



4th BRAZIL AFRICA FORUM

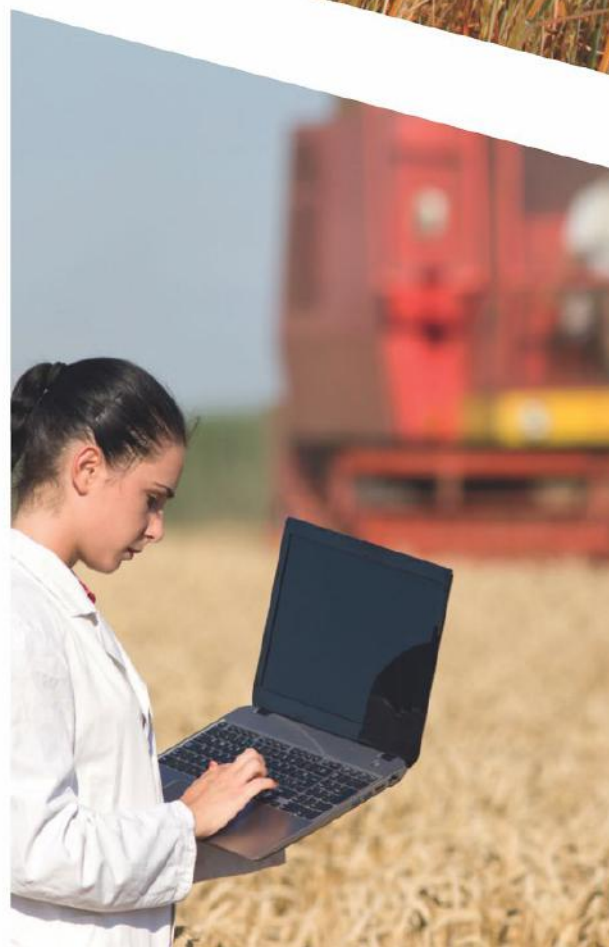
**STRATEGIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT
OF AGRICULTURE IN BRAZIL AND AFRICA**

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Activities Report



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Introduction

Hunger, poverty, and unemployment have been confirmed as the main challenges for developing countries. And among these, the rural and agricultural communities are extremely vulnerable to international market dynamics. Recognizing the need for eradicating hunger and absolute poverty, emphasizing the importance of having a target for agricultural and rural development integrated to the agenda of sustainable development. This is responsible for 40% of the GDP of the African continent, agriculture continues being a strong source of income for over 70% of Africans. Therefore, there is no doubt that this will be the next great advent for Africa, due to its enormous capacity for macroeconomic transformation and, consequently the agricultural sector to transform people's lives. Africa has the potential to become one of the main food suppliers in the world. However, deficient technologies and limited capacities for innovation have been confirmed as a hindrance. This situation has gradually been resolved through exchanging important technological scientific knowhow.



Brazil Africa Institute, private entity defined as a Social Organization of Public Interest (OSCIP), in seeking to understand the importance of agriculture, especially the potential for cooperation in this sector has not held back any efforts in fomenting opportunities. Agriculture is the key to social and economic development in Africa, and supported by Brazil in such sectors as biofuel, agricultural cooperatives, land management,

national investigation systems, and commercial and family farming, focusing on efforts for African countries to overcome their limitations.

And this added to the fact that the Brazilian agribusiness has already arrived at the level of one of the five biggest exporters of grains in the world, as the others are USA, Canada,



Australia, Argentina, and the European Union, and thereby being ranked on a world-class reference status.

Furthermore, it is important to remember that the Brazilian government has carried out technical cooperation projects through the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), Itamaraty, and the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa) in such countries as Togo, Tanzania, Ghana, Mozambique, and Angola. The projects, mainly being technology transfers have helped in the development of such crops as cassava, beans, and cotton. Besides that, some regions in Brazil have similar climatic and soil conditions as those found in African countries, which makes Brazil an example, seeking for governments and private companies from those countries for developing their agriculture.

The 4th Brazil Africa Forum: strategies for the development of agriculture in Brazil and Africa in this context has been displayed as an essential tool for strengthening the dialog between Africa and Brazil in the field of agriculture for participants (representatives from governments and the private sector, business leaders, investors, and academic experts). As there is a broad-based coverage from international media, the 4th Brazil Africa Forum provided the necessary emphasis for such important cooperation. Finally, the event was consolidated as an opportunity for the Brazil Africa Institute to redefine its role as a facilitator for approaching Brazil to the African continent, focusing its initiatives on promoting economic and social development and fighting against poverty, in the promotion of ethics, peace, and citizenship, human rights, democracy, and other universal values. Thus, in the following pages, you will see the results from what had been discussed during the two-day event.



*João Bosco Monte
Brazil Africa Institute
President*



Opening Ceremony

The president of Brazil Africa Institute, **João Bosco Monte**, officially started the event, as follows: “It is a great pleasure to see some old friends. And friends I have recently made”, he declared. The initial presentation by president João Bosco is marked by the wish that the surrounding partners can understand how much there is to do, and that Brazil can teach, yet has so much to learn. “Many of the challenges that Africa faces, Brazil has already been facing, and beside the technological transfer, it can contribute to the management for the achievement of its goals and objectives”.



Working in cooperation demands the understanding that the role of Brazil is not just teaching, but to work in cooperation, as there is so much to learn. “The intension of our African partners is to know and be known”, we wish. “So, that we can, not in the near future, but in a prosperous present, materialize ideas in concrete initiatives”. The president also stressed the dimension of the 4th Brazil Africa Forum with the participation of 35 countries and over 100 organizations and thanked Itaipu for hosting the event.



Through a video presentation, the president of the African Development Bank (AfDB), **Akinwumi Adesina**, welcomed the participants and especially thanked Professor João Bosco. In his speech, he emphasized the importance of the 4th Brazil Africa Forum, and spoke about the challenges for social development on the African continent.



For Adesina, three messages needed to be shared with the participants. (i) African economies are resilient; (ii) the private sector, especially agriculture, performs a core role in transforming the national economies in Africa; (iii) the AfDB is driving side-by-side by those who intend to invest in the continent so that this transformation can take place.

The importance of the private sector must be recognized. After all, in Africa, it holds the role of 80% of the total production, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the total investments and $\frac{3}{4}$ of the total credits. As most the world is undergoing slowdowns in its economies, Africa is following another route. And so the growth in Africa can accelerate and be sustainable, there are 5 priority targets: expand power supply; industrialize the continent; reduce hunger, deepen the integration process, and improve the quality of their lives. “All these goals signify great opportunities for business deals in the private sector”. In the power supply scope, for example, the estimate for the potential sub-utilization of natural resources is 10 terawatts (solar power); 350 gigawatts (hydroelectric power); 110 gigawatts (wind power) and 15 gigawatts (thermoelectric). “The AfDB is going to invest 12 billion dollars, through its own resources in power generation in the next 5 years” he adds. In conclusion, the president emphasizes that the delegation from the Bank will be present during the entire event for listening to and negotiating new business opportunities.



The opening ceremony is concluded by a speech by the Brazilian Chief Director of Binational Itaipu, **Jorge Samek**. “Itaipu Hydroelectric Power Plant. It is the fruit of partnering. We believe in the union of the people”, he said. Itaipu is the largest clean energy producer in the world. It is designed to generate 70 million megawatts/year, it should generate 100 million megawatts in 2016, making up 29% of the total power consumed in Brazil this year and 80% of the electric

power of Paraguay. Samek reminds us that Parana State – where the hydroelectric power plant is located – in spite of its small size (2.3% of the total Brazilian territory) is responsible for 20% of the total agribusiness in Brazil.



**4th BRAZIL
AFRICA FORUM**
STRATEGIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT
OF AGRICULTURE IN BRAZIL AND AFRICA



Instituto
Brasil África

“50 years ago, Brazil was a food importer. But during these 5 decades, it has become one of the largest food exporters in the world” and we wish to celebrate this feat. “It expanded the productive area by 70%, but the most significant growth (300%) has been in the increase productivity, using technology”. The greatest symbol of innovation has been in transforming vegetal protein into animal. “Here the farmer plants corn and harvest pre-cooked seasoned chicken, ready for consumption. Here the producer plants soybeans and harvests ham, yogurt, and other added value products”, he jokes. “Brazil and Africa have already been just one continent, we are brothers. There is no other country in the world that has so much cultural identity with Africa as Brazil does. As this justifies the reason for the excellent choice for holding the 4th Brazil Africa Forum”.



1ST SESSION

Improving the efficiency of agriculture through cooperation strategies



Osório Coelho, Director of Regional Initiatives of Social Inclusion Secretariat (SECIS), of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation of Brazil (MCTI) was the moderator of this session. “Brazil has become powerful in the agricultural field due to the hefty innovative investment in this sector”, he believes. **João Almino**, Ambassador and Director of the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), began his speech speaking about the cooperation concept emphasized by the Brazilian government and the purposes and work performed of ABC. He also displayed data on the Brazilian-African cooperation and the respective projects that ABC is responsible for. “The role of the agency is to evaluate and fund projects making development possible in emerging countries and humanitarian aid”, he reveals. “The



priority sectors of ABC are agriculture, education, development, and the environment and in geographical terms are related to Latin America and Africa”. 72% of the resources invested in 2016 by the agency are in Africa by partnering with other governmental sources and from the private sector. “ABC has 107 partners and in the first three years, 18 million dollars was invested in Africa”. One of the destinations for investments was Burkina-Faso, aid for the installation of the PAIS system units (Integrated Sustainable Agro-ecological Production) in Senegal and support for increasing production and domestic consumption of cassava, for food security and the generation of income in Kenya.

Yemi Akinbamijo, CEO of the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) spoke about the similarities between Brazil and Africa. His analysis was based on statistics, focused on challenges for the African continent and on possible routes based on innovation and research for cooperative projects. “There is good will in the Brazilian and African cooperation and this must be taken advantage of”, he defends. “The African continent does not have 15 years to wait for a partnership. It must be now. Our similarities oblige us to act now”. Mentioning the World Bank, as a source, he says that the agribusiness forecast for the internal market in Africa is 1 trillion dollars.

Akinbamijo presented, in the concept of FARA, some necessary initiatives for strengthening the Brazilian-African collaboration in the field of agricultural research and innovation: built based on successful templates in an innovative market and expanding its scope and scale; expanding the thematic scope of investigation in order to approach all the value chains (going beyond production, it is essential to consider added value, such as, for example, marketing, logistics, funding, and insurance) and increase accountability related to collaboration to the highest political entities is also essential. For him, the goal of these initiatives is to strengthen necessary policies capable of transforming the research results into concrete impacts resulting from large-scale development. “Although agriculture is the main source of African subsistence – employing most the people ($\frac{2}{3}$) in manpower – he laments that there has not been enough importance placed on the South-South Cooperation. “On the other hand, he estimates that Brazil has placed priority on agriculture as the main field of cooperation with the Southern partners. In this context, FARA will continue focusing on the coordination of the African players, especially for developing research and innovation in the field of agriculture”.



Mário Seixas, Head of the International Relations Secretariat of the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa), began his intervention by introducing the reality of Brazilian agriculture, showing the development of the local agricultural market, that resulted from the research studies and an educational system focused on agriculture. He finished his speech by introducing and giving a description of Embrapa and its cooperation projects and its global activity. The narrative underlines the 1970s, which were a great landmark. Until that time, Brazil had low agricultural production and it was basically considered as just a coffee and sugar producer. “The goal of my presentation is to especially highlight the role of Embrapa in this process”, he explains. “The idea was to create a model especially applied to tropical conditions and not copy already utilized systems”. In his understanding, that became possible only by the investments in innovation and technology. Nowadays, Embrapa employs 10 thousand employees, 2,200 scientists with PhDs and an annual budget of about 1 billion dollars.

“Brazil created a large-scale research and education system for agriculture with the mission to supply solutions for research, development, and innovation for the sustainability of agriculture and for the benefit of the Brazilian society, through the decision for developing an agricultural tropical model with a scientific basis for Food Security in Brazil, focused on food, nutrition, and health”, he emphasizes. Seixas also reminds us that food security and biotechnology research contributes to other fields of knowledge, for example, genetically modified beans, used in Brazil as a treatment against aids.

Issad Rebrab, President of the Cevital Group, began his speech by introducing his company, showing statistics and characteristics on its importations and exportations, as well as, data on production and sales. Cevital Group is the largest private group in Algeria, with 18 thousand employees, 26 branches and 30% of annual growth and the 4 billion dollars of average income. “Producing food in a renewable manner and in enough quantities, is a constant challenge for most developing countries, as it has seen its food importations increasing year after year”, he believes. “These factors constitute towards the insufficiency of agricultural production in developing countries - especially in Africa -, the demographic growth, the rural exodus, and the environmental and climate changes, such as the decrease and erosion of arable parceled lands. Other elements that must be observed are the scarcity of good seeds, fertilizers, phytosanitary, water, and a property policy, and the structuring of agricultural lands”. Rebrab defends the importance of recognizing in Brazil



and Africa, common potential factors, such as large land areas, lots of rain, irrigation, water, good climates for agriculture, and a large scale consumer base.

Kapil Kapoor, vice-president of the African Development Bank (AfDB), concluded the session with a panoramic view on the difficulties faced in Africa. The main themes in his presentation were power, production, and the distribution of food, industrialization, and regional integration. “It is necessary to understand that Africa is not one country. It is made up of 54 countries, and each one with its particular realities”, he reminds. “On the other hand, there are common challenges for the entire continent. For this reason, the bank has focused on five priorities, which were previously presented by our president, the *High 5*”. Kapoor presented an overview of the targets as to subsidize the following debates by the directors of the AfDB.

For the bank, the infrastructure, agriculture, power, and the business environment are integrated and they cannot be analyzed in an isolated manner. “Universal access to energy by 2025 implies an investment of 60 billion dollars per year, so that it is possible to increase production by 160 gigawatt/year. Therefore, private investment is essential. 60% of the population in Africa depends on agriculture, however, only 20% of the incomes are generated on the continent itself, as this is one of the main reasons for the high poverty rate. For Kapoor, Africa must not be only self-sufficient in food, must it must be capable of exporting to other parts of the world. “There are 18 commodities responsible for the deficit of this requirement, as these represent the greatest needs for partnerships, among which are sugar, meat, rice, potatoes, milk, and others”, he assures. “Sustainable development goes through by the re-dimensioning of the industry in Africa. Currently, the continent produces primary products and these have their value attributed to other locations. Africa needs to stop exporting cocoa beans and begin to export chocolate”. On the scope of regional integration, it is necessary to highlight the importance of eliminate barriers and increase the level of internal trade from 15% to 50% in the next 10 years. The recent creation of an African Passport was even focused on, thereby eliminating visas among different countries. Finally, to improve the quality of life, the AfDB implies a priority on the creation of jobs. The bank will pursue this thought strong investments and partnerships with the private sector with environmental and sustainable perspective.



2ND SESSION

Sustainable Development in the Agricultural Production Chain



The second session of the 4th Brazil Africa Forum was dedicated to the African Development Bank (AfDB) and was moderated by **Jorge Arbache**, Secretary of International Affairs for the Ministry of Planning, Development, and Management of Brazil.

Chiji Ojukwo, Director of Agricultural of the AfDB, in the first presentation, spoke about agricultural changes on the African continent that must occur during the following years. “Africa must increase productivity by attracting young people and women to agribusiness and provide them the opportunity so they can work”, he says. He even is in favor of possible

cooperation initiatives with Brazil in such fields as research, mechanization, and infrastructure.

The presentation emphasized basic barriers interfering in the development of the agricultural sector in Africa: low performance of productive chains arising from such factors as insufficient inputs, technology, and the low development of the domestic market; deficit in infrastructure in such segments as, transportation, energy, water, and wastes, and thereby increasing costs, decreasing competitiveness compared to international markets; limited access to agricultural funding, real and perceived risks for investments, thereby limited interest in the private sector; and the high costs of services, due to the sizes of small businesses, lack of credit data, and the low capacity for agricultural loans.

After presenting the panorama, he analyzed the perspective of the bank to overcome these issues through a diversity of programs and strategies. The *Enable Youth* Program, for example, intends to increase the participation of young people in agriculture, supplying business training, startup capital for agribusiness headed up by this portion of the population, to guarantee guidance and placement in agribusiness sector. The target is to create 1.5 million jobs through this program, which includes, among other interventions, incubators for young people and women, who have graduated in agribusinesses. To achieve these goals and feed the population in Africa in a healthy manner, it is necessary to get strong investment funding. The AfDB hopes to invest in at least 92 agricultural projects from 2017 to 2019, spread out throughout all parts of Africa, expecting to achieve US\$ 4.89 billion in financial support.

João Duarte Cunha, Chief Climate Finance Officer of AfDB, during his presentation listed the operations related to energy under the responsibility of the AfDB, such as the electric power project at Lake Turkana, the development of a steam field in Menengai, Kenya, the solar energy station in Ouarzazate, in Morocco; the expansion of the Azito power plant, in Ivory Coast, and rural electrification in Burkina-Faso. Investment in projects in the energy sector was around US\$ 1.5 billion/year, during the past years. “Africa is rich in energetic resources - solar, wind, hydric, petroleum, and gas – and poor in power supply, and displays the lowest access rates and consumption in the world”, he laments. Duarte spoke about a universal access target, whereas intends by 2025, to reach over 200 million people. Among some of the diverse programs introduced in his presentation, two were highlighted: the



Energetic Efficiency Program, seeking to reduce CO₂ issuances and increase access to power supply by energy efficiency measures and the *Bottom of the Pyramid* Program that intends to accelerate the development of regional energy projects, by supplying technical support and legal advice.

Kodeidja Diallo, Director of Private Sector of the AfDB emphasizing the potential in Africa, both industrial, and the agricultural sectors she pointed out the possible guarantees the bank could supply to Brazilian companies that wish to invest in Africa. Diallo introduced the bank *portfolio* for the private sector and the commercial funding program, describing the experience of AfDB in funding and the necessary instruments for obtaining them. “To be eligible, the company must be in Africa and it must be a company based on private capital”, she explained. The company or project must be the property of a major shareholder (at least 51% of the shares) by investors from the private sector, or public property, including strong funding capacity and proven management autonomy. “The total cost of the project must be at least US\$ 30 million dollars, and the maximum investment from the bank can only be 1/3 of the total cost of the project”. She said that, from 2006 to 2016 (up to June), the resources released for partnerships amounted to US\$ 13.5 billion dollars.



3RD SESSION

Innovation and Development in agriculture



Alan Bojanic, FAO representative in Brazil was the moderator of the third session. **Chief Audu Ogbah**, Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of Nigeria spoke about agricultural innovations for large-scale production in Nigeria. Ogbah began his presentation providing overall data on the market, production, and exportation in his country. Besides that, he did an analysis on the process of the rural exodus in Africa. “Thousands of Africans are going to the cities seeking to improve their lives. Either we feed the people or we let them starve to death”, he says. And to slow down this process, he is in favor of reviewing the programs in agriculture and the banking system in Nigeria. “Brazil has 17 agricultural



universities. Nigeria has only 3”, he compares. Chief Ogbah also stressed the importance of the participation of young people in agriculture. “People who wish to get into agriculture need to learn about managing the land. And more young people need to utilize the land. And the development agencies must provide credit for these people who are near the land”.

The ministry further reveals the next projects for his Ministry. “We have a plan for reviving the coconut production and planting 5 million coconut trees yearly, 3 million cashew trees, and generating 100 thousand jobs. Our ministry is building wells. We wish to use Brazil as an example. We were neighbors before the Atlantic Ocean separated us”, he jokes. However, he recognizes that his country still needs to face various challenges, especially in agriculture and invited all the participants to make investments in Nigeria.

Marcelo Alves de Sousa, Manager of Institutional Relations of the International Center for Renewable Energy (CIBiogas), discussed about biogas and its importance as a renewable energy source. He also showed the technical courses and programs offered by his organization. CIBiogas offers courses in 23 countries, 8 of them in Africa, such as in Angola, Senegal, Egypt, Cape Verde, and Kenya. “Biogas can be very useful in Africa, just like it is in Brazil, as it can be used in such fields as agriculture, livestock, and even in households”, he assures.

Marcelo declares that “it is important for us to harness the waste materials produced by feedlot animals for generating energy”. “ $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Brazilian GDP comes from agribusiness. One of the challenges of CIBiogas is to optimize logistics for creating laboratories near the production of these biological waste products, which are used in the process”. Biogas represents 47% in exportations and 37% in the creation of jobs in Brazilian agribusiness.

“It is important to observe the problems faced to achieve the proper performance of biogas potential in Brazilian agribusiness: the final elimination of the surplus in production, the limited increase of the production scale, and the lack of energy security that obliges the country to emphasize the transformation of organic wastes into biofuels and bio-fertilizers”, he defends. “Other necessary solutions are to substitute the use of fossil fuels for biofuels and the incorporation (and increase) of economic, social, and environmental benefits associated to this initiative”.

Marcelo tells, that besides biogas, it is possible to also produce bio-fertilizers from these biological wastes products. Besides that, he reminded us about a cooperation project that

had already taken place between Brazil and Mozambique, where a African community leader came to Brazil for training on theoretical and practical information for the production of biogas for cooking.

Daniel Balabán, Director of Centre of Excellence Against Hunger of the United Nations World Food Program (UN) mentioned that 28 countries receive a continual support for the development of a rural productive chain. “We supply consultancy to governments and we discuss with them policies for fighting against hunger. These consultancies are organized by countries”, he confirms. “We have already trained 3000 governmental officers, setting up 48 missions in 38 countries with 47 ministries and 21 countries have already adopted or are adopting our measures for fighting against hunger”.

The Centre provides technical support, research, and global knowhow, as well as the creation of sustainable programs for food production. During his presentation, Balaban mentioned that his organization is partnering with diverse ministries in Brazil, such as Foreign Affairs, Education, Health, Agriculture, and Social Development. “Our target is to eliminate hunger”, he summarizes. Balaban also highlighted on the organization of the Global Children’s Nutrition Forum that reunites 750 representatives from 44 countries since 2013, constituting strong incentive for the sharing South-South experiences.

Widmel Mushi, CEO of the Pyrethrum Company (Tanzania), commented on the importance of the private sector for Africa and stressed the need on more integration among the countries. “All African countries are Africa”. He further insisted that the continent needs more technology and highlights the importance of Brazil in the BRICS countries. “Brazil plays a very great role among the countries in that code, as it has the largest capacity for food production in that group of countries”.

“The world has suddenly turned to Africa and has noticed its enormous potential for agriculture. For this reason, observing Brazil is essential. The only solution for Africa is to closely follow up the evolution and potentialities of Brazil, Argentina, and India, thereby assuring a true transformation for production of food, taking advantage of the current impulse of developed countries, as they see Africa, as a targeted destination for investments”, he states.



“There is a certain mark of fear in making business in Africa. This relegates the opportunity for the Chinese, who seem to be a greater risk takers and, therefore, they have achieved excellent results through an immense flow of investments”. The panelist declared that the Brazilian companies must pay attention to this example and work in close cooperation with such companies as BrazAfric, who have a market in several countries in Eastern and Central Africa.

Tanzania has, in his view, the most important element for developing agricultural projects: arable lands. The country is made up of a total coverage of 745,000 square kilometers, which is surrounded by three lakes: Victoria, in the Northwest; Tanganyika, in the East; and Malawi in the Southwest, as well as many rivers. He emphasized that Tanzania has remained politically stable since getting its independence in 1961. “However, there has been very little progress in agricultural development, since up to now, less than 10% of the arable lands have been adequately exploited”, he laments. Tanzania and Western Africa on a whole are great destinations for investments from various countries from around the world. For him, the Brazilian agribusiness community has everything it needs for helping to transform the agriculture in Western Africa and it cannot miss the impetus of this moment.



4TH SESSION

Financing Strategies for Agriculture



Marcos Brandalise, CEO of BrazAfrica was the moderator of this session. **Andréa Menezes**, President of Standard Bank in Brazil, spoke about the opportunities for the agricultural sector in Brazil. “Why Africa?”, she provokes. “Because it is relevant in all aspects, as this continent is the second largest in the world, with 60% of the uncultivated land in the planet, 30% of the global ore reserves, and 15% of the world population. US\$ 1.4 trillion dollars are spent on consumption and the continent will be the second largest urbanized population by 2020. For all these reasons, we see potential dimensions for investing in Africa”. The data presented in this session showed that agriculture (growth) and agribusiness (processing) together represent about 50% of the GDP in sub-Saharan Africa (except for South Africa). The agricultural production is the major sector in most African countries: 24% of the GDP. “It

is important to emphasize the potential and the respective challenges of the agriculture in sub-Saharan Africa. The agriculture in this region represents around 30% of the GDP”, she points out. “The high potential of this region is especially due to the high rate of uncultivated lands, the population growth, and the notorious increase of the consumer middle class”.

The main challenges that were highlighted were related to the low yields in the irrigated sectors due to low efficiency, little usage of fertilizers, restricted infrastructure and logistics in the field, legal insecurity in land ownership, and unfavorable price policies. “As global growth continues slow, including South Africa, companies are seeking growth opportunities in sub-Saharan Africa, due to the growth rates of the GDP, which are over 5%”, evaluates Andrea.

Victor Rico Frontaura, Representative Director of the Latin American Development Bank (CAF) in Brazil highlighted during his speech, that “we need Brazil and Africa to meet to discuss agriculture, which is a pillar for the economy and for economic growth“. CAF is the main infrastructure investor in Latin America. Over US\$ 20 billion dollars were invested in infrastructure in the last four years. “The CAF began as a bank for the Andean countries, but now it has already involved other countries in Latin America”, he explains. The bank performs its initiatives by way of corporate loans, credit lines, structured funding, financial counsel, property asset investments, technical cooperation, and the management of funds.

“CAF holds investments in public and private sectors in Brazil, and 63% of that investment is in infrastructure”. Frontaura reiterates that the main feature of CAF is its agility, as the loan and investment are given immediately and the projects in Brazil are mainly in the agribusiness and financial sectors. He concluded the speech by confirming that the agricultural sector is fundamental for structuring a sustainable development view. “Sustainable development is very important for the agricultural sector”, he believes.

Luiz Cornacchioni, CEO of the Brazilian Agribusiness Association (ABAG), emphasized the importance of agribusiness and tropical agriculture for Brazil. “We have to be together with Africa in facing the challenge for feeding the world”, he states. For the United Nations, the world’s population will rise to 9.7 billion by 2050 and it will be greater in developed countries. “Due to the accelerated urbanization, the average increase in per capita income and the changes in consumption standards give rise to the changes that oblige sustainable agricultural development” he considers. According to FAO, in order to face these challenges,



the food production must increase by 80%, the production of cereals/grains will have to increase to over 3 billion tons as compared to the 2.1 billion produced currently. Likewise, there must be increases in the production of meat to over 200 million tons. Thus, Brazil will reach that in 10 years and so the country has the potential to become the biggest exporter, in monetary value and volume.

Cornacchioni reminds us that the credit mechanism granted to producers and partnerships in the fields with private sector and research institutions have been extremely important to the success of agribusiness in Brazil. He understands that the country promoted an adaptation of crops, development of genetic material, investment in new productive chains (such as poultry and swine), to foment the corn chain and the creation of irrigation projects, which resulted in the availability of products for high value added exportation, such as fruits in the northeast region. “It is necessary to increase productivity to maintain earnings and also to increase sustainability and integration, maintain market orientation, improve logistics, and competitiveness”, he points out. And he concludes by prompting: “it is necessary to guarantee access and integrate into the productive chain”.



5TH SESSION

Efficient logistics: alternatives for the agricultural development



Michel Alaby, General Secretary of Arab Brazilian Chamber of Commerce moderated the last session on the event. **Tete António**, Ambassador, and Permanent Representative of the African Union Commission for the United Nations, speaking about the relationship among Africans and Brazilians, considered that Brazil as a strategic partner of Africa. He supports the creation of centers for generating skills and producing more startup companies among students, using the knowhow and knowledge, so that they can connect businesses and agriculture to each other. “We have to improve the life of people through concrete initiatives



for developing the economy”, he argues. “It is necessary to convince young people about the importance to work in agriculture. It is necessary to attract people to the fields, as most of the time necessary conditions are lacking, such as technology. Thus, it is important to supply the necessary conditions to attract young people”.

He mentioned that to reach these objectives, it is essential to observe bilateral and multilateral possibilities and opportunities, generating more cooperation among States. “It is possible to reach other institutions to setup other partnerships”. Antônio explains that one of the greatest aspirations of the African Union is to create jobs and access to education, technology, and consumption, cited in the Agenda 2063, which guides the initiatives of the organization in the coming decades. “Africa has a great deal of potential, but it still spends a great deal of its resources on importing foodstuffs”, he says. “It is necessary to transform these potentialities”.

Luiz Roberto Barcelos, President of the Brazilian Association of Fruit Exporter Growers and Derivatives (Abrafrutas), begins speaking about the share from the growing and exportation of fruits in the Brazilian GDP. “We have the third highest production of fruits in the world. 27% of manpower in the country is generated by the fruticulture sector”, he tells. Barcelos, who is also the director of Agrícola Famosa, the biggest melon producer in the world says the mission of the company is to create jobs in the underdeveloped regions of Brazil, based on the slogan: “fruits of a better life”, as this is aligned to quality products, favorable working conditions in the field and respect for the environment. He spoke about new technologies in fruit growing to foment the innovative spirit of the company, as well as the Social Responsibility initiatives for the employees and Environmental Responsibility, as recycling everything that is produced in the company. “It is crucial for our company to have good relations with the employees and the environment. The motivation of the employees is important for improving productivity”. He concluded his presentation by confirming that there has been improvement in the Brazilian relations with Asia and Africa. He emphasized that “I am sure that our company will be greatly responsible for the growth and development of the African continent”.

Nelson Costa, Superintendent of Ocepar System, was invited to speak about the role of agricultural cooperatives. He reminded that the European immigrant to the Americas was important for developing the Southern and Southeastern regions, as the Europeans introduced techniques for the coffee crop and other cereals and grains. “Due to the



necessity for supplying large cities, the government started to support agricultural modernization. Beginning in the 1960s, the producers began to organize cooperatives, making them agents for increased development". Per the Brazilian Cooperative Organization, there are 220 cooperatives in Parana State, registering 20 billion a turnover of 20 billion dollars annually. "The constant planning of the cooperatives made cooperativism develop in such a way that the cities of the interior began to organize around the cooperatives, "he says. "The cooperatives account for about 20% of the GDP of the State of Paraná and are responsible for several products that are distributed throughout the country."

The program PRC 100, presented by him, intends to double the annual turnover of cooperatives. "For this, we have the purpose of carrying out strategic planning for all of them, as well as developing financial education programs for the cooperatives and their families". Nelson concluded his participation by speak about a visit he made to Angola and Mozambique and he spoke about the need for developing and providing technical training to the manpower on the African continent, as well as supplying direct funding to the farmers. "This will reduce the immigration contingents who are a great concern on the international scenario", he believes. He concluded by offering exchange programs for African manpower in the Brazilian cooperatives.

Antonio Limbau, Coordinator of Prosavana Project of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security of Mozambique, began by displaying the outlook on agribusiness and agriculture in Mozambique that contributes 25% of the GDP in the country. He tells about the four existing development agrarian pillars: increasing productivity, production, and competitiveness in agriculture; services, and infrastructure for achieving greater access to the market; strong agrarian institutions, as well as sustainable usage and harnessing of natural resources. After that, Limbau mentions the potential of Mozambique and various business opportunities in other countries, by selecting 12 products that, will open space for the country soon. And finally, he spoke about providing incentives to agribusiness. "The skills of the people are important, so that they can be utilized the existent manpower in Africa. It is necessary to provide technical training to young people to do this", he defends. "Mozambique is bigger as an importer than exporter. it is necessary to turn this situation around".



Closing Ceremony



Odilson Ribeiro, Secretary of International Relations of Agribusiness of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply representing Minister Blairo Maggi, spoke about the cultural proximity between Brazil and the African countries, especially on the issue of agricultural production. He touched on Brazil's pride in the excellence of tropical agriculture in the country emphasized the preservation of Brazilian lands, and the diminishing use of them for livestock production.

Ribeiro also mentioned the integration project of agriculture and livestock, which develops productivity improvement in Brazil. The representative of the Ministry believes that the success of Brazilian agriculture is due to the farmer. "It would not be worth the technology if there was no such character," he recalls. He also congratulated the system of agricultural cooperatives in Paraná, which accounts for most of Brazil's grain and milk production. "The cooperation of tropical agriculture is essential for the integration between Brazil and Africa," he concludes.

In the final moments of the event, the president of Brazil Africa Institute, **João Bosco Monte**, thanked the participants, partners, and staff again, stressing that the Brazilian capacities for helping the African continent, through machinery and equipment. "The African continent can and must be a trade partner of Brazil", he stresses. "The goal of the event has been to foment dialogs, to make opportunities arise". The president also announced that one of the next activities of the Institute will be the Technical Training Program for Young Africans in Brazil and added that the next edition of the Brazil Africa Forum would take place in November 2017 and that Innovation and Technology would be the Theme.

In compliance with the **transparency and diffusion of knowhow** policy of the Brazil Africa Institute, all presentations are accessible on the official website of the event <<http://www.forumbrazilafrika.com>>.



Social Responsibility



Brazil Africa Institute, in compliance with its institutional mission, has concentrated its efforts on making sustainable business possible that achieve financial resilience of partnerships, as well as its commitment to environmental and social issues.

The **4th Brazil Africa Forum: strategies for the development of agriculture in the Brazil and Africa** pursued to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of Brazil Africa Institute. Therefore, the use of recyclable materials such

as bags and pens has been prioritized so that sustainability can be action and not just an idea. In addition, all the material used in the event was intended for recycling cooperatives.

The training of young people to work in the international business space with quality, efficiency and social responsibility is also part of the organizational strategy of Brazil Africa Institute. In this sense, 15 young International Relations students were selected to volunteer. Thus, they could accumulate experience in organizing an international high-level event and could exchange experiences with the participants.





Partnerships opportunities



The **4th Brazil Africa Forum: strategies for agricultural development in Brazil and Africa** also configured as a concrete tool for realizing trade agreements between Brazil and the African continent.

In addition to the excellence of the presentations that elucidate conditions and strategies for international partnerships and investments, networking among different authorities is highly encouraged. Based on that proposal, Brazil Africa Institute organized sides events, such a special welcome dinner, two exclusive lounge and VIP rooms for meetings.

One of the most important dialogs was played by the Minister of Agriculture, Livestock, and Supply of Brazil, Blairo Maggi and Audu Innocent Ogbeh Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of Nigeria. “There are great possibilities for Brazil to increase cooperation among African countries, especially, related to trade”, said the Brazilian minister on that occasion. “Nigeria has the potential to become a great trade partner of Brazil, but reciprocity is needed”. The Nigerian minister said that his country has already ordered 50 thousand tractors during the next three years, as well as silos and other agricultural equipment. “Our agriculture is still very rudimentary and we have to face the problem of our growing population. Brazil has displayed interest in the south-south cooperation and Nigeria wishes to increase trade relations with the Brazilian market”, he revealed.





Media



The activities of the 4th Brazil Africa Forum: Strategies for agricultural development in Brazil and Africa have had repercussions in several communication vehicles: institutional websites, new agencies, radio and television broadcast, as well as blogs and specialized portals for reproducing the contents generated by the larger media vehicles.

Besides the participation of a team of journalists from Brazil Africa institute, the event was covered by ATLANTICO Magazine, including a thematic space for interviews and networking.



Also, social reporters through social medias (Twitter, Instagram and Facebook) posted live information, direct from the location, in the following hashtags #ForumBrasilAfrica and #BrazilAfricaForum.

Below, you can see the main news generated by the event.

Vehicle	Title	Date
AfDB	AfDB applauds Brazil's agricultural transformation at 4th Brazil Africa Forum	9/11/2016
Africa Business Insider	4th Brazil Africa Forum, Foz do Iguaçu (Brazil)	2/3/2016
All Conference Alerts	4th Brazil Africa Forum - strategies for the development of agriculture in Brazil and Africa	-
ANBA – Brazil Arab News Agency	Debated agriculture and logistics at the meeting	5/11/2016
ANBA - Brazil Arab News Agency	Agriculture is the theme of the 4 th Brazil-Africa Forum	16/10/2016
ANBA - Brazil-Arab News Agency	Meeting addressed agriculture, logistics	5/11/2016
CATVE Television	4 th Brazil Africa Forum closes trade partnership deals	4/11/2016
Click Foz do Iguaçu	FOZ DO IGUAÇU WELCOMES THE 4 TH BRAZIL AFRICA FORUM	1/11/2016



Click Foz do Iguaçu	THE AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND SUPPLY MINISTRY VISITS ITAIPU	5/11/2016
Combo Iguassu	Foz do Iguaçu hosts the 4 th Brazil Africa Forum	-
Comex do Brasil	4th Brazil-Africa Forum will have agriculture as the theme and focus on partnerships and funding.	17/10/2016
Daily News (Botswana)	Brazil-Africa forum to benefit private sector	-
Ethiopia Embassy (Brazil)	Ethiopia participates in the 4th Brazil-Africa Forum	-
FARA Africa	4TH BRAZIL AFRICA FORUM TO DISCUSS STRATEGIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE	-
Gazeta de Iguaçu	Minister Blairo Maggi today concludes the 4th Brazil-Africa Forum	4/11/2016
Informe Paraná Eletrônico	FORUM: Brazil and Africa discuss opportunities in the agricultural sector	11/10/2016
Itaipu Paraguay	BRAZIL-AFRICA FORUM DISCUSSES THE STRATEGIES FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	2/11/2016
Jornal de Itaipu Eletronico	Committee from the African Development Bank visits Itaipu Binacional	2/11/2016
Jornal de Itaipu Eletronico	Growth potential for making Africa attractive for Brazilian investments.	3/11/2016
Jornal de Fato	Forum debates the future of agriculture	4/11/2016
Le Soleil (Senegal)	Forum Brésil-Afrique : La 4 ^{ème} édition prévue les 3 et 4 novembre prochains	8/9/2016
Lusaka Times (Zambia)	Brazil calls for increased Scientific ties with Africa to achieve enhanced Agricultural productivity	12/11/2016
Massa News	4th Brazil-Africa Forum discusses agricultural strategies	3/11/2016
Nigeria Newspapers	Issad Rebrab confirms participation at the 4th Brazil Africa Forum	18/11/2016
Notícias de Itaipu	Growth potential makes Africa attractive for Brazilian investments	4/11/2016
O Farol	Brazil is going to elevate the experiences of Itaipu in the environmental field for the Biodiversity and Climate Conferences	4/11/2016
O Farol	4th Brazil-Africa Forum discusses strategies for agricultural development	5/11/2016
O País (Mozambique)	Brazil makes Africa discuss agricultural development	21/06/2016
Portal Bzzz	Brazil-Africa Forum discusses strategies for agricultural development	2/11/2016
Portal da Abelinha	Brazil-Africa Forum discusses strategies for agricultural development	5/11/2016
Portal da Cidade	Minister Blairo Maggi closes the 4 th Brazil-Africa Forum in Foz	5/11/2016



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Portal de Notícias de Cascavel	4 th 4th Brazil-Africa Forum closes trade partnerships	4/11/2016
Portal do Agronegócio	FORUM: Brazilians and Africans are going to discuss opportunities for the agricultural sector	5/10/2016
Radio Cultura Foz	In Foz, 35 countries discuss agricultural development	3/11/2016
SAPO (Mozambique)	Brazil makes Africa discuss agricultural development.	21/06/2016
Standard Media (Kenya)	Brazil seeks to boost trade ties with Kenya	20/06/2016
Terra	Representatives from 25 countries participate in the event in Foz do Iguaçu	4/11/2016
The Nation (Nigeria)	Brazil-Africa institute woos Nigeria	25/03/2016
The World Bank	Brazil and Africa share experiences in agriculture	5/10/2016
Top Trade Fairs	4TH BRAZIL AFRICA FORUM	-
TV Miramar (Mozambique)	Agriculture is at the core of Brazilian African relations	22/06/2016
USA News	AfDB applauds Brazil's agricultural transformation at 4th Brazil Africa Forum	9/11/2016
WN	AfDB applauds Brazil's agricultural transformation at 4th Brazil Africa Forum	9/11/2016
Zambia Embassy (Brazil)	BRAZIL CALLS FOR ENHANCED SCIENTIFIC TIES WITH AFRICA	-



Statistics

Participants: 250

Panelists: 24

Moderators: 5

Countries represented: 35

Participating organizations: 72

Main Organizations Present

(in alphabetical order)

AFRICAN UNION

AFRO GLOBO FORUM CULTURAL

Agência Brasileira de Cooperação - ABC (Brazilian Cooperation Agency)

Aldairton Carvalho Sociedade de Advogados (Lawyers Association)

Aldeias Infantis SOS (SOS Children Villages)

Angola Cables

Associação Brasileira do Agronegócio – ABAG (Brazilian Agribusiness Association)

Associação Brasileira dos Produtores e Exportadores de Frutas e Derivados – ABRAFRUTAS

(Brazilian Association of Fruit Growers and Exporters and Derivatives)

Banco Africano de Desenvolvimento (African Development Bank)

Banco de Desenvolvimento da América Latina – CAF (Latin American Development Bank)

BLC Produções (Productions)

Brazafric Enterprises

Câmara de Comércio Árabe-Brasileira – CCAB (Arab-Brazilian Chamber of Commerce)

Câmara de Comércio Exterior Campinas e região (Campinas and Regional Foreign Trade Chamber)

CAMPO

Casablanca Finance City Authority

Celebra Eventos (Event Company)

Centro de Excelência contra a Fome (Excellence Center fighting against hunger)

Centro Internacional de Energias Renováveis-CIBiogás (International Center for Renewable Energies)

Comunica

Construtora OAS

Consulado da República da Guiné no Brasil (Republic of Guinea Consulate Brazil)



Cooperativa CODEPA (Cooperative)
Embaixada da Argélia no Brasil (Algeria Embassy Brazil)
Embaixada da Etiópia (Ethiopia Embassy)
Embaixada da República do Congo no Brasil (The Republic of Congo Embassy Brazil)
Embaixada da República do Malauí no Brasil (Republic of Malawi Embassy Brazil)
Embassy of Nigerian Brazil
Embassy of the Republic of Zambia Brazil
Embrapa
FAO
Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA)
FOZ TV
FRIMESA
Fundação Getúlio Vargas (Getúlio Vargas Foundation)
Global Business Company
Governo do Estado do Ceará (Ceará State Government)
Grupo CEVITAL (Group)
Guarany Ind & Com Ltda
IFAD
IGUASSU MAGIC
ITAIPU Binacional
Kepler Weber
Loumar
Marias e Marias
MAZAF MINI DEPOT COMPANY LIMITED
Ministério da Agricultura e Segurança Alimentar (Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security)
Ministério da Ciência, Tecnologia e Inovação do Brasil – MCTI (Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation of Brazil)
Ministério de Estado da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento (State Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Supply)
Ministério do Planejamento, Desenvolvimento e Gestão (Planning, Development, and Management Ministry)
Ministry of Agriculture of Nigeria
Paulo Pan Business Consulting
POSITIVO BGH
Pyrethrum Company Tanzania
RPC
SANGATI BERGA
Sistema OCEPAR (System)



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SKY SCRAPPERS GLOBAL INVESTMENT NIG. LTD.

Sociedade Beneficente Israelita Brasileira Albert Einstein (Albert Einstein Brazil Israel Benefit Association)

SOPROICAM

Soyabeans Processing Industry of Cameroon (SOPROICAM)

Standard Bank Brasil

Strathmore University

TACE Imp Exp e Com Ltda

TecAgro Brasil Ltda

Timbo Global Business SARL

UDC

UNILA

Universidad Nacional de Rosario

Up Gestão Consultoria e Treinamentos (Management, Consultancy, and Training)



Programme

Thursday, November 3 rd 2016	
10:00	ACCREDITATION
11:00	OFFICIAL OPENING CEREMONY
	AKINWUMI ADESINA President African Development Bank
	JORGE SAMEK Brazilian Chief Director ITAIPU Binacional
12:30	JOÃO BOSCO MONTE President Brazil Africa Institute
	Lunch



	1ST SESSION IMPROVING THE AGRICULTURAL EFFICIENCY BY WAY OF COOPERATIVE STRATEGIC METHODS
	<u>TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN BRAZIL AND AFRICA: REALITY AND PERSPECTIVES</u> JOÃO ALMINO Ambassador/Director Brazilian Cooperative Agency – ABC
	<u>AGRICULTURAL GROWTH IN AFRICA THROUGH STRATEGIC ALLIANCES: OPTIONS FOR AFRICAN-BRAZILIAN COOPERATION</u> YEMI AKINBAMIJO CIO Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa – FARA
14:00	<u>EFFICIENT COOPERATION TEMPLATES FOR THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR</u> MÁRIO SEIXAS Head Secretary of International Affairs Brazilian Agricultural Research Company – EMBRAPA
	<u>IMPROVING FOOD SECURITY IN AFRICA THROUGH LOGISTIC CHAIN INVESTMENTS</u> ISSAD REBRAB President Cevital Group
	MODERATOR: OSÓRIO COELHO Director - DEARE – Regional Initiatives Directorate Social Inclusion Secretariat - SECIS of the Brazilian Science, Technology, and Innovation Ministry - MCTI
15:30	Coffee Break and Networking



16:00	<p style="text-align: center;">2ND SESSION</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION CHAIN</p> <p><u>GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT ON THE CONTINENT AND AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK STRATEGIES</u> KAPIL KAPOOR Vice President of Operations African Development Bank</p> <p><u>AGRICULTURAL AND OPPORTUNITY SECTOR ON THE AFRICAN CONTINENT</u> CHIJI OJUKWU Agricultural Director African Development Bank</p> <p><u>STRATEGY OF THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK FOR THE DEVELOPMENT FOR A NEW AGREEMENT ON ENERGY SUPPLY TO AFRICA</u> JOÃO DUARTE CUNHA Energy, Environment, and Climatic Changes Department Head African Development Bank</p> <p><u>THE ROLE OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR FOR THE INDUSTRIAL VALUE CHAIN IN AFRICA</u> KODEIDJA DIALLO Private Sector Director African Development Bank</p> <p><u>MODERATOR: JORGE ARBACHE</u> Secretary of International Subjects Planning, Development, and Management Ministry</p>
18:00	<p style="text-align: center;">PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE ITAIPU HYDROELECTRIC PLANT</p>
19:00	<p style="text-align: center;">WELCOMING COCKTAIL PARTY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Cultural Activities</p>



Friday, November 4 th 2016	
9:00	3RD SESSION
	AGRICULTURAL INNOVATION AND DEVELOPMENT
	<p><u>AGRICULTURAL INNOVATIONS FOR INCREASING LARGE SCALE PRODUCTION IN NIGERIA</u> CHIEF AUDU OGBEH Agricultural and Rural Development Ministry Federal Republic of Nigeria</p> <p><u>BIOGAS ENERGIES</u> FELIPE SOUZA MARQUES Market and Business Manager International Center for Renewable Energies–CIBiogás</p> <p><u>THE SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM AND DEVELOPING THE RURAL PRODUCTIVE CHAIN</u> DANIEL BALABÁN Head Director Excellence Center against Hunger</p> <p><u>INVESTMENTS IN STORAGE AND PROCESSING FOR THE IMPROVEMENT IN FOOD PRODUCTION</u> WIDMEL MUSHI CEO Pyrethrum Company Tanzania</p> <p><u>MODERATOR:</u> ALAN BOJANIC Brazilian Representative FAO</p>
10:30	Coffee Break and Networking



4TH SESSION FUNDING STRATEGIES FOR AGRICULTURE	
11:00	<p><u>EFFICIENT INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE: THE PATH FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH AND REDUCTION OF POVERTY</u> AMBRÓSIO BARROS Progeram Manager of the Country in the Latin American and Caribbean Division International Fund for Agricultural Development - IFAD</p> <p><u>OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN AFRICA</u> ANDREA MENEZES CEO Standard Bank Brasil</p> <p><u>SUSTAINABLE PROJECT FUNDING FOR AGRICULTURE</u> VICTOR RICO FRONTAURA Representative Director Latin American Development Bank – CAF</p> <p><u>FACTS AND FIGURES ON THE POTENTIAL AGRIBUSINESS IN AFRICA AND BRAZIL</u> LUIZ CORNACCHIONI CEO BRAZILIAN AGRIBUSINESS ASSOCIATION - ABAG</p> <p><u>MODERATOR:</u> MARCOS BRANDALISE President BrazAfric Enterprises</p>
12:30	Lunch



14:00	5TH SESSION EFFICIENT LOGISTICS: ALTERNATIVES FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
	<u>INVESTMENT IN HUMAN CAPITAL FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT</u> AMBASSADOR TETE ANTONIO Representative for the Permanent Commission of the African Union for the United Nations
	<u>HIGH QUALITY FRUTICULTURE. INSTRUMENT FOR DEVELOPING UNDERDEVELOPED REGIONS</u> LUIZ ROBERTO BARCELOS President ABRAFRUTAS
	<u>THE ROLE OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES IN REGIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</u> JOSÉ ROBERTO RICKEN President OCEPAR System
	<u>COMPETITIVE LEVERAGE OF AGRIBUSINESS IN MOZAMBIQUE</u> ANTÓNIO LIMBAU Permanent Secretary Agricultural and Food Security Ministry in Mozambique
	<u>MODERATOR:</u> MICHEL ALABY General Secretary Arab-Brazilian Chamber of Commerce – CCAB
15:30	Coffee Break and Networking
16:00	CONCLUSION CEREMONY FOR THE 4TH BRAZIL-AFRICA FORUM
	ODILSON RIBEIRO International Affairs Secretary of the Agricultural, Livestock, and Supply Ministry



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Arranjo Produtivo Local do Álcool – APLA

BrazAfric Enterprises LTD

CPLP – Community of Portuguese Language Countries

Escritório Aldairton Carvalho e Associados.

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Arab-Brazilian Chamber of Commerce

FARA – Forum for Agricultural Research Africa

ABAG – Brazilian Agribusiness Association

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