

*Permanent Mission of Brazil
to the United Nations
New York*

No. 211

The Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations presents its compliments to the **UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women** and, in response to UNW/2019/002, has the honor to submit relevant information relating to the implementation of resolution entitled "Improvement of the situation of women and girls in rural areas" (A/RES/72/148).

In case there are any questions, please contact Ms. Laura Delamonica, the focal point for this issue at the Mission of Brazil, at laura.delamonica@itamaraty.gov.br.

The Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the UN-Women the assurances of its highest considerations.

New York, May, 2019.

To the UN Entity for Gender
Equality and the Empowerment of
Women (UN Women)



GA resolution "Improvement of the Situation of Women and Girls in Rural Areas"
Information to the report of the Secretary-General
Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations

1. The "Single Registry for Social Programs of the Federal Government" recommends that the person indicated as "Responsible for the Family Unit (RF)" is preferably female. In this way, it favors women as the main bearers of the card that provides access to key social policies of the federal administration. Thus, about 85% of RFs are women and the social inclusion and rural productivity activities, such as the National Program to Support Rainwater Harvesting and other Social Technologies (Cisternas Program) and the Program for the Promotion of Rural Productivity Activities (Programa Fomento Rural), are also following this trend.

2. The II National Plan for Food and Nutritional Security 2016-2019 (II PLAN SAN) has the following goals: (i) to increase the participation of women in the Food Acquisition Program from 41% to 45% of the total providers; (ii) to implant plate cisterns and other social technologies for access to water for consumption, preferably or primarily for households headed by women; and (iii) to implement 120 thousand social technologies of access to water for production, preferably or primarily for households headed by women.

3. The Food Acquisition Program (PAA) is one of the main programs of public purchase of food produced by family agriculture, which is destined to the people in situation of food and nutritional insecurity and to those supported by the social assistance network, by the public facilities of Food and Nutrition Security and by the public and philanthropic education system. The participation of women farmers as providers has been encouraged, in groups or individually, by employing, for instance, part of the budget exclusively to the purchase of goods produced by women. In addition, valid proposals should reflect a minimum proportion of women producers - between 30% and 40% - in relation to the total number of providers.

4. Since 2011, the percentage of participation of women in the PAA has grown: in 2011 they represented 26%, in 2015 they represented 40%, then 44% in 2016 and 47.5% in 2017. In 2017, of the 66,503 farmers supplying the PAA, 31,508 were women. In this way, the 2016-2019 goal to increase the participation of women in the PAA from 41% to 45% of the total suppliers by 2019, has already been met due to changes in the prioritization of projects.

5. Within the scope of the Cisternas Program, access to water that are being delivered in the Brazilian semi-arid region (and, in recent years, other regions of the country such as the Amazon) reduction of effort and time spent by women and children, usually family members water for long distances, the absence of other stable forms of access to water Of Quality. Since its inception, only by the Cisternas Program more than 1 million social technologies' (considered as cisterns for human consumption, for production and tanks implemented in schools).

6. Between 2003 and 2017, it is estimated that around 72% of social technologies of access to water (considered consumer and production technologies) were delivered in name of women. On average, it is estimated that around 52,800 women were beneficiaries of the technology per year from 2003 to 2017. It is estimated that the end of 2019, more than 50 thousand technologies, considering the technologies of consumption and women.

7. The Promotion Program articulates the offering of Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (Ater) with the transference of non-reimbursable financial resources to poor rural families, with the purpose of structuring their production activity to promote improvements in the production, wealth, income and food security for the families. The transfer of resources is preferably destined to the women of the beneficiary families. The productive project of each family is elaborated through its partnership with an agent of Ater, and can be focused on a productive activity (agricultural or non-agricultural) that the family already develops, giving a larger scale to it, or the structuring of a new activity. Thus, the Program encourages women to play a leading role as farmers throughout the production process, since the decision regarding which project of productive structure the family will execute until the participation in their own productive activities, which are aimed at promoting food security and nutritional status to the family as well as generate jobs and income.

8. Between 2012 to 2018, about 148,000 women received the installments of resources to invest in productive projects, representing about 60% of the total beneficiaries of the Program. On average, about 21,000 women benefited from the Program per year. By 2019, it is estimated that 18,000 women will be supported by the Program.