



**Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela**

FOLLOW UP TO  
**THE WORLD FOOD SUMMIT**  
Report on Progress on the  
Implementation of Plan of Action



Rome, October 2008

Permanent Representation to FAO



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**Rome, October 2008**  
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## BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

### FOLLOW UP TO THE WORLD FOOD SUMMIT REPORT ON PROGRESS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PLAN OF ACTION

Country	<b>Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela</b>
Date of report	October 2008

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## INTRODUCTION

From 13 to 17 November 1996, the World Food Summit was held in Rome (Italy) hosted at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). 186 countries committed themselves to halving the number of undernourished people by 2015. They also agreed on 7 commitments related, directly or otherwise, to the food security situation of the Member States. The enforcement of these agreements are mandatory for signatory countries, among which is the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

To increase the application of those agreements effective and to achieve the goals planned, a biannual follow-up process was put in place in every country to foster an in-depth analysis of the food security situation and the impact of the adopted measures within the framework of the Summit. In that respect, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela submitted to FAO four Follow-up Reports (1998, 2000, 2002, 2004) which present the actions initiated by the National Government in order to improve the quality of life of disadvantaged groups.

This Report presents the actions initiated by the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela for 2004-2007 in order to improve the quality of life of vulnerable groups in the political, social and economic fields.

This report was prepared by a multisectoral group in which several Ministries involved in food security issues in the country took part. The response to the commitments set out by the World Food Summit (WFS) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) belong to a global policy of development of the country, which aims at reducing hunger and improving significantly the quality of life, under the criteria of social equity and full access to goods and services of the Republic.

The Goal 1 of the MDGs (Target 2) is to halve the “percentage” of people who suffer from hunger by 2015. A second WFS<sup>1</sup> was convened in 2002 to analyze the countries’ progress of the countries, concluding that no progress could be made in the fight against hunger without political will or adequate resources.

The strategic importance of promoting sustainable agriculture and integrated rural development, as ways of achieving food security, is captured in articles 305, 306 and 307 of the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, where the National Executive has to boost the basis for a sustainable integrated rural development, through the promotion and development of agriculture, to guarantee agrifood security of the population; understood to be “sufficient and stable availability of food and appropriate access at national level”.

Similarly, articles 3, 76, 78, 80, 81, 86, 91, 299 of the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, provide for the Right to Food, through broader regulations, related to the right to a suitable quality of life and by means of rules related to social security and the rights of workers.

The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has undertaken many initiatives to ensure full sovereignty and food security to each and every Venezuelan, answering the needs of the most vulnerable groups of people, through the implementation of public policies aiming at improving levels of food consumption, using networks of production, distribution and sale of food, 65% cheaper than the national market prices. Furthermore, thanks to comprehensive educational policies, the Venezuelan State incorporated school boys and school girls into the School Alimentation Program, under the premise of

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<sup>1</sup> WSF: CMA (Cumbre Mundial De Alimentación) World Food Summit henceforth (WSF)

full attendance of the students at primary school, providing them with balanced meals while they are at school.

In the social sphere, according to the official data regarding poverty in terms of income provided by the National Institutes of Statistics (INE)<sup>2</sup>, Venezuela managed to reduce the percentage of poor households, from 54% in the first half of 2003 to 27.5% in the first half of 2007, whereas the households in extreme poverty decreased from 25.1% to 7.6% in the same period. Likewise, according to reports from the multilateral organizations based in the region, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is one of the countries which has had the most success in reducing poverty. Beyond the reduction of poverty rates, one of the most relevant indicators at the international level, the Human Development Index (HDI), underwent a sustainable growth, going from a low HDI (0,6917) in 1998 to a high HDI (0,8836) in 2006.

It is important to highlight that, although considerable steps forward have been achieved regarding the impact indicators of the actions leading to the attainment of food security, combined with the social programs created to improve the population's quality of life, those actions could have showed more progress had it not been for the coup d'état, the "oil strike" and the reduction in popular access to essential food for the people caused by the national private industry between 2001 and 2003. This is revealed by all the figures related to this period. Those very political events negatively affected all the variables and indicators measuring the success of the National Government, in several areas, and had negative consequences on the lives of the Venezuelans. The situation substantially improved with the strong offensive of the National Government and consequently, improved the national way of life, especially among the most vulnerable social groups.

All the country's efforts continue to aim at social equity that goes beyond so-called fair compensatory measures, of eradication of poverty and hunger, seen as an isolated problem and not as a consequence of the fundamental factors that generate it. Therefore, in the agreed timeframe, the country will not only be able to fulfil the commitment made at the Rome Summit in 1996, but also achieve its own country model, which has an ethical and political imperative, to meet the social needs of its entire population.

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<sup>2</sup> NIS:INE corresponds to "Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas"

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BCV	Central Bank of Venezuela
CASA	Corporation for Agricultural Supply and Services <sup>3</sup>
CIARA	Foundation for Innovation and Training for Rural Development <sup>4</sup>
CMA	World Food Summit <sup>5</sup> (VMA)
CRBV	Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
FAO	United Nations Organization for Agriculture and Food
HBA	Balance Sheet of Food
HIDROVEN	Venezuelan Hydrologic Company S.A.
INAMUJER	National Institute for Women <sup>6</sup>
INDECU	Institute for Consumer Protection and User <sup>7</sup>
INE	National Statistical Institute
INIA	National Institute of Agricultural Research and Animal Husbandry <sup>8</sup>
INN	National Nutritional Institute
INSOPESCA	Socialist Institute of Fishing and Aquaculture
INTI	National Land Institute
LOPNA	Organic Law of Protection of Children and Adolescents <sup>9</sup>
MERCAL	Food Market S.A.
MERCOSUR	Common Market of the South (South America)
MPPA	Ministry of Popular Power for Food
MINAMB	Ministry of Popular Power for The Environment
MPPAT	Ministry of Popular Power for Agriculture and Land
MPPPDES	Ministry of Popular Power for Participation and Social Development
MPPCT	Ministry of Popular Power for Science and Technology
MPPE	Ministry of Popular Power for Education
MPPEC	Ministry of Popular Power for Communal Economy
MPPEP	Ministry of Popular Power for Energy and Oil
MPPES	Ministry of Popular Power for Higher Education
MPPPD	Ministry of Popular Power for Planning and Development
MPPRE	Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs
MPPTC	Ministry of Popular Power for Telecommunications
MPPS	Ministry of Popular Power for Health
PAE	School feeding Program
PESA	Special Program for Food Security
PLANIMARA	Regional Hydraulic System " Planicie de Maracaibo"
PREA	Enlargement Agricultural Program

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<sup>3</sup> Acronyms in Spanish: Corporación de abastecimiento y Servicios Agrícolas

<sup>4</sup> Training and Innovation Foundation for Rural Development

<sup>5</sup> World Food Summit

<sup>6</sup> National Institute for Women

<sup>7</sup> institute for consumer protection and user

<sup>8</sup> Institute of Agricultural Research

<sup>9</sup> Organic Law of Protection of Children and Adolescents

PRODECOP Program for Development of Poor Rural Communities  
PROSALAFAs Draft Support for Small Producers and Fishermen on the Semiarid Area of the States  
"Lara" and "Falcon"  
SASA Autonomous Service of Agricultural Health and Animal Husbandry  
SISVAN System for Food and Nutritional Surveillance



**SECTION 1: PRIMARY FOOD SECURITY CONCERNS  
AND PROGRESS IN THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE  
WORLD FOOD SUMMIT OBJECTIVE**





## SECTION 1: PRIMARY FOOD SECURITY CONCERNS AND PROGRESS IN THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE WORLD FOOD SUMMIT OBJECTIVE.

### A. COUNTRY SITUATION IN TERMS OF FOOD SECURITY

#### 1. Children's access to food and nutritional status

Between 1990 and 1992, there were 2.3 millions undernourished people in the country. The World Food Summit's (WFS) goal for Venezuela was to reduce to 1.15 millions the number of undernourished people by 2015.

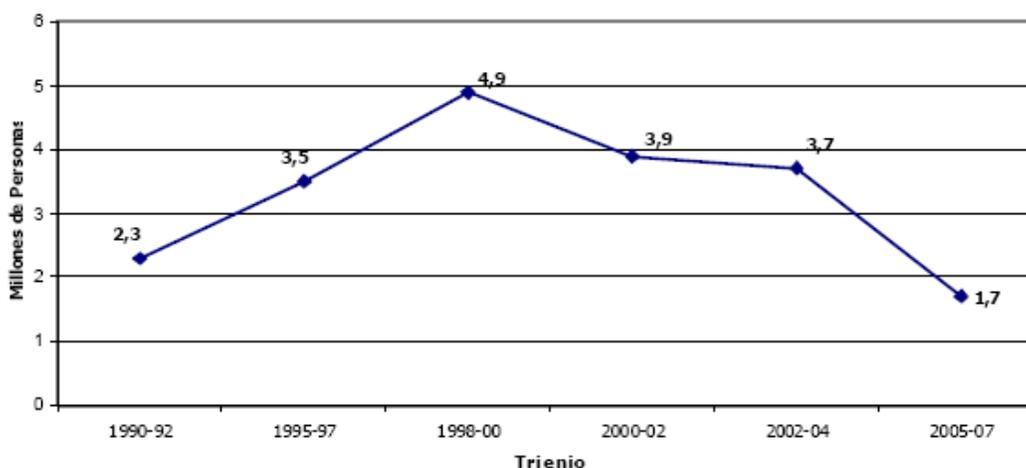
According to the estimates of the Venezuelan National Institute of Nutrition (INN) for 2002-2004, 3.77 millions of people in the country were underfed, which represents 15% (INN) of the population. These figures show a backward step compared to the reference period of 1990-1992 but can be attributed to the economic crisis that hit the country in the 1990's and to the macroeconomic policy adopted at that time, defined by a greater liberalization of the economy, the reduction in state intervention, a substantial opening up to external trade and far-reaching trade reform. Those measures had a strong impact on the purchasing power of the population and therefore, on the average potential caloric intake.

The Graph 1 demonstrates how the number of undernourished people started decreasing from 2002 and confirms that this downward trend is a durable one.

**GRAPH 1**

#### Number of undernourished people in Venezuela, 1990-2007

Y= millions of people  
X= three-year periods



Fuente: SOFI 1999-2006 e INN

The measures adopted after the oil sabotage in terms of food security, combined with the economic recovery in the last few years, is reflected in the indicators about reduction of hunger, as well as for the indicators of poverty. According to the INN, between 2005 and 2007, nine years before the deadline for the achievement of the WFS Goals, 1.7 million of undernourished people were identified, representing 6% of the population.

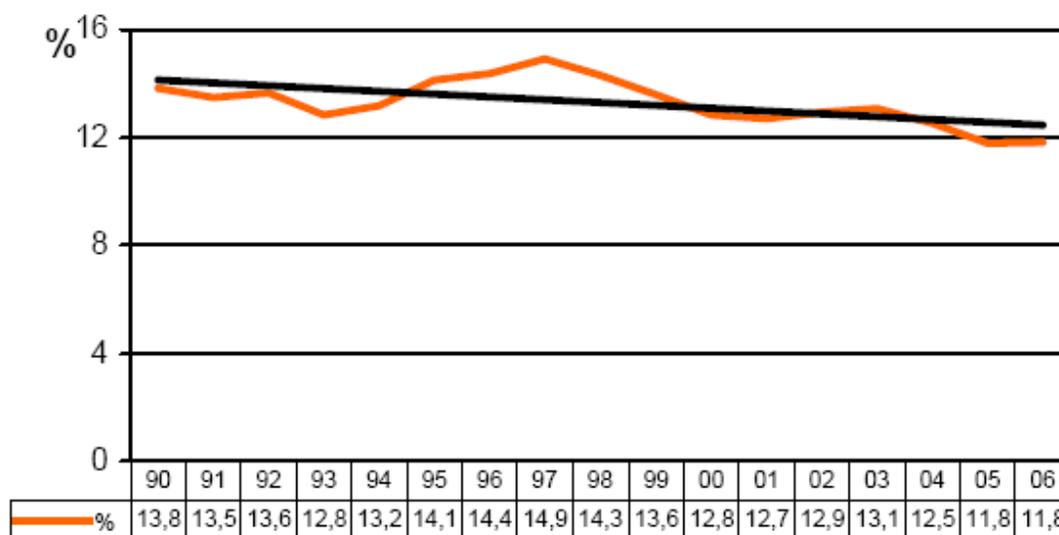
Those results reflect the efforts towards achieving a regressive trend in under nourishment. Between 2003 and 2006, according to the FAO categories, Venezuela evolved from a moderate to a low level of under nourishment. Social programs and the national initiatives are still in place, so that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela can fully achieve the commitments made during the Rome Summit of 1996.

Similarly, the country made progress in improving its nutritional situation, especially for children under 15. According to the parameters established by the World Health Organization (WHO), in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, even though the prevalence of global malnutrition (weight/age) among children below the age of 5 suffered a backward step in 2003-2004 because of the oil sabotage and the subsequent events, it was only 4.47% in 2006, which is considered a low level. That is to say according to the WHO, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has a low level of children malnutrition.

**Height for age deficit:** the figures from Graph 2, which are usually more obvious for boys and girls under 5, are trending downwards: the highest number (14.9%) is from 1997 and the lowest (11.8%) for the years 2005 and 2006.

### GRAPH 2

**Height for age deficit of children under 5 according to international standards.  
Venezuela 1990-2006.**



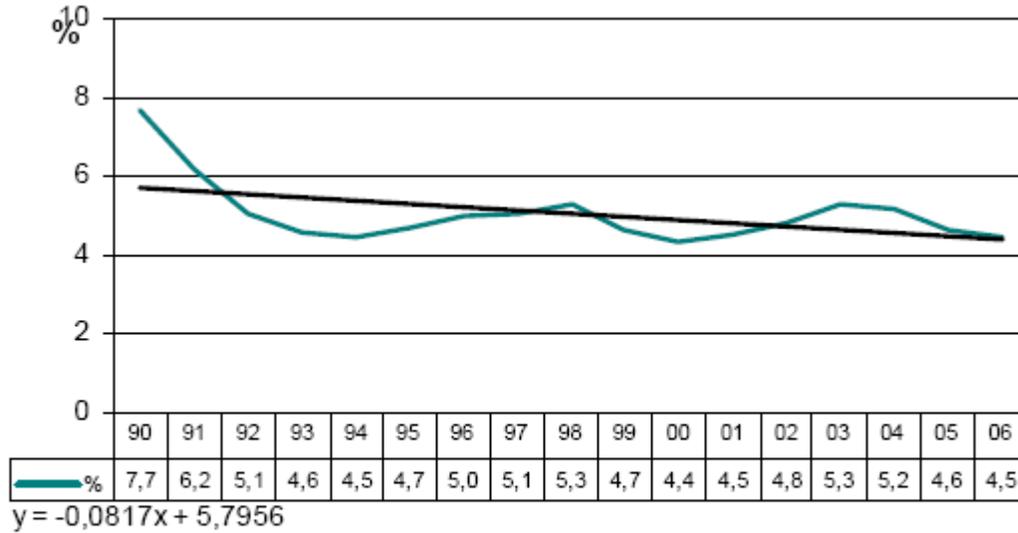
$y = -0,1056x + 14,239$

Fuente: SISVAN, INN

Just like the previous diagram, the Graph 3 Weight for age deficit shows a decreasing trend, of -0.0817% on average each year. Between 1990 and 1994, a fast drop of under nourishment happened (from 7.7% to 4.5%) followed by cycles of increase and fall. The lower level was recorded in 2000 with 4.4%.

### GRAPH 3

**Weight for age deficit of children under 5 according to international standards.  
Venezuela 1990-2006.**

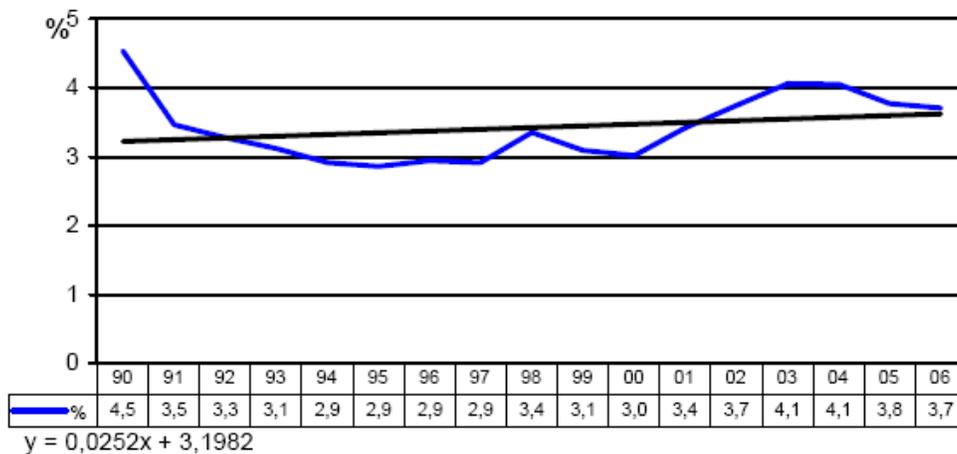


Fuente: SISVAN, INN

The **weight for age deficit**, in Graph 4, shows a slight increase trend during the critical years 2002-2003. For 2005 and 2006, the level starts dropping again.

### GRAPH 4

**Weight for height deficit of children under 5 according to international standards.  
Venezuela 1990-2006.**



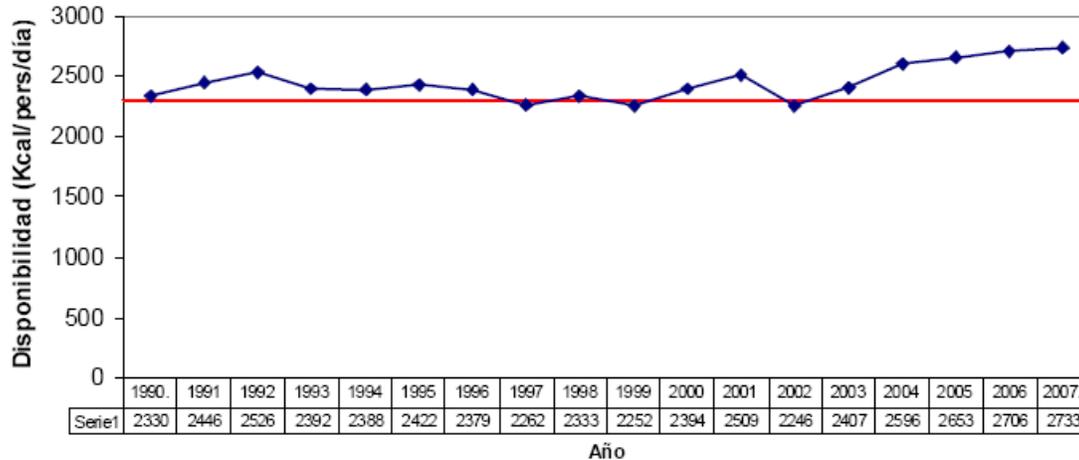
Fuente: SISVAN, INN

## 2. Food consumption and food diversification.

According to national calculations in the Food Evaluation Paper from Nutrition National Institute (INN) between 2002 and 2004, the caloric availability increased from 2 246 cal/person/day to 2 596, contributing 108% of the average requirement of a Venezuelan (2 300 cal/person/day). This shows that, according to ECLAC/FAO criteria, the country maintained its previous level of **precarious sufficiency**, however with an increasing trend in 2006 according to INN estimates<sup>10</sup>. The same situation can be observed for the protein availability which adequacy has been increasing, being around 103.8% in 2004, corresponding to **precarious insufficiency**. The adequacy of availabilities in terms of retinol input (107%), iron input (130%), thiamine input (124%), niacin (160%) and riboflavin (120%) reach the level of full sufficiency. The availabilities in term of calcium (48%) are in the interval of **critical insufficiency**.

**GRAPH 5**

**Energy availability through food and drinks.  
Venezuela 1990- 2006.**



Fuente: HBA Nacional ULA-INN

Between 1990 and 2002, the availability per person oscillated around 2 300 calories per day. From 2003, it started increasing sustain ably, exceeding, in 2007, the level of 2 700 calories per day per person.

From the year 2003, the curve began to increase slightly. The trend of national production one of gentle growth while the imports increase, due to the increase in national income.

Between 2004 and 2007, the social situation improved significantly. *The Missions*<sup>11</sup> and the rise of Social Expenditure achieved a recovery of the lower-income sectors and an increase of food availability. The first estimates of food availability conducted by the INN show a rise. This trend is confirmed by the retail review conducted by the BCV, showing that food purchases in supermarkets and other establishments had increased by between 51% and 69% since 2003.

<sup>10</sup> The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is asking for the revision of this indicator given that a caloric availability level equal or close to FAO recommendation should be considered as full sufficiency and not precarious.

<sup>11</sup> The Missions are massive programs implemented by the Bolivarian Government of Venezuela starting July of 2003, to attend social needs of the Venezuelan poorest population with a very strong success in the objective of alleviating poverty and improving the standard life.

In the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, between 1990 and 2004, the majority of calories available for human consumption derived from non-amylaceous food, oscillating between 58% and 62% of the total. The rest was provided by high-carbohydrate food such as corn, potatoes, rice, wheat and manioc, which were the main energy-providing foods.

The average Venezuelan's diet has been fluctuating around the ideal caloric formula, and in 2004 was as follows: 11% proteins, 59% carbohydrates and 30% lipids. However, attention needs to be paid to the evolution of the proportion of lipids in this diet, rising from 24% in 1999 to 30% in 2004.

In the year 2004, the food self-sufficiency rate was 0.46, highlighting that food imports still represent a considerable part of the supply.

### **3. Economic growth, poverty and employment.**

In the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the use of the oil income for social and productive investment is a fundamental factor of economic development. Along the same lines, with the creation of the National Development Fund (FONDEN), the country is implementing the New Economic and Financial Strategy of the National Executive, based on two priorities: to Induce economic recovery (in real and productive terms) and to Improve social investment. The FONDEN is used to manage the public debt, which will enable the State to develop a policy whose central strategy is to reduce indebtedness for future years and the burden it represents on the National Budget. This Fund is attached to the Ministry of Finance. Therefore, savings earmarked for productive investment and social inclusion are being accumulated, contributing to the growth of the Venezuelan Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which registers 17 consecutive quarters of growth until the end of 2007, with an average base rate of 11.2%.

The GDP per capita was US\$ 4 293 in 2004 and US\$ 8 287 in 2007, which places Venezuela among the upper-middle-income countries of the region.

In the social field, according to official data on poverty in terms of income provided by the National Institute of Statistics INE, Venezuela managed to reduce the percentage of poor households from 55.1% in the second half of 2003 to 27.5% in the first half of 2007, while the extremely poor households reduced from 25% to 7.6%.

Between 2003 and 2007, a downward trend in unemployment and rural unemployment rates can be observed. In terms of the labour market, the unemployment rate decreased by 13.1% between 2003 and 2007, given that it was around 20.7% in February 2003 and 7.6% in February 2007. At the end of 2007, 12.4 million people were economically active and the formal sector represented 56.2% of the activity.

The guaranteed minimum income in Venezuela, consisting of the minimum wage and the food voucher, was US\$ 557 in May 2008, with which you can get one and a half food baskets. This proportion has increased for poor households, taking into account the rise in their activity rate. Even though, in the last years, economic indicators have shown real progress, the economic growth supported an increase in demand, leading to upward pressures on prices due to the weakness of additional internal supply. In order to guarantee economic access to food for the poorest populations, the Venezuelan government regulates the basic food basket price, through VAT exoneration on the main food items.

Similarly, the government maintains distribution programs of subsidized food, free food service for the most vulnerable parts of the population and the School Feeding Program.

#### **4. Schooling and Gender Equity.**

Developing the Education System is one of the Venezuelan State's priorities and is reflected by the increased coverage and public investment in that field. During the school year 2002-2003, there has been a registration increase in pre-schools, with a registration rate of 53.5% for girls and 53% for boys. The same trend has been observed in elementary schools where 98.4% of the girls and 97.2% of the boys were registered.

From 2003 onwards, there has been an increase in the registration for pre-schools and elementary schools as well as a significant decrease in school drop-out rates. The schooling rate, in elementary school, went from 90.7% in 2004 to 93.6% in 2006.

Education in the country is fundamentally public and completely free. The broader supply of services can be found in concentrated urban areas. An outstanding achievement of the last years is the incorporation of young adults and adults, who were excluded from the education system, thanks to *the Missions* intervening in the educational field. *The Robinson Mission*<sup>12</sup>, through teaching basic literacy to almost 1 500 000 people, enabled Venezuela to be declared a NATION FREE FROM ILLITERACY in 2005.

Venezuela will not meet any major obstacle to achieve the 4<sup>th</sup> Millennium Goal, referring to the elimination of gender disparities in access to primary and secondary education. In 2005-2006, the feminine participation was higher at every level, representing 100.5% in basic levels and 122.5% in the other levels.

The trend of female participation in politics, in directly elected positions as well as in the National Assembly, experienced a gentle increase. In 2006, 18% of the principal Representatives at the National Assembly (reaching 25% when Alternates are included) and 31% of the Judges of the country were women.

There has been a sustainable and increasing trend of female enrolment in the work force during the past twenty years. Between 1990 and 2007, the rate of economically active women went from 37% to 50.1%. However, in 2007, the unemployment rate was slightly higher for women (8.1% compared to 7.1% for men). The same happens with respect to the length of unemployment: when, in 2005, men took, on average, 9.4 months to find a new job; women took 20.6 months, more than twice as much.

#### **5. Water and sewerage.**

The percentage of the national population connected to drinking water at home experienced a significant increase, reaching 92% in 2007. These connexions reach 94% of the urban population and 79% in rural areas.

The percentage of the national population with access to the sewerage system observed a noteworthy growth (82% in 2007). Among urban populations, the sewerage system reaches 84%, whereas in rural areas, the percentage reached is 72%.

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<sup>12</sup> Robinson Mission (I and II) is an educational program with the purpose of eradicating illiteracy and the continuation of elementary school to people over the age of 15. This mission guaranteed the access to a better education in a more inclusive country.

## 6. Agricultural development.

In the new State Guidelines, agriculture and rural development were granted a new position, thanks to constitutional norms, which guarantee food security, declaring food production of national interest and giving priority to internal agricultural production, based on sustainable agriculture and integrated rural development. Additionally, the constitutional norm points out *latifundium* as contrary to social interest and, on the other hand, is mandated to promote and protect cooperatives and micro enterprises.

In 2004, agriculture represented 4.6% of GDP and engaged 7% of the economically active population. In 2005, the Gross Agricultural Production Value (GAPV), at constant prices of 1997, increased by 3.3% with respect to 2004. This growth is the result of a revaluation of the role of agriculture, not only as a food producer but also as a work force employer, a catalyst for the rest of the economy, supporting the new endogenous socio-productive development model that allows the National Government to give priority to people's real needs. While in 2006, the GAPV grew by 0.6% compared to 2005, in 2007 a 2.5% growth was registered with respect to the previous year.

In 2005, a 2.1% increase in production has been observed in the plant sub sector compared to 2004, despite the weather incidents that hit the country and affected the planting and harvest cycles, with the corn area standing out, having experienced a 2.3% increase. The grain and leguminous group grew by 2.9%, the root and tuber group grew by 18.1% and the fruit group, by 7.7%. The vegetable group observed a 15% increase while livestock experienced a 6% growth.

In 2007, the plant sub sector's production increased by 4.5% with the corn area standing out with 10% growth, for a total production of 2 570 869 t. The grain and leguminous group grew by 77.7%, especially the bean group which experienced a 91.3% increase, with 20 491 t produced. The textile and oil crops group achieved 14.4% growth, the fruit group, 10.5%, the vegetable group 7.8% growth, the cacao group (18 911 t) a 10.2% increase and the sugar cane group (9 690 791 t) a 5.4% growth.

In 2007, the forest sub sector has been the subject of a total investment of Bs. 9.8 billions bolivars, for a total of 827 ha. in its different agro forestry production systems, such as Rubber tree-Yucca, Cedar-Cacao, *Melina*-Plane tree, Mahogany tree-Avocado, *Pardillo*-Coffee, Teak-Guava tree.

Thanks to the various State policies, internal cereal production has increased and improved the caloric and protein intake of Venezuelans, especially among the poorest. Similarly, fulfilling its constitutional mandate and in tune with the social inclusion policies of the Venezuelan Government, indigenous populations have been included as full protagonists in agricultural management.

During the past eight years, the number of agricultural loans granted has multiplied, targeting peasants and rural producers. The figures show that in 2007, US\$ 6 000 million were dedicated to financing agricultural projects.

The agricultural challenge of the next decade is the accelerated growth of national production to respond to all national demands. The increase in consumption per capita through the growth of the national economy, the expansion of public expenditure and a strong social investment, with measures focusing on attacking poverty and creating jobs will enable a net improvement of food security levels in the country for the next decade.

In Venezuela, there are 11 million 360 thousand hectares of agricultural land and 14 million 716 thousand hectares dedicated to livestock, of which much is under-used. The State's mission is to achieve its optimum use.

The Venezuelan State feels concerned that the rising basic commodities prices and the food reserves put in place by exporter countries in order to meet internal demand, could lead to an increase in the costs of inputs and imported raw material.

This situation could lead to a loss of internal food production, a shortage of supplies and, even more importantly, an increase in the prices of vital food groups that, combined with the negative impact of climate change on cultivation, could seriously damage food supply.

Therefore, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is warning that the increase in food prices would negatively affect population access to food and would mean an increase of under nutrition rates, especially among the most vulnerable groups.

The national food industry depends on inputs, technology and imported raw material. Raw material for industry is already expensive and difficult to access. According to industry registers for the years 2003 to 2008, wheat prices grew by 321%, soy oil by 158%, palm oil by 142%, sunflower oil by 240%, corn oil by 168% and oats by 151%. This variation had an impact on food processing, reduced profitability margins and restricted raw material replacement.

The case of wheat, largely and traditionally consumed in the country, is a good example. In August 2007, a decrease was registered in the national inventories of this cereal, which is 100% imported in Venezuela. This has lead national pasta producers to ration production and to reduce it by 40-50% in order to close the year.

The Venezuelan Government has organized actions to resolve the situations mentioned above. In such cases, national production should be able to mitigate this deficit; otherwise, international increase of basic commodity prices could lead to a real risk of moving backwards in the achievement of the WFS Commitments and of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

## **7. Irrigation and Natural Resources**

At present there are a total of 416.235 net hectares of irrigation infrastructures distributed between 35 large and medium irrigation systems and 1.112 small ones. The irrigation system supplies its users the services of water, external draining to the production units, roadways in the interior of the system and mitigation of floods in the systems by reservoirs.

In the country there are nine (9) Sewage Systems of Land with approximately three million, eight hundred and five thousand, eight hundred and seventy eight (3.805.878) hectares susceptible to treatment, those of which have a surface of two million, two hundred and three thousand, seven hundred and ten (2.203.710) hectares, that maintaining operating conditions, would supply the projected services against flooding, roadways, exterior drainage and mitigation of floods.

**Inventory of the Irrigation System constructed with Public Funds  
Summary Table**

<b>IRRIGATION SYSTEM</b>	<b>QUANTITY</b>	<b>IRRIGABLE LAND (ha.)</b>	<b>LAND UNDERIRRIGATION (ha.)</b>
Large and Medium	35	187.070 (with I.H.) 83.563 (without I.H.)	118.330 28.744
Small	1.112	145.602	92.989
Sewage (sanitation)	9	3.805.878 (1)	2.203.710 (2)

**I.H:** Hydraulic Infrastructure **(1)** Curable Land **(2)** Restructured Land

The actual environmental situation of Venezuela is a reflection of the development patterns and consumption implemented through activists of the “green revolution”; however, the Bolivarian Government over the last few years has promoted policies that contribute to reduce the environmental and territorial imbalances. In this regard, a network of 43 laboratories were established for plant and animal health for bio-consumption (bio-controls and bio-fertilizers) under the approach of “Comprehensive Agricultural Health” (giving priority to preventive aspects), promoting the organization of the communities through the Comprehensive Agricultural Health Committee. Agricultural ecological spaces have been established in all national territories, prioritizing the accompaniment of peasant settlements established in the Areas Under Special Administration Regime (National Parks, Reserve Areas, among others) in coordination with the Department of the Interior for the environment; additionally, in 2007 Unities of Agro-ecology and Agro-forest Systems were financed that guarantee the development of the productive spaces.

On May 26, 2006, through Presidential Decree No. 4500, Misión Arbol<sup>13</sup> was created. This was one of the initiatives established by the Venezuelan state to minimize the pressure over the use of natural forests through the recuperation of areas lacking forests due to deforestation or because of degradation. This recovery is carried out by establishing forest plantations and agro-forest systems, with the active participation of the organized communities, through the Conservationist Committees, of which, not only contribute to the conservation of these ecosystems, but also participate in the economic and social development of the Nation, with the execution of socioproduction that have positive impacts on nutritional safety and in the eradication of poverty, particularly in the rural areas. This Mission aspires to generate in the Venezuelan population, an environmental awareness about the importance of forests, ecological balance and the recuperation of the diminished areas, like consequences of the predominant development model, with the objective to bring a new environmentalist ethic.

Through “Misión Arbol – MPPAT”, the President of the Republic, Hugo Chávez Frías, in 2007 assigned non-refundable financial resources for the order of 8,5 billion Bolivares to meet the needs of 95 cooperatives and benefit 2.168 farmers grouped in 27 Rescued Herds, 32 Fondos Zamoranos<sup>14</sup>, 7 Nuclei of Endogenous Development and 4 Conservationist Committees in the states of Apure, Aragua, Barinas, Bolivar, Cojedes, Dtto. Capital, Lara, Mérida, Portuguesa, Trujillo and Yaracuy. Additionally, this investment incorporated 1.549 hectares of agro forestry, with a total

<sup>13</sup> Misión Arbol : Tree Mission – is a program that attempts to combat the deforestation of Venezuela, with a vision of “generating in the Venezuelan population an environmental consciousness about the importance of the forests, ecological equilibrium, and the recuperation of the degraded spaces as a result of the predominant model of development.”

<sup>14</sup> Program to secure national food self-sufficiency and the regional purchasing to small and medium-sized producers.

production of 1.423.385 plants distributed in 696.677 forest plants and 726.708 fruit tree plants into the production.

To date, there have been more than 23.000 people involved with the Mission. They have grouped and organized themselves into 2.330 Conservationist Committees motivating the community and the Venezuelan people to participate actively in the establishment of plantations in order to save the planet together.

### **8. Proportion of the total area covered by Forest**

According to the latest figures provided by the MPPAM, 54% of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela have various types of forests and represent an area of 46 billion hectares. The areas of permanent forest production reach 16.3 billion hectares, of which 1.89 billion hectares are hardly considered areas under plans for forest management. The forest reserves (11.87 billion hectares) are primarily oriented to the timber industry.

Through 2007, 565.771 hectares of pure plantations and agro-forestry systems have been established. Of these areas, 79,21% were planted with investments by the Venezuelan State and 20,79% with private investments.

### **9. Protected areas to maintain biological diversity and the total area**

Venezuela has the major proportion of natural areas protected under the jurisdiction called Areas Under the Special Administration (AUSA), created with the intention to give legal protection to those portions of territory of particular interest. However, not all this territory, that is equal to approximately 66.7 billion hectares, is managed with biological diversity programs. Of this total area, it is estimated that only 43,5%, with only 28,45% referred to the categories directly related with the conservation of biological diversity, distributed in 214 sites, of which only 50 having management plans and 60 has regulations for use.

## **B. INFORMATION ON FOREIGN AID PROGRAMS**

### **1. Food Security and Rural Development Program for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela**

The Food Security and Rural Development Program for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela were executed during 2002-2007. The Programs primary objective: the development of management capacity and the productivity of the agricultural sector, increase the net income of small farms and contribute to the process of land management in the agricultural sector and public policy decision making.

In 2007 the FAO ended its role as Governing Body of the project, transferring all the programs and components to the Department of the Interior for Agriculture and Land that assumed the project as a whole, emphasizing the development of urban agriculture and peri-urban programs. These proposals, financed by national resources, are presented as an example for the world, in conjunction with the agreements adopted during the World Summit on Food.

## **2. Cooperation Agreement between the Republic of Cuba and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela**

The agreement was signed on October 30, 2000, with the intention to strengthen the ties of friendship and promote and encourage the progression of both countries working on the elaboration of programs and projects of cooperation.

In this regard, during the last eight years, the Republic of Cuba has continued lending services and technology that they have at their disposal to support the economic and social development program of Venezuela, a country that has provided goods and services to Cuba including assistance and technical advice from public and private entities, as well as the supply of crude oil and by-products of petroleum, that comes to a total of 53.000 barrels daily.

Among the programs and projects developed in 2008 in support of national food security and sovereignty can be highlighted:

1. Special Program for the development of rural comprehensive of Zamoranos funds: proyecto suelos<sup>15</sup>.
2. Production of seeds: harvest project, processing and storage of forest seeds.
3. Program for the development and implementation of systems of agro-forestry production and of field with multiple uses.
4. Production of organic fertilizers and biological fertilizers.
5. Integrated support for domestic agricultural production with a focus on.
6. Support for the formation of indigenes manual working towns focusing on agro-ecologic methods.
7. Consultants for basic studies in construction, rehabilitation, management and operation of irrigation systems.
8. Endogenous development of communities by increasing the production of yucca for human, animal and industrial consumption.
9. Transfer of technology to mild producers.
10. Support to the seed sector in Venezuela.
11. Endogenous development of the bean.
12. Development of the pig production in Venezuela.
13. Mechanization and creation service of "Pedro Camejo" socialist companies.

## **3. New Measures to Strengthen Technical Cooperation on Nutritional Safety**

### **Bilateral Scope:**

1. **Venezuela – China:** Formation of agro-productive projects and design program with Academy of Agricultural Sciences of Venezuela and Academy of Agricultural Sciences of Shandong, development of the Comprehensive Farm Model in the Guara Island, acquisition of the agricultural machinery and technology transfer, development of the Guárico River Irrigation System project and the Zamoranos Funds structured project.
2. **Venezuela – Argentina:** Expansion, construction and equipping of the centres of potato production and research and of reproductive biotechnology laboratories for the improvement of livestock production, the creation of nuclei genetic speakers for genetic improvement, strengthen of the meat industry in Venezuela through the rehabilitation of meat processing plants, sunflower seed supply, delivery of agricultural machinery.

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<sup>15</sup> NdT: Proyecto Suelos: Project Floor

Additionally, in conjunction with the National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA) courses are given annually to more than 250 technicians and producers of the Department of the Interior for Agriculture and Land and their affiliated entities at the headquarter levels and the regional representation on various themes relating to agricultural development.

The transfer of technology to Venezuela for the manufacture and processing of milk in order to build commercial capacity has been considered.

3. **Venezuela - Brazil:** Execution of training and technology transfer agro-productive projects with the State of Parana, in the areas of soya, coffee, cattle and pigs.
4. **Venezuela – Iran:** Develop plans for the formation and transfer of technology in the fields of stockbreeding, vegetables, and agro-industrial productions, just like in fisheries.  
On the other hand, the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela supports diverse programs and projects aimed at promoting development and ensuring the sovereign alimentation of sister nations. Due to this, there have been policies developed to promote and support food trade with various countries, like Haiti and Nicaragua.
5. **Venezuela – Haiti:** Provision of technical assistance and trade capacity-building, to enable the Republic of Haiti develop activities related to food.
6. **Venezuela – Nicaragua:** Granting of finance to Nicaraguan corporate firms for: the technological improvement of coffee plantations; small producers of meat, milk, beans, vegetables, livestock and other farm culture activities; develop the plan to plant 10.000 blocks of sesame and 1.000 blocks of corn; construction and reparation of livestock installations and acquisition of 138 agricultural machinery and equipment.

#### **Multilateral Scope:**

1. **Strengthening of the World Food Safety by cooperation South – South and carried out by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.**

In order to strengthen the cooperation South – South during 2007 Venezuela made all efforts to the transfer of resources on the order of USD 4.600.000, 00, to the FAO in the framework of technical assistance activities carried in Venezuela through the Special Program for the Nutritional Safety and Rural Development in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

The objective of this financial aid channelled through FAO, is to support national food security with its collaborates in Burkina Faso and Mali, specifically in the execution of AGRICULTURAL INTENSIFICATION TO CONTROL WATER PROJECTS, in many African nations whose primary objective is to contribute to the fight against food insecurity and poverty of families in rural areas by controlling low-cost water for agricultural production programs.

Specifically, the financial help for Mali is estimated to be USD 2.300.000,00 of which will be directed towards the realization of the irrigation project in the Mopti region. The FAO hopes that this initiative will benefit 154 villages and more than 7.700 agricultural families. This includes the direct benefit of approximately 46,200 people in Mali.

Likewise, in the Burkina Faso case, the investment will reach USD 2.300.000,00 of which will be used primarily to provide support actions by the government of that country for the control of water, basing themselves on the experience acquired through the Special Program for the

Nutritional Safety (PESA), The Small Scale Irrigation Program in the villages and the National Strategy of Sustainable Development of Irrigated Agriculture, especially in the investment plan.

This project will be developed mainly in the areas of high risk climate of Burkina Faso, especially in the northern regions (provinces of Yatenga, Loroum, Zandoma and Passoré), central regions (provinces of Bam, Sanmatenga and Namentenga) and central plateaus (Oubritenga, Kourweogo and Ganzourgou). The FAO has estimated the direct beneficiaries to be 7.800 families of which correspond to a population of 46.668 people.

Combined with the technical assistance channelled through the FAO, the Venezuelan Government has developed policy advocacy and support for trade in the area of food with multilateral agencies such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development (FIDA), which is expected to start soon on dual financing of programs and projects production of technical assistance and trade capacity-building in the area food in Latin America and the Caribbean.



## **SECTION II: FOLLOW-UP PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE WORLD SUMMIT ON FOOD**



**SECTION II: FOLLOW-UP PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE WORLD SUMMIT ON FOOD**

**A. PROGRAMS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE PLAN OF ACTION OF THE CMA**

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Starting Year</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Total Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>
<b>Commitment 1</b>					
<b>MPPPDES</b>	<b>“Misión Madres del Barrio”</b>	2006	2 years	<b>BsF. 25.172.930.000</b>	Ongoing
<b>MPPEC</b>	<b>BANMUJER</b>	2001	Permanent	-----	Ongoing
<b>Commitment 2</b>					
<b>MPPA</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>“Misión Alimentación”</b></p> <p>Red MERCAL food distribution</p> <p>Supply and Agricultural Services (CASA)</p> <p>Strategic Food Program Foundation (FUNDAPROAL)</p>	2003	Permanent	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>BsF. 23.945.054.925</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>US\$: 11.137.234,85</b></p>	Ongoing

<b><u>Institution</u></b>	<b><u>Program</u></b>	<b><u>Starting Year</u></b>	<b><u>Duration</u></b>	<b><u>Total Budget</u></b>	<b><u>Status</u></b>
<b>INN</b>	<b>Nutritional Protection Program</b>				
	Community Cooking Stoves	2001	Permanent	<b>BsF. 94.637.042.350,00 (2004-2007) US\$: 44.017.229</b>	Ongoing
	Popular and Industrial Canteens	1949			
Nutritional Recovery and Educational Services (SERN)	1967				
<b>MPPE/INN</b>	<b>School Canteens and Feeding Programs (PAE)</b>	1949	Permanent	<b>BsF. 24.515.100 (2004-2005) US\$: 11.402.372</b>	
<b>INN</b>	<b>Nutrition for Life Program (PNV)</b>	2007	Permanent	<b>BsF. 212.618 US\$: 98.892</b>	Ongoing
<b>INN</b>	<b>Nutritional Research and Education</b>		Permanent	<b>BsF. 14.278.409,50 (2004-2007) US\$: 6.641.120,30</b>	Ongoing
<b>INN</b>	<b>Emergency Nutritional Care of Communities Plan</b>	2005	1 month	<b>BsF. 3.407.775 US\$: 1.585.011</b>	Terminated
<b>MPPE</b>	<b>Productive Projections Program</b>	2002	Permanent	Total Trust of <b>BsF. 1.800.000,00</b>	Ongoing
<b>MPPE</b>	<b>“Misión Robinson”</b>	2003	5 years	<b>BsF. 676.880.158.385</b>	Ongoing
<b>MPPEP - PDVSA</b>	<b>“Misión Ribas”</b>	2003	5 years	<b>BsF. 964.691.903.000</b>	Ongoing

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Starting Year</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Total Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>
MPPEs	“Misión Sucre”	2003	5 years	<b>BsF. 625.721.900.000</b>	Ongoing
MPPEC	Misión Vuelvan Caras	2004	4 years	<b>BsF. 19.088.400.000</b>	Terminated
MPPEC	“Misión Che Guevara”	2007	0 years	-----	Ongoing
<b>Commitment 3</b>					
MPPAT	Integrated Plan for National Agricultural Production and Development		Permanent		
MPPCT	Sovereignty and Food Security Program	2005	Permanent	<b>BsF. 1.748.965,00 (US \$ 813,472.04)</b>	Ongoing
MPPCT	Strengthening the biotech sector to support the country's food security	2004	3 years	<b>BsF. 46.665.297,00 (US \$ 23,779,427.48)</b>	Finishing in 2008
MPPCT	Innovation Projects and Socialist Productive Networks	2004	Permanent	<b>BsF. 92.936.262</b>	Ongoing
PDVSA	Program “Siembra Petrolera”	2006		-----	Ongoing
PDVSA	PDVSA Agricola	2007			Ongoing
<b>Commitment 6</b>					
MPPAT	Agro Social Credit Program from the Agricultural Bank of Venezuela	2006			Ongoing

*The new currency of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is the Bolivar Fuerte (BsF.) amounting to 1000.00 bolivars of the previous currency.*

*Official currency exchange to date is: 1 USD equals BSF. 2.15*

## **B. POLITICS, STRATEGIES AND INICIATIVES APPLIED AND RESULTS OBTAINED**

- 1. *FIRST COMPROMISE: Ensure Enabling A Political, Social And Economic Environment Intended To Create The Best Possible Conditions For The Elimination Of Poverty And For Lasting Peace On The Basis Of A Full And Equal Participation Of Women And Men, Who Are Most Conducive To Achieving A Sustainable Food Security For All***

### **1.1 STRENGTHENING OF THE DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL SYSTEMS AND A BROAD PARTICIPATION**

The institutional changes that have occurred in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela during the last decade confirm the coming of a new paradigm in politics and of the exercise of democracy. According to the regional trend, the country has a growing and repeated legitimacy of the government. This reflects the position of the excluded majority in the processes of economic growth and of political participation, indicating so, the collective need to achieve a greater role in public affairs and have effective access to opportunities anticipated by any rule of law and justice.

As of 1999, formalizing an ambitious project of the remaking of the republic and the foundations of a democratic society, participatory and protagonist, as well as multiethnic and multicultural, animated by respect for fundamental rights, peace, liberty, solidarity, territorial integrity, the common good, the promotion of peaceful cooperation, the self determination of the people, The ecological balance and the democratization of the international society. (Introduction of the CRBV, 1999)

The Bolivarian government of Venezuela has proposed to strengthen the participatory democratic model, in which the majority of the population assumes the process of substantive actions; this has led to the empowerment of well-known organizations.

#### **1.1.1 Communal Council Law**

The Communal Councils have their legal base in the Community Council Law, published in the Official Gazette 5.806 of April 2006. They are social democratic and participative organizations for arranging and solving the problems of a sector or community of which integrates community pre-existing organizational bodies.

Through them, it directly exerts democracy that is participative, protagonist and revolutionary. To date there has been 34.552 confirmed Communal Councils; instances that allow the organized people to directly exercise the management of public policies and projects oriented to respond to the necessities and needs of the community.

The changes in regulations and orientation of the public policies has generated a set of new institutions and with them the multiplication of programs and projects of different types.

The social structure in Venezuela is in a transition period towards greater involvement in situations because the government is executing, especially with *the Missions*, a process of massive and accelerated social involvement financed by oil revenues, of which has permitted the progress in coverage and the universalization of the needs of identity, food, health, education, housing and employment.

### **1.1.2 Organic Law of Indigenous People and Communities**

By adopting this law, promulgated on June 12, 2002 the Venezuelan State recognizes and protects the existence of indigenous peoples and communities, guaranteeing the rights enshrined in the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, treaties, pacts and conventions and other standards for universal acceptance, as well as other relevant laws of the Republic, to ensure the active participation in the life of the Venezuelan Nation, the preservation of its cultures, the exercise of self-determination in its internal affairs and the conditions that make them possible.

This would also recognize that indigenous peoples and communities have the right to decide autonomously and take control of their own institutions and ways of life, economic practices, identity, culture, rights, customs and habits, education, health, protection of traditional knowledge, use, protection and defence of their habitat and lands and, in general, for the daily management of their community life within their lands to maintain and strengthen their cultural identity.

### **1.1.3 Breastfeeding Law**

The draft Law on the Promotion and Protection of Breastfeeding gives the mother the right to breastfeed her child for a period of six months. This aims to promote and protect breastfeeding against formulas created by companies for their replacement and establishes the rules of supplementation with iron and folic acid for the population of this sector. The law sets out the work ahead from the year 2002 by the Department of the Interior of Health, with the aim of confronting international firms that discourage breastfeeding. This is intended to reduce child mortality through the bond between mother and child. Breastfeeding has its innumerable benefits for the mother including reducing maternal mortality, helps avoid suffering from haemorrhages and allows the female organs to return to their places after labour.

### **1.1.4 The Organic Law for the Protection of Children and Adolescents (OLPCA)**

It is an organic law that aims to guarantee all children and adolescents, who are in the national territory, the enjoyment of their rights. Through the Integral Protection, the State, family and society should offer these rights from the moment of conception. The paramount importance of this law is that it breaks with the old Irregular Situation Doctrine in which, poverty is seen as a crime and there is no distinguishing between offenders and abandoned children thus, the new internal regulation is in line with the precepts laid down in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and principles of Human Rights.

This law sees the child as a developing person with rights and responsibilities inherent to all human beings. Providing them comprehensive protection in which the State, family and society should share to ensure that all children and adolescents enjoy, without discrimination, of qualities of rights such as: survival, protection, development and participation.

In the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela there is the National Rights of the Child and Adolescent Council, with regional representation called State and Municipal Council for the Child and Adolescent, which have offices operating in all 23 federal entities of the country and its municipalities. There are defined as the organs responsible for ensuring compliance with the diffuse and collective rights of the children and adolescents established in the OLPCA according to their geographical location.

## **1.2 STEPS TAKEN TO ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND PRACTICE OF WOMENS RIGHTS**

### **1.2.1 INAMUJER<sup>16</sup>**

Created in 1999 by provisions in Article 47 of the Equal Opportunities for Women Law. Among the major achievements of this organization emphasize the approval of the “ORGANIC LAW ON THE RIGHT OF WOMEN TO A LIFE FREE OF VIOLENCE”. Also having made significant progress in this area within which can be identified: The National Plan for Prevention of Violence Against Women 2000-2005 and the launching of “Casas de Abrigo”<sup>17</sup>, where the state provides assistance to women - and their sons or daughters – victims of violence where they receive psychological care, legal help and teaching by a multidisciplinary team. Currently, there are two operating Shelters at a national level. Last March 8, 2008, the President of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Hugo Chávez Frías, announced the creation of the State Council for Women Affairs/ministry.

In balloting, the resolution N° 050401-179 of the National Electoral Council (NEC), which requires political organizations and electoral groups to shape their candidate’s postulation on an alternative and parity as a measure of positive action that, ensures greater participation of women in the political arena.

### **1.2.2. Organic Law on the Right of Women to a life free of violence**

Enacted on March 19, 2007, this law helps eliminate social silence and lack of solid action. It allows the justice system to have legal tools to conduct effective and efficient enforcement actions, punishing those responsible for acts of violence that affect women.

This law aims to create awareness in all sectors of the country about the serious problem in the Venezuelan society, the violation of human rights of half its population. Covering preventative and education actions the Executive Power has the responsibility to raise awareness among the population facing this serious problem in the cultural roots and to educate all people in order to build a society that try respects the human rights of women.

### **1.2.3. Misión Madres del Barrio**

Its overall goal is to promote overcoming the problem of extreme poverty in the country, and the inclusion of dignity for Venezuelan women in all spheres of life: education, production, culture, politics, and recreation, among others. To that end, it provides training in common policy organizations and guidance in formulating proposals within the Mothers of the neighbourhood Committees. Since January 2007, the Mission has strengthened with the creation of a Foundation with the same name. It consists of an allowance granted from the evaluation of each case study.

This allowance is due to the need of economic support for women and their families while they generate conditions for themselves to have access to productive activities and overcome the state of extreme poverty. Therefore, in most cases, this allowance is transitory, and its amount is equivalent to 80% of the existing minimum wage. Since the second semester of 2007, there have been 5.133 women and 3.977 mothers who receive the allowance.

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<sup>16</sup> INAMUJER: corresponds in English to INAWOMAN (Institute for the protection of woman’s rights)

<sup>17</sup> Shelters

The National Government has implemented a series of social programs; among them is the creation of the Development of the Woman Bank (created in 2001), the organization in cooperation with “Misión Vuelvan Caras”<sup>18</sup>, which promotes through credit, especially for poorer women, the active participation to obtain a stable income.

#### **1.2.4 Development of the Woman Bank, C.A.**

Is a public microfinance institution that facilitates women, in poverty conditions, (the poorest among the poor) in relatively quick financial and non-financial services, with the purpose of obtaining productive tools for a full insertion into the economic development of the country and its benefits all within the context of sovereign action, designed for and from our people in the Bolivarian Constitution.

In the year 2006, the Development of the Woman Bank (BANMUJER) culminated a positive assessment of management, as the planned targets exceeded for that year by sixty-three percent (63%); in 2006, 12.450 credits were granted with a 60 billion Bolivarian investment to benefit more that 340 thousand people in the non-financed, consulting and organization programs; 108,706 people between women and men were trained and formed cooperatives, micro companies or “Unidades Economicas Asociativas” (U.E.A.), to develop socio-productive and supportive activities.

## **2. SECOND COMPROMISE: To Apply Policies With An Objective To Eradicate Poverty, Inequality. Improve Access For All To Sufficiently Adequate Nutritionally Safe Food Both Physically And Economically.**

### **2.1 ACHIEVE THE ERADICATION OF POVERTY**

The country’s major revenue source over the last years has been from petroleum and has been used as a mechanism for provision of social security and reduction of vulnerabilities affecting the poorest people, opening doors to a different institution and in support of the traditional organs of state assistance. The missions, whose central purpose since its creation in 2002, is to address the needs of the excluded sectors in areas such as health (Mission Inside Neighbourhood); deontology attention (Mission Smile); complete eyesight care (Mission Miracle); basic, diversified and superior education (Missions Ribas, Sucre and Alma Mater); scientific investigation (Mission Science); civil identification (Mission Identity); nutritional safety (Food Mission); common work and economy (Mission Che Guevara); diversification of the economy according to the mineral wealth (Mission Piar); distribution of the land (Mission Zamora); attention to mothers in poverty situations (Mission Mothers of the Neighbourhood); indigenous (Mission Black Hipolita); housing (Mission Habitat); army reserve (Mission Miranda); inclusion of the indigenous people (Mission Guaicaipuro); and environmental conservation (Tree Mission).

By 2006 the total investment for these social programs reached approximately 14.8 trillion Bolívares of which 1.8 was originally budgeted. In order to finance these activities, the Executive had a total social spending of 51.4 trillion Bolívares for 2007, which was equivalent to 44% of the National Budgets projection by the Council of Finance for that period. Community Councils received a spending budget of 9.2 trillion Bolívares for 2008, which nearly triples the money assigned the previous year to this group.

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<sup>18</sup> “Vuelvan caras” in English: Return Faces, was the order to launch Páez in a battle between patriots and realists.

### 2.1.1 Educational Missions

The educational missions are strategies that form part of the inclusion policies of the Department of the Interior for Education, with the objective of increasing the range of attention. Among these strategies are the results of the Mission Robinson, achieving literacy for 1,483,000 people, who resulted in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela declaring themselves a territory free of illiteracy in 2005.

MISIÓN	OBJECTIVE	BENEFICIARIES	COVERAGE
Robinson I	Teach reading and writing to Venezuelans suffering from illiteracy	Population ages 15 and over suffering from illiteracy	1.606.042 literate people
Robinson II	Achieve a basic education until the sixth grade, those who were literate in the Robinson I and those who had not reached the sixth grade of elementary education. In addition, to ensure the consolidation of the knowledge acquired in literacy and opportunities for training in various trades	Population 18 years and above with no more than primary education culminated	1.215.427 incorporated
Ribas	Raise the educational level of the Venezuelan population and provide the citizens who have been unable to complete their high school, the opportunity to enter an inclusive education system that facilitates their incorporation into the national productive apparatus and the system of higher education to improve their standard of living	Population 18 years and above who have not completed high school (7mo to 9no of basic and two years on average diversified)	1.207.076 winners included
Sucre	Strengthen the synergy between institutional and community participation, to ensure access to education for all university graduates without quota and transform the condition excluded from the subsystem of higher education	High school graduates excluded from superior education and with the desire to higher education	525.671 registered in 2007

### 2.1.2 “Misión Vuelvan Caras” (MVC)

Executed from 2004 to 2007 by the Department of the Interior for the Communal Economy, as a program for the development of productive activities through micro companies and cooperatives and the goal to lower unemployment and underemployment. This program benefited 580 thousand families and financed more than eight thousand cooperatives by granting 15.412 loans to leverage the development of socio projects.

### 2.1.3 “Misión Che Guevara”

Started in 2007 as a continuation of the “Misión Vuelvan Caras”; this is a program that deepens the ideological formation integrated into the productive skills training for the transition from the socialist to the capitalist model. Impart values and principles for the transformation of socio-economic model and has registered 41.769 incorporated until year 2007.

## 2.2. OBTAIN FAIR RETURN FOR WORK

### 2.2.1 Feeding Law for the Worker

It was enacted in the year 2004, as an action took by the National Institute of Nutrition, together with the Department of the Interior for Work and Social Security, with the purpose of regulating the benefits of the nutrition to protect and improve the nutritional state of the workers and their health, to prevent diseases of the workers and create a larger productivity within the workers.

### **2.3. DO AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE SO THE PEOPLE EXPOSED TO BAD NUTRITION WILL MEET THEIR NUTRITIONAL NEEDS AND TO GIVE ASSISTANCE TO THOSE WHO ARE CAPABLE OF DOING IT.**

**2.3.1** “Misión Alimentación” Directed by the Ministry of Popular Power for Nutrition (MPPA), materializes the effort of the National Executive to guarantee the physical and economical access of food, especially to the population of lower income. It also runs the free supply of food through social programs, for the most vulnerable population, supplying and assisting a high percentage of their nutritional deficiencies encouraging the application of inter-agency mechanisms to incorporate the socio-productive sector to its benefits.

In order to execute the “Misión Alimentación”, the functioning of the National Company Corporation (CASA) has to be articulated. CASA is in charge of the wholesale supply, the Nutritional Market, C.A. (MERCAL) as a chain of supply to the consumer, and the Strategic Food Program Foundation (FUNDAPROAL) directed towards the nutritional protection of the low income sectors.

The National Company Corporation (CASA), manages the shopping at a national level and the imports to supply MERCAL, which is an alternate chain of distribution of basic food, for the low income areas. During 2007, and through Corporation CASA it was possible to recuperate and put to work 29 plants of silos at a national level, with a capacity of storage of 1.231.520 metric tons <sup>TM</sup>. At the time, the Acopio Centres of the Corporation CASA stored 14.264 TM of food; additionally there is a capacity of storage in cold of 24.690 TM. The Corporation has the support of “LOGICASA”, who manages the transport and storage of the products, with 126 trucks, to transport the refrigerated products (with a capacity of 26 TM each one), with the purpose of supply more than 113 points through out the national territory. “LOGICASA” also has storages to keep 4.800 TM of products in a cold environment and a patio that can keep up to 600 containers.

MERCAL, a Governmental entity that was created in the year 2003 to fight the disruption of food caused by the 2002 strike, incremented its chain of establishments for sale, from 1.625 in its year of creation to 15.744 in the year 2007, expanding its food distribution from 45.061 TN to 1.297.508 TN benefiting an average of 9.642.170 people by the end of the year 2007.

MERCAL puts to the disposition of the Venezuelan population, basic products like, oil, rice, sugar, milk, flour, margarine, chicken and red meat, together with a variety of other food products, taking under consideration the culinary culture of the country. The products distributed by MERCAL are located in an average of 55% under the market, maintaining the same ones from the beginning of the program in the year 2003. This company moves the national agro-nutritional economy, hiring 1.743 companies that provide a variety of services giving impulse to the development of small and medium industry.

Through the Strategic Food Program Foundation (FUNDAPROAL) it is possible to subsidize the most neglected and nutritionally vulnerable sectors of the population. Throughout its programs Mercal Maximum Protection (Houses of Alimentation and Nutritional Supplements), food can be offered to citizens that do not have daily access to a balanced nutrition. For the month of December 2007, there were 6.001 active “Casas de Alimentación” in which lunch and dinner was served to 900.150 people. The reach of the Mercal Maximum Protection project goes beyond the distribution of food, since its objective is to insert the beneficiaries of the program to the socio-productive process, throughout strategic alliances with the missions and other government entities, building in that manner, a bridge towards a better life standard for the Venezuelan population in need.

In the same way, 202.350 food supplements were delivered for of Food Bags free to citizens in extreme financial conditions, whom do not have access to a balanced daily nutrition.

### Results of the Food Mission, 2003-2007 Period

- Tons of Food distributed by MERCAL

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
TM	47.664	1.069.098	1.897.126	1.690.230	1.785.028

- Number of Food Houses and beneficiaries

Concept/Year	2004	2005	2006	2007
Active Houses	4.052	6.075	5.997	6.001
Beneficiaries	607.800	911.250	899.550	900.150

- Assigned resources to Food Mission by the entity, in BsF

Entities	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
The CASA, S.A.	25.810.037	750.296.425	1.258.404.934	2.020.492.108	4.691.163.481
MERCAL, S.A.	378.608.922	68.076.749	2.995.789.652	4.867.950.260	4.367.782.923
FUNDAPROAL	0	152.400.000	610.082.310	592.268.600	1.165.928.524

### 2.3.2 Nutritional Program

The National Institute of Nutrition, within the Strategic Social Plan takes care of the different Axes of the Population within the Nutritional Safety, developing a series of Programs and Projects, with an approach towards genres, social groups and native towns. In this sense the attention was directed towards:

- a) Expand the coverage of the nutritional programs.
- b) Address the malnutrition issue caused by deficit or excess in a more integral manner.
- c) Develop Groups of Nutritional Attention oriented towards the nutritional and social issues in order to take care of the population in need.
- d) Guarantee that the food supplied will be of easy access.
- e) Encourage and support the food and nutritional programs for the community.

The National Nutritional Institute has within its most important rolls the development of the national Program of Nutritional Protection, which attends the need of facing the nutritional problems of the general population, specially of the population with a large biological and social vulnerability.

### **2.3.3. Program Community Kitchens and Stoves**

This Program was created by the National Executive in 2001, within the National Plan of Popular Assistance (P.A.A.P) and it is carried by the National Institute of Nutrition since the year 2003. The objective of the program is to provide alimentary safety to the communities of larger biological and social vulnerability, through out the supply of free food that provides 40% of the basic caloric requirement for the day, benefiting in this way children, pregnant women and seniors, for being the most vulnerable groups.

One of the most relevant aspects of the program is the community involvement, who selects the place or house, while the INN provides the equipment at no cost, which consists of a stove and a refrigerator and the actual products to prepare the meal.

In the same manner the community kitchen was implemented in the indigenes population where the INN provides the products for the preparation of the meals and the community is in charge of the distribution of such meals.

The INN distributes nutritional education in a continuous way and also supervision within the communities teaching them to ingest a good diet and supervising in a permanent way in order to be able to give diagnosis of the nutritional state of the population.

Within the transformation of the communitarian dinners in Centres Specialized in Diet (CEDIC I y II, respectively) the nutritional attention at no cost started, specialized and personalized, directed towards the rehabilitation and social support to all persons and patients that because of an illness are in need of special nutrition and that because of their social economical status are in no condition of supplying themselves.

This has allowed to incorporate the patients to the program to the basic learning process and to the basic nutritional attention with the purpose of making them stronger in their capacity of taking care of themselves, according to the social politics established by the National Government, within the socialist demands of the Venezuelan Estate.

### **2.3.4 Industrial Soup Kitchen Program**

It has been run by the INN since its foundation in 1949; taking care of the nutrition of the working population in urban areas and also taking care of the unemployed or sub employed and the public in general in areas with nutritional problems by providing in daily basis a balanced and tasty lunch that gives between 35% and 40% of the basic caloric intake needed.

With the objective of reaching a larger productivity that will allow to satisfy the demand of this type of service needed by the active population, a plan has been executed in order to recuperate many of the structures needed where this activity takes place.

### **2.3.5 Services of Education and Nutritional Recuperation (SERN)**

Created in the year 1967 with the purpose of recuperating the nutritional condition of boys and

girls under the age of 12 that present a state of malnutrition, moderate or severe.

Starting in 2006 the activity has been reoriented, not only attending cases of malnutrition but educating the mothers on how to prepare the meals that will allow to sustain a satisfactory nutritional state, create a conscious of diseases within the family and provides the tools to improve the psychological aspects that are affecting the patient's evolution.

In a medium term it plans to continue the recuperation process and prevent the malnutrition in other minors within the family through out the nutritional education given to the mother, and in a long term the objective is to insert the family members of those minors into the social program or Mission that the child might require and their family members through the social hug.

### **2.3.6 Active School Canteens (PAE)**

This program has been initiated by the INN in the year 1949 with the purpose of improving the nutrition if the school population in a vulnerable social and nutritional condition, implementing 2.147 school dinners at a national level. In the year 2000, 1.247 were transferred to the Department of the Interior for Education and in the year 2004 they were transferred in their totality to the PAE Program under the coordination of the Council mentioned above previous agreement in which the INN agreed to keep the personnel in charge of the food preparation, provide training to the communities to be able to run the program and provide education and supervise the population that was going to receive the benefits of the program.

### **2.3.7 Nutrition for Life**

This project arises the nutritional rehabilitation from two points of view: first, the institution that tries to recuperate the infrastructure of the Educational Services and Nutritional Recuperation, together with the training of the health personnel that takes care of the boys and girls with a malnutrition problem, for it's proper handling in advanced and rehabilitation stages. The second point of view is more important since it involves the direct participation of the Popular Power in order to obtain practical solutions to the structural problems that cause malnutrition, under the concept that each community is a participate of the identification and solution of the nutritional problems that exist within their communities, under the co-responsibility premise. This work is done in communities with high indicators of malnutrition and poverty.

Understanding the many faces of the nutritional factor and being aware of the multiple repercussions that either the deficit or the excess of this one causes to the individual or group, it is necessary to handle the nutritional information like a popular language, that together with the social programs that the Bolivarian government impulses and the communal development cycle in nutrition, will be the keys to transcend the welfare when it comes to nutrition and to start a process to provide structural solutions toe the community's day to day problems. This will be accomplished through out a series of strategies called Advanced Communities, which main purpose is to serve as the vehicle to get closer to the communities and mechanisms of transfer of power.

For the year 2008 it is planned to incorporate new estates and centres of communitarian work in nutrition and to give the nutritional culture a position of fundamental tool in order to guarantee the health of Venezuelans, men and women, and to improve the quality of life.

**Achievements in this constituent:**

<b>NATIONAL LEVEL</b>		<b>DISTRICT CAPITAL</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Tools for manifestation of nutritional culture delivered	1.320	587	<b>1.907</b>
Communal Council discussions	618	316	<b>934</b>
People trained in concepts of health and community nutrition	5.303	1.408	<b>6.711</b>
Assemblies for the Popular Power held on nutrition	12	11	<b>23</b>
Reports on Nutritional Culture	85	5	<b>90</b>
Equipment given for the screening of malnutrition	120		<b>120</b>
Health Personnel Trained	33		<b>33</b>

**2.3.8 Emergency Nutritional Plan for Communities**

The Plan involves the delivery of one basket of non-perishable food items, with a caloric value equivalent to 2300 calories, to cover the nutritional needs of a family of five (5) people for 30 days. In 2007, 10,872 baskets were delivered nationwide, which benefited some 94,130 people.

**2.4 Guarantee that the food is safe and appropriate to satisfy the energy and nutritional needs of the population**

The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is looking to create a National Food Control Plan to guarantee the safety and quality, to diminish food-borne diseases through prevention, risk management (ETA), and the use of tools such as: “Good Agricultural Practice” (BPA), “Good Manufacturing Practice” (BPF), “Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures” (SSOP), Procedure Control, and Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point System (HACCP).

**2.4.1 Research and Education in Nutrition**

The objective of this area is to research cities and food items, to advise, promote and coordinate with public and private institutions the elaboration and implementation of strategies to inform, educate and communicate the development of programs and projects for the protection of food production and the promotion of healthy eating habits. In this area, there is also research concerning the nutrition of children under 2 years old. Specifically the evaluation of maternal breast feeding and supplementary nutrition, the development of certain food items, the safe and hygienic handling by manufacturers of Social Houses and Food Controllers, the production and distribution of educational material concerning nutrition and promotion and support of Maternal Breastfeeding. It must be emphasized the creation of the Law to Promote, Protect and Support Maternal Breastfeeding presented to the Ministry of Health for revision, discussion and subsequent approval by the National Assembly. This Law was sanctioned and approved by the National Executive in 2007.

## **2.4.2 Safety and public health laboratories**

The main objective of the Red Nation of Public Health Laboratories, coordinated by the National Hygiene Institute “Rafael Rangel”, is to strengthen cooperation between states to monitor, prevent and control transmittable diseases and to investigate neonatal congenital hypothyroidism and phenylketonuria

## **2.4.3 Access to Primary lessons and Primary Healthcare**

In late 2005, the Ministry of Health reported 4.804 primary public healthcare establishments, of which 4.605 (96%) belong to the Ministry. Additionally, the “Misión Barrio Adentro” system has approximately 8.600 care centres. The number of hospitals in the public healthcare system add up to 296 (214 depend on the Ministry of Health or government offices, 33 on the Venezuelan Social Security Institute (IVSS), 29 on the National Institute of Geriatrics (INAGER), 13 on the Air Force Social Protection Institute (IPSFA), 3 on “Petróleos de Venezuela” (PDVSA), 2 on the Venezuelan Corporation of Guyana (CVG), one on the City of Miranda and one on the Municipal Police of Caracas).

The private sector is made up of 344 health centres (315 profitable institutions and 29 benefit foundations).

The systems capability to care for patients has improved due to “Misión Barrio Adentro” and wait-time for surgeries and emergency care has decreased through an agreement with the government of Cuba and Misión Milagro, a program for ophthalmologic surgery.

## **3. THIRD COMMITMENT: WE WILL MAKE AN EFFORT TO ADOPT POLICIES AND SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES OF DEVELOPMENT OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, FISHING, FORESTS AND RURAL AREAS OF HIGH AND LOW POTENTIAL THAT ARE FUNDAMENTAL TO ENSURE RELIABLE AND SUFFICIENT FOOD SUPPLY AT FAMILY, NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND WORLD SCALE AND TO FIGHT PLAGUES, DROUGHT AND DESERT-LIKE CONDITIONS, CONSIDERING THE MULTIFUNCTIONAL CHARACTER OF AGRICULTURE.**

### **3.1 POLICIES AND PROCEDURES TO INTENSIFY AND DIVERSIFY FOOD PRODUCTION**

According to the strategic objectives established by the Bolivarian Constitution of Venezuela and the General Guidelines of the 2001-2007 National Development Plan, the People’s Ministry for Land and Agriculture created national agriculture policies based on the following guidelines:

1. To promote Integrated Management of River Basins.
2. To promote analysis of Rural Infrastructure.
3. To plan and execute rescue and regularization of lands.
4. To promote the National Plant and Livestock Plan and to strengthen Agricultural Health and Nutritional safety.
5. To design the execution and follow up of the National Plant and Livestock Plan, including financing, input and marketing.
6. To drive agricultural industrial development between farmers and merchants.
7. To promote the National Food Consumption Plan on the basis of the populations human needs.
8. To strengthen the MAT and develop its talents.
9. To promote the organization of farmers starting at the production phase.

The People's Ministry for Land and Agriculture implemented the following plans to fulfil their policies, objectives and goals:

- ✓ Plan for Agricultural Production and Development, which includes a program for production development (sow plan) and a program for rural development.
- ✓ National Food Consumption Plan
- ✓ Plan for the Expansion of the Agrícola Bank of Venezuela.
- ✓ Plan for special financing and own resources
- ✓ Plan for Financial Request of Agricultural Elements
- ✓ Plan for seeds from the aquaculture sector (Alevines, post-larvae, embryos)
- ✓ National plan for agricultural roadwork
- ✓ Special plan for acceptance of the bean
- ✓ Plan for the construction and maintenance of national rural infrastructure.
- ✓ National Aquaculture Plan
- ✓ National Plan for Land Systemization
- ✓ National Plan for seed production
- ✓ Annual Operative Institutional Plan of the MAT and Joint Organizations
- ✓ Plan of action for the use of sardine resources

The strategies developed to carry out these plans include: strengthening production and internal supply based on the consumption pattern and nutritional needs of the population, to diminish imported food items and promote competition in the international market. To eliminate large estates as a system opposed to justice, general interest and social peace in the farmlands, to guarantee funding for each item to sow; to rationalize the use of chemical fertilizers, producing and using bio fertilizers; establishing the requirements for growing materials and other elements in terms of quality, availability, opportunity and performance; to implement programs for prevention and fighting plagues and high-risk diseases; incorporating progressively and effectively the production process in rural areas; to encourage a national network of public and private information.

Likewise, there is evidence of improvement in production services (components, machinery and equipment), production infrastructure (irrigation, drainage, garbage collection centres, silos, roads), social infrastructure (electricity, aqueducts), rescue and regularization of the land, agricultural financing and agricultural production systems (research, expansion, technical assistance, primary production and marketing).

## **3.2 ADOPTED MEASURES TO FIGHT ENVIRONMENTAL THREATS AGAINST FOOD SAFETY**

### **3.2.1 Plague and Disease Control**

Concerning prevention, phytosanitary control and zoo sanitary the Autonomous Agricultural Service (SASA) carried out a series of programs in 2005 to promote healthy agriculture, resulting in lower infestation levels by: 40% of the Pink Long-tailed Mealybug; 3.16% of the Coffee Bean Weevil (1.367 ha.) in large coffee producing areas; 10% of the Pineapple Worm in 32.8 ha. Of the 328 ha. infected. Likewise there was improvement in the affected levels of: Black Sigatoka by 20% (11.493 ha.); *Monilia Moniliophthora Roreri* by 20% (4.960 ha.) in cocoa crops and reduced attacks of rodent-plagues by 20% (14.404,2 ha.) with relation to the affected area (72.021 ha.). There was also 100% control over the Brucellosis Bovina and 60% vaccination of calves. On a national level, 90% of vaccinations against foot-and-mouth disease were

performed, vaccinating 10.672.178 bovines; preventing Bovine tuberculosis by vaccinating 63.255 bovines and preventing Swine Pest by administering 1.307.552 doses.

During 2006, levels of Pink Long-tailed Mealybug infestation decreased by 38% and Coffee Bean Weevil by 30% to keep crops in good physical, physiological, and psychopathological conditions. Affected levels of Black Sigatoka reduced by 20%, of Monilia Moniliophthora Roreri by 20% and rodent plagues *Holochilus Venezuela* by 92%. In the animal sector, SASA carried out several zoo-sanitary projects for disease prevention, control, and removal.

For 2007, SASA began construction on 43 infrastructure projects (27 biological productions labs and 16 health and nutritional safety labs). More than 5.575 inspections, 87.311 visits, 18.431 search and surveillances, 20.894 lands inspected, 2.000 serodiagnosis (332.463 animals); 25.243.979 animal vaccinations, 1.395 ha. of infected lands were treated, more than 12.082 people were trained, creating 315 direct employees and more than 68.854 people benefited with an investment of 89.849.885.424 Bolivares nationwide.

### **3.3 TRANSFER AND USAGE OF AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY**

#### **3.3.1 Program for Food Sovereignty and Safety**

The People's Ministry of Science and Technology formally accepted the Program for Food Sovereignty and Safety in 2005. Its objective is to improve the scientific and technological development of the country to help diminish the dependence of the national agricultural sector in the production of basic elements, processing, conservation and availability of food items that can assure prime nutrition for the population.

In this area, there was an investment of one million seven hundred forty-eight thousand nine hundred sixty-five bolivares (BsF. 1.748.965,00) between 2005-2007 for the following activities:

1. Development of the project "Criterion and approaches to guide the production and innovation of technological machinery and equipment for the production, management and processing of agricultural items for small and medium-sized producers".
2. In the guidelines for the Latin-American and Caribbean Consortium to Support Research and Development of Yucca (Clayuca), market research was performed of yucca and its by-products and there was support for the development of the National Program for the Improvement of Yucca (PNMY). Together with the Institute of Advanced Studies (IDEA), "Centers for Handling and Multiplying Yucca Seeds" (CEMMY) were established.
3. Participation in the National Committee of Codex Alimentarius and the National Integrated Food Control System (SNICA)
4. Financing for a "lacteal showcase" for the formation and training of associate producers of the Innovative Production System.
5. Financing for a project to develop balanced feeding systems for birds (ducks and quails), fish (trout), ruminants (bovines, goats and sheep) that promote usage of local resources partially or fully and of the Innovative Production System, located in the Amazonas, Barinas, Falcón, Guárico, Lara and Mérida states.
6. Participation in the creation of Proper Agricultural Practices General Directors (BPA) of Venezuela.
7. Support for change to technology to strengthen national seed, aquaculture, poultry production and family agriculture.
8. Creating research for the identification and characterization of national germplasm banks.
9. Support for the national meeting REDBIO Venezuela 2005.

10. Financing for the development of equipment that can diagnose bovine, sheep and goat hemoparasitosis.
11. Strengthening of sanitary diagnostic services and treatment of hemoparasitosis created to support farmers in the Innovative Production System.
12. Introduction of a project to make the most of medicinal plant farming.
13. Project to transfer technology to small farmers to spread pathogen-free plants.

With respect to training and spreading of knowledge, workshops were set up for small and medium-sized farmers and government employees related to agriculture in the following subjects:

1. Workshop concerning: "Fish and aquaculture food products, a challenge for the future".
2. Training for farmers of the Innovative Production System of potato and citrus fruits for the improvement of agronomic handling of their crops.
3. Training for Proper Manufacturing Procedures (BPM), Analysis of Danger and Critical Control Points (HACCP) and Sanitary Monitoring.
4. Training for productivity and sustainability improvement for the production of: using cattle for two purposes, sheep and goat, fishing and aquaculture.

### **3.3.2 Project to Strengthen the Biotechnological Sector in Support of the Nation's Food and Health Safety**

The People's Ministry of Science and Technology promoted the Project to Strengthen the Biotechnological Sector in Support of the Nation's Food and Health Safety, implemented by the National Fund of Science, Technology and Innovation (FONACIT) through ad joint institutions. In the guidelines of the Second Program of Science and Technology BID-FONACIT, whose objective is to contribute to food and health safety, a strategic agricultural security plan was created for 2011. The National System of Science, Technology and Innovation, through promotion, incentive and implementation of biotechnology processes and products, the exchange and cooperation between institutions and the spreading and circulating of biotechnology by all involved parties.

From the year 2004 to 2006, 37 sub-projects were financed with this Biotechnology Project. These projects were in the strategic food items: rice, corn, bean, potato, yucca, bovine, birds, pork, fish, shrimp, sheep and buffalo. A total investment of forty six million six hundred sixty-five thousand two hundred ninety-seven bolívares (BsF. 46.665.297,00) equivalent to US\$ 23,779,427.48 distributed between the four components of the project: research and development, strengthening the system, strengthening of centres, technology transfer and human training.

The results of Project BID-FONACIT II are the following:

<b>Results generated by BID-FONACIT II Program</b>	
<b>Component</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
<b>I. Systems</b>	
Web pages	15
Alliances	15
<b>II. Research and Development</b>	
Science publications	15
Bachelor thesis	16
Master thesis	14
Doctorate thesis	11
<b>III. Strengthening of Centres</b>	
Created	3
Strengthened	26
<b>Technology transfer</b>	
Workshops, courses and events	50
Publications	10
<b>IV. Human training</b>	
Courses	16
Trainings/Internships	30
Meetings	44

It will be proper to mention that 51 public and private Institutions participated in the formulation and execution of the sub-projects allowing the integration and articulation of knowledge and biotechnical applications.

### 3.3.3 Socialist Network of Productivity Innovation Project

Framed within the Institutional guidelines: application of knowledge for sustainable local development, articulated with the national, regional and state levels the “Program for the Innovation for the endogenous development” is developed. It’s objective is to contribute with the growing process and structural change of the socio economic base of the different regions that conform the national territory.

Within this frame the Innovative Municipal takes place as a strategy for the communitarian organization with the participation of the multiple protagonists with whom MPPCT contributes to the construction of the popular power given by the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. The Project Innovative Municipal counts with five components in which the socialist Networks of Productive Innovation have a very important role.

The socialist Networks of Productive Innovation (RSIP) are defined as spaces for socio-political and economical interaction and articulation within the organized communities and the public and private sectors that direct their capabilities and resources towards the construction of a socialist society, humanitarian, productive, sustainable and endogenous starting with the exchange of knowledge and social appropriation of knowledge.

Also, the Socialist Networks of Productive Innovation (RSIP) are a strategist of action to promote the social and local economy, from the cooperative and associative organization, taking care of the following aspects: economic, social, political, innovation, environmental, endogenous development and rent socialization.

Also, it has been possible the straightening of the local capacities with respect of the productive vocations and ancestral cultural values and fostering the social appropriation of knowledge of the producers and communities with the scientific and technological support through the involvement of the Department of the Interior for Science and Technology and its organisms.

As far as the accomplished goals by the implementation of the Project of the Socialist Networks for the Productive Innovation, since the year 2004, 519 agricultural networks, fishing companies, forest companies, food processing of the following areas: cocoa, coffee, cereals, legumes, oilseeds, fruits, vegetables, roots, milk derivatives, sheep and goats, pork, buffalo, poultry, and other animals, forest, sugar cane and "panelero"<sup>19</sup>, flowers, medicinal plants, rubber, with a ninety two millions nine hundred thirty six and two hundred sixty two bolívares investment (BsF 92.936.262,00) created in the country.

### **3.4 Integrated Rural Development Strategies**

With the purpose of guaranteeing the legal and technical assistance free of cost for the rural population, native and fisherman, the Agrarian National (PAN), provided attention to 62.975 beneficiaries, through out consultation and explanation of the Land Law and Land Development.

The Foundation of Innovation and Training for Rural Development (CIARA) creates programs with the financing and international assistance of: the Agricultural Extension Program (PREA), Development Project for Poor Rural Communities (PRODECOP), the Project to Develop Agro-productive Chains in the Region of Barlovento (Ciara-Barlovento) Project to Support Small Farmers and Fisherfolks in the semiarid regions of the States Lara y Falcon (PROSALAF). Also, CIARA manages the Cuba-Venezuela Agreement (Project of Small-Scale Sustainable Agriculture). CIARA's investment for the year 2005 was 61 thousand millions of bolívares. It is all about small programs and projects if we compare them to some of the previously mentioned.

Within the most important projects accomplished by the Venezuelan Agrarian Corporation (CVA) during this period of time, it is the development of 6 companies with the intention of taking care of two very important food sectors; they were created by the corporation during the last two years (CVA Azúcar SA, CVA Cereales y Oleaginosas de Venezuela SA, Empresa Comercializadora de Insumos y Servicios Agrícolas SA (ECISA), the Complejo Agroindustrial Zuccheriero Ezequiel Zamora S.A. (CAAEZ); CVA Lacteos S.A., CVA Caffè S.A. and the Centro Genético Productivo Florentino S.A. are companies within the CVA.

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<sup>19</sup> Block-shaped food prepared with sugar.

With the intention of continuing promoting the agricultural production of the nation, many agricultural infrastructures have been developed, such as the ones for rehabilitation and construction of irrigation systems, sanitation of the land, roadways and basic services to support the agricultural production, also producers were trained. In 2007, the construction of large and medium scale irrigation systems especially the culmination of the Diluvio-El Palmar and river Tiznado by INDER are the projects that will have an impact on the population and the agricultural development. According to the official numbers for that year more than 120 thousand additional hectares will have irrigation.

With the purpose of consolidating the new territorial structure through the National Land Institute (INTI), 867.036,55ha at a national level were identified and declared of not use during the period of 2004-2007 and the a total of 987.556,43 ha were incorporated to the productive process.

The Socialist Institute for Fishing and Agriculture (INSOPESCA) prepared and published the administrative providence to close the area for tuna fishing, that regulates the fishing activities close to areas where tuna can be found at the Occidental Pacific Ocean (OPO) where 22 embarkations operate, at the Atlantic Ocean 38 embarkations and Exclusive Economic (ZEE) of Guyana Francesa 45 embarkations of pargo-mero. It also incorporated the 15% of the embarkations that request access to the national float.

In order to encourage environmental sanitation, the reuse of treated water and support the development of the agricultural infrastructure, the Regional Hydraulic System of Maracaibo (PLANIMARA) created a project named "irrigation system from the reuse of treated water at the plant south of Maracaibo".

With the purpose of collecting and generating statistics that will support the economical and social factors analysis that affect the performance of agriculture and generate the inputs and frames for the future design of special investigations and strengthening of the statistic system for the agriculture; the country is in the execution of it's VII National Agricultural Census.

### **3.4.1 PDVSA Agricola**

Created with the purpose of implementing large projects within the agricultural and industrial process, with mechanized means of production to increase productivity and competitiveness of products. The services provided are agricultural mechanization, irrigation systems, road development, advice and technical support, and also design and construction of industrial plants for food.

### **3.4.2 Plan "Siembra Petrolera"**

Aims to support the decentralization of population and boost the economy both national and local, with the intention of creating a socioeconomic order more fair and balanced. Of the investments estimated in the plan, an important part is intended to the development and investment in social areas of operations of oil companies, which include as a priority, the investment towards the improvement of the agricultural production at the rural level.

As an instrument for the socio economic development of this Plan the Social Districts (DS) are created, which main objective is generate a strong socioeconomic development. The DS constitute territorial units of productive character, ecological and social, that integrate functions of engineering, development and execution of projects. This with the purpose of consolidating strategies in the process of exploration, production, financing and commercialization of oil and

gas foster a joint effort, efficient and effective staff of PDVSA and the population, to guarantee the endogenous development, generating the necessary tools for the eradication of poverty.

**4. FOURTH COMPROMISE: WE WILL STRIVE TO ENSURE THAT THE POLICIES OF AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD TRADE AND COMMERCE IN GENERAL CONTRIBUTE TO FOSTERING FOOD SECURITY FOR ALL THROUGH A GLOBAL TRADING SYSTEM FAIR AND MARKET ORIENTED**

Within the frame of the Bolivarian Alternative for Our Americas (ALBA) a treaty on security and food sovereignty has been presented within the Republic of Bolivia, the Republic of Cuba, the Republic of Nicaragua and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, with the aim of establishing an institutional framework for the development of technical cooperation, scientific and financial support between the countries; aimed at achieving food security and sovereignty of their peoples. The Bank of Alba also will finance projects related to the food industry as a guarantee of nutritional safety.

**5. FIFTH COMPROMISE: WE WILL PROMOTE THE ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION OF PRIVATE AND PUBLIC INVESTMENTS TO FOSTER HUMAN RESOURCES, FOOD SYSTEMS, AGRICULTURAL, FISHERY AND FORESTRY AND THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN AREAS OF HIGH AND LOW POTENTIAL.**

The Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela promulgated the Organic Law of Science, Technology and Innovation (Official Gazette # 38.242,03 dated August 2005) and its Partial Regulation (Official Gazette 38.544,17 dated October 2006) which aims to “stimulate investments in research and development in general, the training of talents and strengthening the demand for science and technology in order to influence the reactivation and modernization of this sector encouraging the formation of business networks, linking with the research and academic sectors, as well as the establishment of the innovation process to develop a better competitive insertion of the Venezuelan production in domestic markets, regional and global issues, within the guidelines of the National Science, Technology and Innovation Plan”

Two years of its implementation, this law has had a positive impact in increasing the inversion, both private and public, in science and technology devoted to developing the agricultural sector.

The estimate of resources for the agricultural sector and rural areas at present is a very complex because the number of bodies which distributes spending is much higher, and vary from year to year. Further, the costs are budgeted only a fraction of the actual costs, given the volume of additional credits that have been approved and the magnitude of extra budgetary resources allocated

In financing programs new agents appear, in addition to traditional agencies, a group of new financial institutions among which are BANDES, Bank of the Woman, Sovereign Bank and others. This agency, built on the remains of the old FONDAFA, was transformed into a bank of first floor to increase public funding to the agricultural sector in exponential way. Between 1994-98, more than 45 thousand of million bolívares were given, while during 1999 and 2004 this number exceeded 1.45 billions. In 2004, 651 thousand million bolívares were given and in 2005 this number exceeded 850 thousand million bolívares.

With a capital of 40.000.000.000,00 Vs., the Agrícola Bank of Venezuela (BAV) opened its doors on October 24, 2006 providing universal banking services and process any requests for

credits; were awarded the first 1750 credits for the development of the agricultural activity; purchase of machinery and other activities, benefiting 3,200 farmers, for the amount of 100.000.000,00BS.

The National Institute for the Rural Development (INDER) created by the Law of the Land and the Agricultural Development, was destined primarily for irrigation projects in agricultural infrastructure with the hiring in 2005 of 33 farm road works, 23 works for irrigation, 2 sanitation land, 18 projects of basic services and support to the production with an outlay of more than 17 thousand millions of bolívares. During the year 2007 INDER hired 707 projects, of which 194 belong to road works, 397 irrigation projects and 116 related to basic services (homes, electrification, collection centres, and others) with an investment of 501.859.644,50 BSF (more than 233 millions of dollars) assigned by the National Executive through out and Exceptional Plan for the construction and conditioning of 1.680 Km of rural roads and 73.809 ha. under irrigation.

The MPPAT make efforts for the approval of relevant resources from the private and public banking and the Venezuelan Corporation of Petroleum to finance the Plan of "Siembra Petrolera" year 2005, in an area of 2,32 millions of ha. With a financing of 6,33 billions of bolívares, to the agricultural areas, fisheries, forestry and livestock distributed in the private sector Bs. 4,00 billions and public sector Bs. 2,33 billions.

For the year 2006 with the aim of promoting the development of sustainable agriculture, financing the Integral Plan of National Agricultural Production and Development in 2006, the Fund for Agro, Fishery, Forestall and related Funds (FONDAFA) grant funding to the national agricultural activity of 55,200 credits in an amount approved of Bs. 2.174.003.057.491 benefiting 119.606 producers and generating 239.212 jobs. The resources for the agro-food sector and rural development exceeded with no doubt during 2006 4 billions of bolivars (close to 1.900 millions of dollars).

This volume of resources means a jump in allocations to agriculture and rural development of major proportions that represents between 3 and 6 times the average of real expenses per presidential period between 1969 and 1993.

In 2007 the agricultural portfolio of private banks rose to the number of 12 billion bolívares, through which 1.5000.000 ha got financed in a national level and FONDAFA gave Bs. 2.546.102.677.286 according to what was established in PIDA 2007 (US \$ 1.162.000.000) through out institutions like Bank Agrícola and the Fund for Agro, Fishery, Forestall and related Funds (FONDAFA). Along with the portfolio of the private banking sector is anticipated to finance 270 thousand producers nationally, what represents 70% of the producers of this sector. The Fund for Agro, Fishery, Forestall and related Funds (FONDAFA), gave 47.669 credits at a national level for an amount invested for the year 2007 of Bs. 1.729.177.845.526, benefiting a direct population of 107.962 and an indirect population of 179.933.

Through the Agrícola Bank of Venezuela (BAV), 6 agencies were opened in the states of: Barinas, Apure, Lara, Portuguesa, Cojedes y Merida with an investment of Bs. 28.531.502.584, liquidated 772 credits to the Bank Social for a total of Bs 198.721.410.000; gave credits to 19 cooperatives and 18 individual beneficiaries for a total of Bs 51.734.320.212, benefiting 3.838 producers, with a total investment of Bs. 278.987.232.796.

## CONCLUSIONS



## CONCLUSIONS

The Venezuelan government has expressed commitment to the highest level, for the reduction of poverty and food insecurity, implementing a legal and institutional framework to achieve this goal. There is no doubt that the efforts made by the national government in programs for food security and sovereignty, have produced significant results achieved by previous governments.

The initiatives implemented through national programs coincide with the two-track strategy recommended by FAO, referring to the simultaneous attack on the causes and consequences of hunger and extreme poverty, with cyclical and structural measures to ensure food security. However, it is necessary to pay greater attention to monitoring and evaluation of the impact of policies implemented since the coordination among various public and private entities

It is important to emphasize that the National Government, in its three political levels - territorial as strict, and with the support of municipal governments and the participation of communities in broad, has succeeded in establishing direct channels of communication with the recipients of public policies aimed at combating hunger and poverty, channel through which to evaluate the needs and target specific problems, for achieving the strategic goals set.

The state is aware that to achieve the goal the CMA should continue their efforts, as stated in National Economic and Social Plan 2007-2013 (National Project Simon Bolivar). In it, has given priority to the development of the capacity of domestic food production to achieve food sovereignty. It also has risen substantially over the past ten years, investment in agriculture, particularly in the areas of irrigation, drainage of land, agricultural sanitation, rural roads and training, among others. All this for the sake of laying the foundation for achieving the Supreme Social Happiness, raised in the Plan, established committees fundamental mission of the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

It has to be mentioned the joint efforts of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, in international cooperation, achieving significant agreements in Training and Technology Transfer, to enhance the productive capacity agro-industrial levels, with complementary agreements for the purchase of agricultural machinery, inputs for the production of food products, food processing plants, as well as significant volumes of food from countries with which there have been these important agreements. Also, continuing humanitarian aid, of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, to the poorest countries or populations, either through the supply of fuel, such as direct food aid and health.

The goals related to reducing hunger, can be reached, progress has been made towards the fulfilment of commitments made and has strengthened the institutional framework for the consolidation of joint work between the national government, the agricultural producers, local authorities responsible for public and private funding, together with chains of distribution and marketing of food, even if at the time it is necessary to achieve greater progress, especially with regard to the intensification of agricultural production. It is also necessary to continue affirmative action in order of increasing access to food, promotes nutritional education, as well as improved statistical information systems, and strengthening the management capacity of the new national institutions.

Most of the achievements to date have meant large investments of the national budget, though still much work to be done, so this report also aims to appeal to the international community in supporting the efforts of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in the global food issue.

Concern to the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, that the increase in international prices of commodities, as well as policies from food reserves applied by the exporting countries, to

meet its domestic demand, this will translate into an increased cost of imported inputs and raw materials, resulting in prices and hence on the access of food to the most vulnerable populations.

This situation, coupled with the criminal use for bio fuels, of some basic foods vital for Food, Nutrition and up to the life of the world population, has an impact on a reduction in the availability, low levels of critical global pool and a larger increase in food prices, which, coupled with the adverse impact of climate change on crops, is seriously affecting the global supply of food. The reduction in the availability, as well as the gradual increase in food prices, will continue in the coming years. Therefore, global efforts should be directed to take drastic measures and sustainable, to reverse the emergency situation presented, which is envisioned does not have character and reversibility infringe considerably in meeting the millennium goals.

All the achievements made by the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in food security, are consistent with the ethical principles of the revolutionary socialist process progresses and consolidate definitely, for the sake of attaining the supreme happiness in the social. Therefore, it is a fact that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, will continue to honour commitments in the Millennium Summit and will achieve the targets set, is designed to support all efforts to end global hunger, cruel scourge which are unfair victims, the majority of human beings on the planet.

## STATISTICAL ANNEXES



**Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela: Food Safety Indicator Statistics**

Cod	Indicator	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Deprivation of food and infant malnutrition</b>																			
1	Number of people undernourished (M) 1/	-	2.3	-	-	-	-	3.5	3.7	4.8	4.9	4.4	3.99	3.962	3.771	2.58	1.93	1.704	-
2	Prevalence of undernourishment in total population (%)	-	11	-	-	-	-	16	16	21	21	18	16	16	15	10	7	6	-
3	Prevalence of underweight population	7.66	6.21	5.07	4.57	4.49	4.73	5.02	5.05	5.3	4.66	4.37	4.52	4.8	5.28	5.19	4.64	4.47	-
3m	Prevalence of underweight – boys	7.71	6.34	5.15	4.74	4.66	4.87	5.2	5.21	5.45	4.74	4.49	4.58	4.96	5.32	5.3	4.7	4.59	-
3f	Prevalence of underweight – girls	7.62	6.08	4.97	4.40	4.31	4.58	4.83	4.88	5.14	4.58	4.25	4.44	4.64	5.24	5.07	4.58	4.34	-
4	Prevalence of stunted growth	13.82	13.48	13.64	12.84	13.17	14.13	14.35	14.92	14.3	13.6	12.82	12.71	12.94	13.08	12.52	11.79	11.8	-
5	Prevalence of waste (%)	4.53	3.46	3.28	3.12	2.91	2.86	2.94	2.91	3.35	3.09	3.02	3.42	3.74	4.06	4.05	3.77	3.71	-
<b>Consumption of food and dietary diversification</b>																			
6	Food consumption: dietary energy consumption (kcal/person/day)1/	2330	2446	2526	2392	2388	2422	2379	2262	2333	2252	2394	2509	2246**	2407**	2596**	-	-	-
7	Proportion of total food energy from non-starchy foods (%) 1/	58	58	58	60	57	58	59	60	59	58	58	59	61**	57**	62**	-	-	-
<b>Economic growth, poverty and employment</b>																			
8	Growth in GDP per capita (APR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Poverty, proportion of population whose consumption is less than a 1 dollar (PPA, 1993) a day (percentage)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Index recount of poverty inside the line of poverty (percentage of the population) – total	25,6	23,4	20,0	26,5	43,2	39,5	48,9	54,5	50,4	48,7	46,3	45,4	55,4	62,1	53,9	43,7	36,3	-
10r	Index recount of poverty inside the line of poverty (percentage of the population) – rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10u	Index recount of poverty inside the line of poverty (percentage of the population) – urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Proportion of the poorest quintile in income or consumption in the country (percentage)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,1	4,1	4,4	4,0	4,5	4,4	4,0	3,5	4,6	4,7	a/ 5,1
12	Unemployment Rate (percentage)	10,4	8,7	7,1	6,4	8,4	10,2	12,4	10,6	11,0	14,5	13,2	12,8	16,2	16,8	13,9	11,4	9,3	7,5
12m	Unemployment Rate (percentage) – Men	10,4	8,8	7,6	6,7	8,4	8,7	10,5	9,0	10,0	13,6	12,5	11,6	14,4	14,4	12,3	10,3	8,2	7,1
12f	Unemployment Rate (percentage) – Women	10,3	8,6	5,9	5,6	8,5	13,3	16,2	13,6	12,7	16,1	14,4	14,6	18,8	20,3	16,4	13,0	11,1	8,1
13	Total debt service (percent of GNI)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Schooling and gender parity</b>																			
14	Net enrollment rate in Education (Primary) total 2/	83	89	89	86	86	87	85	88	86	87	91	93	92	92	91	92	93	-
14m	Net enrollment rate in Education (Primary)- Men 2/	76	89	87	86	86	86	85	87	85	87	90	93	92	92	91	92	93	-
14f	Net enrollment rate in Education (Primary) – Women 2/	90	90	90	87	87	88	86	88	86	88	91	94	92	93	91	91	93	-
15	Public spending on Education as a PERCENTAGE of GDP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,3784	4,0841	4,5327	4,8496	4,8323	4,6491	4,7662	4,1136	5,0235	-
16	Index of gender parity in the ratio of net enrollment, tertiary education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Proportion of women with seats in parliament, or national congress (percentage)	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	12	10	10	10	10	10	18	25

Cod	Indicator	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Health and sanitation</b>																			
18	Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation facilities (percentage) – total	52	52	55	55	53	57	63	64	62	64	66	68	70	71	73	79	82	82
18r	Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation facilities (percentage) – rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	36	37	37	38	40	40	45	67,56	72
18u	Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation facilities (percentage) – urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	72	73	74	75	76	78	84	84	84
19	Percentage of population using an improved source of drinking water – total	68	66	70	70	73	73	76	78	80	82	84	85	86	87	90	91	91	92
19r	Percentage of population using an improved source of drinking water – rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	59	60	62	64	66	67	67,03	67,56	79
20	Percentage of population using an improved source of drinking water – urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	89	90	90	91	92	93	94	94	94
<b>Irrigation, natural resources and infrastructure</b>																			
24	Irrigated land as a percentage of the surface	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Forest area as a percentage of the total land area MDGs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Surface severely degraded as a percentage of the total land area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Paved roads (percentage of total roads)	36	36	37	38	35	35	35	34	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Trade and National Debt</b>																			
28	Terms of trade (2000 = 100)	96	97	100	100	101	112	109	103	102	100	100	104,5	100,06	112,21	123,11	125,52	132,06	-
28d	Official commitments from donors in terms of technical assistance and capacity-building in connection with trade (thousands of U.S. dollars) – Donor countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28r	Official commitments from donors in terms of technical assistance and capacity-building in connection with trade (thousands of U.S. dollars) – Recipient countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,5**	49,6***
29	Estimations of aid to agriculture in OECD countries as a percentage of GDP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Development assistance</b>																			
30	ODA net, as a percentage of GNI (only OECD member countries)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Total external assistance to agriculture provided or received (millions of U.S. dollars)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

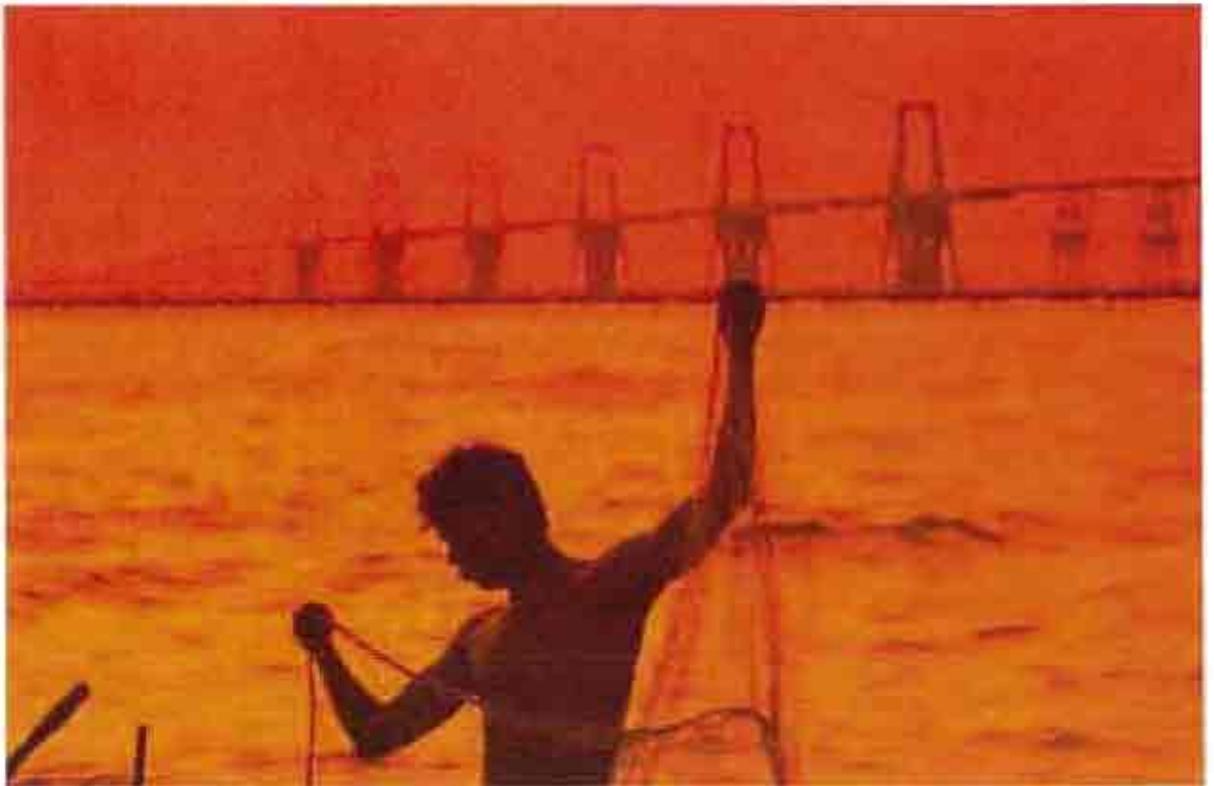
#### Legend

- 1/ 1990 to 1996 are a source of MPPPD from INE 1997 results in the second semester  
2/ Correspond to the results of the first semester of the EHM  
3/ Correspond to the results of the second semester of the EHM  
a/ Preliminary figures

## METADATA

N°	Measurement Unit	Definition	Statistical methodology	Source
6	(Kcal/person/day)1/	<p>Food consumption: energy consumption of food. INN</p> <p>Estimates of available energy (average per capita daily) for the years 2005, 2006, 2007 based on data on the average annual GDP per capita in real terms (BCV) and assumptions about the elasticity of energy consumption to GDP based on studies of Louis Malassis related to PDV</p>	National Food Balance Sheet adjusted from the last population census	- INN-ULA. Food Balance Sheet, final version, 1990-2001
31r	Thousands of US \$	Official commitments from donors in terms of technical assistance and capacity-building in connection with trade (thousands of US \$)-recipient countries	We included funding for spending on technical assistance and capacity-building in connection with trade, to promote, develop and ensure food sovereignty of sisters nations	Bank for Economic and Social Development (BANDES)
14	Net Enrolment	<p>Primary Education: Enrolment and population ages 6 to 11</p> <p>Secondary Education: First cycle: Enrolment and population ages 12 to 14 Second cycle: Enrolment and population ages 15 and 16 Male and female enrolment is obtained by adding the two cycles</p>	<p>The formula of net enrolment in primary and secondary education is as follows:</p> <p>Net enrolment in primary and secondary education = (enrolment/Population) x 100</p>	MPPE











**PERMANENT REPRESENTATION OF BOLIVARIAN GOVERNMENT OF VENEZUELA TO FAO**

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