SOCIAL TECHNOLOGY TO OVERCOME POVERTY

PROPOSITION FORMULATION
RIO+20 CONFERENCE

10 points for a Social Technology platform at Rio+20

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Outubro / 2011

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CIVIL ENTITIES AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS' CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL TECHNOLOGY AS CIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL STRATEGIC POLICIES TO OVERCOME POVERTY

Present at Banco do Brasil Foundation on September 9th, 2011 are the following participating entities in the creation of this document:

- ASA – Articulação do Semiárido Brasileiro;
- Assocene – Associação de Orientação às Cooperativas do Nordeste;
- CIAAT – Centro de Informação e Assessoria Técnica;
- CNS – Conselho Nacional dos Seringueiros;
- COIAB – Coordenação das Organizações Indígenas da Amazônia Brasileira;
- Fundação Banco do Brasil;
- GTA – Grupo de Trabalho Amazônico;
- MAB – Movimento dos Atingidos por Barragens;
- MNCR – Movimento Nacional de Catadores de Materiais Recicláveis;
- MOPIC – Movimento dos Povos Indígenas do Cerrado;
- Rede Cerrado;
- Rede de Metarreciclagem de Inclusão Digital vinculada à FBB;
- Rede Terra;
- RTS – Rede de Tecnologia Social;
- Unicafes – União Nacional das Cooperativas de Agricultura Familiar e Economia Solidária;
- Unisol Brasil – Central de Cooperativas e Empreendimentos Solidários.

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The event had the full participation of Mr. Ignacy Sachs, sociologist and economist, and Professor Ricardo Neder from UnB's Center for Sustainable Development, besides the presence of the Environment Ministry Executive-Secretary, Mr. Francisco Gaetani, and Chief Minister of the Republic's Presidency General Secretariat, Mr. Gilberto Carvalho.

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Presentation

The document hereby shown has the general objective of registering common understandings from the members of the main networks of civil entities associated to major social movements in the Country related to Science and Technology Policies challenges for social, environmental, ecological, territorial and political sustainability capable of creating propositions for the Rio+20 UN Conference.

Gathered through the articulation and mobilization of Banco do Brasil Foundation, the present 50 members manifested themselves for the construction of the platform here summarized in 10 fundamental points to empower the Social Technology concept in the Science and Technology Policy of countries in Americas, Africa and Oceania – such as Brazil – which has a rich socio-biodiversity and an assorted knowledge, techniques and nature and sustainable environment appropriation forms with common sustainable solutions.

These knowledge and techniques are expressed as implicit or tacit technologies that irradiate from communities in various territories. They are important means and experienced processes through traditional and urban popular communities, which are valid if applied to the construction of a Science and Technology Policy geared towards the sustainable development in the fight against poverty. For this goal, it is needed to deepen the conceptual revolution regarding social technology.

The perception for a more integrated treatment between the Science and Technology Policy and the fulfillment of the popular demands of great part of the society relations is starting to be expressed in universities and governments in the country. These relations are directed to social groups with no access to basic sanitation, treated water, quality public health, public transportation and occupation and income generation with civil awareness and productive inclusion.

We realize that the Science and Technology Policy still does not have poverty overcoming as the main focus in our countries. Civil entities and social movements understand as an essential task to give enough consistency and direction to

democratic scientific and technological policy to generate public policies solutions for the social demands in popular economy supportive markets.

The Brazilian civil entities and social movements have shown their comprehension in many occasions (as is in this Integration Seminar held by the Banco do Brasil Foundation) that:

i. In the post digital revolution, knowledge is continuously changing; we no longer can accept that there is a single truth or authority and single technology to solve problems, regardless of place and history of local communities;

ii. The standardized forms and the conventional technologies large scale will not be able to promote solutions to overcome poverty and boost sustainable development through democracy and productive inclusion in our countries;

iii. The conventional technologies operate based on widespread raw material and industrial production inputs (mining, single culture and exporting agriculture, pesticides, forests predatory exploitation) consumption markets. These conventional policies guided by the conventional science and technology policy hinder the generation of a permanent productive inclusion base in the communities;

iv. The traditional economy depends on exploitation technologies which generate great wastes and unbalance distribution of water resources, forestry and land in general. This generates an express destruction as a supposed wealth in the Gross Domestic Product – GDP – calculation in our countries that provokes irrational consumption behavior in millions of people. Based on this, we believe that is essential to support a Science and Technology Policy capable of giving visibility to all types of economic supportive enterprises' initiatives to incorporate projects and solutions based on a social-technical pluralism philosophy (since solar energy with popular projects to the promotion of actions that associate social technology to low carbon economy);

v. Thus, all agendas should open the horizons of all topics up to 2014 to make the Science and Technology Policy with productive inclusion of a transversal theme definitely present in the Rio+20 Conference in June 2012.

Social Technology Concept

The Social Technology concept used by the Banco do Brasil Foundation includes products, techniques or reusable methodologies, developed by interacting with the community and which represent effective social transformation solutions.

Social Technology Dimension

Social Role + Economic Solidarity + Cultural Respect+ Environment Care

POINT 1 – THE IMPORTANCE OF A PLURALIST VIEW FOR TECHNOLOGY – AGENDA CONSTRUCTION

Based on the above five items, how could the Science and Technology Policy approach along with social technology promote the dialogue among partner institutions in Brazil and related entities in other continents and countries?

It will depend on the articulation and actions range (as what was constructed in the history of the World Social Forum) among the social technology movement main actors and productive inclusion. The conversion point between the actors' diversity and the movement objectives is the sociotechnical pluralism, marked by the know-how and popular experiences articulated with scientific research. This blend will allow communities to create their demands through their own solutions.

The civil entities and social movements advocate that social technologies need to be embedded in people's struggle, discussions on how products that we buy or consume are technically made, and, above all, what type of job and income they generate against, or in favor, of jobs, occupation and income generation.

In order to widen this process, the mobilized communities need to have access to social technologies considering cultural and local differences in

the production and commercialization. This effort is present in the supportive economy development.

We recommend that both the social technologies, as well as the supportive economy themes are articulated taken to Public Schools as extracurricular activities.

The school way is an important path, but not the only one. Without it, nothing can be deeply solved. This path can and should be associated to other paths (local press and internet, cultural demonstrations, community workshops) through the action of organized groups in society who advocate in favor of the social technology movement.

It is essential to build a plan of popular initiative which organizes state and municipal conferences to subsidize debates on national Science and Social Technology conferences in order to contribute with the construction of the State's public policies agenda in all areas.

It is necessary to make the social technology conferences the main cause to make visible to all society what are the national policies on SST and the convergence of these with the scientific policy (an example is the financing model of the Popular Incubators National Program – PRONINC, viable through FINEP and the Social Development Ministry).

This visibility will only be possible through the civil entities social representation in favor of a SST agenda for the whole society. This agenda is essential to counterbalance actual policies of research public financing and business development which bring resources to the business sector in order to increase the use of conventional technologies, in general associated with a net reduction of work posts.

The ST experiences on generation of occupation and income, on the other hand, can be demonstrated through thousands of experiences in the Country, especially on three experiment lines (which need to be fostered):

(a) **Formation through experience and the educational dimension of ST** – some processes are happening by developing people and

social groups capabilities with the insertion of social technologies themes in the education and research lines of the educational system and promoting education processes for a ST favorable culture in the perspective of a continuous and permanent education;

(b) **Formation through supportive economic enterprises self-management experiences and community projects with ST** – These experiences are happening through the association of social technology to the life and self-management experiences of the communities for the occupation, income and job opportunities problem solution, as well as learning management for association and cooperation;

(c) **Formation through learning about how to articulate the know-how experience in the ST social construction** – The articulation experiences between the popular know-how and the technical and scientific knowledge are part of a new scientific culture. It will be able to locally generate forms and expressions to foster people's and groups creativities in the communities if there is political pressure for this objective (for example, to achieve improvement in technical conditions and income in innumerous demonstrations of popular skills in small manufacturers which express the know-how of thread and fabric arts and crafts, goldsmithery, handmade toys, furniture, wood, leather and natural rubber, food transformation).

These concrete experiences will only prosper and increase its replication through financing mechanisms for the social technology with sociotechnical readjustment of artisans' jobs and other professionals in a national policy of ST for the popular communities.

In all these three dimensions above there should be a strong involvement of managers, politicians, community leaders and organized groups to adopt the **sociotechnical pluralism principle**, understood as science and technical philosophy that allows us to comprehend and value the popular talents in the sustainable development.

These talents will only bloom based on criteria which considers the **Right**

of Science as an appropriation right by the Natural, Social and Humanities Sciences knowledge areas of the popular communities.

Brazil, as host and advocate of the conference, should have a strong and bold leading position on the sustainable development which focuses on the view governed by the sociotechnical pluralism. This view will allow a strategy for the SOCIAL TECHNOLOGY theme to find the deserved arena in the Rio+20. Such platform can be based on and acted upon along the ministerial areas of Environment, Social Development, and Finance which actually make up the executive board for the event.

POINT 2 – SOCIAL TECHNOLOGY PRACTICES MULTIPLICATION STRATEGIES ARE RESULTS FROM THE SOCIAL BASE MOVEMENTS AND THE POLITICAL-INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE STATE

Social technology cannot be imposed; which is good for a community might not be for another. Thus, it is necessary to start from a joint construction with respect to the autonomy and recovery of popular knowledge/expertise. It is essential to previously know the community (including its oral heritage).

Deep understanding of the already existing social experiments in the community, and building in cooperation with the popular knowledge a technical-scientific support to improve these practices through prepared technical assistance, especially to work with urban and rural popular communities, besides traditional populations in different biomes.

The actions to overcome poverty are important to various professional categories and users of many public policies. We should find ways to strengthen the social technology concept, and one way is to know how to talk to professionals and users of many areas and expertise of the Brazilian social security system. This dialogue can be stretched and become more convergent with the Science and

Technology Policy in order to guarantee full social development in the path to overcome poverty and to bloom better qualities and way of life.

This blooming will only take place through a science and social technology policy. For this latter objective there is a lack of dialogue in the government regarding the adoption of a social technology national policy. The little existing investment results from the social movement efforts. The movements are present all over the national territory, but there is no articulation of these propositions.

It is needed to plan with the tripod: participative democratic planning, identification of local potential service capabilities, and knowledge awakening of the local know-how, in order to guide governments in the public policy development.

There should be greater articulation among the social movements to plan the sustainable development through ST. The social technologies should contribute to put these **well-being** possibilities in the public policies agenda. This path should be taken by the communities and should be converted into agenda themes in innumerous public policies.

The SOCIAL TECHNOLOGY theme is being included as part of the sociotechnical learning in courses, workshops, laboratories, curricular grids of political-educational programs, projects and programs, besides being the concerning object of scientists and intellectuals. Due to this, we found that many specific actions today are on their way to disseminate the social technology concept, which is the case of the construction of social technology reference centers and the adoption of this approach by many universities, federal science, technology and education institutes, and colleges.

POINT 3 – A NEW, MORE DEMOCRATIC AND INCLUSIVE PLANNING

We are again in the middle of a crisis in the developed countries, which encourages us to turn energies to planning as a necessity. Today, contrary to the past, planning is more agile and direct for all government levels, companies and markets through information systems and wide databases. Access to data is allowed and more democratic for different interests and interpretations.

These resources overcome many problems of the old, heavy and centralized planning. However, to achieve an authentic democratic planning, today's access system and data treatment are not enough.

The greatest challenge is to engage all segments, like governments, companies, workers, civil society – civil entities and social movements – in the planning. Their efforts against poverty will be a struggle to improve distributive and aid policies, and to improve social markets' production conditions, access to education policies, training and income distribution.

This way, we can contribute to Rio+20 in an exemplary way, strengthening the local development planning. This was one of the great causes of Rio-92 and now it can be even more important in Rio+20, through the focus on social participation planning.

The difficult convergence between the buying/investment power of the State and the social technologies policies

Two examples are remarkable regarding the difficulties to take the social technology approach in order to change prevailing public policies and economic practices. The first is related to the experiences of popular housing, promoted in the official program of the Brazilian government, "My House, My Life" in the semiarid region of Brazil (900 000 km² and 25 million people) where houses will be built for thousands of families.

The production scale equation of at least one million units in Brazil will become possible if adequate sociotechnical solutions of construction projects are promoted to apply resources among micro and small entrepreneurs in locations and territories where, a set of civil and social movements that together express the mobilization of 400,000 families, ASA - articulation of the Semi-Arid - operates.

The second example is the demand of the indigenous movements in Brazil; they start to be concerned about social technologies based on their ethnic knowledge (typical know-how of native people). Public or specific

native communities need the territory protection through available satellite mapping technologies in any tele-center (the Suruí community promoted an important geo-reference project in Rondônia of their lands through computer mapping programs in partnership with Google). Other indigenous leaders and communities demand for Science and Technology is its application in the prevention of pollution by pesticides of large agricultural enterprises from neighboring farms to rivers that pass through Indian lands (The Xavante in Mato Grosso and the various native people in Xingu struggle for the water quality and biodiversity monitoring which maintains their fish). Many prejudices are still present on non-native to practice trade that involves products of native people, in general, handcrafts and therefore non-industrial - supposedly less valuable than the manufactures. Also in the Brazilian native communities there is no recognition of the architecture and materials' characteristics used by indigenous social native groups, which traditionally uses local raw materials on their products. Indigenous leaderships state that difficulties to access the public policy resources remains due to excess of administrative documents and rites which hinders proposition preparation and projects accountability that could strengthen local institutions and adapt ST to communities/specific populations.

POINT 4 – THINK AND ACT BY TERRITORIES, ARTICULATING LOCAL AND GLOBAL TERRITORIES

The socioeconomic and environmental dimensions should go together. In the past it was common to have a planning based on methods that derived from global targets to go, approximately, down to specific objectives. This type of planning no longer works. An innovative dialogue with new articulation instruments to join the actors in local and national territories, and those with international networks has become the most viable way of enabling science and technology policies.

Thinking about development by biomes is one way to create dialogue base between local and national levels. In the Southern Hemisphere, the tropical

forest is different from the savannah (cerrado), which differs from the pampas. The plains and savannahs regions are different from the mountainous regions in Africa. Their people need local dialogue.

This dialogue needs to depart from a debate regarding structural urgencies, with the identification of potential hidden or idle sites. It is about releasing local resources to meet the identified demands. Banks have a key role coordinateing and financing the local development plan. Especially the public sector and developing banks must be in line with local planners, workers, entrepreneurs, governments and organized civil society. The “bank clerk” must know the local development planning, so that the needed resource/money is available for the demands collectively defined.

Furthermore, it is important to note that the Social Technology is different from Conventional Technology, including the financial aspect. The financing model aimed at companies does not apply to economic supportive enterprises nor to the replication of social technologies. In most cases, the financing of cost items such as technical and social advice, input acquisition, among others, are proportionally larger than fixed investments items.

To provide what is lacking locally through both educational and training processes by experience or financing is one way that opens large knowledge venues for technical assistance on social technology, or equipment. We can make efforts so the Rio+20 conference understands that local and culturally situated planning is a priority. We believe that the territorial approach and local clipping on the implementation or replication of ST are challenges for everyone.

It is all about deeper actions in the citizenship field for the development of rural areas and the vast **peri-urban** territory (present in 90% of municipalities in Brazil and other Latin American countries) as a territory to be recognized by public policy.

In general, the citizenship field requires the strengthening of local actors, as well as convincing the decision makers in private companies and municipal governments that their actions may have convergence with the social technology movement by overcoming two challenges:

a) **Promoting lasting experience** – it is about increasing the guarantees of social inclusion processes continuity through social technologies when official or supporting micro-projects foundations resources are finished. The institutional sustainability of this development is crucial, as the continuity of development policies should be flexible in both the short and medium term, as well as for a longer period (for instance, a generation in which productive inclusion structural solutions and increase in popular economy socioeconomic conditions will be possible).

b) **Promote lasting integration ways among institutions and actors in order to respect the autonomous experiences characteristics** – besides the requirement to promote and foster the projects duration with enriching experiences of social technologies, there is another closer requirement which is to create the institutions and actors arrangements so that they can manage long, medium and short-term resources through permanent instruments of territorial and local planning among the various actors (councils, consortia, local agencies, associations, cooperatives).

POINT 5 – DIALOGUE AMONG SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES AND SOCIETIES

The Brazilian government prepares a document that will represent Brazil's position in relation to the UN for the Rio+20; it must include the need to develop effectively social and popular Science and Technology Policies, in addition to the more general requirements to incorporate values of non-polluting character (clean technologies), appropriate scale technologies for local communities (technology projects that include life, culture and popular markets dimensions). Brazil's Social Technology Policy is seen as an integrated experience, principles and popular knowledge about products, techniques and practices with spontaneous replicable methodologies. Developed in interaction with the community, they represent effective social transformation solutions. Thus, they must become the groundwork and guiding instrument for Science and Technology policies.

Global examples of good relations established among governments, movements and entities that adopt the social technology view through the sociotechnical pluralism dialogue are underway. This is the case of India, where social technology movement can be easily connected. It is a welcome approach, as this issue strengthens the acting agenda of the Southern Hemisphere's Latin American emerging arch.
Today, this dialog can take place based on the social technologies experiences' collection and their social groups and entities, social organizations and movements, directly or indirectly involved in social construction of technology processes throughout Latin America.

Considering reported cases (through, for example, the Banco do Brasil Foundation's Social Technologies Bank), the dialogue with other emerging countries becomes crucial. Reapplication and the extension, university residence, and popular work become part of this process in order to give scale the work done locally, so that it may be articulated to other territorial organizations (councils, local production clusters, supply chains, committees, consortia).
The given challenge is how to do this avoiding building a giant bureaucracy, which starts to distance from the contact with the social base. The local development planning may be the access key to trade among developing countries. Today, Brazil must be selective in international trade, signing long-term agreements that include regions, territories and resources.

POINT 6 – FOCUS ON RIO+20 NEGOTIATIONS GOES THROUGH NEW GLOBAL ECONOMY CAPABLE OF FINANCING A SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION FROM THE BIOMES GEOPOLITICS (ECOLOGICAL DRIVE)

If international negotiations seek to reduce market volatility by breaking its variations in half, for instance, it can be a good way to begin more substantive negotiations. In Europe the expected social policy framework is complicated by what we might call every-man-for-himself politics, in which the beggar

complains, in vain, to the rich neighbor about interest on loans conditions (as is the case of countries like Greece, but also from the U.S. where elections will be tough). This framework creates a space for emerging markets.
Thus, the Rio+20 demands a clear Brazilian policy to resume the discussion of taxing developed countries in 1% to allocate to the poorest. Such funds may come from tax on carbon emissions, part managed by the nation and part internationally, toll on international oceans and air, world heritage sites, charged as a small surcharge on transport generating significant value for international development.

Essential to move forward from these reforms is to know what can be benefitted from these changes. Its direction should be clear as a potential for sociotechnical pluralism and technologies. It is about forming networks of scientific and technical cooperation from the biomes geography with well measured and balanced local participation.

The role of the social technology movement (driven by for hundreds of entities, Banco do Brasil Foundation among them) is very important because it may make the difference when it comes to negotiating in the international edge context.

In the future we will depend on more technologies, resources and ability to connect what is being discussed here and now, with the adoption of solutions in the immediate future and in the long term. Action strategies adapted to different local reality are part of this vision.

From these strategies, themes will surface such as cooperation, supportive economy, and solutions to face the risk of the traditional economy, which, *painted green*, involves a range of issues that may reduce the concept of development excluding essentially ethical and social solutions. The great achievement of Stockholm was to definitely put the environmental problem in the foreground. But today the social and environmental issue needs to be fully respected.

In this field we should highlight the enormous potential of public procurement to drive land reform, and the following steps of a non-inclusive developing, but strongly **inclusive** and sustainable. This horizon must be within the national

plans reach, as is the case, for example, in the procedure of the ecological drive concept as a general guideline for all countries.
Solutions of this type may be feasible through a sustainable economic development fund capable of generating positive international synergies. The Scandinavian countries were close to achieving success with this proposition, but its failure should not lead to rejection of the idea (to which the above mentioned carbon taxation, financial speculation and toll on international air and ocean can be added).

POINT 7 – DIVERSIFY TOPICS IN THE RIO+20 NEGOTIATIONS WEAVING THE THREADS AROUND A SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY-SOCIETY VIEW TO OVERCOME POVERTY

Regarding the importance of the theme “green economy” at the Rio+20, it can be misleading to put all your bets in this type of policy. Its accomplishments are often shown as a certain technoscientific development of corporations on pesticides and genomic research (as is the case of genetically modified organisms or GMOs) taken as a “breakthrough in preserving the environment.” At the Rio+20, it is important to highlight the science and social technology movement role from some important reviews in order to overcome the mental models (cognitive) which link technology to immediate developmental or economist goals. It is also important to avoid projects, programs and actions that reinforce a “technological diffusion” or linear model of technological innovation treatment type. According to which, the improvements made by the Science and Technology will always get to the population as transferred benefits through products and services’ companies.

This is a partial view of a fraction of society (immediate business interests) with the Science and Technology Policy valid for the whole society. In fact, the technologies embedded in goods and services can be sold to generate profits and wages, however knowledge and learning can only be created through these mechanisms.

In addition, for each type of technological solution adopted by economic agents in society, there is at least innumerous others that are excluded by economy strongest interests imposed barrier game. Therefore, the greatest challenge is to institutionalize the Science and Social Technology Policy.

POINT 8 – NATIONAL SOCIAL TECHNOLOGY POLICY MODALITIES IN BRAZIL

The socio-technical practices show particular difficulties that differ from traditional technology projects. The main barriers that hinder the adoption of socio-technical solutions to overcome poverty can be described in seven ways which reveal a roadmap of opportunities to mobilize and strengthen the social groups involved. To overcome these barriers it is necessary to improve the Science and Social Technology Policy in order to:

1. **Evaluate what kind of technology use the community or relevant social group has access** - promote projects which develop technology use diagnosis or adapted implementation of conventional technology in communities.

2. **Always consider the appropriation socio-technical practice by the relevant group -** promote projects that foster the worker knowledge expansion, as well as improving the productive (production stages, supply chain, etc.), management, product design and processes aspects as part of the collective self-management.

3. **Consider the revitalization or repowering of machinery and equipments possibilities –** promote socio-technical adaptation policies to increase machinery and equipment lifespan, but also machinery adjustments, rebuilding and revitalization.

4. **Do not limit, but promote the work process adjustment –** provide the necessary development so groups can adapt the work process organization to the production means (pre-existing or conventional) collective propriety form (industries and community companies; associations and cooperatives).

5. **Encourage the search of technological alternatives** - consider situations in which the perception of previous methods leads the groups to conclude that the use of alternative technologies is needed in face of conventional ones. The research and development activities in these cases are crucial and calls for specific policies to promote the Science-Technology-Society. They aim to increase the opportunities for groups to seek and select among existing technologies the ones that are closely related to the resolution of their problems.

6. **Never stop the search and incorporation of new scientific-technological knowledge specific for processes and products** – This is a requirement in face of the exhaustion of the systematic search process of alternative technologies and the perception that it is necessary to incorporate the existing scientific and technological knowledge (intangible, not embedded in production means) to the production. It is also about fostering development from existing knowledge, new production processes to meet demands for sociotechinal adjustment.

7. **Continuously search to incorporate new scientific-technological knowledge in general (valid for a pool of enterprises) –** fostering the enterprises that have already exhausted the incremental innovation process due to the lack of knowledge likely to be incorporated into processes or means of production. For the social technology movement, it will be important to encourage the search for new scientific-technical knowledge associated with supportive economic enterprises characteristics (as is the case of recovered industrial companies by workers' groups whose production has high technological input).

POINT 9 – FOR A SOCIAL TECHNOLOGY NATIONAL POLICY CONNECTED TO A TECHNOLOGICAL EXTENSION AND SUPPORTIVE ECONOMY

The ST national program should foresee the creation of a representative commission for all involved segments, in the State and in the civil society. They will need to act together in this policy. Two areas of great importance for the creation of this program are:

(a) area of converging actions of those who struggle for a national policy on technology extension in rural and urban areas, with a sustainable characteristic in all its dimensions from fighting poverty to the life security for millions of families that produce cheap food for the cities, and

(b) area of self-management policies and actions in cooperatives along supportive economic enterprises. The social technologies adoption and adjustment need to be cooperative. Here, we face the standardization of regulatory frameworks (technical standards and legislation) challenges. Overcoming these obstacles may help the technological extension practices to gain scale of production on production arrangements through supportive economic enterprises in the territories.

What is the cooperative model more suitable for popular organizations? We know that the self-management historical experience is an important protection for the democratic strengthening of market enterprises. Thus, legal recognition of milestones are also needed to strengthen supportive currencies, as the example of Community Development Banks.

POINT 10 – PRACTICAL MEASURES AT EVERYONE'S REACH

a) Create room to educate and train people – "educate educators and multipliers", promoting skills and leaderships through local culture;

b) Create more ST discussion and dissemination opportunities to facilitate the construction process of a national policy with effective civil society participation;

c) Include in the public planning: sustainable governmental purchases (Food Acquisition Programme; Plan SAFRA-Family Farming; Sectorial Funds; BNDES and others);

d) Reformulate characteristics (technical assistance, costing, investment);

e) Expand university residence (paid technical assistance);

f) Include ST in the university and technical grid;

g) Value socio-environmental aspects so that cost-benefit analysis complements the socio-technical pluralism proposed by the socio-technical analysis, so that the socio-environmental costs are included in the projects;

h) Support informal cooperative family organization;

i) Finance “green jobs” in sectors demanding social technologies;

j) Direct State’s buying power focusing socio-technical projects and processes (social technology) to make bids sustainable feasible;

k) Special retirement for vulnerable groups in endangered biomes;

l) Redefine the public fund transferring policy for projects which involve social technology practices with vulnerable groups in order to reduce accountability counterparts and standard requirements;

m) Adopt accessible language in the contracts. Require that all agro-exploitation and agro-ecology pertaining rules be translated into plain, clear language and available through print and electronic means, by the responsible regulation body, or by the aid/extension body;

n) Promote resources to entities which sponsor agro-exploitation and agro-industrial projects in land reform settlements;

m) Alert producers on market technical rules requirements which can compromise their activities, and non-compliance possible consequences;

o) Demand priority on social technology research by the Science, Technology and Innovation Ministry;

p) Develop propositions to simplify cooperatives regulatory framework in the “Simples” model (Tax);

q) Foster agro-exploitation microenterprises to supportive economy and to urban and rural oriented microcredit;

r) Payment exemption for environmental services;

s) Develop a sustainable Rural Area Tax proposition;

t) The Rural Ability Declaration (DAP) can be adjusted and readjusted to agro-exploitation, both to PRONAF credit access as well as other purposes to which DAP is being used.;

u) Do not offer credit in public Banks to borrowers linked to production or trade involving pesticides and associated equipment acquisition (pre-established technological packages);

v) Payroll credit for social technology and necessary equipment to develop the agro-exploitation or familiar agro-industrial activity;

w) Expand and deepen the opportunities for new technologies application (internet and geo-processing) for land regulation involving social technology enterprises;

x) Create social technologies visibility mechanisms (regional and local reference centers) to multiply the ST experiences accesses;

y) Create international technical cooperation mechanisms;

z) Create a Science and Social Technology aid fund for the ST replication, associated to a Supportive Economy Fund.

This document, in a collective construction process, will be presented to forums that have developed propositions to support Brazil’s position at Rio+20 conference, following the example of the workshops held by the Economic

and Social Development Council (CDES) as well as, directly, to the National Commission of Rio+20, responsible to promote the dialogue among federal, state, municipal and civil society agencies and entities.

Brasília, September 21, 2011.