**Brazil**

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| **Programme Title:** | MDGs beyond averages: Promoting Food Security and Nutrition for Indigenous Children in Brazil | |
| **Programme number & MDTF ref:** | MDGF-2032-I-BRA Children (67250) | |
| **Window:** | Children, Food Security & Nutrition | |
| **Approved Budget by NSC (US$):** | 6 million | |
| **Participating Organizations:** | ILO, UNICEF, PAHO/WHO, FAO, UNDP | |
| **First Tranche transferred on:** | 14-Dec-2009 | |
| **ACTIVITIES Reported:** | |
| **Main Substantive Activities:**  1) Empowerment of local governmental institutions, particularly SESAI and FUNAI providing equipment, capacity building techniques and human resources to establish strategic plans of action in Alto Solimões and Dourados areas of intervention. 2) Approximation of governmental programs and public policies which can provide income generation alternatives for indigenous communities in both regions. 3) Promoting the development of technical education programs for indigenous populations in an effort to provide greater autonomy. A strategy for negotiating the insertion of those indigenous professionals into the labor market is currently under construction. 4) New communication strategy mplemented in the region of Dourados, specifically for the follow up of all JP activities. Through the Local Governance Committee, delegates have been assigned the responsibility specific activities divided upon thematic groups. 5) Consolidation of a Work Group for discussing productive initiatives in the indigenous reserves of Dourados. This work group is under direct coordination of the JP and counts with active participation of indigenous representatives, and delegates from local governmental institutions, such as FUNAI Dourados, SESAI, AGRAER, CONAB, Municipality, as well as regional academic institutions such as UCDB, UEMS and UFGD. A similar strategy is under construction in the region of Alto Solimões. | |
| **Problems and lessons learned:** | |
| UN Agency coordination (different regulations). Challenges include: different cultures of work, incompatible administrative/financial systems, and alternative yet complementary strategies of implementation. The complex nature of food insecurity as a holistic concept demands the agencies to follow two complementary, yet different approaches. On one hand, the need to tackle the structural causes of food insecurity drives the agencies to implement activities regarding land degradation, lack of income generation, low productivity and poor education. While on the other hand, the need to attend the consequences of food insecurity drives other activities of the JP towards issues such as health related problems, and indigenous dependence upon governmental aid. These different yet complementary strategies provide a challenge in terms of showing concrete integral results at times. | |
| **The programme reports relevant linkage to the UNDAF:** Yes | |
| **The programme has communications strategy in place:** Yes | |

CHARTS & FIGURES

As of 31 December 2010

