BRAZILIAN TECHNICAL COOPERATION
Organogram of ABC

MRE

ABC

CGCM
General Coordination for Multilateral Cooperation

CGPD
General Coordination for Cooperation between Developing Countries

CGCB
General Coordination for Bilateral Cooperation
ABC Mandate

To coordinate, negotiate, approve and assess international technical cooperation in Brazil

To coordinate the whole process of international technical cooperation in Brazil

To coordinate and fund technical cooperation actions offered to developing countries

To identify, formulate, approve the execution of and monitor South-South technical cooperation projects
ABC Mission

ABC works with the following objectives

Capacity Development

Institutional Strengthening
South-South Cooperation
Principles Governing South-South Cooperation

- Joint diplomacy based on solidarity
- Action in response to demands from developing countries
- Acknowledgement of local experience and adaptation of Brazilian experience
- No imposition of conditions
- No association with commercial interests or profit
- No interference in domestic issues of partner countries
The Brazilian Government has no objections to the five core principles of the Paris Declaration (Ownership, Harmonisation, Alignment, Managing by Results and Mutual Accountability). Such concepts are present in South-South Cooperation as well.

However, South-South Cooperation embodies a different approach and practices when compared to North-South Cooperation. The commitments listed in the Paris Declaration cannot be applied automatically to South-South Cooperation.
South-South Cooperation, for Brazil, is not "Aid". Brazilian legislation prevents ABC to transfer budgetary funds to other countries.

Due to its particularities, South-South Cooperation demands different procedures for monitoring and evaluation, when compared to North-South Cooperation.
Classification of South-South Cooperation per Segment (2003 - 2010)

- Agriculture: 21.86%
- Health: 16.28%
- Education: 12.12%
- Environment: 7.43%
- Public Security: 6.28%
- Other: 5.93%
- Urban Development: 2.39%
- Energy: 3.36%
- Social Development: 5.31%
- Public Administration: 5.4%
- Labor: 2.30%
- Industry: 1.95%
- Culture: 1.68%
- Science and Technology: 1.68%
- Communications: 1.24%
- Justice: 1.24%
- Planning: 1.15%
- Cooperation Management: 1.95%
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- Cooperation Management: 1.95%
Africa
USD 70,622,775.20 in projects to be implemented in Africa in the next 3 years.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of Countries Benefiting from Brazilian South-South Cooperation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Africa</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
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<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
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<td>Botswana</td>
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<td>Burkina Faso</td>
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<td>Cape Verde</td>
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<td>Cameroun</td>
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<td>Chad</td>
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<td>Ivory Coast</td>
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<td>Egypt</td>
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<td>Gabon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guinea Bissau</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
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<td>Lesotho</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malauí</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seychelles</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Africa – Project in Execution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Projects in execution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea Bissau</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Projects in execution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marocco</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>São Tomé and Príncipe</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabue</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Project in execution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad and Mali</td>
<td>COTTON-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Project in execution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique and the South Africa</td>
<td>Storage and use of native seeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Progression of Annual Budget Execution (USD)

Africa

Brazilian Technical Cooperation: Africa
Classification of Africa Cooperation per Segment (2003 - 2010)

- Agriculture: 26%
- Health: 22%
- Vocational Training and Education: 14%
- The Environment: 5%
- Public Administration: 4%
- Energy: 5%
- The Environment: 5%
- Urban Development: 3%
- Social Development: 2%
- Sports: 2%
- Culture: 2%
- Communications: 2%
- Livestock: 1%
- Industry: 1%
- Work: 2%
- Other: 7%
- Planning: 2%
- Brazilian Technical Cooperation: Africa
Trilateral Cooperation
Trilateral initiatives with Developed countries should ...

- be demand-driven (responsive to national priorities) and in line with the mandate of the international organization.
- include the “Southern Element”, allowing Brazilian experiences and expertise to be shared.
- promote local ownership and leadership.
- be aimed at producing “structural impact” and sustainable results.
- represent opportunities for innovation in knowledge sharing and partnership arrangements.
How to Apply
Who can apply?

Local focal points for international cooperation, through diplomatic channels.

Local ministries and institutions, through diplomatic channels.
Requirements

For Projects:
Basic Technical Cooperation Agreement
(umbrella agreement)

For Short Term Activities
Diplomatic relations and ongoing negotiations for a Basic Technical Cooperation Agreement
After Receiving the Demands

1. Definition of a Brazilian executing institution
2. Planning of the fact-finding mission
3. Joint Elaboration of the Project
4. Signature of the Complementary Agreement and the project
5. Execution of the activities
6. Monitoring of the execution and revision if necessary
7. Joint final evaluation of the project
Brazilian Executing Institutions

- Executive, Judiciary and Legislative powers
- Public Foundations
- Research centers
- State and municipal authorities
- Brazilian NGOs
Brazilian Technical Cooperation: How to Apply

**Activities of an Average Project Coordinated by ABC**

- **Training**
- **Consultancy**
- **Equipments**
- **Structuring projects » also » Reform or construction of training facilities**
What is the purpose of implementing PAA?
- To guarantee the purchase of food from family farmers;
- To complement and improve the food supply in nurseries, schools, rest homes, popular restaurants, etc.

Why executing PAA?
- It is a tool for local development and income generation to family farmers: secure sale with fair prices – market regulation;
- It structures local supply circuits;
- It assures access to healthy food by the vulnerable population.
## Food Acquisition Program (PAA): how does it work?

### Modality Table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MODALITY</th>
<th>OBJECTIVES AND WORKINGS</th>
<th>SOURCE OF FUNDS</th>
<th>IMPLEMENTING AGENCY</th>
<th>WAY OF ACCESS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PAA – Direct Purchase</td>
<td>By virtue of low prices or to meet the demands of food insecure populations; it plays an important role in regulating prices</td>
<td>MDS and MDA</td>
<td>CONAB</td>
<td>Individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAA – Stock formation</td>
<td>Instruments of support to commercialization. It provides financial resources; the organization acquires the production of partners and affiliates family farmers and creates product stocks to an ulterior commercialization, in more favorable conditions.</td>
<td>MDS and MDA</td>
<td>CONAB</td>
<td>Cooperative and Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAA – Purchase with Simultaneous Donation</td>
<td>Purchase of food produced by family farmers and its donation to organisms integrating the network of social promotion and protection.</td>
<td>MDS</td>
<td>CONAB, states and municipalities</td>
<td>Individual, Cooperative, Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAA – Incentive to milk production and consumption, “Milk Program”</td>
<td>To promote milk consumption by families in food insecurity and to encourage family production.</td>
<td>MDS</td>
<td>Northeast states and Minas Gerais state (north)</td>
<td>Individual, Cooperative, Association</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fluxograma - CPR Doação

Organização (Associações, Cooperativas, Agroindústrias)

Produção

Organiza os agricultores e agricultoras e identifica valor de compra

Elabora Projeto no PAA Net (nº de agricultores e quantidade de produtos)

Análise do projeto (preços, produtos, entidades consumidoras etc) e autoriza operação

Emite a CPR e deposita os recursos em Conta Específica. Recebe a NT Fiscal e o TRA e autoriza o saque

Entrega dos alimentos às entidades consumidoras

Controle Social (CONSEAS, CAE, CDRS e outros) – acompanha a execução do projeto

Entidade Consumidora confere as quantidades e a qualidade e assina e entrega Termo de Recebimento e Aceitabilidade (TRA)

MDA/MDS

CONAB
School Feeding

School feeding is a public policy approach for the maintenance of an educational environment that fosters the personal growth of the individual, promotion of healthy habits and sustainable socioeconomic development, that, consequently, improves the quality of life of the population.
School Feeding as a Strategy for Improving School Performance and Learning

PNAE GOALS

Focus on learning and the improvements of performance and the quality of basic education

Provide healthy meals

Promoting educational Initiatives to encourage changing habits

Guaranteeing access to healthy food of good quality

Encouraging a change in habits

Guarantee and human right to adequate food during the school day
NSFP
Main Requests

- SOCIAL CONTROL – INCENTIVE ON THE SOCIAL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION
- SCHOOL FEEDING AS A HUMAN RIGHT (OUT OF THE ASSISTENCIALIST LOGIC)
- SUSTAINABILITY – MINIMUM MANDATORY PURCHASE OF 30% OF FAMILY HOUSE AGRICULTURE (INCENTIVE FOR THE LOCAL/REGIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT)
- MULTISECTORIALITY: CONNECTION BETWEEN MANY GOVERNMENTAL ACTORS AND PUBLIC POLITICIES
- FOOD AND NUTRICIONAL EDUCATION – PEDAGOGICAL, SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL
LOCAL NATIONAL GOVERNMENT DEMAND TO THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

MEETINGS TO DEFINE ACTIVITIES, OBJECTIVES, PARTNERSHIPS WITH GOVERNMENT COUNTERPARTS AND OTHER PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMS

MISSION TO CARRY OUT DIAGNOSIS

MEETINGS WITH GOVERNMENT INTERSECTORAL OFFICIAL AND FIELD VISITS

PREPARATION/SUBMISSION OF PROJECT PROPOSAL

NEGOTIATIONS, INTERNAL PROCEDURES, DISCUSSIONS, CHANGES

IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO ACCOMPLISH A MISSION FOR CONSOLIDATION AMONG LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS

TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMS
Main activities

- Technical Expertise
- Capacity Building
- Training Different Levels of Personnel
- Strengthen regional and local habits
- Food and Nutritional Security Policy Formulation
- Legal and technical advice on creating legislation for school feeding programs

- Diagnosis and analysis of food and local context
- Technical support on implementing school feeding programs
- Support for agricultural programs and for the purchase of household farmers’ products
- New recipes
- Experimental kitchens
- Nutritional evaluation
- School Gardens