ACF Alliance of Champions for Food Systems Transformation

PROGRESS SNAPSHOT: BRAZIL

Section 1: National Food System Snapshot

Category	Brazil
Top three commodities produced (2023)	Sugar cane: 783MT Soya beans: 152MT Maize (corn): 132MT
GDP and agriculture as % (2024)	$2,174 billion (of which agriculture is 5.6%)
Global food security index (2022)	51st (of 113)
Prevalence of undernourishment (2022-24)	<2.5%
Land use for agriculture (2023)	28.3%
Agri-food systems greenhouse gas emissions (kT CO2eq)	1450MT (2022)
Total population and % employed in agriculture (2024, 2023)	212 million (with 8% employed in agriculture)

*Data from European Commission



Águia Branca, State of Espírito Santo, Brazil

Photo by Kelly Lacy

Section 2: Membership Criteria Progress

National Pathways	New Initiatives include: • The National Agroecology and Organic Production Plan (PLANAPO), setting the framework for Brazil's transition toward more agroecological farming practices (October 2024); • Brazil's first National Food Supply Plan (PLANAAB) - aimed at building a fairer and more sustainable food system (October 2024); • Further tightening processed and ultra-processed food requirements in school meals (February 2025); • A new roadmap for aligning public policy to improve food and nutritional security (Reference Framework for Food Systems and Climate for Public Policies, May 2025)
NDCs & NBSAPs	Brazil was one of the first countries to publish its NDC 3.0, which places sustainable agriculture and forest restoration at the heart of its climate strategy. It commits to reducing net emissions by up to 67% by 2035, scaling regenerative and low-emission farming, and restoring millions of hectares of native vegetation. By linking food production with ecosystem recovery and support for rural livelihoods, Brazil demonstrates how climate ambition can drive agrifood systems transformation.
Reporting	Brazil's full progress report covering action against all ten ACF priority action areas can be found in the Progress Framework accompanying this Snapshot.



A farmer cultivates the soil in Glória do Goitá, State of Pernambuco, Brazil

Photo by Marcio Ribeiro

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	Brazil is advancing a comprehensive agenda to boost the availability, affordability and sustainable production of nutritious and diversified foods. The **Third National Plan for Food and Nutritional Security (PLANSAN) 2024–2027** and the **First National Food Supply Plan – Food on the Plate (PLANAAB) 2025-2028** strengthen small-scale and family farming, expand the Basic Food Hamper (Cesta Básica), ensure access to healthy foods and reduce price volatility. **The National School Feeding Programme** (PNAE) further enhances this, providing school meals to around 40 million students and expanding direct purchases from family farms (increasing the minimum share from 30% to 45%) whilst also reducing ultra-processed foods in school menus. Internationally, Brazil's leadership of the **Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty** is mobilising collaboration to scale these approaches globally – linking production of diverse, sustainable crops with improved diets and inclusive food systems.
2. Improve livihoods	Brazil is proactively linking family farming and rural livelihoods with sustainable agriculture – including via **PLANSAN** and **PLANAAB** (see above). A recently launched programme via the World Bank-supported **"Transforming Brazil's Agrifood System"** initiative (US$1.6bn) aims to boost productivity, resilience, market access, and the sustainable management of natural resources for 421,000 family farmers. This builds on a project targeting 15,000 family farmers in the state of Mato Grosso, again improving market access, climate resilience and environmental land management.
5. Protect and restore nature	Brazil is taking unprecedent steps to protect and restore nature through multiple large-scale initiatives that link environmental recovery with food security and sustainable livelihoods. Both the **National Program for the Conversion of Degraded Pastures into Sustainable Agricultural and Forestry Production Systems** (PNCPD) 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. Meanwhile, Brazil is launching three 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. The **Together for the Expansion of Resilient and Restorative Agroforestry and Agroecology** (TERRA) – a plan to mainstream agroecology and sustainable agroforestry systems through five acceleration levers: 1. Strengthening Farmer Organisations and their networks 2. Capacity Building and Co-innovation 3. Blended Finance 4. Seeds, Bioinputs, and Technology 5. Value Addition and Market Access 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.

Section 4: Collaborations

1. **Interministerial partnerships:** Brazil's food-systems transformation pathway is underpinned by robust inter-ministerial collaboration. The Interministerial Chamber for Food and Nutritional Security (CAISAN) brings together over 20 Ministries to coordinate food-security, agriculture, nutrition and social-inclusion policies. Meanwhile, PLANAAB and the Intersectoral Strategy for Food Loss and Waste underscore multi-ministerial engagement across social development, agriculture, education, labour, science and environment.

2. **International cooperation:** Meanwhile at the global level, Brazil continues to advance global food system transformation with major new collaborative initiatives such as RAIZ and TFFF building upon the earlier success of the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty, which has brought together over 100 countries to fight hunger and build resilient, equitable food systems.

Section 5: Priorities for Further Work

Brazil continues to support resilient agriculture, land restoration, and ensuring fair transitions.

Section 6: Priority Areas for Investment

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.





Growing in Brazil: Guava and peanuts

Photos by Marri Smith; Luiz Martins