studied, made according to the theme studied, in a dynamic of interviews (Souza, 2020).

We conducted 20 projective interviews with the farmers, that is, as we formulated the questions, we presented the women with photos published on the Instagram of the "Amaar Project" (@amaar_projeto) about the registration of organic and agroecological management in the productive backyards, from the distribution of organic products in the settlement shed to the destination and other content to disseminate the importance of female protagonism in family farming. According to Boni and Quaresma (2005) and Minayo (1993), the projective interviews use a script for the questions, which must be formulated together with photos related to the research theme.

We obtained the data from the interviews of the farmers (semi-structured, focus

groups and projective) according to the parameters of the content analysis technique, following the steps recommended by Bardin (2009): pre-analysis (transcription of the interviews and floating reading), exploration of the material (repetition of words and ideas) and identification of the registration units (categories and subcategories).

We studied information available on the Conab (National Supply Company) website and spreadsheet files of the association of women farmers with reference to the document analysis technique, following the guidelines of Lima Junior (2021). We also conducted semi-structured interviews with representatives of Cati (Coordination of Integral Technical Assistance) and the Secretariat of Social Assistance and Development of the Municipality of Jaboticabal.

RESULTS

In the period analyzed in this research, from 2022 to 2024, women farmers are the protagonists of organic and agroecological production in the productive backyards of family farming that is around 3 to 4 thousand tons of food per month. Thus, these farmers have been motivated to participate in PAA (Food Acquisition Program) notices in the Green Basket modality. This government initiative buys products from family farming to distribute to families in vulnerable situations. Farmers have participated in these PAA/Cesta Verde notices since 2019 and these foods are purchased at the same place where the donation is made to the receiving units and to people in situations of social vulnerability, that is, purchase by "simultaneous donation". The purchase of food from the farmers was made possible by the Ministry of Social Development, Family and Fight against Hunger, the National Supply Company (Conab) and the Municipality of Jaboticabal with the local support of the Secretariat of Social Assistance and Development, the Secretariat of Agriculture, Supply and the Environment and the Coordination of Integral Technical Assistance (CATI). The Bolsonaro government replaced the PAA with the Alimenta Brasil Program through Provisional Measure 1061 of 2021 and support for family farming decreased a lot. However, the farmers had resources approved by the PAA in 2020 that were paid in 2022, due to the pandemic. There were also other resources obtained via the Green Basket with support from the Government of the State of São Paulo approved in 2022, paid in 2024. It is possible that this time interval occurred due to the processing of the public notice processes, extinction of the PAA and resumption of the program in the Lula Government, in 2023. The farmers contributed to an increase in their families' income through these PAA payments and each one received: R$ 8,000.00 (2022), R$ 15,000.00 (2023) and, on average, R$ 8,000.00 (2024). The amounts are distributed by legislation

according to the PAA by the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Conab, which performs the simultaneous donation modality. The resources were approved in February 2019 (payment finalized in March 2022), February 2020 (payment finalized in April 2022), in February 2021 (finalized in February 2024), February 2022 (finalized in December 2024).

The products grown by the farmers and that made up these "green baskets" in the period from 2022 to 2024 were: pumpkin, Brazilian zucchini, eggplant, cabbage, cabbage, arugula, round jiló, cassava, gherkin, mustard, Japanese cucumber, okra, banana, silver banana, red guava, lemon, palmer mango. The composition of these baskets is thus characterized by a variety of vegetables, fruits, and roots, fresh products, endowed with numerous nutrients, vitamins, and health benefits for people who would not be able to afford these foods. There was an average distribution with an interval between 5 and 6 months, 3 times a year to the social fund of the municipalities of Jaboticabal, Barrinha and Lusitânia. Each time the green basket was distributed, from 2021 to 2024, an average of 750 families were served. Each "green basket" contained 10 kg of organic food grown by the farmers and the food insecurity of these families was alleviated. The surplus kilos were donated along with the baskets destined for charities. The Department of Social Assistance and Development of the Municipality of Jaboticabal was responsible for the distribution of green baskets to families in situations of social vulnerability enrolled in its basic social protection network, such as the Reference Center for Social Assistance (CRAS), through the single registry of social programs, which registers families in these conditions (MDS, 2024). This secretariat used some criteria in addition to the so that a greater number of people could be served, so a rotation was made and those who had received basic food basket and family allowance alternated their turn and passed their turn to receive the basket to those who did not have these benefits and were having difficulty acquiring food. The distribution occurred according to the records linked to the municipal CRAS: four in Jaboticabal and one in its district, Córrego Rico. Part of the surplus amount was donated to people in vulnerable situations linked to special social protection services, such as the Specialized Reference Center for Social Assistance (CREAS), to which the transitional house for the female and male homeless population is linked. Another part of surplus food was donated to social entities, such as Recanto Menina and Lar Acolhedor São Vicente de Paula, in Jaboticabal and Lar de Amor for patients undergoing chemotherapy and radiotherapy treatment in Barretos).

Thus, the farmers promoted the consumption of organic food in their rural community and in the neighboring urban region served by the PAA. In addition to the amount that is allocated to the Green Basket Project, a part is reserved for family self-consumption of food.

In addition, the farmers supplemented their family income by receiving the PAA/Green Basket values for the cultivation of organic food for the purchase of other types of food. This amount received from the PAA/Green Basket is something that the farmers understand as something guaranteed, as they have a commitment to pay, while if they are going to plant for another type of destination, the sale is not always certain.

Women's protagonism in organic food production has promoted the implementation of several SDGs of the 2030 Agenda and we highlight SDG 2 (Zero Hunger and Sustainable Agriculture), SDG 3 (Health and Well-Being), SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and SDG 13 (Action against Global Climate Change). And the interrelationship and transversality of these SDGs provided the configuration of the food sovereignty of the community of settled family farmers. It is necessary to understand that this sovereignty occurs in the dynamics of agroecology and solidarity economy, so it is necessary to differentiate that the food produced by women farmers is organic and agroecological. Because there is a difference, in capitalist logic, between organic products and organic and agroecological products. The first can be produced without the need for the references of the second, which is based on the solidarity economy, which provides for a collectively constructed pricing that generates the common good. In other words, organic products without agroecological references and solidarity economy, inserted in the capitalist logic, aim at profit and market competition. In the settlement studied, the solidarity economy already occurs, as the products are consumed by the family and the surplus amount is donated, exchanged and sold in institutional markets such as the PAA or in the community itself, following a fair and uncompetitive pricing. And the PAA/Green Basket Project is guided by the solidarity economy in the purchase of products from family farmers and in the destination of families in vulnerable situations.

In the delivery of products to the city hall and social assistance agencies related to the Green Basket and PAA project, women farmers are 95% of the list of those contemplated with resources from these public policies in the period 2020 and 2022, when the requests were made through the settlers' association that included male participation. In 2021 and 2023, the Association of Women Family Farmers of the Córrego Rico Settlement participates in the PAA notice in the Green Basket modality. There is an increase in the participation of women, which in 2021 were 14 and became 20 in 2023. Therefore, there is a female role in the organic production of productive backyards.

DISCUSSION

When studying the dynamics of consumption and sale of organic products at fairs, Garcia et al. (2024) found that the high price of organic products is a limiting factor in the consumption of these foods. However, these authors mentioned that the high price and lack of information about the health benefits justify the limitations on access to organic food. Organic production in the state of São Paulo is predominantly done by men from family farming and is located in regions of São Paulo's agribusiness. Male predominance occurs in other Brazilian states, in organic management, whether formal or informal (Brito et al., 2023). And the female protagonism analyzed in our research is evident in relation to these data.

Public policies such as the PAA promote and value solidarity economy practices in family farming, as analyzed by Araújo and Fahd (2023). The PAA, family farming and the solidarity economy also promote local and regional development, as these authors have also studied. And in the present research, families in vulnerable situations were served by the donation of organic and agroecological food from the Green Basket Project, produced by the farmers. These families can consume organic food not intended for sale, but for self-consumption and have improved their income, which we can interpret as a contribution to local and regional development.

Kawakami, Souza and Quirino (2020) point out actions articulated with Sustainable Goal number 2, which is defined by actions related to Zero Hunger and Sustainable Agriculture. Thus, these actions, according to these authors, should jointly favor agroecosystems and family farming based on sustainable management in which producers, consumers and nature are benefited. In other words, the use of natural agricultural techniques, which do not require agrochemicals, extreme agricultural mechanization and transgenics to produce organic, natural and healthy food, favors the health of agricultural ecosystems and people. Another important aspect is that family farming that originates organic products benefits from this type of production, as its sale favors the income of these farmers (Santos et al., 2017). The rich dynamics of the natural processes of agroecosystems and their wide biodiversity maintain their own cycles and resources in organic production, which does not require the use of agrochemicals (fertilizers and pesticides) and genetic manipulation (transgenics) (Ehlers, 1996; Primavesi, 1992; Primavesi, 1997). In addition to these characteristics pertinent to the natural management of agroecosystems, there is a concern with social justice and distribution of income in a balanced way and focused on the collective good of the community, typical of agroecology (Primavesi, 1997).

The dynamics of the participation and protagonism of women farmers in the PAA notices generates food security for their families. A dynamic of food security is established starting with the self-consumption of food from productive backyards and consumption by the families that received the green basket. It is important to mention that this female protagonism has been an achievement of women farmers since their participation in agroecological fairs, when they were able to value their actions in the rural community and the importance of productive backyards managed by women, as studied by Caminhas (2022). In addition, male husbands and other family members also began to understand and value this protagonism, establishing a partnership process in the generation of sustainability, social justice, food security and affordable consumption of organic products. The intersectionality of SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger and Sustainable Agriculture), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and SDG 13 (Action Against Global Climate Change) occurred in organic and agroecological production in productive backyards led by women farmers. In addition, the Food Guide for the Brazilian Population points out that the consumption of organic food in natura from family farming promotes health and well-being, parameters of SDG 3 (Brazil, 2014).

The difficulties that women farmers reported for cultivation and production in productive backyards are those related to obtaining adequate water for irrigation. This water is obtained with improvised materials that are inadequate for quality irrigation. And farmers who do not have an irrigation system are dependent on the rainy season. Those who have an irrigation pump reported high amounts in energy bills. The mutual support among the women of the association, the sense of collectivity, the experience of overcoming challenges since the implementation of the Córrego Rico Settlement almost 30 years ago and the exchange of knowledge in the agroecological management of productive backyards are factors that have contributed to this female role in the organic production of productive backyards. However, even in the face of these numerous difficulties, women farmers have been leaders and protagonists in the organic production of a considerable diversity of vegetables, fruits, roots, and cereals, as pointed out by Caminhas (2020; 2022). The production in the productive backyards is organic, but it is not certified, which could further value the commercialization of these foods via PAA, as this institutional market pays 30% more for certified organic products (Camargo, 2020). To participate in the program, farmers need the Declaration of Eligibility for the National Program for the Strengthening of Family Agriculture (DAP/CAF) and an account at Banco do Brasil, as payment is made directly to the producer through their own bank card (Camargo, 2020).

The female protagonism in productive backyards promoted organic and agroecological management, within the parameters of the solidarity economy and aligned with the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda: SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger and Sustainable Agriculture), SDG 3 (Health and Well-Being), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and SDG 13 (Action against Global Climate Change). These SDGs, which family farmers contributed to the practice in their community, are in accordance with the attributes of the solidarity economy: cooperation, self-management, economic viability and solidarity (Carvalho; Cross; Santiago, 2024).

The organic management practiced by the women of the settlement occurs due to the financial difficulty of acquiring inputs and not wanting to use products that are harmful to health in the production of food consumed by their family (Caminhas, 2022). The rest of the food production that is not consumed by the farmers' families is sold, exchanged or donated (Grisa; Schneider, 2008; Caminhas, 2020; 2022) and in this way, the consumption of organic food also becomes accessible to other people served by the Green Basket Project. Thus, the Green Basket Project, which is part of the PAA, helps to promote food security for vulnerable groups (Elias *et al.*, 2024).

The sale of family farming products to institutional markets such as the PAA promotes an increase in family income (Caminhas 2021; 2022; Elias *et al*., 2024). Lower-income family farmers are the most benefited, according to Elias *et al*. (2024), by participating in public purchases such as the PAA, with an increase of between 19 and 39% in their income. In addition, farmers are guaranteed that these government programs without middlemen will buy the food they have produced.

Fulfilling and practicing the goals of the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda, an international document of great importance, allows for the legitimization and strengthening of female representation, female protagonism in Family Farming, in the practice of sustainability and its social, economic and environmental dimensions. In other words, this practice has a transdisciplinary and international framework, which in addition to strengthening socially just and environmentally correct actions, can contribute to these rural communities having access to various public policies articulated with the UN proposal.

In addition, the research developed is also articulated with the university's contribution to identifying the objectives of the 2030 Agenda put into practice in society, as Tartaruga et al. (2020) and Capponiet al. (2021) point out. Identifying the indicators of implementation of the 2030 Agenda is to outline a profile of a sustainable development practice that "leaves no one behind", the motto of this important document, unlike conventional development models that promote inequality and disrespect for human rights

and diversity. It is possible to identify that the management of productive backyards by women farmers is on the right track of what the UN proposes for humanity in terms of social justice and sustainability.

CONCLUSION

Because it is done in irregular periods and with a long period of time, from one to three times a year, with an interval of 4 to 5 months on average, the donation of the baskets to families in vulnerable situations in the neighboring municipalities contributed little to alleviate food insecurity over other periods of the year. In relation to the farmers' families, food security occurred through self-consumption and the purchase of other types of food acquired with the proceeds from the sale to the PAA. However, the farmers promoted the consumption of organic food in their rural community and in the neighboring urban region in this context, but enabled the implementation of SDG 2 (Zero Hunger and Sustainable Agriculture), SDG 3 (Health and Well-Being), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 10 (Reduction of Inequalities), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 13 (Action against Global Climate Change).

The consumption of organic food is associated with a financially affluent layer of the population. This research presents results in opposition to this idea, as the female role in the sustainability of productive backyards and in the implementation of the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda generates organic food accessible to vulnerable sectors of the population. Therefore, public policies to encourage family farming, such as the Food Acquisition Program, need to be maintained and gain more and more appreciation in terms of increasing resource values, for example.

Another important finding of this study is the contribution of female protagonism to sustainability in its three fundamental pillars: ecological, economic and social. The food is produced without pesticides and consumed by the families of the farmers and the population that receives the "green baskets" without causing damage to human health and agroecosystems; the families of farmers and those in vulnerable situations covered by the municipal solidarity sectors would not be able to afford to buy organic products; the rural community and its surroundings benefit from the exercise of citizenship, collectivity and practice of the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda. These parameters characterize, therefore, an agroecological and organic production, as socio-environmental contingencies are considered in the cultivation, management and consumption of these foods.

It is important to highlight that the women farmers participating in this study are mothers, sisters, aunts and grandmothers and that they practice caring for their family

members. These women, immersed in affection and reason, manage, in their daily lives, challenging situations to offer a better quality of life for their family. And all this motivates them to work and play a leading role in productive backyards. They are the mothers of family farming and sisters of Mother Nature.

When the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda are mentioned, it is common to emphasize only the numerous difficulties and challenges that humanity and nature have to overcome until reaching 2030, which is approaching. However, it is necessary to value socio-environmental actions such as those of women farmers who enable the practice of the SDGs in their daily lives, communities and local reality. This appreciation can generate inspiration, visits to the backyards of our ancestral roots, hope, inspiration and a starting point to improve new demands in favor of socio-environmental balance. The partnership between these communities and the university is essential in the exchange of knowledge necessary for the inseparability between teaching, research and extension. Thus, we will be able to design a collective and harmonic equation, full of challenges, but which points to a solution for the permanence of all forms of life on Earth.

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