

# Advances and Challenges

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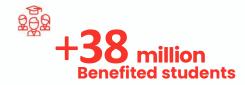








## **PNAE NUMBERS - 2025**



+146 thousand **School** attended





R\$ 5,5 billion Overall budget

R\$ 1,6 billion For Family Farming \*R\$ 2,5 bi in 2026

5.569 **Cities States** 

80k School Feeding Councils (CAE)



8k **Nutritionists** 



40k **Family Farmers** 



### **PNAE Intersectoriality**





### Innovations in PNAE's main regulations: Law n° 11.947/2009 and Resolution CD/FNDE n° 6/2020

#### Procurement of food from family farming for school feeding



Expands the minimum percentage of PNAE federal resources to be used for the procurement of food products directly from family farming

Will enter into force on **January 1, 2026** 



Includes **young farmers** among the **formal and informal groups** prioritized for supplying food products to the PNAE

Resolution
CD/ FNDE n°
03/2025

Strengthening the participation of Women in the PNAE

Includes women as a priority group in public calls and ensures that at least 50% of purchases made directly from family farming units are registered in the woman's name

### Limits on the purchase of food items, by degree of processing, using resources from the PNAE

Degree of processing	2020	2025	2026
Fresh and minimally processed food items	At least 75%	At least 80%	At least 85%
Processed and ultra-processed	At most 20%	At most <mark>15%</mark>	At most 10%



# of federal resources from the PNAE were invested in Family Farming in 2022



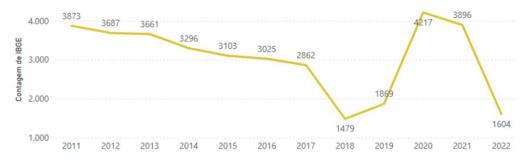
#### % acquisitions from family farming from 2011 to 2022



### % acquisition per region, 2022



## Number of municipalities with acquisition less than 30%





Respect for the food culture and traditions of each locality, including schools in indigenous and maroon territories



Organic and agroecological production: state/municipality can pay a 30% price bonus



Generation of employment and income in rural areas and riverside regions









## Lessons Learned in 15 Years of Family Farming

- The simplicity of the model facilitates subnational adherence;
- Public calls allows for adaptation to local realities;
- The role of school nutritionists is essential they serve as the link between menu planning and local territories;
- Success depends on coordination among local managers, farmers, and communities;
- Policy requires political will, active listening, and continuous technical support;
- The maturation process is gradual each year brings progress, adjustments, and local innovation.











## **International Relevance of the PNAE**

The PNAE is an international benchmark for intersectoral public policy in education, food and nutritional security, and sustainable local development.

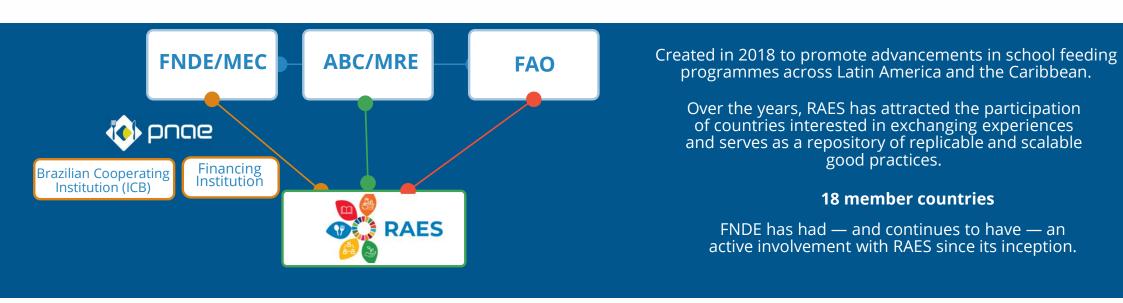
- The program is part of the priority actions of the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty
- It is also considered a key policy of the School Meals Coalition and of the Sustainable School Feeding Network (RAES)



In **trilateral cooperation** with the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), the Center of Excellence Against Hunger of the World Food Programme (WFP), and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO/BR), the FNDE, through the PNAE, has supported the implementation of sustainable school feeding programs in **more than 70 countries in Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa, and Asia**.



## **Sustainable School Feeding Network** of Latin America and the Caribbean







































Costa Rica

El Salvador

Guatemala

Honduras

Paraguai

Santa Lúcia

Uruguai

## School Meals Coalition



Launched in 2021 during the UN Food Systems Summit

In 2023, Brazil accepted the invitation to serve as **Co-Chair of the Global School Meals Coalition**, alongside France and Finland

- Its mission is the eradication of hunger and the promotion of food security, with a focus on school feeding
- The Coalition aims to ensure that all 724 million children in primary schools worldwide receive healthy school meals by 2030

On September 18 and 19, the 2nd Coalition Summit was held in Fortaleza, Brazil (2025), reuniting representatives from **80 countries**, **30 at the ministerial level** 





112 Member Countries

150 Partner Organizations

# Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty



The PNAE is **part of the Alliance's Policy Basket**, serving as a basis for technical cooperation and exchange of best practices

The Alliance collaborates to advance the initiatives of the RAES and the School Meals Coalition

### It promotes a new approach to international cooperation

- Reduce the fragmentation of development cooperation
- Provide coordinated support from international financial institutions, bilateral donors, UN agencies, and philanthropic foundations
- Expand experiences that already work

#### **Recent advances**

- 105 countries and 96 partner organizations
- Establishment of the Alliance's Support Mechanism
- Nov. 2025: First Leaders' Meeting (Doha)
- As good examples, Indonesia launched the Nutritious Meals Program, and Benin has been expanding its school feeding program. Both countries cooperate with Brazil.





## Thank you! Dankeschön!

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