



School Feeding

in Brazilian
South-South
Cooperation and
Other Initiatives
of the Country's
Foreign Policy

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Technical Sheet

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Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Farming – MDA

Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger –MDS

WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil

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1

Brief History of Brazilian South-South Cooperation in School Feeding

The origins of South-South Cooperation (SSC) in school feeding can be traced back to the Brazilian program known as Fome Zero (“Zero Hunger”), one of Brazil’s most emblematic initiatives to combat hunger, address food insecurity, and promote social inclusion. Officially launched in January 2003, during the first term of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, the program sought to integrate public policies, mobilize society, and foster structural transformations to ensure the human right to adequate food. Its primary objective was to eradicate hunger in Brazil, guaranteeing that all families had access to adequate food with dignity.

Zero Hunger aimed to address hunger by strengthening family farming, expanding access to credit, providing technical assistance,

and supplying inputs for smallholder farmers. This strategy was structured through coordinated and integrated actions to promote more equitable and sustainable rural development, while reinforcing the role of family farming in the Brazilian economy.

As part of this strategy, an ecosystem of public policies was established, in which the Food Acquisition Program (Programa de Aquisição de Alimentos – PAA) stood out as a milestone. The program introduced an innovative approach by simultaneously promoting food security and strengthening family farming.

This successful experience paved the way for the introduction of institutional procurement from family farming to supply schools, through the National School Feeding Program (Programa Nacional de Alimentação Escolar – PNAE), as well as other public facilities such as hospitals, daycare centers, and social welfare institutions.

Another component of Zero Hunger focused on food and nutrition education. Awareness campaigns, training of community agents, and initiatives in schools sought to transform people's relationship with food.

The Zero Hunger program quickly achieved significant results and became an international reference for combating hunger. Among its main impacts were the expansion of access to quality school meals for millions of children in Brazil and the recognition and strengthening of family farming, which increased both income and local production.

The creation of the General Coordination of International Actions to Combat Hunger (CGFOME) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE), in 2004, took place in the context of the Zero Hunger Program and represented Brazil's decision to share, at the international level, its experiences and public policies to combat hunger and poverty, through South-South cooperation. Support for the strengthening of school feeding programs in countries in the Global South was included in this strategy. International

Awareness campaigns, training of community agents, and initiatives in schools sought to transform people's relationship with food.



organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Food Program (WFP), and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) acted as strategic partners of the Brazilian Government in the implementation of these cooperation actions.

Starting in 2005, Brazil began receiving requests for technical cooperation to strengthen school feeding programs from Latin American and Caribbean countries, as well as Portuguese-speaking African nations.

The Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), established in 1987 to coordinate Brazil's technical cooperation for and from abroad—and later also humanitarian cooperation—became, from 2006 onwards, an important partner of CGFOME in structuring South-South Cooperation in Food and Nutrition Security (FNS), with school feeding as one of its main axes. South-South Cooperation (SSC) initiatives in school feeding involved, from the outset, the National Fund for Education Development (FNDE), an autonomous agency under the Ministry of Education, responsible for managing Brazil's National School Feeding Program (PNAE). FNDE is Brazil's lead cooperating institution in this field, contributing with both technical and financial support.

Within the framework of Brazilian SSC coordinated by ABC, structured initiatives in school feeding began, with support from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), in a bilateral format, starting with Sao Tome and Principe (2007). In subsequent years, initiatives were established with Bolivia and Cabo Verde (2008), Timor-Leste (2011), and, later, Suriname (2018).

From 2008 onwards, the Brazilian Government identified strategic advantages in partnering with specialized international organizations such as FAO and WFP, and in strengthening actions with UNDP, as a means of scaling up and enhancing the legitimacy of its international cooperation. That same year, a trilateral cooperation agreement was signed with FAO.

Thus, in 2009, the first Trilateral South-South Cooperation (TSSC) project in school feeding was launched with FAO, with a primary focus on Latin America and the Caribbean. Also in 2009, Brazil promulgated Law No. 11.947/2009, which regulated school feeding in the country and soon became a reference for Global South nations. The legislation introduced significant innovations, including strengthened social oversight, food and nutrition education, and the mandatory allocation of at least 30% of federal resources for school feeding to the procurement of foodstuffs from family farming. These innovations drew widespread interest from partner countries.

In 2010, through ABC and FNDE, Brazil signed an agreement with WFP to establish



a Center of Excellence against Hunger, inaugurated in Brasília in 2011. With Brazilian technical and financial support, the Center has since played a key role in strengthening a new generation of sustainable school feeding programs in the Global South, with a particular focus on African and Asian countries. Also in 2010, Brazil and WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Mozambique to support the implementation of the Mozambican National School Feeding Program (PRONAE), marking the start of cooperation with that country.

With the establishment of trilateral partnerships with FAO and WFP, from 2011 onwards, interest from Global South countries in learning from Brazil's PNAE intensified. This led to multiple foreign missions to Brazil, with the aim of observing, in loco, the institutional design and intersectoral governance of the program. In the same year, Brazil strengthened its partnership with UNDP to expand and scale up the actions already underway with FAO and WFP.

It is also worth highlighting two trilateral initiatives launched in 2013: one with FAO, to support the strengthening of school feeding programs in African countries, and another with WFP and the United States Government, through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), to support Mozambique's school feeding program, complementing the actions already initiated under the Brazil-WFP partnership in that country.



That same year, within the framework of the partnership with WFP, Brazil hosted the Global Child Nutrition Forum (GCNF), in Bahia, which gathered over 250 international delegates to discuss issues related to nutrition within school feeding programs.

Also with WFP, in 2014, Brazil launched the project “Enabling food security policy and capacity in Africa: Leveraging Brazil’s Experience and Expertise”, funded by the United Kingdom and implemented until 2017. Its objective was to improve food security in African countries by promoting school feeding linked to family farming. Another initiative with WFP, also launched in 2014 and supported financially by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, was the “Social Protection Series”. This project focused on systematizing Brazil’s experience in combating hunger and poverty through social protection programs based on public procurement from family farming, such as the Food Acquisition Program (PAA) and the National School Feeding Program (PNAE).

Among the international missions to Brazil, a high-level delegation of the African Union, organized within the Brazil–WFP partnership in 2015, stands out. The mission contributed to the adoption of continental strategic guidelines in 2016 aimed at integrating family farming into school feeding, a purposeful combination to foster food security, rural development, and education. That same year, the African Union officially established the African Day of School Feeding, celebrated annually on March 1st, as a platform to promote these programs across the continent.

In 2016, the General Coordination for International Actions to Combat Hunger (CGFOME) was dissolved. Only in 2023, under the current administration of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, was the General Coordination for Food and Nutrition Security (CGSAN) created within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with a mandate similar to the former CGFOME. CGSAN works in close synergy with the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), leading initiatives related to Brazil’s foreign policy on food and nutrition security, including school feeding.

Partnerships with international organizations in the promotion of school feeding have played a fundamental role in Brazilian South-South Cooperation, generating significant direct and indirect results for both Brazil and the school feeding programs of several countries in the Global South. Concrete examples include the creation, in 2018, of the Sustainable School Feeding Network (RAES) in Latin America and the Caribbean, with FAO acting as executive secretariat, as well as the strengthening of legal and policy frameworks for school feeding in partner countries, supported by international organizations.

In 2023, another important initiative was established under the partnership with the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC), with the participation of the Governments of the Republic of Congo and Brazil. The project, implemented by WFP and financed by the India, Brazil, and South Africa Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation (IBSA Fund), aims to strengthen school feeding and family farming in the African partner country, with emphasis on institutional procurement. On the Brazilian side, the initiative involves ABC, FNDE, and the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Farming (MDA); on the Congolese side, two sectoral counterpart institutions participate.

Increasingly, Brazilian South-South Cooperation seeks integrated work with international organizations, in order to identify synergies and leverage the comparative advantages of each partner. For example, the Brazilian Government has been negotiating jointly with the United Nations Rome-based agencies (FAO, IFAD, and WFP) a programmatic document to strengthen the linkages between school feeding and family farming in pilot countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as in Africa. In this spirit of coordination and rationalization of efforts, a Task Force was created, coordinated by ABC and composed of representatives from the Brazilian Government, RAES Secretariat, FAO and WFP regional offices, and the WFP Center of Excellence against Hunger.

Beyond specific South-South Cooperation initiatives, school feeding has been gaining increased prominence in Brazilian foreign policy through broader strategic initiatives. These include the School Meals Coalition, established in 2021 and co-chaired by Brazil, France, and Finland, as well as the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty, launched in 2024 under Brazil's G20 presidency. These efforts contribute to expanding the international reach of Brazilian experiences and reaffirm the country's commitment to promoting the human right to adequate food and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In 2025, Brazil hosts the Second Global Summit of the School Meals Coalition, in Fortaleza, in the northeastern state of Ceará, representing a national and global milestone for school feeding.





2

Activities and Results of Trilateral South-South Cooperation Partnerships in School Feeding

The following paragraphs present activities and outcomes of South-South Trilateral Cooperation in school feeding, carried out through partnerships between the Brazilian government and international organizations.

Brazil-FAO (since 2009)



ACTIVITIES:

- Promotion of dialogues and exchanges for the joint design of the regional school feeding agenda.
- Organization of technical visits to Brazil, with the participation of government representatives and FAO offices from Latin American

and Caribbean (LAC) countries, to observe *in loco* the experience of the PNAE and promote knowledge exchange.

- Carrying out technical missions of Brazilian and FAO specialists to LAC countries for information sharing on their school feeding programs.
- Delivery of in-person and virtual courses for professionals working in the field of school feeding, some of which included hands-on training components (internships).
- Preparation, systematization, publication, and translation of technical materials—such as studies, reports, and research—aimed at strengthening school feeding policies in the region and disseminating best practices.



OUTCOMES:

- Development and dissemination of the “Sustainable Schools” methodology in LAC countries, inspired by the Brazilian experience, articulating six key components for implementing school feeding programs: (i) adequate and healthy menus, (ii) food and nutrition education and school gardens, (iii) infrastructure improvement, (iv) intersectoral coordination, (v) public procurement from family farming, and (vi) social participation.
- Technical support and guidance for the adoption of legal frameworks for school feeding in several countries in the region, such as Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras and Paraguay.
- Creation of the Sustainable School Feeding Network (RAES), with the goal of strengthening an integrated regional agenda on school feeding. RAES facilitates the sharing of best practices among member countries and promotes collective responses to common challenges faced by national programs.



Brazil-WFP (since 2010)



ACTIVITIES:

- Organization of technical and high-level missions to Brazil to exchange experiences and knowledge on the management and implementation of PNAE, resulting in customized action plans to guide cooperation.
- Carrying technical missions of representatives of the Brazilian Government and the WFP Center of Excellence against Hunger, aimed at strengthening institutional capacity and implementing sustainable school feeding programs.
- Support for the active participation of Brazilian Government representatives in global forums and the organization of strategic international events, such as the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and the Global Child Nutrition Forum (GCNF).
- Preparation and dissemination of multilingual technical publications and knowledge products, including case studies, policy briefs, and technical reports on school feeding, nutrition, and family farming.
- Direct technical cooperation with partner countries, including deployment of experts and consultants in areas such as policy design and monitoring, nutrition, and social protection.



OUTCOMES:

- Contribution to the adoption of African Union Decision 589/2016, culminating in the Continental Education Strategy for Africa, which recognizes school feeding programs linked to family farming as effective instruments for income generation and reduction of school dropout.
- Support for the adoption of March 1st as African Day of School Feeding.
- Direct contribution to legislative and institutional advances in school feeding, such as Togo's School Feeding Law, Kenya's Strategic School Feeding Plan, Malawi's policy formulation, and Sao Tome and Principe's transition to a nationally led school feeding program.
- Support for the formulation or revision of national policies and the development of legal and regulatory frameworks in several countries.

- Development and implementation of the “Virtual Visit: Brazil” initiative, created during the COVID-19 pandemic and maintained to this day, as an effective and low-cost alternative for technical knowledge exchange among Global South countries.
- Recognition of the role of school feeding professionals, especially nutritionists and cooks, as key actors for the sustainability and quality of programs, influencing policy design in several partner countries. The promotion of the reality TV show “A School Cook’s Life” (Vida de Merendeira), launched in 2024–2025, which shares Brazil’s experience of valuing these professionals with Portuguese-speaking African countries and Latin American countries.



Brazil-UNDP (2007-2020)



ACTIVITIES:

- Supporting actions that promote development and the implementation of Sustainable School Feeding Programs (PAES), through capacity building and the sharing of Brazilian social technologies with developing countries. These actions include, among others, technical and high-level missions, seminars and workshops, and the preparation/systematization of publications on school feeding within public policies of Brazil's cooperation partner countries.
- Promotion of synergies between initiatives of the Brazilian Government with FAO and WFP, enabling technical and high-level missions from Global South countries to Brazil, as well as missions of Brazilian Government representatives to partner countries, to exchange information and best practices related to PNAE.



OUTCOMES:

- Contribution to the creation, strengthening, and implementation of school feeding programs in Global South countries, and their integration into local public policies through capacity building and the sharing of Brazilian social technologies.
- Acquisition and distribution of hygiene kits (handwashing sinks), preservation equipment (refrigerators), and food preparation utensils (kitchenware) for pre-selected schools in 11 Latin American and Caribbean countries, in order to ensure the safe return of students during and after the pandemic. The initiative, implemented under the Brazil-UNDP partnership with FAO support, reached 558 schools and more than 100,000 students across the region.

Brazil - IBSA Fund (2023-2025)



ACTIVITIES:

- Undertaking of a technical visit to Brazil to learn about institutional procurement programs and family farming food production.
- Implementation of technical missions by representatives of the Brazilian government and the Centre of Excellence Against Hunger to the Republic of the Congo, aimed at exchanging good practices and experiences in the fields of technical assistance, extension services, and school feeding.
- Conduction of webinars on agricultural policies, institutional procurement, monitoring and evaluation of school feeding, and social accountability.
- Mapping of local agricultural production in the Congo and identification of products for school feeding, as well as the delivery of equipment and utensils to 10 schools and 10 pilot producer associations.
- Publication of tools and materials on agricultural policies, institutional procurement, monitoring and evaluation of school feeding, and social accountability.



RESULTS:

- Strengthened multisectoral dialogue platforms among Congolese institutions and enhanced technical capacity of the country to plan, implement, and monitor government programs related to smallholder farmers' access to local markets, with a view to strengthening the school feeding program.



3

Brazil in the Spotlight: South-South Cooperation and International Initiatives in School Feeding

To contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda—particularly Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger and Sustainable Agriculture), and 4 (Quality Education)—Brazil has, since 2018, played a prominent role in international forums dedicated to the promotion of school feeding. This engagement has taken place through South-South Cooperation (SSC) and other foreign policy initiatives led by Brazil in this field.

Sustainable School Feeding Network (RAES)



Created in 2018 as the Government of Brazil's response to the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016–2025), the Sustainable School Feeding Network (RAES) is led by Brazil with support and secretariat functions provided by FAO, under the umbrella of the organization's Better Nutrition actions. The network aims to support Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries in implementing and strengthening their school feeding programs and policies, grounded in the principle of the human right to adequate food. Since its creation, RAES has been committed to promoting dialogue, building capacity, and fostering the exchange of knowledge and experiences to consolidate school feeding programs across the LAC region, while contributing to the achievement of the SDGs. The network also serves as the collective voice of the region on school feeding, helping to build a regional agenda that aligns with the objectives of the School Meals Coalition and the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty. RAES currently brings together 18 member countries and remains open to new members from the region.

 <https://redraes.org/en/>

Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries (CPLP)



Since 2018, the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries (CPLP)—comprising Angola, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe, and Timor-Leste—has fostered the exchange of experiences on school feeding among its Member States through thematic seminars organized in partnership with international organizations such as WFP and FAO. These exchanges have facilitated the alignment of public policies related to food security, education, and family farming. In 2022, school feeding was formally included in the CPLP Strategic Plan for Education Cooperation (2022–2026) under Axis II – School Feeding, Nutrition, and Health, with an emphasis on promoting healthy school environments and implementing integrated national programs. The initiative underscores CPLP's commitment to the human right to adequate food, in synergy with the CPLP Food and Nutrition Security Strategy (ESAN-CPLP). In December 2024, CPLP joined the School Meals Coalition during the Community's High-Level Conference held in Sao Tome and Principe.

 www.cplp.org

School Meals Coalition

Launched during the 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit, the School Meals Coalition currently brings together more than 110 countries and regional organizations, alongside over 140 partners, including international organizations, development banks, philanthropic institutions, academia, and civil society. Its mission is to ensure that, by 2030, every child receives a healthy and nutritious meal at school. With secretariat functions provided by the World Food Program (WFP), the Coalition seeks to mobilize political commitment and deliver practical solutions to expand school feeding worldwide. Brazil joined the Coalition in 2021 and assumed a co-leadership role in 2023, alongside France and Finland, at the First Global Summit held in Paris. In 2025, Brazil hosts the Second Global Summit of the School Meals Coalition in Fortaleza, Ceará.



www.schoolmealscoalition.org

IBSA Fund

The India, Brazil, and South Africa Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation (IBSA Fund) is a pioneering initiative among three democratic, multi-ethnic and multicultural developing countries in support of other nations of the Global South, in partnership with the United Nations system. Its goal is to identify replicable and scalable projects that can be shared with interested developing countries as examples of best practices in the fight against poverty and hunger. The United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) manages the Fund, and each project is implemented by a UN Entity that provides its technical expertise and on-the-ground project management in accordance with its mandate. In 2023, an initiative supported by the IBSA Fund was signed between the governments of the Republic of the Congo and Brazil, and the World Food Programme (WFP), to support smallholder farmers' access to local markets, including for school feeding.



www.ibsa-trilateral.org

Brazil-Rome-based Agencies Joint Program

With the objective of leveraging the comparative advantage of international organizations engaged in Trilateral South-South Cooperation (TSSC) initiatives in school feeding and family farming, the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), in partnership with the Rome-Based Agencies of the UN System (FAO, IFAD, and WFP), designed the Joint Program for Strengthening the Linkages between Family Farming and School Feeding. In 2023, the cooperating Brazilian institutions—the National Fund for Education Development (FNDE), the Ministry of Agrarian Development (MDA), and the Ministry of Social Development (MDS)—participated in a workshop held in Rome to support the design of the strategy. These institutions will also contribute to the planning and implementation phases of pilot projects in two countries: Guatemala (Latin America and the Caribbean) and Kenya (Africa).



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Investing in rural people



World Food
Programme

Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty

The Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty was established as a proposal of Brazil's G20 Presidency to support and accelerate efforts to eradicate hunger and poverty (Sustainable Development Goals – SDG 1 and SDG 2), while also reducing inequalities (SDG 10). At the core of the Alliance lies the Policy Basket, a menu of rigorously evaluated policy instruments that ensure donor investments are directed toward high-impact and cost-effective initiatives. Acting as a neutral facilitator, the Alliance builds partnerships and mobilizes financial and knowledge resources to implement these policy tools. School feeding is one of the flagship policies included in the Policy Basket to be shared with interested countries.



GLOBAL ALLIANCE
AGAINST HUNGER
AND POVERTY



www.globalallianceagainsthungerandpoverty.org

Other Strategies with the participation of Brazil

Brazil-FAO-WFP Task Force

Brazil promoted the establishment of a Task Force to discuss ways of integrating school feeding initiatives with FAO and WFP, initially focusing on Latin America and the Caribbean. The group includes representatives of Brazil (Ministry of Foreign Affairs – through ABC and CGSAN - and FNDE), RAES Secretariat, FAO and WFP Regional Offices, and the WFP Center of Excellence against Hunger, based in Brasília.

Brazil-France-WFP Joint Action

Building on the new Brazil-France Strategic Action Plan, the two governments and the WFP; through its Center of Excellence against Hunger in Brasília are negotiating a Trilateral South-South Cooperation mechanism, on school feeding, to benefit countries of the Global South.

Brazil and the School Meals Coalition Research Consortium on Health and Nutrition

Acknowledging the importance of scientific evidence, Brazil has been engaged in promoting studies and research involving the National School Feeding Program (PNAE). These efforts are led by the School Meals Coalition Research Consortium on Health and Nutrition, together with FNDE, Brazilian universities, and strategic partners such as ABC, RAES, and the WFP Center of Excellence against Hunger.

4

Timeline of School Feeding in Brazilian South-South Cooperation and Foreign Policy

Launching of the **Zero Hunger Program**

2003

2004

2005

First demands for cooperation in school feeding to Brazil from LAC and Portuguese-speaking countries

Creation of **CGFome**





Signing of the **Trilateral** SSC Agreement Brazil –FAO

Signing of a bilateral project with Bolivia and Cabo Verde

Signing of the **Brazil-WFP** Agreement

Signing of the **BRA-WFP-MOZ** Memorandum

Signing of the **BRA-WFP-MOZ** trilateral project

2007

2008

2009

2010

2011

The first **bilateral** initiative with Sao Tome and Principe is established, with support from UNDP

Signing of the first trilateral SSC initiative **BRA-FAO** in School Feeding

Edition of the Law that regulates School Feeding in Brazil

Creation of the **WFP Center of Excellence against Hunger in Brasilia**

Signing of the **BRA-UNDP trilateral project for the Global South**

Signing of the **BRA-Timor-Leste bilateral** project



Start of the project
between Brazil-United
Kingdom and WFP

Brazil-WFP and Bill
and Melinda Gates
Foundation Initiative

Creation of **RAES**

First School Feeding Seminar at
CPLP

Signing of a **bilateral Brazil-
Suriname project**

Signing of a **trilateral project
with Mozambique and
Guinea-Bissau**

2013

2014

2016

2018

2020

Signing of a bilateral
project with Timor-Leste


Signing of the **trilateral
project BRA-FAO-AFR**
Signing of the **trilateral
project BRA-USAID-
MOZ**

**Hosting of the GCNF
in Bahia**

African Union visit to
Brazil and adoption of
African Union **Decision
589** adopting the
Continental Education
Strategy for Africa,
recognizing the
importance of the linkage
between school feeding
and family farming

Institution of March 1st
as African Day of School
Feeding

Development
of remote TSSC
tools in School
Feeding during
the pandemic



Inclusion of school feeding in the policy basket of the **Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty**

Creation of the School **Meals Task Force-LAC**

Beginning of joint actions between **Brazil and the Research Consortium of the School Meals Coalition**

Accession of the **CPLP to the School Meals Coalition**

School Feeding is included in the **CPLP Education Cooperation Strategy**

2021

2022

2023

2024

2025

Conducting the **BRA-WFP Virtual Study Visit**

Creation of the **School Feeding Coalition**

Brazil's accession to the School Feeding Coalition

Creation of **CGSAN/MRE**

Signing of the **IBSA Fund-CON-WFP project**

Brazil takes on the **co-chair of the School Feeding Coalition**, with France and Finland, during the **First Coalition Summit** in Paris

Second Summit of the School Meals Coalition in Brazil (Fortaleza-CE)

Trilateral Cooperation **BRA-FRA-WFP**

Negotiation/Signing of the Brazil-Rome-based Agencies Joint Program

5

About the Partners

Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC)

The Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) of the Ministry of Foreign



Affairs (MRE) was established in 1987 to plan, coordinate, negotiate, approve, implement, monitor, and evaluate technical cooperation programs, projects and activities for development across all areas of knowledge—both from Brazil to other countries and from abroad to Brazil—under bilateral, trilateral, or multilateral arrangements. Since 2019, ABC has also been responsible for coordinating humanitarian cooperation promoted by the Brazilian government. Over the years, Brazil has transitioned from a country that primarily received technical assistance from developed nations and international organizations to one that also provides cooperation abroad. To execute its actions, ABC works with around 120 national public and private institutions, strategic alliances with developed countries, and partnerships with 45 international organizations, regional and extraregional blocs, implementing cooperation projects in more than 100 developing countries—including members of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries (CPLP) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs). School feeding is a priority thematic area within Brazil's Trilateral South-South Cooperation, with the National Fund for Education Development (FNDE) as its main technical and financial partner. Together with international organizations, ABC promotes the dissemination of the Brazilian National School Feeding Program (PNAE) to countries of the Global South.



<https://www.gov.br/abc>

National Fund For Education Development (FNDE)

The National Fund for Education Development (FNDE), an autonomous agency linked to the Ministry of



fnde

MINISTRY OF
EDUCATION



Education, is responsible for managing the National School Feeding Program (PNAE) in Brazil. The PNAE ensures the provision of adequate and healthy school meals to students enrolled in all stages and modalities of basic education in the public school system throughout Brazil. It is the most consolidated food and nutrition security policy in the country, with origins dating back to the 1950s. Currently, it serves more than 50 million meals daily to approximately 39 million students across 144 thousand state, municipal, and federal schools. Throughout its history, the program has advanced in several areas, including: decentralization of federal resources, creation of School Feeding Councils (CAE), requirement of a nutritionist as technical lead, partnerships with federal higher education institutions, development of multiple food and nutrition education initiatives and guidelines. Law no. 11.947/2009 brought significant innovations, notably the requirement that at least 30% of federal resources transferred to states and municipalities be used to purchase products from family farming. This has provided a stable source of income for over 40,000 family farmers across Brazil. More recently, priority has been extended to formal and informal women's groups, as well as family farmers, rural family entrepreneurs, and organizations from traditional communities such as Indigenous peoples, maroon communities, and agrarian reform settlements to have their products marketed under PNAE. Brazil's National School Feeding Program has also established stricter limits on the maximum percentage of processed and ultra-processed foods acquired.



www.gov.br/fnde/pt-br

Ministry Of Agrarian Development And Family Farming (MDA)

The Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Farming (MDA) was reestablished through Decree No. 11.396 of January 21, 2023. Its mission is to

strengthen family farming and democratize access to land in order to boost the sustainable production of healthy food for the Brazilian people and to promote the well-being of rural, riverine, and forest populations.

MINISTRY OF
AGRARIAN
DEVELOPMENT
AND FAMILY FARMING



www.gov.br/mda/pt-br

Ministry Of Social Development And Assistance, Family And Fight Against Hunger (MDS)

The Ministry of Social Development and Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger (MDS) is the federal body responsible for national policies on social development and assistance, citizenship income, food and nutrition security, and for managing the Unified Registry for Social Programs. The MDS is tasked with coordinating with federal, state, district, and municipal governments, as well as with civil society, in addition to establishing guidelines for these national policies. It is responsible for regulating, guiding, monitoring, evaluating, and supervising plans, programs, and projects related to these public policies. The Ministry is a key strategic partner in initiatives carried out under trilateral South-South cooperation, ensuring that countries interested in institutional procurement, including the National School Feeding Program (PNAE), are also introduced, in an integrated way, to Brazil's broader Food and Nutrition Security policies.

MINISTRY OF
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
AND ASSISTANCE, FAMILY
AND FIGHT AGAINST HUNGER



www.gov.br/mds/pt-br

World Food Program (WFP)

Driven by the growing demand from countries, the World Food Program (WFP), is the world's largest humanitarian agency dedicated to combating hunger and food insecurity. Established in 1961 and linked to the United Nations, WFP operates in more than 120 countries and territories, delivering emergency food assistance, promoting nutrition, and supporting vulnerable communities in building resilience to crises. As a partner in trilateral South-South cooperation (TSSC), WFP has supported national actors in sharing solutions, best practices, and lessons learned from other countries' experiences, leveraging a wide range of TSSC modalities such as study visits, technical support, capacity development, and policy advocacy. Since the establishment of the WFP Center of Excellence against Hunger in Brasília in 2011, more than 80 countries from the Global South have participated in trilateral South-South cooperation initiatives on school feeding under the partnership with the Brazilian Government.



www.wfp.org

United Nations Office For South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC)



The United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) aims to strengthen South-South and triangular cooperation as a means to accelerate the speed and scale of action toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. To contribute to this objective, the Office focuses on three outcomes across the following areas: (a) promoting the formulation and implementation of South-South and triangular cooperation policies; (b) strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to provide support for South-South and triangular cooperation; and (c) promoting knowledge exchange, capacity development, and the development and transfer of technology in South-South and triangular cooperation, in order to enable developing countries to pursue more resilient and sustainable development. These outcomes will be achieved through five service lines: (a) facilitation and reporting on intergovernmental processes; (b) capacity development; (c) co-creation and knowledge management; (d) South-South and triangular cooperation solutions lab; and (e) management of trust funds.

 <https://unsouthsouth.org/>

International Fund For Agricultural Development

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) has the mission to reduce rural poverty, strengthening small farmers, women and youth through interventions focused on food security, productive inclusion and climate adaptation. Since its creation, in 1977, IFAD has invested more than US\$ 23.2 billion in donations and concession loans, reaching approximately 518 million people. The Fund operates in partnership with governments, non-governmental organizations, financial institutions and global funds, mobilizing resources in scale and promoting solutions that are adapted to the reality of rural territories and local communities. By combining investments in technical assistance, strengthening of value chains and commercialization of products from family farmers, IFAD aims at empowering rural populations with tools and resources to guarantee their food security, income and climate resilience.



 <https://www.ifad.org/en/>

Food And Agriculture Organization Of The United Nations (FAO)



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is one of the UN's specialized agencies focused on food and nutrition security, agriculture, and sustainable development. Headquartered in Rome, Italy, FAO is composed of 194 Member States. Since 2009, the Brazil–FAO Cooperation Program on School Feeding—an alliance between the National Fund for Education Development (FNDE), the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), and FAO—has developed initiatives to strengthen and institutionalize school feeding programs in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). This cooperation has promoted actions to provide healthy and adequate school meals, foster public procurement from family farming, improve school infrastructure, and advance food and nutrition education (FNE) activities such as school gardens, experience-sharing, training, and technical visits across 26 LAC countries, under the Sustainable School Feeding Network (RAES).



www.fao.org

United Nations Development Program (UNDP)



The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is the UN's global development agency, working to promote change and connect countries with the knowledge, experience, and resources needed to help people build a better life. UNDP operates in about 170 countries and territories, supporting efforts to eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities and exclusion, and strengthen resilience so that development can be sustainable. As the UN's development arm, UNDP plays a critical role in supporting countries in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Together with the Brazilian Government, UNDP signed an initiative to support the sustainability of school feeding programs in the Global South, fostering synergy and strengthening Brazil's partnerships with WFP and FAO.



www.undp.org



