ACF Alliance of Champions for Food Systems Transformation



Alliance of Champions
for Food Systems Transformation

Brazil
Progress framework

About The ACF

The Alliance of Champions (ACF) is a strategic coalition of ambitious countries driving food system transformation, taking a 'whole of government' approach, and inspiring others to go further and faster to deliver better outcomes for people, nature, and climate, in accordance with Agenda 2030 and the Paris Agreement.

This framework sets out the progress made in following up on the COP28 Emirates Declaration.

ACF members exchange experiences—highlighting both successes and challenges – and communicate on progress (ACF Terms of Reference) showcasing national policies and initiatives, for inspiration and presentation at COPs and other international fora, emphasizing that food system transformation is not a linear journey.

These progress frameworks are authored by the ACF Secretariat, in consultation with governments, and aim to capture implementation of membership commitments to strengthen national food system pathways, follow up on sustainable development and climate goals, and demonstrate progress on priority interventions across the ten ACF action areas.



1. Country Background

RATIONALE FOR BRAZIL'S MEMBERSHIP

Brazil is a co-chair and founding member of ACF. As Paulo Teixeira, Minister of Agrarian Development and Family Farming, noted at the launch:

> *"Brazil joins the ACF as part of an effort to engage in a broad alliance to support a lasting transformation in global food systems, as they are key to ensuring a sustainable planet and fulfilling our multilateral commitments under the UNFCCC, CBD, the SDGs, and the UN Decade on Family Farming (UNDFF 2019–2028)."*

Brazil, with one of the world's largest and most diverse agricultural sectors, has long championed family farming through its Ministry of Agrarian Development. Home to the Amazon rainforest, Brazil plays a critical role in global biodiversity, climate regulation, and food security. It is also a leader in food system reform, having launched the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty at the G20 in Rio and placing food systems at the forefront of COP30 in Belém, which it is hosting.

COUNTRY CONTEXT

Agriculture is a vital pillar of the Brazilian economy, contributing nearly 6% of GDP, and accounting for over 28% of land use and 8% of employment. Small-scale farms are crucial for food security and livelihoods, supplying 70% of domestic food and employing three-quarters of the agricultural workforce. In contrast, large-scale, export-oriented agribusinesses and multinationals dominate higher-value processing, distribution, and exports.

Brazil has one of the world's largest industrial agricultural sectors. Modern agribusinesses dominate global soy, beef, and sugarcane production, using advanced technologies, extensive mechanization, and large landholdings. The country is a leading exporter of coffee, sugarcane, soybeans, beef, and poultry.

Challenges:

The Government of Brazil has identified the following challenges, which it is working to address:

- **Climate vulnerability:** Increasingly frequent droughts, floods, and heatwaves reduce water availability, degrade soils, and threaten crop yields, food security, and rural livelihoods. Smallholder farmers relying on rainfed agriculture are particularly at risk.
- **Greenhouse gas emissions:** Agricultural practices, especially in the Amazon, drive significant emissions through deforestation for cattle ranching, soy cultivation, and other land uses.
- **Ecosystem and biodiversity loss:** Expansion of agriculture in the Amazon and Cerrado leads to habitat conversion, threatening biodiversity, undermining ecosystem services, and affecting traditional communities.
- **Rural poverty and food insecurity:** Around 3 million rural families face poverty, with 19% of family farmers experiencing severe food insecurity.

2. Progress against commitments

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Strengthen national visions and food systems transformation pathways, inclusive of the ACF's ten priority action areas and consistent with science-based targets.

In the last 12 months, Brazil has taken significant steps to drive food system transformation at home and on the global stage including

Domestic

- **Launching the third phase of the national Agroecology and Organic Production Plan (PLANAPO)** which sets the framework for a transition toward more agroecological farming practices, with 197 initiatives and BRL 6 billion (USD 1.12 billion).
- **Reducing processed foods in school meals:** Lowering the permitted share from 20% to 15% (and to 10% in 2026), prioritizing nutritious, locally produced, and diverse options for students nationwide. The program currently benefits 40 million students across 150,000 schools in all 5,570 municipalities.
- Introducing the **First National Food Supply Plan – Food on the Plate 2025–2028 (PLANAAB**), with 29 initiatives and 92 strategic measures that benefit producers and consumers alike with better prices and access to healthy food.
- Introducing new **measures to increase both access to healthy food and support to family farmers** through the **National School Feeding Program (PNAE)**, including by increasing the minimum percentage of food that must be purchased through this scheme from family farming from 30% to 45%
- Establishing the **Reference Framework for Food Systems and Climate for Public Policies** and launching a public consultation for its implementation. This provides a roadmap for aligning public policy to improve food and nutritional security and a just transition of food systems.

International

- The Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty **was launched** in November 2024 at the G20 meeting in Rio *"to support and accelerate efforts to eradicate hunger and poverty while reducing inequalities.* Less than 12 months on, the Alliance has 148 founding members, including 82 countries, the African Union, the European Union, 24 international organizations, nine international financial institutions, and 31 non-governmental organisations.[6]

This COP30, Brazil is also launching three major new initiatives:

- **The Tropical Forests Forever Facility (TFFF)** is a global fund designed to reward tropical forest countries for conserving, rather than clearing, their forests. With an initial target of $125 billion in capital, Brazil is leading by example as the first country to commit USD1 billion to the fund. At least 20% of TFFF payments will flow directly to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.
- The **Resilient Agriculture Investment for Net Zero Land Degradation (RAIZ)** Initiative, which will mobilise investment, knowledge-sharing and collaboration for the recovery of degraded agricultural lands globally, delivering co-benefits for food security, climate mitigation/removal, nature and rural livelihoods.
- The **Together for the Expansion of Resilient and Restorative Agroforestry and Agroecology (TERRA**) — a plan to mainstream agroecology and sustainable agroforestry systems through strengthening Farmer Organizations and their networks; capacity building and co-innovation; blended finance; seeds, bioinputs, and technology; and value addition and market access.

6 Other ACF members are also active in the Global Alliance. Norway's Even Stormoen, Special Representative for G20 Food Initiatives at the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs is a Vice Chair and Patrick Karangwa, Rwanda's Director General of Agriculture Modernization at the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources is a Champion of the Alliance.

02

Update Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDS), and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) in line with these updated National Food System Transformation Pathways and/or Implementation Plans, by 2025.

Brazil was among the first countries to submit its revised NDC 3.0 at COP29, committing to cut net greenhouse gas emissions by 59–67% by 2035 (from 2005 levels). The NDC outlines a new development paradigm that reconciles prosperity, climate justice, and environmental balance. It commits to sustainably expand agricultural production by converting degraded pastures, promoting integrated systems such as crop-livestock-forestry, and boosting productivity through wider adoption of high-efficiency farming practices.

The NDC is underpinned by the National Climate Plan, which is divided into two strategies on mitigation and adaptation. The mitigation strategy includes a plan for agriculture and livestock that includes measures to strengthen agroecological systems and organic production; support the restoration of degraded areas in agrarian reform settlements; encourage family-based urban and peri-urban agriculture and the use of bio-inputs and social technologies; and increase access to climate credit and payment instruments for environmental services.

The adaptation strategy also includes a specific sectoral plan for family farming. The climate plan was developed in a participatory manner, through public consultations. Brazil's NDC represents important progress in climate ambition and promotes action across the ACF priority intervention areas. Future iterations could be further strengthened, for example with the inclusion of actions that address food waste and actively promote dietary shifts.

03

Report annually on targets and priority intervention areas.

This Progress Framework and the accompanying Progress Snapshot fulfil the reporting requirement.

Action Area 1	Indicator	Progress Made
 **Increase the affordability and availability** of nutritious, diversified and sustainably produced foods (including blue foods, nutrient rich foods, alternative proteins, pulses, legumes, fruits and vegetables), without sacrificing yields	**Outcome:** Prevalence of undernourishment % (3 year average)	**2022 - 2024** 4.7% State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2025 **(Baseline) 2020 - 2022:** 3.4% State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2023
	Process: Coordination of actions and policies across two or more sectors dealing with climate change, agricultural development, dietary guidelines, food procurement, and food security at national, regional and local level	President Lula has made eradicating hunger his top priority, committing to get the country off the UN Hunger Map by 2026 and to reduce food and nutrition insecurity (especially severe insecurity). Brazil was removed from the UN Hunger Map in July 2025 by reducing its undernourishment rate to below the FAO's 2.5% threshold one year ahead of target. Between 2020 and 2022-2024, 14 million people were lifted out of severe food insecurity, and more than 40 million people lifted out from moderate to severe food insecurity – reducing the number from 70.3 million (32.8%) in 2020–2022 to 28.5 million (13.5%) in 2022–2024. **This marks one of the fastest and most significant declines in food insecurity ever recorded globally.** Several initiatives were introduced to drive this change and improve the affordability and availability of healthy foods including: · The Third National Plan for Food and Nutritional Security (PLANSAN) 2024–2027, which works across sectors to address challenges such as rising food prices, and hunger among vulnerable groups. · The National School Feeding Program (PNAE), which provides school meals to around 40 million students across 150,000 schools in all 5,570 municipalities, strengthening food and nutrition security for children. · The Food Acquisition Program (PAA), which strengthens family farming by enabling public agencies to purchase food directly from registered small-scale farmers at fair market prices. · The First National Food Supply Plan – Food on the Plate (PLANAAB) 2025–2028, which establishes Brazil's first National Food Supply Policy, aiming to build a sustainable, inclusive, and fair food supply system.

Action Area 2	Indicator	Progress Made
Improve livelihoods for those working throughout food supply chains, including increasing incomes, creating jobs and economic opportunity, including for youth, and ensuring a just transition for producers and for rural and coastal communities.	**Outcome:** Total number of family farmers supplying the Food Acquisition Program, across all modalities.	**2025 Data** 53,237 Vis Data 3 **(Baseline) 2022 Data** 18,879 Vis Data 3
	Process: National actions to improve livelihoods	The Government of Brazil has launched several initiatives to **improve livelihoods across food supply chains,** with a particular focus on supporting family farmers and vulnerable communities: • The Productive Forests Programme aims to create up to 2.5 million jobs for settler communities . Phase 1 will benefit 1,680 families across 21 settlements in Pará. • **The National Program for Strengthening Family Agriculture (PRONAF)** offers tailored credit lines for family farms, providing investment, working capital, and minimum price policies that enhance productivity, sustainability, and market access. It offers dedicated financing for young farmers (16–29) and women farmers earning under R$500,000 (c.USD80,000) annually, and promotes agroecological practices such as reforestation, agroforestry, and sustainable extraction. • **The "Fomento Rural" Programme (Law No. 12,512)** provides non-reimbursable financial support to families in rural areas facing poverty or extreme poverty. The programme supports a wide range of projects, including those related to sustainable agriculture. In 2024, the MDS (Ministry of Social Development) had already invested approximately R$ 41 million (USD $7m) in Rural Development, benefiting 18,205 farming families.

Action Area 3	Indicator	Progress Made
 **Build and enhance the resilience of food systems** and their associated supply chains, reducing exposure to climate-, energy- and water-related risks, protecting vulnerable communities and actively promoting climate-smart agriculture.	**Outcome:** Percent of arable land equipped for irrigation (percent) (3-year average)	**2019 - 2021 data:** 1% FAOSTAT **(Baseline) 2018 - 2020 data:** 1% FAOSTAT
	Process: Coordination of actions and policies across two or more sectors dealing with climate change, agricultural development, dietary guidelines, food procurement, and food security at national, regional and local level.	Brazil is building and enhancing the resilience of food systems through several climate-focused policies and plans: • **Garantia-Safra (GS)** is part of the National Program for Strengthening Family Farming (PRONAF), and aims to guarantee minimum survival conditions for family farmers in municipalities that are subject to crop loss due to drought or flooding. • **Strengthening early warning systems** for droughts and floods, which are critical for agricultural planning. CEMADEN (National Center for Monitoring and Early Warning of Natural Disasters) monitors 1,038 municipalities vulnerable to disasters. In 2024, CEMADEN provided early warning for the floods in Rio Grande do Sul, issuing moderate to very high-risk alerts days in advance. • **Revising its food stocks policy** through CONAB (National Food Supply Company) to better manage food price volatility. The Government is seeking more flexible mechanisms to allow strategic grain purchases at low prices to build reserves and stabilize markets, rather than solely protecting farmer incomes when prices fall. • **Increased the area of land irrigated by 15%** from 2.2 million hectares in 2022 to 2.48 million hectares in 2024.

Action Area 4	Indicator	Progress Made
Improve gender parity and income equality, including increased protection of IPLCs rights and access to land, water and resources.	**Outcome:** SDG 5.a.1: Share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land (% female land owners)	**Awaiting results from the 2026 Census** **(Baseline) 2017 data:** 19% Source data
	Outcome: Number of female family farmers supplying the PAA (Food Acquisition Program)	**2025 data:** 32,982 Vis Data 3 **(Baseline) 2022 data:** 8,557 Vis Data 3
	Process: How the national food system transformation pathway considers active participation from diverse stakeholders, including women, farmers, consumers, and civil society.	Brazil is improving gender parity and income equality across food systems through a range of targeted measures: • A dedicated concessional credit line under the National Program for Strengthening Family Agriculture (PRONAF) that provides tailored financing for women farmers - **PRONAF Mulher**. In 2024, the government allocated BRL 30 million (c.USD 5.5m) to support 220 organisations benefiting 5,000 rural women. • Natioal School Feeding Program (PNAE) and Alimenta Brasil Program prioritize purchases from women farmers and traditional communities, with Law 14.660/23 mandating that at least 50% of family farming purchases must be registered in women's names. • **The Productive Backyard Home Gardens for Rural Women Program** aims to promote women smallholder farmers' resilience and adaptation to climate change by strengthening their economic autonomy through: structuring productive backyard home gardens; coordinating women in groups or collective organizations; assistance in accessing public policies supporting food production and marketing; access to equipment, machinery, implements, utensils, and supplies necessary for the establishment or expansion of productive backyard home gardens; and social technologies for access to water.

Action Area 5	Indicator	Progress Made
Protect and restore nature, including forests, peatlands, oceans, freshwater habitats, wetlands and coasts, as well as other natural ecosystems, thus supporting biodiversity and contributing to climate change mitigation.	**Outcome:** Terrestrial and Marine protected areas (% of total territorial area)	**2024 data:** 29.4% World Bank Data **(Baseline) 2022 data:** 29.3% World Bank Data
	Process Indicator: Measurable targets for the protection and restoration of biodiversity within forests, peatlands, oceans, freshwater habitats, wetlands, and coasts, that are consistent with the Global Biodiversity Framework.	Brazil is now close to the territorial coverage target of 30 % under the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) for area-based conservation. The Government of Brazil is working to protect and restore nature through large-scale initiatives that link environmental recovery with food security and sustainable livelihoods including: · Both the **National Program for the Conversion of Degraded Pastures into Sustainable Agricultural and Forestry Production Systems** (PNCPD – now called Green Ways) and the Productive Forests Programme are driving restoration of degraded lands at scale (40 million and 36 million hectares respectively), whilst also supporting sustainable livelihoods and family farming. · ABC+ Plan (2020-2030) promotes low-carbon agriculture, including the recovery of degraded pastures and sustainable livestock systems, directly reinforcing restoration goals. · Meanwhile, Brazil is launching two major new initiatives at COP30. The **Tropical Forests Forever Facility (TFFF)** is a global fund designed to reward tropical forest countries for conserving, rather than clearing, their forests. The Facility aims to raise USD$125bn via blended finance, with returns used to make annual payments to participating countries, and at least 20% of payments flowing directly to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. And the **Resilient Agriculture Investment for Net Zero Land Degradation (RAIZ)** Initiative will mobilise investment, knowledge-sharing and collaboration for the recovery of degraded agricultural lands globally, delivering co-benefits for food security, climate mitigation/removal, nature and rural livelihoods

Action Area 6	Indicator	Progress Made
Increase the share of land, ocean and freshwater under nature positive, ecosystem-based, and sustainable management practices (including agroecological, regenerative and other sustainable agricultural approaches).	**Outcome:** Agriculture area under organic agriculture	**2023 data:** 1 023 089 hectares FAOSTAT **(Baseline) 2022 data:** 996 413 hectares FAOSTAT
	Process: Measurable national targets for increasing the share of land, ocean, and freshwater under agroecological, regenerative, and other sustainable agricultural approaches, consistent with the Global Biodiversity Framework.	The Government of Brazil is working to scale up sustainable land management practices through a set of integrated policies and investment programs: · Relaunched in October 2024, its third edition **National Plan for Agroecology and Organic Production (PLANAPO)** 2024-2027 supports small-scale producers, cooperatives, and associations to transition toward agroecological and organic farming. The plan includes 197 initiatives across seven themes and mobilizes BRL 6 billion (c.USD1.1bn) in PRONAF dedicated to organic and agroecological production, and BRL 115 million (c.USD 22m) in support measures for productive inclusion. · Launched in June 2025, the **National Program for Strengthening Sociobiodiversity (Pró-Sociobio)** promotes sustainable development and the Biome conservation by strengthening production chains, increasing the supply of healthy foods - especially through agroforestry - and supporting rural development, access to credit, market expansion, and innovation. · ABC+ Plan (2020-2030), as covered above. · The **Brazilian Action Plan to Combat Desertification and Mitigate the Effects of Drought (PAB Brazil)** addresses land degradation in Brazil's semi-arid regions, aiming to strengthen resilience to desertification, droughts, and climate extremes. It emphasizes sustainable land use, community-based water management, and ecosystem restoration in vulnerable territories.

Action Area 7	Indicator	Progress Made
Reduce all GHG emissions throughout the entire food value chain (including from AFOLU and energy sectors, and including post-farm and consumption-related activities); increase carbon removal activities in the AFOLU sector; and scale land mitigation opportunities in line with Paris Agreement targets.	**Outcome:** GHG emissions (total Mton CO2eq) % of the world total	**2023 data:** 1300 (2.45% of world total) EU report **(Baseline) 2022 data:** 1298 EU report
	Outcome: Agri-food systems greenhouse gas emissions (kT CO2eq)	**2022 data:** 1,450,407 kiloton FAOSTAT **(Baseline) 2021 data:** 1,428,407 kiloton FAOSTAT
	Process: Measurable targets for the protection and restoration of biodiversity within forests, peatlands, oceans, freshwater habitats, wetlands, and coasts, that are consistent with the Global Biodiversity Framework.	The Government of Brazil is working to **reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across the food value chain** through ambitious climate commitments and sectoral measures: · Brazil's updated NDC commits to cutting net GHG emissions by 59–67% by 2035 (from 2005 levels), aligning with its goal of climate neutrality by 2050. Agriculture, livestock, and land use change are key to achieving this target. The forthcoming Climate Plan for Mitigation in Agriculture and Livestock will define pathways to reduce emissions in a sector that contributes about 25% of Brazil's GHGs (28.5% in 2020), with livestock responsible for 75% of its methane emissions in 2023. · Brazil is a signatory to the **Global Methane Pledge**, committing to cut methane emissions by 30% by 2030, with livestock a central focus. Brazil is the world's fourth-largest methane emitter and the second-largest beef producer, making livestock emissions reduction central to its pledge. In 2024, it launched the Zero Methane Program to fund reduction efforts and began developing a National Organic Waste Strategy, mandating biomethane blending into natural gas: 1% in 2026, rising to 10%. · Brazil is expanding **Enhanced MRV Systems to track agricultural GHG emissions** and progress toward mitigation targets, through the ABC Plan Information System (SINABC) and sectoral monitoring frameworks. The country is working with the Climate and Clean Air Coalition on projects to integrate methane mitigation into national agricultural strategies and develop standardized data collection across states.

Action Area 8	Indicator	Progress Made
Reduce food loss and waste.	**Outcome:** Household food waste estimate	**2024:** 94 kg/capita/year or 20,289,630 tonnes/year UNEP Food Waste Index Report 2024 **(Baseline) 2021 data:** 60 kg/capita/year or 12,578,308 tonnes/year UNEP Food Waste Index Report 2021
	Process: Evidence of actions, policies, and partnerships aimed at reducing food loss across the food supply chain.	Brazil is taking steps to **reduce food loss and waste** to strengthen food security and sustainability in the food system: • **The Food Donation Law (Law 14.016/2020)** enables restaurants, supermarkets, food producers, and distributors to channel surplus food to charitable organizations, food banks, and those experiencing food insecurity. The law allows donation of industrialized foods, fresh foods, and clean leftovers from unsold meals, as long as they are within their expiration date and suitable for human consumption. • Brazil has developed a network of food banks to rescue, store, and redistribute food that would otherwise be wasted. The largest, Sesc Mesa Brasil, operates 100 food banks nationwide, distributing over 57,000 tonnes of food and donations in 2024. These networks recover surplus from markets, supermarkets, and the food industry, redirecting it to community kitchens, shelters, and low-income households • National Policy to Combat Food Loss and Waste is a national framework to reduce nationwide food waste, focusing on food system governance, public policies, research and innovation, education and awareness, and food donation bringing together ministries, private sector actors, and civil society to address food loss and waste throughout the supply chain.

Action Area 9	Indicator	Progress Made
Realign public financial and policy incentives to promote low emission, resilient, nature positive production and healthy diets.	**Outcome:** SDG 2.a.1 - The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	**2022:** 0.17 Brazil SDG 2.b.1 data **(Baseline) 2021 data:** 0.12 Brazil SDG 2.b.1 data
	Outcome: Indicator 2.b.1 - Subsidies for agricultural exports	**2022:** 0 Brazil SDG 2.b.1 data **(Baseline) 2021 data:** 0 Brazil SDG 2.b.1 data
	Process: Coordination of actions and policies (including finance flows) across the sectors dealing with climate change, biodiversity loss, agriculture and healthy food/diets at national, regional and local level.	Brazil is actively realigning its public financial and policy incentives to promote low-emission, resilient, nature-positive production and healthy diets through several key initiatives including: • **The Manual de Crédito Rural (MCR)** governs rural credit operations. Between 2021-2023, climate-smart rural credit reached USD 9.9 billion per year across all farm sizes, including PRONAF credit lines specifically designed for family farmers and smallholders, with no-till farming accounting for 40% of the growth in climate-relevant rural credit[21]. • The "Da Terra à Mesa Brasil" Program launched by the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Agriculture (MDA), allocated BRL100 million (c.USD 19m) in 2025 to support agroecological transitions and promote the production of healthy, sustainable food. The programme targets over 10,000 family farmers across Brazil, with projects ranging from BRL 2-8 million depending on scope. It focuses on strengthening the capacity of family agriculture through projects that prioritize environmental care and the adoption of agroforestry systems. • **The "Instalação Crédito" Program (Instrução Normativa nº 151/2025)** regulation facilitates easier access to credit for those engaged in sustainable agricultural activities encouraging investments in low-emission, resilient production systems.

Action Area 10	Indicator	Progress Made
Accelerate innovation through increased investments in R&D and digital technology.	**Outcome:** SDG 9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a share of GDP	**2020:** 1.14% SDG 9.5.1 **(Baseline) 2019 data:** 1.21% SDG 9.5.1

	Process:
	Documented national strategies, programs, and actions to promote agricultural innovation and adoption.
		Brazil is actively fostering innovation in its food systems through several initiatives that integrate digital agriculture, precision farming, and industrial modernization. The country's bioeconomy strategy promotes a model of economic and productive development based on the sustainable use, regeneration and conservation of biodiversity.
		
		• **The Nova Industria Brasil (Plano de Ação)** allocates BRL 300 billion (c.USD57bn) in financing to support 70% mechanization of family farms (up from 18%) and 95% domestic production of agricultural machinery.
		
		• **The Programa Mais Alimentos (More Food Program)** provides access to credit for agricultural machinery through the PRONAF programme. This includes tractors, harvesters, self-propelled sprayers, fertilizer spreaders, and trucks.
		
		• **Embrapa (the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation)** plays a central role in driving digital agriculture through
		  ◦ AgroAPI Platform, which offers publicly accessible agricultural data and models.
		  ◦ TechStart Agro Digital Program, which supports startups advancing digital transformation across agricultural value chains, agrometeorology, climate change, supply chain sustainability, and biotechnology.
		  ◦ Ater + Digital: Delivers online technical assistance and rural extension services using ICTs, providing producers and technicians with more accurate information.

3. Investment in Food System Transformation

DOMESTIC INVESTMENT

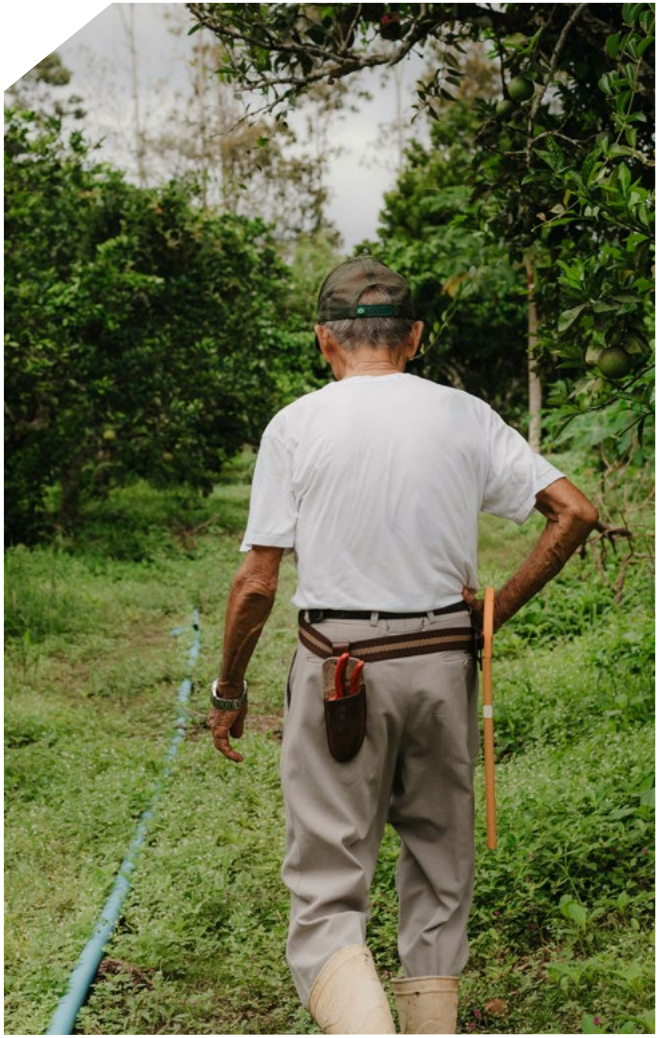
President Lula has made significant commitments to the agricultural sector. This includes a record BRL78.2 billion (c.USD15bn) to PRONAF to support the programme and the new credit lines.



INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT

In November 2024, the World Bank Board of Directors approved the USD 1.6 billion, ten-year *Transforming Brazil's Agrifood System* programme. This spans 12 states and involves Brazil's Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Farming (MDA) and Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAPA). It is expected to benefit over 421,000 family farmers and nearly 1.2 million rural Brazilians by expanding market access, increasing productivity, promoting sustainable natural resource management, and strengthening climate resilience.

IFAD are providing support to Brazil through phase III of the Dom Helder Camara Project. This aims to contribute to reducing rural poverty and food and nutrition insecurity in family farming. The project's total cost is US$ 155 million for 6 years. IFAD's contribution will be through a loan of US$ 35 million (22.6% of the total) from ordinary funding allocated to Brazil through the BRAM.



4. Looking to the future/Priorities for the next 12 months

Brazil is looking to secure funding for the Productive Forests Initiative and the Women's Kitchen Gardens Initiative, in order to deliver the bioeconomy strategy, and continue to support resilient agriculture, land restoration, and ensuring fair transitions.





For more information about the Alliance of Champions for Food System Transformation:

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