



BRICS
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COOPERANDO PARA UM MUNDO INCLUSIVO E SUSTENTÁVEL

**First Report on the Contributions to Implementing the
Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty**

BRICS Agriculture Working Group

Brasília, 2025

Introduction

The BRICS Agriculture Working Group held the 1st In-Person Technical Meeting in Brasília from March 12 to 14, 2025. As part of the program, the first day dedicated a specific session to the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty.

The Brazilian presidency opened the session by presenting key figures from the latest FAO SOFI and SOFA Reports: In 2023, 733 million people experienced hunger, an increase of 152 million since 2019, while 2.33 billion faced moderate or severe food insecurity, a crisis that has persisted since the COVID-19 pandemic. Hunger and food insecurity are disproportionately concentrated in the Global South, with rural populations suffering more than those in urban areas. Additionally, women are more affected than men, experiencing higher food insecurity and worse working conditions across agrifood systems. A critical concern is that one-third of the global population cannot afford a healthy diet, contributing to the rise of non-communicable diseases such as diabetes and heart disease.

BRICS members were then invited to reflect on how the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty can help turn this trend to meet the SDGs. In this context, the Interim Support Mechanism Coordinator, Renato Godinho, delivered a presentation on the institutional structure of the Global Alliance and its implementation status. The Global Alliance was created by the G20 under the Brazilian presidency in 2024 and now has 171 members – 90 countries, 25 international organizations, 10 international financial institutions and 44 philanthropic Foundations, NGOs, and others. All BRICS countries are already members of the Global Alliance, except for Iran, which is currently negotiating its adhesion.

The Global Alliance's Support Mechanism (its secretariat) is admitting employees through FAO's recruitment process. Headquarters will be hosted by the FAO in Rome, and other offices will be established in Addis Abeba, Bangkok, Brasilia and Washington D.C. The first batch of international cooperation projects intermediated by the Global Alliance is expected to emerge this year.

Continuing the presentation, the interim coordinator delivered a practical explanation of how members can:

1. Access the Global Alliance's services to identify the best state and non-state partners for implementing national policies and programs listed in the Global Alliance's Policy Basket.
2. Contribute policies and programs to the Policy Basket.

AWG Convergence Points and Global Alliance's Policy Instruments

BRICS countries expressed strong support for the Global Alliance. In final remarks, the Brazilian presidency invited members to consider how the AWG could contribute to the Policy Basket. Additionally, members were encouraged to explore financial support from the New Development Bank (NDB) – the BRICS Bank, a founding member of the Global Alliance – within the scheme of the Global Alliance.

On March 14, the AWG held a Workshop on Cooperation to Finance Alternative Food Systems to Strengthen Family Farming, Aquaculture, and Artisanal Fisheries. The Americas Regional Office of the NDB and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) were invited to deliver keynote presentations on funding trends, challenges, and cooperation opportunities

within their mandates. For example, IFAD has emphasized the importance to further strengthening the collaboration with Public Development Banks (PDBs), exploring innovative funding arrangements to tap on the financial capacity of PBD to secure credit at scale to the priority areas identified by the AWG.

The NDB commented on its experience of financing investments in infrastructure favoring sustainable rural and agricultural development and food security. Investments in sustainable infrastructure include considerations of climate change adaptation and mitigation, such as increasing water variability and associated extreme events of droughts and floods. Examples from India and Brazil were mentioned, including partnerships with Public Development Banks and subnational governments.

In final remarks, the Brazilian presidency provided a summary of the AWG's key convergence points, highlighting the priority policies and programs discussed throughout the meeting. With support from the Global Alliance's Interim Support Mechanism, the presidency listed the equivalent of those policies and programs to the [Global Alliance's Policy Basket](#). Table 1 illustrates this alignment, while Table 2 outlines the AWG's Policy Instrument priorities. The AWG BRICS Ministerial Declaration suggests that the NDB and the IFAD take these priorities into account in their engagement strategy with Global Alliance's members as well as in the revisions of their mandates and strategic plans.

Country examples

The Global Alliance's Interim Support Mechanism also provided a table with country examples for the policy instruments listed in Table 1. Results are presented in Table 3. Country examples refer to specific experiences where nations have successfully implemented policies or programs to address hunger and poverty. These examples serve as practical illustrations of effective strategies that can be adapted or replicated in other contexts. By showcasing such country examples, the Global Alliance facilitates knowledge sharing and promotes the adoption of effective policies worldwide.

In this perspective, AWG members took note of the country examples already submitted for the priority policy instruments and were encouraged to submit their own success stories. The spaces in blank in table 3 mean that no country example has yet been approved by the Global Alliance's Support Mechanism.

As a noteworthy open space for contribution is the Farmer Registry policy instrument, which currently lacks country examples despite the fact that many AWG members have already developed successful, evidence-based national registries for farmers, fishers, and aquaculture workers.

Table 1 – BRICS AWG convergence points and equivalence with Global Alliance’s Policy Instruments

Dimension	Convergence Points	Global Alliance Policy Instrument
1. Infrastructure and Mechanization		
1.1	Credit for the acquisition of machinery and equipment	<u>Inclusive credit and financial services</u>
1.2	Credit for the production of innovative and sustainable feed and gear for fishing and aquatic organism farming	<u>Inclusive credit and financial services</u>
1.3	Development of large- and small-scale irrigation systems	<u>Access to irrigation</u>
1.4	Expansion of mechanization and technification of small and family farming, preferably with local production of finished machinery, inputs and parts.	<u>Pro-poor access to agricultural inputs, technology and knowledge</u>
1.5	Investments in rural infrastructure to reduce dependence on rain	<u>Climate resilient agricultural technologies</u>
1.6	Investments in sustainable aquaculture	<u>Pro-poor access to agricultural inputs, technology and knowledge</u>
2. Financing and Support to Producers		
2.1	Creation of minimum price guarantee mechanisms	<u>Institutional markets, including public procurement and pro-poor food pricing</u>
2.2	Development of affordable agricultural insurance	<u>Inclusive insurance</u>
2.3	Government procurement for the formation of operational and strategic food reserves	<u>Institutional markets, including public procurement and pro-poor food pricing</u>
2.4	Promotion and encouragement of increased fish consumption	<u>Institutional markets, including public procurement and pro-poor food pricing</u>
2.5	Provision of facilitated credit for energy independence and the expansion of sustainable fishing and aquaculture	<u>Inclusive credit and financial services</u>
2.6	Provision of facilitated credit for energy independence and the expansion of sustainable fishing and aquaculture	<u>Inclusive credit and financial services</u>
2.7	Provision of facilitated credit for small producers	<u>Inclusive credit and financial services</u>
2.8	Recognition of traditional knowledge in aquaculture and fishing	<u>Pro-poor access to agricultural inputs, technology and knowledge</u>

2.9	Support for sustainable aquaculture and fishing to promote food and nutritional security	Inclusive credit and financial services
2.10	Support for the expansion of the cold chain and the use of reusable containers in fishing and aquaculture	Inclusive market infrastructure development
3. Sustainability and Natural Resource Management		
3.1	Acid Soil Treatment and Soil Health Management	Climate resilient agricultural technologies
3.2	Productive reforestation programs and recovery of degraded areas	Integrated programmes for climate and shock resilience, including programmes related to anticipatory, adaptive and shock-responsive social protection
3.3	Programs to combat Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing.	No policy instrument available
3.4	The “Defeso Insurance Program” for the sustainable management of fishery resources through payment for environmental services during fishing prohibition periods.	Environmentally conditioned cash transfer (ECCT)
3.5	Water scarcity management and climate adaptation strategies	Integrated programmes for climate and shock resilience, including programmes related to anticipatory, adaptive and shock-responsive social protection
4. Innovation and Digitalization in the Agricultural Sector		
4.1	Creation of Big Data banks for monitoring and planning family farming	Digital transformation of social protection information systems
4.2	Development of public digital infrastructure for family farming, including implementation and innovation of digital registration systems for family farmers	Farmer registry
4.3	Integration of producers and markets through digital platforms	Access to basic mobility and transport, information services, and infrastructure development
4.4	Support for startups focused on agricultural innovation, including the use of Artificial Intelligence	No policy instrument available

5. Technical Cooperation and Extension		
5.1	Cluster Farming, Cooperativism, Associativism	No policy instrument available
5.2	Funding for research and technological cooperation on aquaculture, fisheries management, territories, inputs, and equipment.	Pro-poor access to agricultural inputs, technology and knowledge
5.3	Recognition of traditional knowledge in aquaculture and fishing	Pro-poor access to agricultural inputs, technology and knowledge
5.4	Sanitary certification systems for family farming products	No policy instrument available
5.5	Sharing experiences in soil treatment and access to technology for the recovery of degraded areas	Integrated programmes for climate and shock resilience, including programmes related to anticipatory, adaptive and shock-responsive social protection
5.6	Sharing of experiences on the participatory management of aquatic resources.	Pro-poor access to agricultural inputs, technology and knowledge
5.7	Strengthening technical assistance and rural extension	Pro-poor access to agricultural inputs, technology and knowledge
5.8	Technical cooperation in rural infrastructure, with a focus on irrigation and reduction of rainwater dependence	Climate resilient agricultural technologies
6. Research and Development		
6.1	Fostering research into climate-resilient crops	Pro-poor access to agricultural inputs, technology and knowledge
6.2	Using innovation to improve agricultural productivity, with a focus on seeds	No policy instrument available
7. Inputs		
7.1	Development of sustainable solutions for the use of agricultural inputs	Pro-poor access to agricultural inputs, technology and knowledge
7.2	Land access	Land access, ownership and tenure security
7.3	Production and access to sustainable feed and gear for fishing and aquatic organism farming.	Pro-poor access to agricultural inputs, technology and knowledge
7.4	Production of and access to fertilizers and other essential inputs	Pro-poor access to agricultural inputs, technology and knowledge

Table 2 - AWG Policy Instrument priorities

Global Alliance's Policy Instruments
Access to basic mobility and transport, information services, and infrastructure development
Access to irrigation
Climate resilient agricultural technologies
Environmentally Conditioned Cash Transfer
Farmer registry
Inclusive market infrastructure development
Inclusive credit and financial services
Inclusive insurance
Institutional markets, including public procurement and pro-poor food pricing
Integrated programmes for climate and shock resilience, including programmes related to anticipatory, adaptive and shock-responsive social protection
Land Access, ownerships and tenure security
Pro-poor access to agricultural inputs, technology and knowledge

Table 3 – Country examples

Policy Instrument	Country Example 1	Country Example 2	Country Example 3	Country Example 4	Country Example 5
<u>Access to irrigation</u>	<u>Bolivia: National Irrigation Program with a Watershed Approach (PRONAREC)</u> ;	<u>Brazil: Cisterns Program (National Support Program for Rainwater Harvesting and Other Social Technologies for Access to Water)</u> ;			
<u>Access to basic mobility and transport, information services, and</u>					

<u>infrastructure development</u>					
<u>Climate resilient agricultural technologies</u>	<u>Bolivia: Direct Support for the Creation of Rural Agrifood Initiatives (CRIAR);</u>				
<u>Farmer registry</u>					
<u>Inclusive credit and financial services</u>	<u>Brazil: National Program for Productive-Oriented Microcredit (PNMPO);</u>	<u>Brazil: Program for Strengthening Family Farming (PRONAF);</u>	<u>China: Microcredit to Support Productive Investments;</u>		
<u>Inclusive insurance</u>	<u>Brazil: Harvest Guarantee (GS) Program;</u>				
<u>Inclusive market infrastructure development</u>					
<u>Institutional markets, including public procurement and pro-poor food pricing</u>	<u>Brazil: Food Purchase Program (PAA);</u>				
<u>Integrated programmes for climate and shock resilience, including programmes related to anticipatory, adaptive and shock-responsive social protection</u>					

<u>Pro-poor access to agricultural inputs, technology and knowledge</u>	<u>Brazil: Rural Productive Activities Promotion Program (Fomento Rural);</u>	<u>Côte d'Ivoire: Project for the Promotion of Local Rice (PRORIL) under the framework of the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD);</u>	<u>Russian Federation: Consulting and educational center for agriculture (Eurasian Centre for Food Security - ECFS);</u>	<u>Russian Federation: Monitoring system of agroclimatic resources and crop productivity;</u>	<u>Russian Federation: Soil-Geographic Database;</u>
<u>Environmentally conditioned cash transfer (ECCT)</u>	<u>Brazil: Green Grant Program;</u>				

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