ACF Alliance of Champions for Food Systems Transformation

PROGRESS SNAPSHOT:
BRAZIL

Section 1: National Food System Snapshot

Category	Brazil
Top three commodities produced (2022)	Sugar cane: 724 MT Soya beans: 121 MT Maize (corn): 109 MT
GDP and agriculture as % (2023)	$2,174 billion (of which agriculture is 6.2%)
Global Food Security Index (2022)	51st (of 113)
Prevalence of undernourishment (2021-2023)	3.9%
Land use for agriculture as % (2021)	29%
Total emissions (2023)	1,300MT*
Emissions from agriculture (2023)	631.6MT with > 70% from livestock
Total population and % employed in agriculture (2022)	215 million (with 9% employed in agriculture)

*Data from European Commission



Mountain Area, State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil *Photo by Tiago Louvize*

Section 2: Membership Criteria Progress

National Pathways	Detailed mapping is underway to assess alignment of the domestic policy framework with ACF 10 Priority Action Areas. The reinstatement of the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Farming (MDA) has led to stronger policy alignment with the ACF's 10 Priority Action Areas. Initiatives such as the National Plan for Agroecology and Organic Production (Planapo) illustrate this alignment.
NDCs & NBSAPs	**NDC:** Brazil has submitted its NDC ahead of the 2025 deadline, being one of the first countries to do so. **NBSAP:** Due to be finalised by end of 2024, following an extensive cross-Ministry consultation involving over 1,000 face-to-face meetings.
Reporting	The ACF Secretariat is currently working with countries to develop a framework for demonstrating progress, to be in place by COP30.

Section 3: Priority Action Areas Highlights

10 Priority Action Areas	Flagship initiatives/ activities
1. Increase the affordability and availability of nutritious, diversified and sustainably produced foods	The **Bolsa Família**, a conditional cash transfer program, plays a significant role in promoting food and nutrition security. As per August 2024, almost 21 million families in poverty received the benefit. Brazil's **Food Acquisition Programme (PAA)**, which channels food produced by family farming to people experiencing food insecurity, and the **National School Feeding Program**, are together providing healthy meals to over 40 million people daily. In 2024, PAA alone allocated R$200mn, benefiting 425 family farming organizations.
4. Improve gender parity and income equality	Almost two-thirds of the 55 million people who receive income transfers under the Bolsa Familia programme are girls or women. Meanwhile, programs such as the National Programme for Strengthening Family Farming (PRONAF) Women and the Rural Women's Documentation Campaign empower women by ensuring 50% representation in technical assistance services and procurement programs.
5. Protect and restore nature	The National Program for Productive Forests supports sustainable agroforestry, and aims to aid in the national goal to restore 12 million hectares by 2030, and help to create up to 2.5 million jobs and foster biodiversity.

Section 4: Additional Highlights

1. Youth Engagement: The National Plan for Youth and Rural Succession and the PRONAF Youth credit line, with a budget of $2.3bn ($400m), are facilitating land access and economic opportunities for young rural populations.

2. Sustainability Efforts: The Ecoforte Program, with a budget of R$100mn for 2024-2027, supports agroecological and organic production networks, enhancing the sustainability of family farming practices.

Section 5: Collaborations

1. Interministerial Partnerships: The MDA's coordination with the Ministry of Health and Fiocruz on promoting medicinal plants and sustainable food production highlights Brazil's integrated approach.

2. International Cooperation: Brazil's commitment to the Global Alliance Against Hunger includes prioritizing food security and poverty reduction through a set of public policies aimed at supporting family farming and small-scale agriculture. Key initiatives include the Garantia Safra programme, which offers financial support to family farmers facing climate-related crop losses, and PRONAF B, which provides subsidized credit for income-generating rural activities. Additionally, Brazil's G20 Presidency has placed a major emphasis on learning and knowledge sharing of sustainable and inclusive public policies and practices, with a particular focus on how family farmers are on the front line of efforts to enhance food and nutritional security in the face of climate change.



Coffee Farm, São Sebastião da Grama, State of São Paulo, Brazil *Photo by Projecto Cafe Gato-Mourisco*

Section 6: Priorities for Further Work

1. Technological Advancements: Increase investment in digital tools to support farm management and market access.

2. Climate Adaptation: Expand programs focused on regenerative agriculture and low-carbon practices to strengthen climate resilience.

Section 7: Priority Areas for Investment

1. Agroecological Training: Invest in training programs that promote sustainable and diversified farming practices.

2. Bioeconomy Expansion: Support bioeconomic projects that harness non-timber forest products to generate income and maintain forest conservation.