Brazil, agriculture and international development

What is Brazil’s contribution and how can others engage with it?

Lídia Cabral
China and Brazil in African Agriculture
http://www.future-agricultures.org/research/cbba
Overview

1. The rise of Brazil in international development
2. Significance of agricultural agenda
3. Brazil’s agricultural ‘successes’
4. Brazilian agriculture in Africa: solidarity and business
5. Brazil’s interaction with other development players in the agricultural sphere
6. Challenges and opportunities for collaboration
1. The rise of Brazil in international development
2. Significance of Brazil’s agricultural agenda: trade, cooperation and geopolitics

### Posição do Brasil no mercado mundial

Em 2013-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Produto</th>
<th>Produto</th>
<th>Exportador</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Açúcar</td>
<td>1º</td>
<td>1º</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algodão</td>
<td>5º</td>
<td>5º</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Café</td>
<td>3º</td>
<td>3º</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carne bovina</td>
<td>2º</td>
<td>1º</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carne de frango</td>
<td>3º</td>
<td>3º</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carne suína</td>
<td>4º</td>
<td>4º</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laranja e suco</td>
<td>1º</td>
<td>1º</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milho</td>
<td>2º</td>
<td>2º</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Óleo de soja</td>
<td>4º</td>
<td>2º</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soja</td>
<td>1º</td>
<td>1º</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fonte: United States Department of Agriculture

### Aumenta a concentração

A fatia do minério de ferro, petróleo em bruto, soja, açúcar e carnes no valor exportado — em %

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Produto</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minério de ferro</td>
<td>4,93</td>
<td>6,17</td>
<td>6,49</td>
<td>6,60</td>
<td>8,36</td>
<td>8,66</td>
<td>14,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petróleo em bruto</td>
<td>2,62</td>
<td>3,52</td>
<td>5,00</td>
<td>5,54</td>
<td>6,85</td>
<td>5,98</td>
<td>8,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complexo soja</td>
<td>10,41</td>
<td>8,01</td>
<td>6,76</td>
<td>7,09</td>
<td>9,09</td>
<td>11,28</td>
<td>8,48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Açúcar</td>
<td>2,24</td>
<td>3,31</td>
<td>4,48</td>
<td>3,18</td>
<td>2,77</td>
<td>5,48</td>
<td>6,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complexo carnes</td>
<td>6,38</td>
<td>6,75</td>
<td>6,18</td>
<td>6,91</td>
<td>7,22</td>
<td>7,50</td>
<td>6,58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fonte: Ministério do Desenvolvimento, Indústria e Comércio Exterior

### Brazilian cooperation

By sector (2003-12)

- Agriculture 24%
- Health 16%
- Education 11%
- Other 16%
- Culture 1%
- Energy 5%
- Social development 3%
- Public administration 5%
- Public safety 7%
- Environment 7%
- Industry 1%
- Science and technology 2%
- Urban development 1%
- Sport 1%

Source: Brazilian Cooperation Agency, 2013
3. Brazil’s agricultural ‘successes’: the agribusiness-family farming dualism
4. Brazil’s agriculture in Africa: **solidarity** and business, the ‘Brazilian way’

**Embrapa office opened in Accra in 2006:**
‘To have Embrapa in the city of Accra, in Ghana, is the beginning of a peaceful revolution that will have as result the germination of grain, food, products that can do in the African savannah the same revolution that Embrapa carried out in the Brazilian Midwest ’ (Lula da Silva in 2008)

**Brazil-Africa Dialogue on Food Security, Hunger Alleviation and Rural Development in Brasília in 2010:** promoted Brazil’s contribution to Africa’s agricultural development through a menu of cooperation options which included Embrapa’s research and public policies targeting family farming

**Brazil-Africa Agricultural Innovation Marketplace launched in 2010:** as platform for agricultural innovation, funding collaborative research on agriculture between Brazilian and African research institutions. Supported by Bill and Melinda Gates, World Bank, DFID, FARA, among others
4. Brazil’s agriculture in Africa: solidarity and business, the ‘Brazilian way’

- Investments: Agro-industrial: Soybean, Rice, Cotton, Beans, Sunflower, Coffee, Fruits, etc.; Protein: Cattle, Chicken, Pork, etc.; Infrastructure: For supporting the project, e.g.: Port terminal for grains.

- Similar biomes.
- Similar challenges.
- Vast business opportunities.
- Sharing of experiences.
- Future vision of comparable market.

Target market:
1° Mozambique
2° Africa
3° Asia (53% of world population)

- Produce
- Consume
- Export

Source: FGV on Fundo Nacala, 2012
### 5. Brazil’s interaction with other development players in the agricultural sphere in Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>Country focus</th>
<th>Type of interventions</th>
<th>Brazilian orgs</th>
<th>Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PAA-Africa</td>
<td>Multi-country: Ethiopia, Mali and Mozambique</td>
<td>Pilot of food procurement linked to school feeding and other food security and nutrition programmes</td>
<td>MDS, MRE</td>
<td>FAO and WFP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProSavana</td>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>Agriculture-based development in selected region (research, regional planning, extension)</td>
<td>Embrapa, FGV Projetos, ABC</td>
<td>JICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProAlimentos</td>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>Adaptive research on horticultures</td>
<td>Embrapa</td>
<td>USAID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biofuels</td>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>Feasibility study on biofuels production</td>
<td>FGV Projetos</td>
<td>EC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate-smart agriculture</td>
<td>Multi-country: Mozambique, Tanzania and Ghana</td>
<td>Training, adaptive research... (under discussion)</td>
<td>Embrapa</td>
<td>DFID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Innovation Marketplace</td>
<td>Multi-country</td>
<td>Collaborative research projects on a range of agricultural topics to enhance innovation</td>
<td>Embrapa</td>
<td>Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, World Bank, DFID, IFAD, FAO, IICA, FARA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Challenges & opportunities for collaboration

- Difficulties implementing trilateral cooperation arrangements
- South-South framing difficult to reconcile with North-South; divisions prevail even if only discursively
- Weak institutional framework and limited capacity to operate cooperation
- Whose interests prevail in private sector development?
6. Challenges & opportunities for collaboration

• Brazil’s expertise and ‘tropical technology’
• Brazil’s commitment to multilateralism
• Brazil’s interest in trilateral coop
• Areas for collaboration:
  – Global fight against hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition – a hot-topic with plenty of engagement on the Brazil side, namely through FAO
  – Brazil public-private partnerships in international affairs – more transparency and mutual learning?