

BRAZIL

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Over the past decades, Brazil has developed food systems based on a highly efficient tropical agriculture model, in which conventional, innovation-based, agro-ecology and organic agriculture coexist. Production levels have expanded steadily while prices have fallen over time, converting the country into one of the "breadbaskets" of the world.

Investments in science, technology and training, together with the commitment to market liberalization and fair and equitable international trade, have played a key role.

Moreover, the increase in production in Brazil has been accompanied by growing sustainability, demonstrating that food systems can contribute to the global challenge of overcoming hunger and malnutrition while assisting in addressing climate change. Brazil believes that efficient, sustainable, and resilient food systems are capable of providing healthy food at affordable prices and adequate quantities, thus ensuring food and nutritional security for the whole world population.

We believe that everyone should be able to have access to nutritious, safe, adequate and healthy foods. For that reason, the right to food is enshrined as a human right in the Constitution of Brazil. Persons in vulnerable situations, like children, low-income groups, the homeless and migrants, require special attention from governments. To that effect, it is necessary to implement adequate policies at the country, regional and international levels. This is precisely where the comprehensive and diversified policy products we develop and negotiate within the CFS play a pivotal role model.

Brazil has wide experience in developing and implementing public policies that provide effective safety nets and social floors for its population, such as the school feeding programme and the food acquisition programme - not only in Brazil, but also in other countries, where they have been introduced through our international cooperation. These are combined with innovative public policies, such as the Low Carbon Agriculture Plan, which, in its 10 years of existence, promotes the use of modern technologies and practices resulting in reduced carbon intensity while fostering adaptation measures in agriculture.

Partnerships between academia, public research institutions and the private sector, from a national and international perspectives, have played a key role in boosting innovation in all segments of our food systems, from the farm level to consumers.

We understand that smallholders and family farmers have an important role in food and nutritional security, supplying diversified food while enhancing and fostering socio-economic development. Supporting them contributes to strengthening the four pillars of food security and nutrition (availability, access, utilization, and stability). In this regard, it is important to provide technical assistance and financial support to smallholders and family farmers, including indigenous peoples and traditional communities, in order to disseminate sustainable technologies and best practices.

Ensuring stable food supply in the context of increasing extreme climate events is a major global challenge to achieving the Agenda 2030 goals. As one of the main producers and exporters of agricultural products, Brazil is ready to continue providing healthy and nutritious food to meet national and global food and nutritional security for all, leaving no one behind.