

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20523  
BIBLIOGRAPHIC INPUT SHEET

FOR AID USE ONLY

**BATCH 60**

|                           |   |                |
|---------------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION | A. PRIMARY<br>Food production and nutrition | AS00-0000-G514 |
|                           | B. SECONDARY<br>Human nutrition--Brazil     |                |

2. TITLE AND SUBTITLE  
Resume of organizations in Brazil working in programs to combat malnutrition

3. AUTHOR(S)  
Frazao, Marion

|                          |                            |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 4. DOCUMENT DATE<br>1974 | 5. NUMBER OF PAGES<br>65P. | 6. ARC NUMBER<br>ARC |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|

7. REFERENCE ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS  
AID/LA/USAID/Brazil

8. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES (Sponsoring Organization, Publishers, Availability)

9. ABSTRACT

|                                  |                       |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 10. CONTROL NUMBER<br>PN-AAD-760 | 11. PRICE OF DOCUMENT |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|

|  |  |
|--|--|
| 12. DESCRIPTORS<br>Brazil<br>Malnutrition<br>Organizations | 13. PROJECT NUMBER                         |
|  | 14. CONTRACT NUMBER<br>AID/LA/USAID/Brazil |
|  | 15. TYPE OF DOCUMENT                       |

AID/LA/USAID/Brazil  
PN-AAA-1160

**RESUMÉ OF  
ORGANIZATIONS IN BRAZIL  
WORKING IN PROGRAMS  
TO COMBAT MALNUTRITION**

BRASÍLIA, APRIL 1974

RESUMÉ OF  
ORGANIZATIONS IN BRAZIL WORKING  
IN PROGRAMS TO COMBAT MALNUTRITION

Brasilia, April 1974

" It is quite common to be told that the people are lazy, indolent, stupid. Angry words, but true-- and the result of malnutrition over several generations. It is easy to fight an epidemic. It can be seen, defined, controlled. And then it's over. Hundreds and thousands of children and adults have been vaccinated against smallpox this year. But malnutrition is less tangible, more pernicious. Over the years it results in stunted growth, mental retardation, "aches and pains", "lethargy", low vitality and low resistance to disease. The economic cost to the nation of the consequent human inefficiency has never been calculated...."

George Verghese, Information Advisor to the Prime Minister of India and later Editor-in-Chief of the Hindustan Times, in "Beyond the Famine", 1967 - cited by Alan Berg in "Famine Contained - Notes and Lessons from the Bihar Experience", the Brookings Institution, 1971.

In 1968, as a service to the large number of English-speaking visitors to this country who wanted to contact people having to do with mass-feeding and other nutrition-related programs, USAID/Brazil prepared a compilation of national and international organizations working in Brazil in programs to combat malnutrition.

That edition was quickly depleted and the information it contained soon became out of date. Numerous requests have been received for an updated version, which is presented herewith.

There are no personal opinions expressed in this compilation, but any statements made are the responsibility of the author and not of the U.S. Government.

Marion Frazão  
Nutrition Advisor  
USAID/Brazil

I N D E X

=====

|  | <u>Page</u> |
|--|-------------|
| Introduction .....                                 | 1           |
| Contributions of International Organizations ..... | 7           |
| FAO .....  | 8           |
| UNDP .....   | 9           |
| UNICEF .....                                       | 10          |
| WFP .....  | 12          |
| PAHO .....   | 13          |
| Contributions of U.S. Organizations .....          | 15          |
| USAID .....  | 16          |
| Ford Foundation .....                              | 19          |
| Rockefeller Foundation .....                       | 20          |
| Contributions of Brazilian Organizations .....     | 21          |
| Ministry of Health                                 |             |
| INAN .....   | 22          |
| FSESP .....  | 24          |
| CPMI .....   | 26          |
| Ministry of Education                              |             |
| CNAE .....   | 28          |
| MORRAL .....                                       | 32          |
| Ministry of Agriculture                            |             |
| ABCAR .....  | 34          |
| SUNAB .....  | 36          |
| COBAL .....  | 37          |
| INCRA .....  | 38          |
| SUDEPE .....                                       | 39          |
| Ministry of Industry and Commerce                  |             |
| CDI .....  | 41          |
| Armed Forces                                       |             |
| CAFA/EMFA .....                                    | 42          |
| Marine Research Institute .....                    | 43          |
| Organizations at State Level .....                 | 44          |
| Schools, Universities and Technical Centers .....  | 45          |
| Other Public and Semi-Public Organizations .....   | 48          |
| LBA .....  | 49          |
| The Private Sector                                 |             |
| ABIA .....   | 51          |
| CARITAS .....                                      | 53          |
| DIACONIA .....                                     | 54          |
| SESI .....   | 55          |
| Nutritionists Associations .....                   | 57          |
| Antunes Foundation .....                           | 58          |

## INTRODUCTION

Current world-wide problems of meat shortages, lack of wheat, little milk, scarcity of vegetable oils and soaring food prices are reflected daily in headlines of newspapers around the globe. Suddenly there is a realization that the Malthusian predictions of food/population problems are not a thing of the future, but stark realities of the present, with us here and now.

"Over four-fifths of the annual increase in world population of an estimated 75 million occurs in poor countries ... In poor countries, which represent the majority of mankind, the per capita availability of grain averages about 190 kg. per year, most of which is consumed directly to meet minimum energy needs. In contrast, the per capita utilization of grain is currently approaching one ton per year in the United States and Canada; of this, only about 70 kg. are consumed directly in the form of bread and similar products, the rest being channeled through the plant-animal-man food chain.

"The annual per capita consumption of beef has risen in the United States from 25 kg. in 1940 to 52 kg in 1972. The same trend is seen in many countries in Western and Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and Japan. As a result, an increasing proportion of the world's grain and oilseed production is utilized for feeding animals to meet the demand for animal products in affluent nations.

"This power of affluence to attract and consume much of the world's food and feed grains, together with a stagnation in the world fish catch since 1969, the recent disappearance of the anchoveta off the coast of Peru and the weather-induced fall in rice and wheat production in several parts of the world during 1972, have led to the current price explosion in basic food items ...

"... Developing countries, generally characterized by low yields per acre but abundant sunshine and favorable conditions for crop growth, offer exciting prospects for expanding food production. Some authorities believe that the current price explosion may be expected, in certain limited situations in a few countries, to lead to income redistribution in favor of poor peasant farmers and thus to nutritional betterment of their diets. However, past experience has shown that this expectation has not always come true, even in these restricted situations.

"... Rising prices spell danger to the nutrition of a large majority of low-income urban populations. (National governments should) develop systems of food distribution which will ensure the supply of the basic needs of such vulnerable groups." (1)

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN BRAZIL

"Any book on Brazil should be published in 'loose leaf' form so that every few months certain pages might be extracted and rewritten. Brazil changes fast, events take sudden unexpected turns." (2)

AS OF THIS WRITING, the picture of the general economic and nutritional situation of Brazil is as follows:

"The Brazilian economic miracle continued in 1973 and the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth was 11.4% according to a statement to the nation that President Medici made on December 31st; Minister of Finance Delfin Netto confirmed this on Jan. 5, 1974. Studies made by economists of the McGraw-Hill group state that there will be a slow-down in 1974 and that growth will be only 10%, still the highest in the world. The GDP growth has been over 9% for the ninth consecutive year and among the industrial nations of the world this is a most outstanding achievement. The growth of 11.4% as mentioned above by the President is first, Poland is second with 9%, the USSR and Spain next with 6.5%. The traditional nations which have had growth of over 5% during the last decade - the U.S., West Germany, the United Kingdom and Japan - all show growth of less than 3% in 1973."

"Exports during 1973 reached \$6.1 billion (giving a favorable balance of trade by \$200 million) and this was a 53% increase when compared to the 1972 level. Industrial and manufactured goods totalled \$3 billion and agricultural products \$3.1 billion (coffee being \$1.34 billion, sugar \$550 million and soybeans and products \$905 million. The good showing of agricultural products on the export market was due primarily to high world prices, although soybeans and sugar production did show spectacular growth." (3)

However, a well-qualified observer states: "... economic development seems to surge ahead. But the question is 'economic development' for whom? What sectors of the Brazilian population are benefitting from economic growth? Can Brazil develop economically fast enough to overcome the drag of the population explosion? If I were a Brazilian (in 1970), I would be confused. Before my eyes would be the great Brazilian dilemma posed by a Brazilian proverb -- Brazil is rich but Brazilians are poor." (4)

Recent statistics published in the newspapers of many Brazilian state capitals emphasize the fact that despite the nation's phenomenal annual growth over the past decade, nevertheless the well-being of the lower economic classes has deteriorated rather than improved. A specialized study in the Northeast showed that:

"51.82% of its population earns less than 100 cruzeiros monthly (and the situation is even worse in rural areas, where the average salary of 79% of the workers is just over 67 cruzeiros per month);

Almost the entire balance of the population earn between Cr\$100 and Cr\$1000 per month.

Only 0.86% earn between Cr\$1001 and 2000, and

Only 0.41% earn over Cr\$2000 (Ed. Note: Approximately 6 cruzeiros to US\$1.00)

"In Bahia and Sergipe, out of an economically active population of over 2,5 million people, only 15,224, and in Paraiba, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Norte, Alagoas and Ceará, out of an economically active population of almost 3 million individuals only 18,758, earn more than Cr\$2000." (5)

#### NUTRITIONAL STATUS

The nutritional picture in Brazil as a whole, because of the uneven income distribution mentioned above, as well as other factors, continues to be sombre.

"Although the availability of food ... shows levels superior to the minimal standards established by FAO with respect to daily per capita requirements of calories, proteins and fats, yet upon examination of the data it should be borne in mind that these are raw statistics and such availability indicates merely potential consumption; food distribution is not made either in the necessary quantities nor with the appropriateness and continuity desired because of deficiencies in the basic areas of transportation, storage and food processing as regards the consumer market. The proof of this is that there are food deficiencies in various regions of Brazil, varying according to income level and the location of the population in urban or rural areas. Factors such as the complete ignorance of basic principles of correct nutrition, together with bad food habits, play a negative role in the acquisition, distribution among family members, and the consumption of foods, also contributing towards a deterioration of the nutritional status of the people." (6)

Data from the Getúlio Vargas Foundation reveal that, in 1960, "over 75% of the population (of the NE Region), in both the urban and rural areas had diets below the calorie reference standard ... and 20% of its population (was) protein deficient." In nation-wide terms, "about 38% of Brazil's population ... had daily diets with fewer than 2450 calories - a study reference point used in the survey of over 8600 households." (7)

Comparison of this data on food consumption compiled by the Getulio Vargas Foundation in 1962 and statistics gathered by the Central Food Supply entity in 1967/68 showed that the average per capita consumption of many basic commodities went down about 15% in this period. The commodities cited are the principal items of the basic diet of the greater part of the urban population. (8)

A preliminary report (on the nutritional status of the Brazilian population) (unpublished) prepared by staff of the recently-created National Institute of Food and Nutrition (INAN) states:

"Undernutrition is present in every Brazilian region, even those which are most industrialized such as São Paulo, mainly affecting that part of the population with the lowest income .... The most important types of malnutrition, which are common to every region, are protein-calorie malnutrition, nutritional anemia, A-avitaminosis and goiter .... Protein-calorie malnutrition, however, produces those effects which are most lasting and damaging to the population affected and is the principal cause for the existence of high mortality rates, especially among children, and of high morbidity..." (9)

The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) estimates that 20% of all children under 5 years of age in Brazil, and as high as 60% in some areas, are suffering or die from second to third degree malnutrition. As an example:

Percentage of deaths due to malnutrition and its related diseases in children under 5 years of age in 4 cities

|                      |       |                  |      |
|----------------------|-------|------------------|------|
| Recife .....         | 59.8% | For comparison:  |      |
| Ribeirão Preto ..... | 67.1% | USA (1968) ..... | 0.7% |
| São Paulo .....      | 45.2% |                  |      |
| Franca.....          | 48.9% |                  |      |

(10)

In the city of São Paulo (one of the most highly developed urban centers of Latin America), the infant mortality rate is greater today than it was twenty years ago, having gone from 71 per thousand to 84 per thousand, with 29% of the children dying before they were 1 year old and 55% of those dying between 1 and 2 years showing undernutrition. In Recife 40% of the children who die under 1 year of age and 70% of those who die between 1 and 2 years are undernourished." (11)

An anthropometric survey of 9,258 children in the municipality of Santo André outside São Paulo, carried out by a University group under the sponsorship of Nestlé, is probably the most comprehensive study of its type in Brazil. It revealed that the growth curves of both male and female children from birth to 12 years of age were significantly lower than their counterparts in Mexico, European countries and North America, in both height and weight, which is a direct indicator of malnutrition.

(12)

A resumé of the various factors which lead to malnutrition, a most current report dated March 1974, includes the following statistics:

"Illiteracy: ... According to data of 1970, for the population above 5 years of age, 38.7% of the total were illiterate and 35% of those between 7 and 14 were not even registered in schools."

"Lack of Professional Qualification: 44.2% of the rural population of the Southern Region, Guanabara and Rio de Janeiro, recognized as having the highest standard of living of the nation, could be considered as unemployed, and the situation is worse in the North and Northeast regions."

"Low Family Income: 46.7% of Brazilian families do not have incomes which permit a reasonable diet, not even one not based on the high international standards. This conclusion is based on the following data: of the 18 million families surveyed in the 1970 General Demographic Census, 700,000 have no income at all ... There are 6 million (families) whose income is less than one minimum salary (Ed. Note: US\$50/month), of the 4.8 million families earning between one and two minimum salaries, 1.7 million have 6 or more members. In these families it is evident that there is hunger. This totals 8.4 million families, or 46.7% of the total."

"In other statistics, according to the Census, 44% of Brazilian children are in the poorest group. 68.3% of the pre-school children of the Zona da Mata in Pernambuco are malnourished; 57.7% of the children under 5 years of age in Recife are malnourished; 70.2% of the children under 5 years of age in 14 municipalities of Ceará are also malnourished; 38.5% of the children of Rio Grande do Sul are equally malnourished; and 36.3% of the children under 5 of the city of São Paulo are also malnourished."

"Examining these figures, we reach the conclusion that without sufficient income the family cannot feed itself well. It is inferred from the data that at least 40% of the population is not in a condition to be adequately fed and consequently suffers from malnutrition."

(13)

### CONCLUSION

From the foregoing extremely limited summary of the nutritional picture in Brazil, it is obvious that much needs to be done. The Brazilian Government created the National Food and Nutrition Institute (INAN) at the end of 1972. This organization took form during 1973 and is presently conducting surveys and doing preliminary planning for national programs. Many other organizations are, and have been for many years, channeling their efforts into improving the nutritional status of the people. What follows is a summary of WHO is doing WHAT to combat malnutrition in Brazil.

- (1) From statement following 21st PAG meeting in New York, June 4-8, 1973. It is based on information presented by Mr. Lester Brown, Overseas Development Council, Washington, D.C.
- (2) Charles Wagley, An Introduction to Brazil, Revised Edition 1971 - Columbia University Press, New York.
- (3) Report on Agricultural Situation, 24A of January 16, 1974. Prepared by Agricultural Attaché, U.S. Embassy, Brasilia.
- (4) Wagley, Opp. cit.
- (5) "Correio Braziliense" - July 14, 1973.
- (6) ABCAR Project on Production of Essential Foods and Nutrition Education, for submission to World Bank - April 1973 (in translation).
- (7) Getulio Vargas Foundation - Food Consumption in Brazil, published for U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service by Keter Press, Jerusalem, November 1970 - Table 11.
- (8) Economic Feasibility Project for the Implementation of the Establishment of Food Supply Centers of Greater Rio. Ministry of Agriculture - Executive Group for the Modernization of Food Supply (GEMAB) - Rio, 1967/68.
- (9) "Actual Conditions of the Nutrition Problem in Brazil", INAN 1973 - (unpublished).
- (10) Inter-American Investigation of Mortality in Childhood, First Year Study, 1971 (Table 25).
- (11) INAN report (opp.cit.)
- (12) Anthropometric Studies on Brazilian Children from 0 to 12 years of Age - Marcondes, E. et al, 1969.
- (13) Paper on "Training of Personnel: Multisectoral Planning on Food and Nutrition, in Brazil and the U.S." - INAN, March 1974 (unpublished).

### CONTRIBUTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International organizations have contributed towards alleviating the problem of malnutrition in Brazil through direct food contributions, through sponsorship of short-term training courses for community leaders, refresher courses for professional technical personnel, scholarships both within Brazil and abroad, through assistance to integrated applied nutrition projects, through donation of seeds and small animals for rural family and 4-H Club projects, and through direct technical assistance. More specifically, the work of the international organizations is carried out through the following:

- A - FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations);
- B - UNDP (United National Development Program);
- C - UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund);
- D - WFP (World Food Program);
- E - PAHO (Pan American Health Organization).

(A) FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)

Representative: Dr. Gildo Insran Guerreiros  
 Address: SCS Edifício Venâncio II - 3rd floor  
 Brasilia, DF  
 Telephones: 23-2689, 23-7684, 23-0734

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), started its activities in Brazil at the end of 1949; in 1951 the Basic Agreement for Assistance was signed between the Brazilian Government and FAO at which time the Office was officially inaugurated by the President of the Republic as the Regional Office for Latin America, Eastern Zone. This Office maintains a permanent staff of advisors in the fields of agriculture, fisheries, animal production, health, and information. On request of the Brazilian Government, these experts give assistance in their fields of competence, visit areas where their services are required, participate in technical meetings, make reports, give advice, and make recommendations. They also carry out studies and research of interest to the country.

In accordance with the Basic Agreement mentioned above, FAO has been engaged in the following activities:

- . technical advice to Government authorities;
- . regular supply of technical publications, monographs, reports, specialized reviews, statistics, etc.;
- . holding of technical meetings, seminars, conferences and congresses;
- . technical assistance on the development of agriculture (including animal production, forestry and fisheries);
- . granting of fellowships.

In the field of technical assistance, which is undoubtedly the most important, FAC currently has in Brazil 75 experts in the following fields:

- . agriculture and agriculture planning;
- . food technology;
- . fertilizer utilization;
- . home economics;
- . nutrition;
- . forestry;
- . fisheries;
- . animal production;
- . hydrology;
- . soil resources;
- . rural sociology.

For the past 4 years FAO has also provided a Nutrition Expert to Brazil, who has been working principally with the Getulio Vargas Foundation to organize a field study on consumer patterns and family food budgets.

Also on request of the Government, FAO provides experts both from Headquarters (Rome) and the Santiago Regional Office for short-term assignments.

**(B) UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (UNDP)**

Resident Representative: Dr. Luiz Maria Ramirez Boettner  
 Address: SCS Edif. Venâncio II - 3rd Floor  
 Brasilia, DF  
 Telephones: 23-2889, 23-7684, 23-0734

The work of UNDP is conducted under a unified administration. In Brazil it is represented by the Resident Representative and his staff. The operations which UNDP supports were originally carried out in two main components - the Technical Assistance Component and the Special Fund Component.

After 1972, the division between the Technical Assistance and the Special Fund components disappeared. Each developing country was given an estimation of the total UNDP commitment for the following five years, and it is up to the individual government to decide to what extent these funds are used for smaller "Technical Assistance" projects or for larger "Special Fund" projects. All financial resources derive from funds which are pledged by member countries once a year to the Programme as a whole.

**A. Technical Assistance**

These small-scale or short-term projects have played an important role in the development process in Brazil. Traditionally this assistance has consisted of one or more international experts, fellowships for national counterparts and some equipment to be used by the experts for demonstration purposes, mainly aimed at assisting the Government to solve immediate and specific problems in key economic and social areas. A large part of these projects have been in the field of agriculture, directed towards increasing the agricultural output by solving problems of planning and administration, land-settlement, irrigation, pest control, etc.

**B. Special Fund Projects**

Over the last five years ever-increasing attention has been given to Special Fund projects in the agricultural sector, with more than one-third of the total funds designated for projects in this sector. Most of these projects were destined to carry out surveys and studies for the utilization of agricultural, forestry and fisheries resources and at the same time train counterpart personnel in these endeavours.

At present, the following Special Fund projects in the field of agriculture are being implemented in Brazil:

- 1) Tropical Centre for Food Research and Technology - Campinas (phase II).
- 2) Expansion of the World on Pesticides at the Biological Institute of São Paulo.
- 3) Mogiana Agricultural Diversification.
- 4) Agricultural and Research at the Federal University of Santa Maria, Rio Grande do Sul.
- 5) Increase and Development of Wheat Production.
- 6) Fishery Research and Development (phase II).
- 7) Forestry Development and Research.
- 8) Livestock Development in the Northeast.

(C) UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

Representative: Horst Mansfred Schefold;  
Deputy: Oscar Milanovitch  
Address: Edifício do BNDE - 17th floor  
Brasilia, DF  
Telephones: 24-2684, 24-3684

Nutrition activities in Brazil, as carried on by UNICEF, reflect its changing policy beginning with emergency aid in 1950, through the initiation of large-scale feeding programs for school children, based on the distribution of powdered skim milk. Gradually the benefits were extended to infants and pre-schoolers through health centers and mothers clubs, recognizing their greater vulnerability and needs.

As bilateral and international agencies, along with voluntary organizations, established feeding programs directly with the Brazilian Government, UNICEF, in line with its general policy, terminated its milk distribution activities in 1961, reorienting its assistance to other nutrition activities, with special emphasis on nutrition education. It should be noted that in the 10 year period from 1951-61 the UNICEF Executive Board allocated \$4,483,160 for the feeding program while an additional amount of milk worth \$12,000,000 was donated to it by the Government of the United States and Canada. UNICEF also provided vitamin supplements in connection with the milk program.

Desirous of helping increase the availability of local supplies of milk, UNICEF also provided \$240,000 for the establishment of a powdered milk plant in Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul.

With increasing emphasis on the importance of nutrition education and the integration of nutrition activities through the services of health, education and agriculture, UNICEF participated in PINA, an integrated health and nutrition program in the state of Paraíba, between 1962 and 1970. In addition to school garden equipment and home economics demonstration materials, UNICEF provided small animals and seeds. Nutrition training stipends for personnel in health, education and agriculture were also granted and from 1964-67 funds from UNICEF were made available to FAO to cover the costs of technical assistance to the project.

At present, support has been granted to additional states through the regular rural extension services of ABCAR (Rural Extension Service Association).

In the future, UNICEF's contributions to integrated nutrition programs will be made through the rural extension service taking into account its national structure, system of state affiliates and its comprehensive services applied throughout the country; likewise because of the increasing importance being given to the extension services by the Brazilian Government not only in relation to agricultural production but to the rural people themselves and the conditions in which they live. In accordance with ABCAR directives with regard to health and nutrition, a large part of the continuing support will be in stipends providing for

The strengthening of technical personnel and for the training of community leaders. Seeds, demonstration equipment, small animals and audio-visual materials will also be provided by UNICEF.

Another field of UNICEF interest has been in assisting the Brazilian Government in its search for protein-rich weaning foods. This has led to making scholarships available and the provision of some equipment for research purposes at two universities, in connection with studies of the production of protein-rich mixtures based on local foods. Through the provision of 4 sets of machines which by the simple "Peoria Process" can prepare soy at the village level, for use by infants, UNICEF has assisted selected institutions which are experimenting with such proteins.

In the Pediatrics Institute at Recife, doctors, nurses and nursing auxiliaries receive UNICEF stipends for nutrition training both in the Institute and in its out-patients dispensary and field activities.

As evaluations are processed with regard to the nutrition activities assisted by UNICEF and the technical agencies, changes and adaptations have been made.

In reality there are few UNICEF-assisted programs at present which do not have some inter-related aspect as regards nutrition, recognized as one of the major problems of children especially those from 1-6 years of age.

(D) WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

WFP Project Officer: Mr. Dino A. Sette  
Address: Avenida 7 de Setembro, 31  
Edifício Santa Rita - Room 703  
Salvador, Bahia  
Telephone: 3-6006

The World Food Programme was set up by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in 1961 to provide food aid to the developing countries of the world. The main aim of the programme is to stimulate and advance economic and social development, and to assist with food aid, victims of emergencies. The World Food Programme is a multilateral organization supervised by an Intergovernmental Committee consisting of the representatives of 24 countries, 12 elected by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and 12 by the FAO council. The programme's headquarters are in Rome.

In 1964 the WFP sent milk and wheatflour to the Northeast of Brazil to be distributed by SUDENE amongst 40,000 victims affected by the floods in that year.

In 1965 the WFP approved a project for the feeding of 17,000 school children in the area of Bom Jesus da Lapa, Bahia, and this project was expanded in 1966 to cover the whole São Francisco Valley area extending from Pirapora in Minas Gerais to Petrolina in Pernambuco and including parts of the inland areas of the States of Minas Gerais, Bahia, Piauí and Pernambuco. The National School Feeding Campaign was appointed executing agency for this expanded project which was originally planned to continue for three years, and to benefit 150,000 school children in the third year of operation. The project has twice been extended in time and the number of children receiving aid under this project has greatly expanded, although now limited to the state of Bahia.

Foods supplied to the project by the WFP include: Wheatflour, Maize-meal, Skim Milk Powder, Vegetable Oil, Dried Salt Fish, Canned Cheese, Dried Fruit and Jam. These foods are used for the preparation of a school meal, which for the most part consists of a sandwich with a glass of milk, or "mingau".

In October 1970 an inter-agency U.N. team carried out an evaluation of the project, and reported favourably on the need to continue school feeding assistance in the area. In 1971 the National School Feeding Campaign undertook a revision of administrative and logistic arrangements designed to improve certain operation aspects of the project. At the present time, the WFP has agreed to a request presented by the Brazilian government for an extension of the project for a further five years, this extension being designed to aid as many as 600,000 school children by the fifth year of operation.

(E) PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION (PAHO)  
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

Representative: Dr. Manuel Servent-Ramos  
Address: Ministério da Saúde - 3rd floor  
Esplanada dos Ministérios  
Brasilia, DF  
Telephone: 24-9705, 24-9605

For the past several years, PAHO/WHO has been collaborating with its various member governments in promoting and developing nutrition activities, particularly through the national health services. The assistance that this Organization provides, at the request of the Governments, is usually in the form of technical advice in the planning, implementation and evaluation of nutrition programs and services; facilities for the training of medical and para-medical personnel and support to research of applied value. While some of its efforts on a global or regional basis devoted to training, research and establishment of norms and standards are of common interest and utility to several countries, it also promotes a variety of specific programs within the countries themselves.

More active participation of PAHO/WHO in Brazil began around 1952, when two of its Consultants made a rapid survey of the problem of Protein-calorie malnutrition in the country and recommended certain measures for its control. Subsequently, a number of consultant teams, some of them jointly with FAO and/or UNICEF, also investigated other problems of nutritional importance, the resources available in the country, the training facilities that existed, and pointed out the need for a more concerted action.

As a result of these various efforts, programs of applied nutrition were implemented in the States of Rio Grande do Norte and Paraíba with the participation of the Ministries of Health, Agriculture, and of Education and Culture, and support from the U.N. Agencies of FAO, UNICEF and PAHO/WHO. Now this program is being enlarged both in its scope of activities as well as in the extent of coverage through an agreement with ABCAR.

PAHO/WHO also collaborates with WFP/UNDP and FAO in the planning and evaluation of the school lunch program in the Valley of São Francisco, to which reference has been made under World Food Program.

At the request of the "Comissão Nacional de Alimentação", PAHO/WHO also promoted a series of annual refresher courses in nutrition for physicians at the medical faculties in Belém, Fortaleza, Recife, Belo Horizonte, Porto Alegre, Salvador, Botucatu, Brasilia and São Paulo. About 300 physicians and an equal number of para-medical workers attended these courses in the last 3 years. Besides, these courses helped improve the under-graduate teaching in nutrition in the same institutions.

Besides, during the past 5 years PAHO/WHO awarded 18 fellowships to Brazilian doctors and nutritionists for advanced training in nutrition at centers outside Brazil.

Although malnutrition occurs in varying proportions all over the country, it is well recognized that the relatively less-developed area of the Northeast of Brazil suffers most from its impact. In view of this, PAHO/WHO directs a good part of its assistance to programs in that area, and particularly to the Institute of Nutrition in Recife. Through grants and technical advice, the Institute is being strengthened so as to serve as a regional center for training, research and reference on problems relating to nutrition. With the collaboration of PAHO/WHO, the Institute has already organized training programs for physicians, medical students, nutritionists and other para-medical personnel. The Institute has developed a nutrition program which is fully integrated in the health services of the States of Pernambuco, Alagoas, and Paraiba. The program consists in Nutritional Rehabilitation Centers, supplementary feeding, nutrition education and medical attention. It is aimed essentially at the pre-school child affected with severe malnutrition and his family. As part of its research program the Institute developed a vegetable protein mixture which has been tested successfully with children. Other studies are concerned with protein caloric malnutrition, vitamin A deficiency anemias, enrichment of local foods with amino-acids, and the effect of malnutrition on mental development. PAHO/WHO provides the services of two full-time nutritionists who are stationed at the Institute.

The Hematology Department of the "Hospital das Clínicas" in São Paulo which participates in the global anemia study program of WHO, also receives support. This study aims at defining the magnitude of nutritional anemia in the area and in evolving simple measures for their control.

PAHO/WHO also maintains the Pan American Center of AFTOSA in Rio and of Zoonosis in Azul, Argentina. The importance of these efforts to human nutrition becomes obvious if one takes into account the immense loss of meat that occurs annually in the region due to a single animal affliction like the hoof-and-mouth disease.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF U.S. ORGANIZATIONS

- a) USAID
- b) Ford Foundation
- c) Rockefeller Group

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (USAID)

Director: Marvin Weissman  
Address: Edifício Bandeirantes  
SCS 17 Lote 2/5,  
Brasília, DF  
Telephone: 24-1555, 24-1755

USAID/Brazil, through its various offices of Health, Nutrition and Food for Development (HNFD) and Agricultural and Rural Development (ARD) carries on activities designed to improve the nutritional status of the Brazilian people and thus contribute to the socio-economic development of the nation. Many other USAID activities also make indirect contributions to this objective, such as programs of improving water supply, road building, and in fact all those designed to hasten development and improve income distribution. USAID nutrition-related programs in Brazil are administered principally through counterpart entities in the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education, for the public sector, and through ABIA, the Brazilian Association of Food Industries, or on an individual basis, for the private sector. There are also AID-sponsored contract groups from various U.S. universities and agricultural colleges working at such rural training centers as Viçosa, Piracicaba, Fortaleza and Pelotas which have nutrition and home economics courses and may also request consultant services in food processing, food technology and related areas.

Through training programs for participants in the fields of agriculture, community development, health and education, USAID has sent many present and future leaders to the U.S. for training in increasing food production, improving food technology, research, and administration of programs for the well-being of the people especially in rural areas. It has also sponsored travel of highly qualified technicians to specialized meetings such as on production of high-protein foods as well as to international meetings on combatting malnutrition.

More specifically, activities in various areas assisted by USAID/Brazil are as follows:

In the public health area: Funds for nutrition projects were originally channeled through PAPPE (the Planning Unit of the Ministry of Health) to the National Food Commission (CNA) which was designated to coordinate activities in the area of nutrition and establish and administer a national nutrition program. Under this agreement a survey was made of bibliography, research and programs in nutrition in Brazil as a starting point for coordinating efforts. Many programs were initiated such as fortification of manioc flour, a government/food industry meeting, establishment of a Protein Foods Sector of the Food Industry Association (ABIA), research into production of fish protein concentrate, preparation of educational materials, etc.

Early in 1973 the National Food and Nutrition Institute (INAN) was established, to be the focal point for information on regional food availability and requirements, Vitamin A fortification, and a wide range of nutrition programs throughout the nation. INAN is initiating its planning for field programs so it is too early to define its course of action, but USAID has provided a considerable amount of technical assistance in planning, evaluation and analysis of nutrition programs as well as in evaluation of nutrition education programs.

USAID also works closely with various state Departments of Health in training personnel for a systematic approach to nutrition planning. It is also anticipated that there will be close coordination with the three experimental health delivery systems when the loan for this sector is implemented.

In education: In addition to the preparation of a series of 4 comic books on nutrition to reach semi-literate pregnant and nursing mothers and a series of 26 radio programs in the form of a "soap opera" with a strong nutrition theme, USAID has sponsored or collaborated in health/nutrition training courses for CNAE personnel, state Departments of Education and Health, and countless other organizations. USAID is currently acting as liaison in an AID/Washington project with three major Brazilian organizations (ABCAR, SESI and SUNAB) for the evaluation of their nutrition education programs carried out using three different techniques and in three geographical areas. Plans are also being initiated for close cooperation with the Adult Literacy Movement (MOBRAL) for the incorporation of nutrition education material into their reading materials, and of course when INAN gets under way USAID expects to collaborate in this area too.

In industry: USAID/Brazil collaborates and serves as liaison for AID/Washington's program of incentives to food industries with technical capabilities in the production of nutritious foods or in the enrichment of widely-used basic commodities. As a result, the General Foods Corporation completed testing of a new corn/soy macaroni which contains double the protein value of regular macaroni at about half the cost, and has sold the process and production rights to a Brazilian company. Such incentive grants are now being offered to Brazilian industries as well as American.

USAID provides technical assistance and/or equipment inputs to local companies which are starting production of low-cost nutritious foods and puts them into contact with other enterprises for possible collaboration. This has led to the marketing of SOLEIN, a soy milk powder, and hopefully soon to a soy-fortified cassava flour, on which acceptability and marketing tests have recently been completed; also to the development of fish protein concentrate (FPC), a high-protein fortificant, by an original process at the Marine Research Institute. USAID also collaborated with the food industry association in promoting a seminar on marketing low-cost protein food.

In food distribution: The Food for Development office arranges for distribution of PL 480 commodities such as grains, powdered milk or a milk substitute such as CSM, and other available foods to various Brazilian organizations concerned with school feeding, maternal and child health, pre-school feeding, work-front projects, disaster relief and public welfare as well as to agricultural projects such as feed-grains, poultry and swine raising and others designed to increase local food production. Recently the Food for Development program has undergone a number of significant changes, transforming its original charitable aims into the utilization of food commodities as a tool of development. Food inputs support such community development activities as house construction, vocational education, adult literacy, health education, maternal and child care, agricultural development and home economics. These activities are described under the respective Brazilian organizations in this compilation.

In Agricultural and Rural Development: Almost all ARDO projects are in one way or another related to increasing the over-all nutritional level of the Brazilian diet. However, some of the more directly related activities are as follows:

1. In the Northeast of Brazil, special attention is being given to improving fish production in this protein-deficient area through technical assistance formerly provided from the USDI (Bureau of Commercial Fisheries) and now provided by a contract between USAID/B and Auburn University.
2. ARDO's Agricultural Education projects under contracts with Purdue, the Universities of Wisconsin and Arizona, and Ohio State are assisting respectively the Rural University of Minas Gerais and the Agricultural Schools of the Universities of Rio Grande do Sul, Ceará and São Paulo at Piracicaba. The main objective of these projects is to expand the capacity of Brazilian institutions to train the technicians required for more rapid development of Brazil's agricultural resources. This will enable Brazil to become relatively self-sufficient agriculturally.
3. ARDO's high-lysine corn project has as its main objective to increase the quality of protein in corn to improve the nutrition of the Brazilian people by incorporating into adapted Brazilian corn hybrids and varieties the mutant Opaque-2 and Floury-" genes.
4. USAID/Brazil is now implementing an Agricultural Research Loan with a U.S. component of \$11.5 million and a significant PL-480 and GOB Cruzeiro component. The purpose of this loan is to increase GOB research capacity in five commodities, namely: rice, edible beans, soybeans, corn (sorghum) and livestock. The collaborating Universities of Purdue, Wisconsin and Florida now have 28 technicians on board out of a total of approximately 35. The thrust of this loan is to provide the research data necessary for improving the productivity of the Brazilian farmer in basic food crops.

A two part Marketing Loan is also helping to construct and equip wholesale markets in urban centers and modernize traditional fruit and vegetables marketing systems. The TA portion is providing assistance in market management, expand the market news service, and develop a grades and standard system.

5. ARDO is also funding a contract between Mississippi State University and MinAg to provide assistance to the National Seed Plan which has as its goal the development of a visible seed industry within the private sector.
6. In addition to the above Mission funded and Loan programs, ARDO is also closely coordinated with administrative and management responsibilities for four Technical Assistance Bureau projects in Brazil; two in Soil Fertility Research on the "Cerrado" with the Cornell/North Carolina State University consortium; another the Weed Control Research in the ISE with Oregon State University; and finally in Water Management and Usage Research with Utah State University in the NE.

THE FORD FOUNDATION

Representative: Dr. Stanley A. Nicholson  
 Consultant in Science and Technology: Dr. Alberto Carvalho da Silva  
 Address: Praia do Flamengo, 100 - 12th Floor, Rio de Janeiro  
 Telephone: 265-8252

The efforts and resources of The Ford Foundation in Brazil have been directed primarily to training manpower and building effective local institutions in the fields of science and technology, social and administrative science, agriculture, educational systems, and population. In 1966 the Ford Foundation increased its assistance to programs dealing with food production by contributing to the development of an Animal Nutrition Research Center at Nova Odessa, state of São Paulo. In 1970, a study was made of the opportunities for a program on nutrition in the Latin America area. As a result of this study a first grant was made in 1971 to the Institute of Nutrition, Federal University of Pernambuco, in support of: (a) more advanced staff training; (b) inter-action of researchers working on nutritional problems with colleagues of agricultural and social sciences; (c) strengthening ties between the Institute and other research centers in Brazil and abroad.

Current programs in agriculture are concentrated on strengthening the rural social sciences, particularly agricultural economics, and in helping to develop the capacity for increased technical and biological research. The objective in helping to strengthen the rural social sciences is to provide a capacity for improved development policy and for the more effective utilization of resources and research results. The goal in strengthening the capacity for biological and technical research is to assist in raising the technical efficiency of the agricultural sector and to increase food output.

The Ford Foundation is assisting seven rural social science institutions:

Federal University of Viçosa  
 Escola Superior de Agricultura "Luiz de Queiroz", Piracicaba, SP  
 Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul  
 Federal University of Ceará  
 Department of Rural Studies, State Department of Agriculture, M. Gerais  
 Instituto of Agricultural Economics, State Department of Agriculture,  
 São Paulo  
 Institute of Applied Economic Research, Ministry of Planning.

On the technical-biological front the Foundation is working with the Federal University of Viçosa in staff development and the strengthening of graduate programs, and with the Federal University of Ceará in the implementation of a sorghum project. This latter crop appears to have a great deal of potential in the Northeast.

ROCKEFELLER GROUP

The Rockefeller group supports scholarships in Brazil and in the United States in the fields of animal production, veterinary medicine and others relating to food production. It has also made grants for equipment to the School of Agronomy in Campinas, São Paulo; to the Rural University at Viçosa, Minas Gerais for research in native food plant species; as well as to supporting agricultural libraries and a conference on agricultural education in Piracicaba, São Paulo. In the field of medicine and public health they have supported projects in Belém, Ribeirão Preto and Porto Alegre and are now initiating health/education/agriculture and nutrition work at the University of Bahia.

The group also works through IBEC (International Basic Economy Corporation). In Brazil IBEC has a 50% interest in the Agro-Ceres seed company, the country's largest producer of selected seeds. In addition to high-quality hybrids of various cereal crops, AgroCeres is also producing Opaque-2 (high-lysine) hybrid corn seed, the first developed by a tropical country and, according to a highly-qualified technician, the most productive variety of the world. A new company has also been formed, Nutribec, to produce and market food products from Opaque-2 corn.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF BRAZILIAN ORGANIZATIONS

- A) Ministry of Health: INAN, SESP, CPMI
- B) Ministry of Education: CNAE, MOBRAF
- C) Ministry of Agriculture: ABCAR, SUNAB, COBAL,  
INCRA, SUDEPE
- D) Ministry of Industry and Commerce: CDI
- E) Armed Forces: CAFA/EMFA, Marine Research  
Institute
- F) Organizations at State level
- G) Schools, Universities and Technical Centers
- H) Other Public and Semi-Public Organizations: LBA
- I) The Private Sector: ABIA, Caritas, Diaconia, SESI,  
Nutritionists Associations,  
Antunes Foundations

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

NATIONAL FOOD AND NUTRITION INSTITUTE  
 INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ALIMENTAÇÃO E NUTRIÇÃO (INAN)

President: Dr. Gilson Ferreira de Almeida  
 Address: Edif. Chams, Setor Comercial Sul  
 Brasilia, DF  
 Telephone: 24-4844, 24-5844, 24-3844

BACKGROUND

The forerunner of INAN, Comissão Nacional de Alimentação (National Food Commission) was created on February 17, 1945 by Decree-Law 7,328, with the following objectives:

- To set regional nutritional standards;
- To make periodical calculation of food requirements and their influence on the setting of minimum wages;
- To analyze statistics of food production and consumption and indicate corrective measures;
- To undertake a national nutrition campaign and mobilize resources for better utilization of regional foods;
- To coordinate the plans and activities of organizations working in the field of nutrition for greater efficiency in carrying out the policy of improving the well-being of the population;
- To sponsor food and nutrition congresses, expositions, contests, as well as other forms of education and enlightenment of the public in better nutrition;
- To carry on basic studies for elaboration of the guidelines for a National Food and Nutrition Policy.

Its principal activities over the years, severely handicapped by lack of financial resources and personnel, were principally as follows:

1. Research on food habits and consumption (quantitative and qualitative) in the states of Goiás, Bahia, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara and Santa Catarina, and on pluricarencial syndromes (Kwashiorker and Marasmus).
2. A survey made in collaboration with CNAE, verifying the nutritional status of school children in the São Francisco Valley school feeding program (WFP).
3. Publication of Food Balance Sheets, Annals of the CNAE, and other materials to show the nutrition situation of the nation.
4. Agreements with universities of Pará, Ceará, Minas Gerais, and Rio Grande do Sul for specialized 4-week courses in nutrition for doctors; a similar agreement with the School of Public Health and Hygiene of the University of São Paulo for high-level nutrition courses for personnel already working in the field of public health.

5. Supervision of the Integrated Program of Nutrition and Alimentation (PINA) in the state of Paraiba.
6. Preparation of materials for nutrition education, such as: a guide book on nutritional deficiencies in Brazil and recommended solutions, for doctors working in nutrition programs in the field of public health, also a series of guidebooks for introducing nutrition education into the primary schools, into rural education programs, into medical school and nurses training - school curricula, into non-diplomaed teacher-training, and for auxiliary personnel. In addition, a series of comic-books for semi-literate mothers was published, and a "soap-opera" of 26 programs, with a nutrition theme, was prepared for radio broadcasting.
7. Collaboration in developing the food industry's input in combatting malnutrition. CNA co-sponsored a 3-day government/industry meeting, and published a series of recommendations emanating therefrom. One of these was towards the establishment of a Protein Foods Sector in ABIA, the Food Industry Association, and CNA collaborated and participated in the founding of SAPRO.
8. CNA also administered the USAID nutrition project with the Ministry of Health, and provided technical material and administrative assistance in such areas as fortification of mandioca flour, production of fish protein concentrate, production of powdered soy milk, and others.

In October 1972, the new National Institute of Food and Nutrition (INAN) was created, and CNA became extinct. Up to the time of this writing, INAN is still mainly in the planning phase, so it is difficult to describe its activities. However, since this organization is adequately funded and has already pulled together a large staff, it is expected that it will have large-scale impact on the nutrition problem in Brazil within a reasonably short time.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH  
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE  
FUNDAÇÃO SERVICOS DE SAÚDE PUBLICA (FSESP)

Director: Dr. Aldo Vilas-Boas  
 Address : Edif. Clube Militar  
 Avenida Rio Branco, 251- 12th floor  
 -Rio de Janeiro, GB  
 Telephone: 232-8066

The Special Public Health Service (SESP) was founded, with U.S. cooperation, in accordance with Recommendation XXX of the Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs held in Rio de Janeiro during January of 1942. It was established by Decree Law on July 17, 1942 to furnish health and sanitation services especially for the workers in the unhealthy Amazon area extracting strategic materials such as rubber for the war effort; subsequently the service was expanded to other areas, like the Rio Doce and São Francisco Valleys, where programs for the control of malaria and installation of water and sewage systems were undertaken along the rivers. After World War II, as the effectiveness of the organization was recognized, its services were expanded and in 1960, under Law No. 3750 of April 11th, it was transformed into a Foundation, completely Brazilian in administration.

Currently FSESP operates through a network of health posts and hospitals principally throughout the North and Northeast of Brazil, which frequently provide the only medical and sanitary services for a large surrounding area. There are 150 health posts and 22 hospitals providing 617 hospital beds now operating under FSESP supervision.

FSESP from the beginning has sponsored extensive training programs for its doctors, who are full-time and relatively well paid and for nurses and nursing assistants. It also educates the public at large through mothers' groups at health centers, demonstration gardens, and distribution of educational materials. Although FSESP has no specific program in nutrition, nevertheless its programs in maternal and child care, control of infant mortality, environmental sanitation and increasing of water supplies all contribute to improving the nutrition level of the people. Furthermore, it includes nutrition education in its health programs, and has recently collaborated with ABCAR and DNGr in the preparation of educational materials. It is also collaborating with ABCAR, training Rural Extension Personnel in health education, which is giving excellent results.

All FSESP posts are expected to inscribe 80% of the pregnant women in the município (county). A nurse at the post is responsible for following the pregnancies, and the gestantes (pregnant women) should make three visits to the FSESP post prior to delivery. Laboratory exams are taken of the blood, urine, and feces, to check for syphilis, diabetes, and parasites. Treatment is then given if there exists any problem. Immunization against tetanus is also given. There is a training program for mid-wives and assistance of the delivery. The nurse then follows up with household visits.

The assistance provided for newborn babies also attempts to reach 80%. The post follows the progress of the child until 4 years old. Mothers' classes are held in order to orient the mother on puericulture. Vaccinations are given against tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, and whooping cough, and smallpox. The mother must bring the child to the post to receive the vaccination.

In the Mothers' Classes, presentation of child feeding is taught, but the post has no funds to purchase food for distribution. Food is often gotten from agreements with either the State Secretariat of Health or from LBA (the Brazilian Legion of Assistance, a charitable organization). The origin of the food is occasionally Title II PL 480 channeled through the CPMI delivery system.

There are two main types of health units. One is an outpatient clinic called a unidade sanitária and the other is a clinic annexed to a hospital called a unidade mista.

Because of FSESP's experience, dedication, and "know-how", the Ministry of Health has designated FSESP as the health organ responsible for carrying out all health activities in the Amazon region where the Trans-Amazon Highway is being constructed.

(MINISTRY OF HEALTH)

COORDINATION FOR MATERNAL/CHILD PROTECTION

COORDENAÇÃO DE PROTEÇÃO MATERNO-INFANTIL (CPMI)

Director: Dra. Dalva Sayeg  
 Address : Avenida Brasil 4046  
 Rio de Janeiro, GB  
 Telephone: 260-9944

The National Department of Child (forerunner of CMPI) was founded by Decree-Law No. 2024 on February 2, 1940. In 1969 its name was changed. The CPMI has four major objectives, which it promotes through regional federal delegates or state representatives which in turn work through State Departments of Health, functioning in health posts, child welfare centers, social service centers, and similar organizations throughout Brazil. Its goals are:

1. To combat hunger and malnutrition among the vulnerable groups of infants, pre-school children, pregnant and nursing mothers.
2. To lower infant mortality rates.
3. To educate and train mothers in better nutrition and hygiene habits for themselves and their families.
4. To assist in the development of Brazilian institutions engaged in this program at the local, state and national levels.

A special advisory board was formed to help develop ideas on the most effective ways of reaching this group with an integrated program. CPMI has just drawn up a national plan, recently approved by the Minister of Health, and for which funds are available. This includes a program through 1980, to be implemented through the State Secretaries of Health, who are currently preparing agreements with CPMI for its implementation.

Food for Peace program - Milk Distribution

The original agreement for this program was signed in 1962 by the National Food Commission, which then turned the milk over to the National Department of the Child for distribution. This never functioned efficiently, since there was a division of responsibility and great duplication of administrative efforts. At the start of 1967 a new agreement was signed directly with the Department of the Child, which later became CPMI, and it was hoped that the program would be more effective. It was expected that 600,000 to 800,000 beneficiaries among the most vulnerable groups would receive milk and/or milk substitutes in this distribution program. Unfortunately, due to lack of resources, both financial and in personnel, the program was unable to function in a satisfactory manner. With the creation of INAN, it was decided that food distribution would be handled by that new organization while CPMI would provide all other basic health and child care services to this most vulnerable group.

### Educational Campaign

The educational campaign, functioning since 1951, has had considerable support from UNICEF which provided vehicles, sewing machines, movie projectors and some financial assistance for training courses and evaluation of results. The objectives of the campaign are to raise the standard of living of the families reached through education in hygiene, nutrition, simple domestic capabilities such as cooking and sewing, as well as through the planning of home gardens and raising of small animals. The program functions through Mothers Clubs as well as through some youth organizations, which meet at health posts, child-welfare centers, social service centers, churches and schools. There are currently some 1500 of these clubs, with constant requests for new ones. The program includes the following subjects: Child care, food and nutrition, general hygiene, home nursing, home economics, agriculture and small-animal raising, family and civic education, and recreation. In the food and nutrition part of this program, the mothers are offered theory of nutrition, food values, food preservation, food selection, deficiency diseases, etc. Then there are practical demonstrations where emphasis is placed on use of local foods, utilization of seasonal foods, use of parts of vegetables usually discarded (such as leaves of beets, cauliflower, egg-shells, etc.). There is also emphasis on uses of milk of various types (cow's milk, goat's milk, soy milk, etc.) as well as use of soybeans and flour.

## (MINISTRY OF EDUCATION)

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

## CAMPANHA NACIONAL DE ALIMENTAÇÃO ESCOLAR (CNAE)

Superintendent: Col. Helios Perillo Fleury  
 Head of Technical Sector: Dr. Alceu Romeu  
 Address: Edif. Venâncio II, 1st floor, SCS  
 Brasilia, DF  
 Telephone: 23-9329

The National School Lunch Program, founded by Decree-Law No. 37,016 of March 31, 1955, really began developing on a national scale starting in 1964 as a result of the simultaneous input of additional 100,000 commodities for an expanded school feeding program and new Brazilian Government directives which recognized that a school lunch program was important to the development of the country as well as to its national security. As a result, the school feeding program expanded rapidly from 1964 to the present. For example:

| No. of:  | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> | <u>1971</u>   | <u>1972</u>   | <u>1973</u>   |
|----------|-------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Schools  | 34,087      | 52,487      | 94,281        | 94,281        | 105,168       |
| Students | 3,939,078   | 5,680,257   | 11,014,961    | 12,279,357    | 11,703,941    |
| Meals    | 270,316,098 | 308,676,424 | 1,294,783,680 | 1,463,041,059 | 1,567,397,074 |

In 1973 there were 26 regional offices and 252 sector offices to supervise the program. In Brazil there are also 4000 municipalities, each of which has one or two supervisors implementing the school lunch program; these contain more than 100,000 schools assisted by CNAE, which are supported by one or more cooks and kitchen helpers. If one considers those people working in the ports, transporting the commodities, doing community work, and mothers, teachers and other part-time workers, there are at least 300,000 people directly or indirectly working in the program, in addition to those mentioned. CNAE's official payroll in 1971 was Cr\$2,410,894.96.

Warehousing has been improved in all states and territories, with many state governments contributing towards the building of completely new structures, and others remodeling and improving existing facilities. In a few instances, where the state was unable to meet this responsibility, federal funds were contributed to guarantee the safe storage of the commodities.

The number of vehicles for transportation of commodities as well as for inspection trips by supervisors has expanded from the original 38 trucks, 15 jeeps with trailers, and 15 pontoons for river transportation in the Amazon area contributed by AID from excess property in the 1960's to a total of 315 in use in February 1974. Furthermore the Brazilian Air Force collaborates, when requested, to transport food to geographically difficult sectors, especially in the Amazon region; and the Federal Railroad System provides free transportation of school lunch commodities on all railroads throughout the country.

At the state level most states contribute warehousing, transportation, and supervisory personnel; and at the municipal level, local mayors are usually required to transport the food to their areas in their own municipal trucks and provide supervisory personnel for the local control of the program.

Budgetary allotments are difficult to calculate accurately, since in addition to federal funds, each state, each municipality, and often the local community make additional contributions and sometimes contributions are in cooking fuel, gasoline and maintenance of vehicles, warehousing costs, etc. At the federal level, the national budget for the school lunch program over the past few years has been:

|      |   |      |             |
|------|---|------|-------------|
| 1963 | - | Cr\$ | 200,000     |
| 1964 | - | Cr\$ | 500,000     |
| 1965 | - | Cr\$ | 2,000,000   |
| 1970 | - | Cr\$ | 160,000,000 |
| 1973 | - | Cr\$ | 255,000,000 |
| 1974 | - | Cr\$ | 400,000,000 |

Although the school lunch program started out in many parts of Brazil with the most precarious of equipment, this has gradually been improved by both federal and state contributions, as well as local community assistance. Some basic equipment, such as cooking pots, one-burner stoves, cups, plates, and spoons, was furnished by AID/W through "Operation Niños" to start the program in difficult areas, but since then the input by CNAE and others has been much greater than anticipated. Many communities, especially in the economically more-favored areas, have seen the need for better equipment and have raised funds to purchase such items as refrigerators, blenders, and milk-mixing machines; in the state of Guanabara many schools have pressure cookers for beans and the tougher cuts of meat. In many areas the Army is using its equipment to convert the U.S. flour into macaroni and bread for the school lunch program, and the macaroni machines donated by the American Corn Millers Federation to the states of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo have long since been replaced by larger units for much greater production, while the original units have gone to smaller states. Just as an example, the macaroni production in one plant in São Paulo is now more than 2 tons a day.

Training has always been an important element of CNAE's expansion. In addition to increasing and training its own staff, CNAE is also obtaining technical assistance through closer relations with other organizations, such as ABCAR (Rural Extension Service), State Secretaries of Education and other entities. Furthermore, voluntary assistance by the community has increased, through parents groups, mothers clubs, and local service clubs such as Lions and Rotary.

One of the basic features of the school lunch program has also been training in nutrition education for school directors, local and regional supervisors, teachers and right on down to the semi or completely illiterate cooks who prepare the food. National, state, regional and local training courses have been given, in multiplier effect, in all areas of Brazil. Furthermore, since in Brazil over 30% of the primary school teachers have not had normal school training, the Ministry of Education is giving many in-service training courses, and CNAE has participated in these, giving training in basic nutrition, hygiene and school lunch administration, as well as

kitchen demonstrations of food preparation. In addition to its training courses, CNAE has also recognized the need for emphasizing nutrition education in the schools and established a didactic sector at its headquarters to prepare educational materials. It has published books on child care, food preparation, and nutrition education in the primary school, as well as more specific material as needed. To enlighten the general public, a 10 minute documentary film on school lunch was prepared, funded by donations from various firms in São Paulo, and was shown in more than 1,000 theaters throughout Brazil. A monthly magazine has also been published and given wide distribution.

CNAE is also purchasing local products, especially where marketing problems exist, such as Brazil nuts, mate, cocoa - thus developing a taste for regional foods among future consumers and at the same time helping stabilize the local economy.

In a special area in the state of Bahia, CNAE is operating a project under the World Food Program, reaching 300,000 students. The project includes training courses, school gardens, and a broad educational program as well as food distribution (see World Food Program).

A most important aspect of the program, developed over the years, has been increasing inputs, both in food purchases and in other costs, by the Brazilian Government. As an example, in Calendar Year 1971, CNAE Cost Breakdown was as follows:

|            | <u>Food Contribution</u> |                          |
|------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
|            | <u>International</u>     | <u>National</u>          |
| Title II - | \$6,298,031 (16,651 M/T) | \$6,533,933 (21,377 M/T) |
| W F P -    | \$1,588,325 (4,198 M/T)  |                          |

| <u>Administration Cost</u>       |              |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Personnel .....                  | \$ 9,639,207 |
| Warehouse & Transportation ..... | \$ 2,333,883 |
| Materials & Miscellaneous .....  | \$ 1,304,693 |
| Training Courses .....           | \$ 85,531    |

| <u>Total Program Costs</u> |                 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| <u>International</u>       | <u>National</u> |
| \$7,886,356                | \$22,149,683    |

Grand Total: \$30,036,039

\* Excludes \$3.5 million (10,000 M/T of NFDM and blended food purchased commercially in the USA).

### Pre-School Program

Starting with informal inclusion of pre-school children in the School Lunch program, CNAE has gradually expanded this area of its activities. In 1967 around 85,000 pre-schoolers were attended, principally through child-care centers in São Paulo. Other states, such as Goiás, have also expanded their activities in reaching pre-school children. This is still an area, however, which needs additional consideration. PL 480 assistance over the years has provided Brazil an opportunity to develop a socially oriented program without diverting resources from developmental efforts in other sectors. The present program is now a popular, practical and effective system of delivering food and nutrition education to an important target group, the school-age child. It now involves a majority of Brazil's 20 million families, and is one of the few established systems through which GOB is giving positive evidence of attention to social/economic inequities. Due to Brazil's rapid economic growth, GOB has agreed to a programmed phase-out of total USAID Title II assistance by FY 1977. The USG contribution of foods will be limited to the disadvantaged North, Northeast and Central West regions of Brazil. Specifically excluded will be the States of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, Paraná, São Paulo, Guanabara and the Federal District of Brasília.

It should be noted that the GOB is expected to supply a minimum of 75 grams of food per school day to 12 million primary school children prior to FY 1977. This 75 grams of food per day is a basic minimum and will be supplemented by school gardens providing fruits and vegetables and donations of fresh meat, eggs, etc., from the community.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

## BRAZILIAN LITERACY MOVEMENT

Movimento Brasileiro de Alfabetização -(MOBRAL)

President: Arlindo Correa  
 Address: Rua Voluntários da Pátria, 53, 5th floor  
 Rio de Janeiro, GB  
 Telephones: 226-3635, 226-5150  
 Brasilia Office: Edif. Venâncio VI - 5th floor, Room 525

The MOBRAL Foundation was created by law in 1967, and on September 8, 1970 its plan for Functional Literacy and Continuing Education Programs for Youths and Adults in Brazil was implemented.

MOBRAL's objectives are the following: to eliminate illiteracy; to integrate the newly literated individual into country's labor force; to give him an opportunity to continue his schooling; to give him a chance to live better; to provide for vocational training; to motivate community development.

Policy

MOBRAL's National Literacy Program operates on two levels. A central committee is responsible for planning and evaluation, financial assistance, and supplying the necessary educational materials, while operations are the responsibility of local governments which are the basic elements of action, under the coordination of state governments.

Funding

From 1967 to 1970 MOBRAL was totally dependent on Federal budget appropriations. Today not only have the federal budget allotments been increased by 800 percent, but also 30% of the net returns of the National Sports Lottery and 1-2% of corporate income tax revenues are allocated to MOBRAL. These two sources of funds alone supply over 90% of the Foundation's budget. The individual cost per student is calculated at about US\$3.42. MOBRAL makes agreements with local governments to cover about 90% of their needs. The rest is supplemented by counterpart funds from business and community organizations.

Teaching Materials

A number of teaching aids and materials from various sources supplied by leading education publishing companies are used in the literacy classes. Teaching materials were adapted whenever appraisals of effectiveness warranted such changes. The material includes primers, spelling and exercise books, posters, and teaching guidance hand books. In addition to these teaching materials, books, magazines and newspapers especially designed for the newly literate are published. They deal with subjects

of daily interest such as sanitary education, food, prevention of disease, job orientation, and civil awareness. Currently, The National Food and Nutrition Institute would like to use MOBREAL as a vehicle to disseminate material on nutrition education.

Outlook through 1974

The tables below indicate that MOBREAL will have reached 11,335,000 students either with literacy courses or through its integrated education program.

Table 1 (Literacy)

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Students</u>  |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1971        | 2,000,000        |
| 1972        | 2,000,000        |
| 1973        | 2,000,000        |
| 1974        | <u>2,000,000</u> |
| Total:      | 8,000,000        |
|             | =====            |

Table 2 (Integrated Education)

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Students</u>  |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1971-72     | 1,335,000        |
| 1972-73     | 1,000,000        |
| 1973-74     | 1,000,000        |
|             | <u>3,335,000</u> |
| Total:      | 3,335,000        |
|             | =====            |

This is an excellent network for nutrition education, which could be of special value in the nutrition area.

RURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

ASSOCIAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRÉDITO E ASSISTÊNCIA RURAL (ABCAR)

Address: Rua Marechal Câmara, 210, Rio de Janeiro  
Telephone: 231-4192, 231-4183

The Brazilian System of Rural Extension dates from 1948. In December of that year, ACAR (Credit and Rural Assistance Association) was founded in Minas Gerais, created by an agreement between the State Government of Minas Gerais, and the American International Association. As this experience proved successful, other Extension Services were created; at present the System has a national agency of coordination and orientation - the Brazilian Association of Credit and Rural Extension (ABCAR), and 24 associations located in 20 states, three territories and the Federal District, reaching more than 2,300 counties with 4500 trained extensionists. These technicians work in the following activities:

1. Diffusion of Technology - There will be an intensification of efforts in connection with the transfer of technical knowledge from the experiment stations to the producers to acquaint them with the necessary inputs for an increase in production. These activities will be based upon the formulations of a newly created enterprise within the Ministry of Agriculture called EMBRAPA (Brazilian Enterprise for Agricultural Research). In order to assure the competence of the rural extensionists, ABCAR will promote courses for its personnel which will keep them informed about the most recent development in agricultural technology.
2. Strengthening of agricultural enterprise: In collaboration with public financing organizations, ABCAR will intensify and broaden its activities to make investments and finance enterprises which reflect the most modern methods of farming.
3. Commercialization of Productions: ABCAR will provide information of the Commission of the Financing of Production for their studies and recommendations. It will inform the producer regarding the availability and utilization of incentives offered by the Government to allow the farmer to get the major share of the price of his produce on the market. Market information, predictions on size of harvest, and if possible price changes, will also be complementing these ABCAR activities.
4. Development of Human Resources: There are four principal fields of activities in this area:
  - a) Food and Nutrition: Activities in this field will be coordinated with the newly created National Food and Nutrition Institute (INAN) and will include four programs: nutrition education, food assistance to combat specific nutritional deficiencies and executed through schools and nutritional recuperation centers, food surveys, increased production by selected small farmers to make available

larger quantities of the foods consumed in the traditional diet (corn, rice and beans).

- b) Health: Using "mini-posts" as a basis for activities, ABCAR will collaborate in mass campaigns for prevention of disease.
- c) Education: ABCAR will help mobilize the community to increase the number of classrooms and purchase better school equipment; it will also help organize rural youth who may have dropped out of school and enroll them in literacy classes.
- d) Community Development: This is seen as participation by the community in its own development.

ABCAR, as well as the affiliated state associations, are civil non-profit agencies, technically and administratively autonomous; nevertheless, they function in perfect harmony with common purposes, principles and methodology of work. These agencies count on the collaboration of the Municipal, State and Federal Governments, as well as regional development agencies, credit institutions and private entities.

The Ministries of Agriculture and Education, INCRA, the Superintendency of Development of the Northeast, the Banks of Brazil and of Northeastern Brazil, the National Bank of Cooperative Credit, the Technical Office of Agriculture and USAL, are integrated and maintained by the State Governments, autonomous entities, municipal mayors, credit institutions and private organizations.

The Federal Government recognized the cooperating function of the ABCAR system in carrying out official programs of credit and assistance within the rural areas and promised its financial support of ABCAR activities, through Decree 50,632, dated May 19, 1961. The Ministry of Agriculture's contribution represents more than half of the total financial resources which have been granted to the Brazilian System of Rural Extension.

NATIONAL SUPERINTENDENCY OF SUPPLY

SUPERINTENDÊNCIA NACIONAL DE ABASTECIMENTO (SUNAB)

Superintendent: Dr. Rubem Noé Wilker  
Address: Ed. Antônio Venâncio da Silva, 12th floor  
(moving to Palácio do Desenvolvimento)  
Brasília, DF  
Telephones: 24-5479, 24-6479

SUNAB is the organization which, within the Brazilian public administration sphere, controls and inspects the market mechanisms of buying and selling, storage and transportation for food commodities, and sets prices and quotas for basic foods, such as milk and meat, and adopts all necessary measures to guarantee the supplying of essential commodities for consumption by the population. (Note: During recent meat and milk shortages in the Greater Rio and São Paulo metropolitan areas during July and August 1973, SUNAB was responsible for guaranteeing a reasonable supply at fixed price to the consumer, despite many difficulties.

In order to properly carry out its functions, SUNAB works in close collaboration with other governmental organs: CFP, the Commission for the Financing of Production; COBAL, the Brazilian Food Company; and CIBRAZEM, the Brazilian Warehousing Company which helps in the task of regulating the flow of supply, based on directives issued from the Ministry of Agriculture.

Besides developing the activities mentioned above, SUNAB possesses a Department of Nutrition Education (DEAL), through which is promoted consumer education aiming at rapid and effective change in consumption of certain specified foods. The nutrition education utilizes mass-media, such as pamphlets in the street markets, and the radio. In collaboration with USAID there will shortly be undertaken an evaluation of the effectiveness of their approach.

Finally, SUNAB is the organ chosen by USAID/Brazil to be the local counterpart for the program of "Food for Development." As a result of the SUNAB/USAID agreement and the quality of the working relationship, SUNAB has the capacity to expedite the unloading of food commodities at the 13 principal ports, the warehousing and transportation of such commodities, and finally the coordination of efforts of food distribution in times of national disaster.

(MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE)  
THE BRAZILIAN FOOD COMPANY

COMPANHIA BRASILEIRA DE ALIMENTOS (COBAL)

President: Mario Ramos Villela  
Address: Palácio de Desenvolvimento, 3rd & 4th floors  
Brasília, DF  
Phone:

The modernization of the Brazilian system of food supply has been one of the Brazilian Government's priority programs. The first phase was the implantation of modern centers of supply in the principal population centers of the country.

The supply centers (wholesale markets) facilitate the commercialization of foods of both animal and vegetable origin, reducing the cost of services of commercialization and benefitting both the consumer and the producer. Indirectly the program offers beneficial repercussions to the national system of commercialization by improving the services of standardizing and classifying agricultural products and market information as well as stimulating the expansion of cooperatives and the construction of supermarkets.

From the beginning of the "Strategic Program of Development, 1968-1970", the installation of the supply centers proceeded rapidly. After naming the program objectives and selecting urban centers where there would be new facilities constructed, contacts were made in various states to make possible rapid implementation. The coordination of the program was in the hands of the Agricultural Sector of the Institute of Economic and Social Planning (IPEA), an organ of the Ministry of Planning, and the creation of an Executive Group for Modernization of the Supply System (GEMAB); FINEP financed the study of the project in various states and other financing organizations such as the Central Bank (through its Rural Credit Directory), the National Bank of Economic Development, and the Ministry of Agriculture directly through COBAL.

The financing of the facilities was subsequently assisted also by outside sources, USAID and the International Development Bank.

The original program announced in 1968 selected the following cities for modernization of their food supply systems: Porto Alegre, Greater Rio, Niteroi/São Gonçalo, Belo Horizonte, Salvador, Recife, Belém and Fortaleza. Integrated at a later date were: Curitiba, Aracajú, Maceió, Manaus, Goiânia, Brasília and Campinas.

(MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE)  
NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR COLONIZATION  
AND AGRARIAN REFORM

INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE COLONIZAÇÃO  
E REFORMA AGRÁRIA (INCRA)

President: Lourenço José Tavares Vieira  
Address : Palácio de Desenvolvimento  
          Brasília, DF  
Phone    :

One of the primary functions of INCRA is to select families, transport them, give them land, and help them to get started in the Amazon region. The colonization of this region is being carried out according to a model called "Agrovilas". Each colonizer is guaranteed a piece of land of 100 hectares, a house, credit, and technical assistance. In 10 years it is planned that one million families, or 5 million people, will have been transplanted to the areas along the Trans-Amazon highway, living in these Agrovilas. The government's objective is to attain national integration by connecting roads from the North to the Center and to the Northeast of Brazil. INCRA's objective is to lure the discouraged Northeasterners from the overcrowded coast region and the parched drought areas, as well as adventurous and healthy southerners, to open up an area from which unexplored natural resources can be drawn, possibly for export.

Colonization of the Amazon area is a high government priority and INCRA is stimulating the planting of sugar cane, rubber, coffee, cacao, and the staple foods of beans, rice, corn and manioc consumed by the farm families who are settling there. At the present time food is flown in on military transport or provided by COBAL mobile markets which travel the stretches of the Trans-Amazon highway already utilizable.

INCRA's major efforts are also in colonization and land reform in other priority areas of Brazil to promote national integration by incorporating them also into the nation.

(MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE)

NATIONAL SUPERINTENDENCY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY

SUPERINTENDÊNCIA NACIONAL PARA O DESENVOLVIMENTO DA PESCA-(SUDEPE)

Address: Praça 15 de Novembro  
Entrepósito de Pesca - Rio de Janeiro, GB  
Phone : 231-2791, 231-2840

SUDEPE was created by Decree Law 10 of October 11, 1962 and reorganized by Decree-Law No. 62759 of May 22, 1968 for the purpose of developing the fishing industry throughout Brazil. It provides direction and financing for fishing enterprises, equipment, instruction at various levels including modern commercialization techniques. Decree-Law 221 of February 28, 1967, Brazil's basic fishing law, provides fiscal incentives for investment in fishing enterprises, such as tax exemption on the importation of machinery, vessels, apparatus and equipment for fishing and fish processing, as well as a 25% income tax reduction for legally-constituted organizations which invest this amount in fishing industries. Furthermore, if such industries are established in the North or Northeast, the benefits of the regional organizations such as SUDAM and SUDENE will also accrue. Moreover, the new fishing industries will be exempt from income tax for 5 years. As a result, many large firms of other areas are now beginning to invest in various fishing or fish processing activities, especially the food industry (Nestlé, Quaker Oats, etc.)

Up to the present time, SUDEPE has approved projects relating to improvement and enlargement of existing fishing industries and representing millions of cruzeiros derived mainly from income-tax deductions. When all these projects get under way, they are expected to increase the national catch by close to 50%, add modern vessels to Brazil's fishing fleet, as well as contribute enormously to the availability of fish and fish products on the market. The most important SUDEPE projects so far have been COMPESCA, CONFRIO, RIO-GRANDENSE, PESCOMAR and the enlargement of the COQUEIRO sardine factory.

Another incentive under study by SUDEPE, in view of the fact that Brazilian fuel oil is more costly than that purchased in Paramaribo to supply the foreign fleets which fish in the north, is the exemption for fishing vessels of payment of the fuel tax.

SUDEPE is also encouraging the building of fishing vessels such as shrimp and lobster boats and smaller craft for line fishing, to be used in the north and northeast, at small shipyards in the Amazon area. It is also expected that a new shipbuilding center will be installed in Manaus due to the attractions of the free port recently created there.

Another incentive to modernization offered by SUDEPE is financing the importation of sonar detection equipment; it imports 25 of these units monthly and sells them immediately to the local fishing industries. It also offers periodical training in the utilization of the sonar system to selected fishermen.

SUDEPE also maintains in Recife the Tamandaré School of Fishing, which trains young boys in modern fishing techniques. In addition to customary facilities, the school also has shops and demonstration rooms for motors and machinery, and maintains a vessel for instruction at sea. Founded in 1954, the school offers three courses: Basic course for professional formation; specialized courses for administration of fishing industries, mechanics and maintenance of fishing vessels, industrial processing, etc.; and for research.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCETHE COUNCIL FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Conselho de Desenvolvimento Industrial - (CDI)

The Council for Industrial Development is an organ within the Ministry of Industry and Commerce whose responsibility is to administer government incentives for projects which affect national economic development. Structurally, it is composed of 8 sectors and a Project Study Group (GEP) whose function is to analyse and evaluate projects and submit recommendations to the Ministry for a final decision. The eighth sector is called Industries of Consumer Goods. Within this sector are found food-related industries such as:

Roasting and Grinding of Coffee, as well as soluble coffee, tea and mate;

Corn products (excluding oil);

Manioc products;

Flour and flour mixtures, and bread production on an industrial scale;

Fruit and vegetable preserves, as well as juices, wines, and soft drinks;

Industries related to the preparation and preservation of meat and meat by-products;

Milk pasteurization and dairy products;

Oils and fats;

Frozen food products - including preservation, dehydration, lyophilization, atomization and ionization;

Once a project is approved by the CDI, various types of incentives are offered.

THE ARMED FORCESFood Commission of the Armed Forces

Comissão de Alimentação das Forças Armadas e do  
Estado Maior das Forças Armadas (CAFA/EMFA)

Brasília, D.F.

The principal entity concerned with food and nutrition of the Armed Forces is the Food Commission of the Armed Forces which is responsible for the feeding of the troops of the Army, Navy and Air Force for maximum efficiency. This organ establishes the daily requirements for the rations in time of peace, for military schools, planes, submarines, ships, barracks, parachutists, etc., and also studies and prepares rations for combat, shipwrecks, survival in areas far from civilization, etc.

The Brazilian Army also collaborates to a large extent with the National School Lunch Program: It helps distribute food in difficult regions, lending trucks and personnel; supervises the program in frontier areas; and manufactures macaroni and/or bread in some of its kitchens for nearby schools. In certain areas, such as Belém and Paraná, the Army also sponsors its own feeding programs for the children of its personnel such as in road building battalions, and groups in isolated areas, thus contributing greatly to improving the nutritional status of low-income groups.

MARINE RESEARCH INSTITUTEInstituto de Pesquisas da Marinha

Address: Ilha do Governador, Rio de Janeiro

Telephone: 396-2040

Director: Admiral Paulo Moreira da Silva

(Project Director: Dr. Genival Leite)

In addition to many activities not specifically related to the field of nutrition, the Marine Research Institute has developed, on a pilot scale, a fish protein concentrate (FPC) which can be added to many types of foods as a supplement. The Institute is currently endeavoring to transform the pilot project into an industrial-scale operation which will probably then be given, or leased, to the food industry. FPC is a colorless and almost odorless powder, with a protein level of around 92%, which can play an important role in improving the nutritional level of the Brazilian people, especially in areas of deficient protein consumption. The FPC has been tested for acceptability in such products as cream crackers, which are to some extent more widely consumed than bread; in brown sugar (rapadura), greatly used in the sugar-growing areas; and in cassava flour (farinha de mandioca) the basic commodity of millions, especially in the NE.

The Institute is also carrying out research on smoked-fish (sardines, mackerel) and their preservation by nitrogen and vacuum; it is also experimenting in the transplanting of species (for example: Sururú, Mítala, and Falcata) from the Northeast to the South. In Cabo Frio, the Institute is experimenting with increasing production especially of shellfish by means of artificial upwelling.

### ORGANIZATIONS AT THE STATE LEVEL

Many organizations, including those already described as national, have active nutrition-related programs at the state level. State Departments of Health, Education, and Agriculture all have activities in this field either through maternal and child welfare programs, school lunch, 4-H clubs, school health programs, etc. Since it would be impossible to list all state organizations, and many states have parallel endeavors, just a few examples of various types of State operations are given below:

The Department of Food Supply of the State of Guanabara has been conducting a consumer education campaign in the street markets to orient housewives as to better utilization of seasonal fruits and vegetables.

In the State of Santa Catarina, GEDEPE, Special Group for the Development of the Fishing Industry has been studying problems relating to expanding fish consumption in that state.

The School Health Service of the State of São Paulo offers many courses in nutrition education for teachers and school personnel, and has been able to promote a state law for including this subject in the primary school and teacher-training curricula.

The Institute of Nutrition of the State of Guanabara (Annes Dias) gives nutrition training courses at all levels, and also administers the school feeding program for state schools of Guanabara.

The São Paulo state professional training school (Campos de Carvalho) has a 3-year course for nutritionists as well as a course in dietetics for prospective hospital personnel, and is active in seeing that its graduates are placed professionally.

The Secretary of Agriculture of the State of São Paulo is extremely active in many nutrition-related fields and works in close collaboration with other sectors in joint efforts towards improving the nutritional picture in that state.

Several states have their own state school feeding departments in addition to the national program: Paraná, State of Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco and Rio Grande do Norte being the principal ones.

### Schools, Universities, and Technical Centers

Schools and Universities in many states have nutrition programs which reach beyond their portals and they usually work closely with surrounding communities on nutrition problems. A few of the outstanding educational entities are:

#### In the State of São Paulo:

The School of Hygiene and Public Health, in the city of São Paulo, in addition to a regular course in nutrition, offers, with the collaboration of the Pan American Health Organization, an international course in nutrition for doctors, under the direction of Dr. Yaro Gandra. This course is given in alternate years, and has been attended by trainees from other Latin American countries. The course usually runs for approximately two months, and in addition to regular lectures in nutrition-related subjects, laboratory work and demonstrations, the students also do field work in a nearby community.

At the School of Medicine in Ribeirão Preto, Dr. Dutra de Oliveira and his staff have done much research on high-protein mixes, especially for weaning foods, and are currently working with flour from Opaque-2 corn. Dr. Dutra headed the I SIBAN (Brazilian Symposium on Food and Nutrition) held in Campinas in 1966 as well as the II SIBAN held in Recife in July 1968. He has been president of SLAN (Latin American Nutrition Society) and presided at its first meeting held in Caracas in 1968.

The Escola Superior de Agricultura "Luis de Queiroz" at Piracicaba recently inaugurated a 4-year course in home economics and nutrition, and is also doing some research on utilization of soybeans. This school works with AID consultants from Ohio State University.

The Food Technology Institute at Campinas (ITAL), is doing research in many fields, provides technical assistance to industry, trains food industry personnel, and in collaboration with the newspaper "O GLOBO" and the Brazilian Association of Food Industries (ABIA) sponsored the first Symposium on Food Technology for the public and private sectors, held in Rio in 1966. ITAL also offers intensive courses in various aspects of food technology for industrial supervisors and, among its many other endeavors, is collaborating with the Armed Forces in developing properly balanced and nutritious rations for the troops.

The Oceanographic Institute of São Paulo has a sizeable program devoted, among other objectives, to expanding the fishing industry and promoting the utilization of fish protein concentrate.

UNIVERSITY OF BRASILIA

## Department of Nutrition

Head of Department: Dr. João Bosco Salomão

Telephone: 72-000 Ext.2193

The Department of Nutrition of the University of Brasilia, administers a field project in the satellite city of Sobradinho which combines a nutritional rehabilitation center with nutrition educational and community development activities. A considerable amount of research is also carried on at this center, including on theories regarding protein-calorie relationship. The center at Sobradinho (CIAMI), being near the national capital Brasilia, is frequently visited by both national and international leaders interested in the nutrition area.

Starting in May of 1974, the University will offer a multi-disciplinary course in planning for nutrition programs based on a systematic approach to the problem.

In the State of Pernambuco:

The University of Pernambuco's Institute of Nutrition, founded by Dr. Nelsc Chaves, dean of Brazilian nutrition teachers and researchers, has worked in this field for more than a decade. Their surveys on the nutritional status of sugar-cane workers in the Zona da Mata have been the basis for legislation in this area. The Institute's research on protein mixtures - especially from locally-grown macassar beans, Brazil nuts and cashew cottonseed flour and coconut - has been utilized by other Brazilian entities such as SUDENE, school lunch program, maternal and child health program, etc. The Institute also works on projects in collaboration with U.S. and international organizations, and is currently expanding its nutrition training program to include university level and post-graduate as well as middle-level courses. It is also studying with industry the preparation and training of personnel for the growing food industry in the Northeast, and recently established a division of Food Technology for this purpose. Under a joint program with the state of Pernambuco, and with financial assistance from FAO, the Institute of Nutrition will also produce some of its high-protein mixes on a semi-industrial scale, in a pilot plant, in order to be able to perform analyses, laboratory experiments, acceptability and tolerance tests, and evaluate their nutritional value before attempting large-scale production.

Recently, the Institute has been experimenting with Nutritional Recuperation Centers as a means to combat malnutrition in the sugar-cane growing areas. The Centers offer nutrition education for the mothers and protein supplementation for the children at the Center and their brothers and sisters at home. Each Center can hold 30 children at one time and it takes about 90 days for recuperation of the child.

The Government of Switzerland is currently cooperating in a \$1 million program in Food Technology and Food Economics.

In the State of Ceará:

The Food Technology Institute of the Rural University is experimenting with 14 varieties of beans and their utilization in high-protein mixes. Many of the staff have gone to the U.S and Puerto Rico on scholarships, and the Institute now has an excellent core of well-trained technicians. With the collaboration of the University of Pernambuco and of São Paulo, an intensive course in food technology was given and is reported to have had good attendance and excellent results. A home economics and nutrition course was begun, a few years ago, with a good part of the staff trained at the University of Arizona, with which the University of Ceará has a contract.

In the State of Guanabara:

The Federal University of Rio de Janeiro has a long-established school of nutrition, founded by Josué de Castro.

The State of Guanabara has an excellent Institute of Nutrition (Annes Dias) described under State Programs.

The Catholic University (PUC) collaborates in the operation of FEMAR, the Foundation for Marine Studies, with sectors in physics, chemistry and biology. Several courses at professional level on problems of the fishing industry and its development in Brazil have been offered.

The former school of Nutrition of SAPS, recently dissolved, continues to function although its future is somewhat uncertain (see section on semi-governmental organizations).

In the State of Rio Grande do Sul:

The Institute of Food Technology in Porto Alegre has been functioning since 1950 and is a center for the food industry in the south.

The new University of Santa Maria also maintains a course in food technology as well as a school of bromatology, and has undertaken extensive research in various fields related to the development of the state. Since this University was recently selected by Latin-American Ministers of Education, at a meeting in Caracas early this year, to be the first Inter-American University, its emphasis on nutrition is most appropriate.

The agricultural school in Pelotas, "Eliseu Maciel" also offers a home economics and nutrition course, and received technical assistance from the University of Wisconsin.

In Bahia:

The University of Bahia also has a long-established School of Nutrition, under the leadership of Dr. Adriano Ponde, which trains nutritionists and dieticians for work in this state.

Rural Universities and Agricultural Schools:

Several other rural universities and agricultural schools, in addition to those mentioned, are outstanding for their work in nutrition, among these being the ones at Viçosa in Minas Gerais, and at Km 47 in the State of Rio. These schools offer 3 (or 4) year courses in nutrition, usually associated with home economics, and also do research, such as the Opaque-2 corn project at Viçosa, which has been working with Purdue University for over 20 years.

### OTHER PUBLIC AND SEMI-PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS

In addition to the foregoing governmental organizations, there are many semi-governmental or government-assisted groups which also work in nutrition-related activities. Some of these, such as the railroad system and national highway department, the official petroleum company Petrobrás, and similar organs, provide nutritional assistance in the form of hot lunches, or breakfasts, or both, to all their workers, and also maintain day nurseries for the children of working mothers, and offer some sort of nutrition education.

A Food Service (SAPS - Serviço de Alimentação da Previdência Social) was created by the national social welfare organization as far back as 1939; it not only established a national network of restaurants and low-cost grocery stores for workers and public servants, but also provided technical assistance to both public and private entities.

In 1941 the Technical Sector of SAPS inaugurated services of food inspection, research and education, the latter to train nutrition home visitors to carry basic principles of better eating to the workers' homes; to train technical assistants in nutrition, dieticians, and eventually nutritionists at intermediary and university levels as well as medical doctors in nutrition. Another important phase of SAPS work was the enforcement of the law which established that every industry with 300 or more workers must maintain a restaurant for them. SAPS trained hundreds of persons in food preparation (cooks, kitchen assistants, waiters) including for the Armed Forces. Many of Brazil's current leaders in nutrition work were trained at the 3 schools maintained by SAPS in Rio de Janeiro, Belo Horizonte and Fortaleza.

This service was dissolved under a recent administrative reform. The 2 schools at Belo Horizonte and Fortaleza were taken over by the CNAE (National School Lunch Program) for training their own personnel; the Central School in Rio was transferred to the Ministry of Education but there is currently much debate concerning the advisability of its being integrated into the Institute of Nutrition of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, to avoid duplication of efforts and utilize to the maximum the services of this outstanding nutrition-training center. Some of its technical services were taken over by COBAL.

Brazilian Legion of Assistance

Legião Brasileira de Assistência - L.B.A.

Superintendent: Dr. Sérgio Martins  
Address : Avenida General Justo 275  
Telephone : 252-8383

The LBA, founded on August 28, 1942, is an autonomous organization which provides social welfare services throughout Brazil, especially in the field of maternal and child care. Its objectives are:

- 1) To intensify the action of the community in solving its own welfare problems;
- 2) To work through local social welfare, medical and educational institutions;
- 3) To avoid duplication of efforts where other similar organizations exist, whatever their level or structure;
- 4) To reduce to a minimum their own organizations, except in large cities where they can serve as models for training of personnel from the rural areas;
- 5) To establish in small communities centers for obstetrics, care of the pre-school child and preventive medicine;
- 6) To participate in programs of adult literacy wherever possible;
- 7) To improve the technical level of all other organizations assisted, through training courses, seminars, publications, etc.
- 8) To contribute towards sanitary education by providing funds for training technicians in small communities;
- 9) To work more effectively towards protection of the pre-school child;
- 10) To deal more effectively with the problem of the adolescent, through professional training courses.

In 1942, the income of LBA was represented by a 0.5% of the salaries of employees and 0.5% of the employers plus a quantity equal to the sum of these two contributions to be paid by the Federal Government. The part of the government always suffered restrictions. In 1946, the 0.5% of the employees was abolished, because of a national effort devoted to the war. From 1946 to 1966 just the 0.5% of the employers remained, with a small addition from the Ministry of Labor. In 1966 a decree abolished the contribution of the employer to LBA. The Federal Government assumed the responsibility exclusively of fixed donations for LBA.

In 1967, for expenses incurred of 35 million cruzeiros, the Federal Government paid LBA 21 million, and the deficit was covered by various donations and income from endowments. In 1968 for expenses of 56 million cruzeiros, the contribution of the government was just 25 million requiring financial gymnastics to confront their commitments. In the same year feeling the insufficiency of federal resources to maintain their program, LBA with the support of the Brazilian Confederation of Sports and the Brazilian Olympic Committee, suggested the creation of a "mini-lottery" with a permanent source of resources, but such a plan was rejected by Congress. In 1969 when the situation was intolerable, facing commitments in all of Brazil and confronted with expenses of Cr\$72 million, of which the government contributed Cr\$51 million, a federal decree created the Sports Lottery. Nine per cent of the gross intake from the Sports Lottery was promised to LBA. However, it wasn't until April of 1970 that the Sports Lottery actually became operational and by this time, LBA was facing its worst financial crisis in its existence. In order for LBA to maintain its activities, the Federal Government gave credit to LBA for 35 million cruzeiros, but its activities had to be reduced by 40%. For the year 1971, with the Sports Lottery already implanted and functioning regularly, it was hoped that the income originating from the Lottery would be sufficient to guarantee the continuity of LBA's programs.

Presently, LBA is found in all the states and territories of Brazil. It has 3900 employees among which are included doctors, dentists, social assistants, x-ray technicians, laboratory technicians, pharmacists, nurses, recreationists, and public administrators. It owns 285 institutions of its own, such as hospitals, maternity clinics, medical posts, community centers, social service agencies, day-care centers, as well as supporting either financially or with supplies 1,115 institutions devoted to providing care to pregnant mothers, infants, and adolescents.

The orientation of the LBA program is to promote and assist other organizations and only set up its own centers when no other services are available.

Under the law creating a new Ministry of Social Welfare (May 1, 1974), the LBA will become part of this new Ministry.

THE PRIVATE SECTORBRAZILIAN ASSOCIATION OF FOOD INDUSTRIES

ASSOCIAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DAS INDÚSTRIAS DE ALIMENTAÇÃO (ABIA)

Address: Av. 9 de Julho, 3452, São Paulo  
Telephones: 80-4609, 80-5014, 282-5111  
President: Marius Smith

ABIA is the food industry association with headquarters in São Paulo but with members located throughout Brazil; it is reported to include 80% of the food industry. Its chief function is to act as a clearing house for technical information which may affect the food industry, especially actions by the Brazilian Government and its agencies. A very high proportion of its membership is composed of subsidiaries of U.S. or European companies, such as Anderson Clayton, Corn Products Refining, Bunge-Born, Nestlé, General Foods, Quaker Oats, etc., although an increasing percentage of Brazilian companies are also active (Antartica, Peixe, Mococa, Paoletti, etc).

Founded on October 30, 1963, ABIA has dedicated its efforts to improving legislation regulating the food industry and to solving problems of specific sectors. ABIA proposed that the President of Brazil establish a work group to codify the laws pertaining to food throughout the nation and contributed largely to the formulation of the National Code on Food and Nutrition and its final approval. In May of 1966 ABIA sponsored, in collaboration with the Academy of Military Medicine, a national congress on food and nutrition. In March of 1968 ABIA collaborated with the newspaper "O Globo" and the Food Technology Institute of Campinas in sponsoring the first Symposium on Food Technology.

ABIA, mainly through individual members, also contributes greatly to creating awareness of the need for better nutrition in Brazil: Nestlé collaborates generously with school lunch activities in São Paulo and in many other states; it also sponsors frequent courses for up-dating pediatricians, as well as contributing to many training courses in nutrition for middle-level personnel. The company's print shop assists in a wide range of activities relating to nutrition education in general and to congresses, meetings and nutrition-related activities. Members of its staff attend major food congresses and meetings, and its former president has been a member of the international Protein Advisory Group of the United Nations. Corn Products Refining is also very active in nutrition congresses and endeavors to promote better nutrition throughout Brazil. For example, they furnish two nutritionists to work full time with the school lunch program in São Paulo. The Mococa Dairy Company has been working closely with researchers and government organs in the utilization of soy milk for infants; in fact, they developed their powdered soy milk as the result of a request from Dr. Dutra de Oliveira, researcher in

weaning foods at nearby Ribeirão Preto. Large companies such as SANBRA, Anderson Clayton, MILBON, Quaker Oats, and many others are also active on an individual basis as well as collectively through ABIA and more especially through SAPRO.

SAPRO, the Sector on Protein Foods, was established in 1968 under the direction of a Coordinator and a Technical Advisory Group. Its membership comprises those firms especially interested in the production of protein foods, and its activities are mainly related to this area. With the financial assistance of A.I.D., SAPRO will be providing small incentive grants to companies developing such foods, to assist them in undertaking marketing or feasibility studies towards actually reaching the market with their planned products. SAPRO sponsored, in October of 1972, a workshop on "Marketing Protein Foods" in which 38 members of the Brazilian food industry participated.

It is hoped that in the near future SAPRO will be able to develop a role as representatives of the entire food industry in presenting to INAN, to CNAE and other mass-feeding programs, their desire to collaborate in combatting malnutrition by providing highly nutritious foods for the school-age and pre-school children who comprise some 40% of the Brazilian population.

CARITAS BRASILEIRA

Director-President: Dom Lucas Moreira Neves  
National Superintendent: Mairton Pagels  
Address: Ladeira da Glória, 67 - Rio de Janeiro  
Telephone: 245-4021

Catholic Relief Services:

Thomas F. Lyons  
Rua Barão de Flamengo, 22, Room 502  
Telephone: 245-7392

CARITAS BRASILEIRA is an organization created by the National Conference of Bishops of Brazil to carry out a national plan for social welfare, basic education and human development of individuals, groups and communities. Its principal activities are administering schools and courses for the alphabetization of children and adults, and civic education; programs of health, hygiene and nutrition, and administration of institutions related thereto; improved housing; social assistance through distribution of food, drugs and clothing; emergency assistance in times of catastrophe, floods, droughts, and fires. Although distributing U.S. food from the Food for Development program, received through Catholic Relief Services, CARITAS is an entirely Brazilian organization, affiliated with CARITAS INTERNATIONALIS which has its headquarters in Rome and branches in 76 countries.

Working through 12 regional offices in the principal capitals of the nation and with 16 social workers, CARITAS BRASILEIRA during 1970 distributed 30,126 M/T Food for Development commodities. During 1971 it received and distributed 36,554 M/T of food, much of it in schools, hospitals, orphanages and child-care centers. Under its recent philosophy of using the food as a means for educating or for promoting community action, CARITAS has undertaken a widespread program of health/nutrition education, adult literacy and community self-help projects, including the addition of a nutritionist to its staff at national headquarters.

From 1967 to 1970 there were 621 projects undertaken with 79,240 participants in programs of nutrition child care, personal hygiene, and family health.

Projects aimed at raising the standard of living of the rural family numbered 891 during the period of 1967-1970. These projects included community gardens, small animal raising, and poultry raising.

"DIACONIA" - Confederação Evangélica

Director or Executive Secretary: Col. Paulo Moura  
Address: Avenida Churchill, 129, 8th floor, Rio de Janeiro  
Phone: 222-2300

DIACONIA is the social action arm of the evangelical churches in Brazil, and is associated with the organization of these churches called "Confederação Evangélica". With direct ties to Lutheran World Relief and Church World Service in the U.S. and with various German, Dutch and English organizations, DIACONIA dedicates its efforts to social work and self-help programs administered through member churches and social welfare organizations.

In addition to a fairly large program of food distribution of Food for Development commodities, DIACONIA stresses health and nutrition education through its institutions, and also administers various self-help projects where nutrition education plays an important role. One of the most outstanding of these is the community development project at Araguari, in Minas Gerais.

Reaching over two million people in nine states and the Federal District in self-help programs with a general background in the field of nutrition, various agencies are giving culinary arts classes and distributing some nutrition education materials, especially in the Northeast. DIACONIA also operates four nutrition rehabilitation centers for pre-school children in the Northeast. DIACONIA's five priorities are the following: (1) Maternal-Child Feeding; (2) Orphanages; (3) Economic Development; (4) Community Development; (5) Basic Professional Instruction.

On the basis of agreements with CARITAS BRASILEIRA, all catholic beneficiaries are taken care of by CARITAS, and all other faiths are helped by DIACONIA.

SOCIAL SERVICE OF INDUSTRY

Serviço Social da Indústria - (SESI)

Address: Praça Dom José Gaspar, 30  
 São Paulo  
 Telephone: 37-4295

Although SESI organizations exist in various states, the one which seems to be doing the most in the field of nutrition is in São Paulo. In that state, SESI divides its activities into two divisions: the Food Division and the Division of Health Improvement.

The Food Division is sub-divided into District Kitchens and Nutrition, and Organization of Restaurants and Courses. Under the former there are 4 district kitchens in the São Paulo city area which provide 10,000 daily meals, one kitchen in the interior (Sorocaba) supplying school lunches, and one demonstrating dining hall for visiting dignitaries. There are three types of meals prepared: routine, intermediary and special. The meals are nutritionally balanced, hygienically prepared under supervision, and offer on the average 1600 calories or practically half of the daily caloric requirements of a worker. Their composition is usually cereals, legumes, vegetables and fruits. Beans are found on every plate and are enriched with dendê oil (because of its vitamin A) and soy flour.

From its creation in 1947 until the end of 1970, SESI supplied 95,290,835 meals. For the year of 1970, the total was 2,146,244.

The Subdivision of District Kitchens and Nutrition is also responsible for nutrition education of the workers. A team of nutritionists has developed a series of activities which include:

1. Orientation for the people who handle food within factories.
2. Interviews and informal talks with the workers aiming to correct bad food habits.
3. Questionnaires concerning food preferences of the workers as well as their general food situation.
4. Supervision of short periods of instruction.

In 1970 there were 959 talks and educational interviews.

The Subdivision of the Organization of Restaurants and Courses gives technical and administrative orientation to industrial restaurants through the following: Partial or complete plans for the installation of kitchens, physical plants with relation to equipment, necessary personnel, suggestions for menu-planning, nutritionists or technicians to solve problems, training of personnel in the kitchen. In 1970, 43 industries were assisted by SESI. The number of courses given in 1970 for kitchen and dining room employees was 37.

The Division of Health Improvement, through its subdivision of Nutrition and Home Economics offers educational courses, especially for workers' wives at the elementary level. The present emphasis of their programs is toward education rather than assistance. In the city of São Paulo there are 15 Centers for Domestic Apprenticeship and 23 Centers in the interior of the state located in industrialized cities. The nutrition education programs have as their objectives to enable the housewife:

1. To plan and prepare balanced meals.
2. Selection and purchasing of foods.
3. Rational distribution of the household food budget.

In these courses, SESI spends 110 cruzeiros (about \$18.00) per student per year. With this high investment, SESI would like to train people among their students who would then be future teachers and have a multiplier effect. SESI's approach is based on practical and simple solutions within the cultural context of the student (São Paulo is a city with strong immigrant influence) and within the financial means of the student to apply the knowledge gained.

NUTRITIONISTS ASSOCIATION

Rio : President: Neuza T. Rezende Cavalcante  
 Address : Rua Álvaro Alvim, 33 - Room 1517  
 Telephone: 224-1614

São Paulo: President: Olga Laskani  
 Address: Universidade de São Paulo  
 Faculdade de Higiene  
 Av. Dr. Arnaldo, 715 - São Paulo

Recife : Josette Ramos  
 Address: Av. Conde Boa Vista, 1570  
 Recife, Pernambuco

Although the association of nutritionists of the State of Guanabara calls itself the Brazilian Nutritionists Association, there is not yet an organization of national structure, but rather several state-level organizations, usually associated with the local universities or schools of nutrition, and which are still discussing national coordination. All three groups mentioned are quite active, and frequently hold regional meetings to which the other groups are invited. They also prepare articles for newspapers and magazines, collaborate with the food industry, and participate in national meetings and conferences.

In São Paulo, the association has sponsored various meetings of Nutritionists and Seminars of Nutrition Education, dealing principally with problems of consumer education and modification of Brazilian eating habits.

In Rio the association sponsored in December 1965 the III Brazilian Congress of Nutritionists and the I Latin American Meeting of Nutritionists, with delegates from 9 other Latin American countries; in 1968 it held the IV Brazilian Congress of Nutritionists, with the principal theme of "New Directions in Nutrition".

In Recife, the association there has also held Congresses emphasizing the specific problems of the Northeast, with a central theme of "Nutrition and Development". These congresses include as participants various members of SUDENE, agricultural and rural extension services, Secretaries of Health, Education and Agriculture, as well as other national and state organizations.

ANTUNES FOUNDATION

Director: Ambassador Edmundo Barbosa da Silva  
 Exec. Secretary: Dr. Álvaro Barcellos Fagundes  
 Address: Av. Graça Aranha, 26 - 18º - Rio de Janeiro  
 Telephones: 231-9493 and 222-5771

The Antunes Foundation was set up in 1964 by the Azevedo Antunes family (ICOMI Corporation, a joint Brazil/U.S. company extracting manganese in the territory of Amapá) to utilize some of its extensive profits for the benefit of Brazilians in other parts of the nation, since it had already done much in the Amapá area (such as improved housing, medical services, school construction, etc.).

One of the Foundation's first projects has been an integrated program of regional development set up in the northern part of the State of Rio. Providing only technical advice, the Foundation will have mainly a catalytic effect on the organizations which seek its help, since it believes that community development originates from the community itself and not from outside stimuli. The project covers 14 municipalities with a population of 881,276 inhabitants (of which about 36% are urban and the balance rural), representing about 21% of the total population of the state. However, the zone of influence of this project, if calculated at a radius of 300 kms. around the central city of Campos, would include 14,200,000 persons, as well as the cities of Vitoria, Belo Horizonte and Guanabara, or over 16% of the total population of Brazil.

The principal economic production of the area is sugar cane, tradition in this region for over 300 years but productivity is low due to lack of modern methods, little use of fertilizer and contour planting, etc. The major problem however is over-production in the area and lack of a commercial organization to increase sales. Other agricultural production includes corn and mandioca, pineapple, bananas and oranges. With the exception of pineapple, these are mostly on a relatively small scale. Cattle-raising has dropped in this area because with the advent of better roads, cattle raisers of the interior of Minas Gerais and Bahia no longer send their stock here for fattening. Nevertheless, an increase in the production of cattle for beef and for dairy products is feasible, with improved strains, better pastures and more modern techniques.

The project also includes, among other items:

- a) Construction of a dairy with an estimated production of 40,000 liters daily (almost completed).
- b) A feed grain project whereby U.S.-donated grains will be sold to the members of the dairy cooperative and a revolving fund set up to be utilized for the purchase of new equipment and other farm needs.
- c) Restructurization of the agricultural bank to provide credit for local farmers, help establish diversification from sugar cane except in optimum areas, and industrialization of other food products.
- d) Development of a livestock project.

There is currently another study being made on the feasibility of supporting a dairy cooperative and livestock production program in the State of Rio Grande do Sul.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20523  
BIBLIOGRAPHIC INPUT SHEET

FOR AID USE ONLY

**BATCH 60**

|                           |   |                |
|---------------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION | A. PRIMARY<br>Food production and nutrition | AS00-0000-G514 |
|                           | B. SECONDARY<br>Human nutrition--Brazil     |                |

2. TITLE AND SUBTITLE  
Resume of organizations in Brazil working in programs to combat malnutrition

3. AUTHOR(S)  
Frazao, Marion

|                          |                            |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 4. DOCUMENT DATE<br>1974 | 5. NUMBER OF PAGES<br>65P. | 6. ARC NUMBER<br>ARC |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|

7. REFERENCE ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS  
AID/LA/USAID/Brazil

8. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES (Sponsoring Organization, Publishers, Availability)

9. ABSTRACT

|                                  |                       |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 10. CONTROL NUMBER<br>PN-AAD-760 | 11. PRICE OF DOCUMENT |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|

|  |  |
|--|--|
| 12. DESCRIPTORS<br>Brazil<br>Malnutrition<br>Organizations | 13. PROJECT NUMBER                         |
|  | 14. CONTRACT NUMBER<br>AID/LA/USAID/Brazil |
|  | 15. TYPE OF DOCUMENT                       |

AID/LA/USAID/Brazil  
PN-AAA-150

**RESUMÉ OF  
ORGANIZATIONS IN BRAZIL  
WORKING IN PROGRAMS  
TO COMBAT MALNUTRITION**

BRASÍLIA, APRIL 1974

RESUMÉ OF  
ORGANIZATIONS IN BRAZIL WORKING  
IN PROGRAMS TO COMBAT MALNUTRITION

Brasilia, April 1974

" It is quite common to be told that the people are lazy, indolent, stupid. Angry words, but true-- and the result of malnutrition over several generations. It is easy to fight an epidemic. It can be seen, defined, controlled. And then it's over. Hundreds and thousands of children and adults have been vaccinated against smallpox this year. But malnutrition is less tangible, more pernicious. Over the years it results in stunted growth, mental retardation, "aches and pains", "lethargy", low vitality and low resistance to disease. The economic cost to the nation of the consequent human inefficiency has never been calculated...."

George Verghese, Information Advisor to the Prime Minister of India and later Editor-in-Chief of the Hindustan Times, in "Beyond the Famine", 1967 - cited by Alan Berg in "Famine Contained - Notes and Lessons from the Bihar Experience", the Brookings Institution, 1971.

In 1968, as a service to the large number of English-speaking visitors to this country who wanted to contact people having to do with mass-feeding and other nutrition-related programs, USAID/Brazil prepared a compilation of national and international organizations working in Brazil in programs to combat malnutrition.

That edition was quickly depleted and the information it contained soon became out of date. Numerous requests have been received for an updated version, which is presented herewith.

There are no personal opinions expressed in this compilation, but any statements made are the responsibility of the author and not of the U.S. Government.

Marion Frazão  
Nutrition Advisor  
USAID/Brazil

I N D E X

=====

|  | <u>Page</u> |
|--|-------------|
| Introduction .....                                 | 1           |
| Contributions of International Organizations ..... | 7           |
| FAO .....  | 8           |
| UNDP .....   | 9           |
| UNICEF .....                                       | 10          |
| WFP .....  | 12          |
| PAHO .....   | 13          |
| Contributions of U.S. Organizations .....          | 15          |
| USAID .....  | 16          |
| Ford Foundation .....                              | 19          |
| Rockefeller Foundation .....                       | 20          |
| Contributions of Brazilian Organizations .....     | 21          |
| Ministry of Health                                 |             |
| INAN .....   | 22          |
| FSESP .....  | 24          |
| CPMI .....   | 26          |
| Ministry of Education                              |             |
| CNAE .....   | 28          |
| MORRAL .....                                       | 32          |
| Ministry of Agriculture                            |             |
| ABCAR .....  | 34          |
| SUNAB .....  | 36          |
| COBAL .....  | 37          |
| INCRA .....  | 38          |
| SUDEPE .....                                       | 39          |
| Ministry of Industry and Commerce                  |             |
| CDI .....  | 41          |
| Armed Forces                                       |             |
| CAFA/EMFA .....                                    | 42          |
| Marine Research Institute .....                    | 43          |
| Organizations at State Level .....                 | 44          |
| Schools, Universities and Technical Centers .....  | 45          |
| Other Public and Semi-Public Organizations .....   | 48          |
| LBA .....  | 49          |
| The Private Sector                                 |             |
| ABIA .....   | 51          |
| CARITAS .....                                      | 53          |
| DIACONIA .....                                     | 54          |
| SESI .....   | 55          |
| Nutritionists Associations .....                   | 57          |
| Antunes Foundation .....                           | 58          |

## INTRODUCTION

Current world-wide problems of meat shortages, lack of wheat, little milk, scarcity of vegetable oils and soaring food prices are reflected daily in headlines of newspapers around the globe. Suddenly there is a realization that the Malthusian predictions of food/population problems are not a thing of the future, but stark realities of the present, with us here and now.

"Over four-fifths of the annual increase in world population of an estimated 75 million occurs in poor countries ... In poor countries, which represent the majority of mankind, the per capita availability of grain averages about 190 kg. per year, most of which is consumed directly to meet minimum energy needs. In contrast, the per capita utilization of grain is currently approaching one ton per year in the United States and Canada; of this, only about 70 kg. are consumed directly in the form of bread and similar products, the rest being channeled through the plant-animal-man food chain.

"The annual per capita consumption of beef has risen in the United States from 25 kg. in 1940 to 52 kg in 1972. The same trend is seen in many countries in Western and Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and Japan. As a result, an increasing proportion of the world's grain and oilseed production is utilized for feeding animals to meet the demand for animal products in affluent nations.

"This power of affluence to attract and consume much of the world's food and feed grains, together with a stagnation in the world fish catch since 1969, the recent disappearance of the anchoveta off the coast of Peru and the weather-induced fall in rice and wheat production in several parts of the world during 1972, have led to the current price explosion in basic food items ...

"... Developing countries, generally characterized by low yields per acre but abundant sunshine and favorable conditions for crop growth, offer exciting prospects for expanding food production. Some authorities believe that the current price explosion may be expected, in certain limited situations in a few countries, to lead to income redistribution in favor of poor peasant farmers and thus to nutritional betterment of their diets. However, past experience has shown that this expectation has not always come true, even in these restricted situations.

"... Rising prices spell danger to the nutrition of a large majority of low-income urban populations. (National governments should) develop systems of food distribution which will ensure the supply of the basic needs of such vulnerable groups." (1)

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN BRAZIL

"Any book on Brazil should be published in 'loose leaf' form so that every few months certain pages might be extracted and rewritten. Brazil changes fast, events take sudden unexpected turns." (2)

AS OF THIS WRITING, the picture of the general economic and nutritional situation of Brazil is as follows:

"The Brazilian economic miracle continued in 1973 and the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth was 11.4% according to a statement to the nation that President Medici made on December 31st; Minister of Finance Delfin Netto confirmed this on Jan. 5, 1974. Studies made by economists of the McGraw-Hill group state that there will be a slow-down in 1974 and that growth will be only 10%, still the highest in the world. The GDP growth has been over 9% for the ninth consecutive year and among the industrial nations of the world this is a most outstanding achievement. The growth of 11.4% as mentioned above by the President is first, Poland is second with 9%, the USSR and Spain next with 6.5%. The traditional nations which have had growth of over 5% during the last decade - the U.S., West Germany, the United Kingdom and Japan - all show growth of less than 3% in 1973."

"Exports during 1973 reached \$6.1 billion (giving a favorable balance of trade by \$200 million) and this was a 53% increase when compared to the 1972 level. Industrial and manufactured goods totalled \$3 billion and agricultural products \$3.1 billion (coffee being \$1.34 billion, sugar \$550 million and soybeans and products \$905 million. The good showing of agricultural products on the export market was due primarily to high world prices, although soybeans and sugar production did show spectacular growth." (3)

However, a well-qualified observer states: "... economic development seems to surge ahead. But the question is 'economic development' for whom? What sectors of the Brazilian population are benefitting from economic growth? Can Brazil develop economically fast enough to overcome the drag of the population explosion? If I were a Brazilian (in 1970), I would be confused. Before my eyes would be the great Brazilian dilemma posed by a Brazilian proverb -- Brazil is rich but Brazilians are poor." (4)

Recent statistics published in the newspapers of many Brazilian state capitals emphasize the fact that despite the nation's phenomenal annual growth over the past decade, nevertheless the well-being of the lower economic classes has deteriorated rather than improved. A specialized study in the Northeast showed that:

"51.82% of its population earns less than 100 cruzeiros monthly (and the situation is even worse in rural areas, where the average salary of 79% of the workers is just over 67 cruzeiros per month);

Almost the entire balance of the population earn between Cr\$100 and Cr\$1000 per month.

Only 0.86% earn between Cr\$1001 and 2000, and

Only 0.41% earn over Cr\$2000 (Ed. Note: Approximately 6 cruzeiros to US\$1.00)

"In Bahia and Sergipe, out of an economically active population of over 2,5 million people, only 15,224, and in Paraiba, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Norte, Alagoas and Ceará, out of an economically active population of almost 3 million individuals only 18,758, earn more than Cr\$2000." (5)

#### NUTRITIONAL STATUS

The nutritional picture in Brazil as a whole, because of the uneven income distribution mentioned above, as well as other factors, continues to be sombre.

"Although the availability of food ... shows levels superior to the minimal standards established by FAO with respect to daily per capita requirements of calories, proteins and fats, yet upon examination of the data it should be borne in mind that these are raw statistics and such availability indicates merely potential consumption; food distribution is not made either in the necessary quantities nor with the appropriateness and continuity desired because of deficiencies in the basic areas of transportation, storage and food processing as regards the consumer market. The proof of this is that there are food deficiencies in various regions of Brazil, varying according to income level and the location of the population in urban or rural areas. Factors such as the complete ignorance of basic principles of correct nutrition, together with bad food habits, play a negative role in the acquisition, distribution among family members, and the consumption of foods, also contributing towards a deterioration of the nutritional status of the people." (6)

Data from the Getúlio Vargas Foundation reveal that, in 1960, "over 75% of the population (of the NE Region), in both the urban and rural areas had diets below the calorie reference standard ... and 20% of its population (was) protein deficient." In nation-wide terms, "about 38% of Brazil's population ... had daily diets with fewer than 2450 calories - a study reference point used in the survey of over 8600 households." (7)

Comparison of this data on food consumption compiled by the Getulio Vargas Foundation in 1962 and statistics gathered by the Central Food Supply entity in 1967/68 showed that the average per capita consumption of many basic commodities went down about 15% in this period. The commodities cited are the principal items of the basic diet of the greater part of the urban population. (8)

A preliminary report (on the nutritional status of the Brazilian population) (unpublished) prepared by staff of the recently-created National Institute of Food and Nutrition (INAN) states:

"Undernutrition is present in every Brazilian region, even those which are most industrialized such as São Paulo, mainly affecting that part of the population with the lowest income .... The most important types of malnutrition, which are common to every region, are protein-calorie malnutrition, nutritional anemia, A-avitaminosis and goiter .... Protein-calorie malnutrition, however, produces those effects which are most lasting and damaging to the population affected and is the principal cause for the existence of high mortality rates, especially among children, and of high morbidity..." (9)

The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) estimates that 20% of all children under 5 years of age in Brazil, and as high as 60% in some areas, are suffering or die from second to third degree malnutrition. As an example:

Percentage of deaths due to malnutrition and its related diseases in children under 5 years of age in 4 cities

|                      |       |                  |      |
|----------------------|-------|------------------|------|
| Recife .....         | 59.8% | For comparison:  |      |
| Ribeirão Preto ..... | 67.1% | USA (1968) ..... | 0.7% |
| São Paulo .....      | 45.2% |                  |      |
| Franca.....          | 48.9% |                  |      |

(10)

In the city of São Paulo (one of the most highly developed urban centers of Latin America), the infant mortality rate is greater today than it was twenty years ago, having gone from 71 per thousand to 84 per thousand, with 29% of the children dying before they were 1 year old and 55% of those dying between 1 and 2 years showing undernutrition. In Recife 40% of the children who die under 1 year of age and 70% of those who die between 1 and 2 years are undernourished." (11)

An anthropometric survey of 9,258 children in the municipality of Santo André outside São Paulo, carried out by a University group under the sponsorship of Nestlé, is probably the most comprehensive study of its type in Brazil. It revealed that the growth curves of both male and female children from birth to 12 years of age were significantly lower than their counterparts in Mexico, European countries and North America, in both height and weight, which is a direct indicator of malnutrition.

(12)

A resumé of the various factors which lead to malnutrition, a most current report dated March 1974, includes the following statistics:

"Illiteracy: ... According to data of 1970, for the population above 5 years of age, 38.7% of the total were illiterate and 35% of those between 7 and 14 were not even registered in schools."

"Lack of Professional Qualification: 44.2% of the rural population of the Southern Region, Guanabara and Rio de Janeiro, recognized as having the highest standard of living of the nation, could be considered as unemployed, and the situation is worse in the North and Northeast regions."

"Low Family Income: 46.7% of Brazilian families do not have incomes which permit a reasonable diet, not even one not based on the high international standards. This conclusion is based on the following data: of the 18 million families surveyed in the 1970 General Demographic Census, 700,000 have no income at all ... There are 6 million (families) whose income is less than one minimum salary (Ed. Note: US\$50/month), of the 4.8 million families earning between one and two minimum salaries, 1.7 million have 6 or more members. In these families it is evident that there is hunger. This totals 8.4 million families, or 46.7% of the total."

"In other statistics, according to the Census, 44% of Brazilian children are in the poorest group. 68.3% of the pre-school children of the Zona da Mata in Pernambuco are malnourished; 57.7% of the children under 5 years of age in Recife are malnourished; 70.2% of the children under 5 years of age in 14 municipalities of Ceará are also malnourished; 38.5% of the children of Rio Grande do Sul are equally malnourished; and 36.3% of the children under 5 of the city of São Paulo are also malnourished."

"Examining these figures, we reach the conclusion that without sufficient income the family cannot feed itself well. It is inferred from the data that at least 40% of the population is not in a condition to be adequately fed and consequently suffers from malnutrition."

(13)

### CONCLUSION

From the foregoing extremely limited summary of the nutritional picture in Brazil, it is obvious that much needs to be done. The Brazilian Government created the National Food and Nutrition Institute (INAN) at the end of 1972. This organization took form during 1973 and is presently conducting surveys and doing preliminary planning for national programs. Many other organizations are, and have been for many years, channeling their efforts into improving the nutritional status of the people. What follows is a summary of WHO is doing WHAT to combat malnutrition in Brazil.

- (1) From statement following 21st PAG meeting in New York, June 4-8, 1973. It is based on information presented by Mr. Lester Brown, Overseas Development Council, Washington, D.C.
- (2) Charles Wagley, An Introduction to Brazil, Revised Edition 1971 - Columbia University Press, New York.
- (3) Report on Agricultural Situation, 24A of January 16, 1974. Prepared by Agricultural Attaché, U.S. Embassy, Brasilia.
- (4) Wagley, Opp. cit.
- (5) "Correio Braziliense" - July 14, 1973.
- (6) ABCAR Project on Production of Essential Foods and Nutrition Education, for submission to World Bank - April 1973 (in translation).
- (7) Getulio Vargas Foundation - Food Consumption in Brazil, published for U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service by Keter Press, Jerusalem, November 1970 - Table 11.
- (8) Economic Feasibility Project for the Implementation of the Establishment of Food Supply Centers of Greater Rio. Ministry of Agriculture - Executive Group for the Modernization of Food Supply (GEMAB) - Rio, 1967/68.
- (9) "Actual Conditions of the Nutrition Problem in Brazil", INAN 1973 - (unpublished).
- (10) Inter-American Investigation of Mortality in Childhood, First Year Study, 1971 (Table 25).
- (11) INAN report (opp.cit.)
- (12) Anthropometric Studies on Brazilian Children from 0 to 12 years of Age - Marcondes, E. et al, 1969.
- (13) Paper on "Training of Personnel: Multisectoral Planning on Food and Nutrition, in Brazil and the U.S." - INAN, March 1974 (unpublished).

### CONTRIBUTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International organizations have contributed towards alleviating the problem of malnutrition in Brazil through direct food contributions, through sponsorship of short-term training courses for community leaders, refresher courses for professional technical personnel, scholarships both within Brazil and abroad, through assistance to integrated applied nutrition projects, through donation of seeds and small animals for rural family and 4-H Club projects, and through direct technical assistance. More specifically, the work of the international organizations is carried out through the following:

- A - FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations);
- B - UNDP (United National Development Program);
- C - UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund);
- D - WFP (World Food Program);
- E - PAHO (Pan American Health Organization).

(A) FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)

Representative: Dr. Gildo Insran Guerreiros  
 Address: SCS Edifício Venâncio II - 3rd floor  
 Brasilia, DF  
 Telephones: 23-2689, 23-7684, 23-0734

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), started its activities in Brazil at the end of 1949; in 1951 the Basic Agreement for Assistance was signed between the Brazilian Government and FAO at which time the Office was officially inaugurated by the President of the Republic as the Regional Office for Latin America, Eastern Zone. This Office maintains a permanent staff of advisors in the fields of agriculture, fisheries, animal production, health, and information. On request of the Brazilian Government, these experts give assistance in their fields of competence, visit areas where their services are required, participate in technical meetings, make reports, give advice, and make recommendations. They also carry out studies and research of interest to the country.

In accordance with the Basic Agreement mentioned above, FAO has been engaged in the following activities:

- . technical advice to Government authorities;
- . regular supply of technical publications, monographs, reports, specialized reviews, statistics, etc.;
- . holding of technical meetings, seminars, conferences and congresses;
- . technical assistance on the development of agriculture (including animal production, forestry and fisheries);
- . granting of fellowships.

In the field of technical assistance, which is undoubtedly the most important, FAO currently has in Brazil 75 experts in the following fields:

- . agriculture and agriculture planning;
- . food technology;
- . fertilizer utilization;
- . home economics;
- . nutrition;
- . forestry;
- . fisheries;
- . animal production;
- . hydrology;
- . soil resources;
- . rural sociology.

For the past 4 years FAO has also provided a Nutrition Expert to Brazil, who has been working principally with the Getulio Vargas Foundation to organize a field study on consumer patterns and family food budgets.

Also on request of the Government, FAO provides experts both from Headquarters (Rome) and the Santiago Regional Office for short-term assignments.

**(B) UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (UNDP)**

Resident Representative: Dr. Luiz Maria Ramirez Boettner  
 Address: SCS Edif. Venâncio II - 3rd Floor  
 Brasilia, DF  
 Telephones: 23-2889, 23-7684, 23-0734

The work of UNDP is conducted under a unified administration. In Brazil it is represented by the Resident Representative and his staff. The operations which UNDP supports were originally carried out in two main components - the Technical Assistance Component and the Special Fund Component.

After 1972, the division between the Technical Assistance and the Special Fund components disappeared. Each developing country was given an estimation of the total UNDP commitment for the following five years, and it is up to the individual government to decide to what extent these funds are used for smaller "Technical Assistance" projects or for larger "Special Fund" projects. All financial resources derive from funds which are pledged by member countries once a year to the Programme as a whole.

**A. Technical Assistance**

These small-scale or short-term projects have played an important role in the development process in Brazil. Traditionally this assistance has consisted of one or more international experts, fellowships for national counterparts and some equipment to be used by the experts for demonstration purposes, mainly aimed at assisting the Government to solve immediate and specific problems in key economic and social areas. A large part of these projects have been in the field of agriculture, directed towards increasing the agricultural output by solving problems of planning and administration, land-settlement, irrigation, pest control, etc.

**B. Special Fund Projects**

Over the last five years ever-increasing attention has been given to Special Fund projects in the agricultural sector, with more than one-third of the total funds designated for projects in this sector. Most of these projects were destined to carry out surveys and studies for the utilization of agricultural, forestry and fisheries resources and at the same time train counterpart personnel in these endeavours.

At present, the following Special Fund projects in the field of agriculture are being implemented in Brazil:

- 1) Tropical Centre for Food Research and Technology - Campinas (phase II).
- 2) Expansion of the World on Pesticides at the Biological Institute of São Paulo.
- 3) Mogiana Agricultural Diversification.
- 4) Agricultural and Research at the Federal University of Santa Maria, Rio Grande do Sul.
- 5) Increase and Development of Wheat Production.
- 6) Fishery Research and Development (phase II).
- 7) Forestry Development and Research.
- 8) Livestock Development in the Northeast.

(C) UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

Representative: Horst Mansfred Schefold;  
Deputy: Oscar Milanovitch  
Address: Edifício do BNDE - 17th floor  
Brasilia, DF  
Telephones: 24-2684, 24-3684

Nutrition activities in Brazil, as carried on by UNICEF, reflect its changing policy beginning with emergency aid in 1950, through the initiation of large-scale feeding programs for school children, based on the distribution of powdered skim milk. Gradually the benefits were extended to infants and pre-schoolers through health centers and mothers clubs, recognizing their greater vulnerability and needs.

As bilateral and international agencies, along with voluntary organizations, established feeding programs directly with the Brazilian Government, UNICEF, in line with its general policy, terminated its milk distribution activities in 1961, reorienting its assistance to other nutrition activities, with special emphasis on nutrition education. It should be noted that in the 10 year period from 1951-61 the UNICEF Executive Board allocated \$4,483,160 for the feeding program while an additional amount of milk worth \$12,000,000 was donated to it by the Government of the United States and Canada. UNICEF also provided vitamin supplements in connection with the milk program.

Desirous of helping increase the availability of local supplies of milk, UNICEF also provided \$240,000 for the establishment of a powdered milk plant in Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul.

With increasing emphasis on the importance of nutrition education and the integration of nutrition activities through the services of health, education and agriculture, UNICEF participated in PINA, an integrated health and nutrition program in the state of Paraíba, between 1962 and 1970. In addition to school garden equipment and home economics demonstration materials, UNICEF provided small animals and seeds. Nutrition training stipends for personnel in health, education and agriculture were also granted and from 1964-67 funds from UNICEF were made available to FAO to cover the costs of technical assistance to the project.

At present, support has been granted to additional states through the regular rural extension services of ABCAR (Rural Extension Service Association).

In the future, UNICEF's contributions to integrated nutrition programs will be made through the rural extension service taking into account its national structure, system of state affiliates and its comprehensive services applied throughout the country; likewise because of the increasing importance being given to the extension services by the Brazilian Government not only in relation to agricultural production but to the rural people themselves and the conditions in which they live. In accordance with ABCAR directives with regard to health and nutrition, a large part of the continuing support will be in stipends providing for

The strengthening of technical personnel and for the training of community leaders. Seeds, demonstration equipment, small animals and audio-visual materials will also be provided by UNICEF.

Another field of UNICEF interest has been in assisting the Brazilian Government in its search for protein-rich weaning foods. This has led to making scholarships available and the provision of some equipment for research purposes at two universities, in connection with studies of the production of protein-rich mixtures based on local foods. Through the provision of 4 sets of machines which by the simple "Peoria Process" can prepare soy at the village level, for use by infants, UNICEF has assisted selected institutions which are experimenting with such proteins.

In the Pediatrics Institute at Recife, doctors, nurses and nursing auxiliaries receive UNICEF stipends for nutrition training both in the Institute and in its out-patients dispensary and field activities.

As evaluations are processed with regard to the nutrition activities assisted by UNICEF and the technical agencies, changes and adaptations have been made.

In reality there are few UNICEF-assisted programs at present which do not have some inter-related aspect as regards nutrition, recognized as one of the major problems of children especially those from 1-6 years of age.

(D) WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

WFP Project Officer: Mr. Dino A. Sette  
Address: Avenida 7 de Setembro, 31  
Edifício Santa Rita - Room 703  
Salvador, Bahia  
Telephone: 3-6006

The World Food Programme was set up by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in 1961 to provide food aid to the developing countries of the world. The main aim of the programme is to stimulate and advance economic and social development, and to assist with food aid, victims of emergencies. The World Food Programme is a multilateral organization supervised by an Intergovernmental Committee consisting of the representatives of 24 countries, 12 elected by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and 12 by the FAO council. The programme's headquarters are in Rome.

In 1964 the WFP sent milk and wheatflour to the Northeast of Brazil to be distributed by SUDENE amongst 40,000 victims affected by the floods in that year.

In 1965 the WFP approved a project for the feeding of 17,000 school children in the area of Bom Jesus da Lapa, Bahia, and this project was expanded in 1966 to cover the whole São Francisco Valley area extending from Pirapora in Minas Gerais to Petrolina in Pernambuco and including parts of the inland areas of the States of Minas Gerais, Bahia, Piauí and Pernambuco. The National School Feeding Campaign was appointed executing agency for this expanded project which was originally planned to continue for three years, and to benefit 150,000 school children in the third year of operation. The project has twice been extended in time and the number of children receiving aid under this project has greatly expanded, although now limited to the state of Bahia.

Foods supplied to the project by the WFP include: Wheatflour, Maize-meal, Skim Milk Powder, Vegetable Oil, Dried Salt Fish, Canned Cheese, Dried Fruit and Jam. These foods are used for the preparation of a school meal, which for the most part consists of a sandwich with a glass of milk, or "mingau".

In October 1970 an inter-agency U.N. team carried out an evaluation of the project, and reported favourably on the need to continue school feeding assistance in the area. In 1971 the National School Feeding Campaign undertook a revision of administrative and logistic arrangements designed to improve certain operation aspects of the project. At the present time, the WFP has agreed to a request presented by the Brazilian government for an extension of the project for a further five years, this extension being designed to aid as many as 600,000 school children by the fifth year of operation.

(E) PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION (PAHO)  
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

Representative: Dr. Manuel Servent-Ramos  
Address: Ministério da Saúde - 3rd floor  
Esplanada dos Ministérios  
Brasilia, DF  
Telephone: 24-9705, 24-9605

For the past several years, PAHO/WHO has been collaborating with its various member governments in promoting and developing nutrition activities, particularly through the national health services. The assistance that this Organization provides, at the request of the Governments, is usually in the form of technical advice in the planning, implementation and evaluation of nutrition programs and services; facilities for the training of medical and para-medical personnel and support to research of applied value. While some of its efforts on a global or regional basis devoted to training, research and establishment of norms and standards are of common interest and utility to several countries, it also promotes a variety of specific programs within the countries themselves.

More active participation of PAHO/WHO in Brazil began around 1952, when two of its Consultants made a rapid survey of the problem of Protein-calorie malnutrition in the country and recommended certain measures for its control. Subsequently, a number of consultant teams, some of them jointly with FAO and/or UNICEF, also investigated other problems of nutritional importance, the resources available in the country, the training facilities that existed, and pointed out the need for a more concerted action.

As a result of these various efforts, programs of applied nutrition were implemented in the States of Rio Grande do Norte and Paraíba with the participation of the Ministries of Health, Agriculture, and of Education and Culture, and support from the U.N. Agencies of FAO, UNICEF and PAHO/WHO. Now this program is being enlarged both in its scope of activities as well as in the extent of coverage through an agreement with ABCAR.

PAHO/WHO also collaborates with WFP/UNDP and FAO in the planning and evaluation of the school lunch program in the Valley of São Francisco, to which reference has been made under World Food Program.

At the request of the "Comissão Nacional de Alimentação", PAHO/WHO also promoted a series of annual refresher courses in nutrition for physicians at the medical faculties in Belém, Fortaleza, Recife, Belo Horizonte, Porto Alegre, Salvador, Botucatu, Brasilia and São Paulo. About 300 physicians and an equal number of para-medical workers attended these courses in the last 3 years. Besides, these courses helped improve the under-graduate teaching in nutrition in the same institutions.

Besides, during the past 5 years PAHO/WHO awarded 18 fellowships to Brazilian doctors and nutritionists for advanced training in nutrition at centers outside Brazil.

Although malnutrition occurs in varying proportions all over the country, it is well recognized that the relatively less-developed area of the Northeast of Brazil suffers most from its impact. In view of this, PAHO/WHO directs a good part of its assistance to programs in that area, and particularly to the Institute of Nutrition in Recife. Through grants and technical advice, the Institute is being strengthened so as to serve as a regional center for training, research and reference on problems relating to nutrition. With the collaboration of PAHO/WHO, the Institute has already organized training programs for physicians, medical students, nutritionists and other para-medical personnel. The Institute has developed a nutrition program which is fully integrated in the health services of the States of Pernambuco, Alagoas, and Paraiba. The program consists in Nutritional Rehabilitation Centers, supplementary feeding, nutrition education and medical attention. It is aimed essentially at the pre-school child affected with severe malnutrition and his family. As part of its research program the Institute developed a vegetable protein mixture which has been tested successfully with children. Other studies are concerned with protein caloric malnutrition, vitamin A deficiency anemias, enrichment of local foods with amino-acids, and the effect of malnutrition on mental development. PAHO/WHO provides the services of two full-time nutritionists who are stationed at the Institute.

The Hematology Department of the "Hospital das Clínicas" in São Paulo which participates in the global anemia study program of WHO, also receives support. This study aims at defining the magnitude of nutritional anemia in the area and in evolving simple measures for their control.

PAHO/WHO also maintains the Pan American Center of AFTOSA in Rio and of Zoonosis in Azul, Argentina. The importance of these efforts to human nutrition becomes obvious if one takes into account the immense loss of meat that occurs annually in the region due to a single animal affliction like the hoof-and-mouth disease.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF U.S. ORGANIZATIONS

- a) USAID
- b) Ford Foundation
- c) Rockefeller Group

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (USAID)

Director: Marvin Weissman  
Address: Edifício Bandeirantes  
SCS 17 Lote 2/5,  
Brasília, DF  
Telephone: 24-1555, 24-1755

USAID/Brazil, through its various offices of Health, Nutrition and Food for Development (HNFD) and Agricultural and Rural Development (ARD) carries on activities designed to improve the nutritional status of the Brazilian people and thus contribute to the socio-economic development of the nation. Many other USAID activities also make indirect contributions to this objective, such as programs of improving water supply, road building, and in fact all those designed to hasten development and improve income distribution. USAID nutrition-related programs in Brazil are administered principally through counterpart entities in the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education, for the public sector, and through ABIA, the Brazilian Association of Food Industries, or on an individual basis, for the private sector. There are also AID-sponsored contract groups from various U.S. universities and agricultural colleges working at such rural training centers as Viçosa, Piracicaba, Fortaleza and Pelotas which have nutrition and home economics courses and may also request consultant services in food processing, food technology and related areas.

Through training programs for participants in the fields of agriculture, community development, health and education, USAID has sent many present and future leaders to the U.S. for training in increasing food production, improving food technology, research, and administration of programs for the well-being of the people especially in rural areas. It has also sponsored travel of highly qualified technicians to specialized meetings such as on production of high-protein foods as well as to international meetings on combatting malnutrition.

More specifically, activities in various areas assisted by USAID/Brazil are as follows:

In the public health area: Funds for nutrition projects were originally channeled through PAPPE (the Planning Unit of the Ministry of Health) to the National Food Commission (CNA) which was designated to coordinate activities in the area of nutrition and establish and administer a national nutrition program. Under this agreement a survey was made of bibliography, research and programs in nutrition in Brazil as a starting point for coordinating efforts. Many programs were initiated such as fortification of manioc flour, a government/food industry meeting, establishment of a Protein Foods Sector of the Food Industry Association (ABIA), research into production of fish protein concentrate, preparation of educational materials, etc.

Early in 1973 the National Food and Nutrition Institute (INAN) was established, to be the focal point for information on regional food availability and requirements, Vitamin A fortification, and a wide range of nutrition programs throughout the nation. INAN is initiating its planning for field programs so it is too early to define its course of action, but USAID has provided a considerable amount of technical assistance in planning, evaluation and analysis of nutrition programs as well as in evaluation of nutrition education programs.

USAID also works closely with various state Departments of Health in training personnel for a systematic approach to nutrition planning. It is also anticipated that there will be close coordination with the three experimental health delivery systems when the loan for this sector is implemented.

In education: In addition to the preparation of a series of 4 comic books on nutrition to reach semi-literate pregnant and nursing mothers and a series of 26 radio programs in the form of a "soap opera" with a strong nutrition theme, USAID has sponsored or collaborated in health/nutrition training courses for CNAE personnel, state Departments of Education and Health, and countless other organizations. USAID is currently acting as liaison in an AID/Washington project with three major Brazilian organizations (ABCAR, SESI and SUNAB) for the evaluation of their nutrition education programs carried out using three different techniques and in three geographical areas. Plans are also being initiated for close cooperation with the Adult Literacy Movement (MOBRAL) for the incorporation of nutrition education material into their reading materials, and of course when INAN gets under way USAID expects to collaborate in this area too.

In industry: USAID/Brazil collaborates and serves as liaison for AID/Washington's program of incentives to food industries with technical capabilities in the production of nutritious foods or in the enrichment of widely-used basic commodities. As a result, the General Foods Corporation completed testing of a new corn/soy macaroni which contains double the protein value of regular macaroni at about half the cost, and has sold the process and production rights to a Brazilian company. Such incentive grants are now being offered to Brazilian industries as well as American.

USAID provides technical assistance and/or equipment inputs to local companies which are starting production of low-cost nutritious foods and puts them into contact with other enterprises for possible collaboration. This has led to the marketing of SOLEIN, a soy milk powder, and hopefully soon to a soy-fortified cassava flour, on which acceptability and marketing tests have recently been completed; also to the development of fish protein concentrate (FPC), a high-protein fortificant, by an original process at the Marine Research Institute. USAID also collaborated with the food industry association in promoting a seminar on marketing low-cost protein food.

In food distribution: The Food for Development office arranges for distribution of PL 480 commodities such as grains, powdered milk or a milk substitute such as CSM, and other available foods to various Brazilian organizations concerned with school feeding, maternal and child health, pre-school feeding, work-front projects, disaster relief and public welfare as well as to agricultural projects such as feed-grains, poultry and swine raising and others designed to increase local food production. Recently the Food for Development program has undergone a number of significant changes, transforming its original charitable aims into the utilization of food commodities as a tool of development. Food inputs support such community development activities as house construction, vocational education, adult literacy, health education, maternal and child care, agricultural development and home economics. These activities are described under the respective Brazilian organizations in this compilation.

In Agricultural and Rural Development: Almost all ARDO projects are in one way or another related to increasing the over-all nutritional level of the Brazilian diet. However, some of the more directly related activities are as follows:

1. In the Northeast of Brazil, special attention is being given to improving fish production in this protein-deficient area through technical assistance formerly provided from the USDI (Bureau of Commercial Fisheries) and now provided by a contract between USAID/B and Auburn University.
2. ARDO's Agricultural Education projects under contracts with Purdue, the Universities of Wisconsin and Arizona, and Ohio State are assisting respectively the Rural University of Minas Gerais and the Agricultural Schools of the Universities of Rio Grande do Sul, Ceará and São Paulo at Piracicaba. The main objective of these projects is to expand the capacity of Brazilian institutions to train the technicians required for more rapid development of Brazil's agricultural resources. This will enable Brazil to become relatively self-sufficient agriculturally.
3. ARDO's high-lysine corn project has as its main objective to increase the quality of protein in corn to improve the nutrition of the Brazilian people by incorporating into adapted Brazilian corn hybrids and varieties the mutant Opaque-2 and Floury-" genes.
4. USAID/Brazil is now implementing an Agricultural Research Loan with a U.S. component of \$11.5 million and a significant PL-480 and GOB Cruzeiro component. The purpose of this loan is to increase GOB research capacity in five commodities, namely: rice, edible beans, soybeans, corn (sorghum) and livestock. The collaborating Universities of Purdue, Wisconsin and Florida now have 28 technicians on board out of a total of approximately 35. The thrust of this loan is to provide the research data necessary for improving the productivity of the Brazilian farmer in basic food crops.

A two part Marketing Loan is also helping to construct and equip wholesale markets in urban centers and modernize traditional fruit and vegetables marketing systems. The TA portion is providing assistance in market management, expand the market news service, and develop a grades and standard system.

5. ARDO is also funding a contract between Mississippi State University and MinAg to provide assistance to the National Seed Plan which has as its goal the development of a visible seed industry within the private sector.
6. In addition to the above Mission funded and Loan programs, ARDO is also closely coordinated with administrative and management responsibilities for four Technical Assistance Bureau projects in Brazil; two in Soil Fertility Research on the "Cerrado" with the Cornell/North Carolina State University consortium; another the Weed Control Research in the ISE with Oregon State University; and finally in Water Management and Usage Research with Utah State University in the NE.

THE FORD FOUNDATION

Representative: Dr. Stanley A. Nicholson  
 Consultant in Science and Technology: Dr. Alberto Carvalho da Silva  
 Address: Praia do Flamengo, 100 - 12th Floor, Rio de Janeiro  
 Telephone: 265-8252

The efforts and resources of The Ford Foundation in Brazil have been directed primarily to training manpower and building effective local institutions in the fields of science and technology, social and administrative science, agriculture, educational systems, and population. In 1966 the Ford Foundation increased its assistance to programs dealing with food production by contributing to the development of an Animal Nutrition Research Center at Nova Odessa, state of São Paulo. In 1970, a study was made of the opportunities for a program on nutrition in the Latin America area. As a result of this study a first grant was made in 1971 to the Institute of Nutrition, Federal University of Pernambuco, in support of: (a) more advanced staff training; (b) inter-action of researchers working on nutritional problems with colleagues of agricultural and social sciences; (c) strengthening ties between the Institute and other research centers in Brazil and abroad.

Current programs in agriculture are concentrated on strengthening the rural social sciences, particularly agricultural economics, and in helping to develop the capacity for increased technical and biological research. The objective in helping to strengthen the rural social sciences is to provide a capacity for improved development policy and for the more effective utilization of resources and research results. The goal in strengthening the capacity for biological and technical research is to assist in raising the technical efficiency of the agricultural sector and to increase food output.

The Ford Foundation is assisting seven rural social science institutions:

Federal University of Viçosa  
 Escola Superior de Agricultura "Luiz de Queiroz", Piracicaba, SP  
 Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul  
 Federal University of Ceará  
 Department of Rural Studies, State Department of Agriculture, M. Gerais  
 Instituto of Agricultural Economics, State Department of Agriculture,  
 São Paulo  
 Institute of Applied Economic Research, Ministry of Planning.

On the technical-biological front the Foundation is working with the Federal University of Viçosa in staff development and the strengthening of graduate programs, and with the Federal University of Ceará in the implementation of a sorghum project. This latter crop appears to have a great deal of potential in the Northeast.

ROCKEFELLER GROUP

The Rockefeller group supports scholarships in Brazil and in the United States in the fields of animal production, veterinary medicine and others relating to food production. It has also made grants for equipment to the School of Agronomy in Campinas, São Paulo; to the Rural University at Viçosa, Minas Gerais for research in native food plant species; as well as to supporting agricultural libraries and a conference on agricultural education in Piracicaba, São Paulo. In the field of medicine and public health they have supported projects in Belém, Ribeirão Preto and Porto Alegre and are now initiating health/education/agriculture and nutrition work at the University of Bahia.

The group also works through IBEC (International Basic Economy Corporation). In Brazil IBEC has a 50% interest in the Agro-Ceres seed company, the country's largest producer of selected seeds. In addition to high-quality hybrids of various cereal crops, AgroCeres is also producing Opaque-2 (high-lysine) hybrid corn seed, the first developed by a tropical country and, according to a highly-qualified technician, the most productive variety of the world. A new company has also been formed, Nutribec, to produce and market food products from Opaque-2 corn.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF BRAZILIAN ORGANIZATIONS

- A) Ministry of Health: INAN, SESP, CPMI
- B) Ministry of Education: CNAE, MOBRAF
- C) Ministry of Agriculture: ABCAR, SUNAB, COBAL,  
INCRA, SUDEPE
- D) Ministry of Industry and Commerce: CDI
- E) Armed Forces: CAFA/EMFA, Marine Research  
Institute
- F) Organizations at State level
- G) Schools, Universities and Technical Centers
- H) Other Public and Semi-Public Organizations: LBA
- I) The Private Sector: ABIA, Caritas, Diaconia, SESI,  
Nutritionists Associations,  
Antunes Foundations

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

NATIONAL FOOD AND NUTRITION INSTITUTE  
 INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ALIMENTAÇÃO E NUTRIÇÃO (INAN)

President: Dr. Gilson Ferreira de Almeida  
 Address: Edif. Chams, Setor Comercial Sul  
 Brasilia, DF  
 Telephone: 24-4844, 24-5844, 24-3844

BACKGROUND

The forerunner of INAN, Comissão Nacional de Alimentação (National Food Commission) was created on February 17, 1945 by Decree-Law 7,328, with the following objectives:

- To set regional nutritional standards;
- To make periodical calculation of food requirements and their influence on the setting of minimum wages;
- To analyze statistics of food production and consumption and indicate corrective measures;
- To undertake a national nutrition campaign and mobilize resources for better utilization of regional foods;
- To coordinate the plans and activities of organizations working in the field of nutrition for greater efficiency in carrying out the policy of improving the well-being of the population;
- To sponsor food and nutrition congresses, expositions, contests, as well as other forms of education and enlightenment of the public in better nutrition;
- To carry on basic studies for elaboration of the guidelines for a National Food and Nutrition Policy.

Its principal activities over the years, severely handicapped by lack of financial resources and personnel, were principally as follows:

1. Research on food habits and consumption (quantitative and qualitative) in the states of Goiás, Bahia, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara and Santa Catarina, and on pluricarencial syndromes (Kwashiorker and Marasmus).
2. A survey made in collaboration with CNAE, verifying the nutritional status of school children in the São Francisco Valley school feeding program (WFP).
3. Publication of Food Balance Sheets, Annals of the CNAE, and other materials to show the nutrition situation of the nation.
4. Agreements with universities of Pará, Ceará, Minas Gerais, and Rio Grande do Sul for specialized 4-week courses in nutrition for doctors; a similar agreement with the School of Public Health and Hygiene of the University of São Paulo for high-level nutrition courses for personnel already working in the field of public health.

5. Supervision of the Integrated Program of Nutrition and Alimentation (PINA) in the state of Paraiba.
6. Preparation of materials for nutrition education, such as: a guide book on nutritional deficiencies in Brazil and recommended solutions, for doctors working in nutrition programs in the field of public health, also a series of guidebooks for introducing nutrition education into the primary schools, into rural education programs, into medical school and nurses training - school curricula, into non-diplomaed teacher-training, and for auxiliary personnel. In addition, a series of comic-books for semi-literate mothers was published, and a "soap-opera" of 26 programs, with a nutrition theme, was prepared for radio broadcasting.
7. Collaboration in developing the food industry's input in combatting malnutrition. CNA co-sponsored a 3-day government/industry meeting, and published a series of recommendations emanating therefrom. One of these was towards the establishment of a Protein Foods Sector in ABIA, the Food Industry Association, and CNA collaborated and participated in the founding of SAPRO.
8. CNA also administered the USAID nutrition project with the Ministry of Health, and provided technical material and administrative assistance in such areas as fortification of mandioca flour, production of fish protein concentrate, production of powdered soy milk, and others.

In October 1972, the new National Institute of Food and Nutrition (INAN) was created, and CNA became extinct. Up to the time of this writing, INAN is still mainly in the planning phase, so it is difficult to describe its activities. However, since this organization is adequately funded and has already pulled together a large staff, it is expected that it will have large-scale impact on the nutrition problem in Brazil within a reasonably short time.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH  
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE  
FUNDAÇÃO SERVICOS DE SAÚDE PUBLICA (FSESP)

Director: Dr. Aldo Vilas-Boas  
 Address : Edif. Clube Militar  
 Avenida Rio Branco, 251- 12th floor  
 -Rio de Janeiro, GB  
 Telephone: 232-8066

The Special Public Health Service (SESP) was founded, with U.S. cooperation, in accordance with Recommendation XXX of the Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs held in Rio de Janeiro during January of 1942. It was established by Decree Law on July 17, 1942 to furnish health and sanitation services especially for the workers in the unhealthy Amazon area extracting strategic materials such as rubber for the war effort; subsequently the service was expanded to other areas, like the Rio Doce and São Francisco Valleys, where programs for the control of malaria and installation of water and sewage systems were undertaken along the rivers. After World War II, as the effectiveness of the organization was recognized, its services were expanded and in 1960, under Law No. 3750 of April 11th, it was transformed into a Foundation, completely Brazilian in administration.

Currently FSESP operates through a network of health posts and hospitals principally throughout the North and Northeast of Brazil, which frequently provide the only medical and sanitary services for a large surrounding area. There are 150 health posts and 22 hospitals providing 617 hospital beds now operating under FSESP supervision.

FSESP from the beginning has sponsored extensive training programs for its doctors, who are full-time and relatively well paid and for nurses and nursing assistants. It also educates the public at large through mothers' groups at health centers, demonstration gardens, and distribution of educational materials. Although FSESP has no specific program in nutrition, nevertheless its programs in maternal and child care, control of infant mortality, environmental sanitation and increasing of water supplies all contribute to improving the nutrition level of the people. Furthermore, it includes nutrition education in its health programs, and has recently collaborated with ABCAR and DNGr in the preparation of educational materials. It is also collaborating with ABCAR, training Rural Extension Personnel in health education, which is giving excellent results.

All FSESP posts are expected to inscribe 80% of the pregnant women in the município (county). A nurse at the post is responsible for following the pregnancies, and the gestantes (pregnant women) should make three visits to the FSESP post prior to delivery. Laboratory exams are taken of the blood, urine, and feces, to check for syphilis, diabetes, and parasites. Treatment is then given if there exists any problem. Immunization against tetanus is also given. There is a training program for mid-wives and assistance of the delivery. The nurse then follows up with household visits.

The assistance provided for newborn babies also attempts to reach 80%. The post follows the progress of the child until 4 years old. Mothers' classes are held in order to orient the mother on puericulture. Vaccinations are given against tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, and whooping cough, and smallpox. The mother must bring the child to the post to receive the vaccination.

In the Mothers' Classes, presentation of child feeding is taught, but the post has no funds to purchase food for distribution. Food is often gotten from agreements with either the State Secretariat of Health or from LBA (the Brazilian Legion of Assistance, a charitable organization). The origin of the food is occasionally Title II PL 480 channeled through the CPMI delivery system.

There are two main types of health units. One is an outpatient clinic called a unidade sanitária and the other is a clinic annexed to a hospital called a unidade mista.

Because of FSESP's experience, dedication, and "know-how", the Ministry of Health has designated FSESP as the health organ responsible for carrying out all health activities in the Amazon region where the Trans-Amazon Highway is being constructed.

## (MINISTRY OF HEALTH)

COORDINATION FOR MATERNAL/CHILD PROTECTION

## COORDENAÇÃO DE PROTEÇÃO MATERNO-INFANTIL (CPMI)

Director: Dra. Dalva Sayeg  
 Address : Avenida Brasil 4046  
 Rio de Janeiro, GB  
 Telephone: 260-9944

The National Department of Child (forerunner of CMPI) was founded by Decree-Law No. 2024 on February 2, 1940. In 1969 its name was changed. The CPMI has four major objectives, which it promotes through regional federal delegates or state representatives which in turn work through State Departments of Health, functioning in health posts, child welfare centers, social service centers, and similar organizations throughout Brazil. Its goals are:

1. To combat hunger and malnutrition among the vulnerable groups of infants, pre-school children, pregnant and nursing mothers.
2. To lower infant mortality rates.
3. To educate and train mothers in better nutrition and hygiene habits for themselves and their families.
4. To assist in the development of Brazilian institutions engaged in this program at the local, state and national levels.

A special advisory board was formed to help develop ideas on the most effective ways of reaching this group with an integrated program. CPMI has just drawn up a national plan, recently approved by the Minister of Health, and for which funds are available. This includes a program through 1980, to be implemented through the State Secretaries of Health, who are currently preparing agreements with CPMI for its implementation.

Food for Peace program - Milk Distribution

The original agreement for this program was signed in 1962 by the National Food Commission, which then turned the milk over to the National Department of the Child for distribution. This never functioned efficiently, since there was a division of responsibility and great duplication of administrative efforts. At the start of 1967 a new agreement was signed directly with the Department of the Child, which later became CPMI, and it was hoped that the program would be more effective. It was expected that 600,000 to 800,000 beneficiaries among the most vulnerable groups would receive milk and/or milk substitutes in this distribution program. Unfortunately, due to lack of resources, both financial and in personnel, the program was unable to function in a satisfactory manner. With the creation of INAN, it was decided that food distribution would be handled by that new organization while CPMI would provide all other basic health and child care services to this most vulnerable group.

### Educational Campaign

The educational campaign, functioning since 1951, has had considerable support from UNICEF which provided vehicles, sewing machines, movie projectors and some financial assistance for training courses and evaluation of results. The objectives of the campaign are to raise the standard of living of the families reached through education in hygiene, nutrition, simple domestic capabilities such as cooking and sewing, as well as through the planning of home gardens and raising of small animals. The program functions through Mothers Clubs as well as through some youth organizations, which meet at health posts, child-welfare centers, social service centers, churches and schools. There are currently some 1500 of these clubs, with constant requests for new ones. The program includes the following subjects: Child care, food and nutrition, general hygiene, home nursing, home economics, agriculture and small-animal raising, family and civic education, and recreation. In the food and nutrition part of this program, the mothers are offered theory of nutrition, food values, food preservation, food selection, deficiency diseases, etc. Then there are practical demonstrations where emphasis is placed on use of local foods, utilization of seasonal foods, use of parts of vegetables usually discarded (such as leaves of beets, cauliflower, egg-shells, etc.). There is also emphasis on uses of milk of various types (cow's milk, goat's milk, soy milk, etc.) as well as use of soybeans and flour.

## (MINISTRY OF EDUCATION)

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

## CAMPANHA NACIONAL DE ALIMENTAÇÃO ESCOLAR (CNAE)

Superintendent: Col. Helios Perillo Fleury  
 Head of Technical Sector: Dr. Alceu Romeu  
 Address: Edif. Venâncio II, 1st floor, SCS  
 Brasilia, DF  
 Telephone: 23-9329

The National School Lunch Program, founded by Decree-Law No. 37,016 of March 31, 1955, really began developing on a national scale starting in 1964 as a result of the simultaneous input of additional US \$80 commodities for an expanded school feeding program and new Brazilian Government directives which recognized that a school lunch program was important to the development of the country as well as to its national security. As a result, the school feeding program expanded rapidly from 1964 to the present. For example:

| No. of:  | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> | <u>1971</u>   | <u>1972</u>   | <u>1973</u>   |
|----------|-------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Schools  | 34,087      | 52,487      | 94,281        | 94,281        | 105,168       |
| Students | 3,939,078   | 5,680,257   | 11,014,961    | 12,279,357    | 11,703,941    |
| Meals    | 270,316,098 | 308,676,424 | 1,294,783,680 | 1,463,041,059 | 1,567,397,074 |

In 1973 there were 26 regional offices and 252 sector offices to supervise the program. In Brazil there are also 4000 municipalities, each of which has one or two supervisors implementing the school lunch program; these contain more than 100,000 schools assisted by CNAE, which are supported by one or more cooks and kitchen helpers. If one considers those people working in the ports, transporting the commodities, doing community work, and mothers, teachers and other part-time workers, there are at least 300,000 people directly or indirectly working in the program, in addition to those mentioned. CNAE's official payroll in 1971 was Cr\$2,410,894.96.

Warehousing has been improved in all states and territories, with many state governments contributing towards the building of completely new structures, and others remodeling and improving existing facilities. In a few instances, where the state was unable to meet this responsibility, federal funds were contributed to guarantee the safe storage of the commodities.

The number of vehicles for transportation of commodities as well as for inspection trips by supervisors has expanded from the original 38 trucks, 15 jeeps with trailers, and 15 pontoons for river transportation in the Amazon area contributed by AID from excess property in the 1960's to a total of 315 in use in February 1974. Furthermore the Brazilian Air Force collaborates, when requested, to transport food to geographically difficult sectors, especially in the Amazon region; and the Federal Railroad System provides free transportation of school lunch commodities on all railroads throughout the country.

At the state level most states contribute warehousing, transportation, and supervisory personnel; and at the municipal level, local mayors are usually required to transport the food to their areas in their own municipal trucks and provide supervisory personnel for the local control of the program.

Budgetary allotments are difficult to calculate accurately, since in addition to federal funds, each state, each municipality, and often the local community make additional contributions and sometimes contributions are in cooking fuel, gasoline and maintenance of vehicles, warehousing costs, etc. At the federal level, the national budget for the school lunch program over the past few years has been:

|      |   |      |             |
|------|---|------|-------------|
| 1963 | - | Cr\$ | 200,000     |
| 1964 | - | Cr\$ | 500,000     |
| 1965 | - | Cr\$ | 2,000,000   |
| 1970 | - | Cr\$ | 160,000,000 |
| 1973 | - | Cr\$ | 255,000,000 |
| 1974 | - | Cr\$ | 400,000,000 |

Although the school lunch program started out in many parts of Brazil with the most precarious of equipment, this has gradually been improved by both federal and state contributions, as well as local community assistance. Some basic equipment, such as cooking pots, one-burner stoves, cups, plates, and spoons, was furnished by AID/W through "Operation Niños" to start the program in difficult areas, but since then the input by CNAE and others has been much greater than anticipated. Many communities, especially in the economically more-favored areas, have seen the need for better equipment and have raised funds to purchase such items as refrigerators, blenders, and milk-mixing machines; in the state of Guanabara many schools have pressure cookers for beans and the tougher cuts of meat. In many areas the Army is using its equipment to convert the U.S. flour into macaroni and bread for the school lunch program, and the macaroni machines donated by the American Corn Millers Federation to the states of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo have long since been replaced by larger units for much greater production, while the original units have gone to smaller states. Just as an example, the macaroni production in one plant in São Paulo is now more than 2 tons a day.

Training has always been an important element of CNAE's expansion. In addition to increasing and training its own staff, CNAE is also obtaining technical assistance through closer relations with other organizations, such as ABCAR (Rural Extension Service), State Secretaries of Education and other entities. Furthermore, voluntary assistance by the community has increased, through parents groups, mothers clubs, and local service clubs such as Lions and Rotary.

One of the basic features of the school lunch program has also been training in nutrition education for school directors, local and regional supervisors, teachers and right on down to the semi or completely illiterate cooks who prepare the food. National, state, regional and local training courses have been given, in multiplier effect, in all areas of Brazil. Furthermore, since in Brazil over 30% of the primary school teachers have not had normal school training, the Ministry of Education is giving many in-service training courses, and CNAE has participated in these, giving training in basic nutrition, hygiene and school lunch administration, as well as

kitchen demonstrations of food preparation. In addition to its training courses, CNAE has also recognized the need for emphasizing nutrition education in the schools and established a didactic sector at its headquarters to prepare educational materials. It has published books on child care, food preparation, and nutrition education in the primary school, as well as more specific material as needed. To enlighten the general public, a 10 minute documentary film on school lunch was prepared, funded by donations from various firms in São Paulo, and was shown in more than 1,000 theaters throughout Brazil. A monthly magazine has also been published and given wide distribution.

CNAE is also purchasing local products, especially where marketing problems exist, such as Brazil nuts, mate, cocoa - thus developing a taste for regional foods among future consumers and at the same time helping stabilize the local economy.

In a special area in the state of Bahia, CNAE is operating a project under the World Food Program, reaching 300,000 students. The project includes training courses, school gardens, and a broad educational program as well as food distribution (see World Food Program).

A most important aspect of the program, developed over the years, has been increasing inputs, both in food purchases and in other costs, by the Brazilian Government. As an example, in Calendar Year 1971, CNAE Cost Breakdown was as follows:

|          |               | <u>Food Contribution</u> |  |                            |
|----------|---------------|--------------------------|--|----------------------------|
|          |               | <u>International</u>     |  | <u>National</u>            |
| Title II | - \$6,298,031 | (16,651 M/T)             |  | \$6,533,933 (21,377 M/T) * |
| W F P    | - \$1,588,325 | (4,198 M/T)              |  |                            |

| <u>Administration Cost</u>       |              |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Personnel .....                  | \$ 9,639,207 |
| Warehouse & Transportation ..... | \$ 2,333,883 |
| Materials & Miscellaneous .....  | \$ 1,304,693 |
| Training Courses .....           | \$ 85,531    |

| <u>Total Program Costs</u> |                 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| <u>International</u>       | <u>National</u> |
| \$7,886,356                | \$22,149,683    |

Grand Total: \$30,036,039

\* Excludes \$3.5 million (10,000 M/T of NFDM and blended food purchased commercially in the USA).

### Pre-School Program

Starting with informal inclusion of pre-school children in the School Lunch program, CNAE has gradually expanded this area of its activities. In 1967 around 85,000 pre-schoolers were attended, principally through child-care centers in São Paulo. Other states, such as Goiás, have also expanded their activities in reaching pre-school children. This is still an area, however, which needs additional consideration. PL 480 assistance over the years has provided Brazil an opportunity to develop a socially oriented program without diverting resources from developmental efforts in other sectors. The present program is now a popular, practical and effective system of delivering food and nutrition education to an important target group, the school-age child. It now involves a majority of Brazil's 20 million families, and is one of the few established systems through which GOB is giving positive evidence of attention to social/economic inequities. Due to Brazil's rapid economic growth, GOB has agreed to a programmed phase-out of total USAID Title II assistance by FY 1977. The USG contribution of foods will be limited to the disadvantaged North, Northeast and Central West regions of Brazil. Specifically excluded will be the States of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, Paraná, São Paulo, Guanabara and the Federal District of Brasília.

It should be noted that the GOB is expected to supply a minimum of 75 grams of food per school day to 12 million primary school children prior to FY 1977. This 75 grams of food per day is a basic minimum and will be supplemented by school gardens providing fruits and vegetables and donations of fresh meat, eggs, etc., from the community.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

## BRAZILIAN LITERACY MOVEMENT

Movimento Brasileiro de Alfabetização -(MOBRAL)

President: Arlindo Correa  
 Address: Rua Voluntários da Pátria, 53, 5th floor  
 Rio de Janeiro, GB  
 Telephones: 226-3635, 226-5150  
 Brasilia Office: Edif. Venâncio VI - 5th floor, Room 525

The MOBRAL Foundation was created by law in 1967, and on September 8, 1970 its plan for Functional Literacy and Continuing Education Programs for Youths and Adults in Brazil was implemented.

MOBRAL's objectives are the following: to eliminate illiteracy; to integrate the newly literated individual into country's labor force; to give him an opportunity to continue his schooling; to give him a chance to live better; to provide for vocational training; to motivate community development.

Policy

MOBRAL's National Literacy Program operates on two levels. A central committee is responsible for planning and evaluation, financial assistance, and supplying the necessary educational materials, while operations are the responsibility of local governments which are the basic elements of action, under the coordination of state governments.

Funding

From 1967 to 1970 MOBRAL was totally dependent on Federal budget appropriations. Today not only have the federal budget allotments been increased by 800 percent, but also 30% of the net returns of the National Sports Lottery and 1-2% of corporate income tax revenues are allocated to MOBRAL. These two sources of funds alone supply over 90% of the Foundation's budget. The individual cost per student is calculated at about US\$3.42. MOBRAL makes agreements with local governments to cover about 90% of their needs. The rest is supplemented by counterpart funds from business and community organizations.

Teaching Materials

A number of teaching aids and materials from various sources supplied by leading education publishing companies are used in the literacy classes. Teaching materials were adapted whenever appraisals of effectiveness warranted such changes. The material includes primers, spelling and exercise books, posters, and teaching guidance hand books. In addition to these teaching materials, books, magazines and newspapers especially designed for the newly literate are published. They deal with subjects

of daily interest such as sanitary education, food, prevention of disease, job orientation, and civil awareness. Currently, The National Food and Nutrition Institute would like to use MOBREAL as a vehicle to disseminate material on nutrition education.

Outlook through 1974

The tables below indicate that MOBREAL will have reached 11,335,000 students either with literacy courses or through its integrated education program.

Table 1 (Literacy)

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Students</u>  |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1971        | 2,000,000        |
| 1972        | 2,000,000        |
| 1973        | 2,000,000        |
| 1974        | <u>2,000,000</u> |
| Total:      | 8,000,000        |
|             | =====            |

Table 2 (Integrated Education)

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Students</u>  |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1971-72     | 1,335,000        |
| 1972-73     | 1,000,000        |
| 1973-74     | 1,000,000        |
|             | <u>3,335,000</u> |
| Total:      | 3,335,000        |
|             | =====            |

This is an excellent network for nutrition education, which could be of special value in the nutrition area.

RURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

ASSOCIAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRÉDITO E ASSISTÊNCIA RURAL (ABCAR)

Address: Rua Marechal Câmara, 210, Rio de Janeiro  
Telephone: 231-4192, 231-4183

The Brazilian System of Rural Extension dates from 1948. In December of that year, ACAR (Credit and Rural Assistance Association) was founded in Minas Gerais, created by an agreement between the State Government of Minas Gerais, and the American International Association. As this experience proved successful, other Extension Services were created; at present the System has a national agency of coordination and orientation - the Brazilian Association of Credit and Rural Extension (ABCAR), and 24 associations located in 20 states, three territories and the Federal District, reaching more than 2,300 counties with 4500 trained extensionists. These technicians work in the following activities:

1. Diffusion of Technology - There will be an intensification of efforts in connection with the transfer of technical knowledge from the experiment stations to the producers to acquaint them with the necessary inputs for an increase in production. These activities will be based upon the formulations of a newly created enterprise within the Ministry of Agriculture called EMBRAPA (Brazilian Enterprise for Agricultural Research). In order to assure the competence of the rural extensionists, ABCAR will promote courses for its personnel which will keep them informed about the most recent development in agricultural technology.
2. Strengthening of agricultural enterprise: In collaboration with public financing organizations, ABCAR will intensify and broaden its activities to make investments and finance enterprises which reflect the most modern methods of farming.
3. Commercialization of Productions: ABCAR will provide information of the Commission of the Financing of Production for their studies and recommendations. It will inform the producer regarding the availability and utilization of incentives offered by the Government to allow the farmer to get the major share of the price of his produce on the market. Market information, predictions on size of harvest, and if possible price changes, will also be complementing these ABCAR activities.
4. Development of Human Resources: There are four principal fields of activities in this area:
  - a) Food and Nutrition: Activities in this field will be coordinated with the newly created National Food and Nutrition Institute (INAN) and will include four programs: nutrition education, food assistance to combat specific nutritional deficiencies and executed through schools and nutritional recuperation centers, food surveys, increased production by selected small farmers to make available

larger quantities of the foods consumed in the traditional diet (corn, rice and beans).

- b) Health: Using "mini-posts" as a basis for activities, ABCAR will collaborate in mass campaigns for prevention of disease.
- c) Education: ABCAR will help mobilize the community to increase the number of classrooms and purchase better school equipment; it will also help organize rural youth who may have dropped out of school and enroll them in literacy classes.
- d) Community Development: This is seen as participation by the community in its own development.

ABCAR, as well as the affiliated state associations, are civil non-profit agencies, technically and administratively autonomous; nevertheless, they function in perfect harmony with common purposes, principles and methodology of work. These agencies count on the collaboration of the Municipal, State and Federal Governments, as well as regional development agencies, credit institutions and private entities.

The Ministries of Agriculture and Education, INCRA, the Superintendency of Development of the Northeast, the Banks of Brazil and of Northeastern Brazil, the National Bank of Cooperative Credit, the Technical Office of Agriculture and USAL, are integrated and maintained by the State Governments, autonomous entities, municipal mayors, credit institutions and private organizations.

The Federal Government recognized the cooperating function of the ABCAR system in carrying out official programs of credit and assistance within the rural areas and promised its financial support of ABCAR activities, through Decree 50,632, dated May 19, 1961. The Ministry of Agriculture's contribution represents more than half of the total financial resources which have been granted to the Brazilian System of Rural Extension.

NATIONAL SUPERINTENDENCY OF SUPPLY

SUPERINTENDÊNCIA NACIONAL DE ABASTECIMENTO (SUNAB)

Superintendent: Dr. Rubem Noé Wilker  
Address: Ed. Antônio Venâncio da Silva, 12th floor  
(moving to Palácio do Desenvolvimento)  
Brasília, DF  
Telephones: 24-5479, 24-6479

SUNAB is the organization which, within the Brazilian public administration sphere, controls and inspects the market mechanisms of buying and selling, storage and transportation for food commodities, and sets prices and quotas for basic foods, such as milk and meat, and adopts all necessary measures to guarantee the supplying of essential commodities for consumption by the population. (Note: During recent meat and milk shortages in the Greater Rio and São Paulo metropolitan areas during July and August 1973, SUNAB was responsible for guaranteeing a reasonable supply at fixed price to the consumer, despite many difficulties.

In order to properly carry out its functions, SUNAB works in close collaboration with other governmental organs: CFP, the Commission for the Financing of Production; COBAL, the Brazilian Food Company; and CIBRAZEM, the Brazilian Warehousing Company which helps in the task of regulating the flow of supply, based on directives issued from the Ministry of Agriculture.

Besides developing the activities mentioned above, SUNAB possesses a Department of Nutrition Education (DEAL), through which is promoted consumer education aiming at rapid and effective change in consumption of certain specified foods. The nutrition education utilizes mass-media, such as pamphlets in the street markets, and the radio. In collaboration with USAID there will shortly be undertaken an evaluation of the effectiveness of their approach.

Finally, SUNAB is the organ chosen by USAID/Brazil to be the local counterpart for the program of "Food for Development." As a result of the SUNAB/USAID agreement and the quality of the working relationship, SUNAB has the capacity to expedite the unloading of food commodities at the 13 principal ports, the warehousing and transportation of such commodities, and finally the coordination of efforts of food distribution in times of national disaster.

(MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE)

THE BRAZILIAN FOOD COMPANY

COMPANHIA BRASILEIRA DE ALIMENTOS (COBAL)

President: Mario Ramos Villela  
Address: Palácio de Desenvolvimento, 3rd & 4th floors  
Brasília, DF  
Phone:

The modernization of the Brazilian system of food supply has been one of the Brazilian Government's priority programs. The first phase was the implantation of modern centers of supply in the principal population centers of the country.

The supply centers (wholesale markets) facilitate the commercialization of foods of both animal and vegetable origin, reducing the cost of services of commercialization and benefitting both the consumer and the producer. Indirectly the program offers beneficial repercussions to the national system of commercialization by improving the services of standardizing and classifying agricultural products and market information as well as stimulating the expansion of cooperatives and the construction of supermarkets.

From the beginning of the "Strategic Program of Development, 1968-1970", the installation of the supply centers proceeded rapidly. After naming the program objectives and selecting urban centers where there would be new facilities constructed, contacts were made in various states to make possible rapid implementation. The coordination of the program was in the hands of the Agricultural Sector of the Institute of Economic and Social Planning (IPEA), an organ of the Ministry of Planning, and the creation of an Executive Group for Modernization of the Supply System (GEMAB); FINEP financed the study of the project in various states and other financing organizations such as the Central Bank (through its Rural Credit Directory), the National Bank of Economic Development, and the Ministry of Agriculture directly through COBAL.

The financing of the facilities was subsequently assisted also by outside sources, USAID and the International Development Bank.

The original program announced in 1968 selected the following cities for modernization of their food supply systems: Porto Alegre, Greater Rio, Niteroi/São Gonçalo, Belo Horizonte, Salvador, Recife, Belém and Fortaleza. Integrated at a later date were: Curitiba, Aracajú, Maceió, Manaus, Goiânia, Brasília and Campinas.

(MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE)  
NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR COLONIZATION  
AND AGRARIAN REFORM

INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE COLONIZAÇÃO  
E REFORMA AGRÁRIA (INCRA)

President: Lourenço José Tavares Vieira  
Address : Palácio de Desenvolvimento  
          Brasília, DF  
Phone    :

One of the primary functions of INCRA is to select families, transport them, give them land, and help them to get started in the Amazon region. The colonization of this region is being carried out according to a model called "Agrovilas". Each colonizer is guaranteed a piece of land of 100 hectares, a house, credit, and technical assistance. In 10 years it is planned that one million families, or 5 million people, will have been transplanted to the areas along the Trans-Amazon highway, living in these Agrovilas. The government's objective is to attain national integration by connecting roads from the North to the Center and to the Northeast of Brazil. INCRA's objective is to lure the discouraged Northeasterners from the overcrowded coast region and the parched drought areas, as well as adventurous and healthy southerners, to open up an area from which unexplored natural resources can be drawn, possibly for export.

Colonization of the Amazon area is a high government priority and INCRA is stimulating the planting of sugar cane, rubber, coffee, cacao, and the staple foods of beans, rice, corn and manioc consumed by the farm families who are settling there. At the present time food is flown in on military transport or provided by COBAL mobile markets which travel the stretches of the Trans-Amazon highway already utilizable.

INCRA's major efforts are also in colonization and land reform in other priority areas of Brazil to promote national integration by incorporating them also into the nation.

(MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE)

NATIONAL SUPERINTENDENCY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY

SUPERINTENDÊNCIA NACIONAL PARA O DESENVOLVIMENTO DA PESCA-(SUDEPE)

Address: Praça 15 de Novembro  
Entrepósito de Pesca - Rio de Janeiro, GB  
Phone : 231-2791, 231-2840

SUDEPE was created by Decree Law 10 of October 11, 1962 and reorganized by Decree-Law No. 62759 of May 22, 1968 for the purpose of developing the fishing industry throughout Brazil. It provides direction and financing for fishing enterprises, equipment, instruction at various levels including modern commercialization techniques. Decree-Law 221 of February 28, 1967, Brazil's basic fishing law, provides fiscal incentives for investment in fishing enterprises, such as tax exemption on the importation of machinery, vessels, apparatus and equipment for fishing and fish processing, as well as a 25% income tax reduction for legally-constituted organizations which invest this amount in fishing industries. Furthermore, if such industries are established in the North or Northeast, the benefits of the regional organizations such as SUDAM and SUDENE will also accrue. Moreover, the new fishing industries will be exempt from income tax for 5 years. As a result, many large firms of other areas are now beginning to invest in various fishing or fish processing activities, especially the food industry (Nestlé, Quaker Oats, etc.)

Up to the present time, SUDEPE has approved projects relating to improvement and enlargement of existing fishing industries and representing millions of cruzeiros derived mainly from income-tax deductions. When all these projects get under way, they are expected to increase the national catch by close to 50%, add modern vessels to Brazil's fishing fleet, as well as contribute enormously to the availability of fish and fish products on the market. The most important SUDEPE projects so far have been COMPESCA, CONFRIO, RIO-GRANDENSE, PESCOMAR and the enlargement of the COQUEIRO sardine factory.

Another incentive under study by SUDEPE, in view of the fact that Brazilian fuel oil is more costly than that purchased in Paramaribo to supply the foreign fleets which fish in the north, is the exemption for fishing vessels of payment of the fuel tax.

SUDEPE is also encouraging the building of fishing vessels such as shrimp and lobster boats and smaller craft for line fishing, to be used in the north and northeast, at small shipyards in the Amazon area. It is also expected that a new shipbuilding center will be installed in Manaus due to the attractions of the free port recently created there.

Another incentive to modernization offered by SUDEPE is financing the importation of sonar detection equipment; it imports 25 of these units monthly and sells them immediately to the local fishing industries. It also offers periodical training in the utilization of the sonar system to selected fishermen.

SUDEPE also maintains in Recife the Tamandaré School of Fishing, which trains young boys in modern fishing techniques. In addition to customary facilities, the school also has shops and demonstration rooms for motors and machinery, and maintains a vessel for instruction at sea. Founded in 1954, the school offers three courses: Basic course for professional formation; specialized courses for administration of fishing industries, mechanics and maintenance of fishing vessels, industrial processing, etc.; and for research.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCETHE COUNCIL FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Conselho de Desenvolvimento Industrial - (CDI)

The Council for Industrial Development is an organ within the Ministry of Industry and Commerce whose responsibility is to administer government incentives for projects which affect national economic development. Structurally, it is composed of 8 sectors and a Project Study Group (GEP) whose function is to analyse and evaluate projects and submit recommendations to the Ministry for a final decision. The eighth sector is called: Industries of Consumer Goods. Within this sector are found food-related industries such as:

Roasting and Grinding of Coffee, as well as soluble coffee, tea and mate;

Corn products (excluding oil);

Manioc products;

Flour and flour mixtures, and bread production on an industrial scale;

Fruit and vegetable preserves, as well as juices, wines, and soft drinks;

Industries related to the preparation and preservation of meat and meat by-products;

Milk pasteurization and dairy products;

Oils and fats;

Frozen food products - including preservation, dehydration, lyophilization, atomization and ionization;

Once a project is approved by the CDI, various types of incentives are offered.

THE ARMED FORCESFood Commission of the Armed Forces

Comissão de Alimentação das Forças Armadas e do  
Estado Maior das Forças Armadas (CAFA/EMFA)

Brasília, D.F.

The principal entity concerned with food and nutrition of the Armed Forces is the Food Commission of the Armed Forces which is responsible for the feeding of the troops of the Army, Navy and Air Force for maximum efficiency. This organ establishes the daily requirements for the rations in time of peace, for military schools, planes, submarines, ships, barracks, parachutists, etc., and also studies and prepares rations for combat, shipwrecks, survival in areas far from civilization, etc.

The Brazilian Army also collaborates to a large extent with the National School Lunch Program: It helps distribute food in difficult regions, lending trucks and personnel; supervises the program in frontier areas; and manufactures macaroni and/or bread in some of its kitchens for nearby schools. In certain areas, such as Belém and Paraná, the Army also sponsors its own feeding programs for the children of its personnel such as in road building battalions, and groups in isolated areas, thus contributing greatly to improving the nutritional status of low-income groups.

MARINE RESEARCH INSTITUTEInstituto de Pesquisas da Marinha

Address: Ilha do Governador, Rio de Janeiro

Telephone: 396-2040

Director: Admiral Paulo Moreira da Silva

(Project Director: Dr. Genival Leite)

In addition to many activities not specifically related to the field of nutrition, the Marine Research Institute has developed, on a pilot scale, a fish protein concentrate (FPC) which can be added to many types of foods as a supplement. The Institute is currently endeavoring to transform the pilot project into an industrial-scale operation which will probably then be given, or leased, to the food industry. FPC is a colorless and almost odorless powder, with a protein level of around 92%, which can play an important role in improving the nutritional level of the Brazilian people, especially in areas of deficient protein consumption. The FPC has been tested for acceptability in such products as cream crackers, which are to some extent more widely consumed than bread; in brown sugar (rapadura), greatly used in the sugar-growing areas; and in cassava flour (farinha de mandioca) the basic commodity of millions, especially in the NE.

The Institute is also carrying out research on smoked-fish (sardines, mackerel) and their preservation by nitrogen and vacuum; it is also experimenting in the transplanting of species (for example: Sururú, Mítala, and Falcata) from the Northeast to the South. In Cabo Frio, the Institute is experimenting with increasing production especially of shellfish by means of artificial upwelling.

### ORGANIZATIONS AT THE STATE LEVEL

Many organizations, including those already described as national, have active nutrition-related programs at the state level. State Departments of Health, Education, and Agriculture all have activities in this field either through maternal and child welfare programs, school lunch, 4-H clubs, school health programs, etc. Since it would be impossible to list all state organizations, and many states have parallel endeavors, just a few examples of various types of State operations are given below:

The Department of Food Supply of the State of Guanabara has been conducting a consumer education campaign in the street markets to orient housewives as to better utilization of seasonal fruits and vegetables.

In the State of Santa Catarina, GEDEPE, Special Group for the Development of the Fishing Industry has been studying problems relating to expanding fish consumption in that state.

The School Health Service of the State of São Paulo offers many courses in nutrition education for teachers and school personnel, and has been able to promote a state law for including this subject in the primary school and teacher-training curricula.

The Institute of Nutrition of the State of Guanabara (Annes Dias) gives nutrition training courses at all levels, and also administers the school feeding program for state schools of Guanabara.

The São Paulo state professional training school (Campos de Carvalho) has a 3-year course for nutritionists as well as a course in dietetics for prospective hospital personnel, and is active in seeing that its graduates are placed professionally.

The Secretary of Agriculture of the State of São Paulo is extremely active in many nutrition-related fields and works in close collaboration with other sectors in joint efforts towards improving the nutritional picture in that state.

Several states have their own state school feeding departments in addition to the national program: Paraná, State of Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco and Rio Grande do Norte being the principal ones.

### Schools, Universities, and Technical Centers

Schools and Universities in many states have nutrition programs which reach beyond their portals and they usually work closely with surrounding communities on nutrition problems. A few of the outstanding educational entities are:

#### In the State of São Paulo:

The School of Hygiene and Public Health, in the city of São Paulo, in addition to a regular course in nutrition, offers, with the collaboration of the Pan American Health Organization, an international course in nutrition for doctors, under the direction of Dr. Yaro Gandra. This course is given in alternate years, and has been attended by trainees from other Latin American countries. The course usually runs for approximately two months, and in addition to regular lectures in nutrition-related subjects, laboratory work and demonstrations, the students also do field work in a nearby community.

At the School of Medicine in Ribeirão Preto, Dr. Dutra de Oliveira and his staff have done much research on high-protein mixes, especially for weaning foods, and are currently working with flour from Opaque-2 corn. Dr. Dutra headed the I SIBAN (Brazilian Symposium on Food and Nutrition) held in Campinas in 1966 as well as the II SIBAN held in Recife in July 1968. He has been president of SLAN (Latin American Nutrition Society) and presided at its first meeting held in Caracas in 1968.

The Escola Superior de Agricultura "Luis de Queiroz" at Piracicaba recently inaugurated a 4-year course in home economics and nutrition, and is also doing some research on utilization of soybeans. This school works with AID consultants from Ohio State University.

The Food Technology Institute at Campinas (ITAL), is doing research in many fields, provides technical assistance to industry, trains food industry personnel, and in collaboration with the newspaper "O GLOBO" and the Brazilian Association of Food Industries (ABIA) sponsored the first Symposium on Food Technology for the public and private sectors, held in Rio in 1966. ITAL also offers intensive courses in various aspects of food technology for industrial supervisors and, among its many other endeavors, is collaborating with the Armed Forces in developing properly balanced and nutritious rations for the troops.

The Oceanographic Institute of São Paulo has a sizeable program devoted, among other objectives, to expanding the fishing industry and promoting the utilization of fish protein concentrate.

UNIVERSITY OF BRASILIA

## Department of Nutrition

Head of Department: Dr. João Bosco Salomão

Telephone: 72-000 Ext.2193

The Department of Nutrition of the University of Brasilia, administers a field project in the satellite city of Sobradinho which combines a nutritional rehabilitation center with nutrition educational and community development activities. A considerable amount of research is also carried on at this center, including on theories regarding protein-calorie relationship. The center at Sobradinho (CIAMI), being near the national capital Brasilia, is frequently visited by both national and international leaders interested in the nutrition area.

Starting in May of 1974, the University will offer a multi-disciplinary course in planning for nutrition programs based on a systematic approach to the problem.

In the State of Pernambuco:

The University of Pernambuco's Institute of Nutrition, founded by Dr. Nelsc Chaves, dean of Brazilian nutrition teachers and researchers, has worked in this field for more than a decade. Their surveys on the nutritional status of sugar-cane workers in the Zona da Mata have been the basis for legislation in this area. The Institute's research on protein mixtures - especially from locally-grown macassar beans, Brazil nuts and cashew cottonseed flour and coconut - has been utilized by other Brazilian entities such as SUDENE, school lunch program, maternal and child health program, etc. The Institute also works on projects in collaboration with U.S. and international organizations, and is currently expanding its nutrition training program to include university level and post-graduate as well as middle-level courses. It is also studying with industry the preparation and training of personnel for the growing food industry in the Northeast, and recently established a division of Food Technology for this purpose. Under a joint program with the state of Pernambuco, and with financial assistance from FAO, the Institute of Nutrition will also produce some of its high-protein mixes on a semi-industrial scale, in a pilot plant, in order to be able to perform analyses, laboratory experiments, acceptability and tolerance tests, and evaluate their nutritional value before attempting large-scale production.

Recently, the Institute has been experimenting with Nutritional Recuperation Centers as a means to combat malnutrition in the sugar-cane growing areas. The Centers offer nutrition education for the mothers and protein supplementation for the children at the Center and their brothers and sisters at home. Each Center can hold 30 children at one time and it takes about 90 days for recuperation of the child.

The Government of Switzerland is currently cooperating in a \$1 million program in Food Technology and Food Economics.

In the State of Ceará:

The Food Technology Institute of the Rural University is experimenting with 14 varieties of beans and their utilization in high-protein mixes. Many of the staff have gone to the U.S and Puerto Rico on scholarships, and the Institute now has an excellent core of well-trained technicians. With the collaboration of the University of Pernambuco and of São Paulo, an intensive course in food technology was given and is reported to have had good attendance and excellent results. A home economics and nutrition course was begun, a few years ago, with a good part of the staff trained at the University of Arizona, with which the University of Ceará has a contract.

In the State of Guanabara:

The Federal University of Rio de Janeiro has a long-established school of nutrition, founded by Josué de Castro.

The State of Guanabara has an excellent Institute of Nutrition (Annes Dias) described under State Programs.

The Catholic University (PUC) collaborates in the operation of FEMAR, the Foundation for Marine Studies, with sectors in physics, chemistry and biology. Several courses at professional level on problems of the fishing industry and its development in Brazil have been offered.

The former school of Nutrition of SAPS, recently dissolved, continues to function although its future is somewhat uncertain (see section on semi-governmental organizations).

In the State of Rio Grande do Sul:

The Institute of Food Technology in Porto Alegre has been functioning since 1950 and is a center for the food industry in the south.

The new University of Santa Maria also maintains a course in food technology as well as a school of bromatology, and has undertaken extensive research in various fields related to the development of the state. Since this University was recently selected by Latin-American Ministers of Education, at a meeting in Caracas early this year, to be the first Inter-American University, its emphasis on nutrition is most appropriate.

The agricultural school in Pelotas, "Eliseu Maciel" also offers a home economics and nutrition course, and received technical assistance from the University of Wisconsin.

In Bahia:

The University of Bahia also has a long-established School of Nutrition, under the leadership of Dr. Adriano Ponde, which trains nutritionists and dieticians for work in this state.

Rural Universities and Agricultural Schools:

Several other rural universities and agricultural schools, in addition to those mentioned, are outstanding for their work in nutrition, among these being the ones at Viçosa in Minas Gerais, and at Km 47 in the State of Rio. These schools offer 3 (or 4) year courses in nutrition, usually associated with home economics, and also do research, such as the Opaque-2 corn project at Viçosa, which has been working with Purdue University for over 20 years.

### OTHER PUBLIC AND SEMI-PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS

In addition to the foregoing governmental organizations, there are many semi-governmental or government-assisted groups which also work in nutrition-related activities. Some of these, such as the railroad system and national highway department, the official petroleum company Petrobrás, and similar organs, provide nutritional assistance in the form of hot lunches, or breakfasts, or both, to all their workers, and also maintain day nurseries for the children of working mothers, and offer some sort of nutrition education.

A Food Service (SAPS - Serviço de Alimentação da Previdência Social) was created by the national social welfare organization as far back as 1939; it not only established a national network of restaurants and low-cost grocery stores for workers and public servants, but also provided technical assistance to both public and private entities.

In 1941 the Technical Sector of SAPS inaugurated services of food inspection, research and education, the latter to train nutrition home visitors to carry basic principles of better eating to the workers' homes; to train technical assistants in nutrition, dieticians, and eventually nutritionists at intermediary and university levels as well as medical doctors in nutrition. Another important phase of SAPS work was the enforcement of the law which established that every industry with 300 or more workers must maintain a restaurant for them. SAPS trained hundreds of persons in food preparation (cooks, kitchen assistants, waiters) including for the Armed Forces. Many of Brazil's current leaders in nutrition work were trained at the 3 schools maintained by SAPS in Rio de Janeiro, Belo Horizonte and Fortaleza.

This service was dissolved under a recent administrative reform. The 2 schools at Belo Horizonte and Fortaleza were taken over by the CNAE (National School Lunch Program) for training their own personnel; the Central School in Rio was transferred to the Ministry of Education but there is currently much debate concerning the advisability of its being integrated into the Institute of Nutrition of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, to avoid duplication of efforts and utilize to the maximum the services of this outstanding nutrition-training center. Some of its technical services were taken over by COBAL.

Brazilian Legion of Assistance

Legião Brasileira de Assistência - L.B.A.

Superintendent: Dr. Sérgio Martins  
Address : Avenida General Justo 275  
Telephone : 252-8383

The LBA, founded on August 28, 1942, is an autonomous organization which provides social welfare services throughout Brazil, especially in the field of maternal and child care. Its objectives are:

- 1) To intensify the action of the community in solving its own welfare problems;
- 2) To work through local social welfare, medical and educational institutions;
- 3) To avoid duplication of efforts where other similar organizations exist, whatever their level or structure;
- 4) To reduce to a minimum their own organizations, except in large cities where they can serve as models for training of personnel from the rural areas;
- 5) To establish in small communities centers for obstetrics, care of the pre-school child and preventive medicine;
- 6) To participate in programs of adult literacy wherever possible;
- 7) To improve the technical level of all other organizations assisted, through training courses, seminars, publications, etc.
- 8) To contribute towards sanitary education by providing funds for training technicians in small communities;
- 9) To work more effectively towards protection of the pre-school child;
- 10) To deal more effectively with the problem of the adolescent, through professional training courses.

In 1942, the income of LBA was represented by a 0.5% of the salaries of employees and 0.5% of the employers plus a quantity equal to the sum of these two contributions to be paid by the Federal Government. The part of the government always suffered restrictions. In 1946, the 0.5% of the employees was abolished, because of a national effort devoted to the war. From 1946 to 1966 just the 0.5% of the employers remained, with a small addition from the Ministry of Labor. In 1966 a decree abolished the contribution of the employer to LBA. The Federal Government assumed the responsibility exclusively of fixed donations for LBA.

In 1967, for expenses incurred of 35 million cruzeiros, the Federal Government paid LBA 21 million, and the deficit was covered by various donations and income from endowments. In 1968 for expenses of 56 million cruzeiros, the contribution of the government was just 25 million requiring financial gymnastics to confront their commitments. In the same year feeling the insufficiency of federal resources to maintain their program, LBA with the support of the Brazilian Confederation of Sports and the Brazilian Olympic Committee, suggested the creation of a "mini-lottery" with a permanent source of resources, but such a plan was rejected by Congress. In 1969 when the situation was intolerable, facing commitments in all of Brazil and confronted with expenses of Cr\$72 million, of which the government contributed Cr\$51 million, a federal decree created the Sports Lottery. Nine per cent of the gross intake from the Sports Lottery was promised to LBA. However, it wasn't until April of 1970 that the Sports Lottery actually became operational and by this time, LBA was facing its worst financial crisis in its existence. In order for LBA to maintain its activities, the Federal Government gave credit to LBA for 35 million cruzeiros, but its activities had to be reduced by 40%. For the year 1971, with the Sports Lottery already implanted and functioning regularly, it was hoped that the income originating from the Lottery would be sufficient to guarantee the continuity of LBA's programs.

Presently, LBA is found in all the states and territories of Brazil. It has 3900 employees among which are included doctors, dentists, social assistants, x-ray technicians, laboratory technicians, pharmacists, nurses, recreationists, and public administrators. It maintains 285 institutions of its own, such as hospitals, maternity clinics, medical posts, community centers, social service agencies, day-care centers, as well as supporting either financially or with supplies 1,115 institutions devoted to providing care to pregnant mothers, infants, and adolescents.

The orientation of the LBA program is to promote and assist other organizations and only set up its own centers when no other services are available.

Under the law creating a new Ministry of Social Welfare (May 1, 1974), the LBA will become part of this new Ministry.

THE PRIVATE SECTORBRAZILIAN ASSOCIATION OF FOOD INDUSTRIES

ASSOCIAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DAS INDÚSTRIAS DE ALIMENTAÇÃO (ABIA)

Address: Av. 9 de Julho, 3452, São Paulo  
Telephones: 80-4609, 80-5014, 282-5111  
President: Marius Smith

ABIA is the food industry association with headquarters in São Paulo but with members located throughout Brazil; it is reported to include 80% of the food industry. Its chief function is to act as a clearing house for technical information which may affect the food industry, especially actions by the Brazilian Government and its agencies. A very high proportion of its membership is composed of subsidiaries of U.S. or European companies, such as Anderson Clayton, Corn Products Refining, Bunge-Born, Nestlé, General Foods, Quaker Oats, etc., although an increasing percentage of Brazilian companies are also active (Antartica, Peixe, Mococa, Paoletti, etc).

Founded on October 30, 1963, ABIA has dedicated its efforts to improving legislation regulating the food industry and to solving problems of specific sectors. ABIA proposed that the President of Brazil establish a work group to codify the laws pertaining to food throughout the nation and contributed largely to the formulation of the National Code on Food and Nutrition and its final approval. In May of 1966 ABIA sponsored, in collaboration with the Academy of Military Medicine, a national congress on food and nutrition. In March of 1968 ABIA collaborated with the newspaper "O Globo" and the Food Technology Institute of Campinas in sponsoring the first Symposium on Food Technology.

ABIA, mainly through individual members, also contributes greatly to creating awareness of the need for better nutrition in Brazil: Nestlé collaborates generously with school lunch activities in São Paulo and in many other states; it also sponsors frequent courses for up-dating pediatricians, as well as contributing to many training courses in nutrition for middle-level personnel. The company's print shop assists in a wide range of activities relating to nutrition education in general and to congresses, meetings and nutrition-related activities. Members of its staff attend major food congresses and meetings, and its former president has been a member of the international Protein Advisory Group of the United Nations. Corn Products Refining is also very active in nutrition congresses and endeavors to promote better nutrition throughout Brazil. For example, they furnish two nutritionists to work full time with the school lunch program in São Paulo. The Mococa Dairy Company has been working closely with researchers and government organs in the utilization of soy milk for infants; in fact, they developed their powdered soy milk as the result of a request from Dr. Dutra de Oliveira, researcher in

weaning foods at nearby Ribeirão Preto. Large companies such as SANBRA, Anderson Clayton, ALBON, Quaker Oats, and many others are also active on an individual basis as well as collectively through ABIA and more especially through SAPRO.

SAPRO, the Sector on Protein Foods, was established in 1968 under the direction of a Coordinator and a Technical Advisory Group. Its membership comprises those firms especially interested in the production of protein foods, and its activities are mainly related to this area. With the financial assistance of A.I.D., SAPRO will be providing small incentive grants to companies developing such foods, to assist them in undertaking marketing or feasibility studies towards actually reaching the market with their planned products. SAPRO sponsored, in October of 1972, a workshop on "Marketing Protein Foods" in which 38 members of the Brazilian food industry participated.

It is hoped that in the near future SAPRO will be able to develop a role as representatives of the entire food industry in presenting to INAN, to CNAE and other mass-feeding programs, their desire to collaborate in combatting malnutrition by providing highly nutritious foods for the school-age and pre-school children who comprise some 40% of the Brazilian population.

CARITAS BRASILEIRA

Director-President: Dom Lucas Moreira Neves  
National Superintendent: Mairton Pagels  
Address: Ladeira da Glória, 67 - Rio de Janeiro  
Telephone: 245-4021

Catholic Relief Services:

Thomas F. Lyons  
Rua Barão de Flamengo, 22, Room 502  
Telephone: 245-7392

CARITAS BRASILEIRA is an organization created by the National Conference of Bishops of Brazil to carry out a national plan for social welfare, basic education and human development of individuals, groups and communities. Its principal activities are administering schools and courses for the alphabetization of children and adults, and civic education; programs of health, hygiene and nutrition, and administration of institutions related thereto; improved housing; social assistance through distribution of food, drugs and clothing; emergency assistance in times of catastrophe, floods, droughts, and fires. Although distributing U.S. food from the Food for Development program, received through Catholic Relief Services, CARITAS is an entirely Brazilian organization, affiliated with CARITAS INTERNATIONALIS which has its headquarters in Rome and branches in 76 countries.

Working through 12 regional offices in the principal capitals of the nation and with 16 social workers, CARITAS BRASILEIRA during 1970 distributed 30,126 M/T Food for Development commodities. During 1971 it received and distributed 36,554 M/T of food, much of it in schools, hospitals, orphanages and child-care centers. Under its recent philosophy of using the food as a means for educating or for promoting community action, CARITAS has undertaken a widespread program of health/nutrition education, adult literacy and community self-help projects, including the addition of a nutritionist to its staff at national headquarters.

From 1967 to 1970 there were 621 projects undertaken with 79,240 participants in programs of nutrition child care, personal hygiene, and family health.

Projects aimed at raising the standard of living of the rural family numbered 891 during the period of 1967-1970. These projects included community gardens, small animal raising, and poultry raising.

"DIACONIA" - Confederação Evangélica

Director or Executive Secretary: Col. Paulo Moura  
Address: Avenida Churchill, 129, 8th floor, Rio de Janeiro  
Phone: 222-2300

DIACONIA is the social action arm of the evangelical churches in Brazil, and is associated with the organization of these churches called "Confederação Evangélica". With direct ties to Lutheran World Relief and Church World Service in the U.S. and with various German, Dutch and English organizations, DIACONIA dedicates its efforts to social work and self-help programs administered through member churches and social welfare organizations.

In addition to a fairly large program of food distribution of Food for Development commodities, DIACONIA stresses health and nutrition education through its institutions, and also administers various self-help projects where nutrition education plays an important role. One of the most outstanding of these is the community development project at Araguari, in Minas Gerais.

Reaching over two million people in nine states and the Federal District in self-help programs with a general background in the field of nutrition, various agencies are giving culinary arts classes and distributing some nutrition education materials, especially in the Northeast. DIACONIA also operates four nutrition rehabilitation centers for pre-school children in the Northeast. DIACONIA's five priorities are the following: (1) Maternal-Child Feeding; (2) Orphan-ages; (3) Economic Development; (4) Community Development; (5) Basic Professional Instruction.

On the basis of agreements with CARITAS BRASILEIRA, all catholic beneficiaries are taken care of by CARITAS, and all other faiths are helped by DIACONIA.

SOCIAL SERVICE OF INDUSTRY

Serviço Social da Indústria - (SESI)

Address: Praça Dom José Gaspar, 30  
São Paulo  
Telephone: 37-4295

Although SESI organizations exist in various states, the one which seems to be doing the most in the field of nutrition is in São Paulo. In that state, SESI divides its activities into two divisions: the Food Division and the Division of Health Improvement.

The Food Division is sub-divided into District Kitchens and Nutrition, and Organization of Restaurants and Courses. Under the former there are 4 district kitchens in the São Paulo city area which provide 10,000 daily meals, one kitchen in the interior (Sorocaba) supplying school lunches, and one demonstrating dining hall for visiting dignitaries. There are three types of meals prepared: routine, intermediary and special. The meals are nutritionally balanced, hygienically prepared under supervision, and offer on the average 1600 calories or practically half of the daily caloric requirements of a worker. Their composition is usually cereals, legumes, vegetables and fruits. Beans are found on every plate and are enriched with dendê oil (because of its vitamin A) and soy flour.

From its creation in 1947 until the end of 1970, SESI supplied 95,290,835 meals. For the year of 1970, the total was 2,146,244.

The Subdivision of District Kitchens and Nutrition is also responsible for nutrition education of the workers. A team of nutritionists has developed a series of activities which include:

1. Orientation for the people who handle food within factories.
2. Interviews and informal talks with the workers aiming to correct bad food habits.
3. Questionnaires concerning food preferences of the workers as well as their general food situation.
4. Supervision of short periods of instruction.

In 1970 there were 959 talks and educational interviews.

The Subdivision of the Organization of Restaurants and Courses gives technical and administrative orientation to industrial restaurants through the following: Partial or complete plans for the installation of kitchens, physical plants with relation to equipment, necessary personnel, suggestions for menu-planning, nutritionists or technicians to solve problems, training of personnel in the kitchen. In 1970, 43 industries were assisted by SESI. The number of courses given in 1970 for kitchen and dining room employees was 37.

The Division of Health Improvement, through its subdivision of Nutrition and Home Economics offers educational courses, especially for workers' wives at the elementary level. The present emphasis of their programs is toward education rather than assistance. In the city of São Paulo there are 15 Centers for Domestic Apprenticeship and 23 Centers in the interior of the state located in industrialized cities. The nutrition education programs have as their objectives to enable the housewife:

1. To plan and prepare balanced meals.
2. Selection and purchasing of foods.
3. Rational distribution of the household food budget.

In these courses, SESI spends 110 cruzeiros (about \$18.00) per student per year. With this high investment, SESI would like to train people among their students who would then be future teachers and have a multiplier effect. SESI's approach is based on practical and simple solutions within the cultural context of the student (São Paulo is a city with strong immigrant influence) and within the financial means of the student to apply the knowledge gained.

NUTRITIONISTS ASSOCIATION

Rio : President: Neuza T. Rezende Cavalcante  
 Address : Rua Álvaro Alvim, 33 - Room 1517  
 Telephone: 224-1614

São Paulo: President: Olga Laskani  
 Address: Universidade de São Paulo  
 Faculdade de Higiene  
 Av. Dr. Arnaldo, 715 - São Paulo

Recife : Josette Ramos  
 Address: Av. Conde Boa Vista, 1570  
 Recife, Pernambuco

Although the association of nutritionists of the State of Guanabara calls itself the Brazilian Nutritionists Association, there is not yet an organization of national structure, but rather several state-level organizations, usually associated with the local universities or schools of nutrition, and which are still discussing national coordination. All three groups mentioned are quite active, and frequently hold regional meetings to which the other groups are invited. They also prepare articles for newspapers and magazines, collaborate with the food industry, and participate in national meetings and conferences.

In São Paulo, the association has sponsored various meetings of Nutritionists and Seminars of Nutrition Education, dealing principally with problems of consumer education and modification of Brazilian eating habits.

In Rio the association sponsored in December 1965 the III Brazilian Congress of Nutritionists and the I Latin American Meeting of Nutritionists, with delegates from 9 other Latin American countries; in 1968 it held the IV Brazilian Congress of Nutritionists, with the principal theme of "New Directions in Nutrition".

In Recife, the association there has also held Congresses emphasizing the specific problems of the Northeast, with a central theme of "Nutrition and Development". These congresses include as participants various members of SUDENE, agricultural and rural extension services, Secretaries of Health, Education and Agriculture, as well as other national and state organizations.

ANTUNES FOUNDATION

Director: Ambassador Edaundo Barbosa da Silva  
 Exec. Secretary: Dr. Álvaro Barcellos Fagundes  
 Address: Av. Graça Aranha, 26 - 183 - Rio de Janeiro  
 Telephones: 231-9493 and 222-4771

The Antunes Foundation was set up in 1964 by the Azevedo Antunes family (ICOMI Corporation, a joint Brazil/U.S. company extracting manganese in the territory of Amapá) to utilize some of its extensive profits for the benefit of Brazilians in other parts of the nation, since it had already done much in the Amapá area (such as improved housing, medical services, school construction, etc.).

One of the Foundation's first projects has been an integrated program of regional development set up in the northern part of the State of Rio. Providing only technical advice, the Foundation will have mainly a catalytic effect on the organizations which seek its help, since it believes that community development originates from the community itself and not from outside stimuli. The project covers 14 municipalities with a population of 881,276 inhabitants (of which about 36% are urban and the balance rural), representing about 21% of the total population of the state. However, the zone of influence of this project, if calculated at a radius of 300 kms. around the central city of Campos, would include 14,200,000 persons, as well as the cities of Vitoria, Belo Horizonte and Guanabara, or over 16% of the total population of Brazil.

The principal economic production of the area is sugar cane, tradition in this region for over 200 years but productivity is low due to lack of modern methods, little use of fertilizer and contour planting, etc. The major problem however is over-production in the area and lack of a commercial organization to increase sales. Other agricultural production includes corn and mandioca, pineapple, bananas and oranges. With the exception of pineapple, these are mostly on a relatively small scale. Cattle-raising has dropped in this area because with the advent of better roads, cattle raisers of the interior of Minas Gerais and Bahia no longer send their stock here for fattening. Nevertheless, an increase in the production of cattle for beef and for dairy products is feasible, with improved strains, better pastures and more modern techniques.

The project also includes, among other items:

- a) Construction of a dairy with an estimated production of 40,000 liters daily (almost completed).
- b) A feed grain project whereby U.S.-donated grains will be sold to the members of the dairy cooperative and a revolving fund set up to be utilized for the purchase of new equipment and other farm needs.
- c) Restructurization of the agricultural bank to provide credit for local farmers, help establish diversification from sugar cane export in optimum areas, and industrialization of other food products.
- d) Development of a livestock project.

There is currently another study being made on the feasibility of supporting a dairy cooperative and livestock production program in the State of Rio Grande do Sul.