



Brazil and FAO

Partnering to achieve food and nutrition security and to promote sustainable rural development

As a founding member of FAO, over the past 70 years Brazil has partnered with FAO to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition and to improve rural livelihoods. Brazil is a leading partner in FAO's South-South Cooperation Programme and provides technical assistance in the areas of family farming, food and nutrition, school feeding programmes and the environment.

40 CELEBRATING 40 YEARS IN **BRAZIL**

Established in 1979, the FAO Representation in Brazil is pleased to be celebrating its 40th anniversary.

Sustainable use of Ilha Grande Bay resources

FAO has been collaborating with Brazil's State Environment Secretariat (SEA) and the State Environment Institute (INEA) on the implementation of the BIG 2050 Initiative through the GEF project "Integrated Management of the Ilha Grande Bay". The purpose of the initiative is to monitor regional land and maritime ecosystems in order to promote the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in the area. A series of established indicators help detect environmental emergencies and challenges and identify the geographical areas affected. A databank of 148 indicators is continuously updated, and work is currently being carried out to fill the data gap for marine indicators. The implementation of measures that address regional environmental challenges through the BIG 2050 Initiative has also encouraged local sustainable entrepreneurship in partnership with civil society and the private sector.

Project: Integrated Management of the Ilha Grande Bay Ecosystem (FSP). Implemented under FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme (US\$2.3 million, 2011-2016).

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Matching FAO's knowledge to Brazil's development priorities

FAO assistance in Brazil is currently shaped by the 2013-2017 FAO Country Programming Framework (CPF), which has been extended until January 2019, and is focuses on four main areas:

- **Food security**, including the right to adequate and healthy food for all people at all times.
- **South-South Cooperation**, including the creation of a multifaceted cooperation platform addressing food security, agriculture, forestry and fisheries as well as family farming and adaption to climate change.
- **Overcoming extreme poverty**, with a focus on family farming and family aquaculture.
- **Sustainable management of natural resources**, climate change and desertification, including the introduction of an agro-ecological production matrix for social and environmental sustainability.

Jointly developed with the Government and other partners, the CPF reflects the priorities in the principal national development policies, including the National Policy on Food and Nutritional Security.



Supporting family farming

FAO supports family farming through projects and initiatives to facilitate rural families' access to land and investment and to promote the development of agrarian policies that improve racial and gender equality (e.g. Brazil's Rural Women's Programme). In collaboration with the Brazilian Government, the Organization has also provided technical assistance to indigenous communities and Quilombolas (African descendants) to support sustainable production and environmental conservation.

Improving productivity

To help strengthen family farming's strategic role in rural development, FAO has also been working in partnership with the Special Secretary of Family Farming and Rural Development (SEAD) to improve the productivity of family farming through enhanced organization. The Organization has also supported a study designed to develop technical expertise for managing of the National Documentation Programme for Agricultural Labour (PNDTR), focusing on Brazil's Northern region. As a result, a technical, analytical and propositional document was elaborated on supporting traditional peoples and communities in the context of the Territorial Sustainable Rural Development Plans of the States of Amapá and Roraima.

Additionally, FAO partnered with the University of Campinas' Development Foundation (FUNCAMP) to produce a book entitled "Land Governance: From Theory to the Brazilian Reality" to help train experts from the National Institute of Colonisation and Agrarian Reform (INCRA) and other institutions on land governance, by applying the FAO Volunteer Guidelines on Governance.

Strengthening the sustainable development of small-scale aquaculture

FAO and the Ministry of Fishing and Aquaculture (currently the Fishery Secretariat) have supported the sustainable development of small-scale aquaculture through initiatives that promote strengthening of the production chain, increased output and enhanced social inclusion, with the purpose of generating greater income and employment for fishing communities. During the past five years, the Ministry and FAO have carried out a series of studies on aquaculture production including: its impact on communities and the environment; supply chains; the market for aquaculture products; family farmer enterprises; soil and water quality; and aquaculture parks. As a result, the Government launched the National Sanitary Certification Plan for Aquaculture Products and the Online Atlas of Aquaculture Parks for the states of Ceará, Pará, Maranhão, Rio Grande do Norte and Sergipe.

Lowering the carbon footprint in the Amazon region

FAO has assisted with the development of the project "Recuperation of Amazonian Degraded Areas (PRADAM)" in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Brazilian Agriculture and Livestock Farming Research Enterprise (EMBRAPA) and the National Rural Learning Service (SENAR). The project promotes sustainable agricultural and livestock farming production in the Amazon region and has contributed to a reduction in deforestation in native forests. More than 1 600 rural producers and technicians have taken part in the initiative which has resulted in the development of a tested and approved methodology for the recovery of degraded areas. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply has been implementing the new methodology since its creation.

"Support to sustainable rural development is essential for reducing rural poverty and ensuring food security and nutrition."

José Graziano da Silva
FAO Director-General

Project: Promotion of Family Agriculture and Management of the Mercosur Family Agriculture Fund (FAF-Mercosur). Implemented under FAO's Technical Cooperation Program (US \$ 2.14 million, 2013-2018).

Global knowledge transfer

FAO promotes bilateral and multilateral South-South Cooperation (SSC) arrangements in Brazil. In order to develop skills through global knowledge exchange, Brazil has been active in several countries. Areas of knowledge exchange include school feeding and family farming (Sao Tome and Principe, 2017), cotton production (Peru, 2016), soil management (China, 2016), technical assistance and rural extension (Mozambique, 2015) and water management in rural areas (Water for All, Central American countries).

An area for future global knowledge sharing could be the management of the Fall Armyworm (FAW). Brazil has developed expertise in this area through years of experience. FAW is spreading quickly in Africa and numerous countries in that continent would benefit from SSC with Brazil in combating this plight.

