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**ORIGIN AND METHOD OF OBTAINING FOODS: EVIDENCE FROM TWO
RIVERSIDE COMMUNITIES ON THE NEGRO AND AMAZON RIVERS.**

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Understanding the specificities of the different Amazonian territories in the face of socio-environmental changes is important. This study sought to describe the origins and form of obtaining food in two rural riverside locations equidistant from Manaus (Amazonas-Brazil), on the banks of the Amazon (RA) and Negro (RN) rivers. This is a cross-sectional, quantitative, household-based study with residents of the communities, preferably the person in the family responsible for preparing food, selected by systematic stratified random sampling. A sociodemographic questionnaire and a 24-hour recall was applied, with specifications on the origin and form of obtaining foods. This research was approved by the ethics and research committee (CAAE nº: 87647425.4.0000.9167). The study included 64 households in RN (47.6 ± 1.9

years; 71.8% women; 96.9% brown or black) and 84 in RA (48.9±1.9 years; 72.6% women; 95.2% brown or black). In RN, 62.7% of the food was purchased in Manaus, followed by local businesses (11.6%), the acquisition of backyards (10.6%) and the garden (2.4%), with only 1.6% coming from fishing. Of these, 73.1% were acquired through purchase, followed by donation from community members/competent bodies (9.9%). In the RA, 69.2% of the food mentioned by the community members was purchased in the urban area of Manaus, followed by backyards (11.5%), local shops (7.0%) and local fishing (2.9%). The most prevalent form of obtaining was purchase (84.7%). The results show the importance that urban centers have in the food of these communities at the same time that the relevance of backyards, gardens and local socio-biodiversity for food is still perceived, aspects that need to be recognized in order to study the current food systems and to direct public policies and actions that enable access to healthy food. varied and sustainable to the way of life and place of residence of these traditional peoples and communities in Amazonas.

Palavras-chave: food environment; sustainable food system; local communities; amazon; food and nutrition security.