



Cooperation  
**Brasilia**  
Office



Ministry of  
Social Development  
and Fight Against Hunger



SPECIAL EDITION

# Brazil

Overcoming hunger is possible

Food and Nutrition Security: the Brazilian  
experience in overcoming hunger and strengthening family farming

**Arnoldo de Campos**

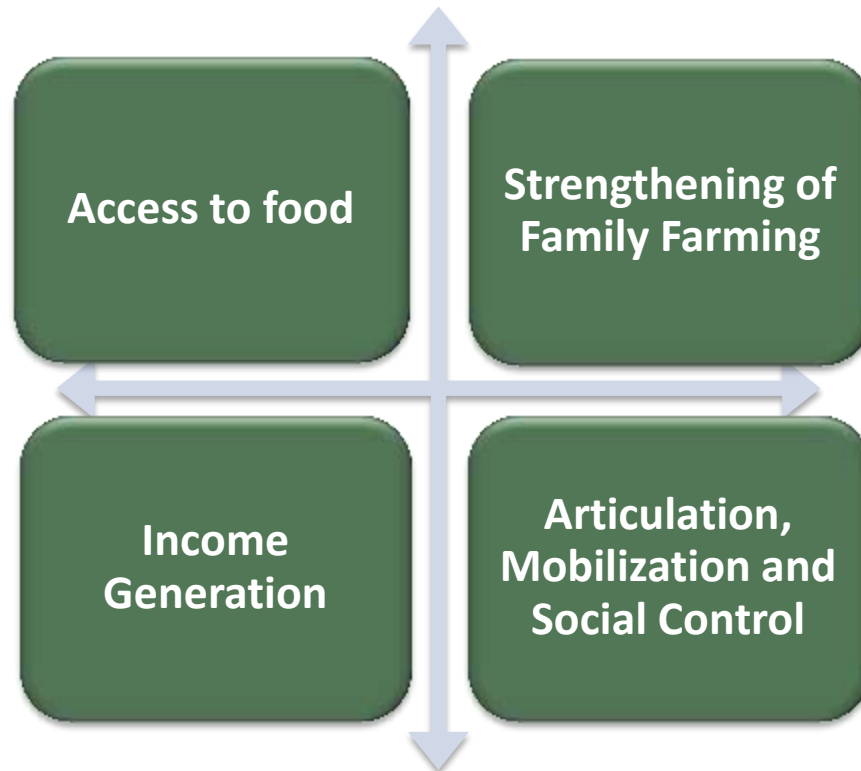
**Food and Nutrition Security Secretary**

# Brazil in the beginning of 2003

- Population under poverty situation – 46 millions – 24% of pop.
- Population under extreme poverty situation – 17 million – 9% of pop.
- Unemployment rate: 10%
- Illiteracy rate: 12%
- International reserves: US\$ 37 billion

# Reducing Hunger in Brazil

The fight against hunger and poverty at the center of the political agenda  
Lula's Administration 2003-2010: Zero Hunger



# Reducing Extreme Poverty

**Intensification of the fight against hunger:  
Dilma's Administration 2011-2014: Brazil Without Poverty Program**



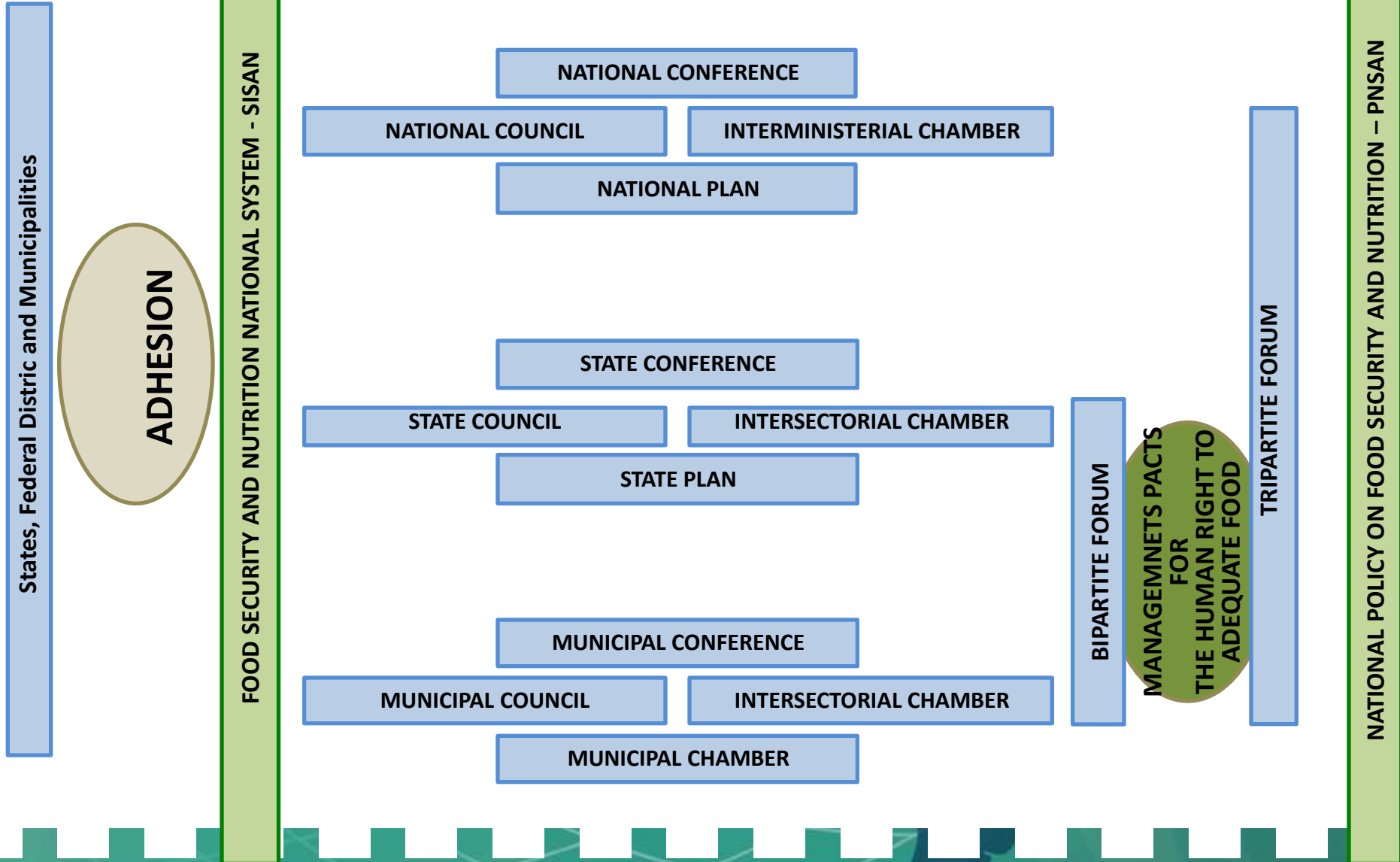
**BRAZIL  
WITHOUT  
POVERTY**

Rental  
Guarantee

Productive  
Inclusion

Access to  
Social  
Assistance  
Services

# FNS National System



# FNS National System

**Adhere to Sisan**

**27 States**

**National Policy on Food Security and Nutrition establish**

**National Plan on Food Security and Nutrition 2012-2105**

**Outcome PlanSAN**

**Food Security and Nutrition National System - SISAN**

**CONSEAs – Social Control**

**National – 10 years**

**27 State Conseas**

**1.500 Municipal Conseas**

**CAISANs – Intersectorial Management**

**National – since 2007**

**27 State Caisans**

**89 Municipal Caisans (under implemetation)**

# Institutional Settings

- Intersectoral Approach on public policies
- ❖ Group of Ministries involved:
  - MDA, MDS, MS, MEC, MPA, MAPA, MI, MMA – Total of 19
- CONAB, Banco do Brasil, Caixa Econômica Federal, Regional Banks and Credit Cooperatives

## Federal Pact:

Federal Gov.  State Gov.  Municipal Gov.

 Civil Society

# Institutionalization of the issue in Brazil: historical and legal framework



2006 - Family Farming Law n° 11.326

2003 - Direct purchase from Family farmers - PAA

2003 – Hunger Zero and reactivation of the National Council for food and Nutrition Security (CONSEA)

Law n° 11.947/2009– School Feeding Program – 30% from Family farmers

2006 - Act 11.346 (LOSAN) and regulation of CONSEA and CAISAN (Interministerial Chamber of Food and Nutrition Security)

2010 – Technical Assistance and Rural Extension Law

2010 – National Policy (PNSAN) and PlanSAN (Decree 7.272/2010)  
Constitutional Amendment 64/2010 – Food as a Human Right

2013 – Law n° 12.897 – Creation of ANATER

2011 – Publication of the first PlanSAN and inclusion of some states

2013/14 – Review of PlanSAN and inclusion of all states and some municipalities





## Food and Nutrition Security (FNS)

- National System
- Bolsa Família, Minimum Wage
- FNS Equipments
- Food and Nutrition Education
- Cisterns Programme
- Productive Inclusion
- Food Public Purchase Programme (PAA)
- PNAE

## Family Farming

- Annual Crop Plans
- Agrarian Reform
- Credit – Pronaf
- Technical Assistance and Rural Extension Services
- Agroindustrial production
- Cooperativism
- Affirmative Actions:
  - ✓ Women
  - ✓ Young people
  - ✓ Indigenous and Traditional Communities

# Food and Nutrition Security




“Food and nutrition security is the effectiveness of the right to regular and permanent access to a sufficient amount of quality food, without compromising the access to other basic needs, based on healthy practices which respect cultural diversity and are culturally, economically, environmentally and socially sustainable.”

*(Art. 3 of the Food and Nutrition Security Organic Law,  
September 15th, 2006)*

## Human Right to Food

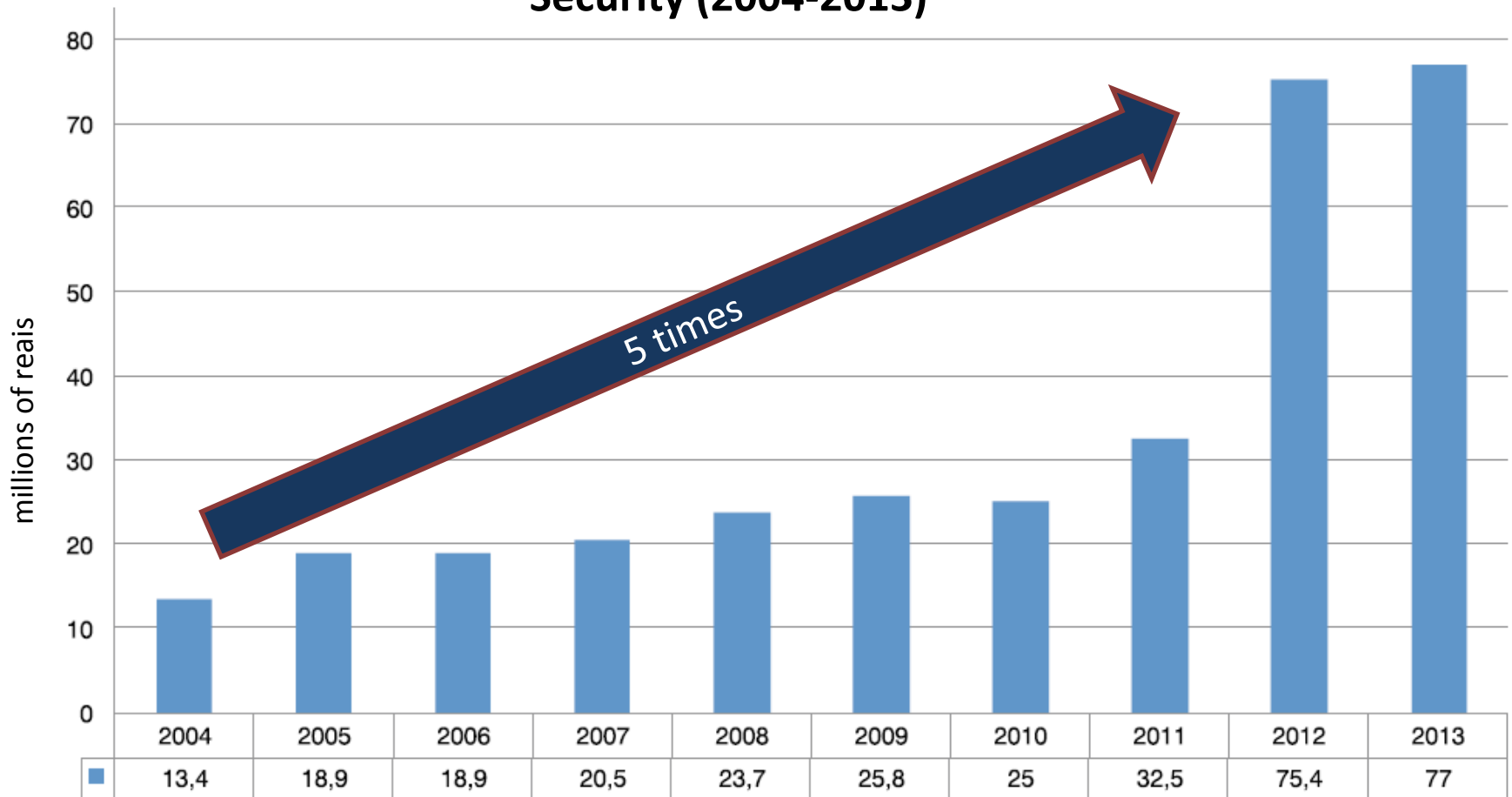


*Right of all citizens and duty of the State  
Article 6 of the Federal Constitution of Brazil (CF/1988, art. 6)*

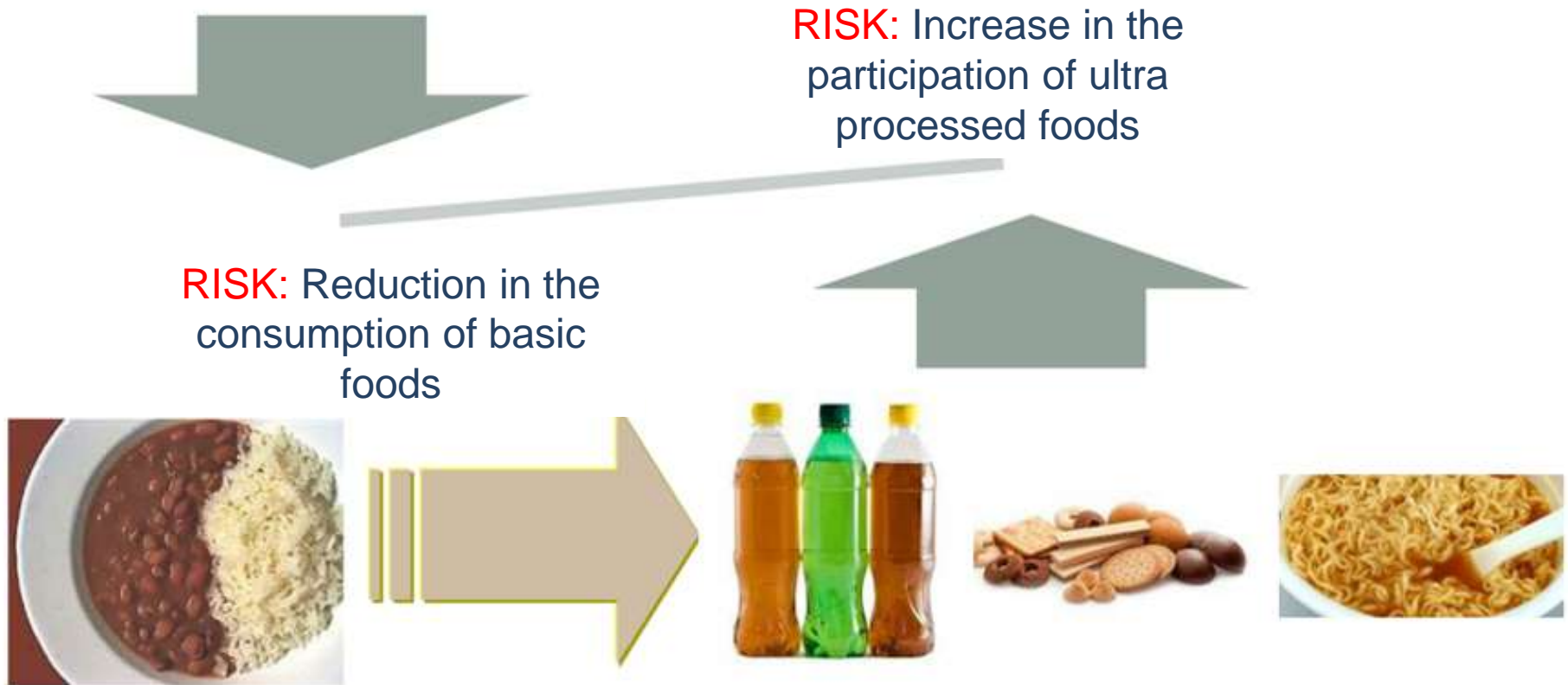


# Budget for Food and Nutrition Security

Evolution of the budget for **Food and Nutrition Security (2004-2013)**



# FOOD SCENARIO IN BRAZIL - RISKS



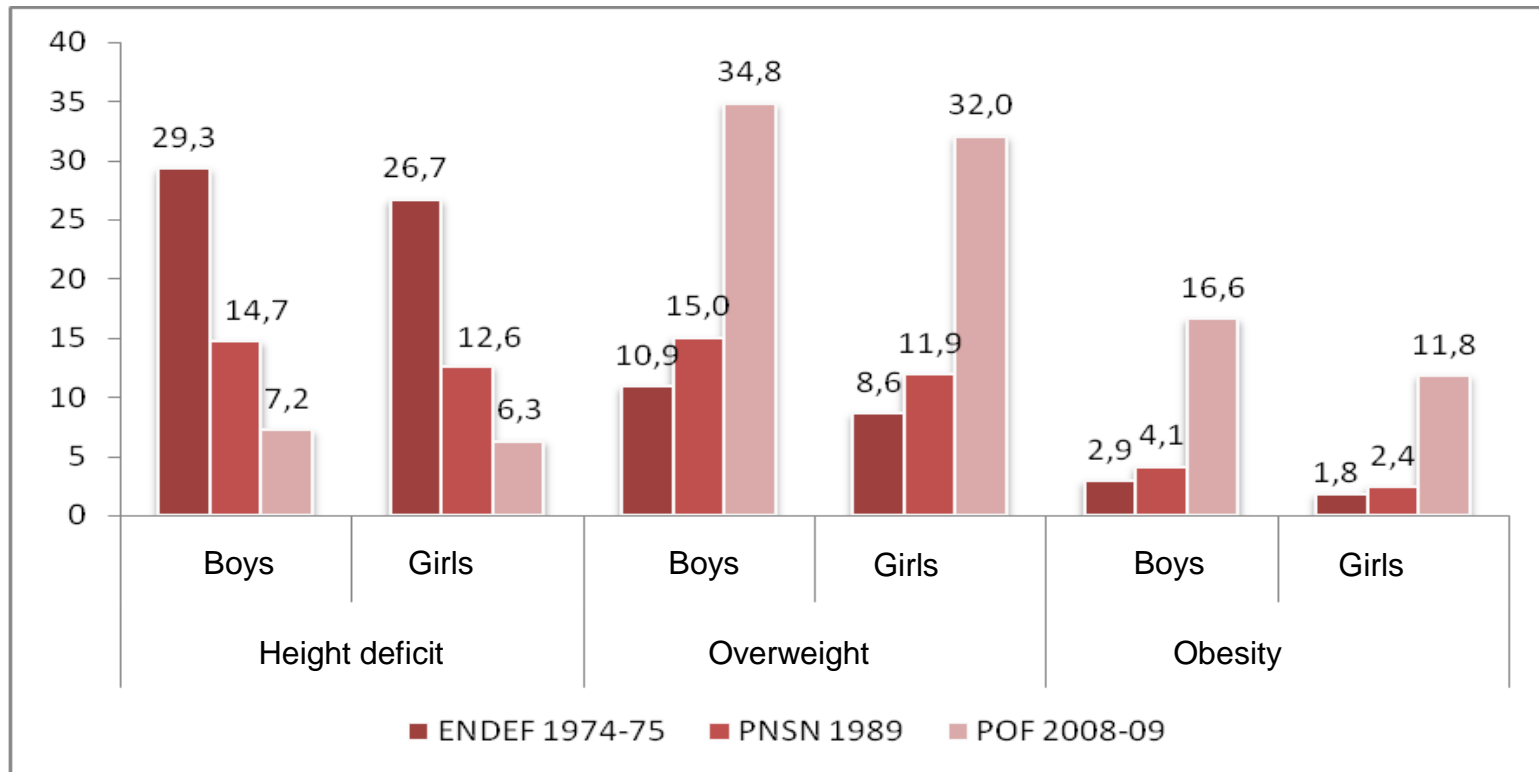
- ✓ Risk: Loss of cultural identity
- ✓ New Society Behavior: Increased spending in eating out of the home

Source: POF 2002/2003, 2008/2009

▪ 24.1% in 2002/2003 → 31.1% in 2008/2009

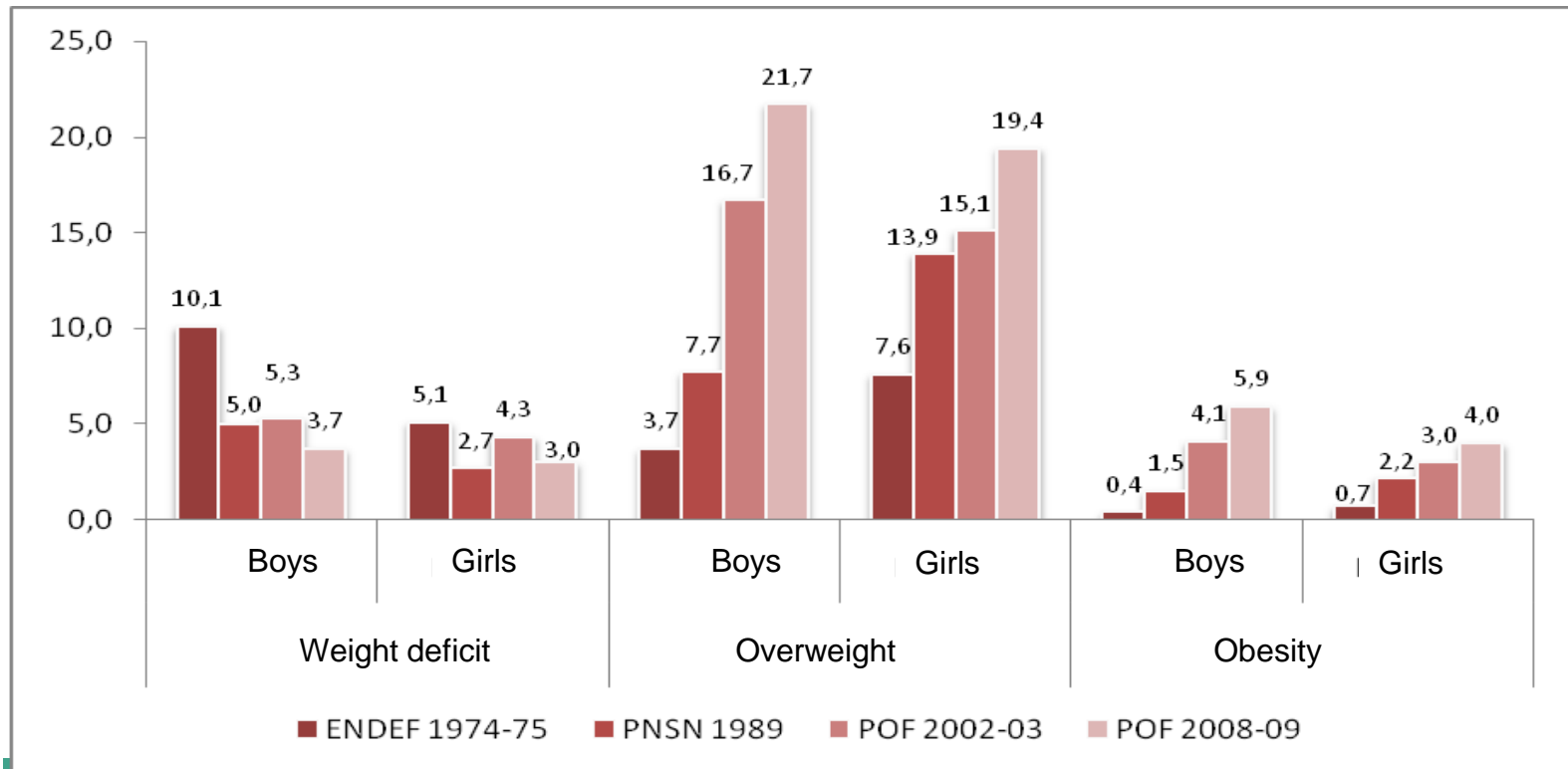
# Brief diagnosis and indicators of the nutritional status of the population in Brazil

Prevalence of height deficit, overweight and obesity in the population of 5-9 years of age, by sex. Brazil - periods 1974-1975, 1989 and 2008-2009.



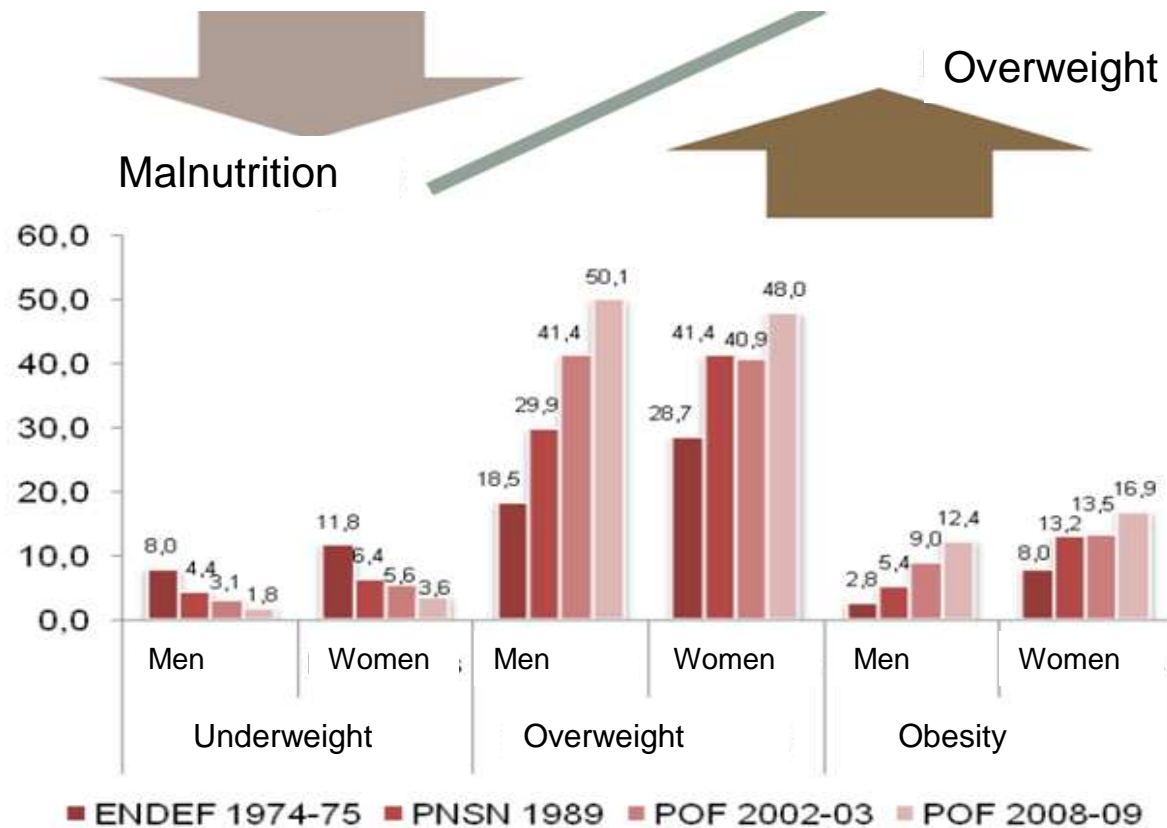
# Brief diagnosis and indicators of the nutritional status of the population in Brazil

Prevalence of weight deficit, overweight and obesity in the population of 10-19 years of age, by sex. Brazil - periods 1974-1975, 1989 and 2002-2003 and 2008-2009.



# Brief diagnosis and indicators of the nutritional status of the population in Brazil

## ✓ Growth in weight of the Brazilian population (1970-2009)



# Obesity: social problem




Growing trend of obesity in all age groups

Decreased vulnerability of the poor families

Brazil is leaving the Undernourishment and is facing a new challenge: obesity

The confrontation of overweight and obesity in Brazil requires combined actions by different levels of government, through intersectorial actions and social participation.





# Intersectorial strategy for prevention and control of obesity: recommendations for states and municipalities

Organized in 6 lines of action:

1. Availability and access to adequate and healthy food

2. Actions of education, communication and information

3. Promoting healthy lifestyles in specific environments

4. Food and Nutrition Surveillance

5. Comprehensive care for the health of overweight/obese individuals in the health care system

6. Regulation and control of quality and safety of food

## Intersectorial Strategy for Obesity Prevention and Control:

Recommendations for Brazilian states and municipalities



# 1. Availability and access to adequate and healthy food

## Actions looking to:

- Facilitate physical access of communities and families to traditional food and preparations
- Expand the supply of adequate and healthy food in public facilities

## FOOD PURCHASE PROGRAM



### Production

- Family Farmers (individually or in cooperatives)
- Settlers
- Traditional Peoples and Communities



### Purchase of Food

- Government, no bidding required



### Consumption

- Social Assistance Network and public facilities for food and nutrition security
- Stock Formation
- Food Baskets

From 2003 to 2013:

- R \$ 5.3 billion invested
- 3000 kinds of food
- 4 million tons of food
- 50% CAD Único and 37% women

# 1. Availability and access to adequate and healthy food

## NATIONAL SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM

HEALTHY FOOD SUPPLY

FOOD AND NUTRITION  
EDUCATION IN THE  
SCHOOL CURRICULUM

- Universality and equity
- 43 millions of students in 161,991 schools
- R\$ 3.3 billions of resources distributed among 5,570 municipalities
- Basic Education (Kindergarten, Primary Education, High School and young and adult education), *quilombolas* and *indigenous* communities.

**SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM PURCHASES 30% OF THE FOOD RESOURCES FROM FAMILY FARMING**

Regional development

Employment and income generation

Preference for organic and agro-ecological food

Respect and encouragement of local food traditions



# School Feeding



30%



Represent a **market**  
reserve **U\$ 500.000.000.**

**43 million** students in  
public schools

## 2. Actions of education, communication and information

### Objectives:

- Sharing knowledge and practices that can contribute to the achievement of better living conditions, health and food and nutrition security of the population.
  - Information, encouragement of self-care, education, mobilization of public opinion.

### Main Actions:

- **Implementation of the public agenda of the "*Framework for Food and Nutrition Education (EAN)*"**



Defines the concept of EAN, principles and practice fields

### Public Agenda:

1. Strategic agenda and intersectorial and federal coordination
2. Agenda focused on formation
3. Agenda of articulation and social mobilization
4. Agenda with organizations of civil society
5. Agenda oriented towards the specificities of the Traditional Communities



## 2. Actions of education, communication and information

### Main Actions

- Social Networks:



196 experiencias  
3,000 users  
8,327 profiles  
average 56,000 Facebook  
page views per day



- Implementation of the Food Guidelines for the Brazilian Population and the Food Guidelines for the Population under 2 years old

- Campaigns



### 3. Promoting healthy lifestyles in the environments / territories.

Its main subject is the promotion of structural changes, essentially in institutional and urban spaces, aimed at promoting adequate and healthy eating, physical activity, and access to public leisure spaces.

#### ■ School

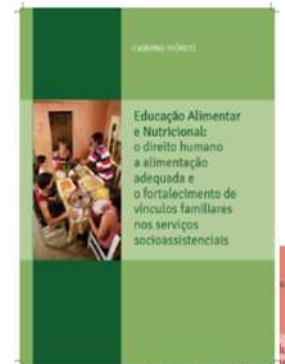
- Manual of Healthy School Canteens
- Guidelines for the composition of the school menu
- Health at School Program
- 4,861 municipalities – 80,386 schools – 30,041 Basic Health Units



### 3. Promoting healthy lifestyles in the environments / territories.

#### ■ Social Assistance Network

- Manual of the supply of Adequate Food (PAA)
- Journal of Food and Nutrition Education– 7,800 Reference Centers for Social Assistance; all the municipalities
- Course on Food and Nutrition Education in the “Bolsa Familia” Program for 2,000 professionals – supply of quality public services to the beneficiaries of the “Bolsa Familia” Program (PBF)



#### ■ Work

- Workers' Food Program - 16 million workers;
- Contribution to the health of the federal public servant - adequate space, adequate food supply;

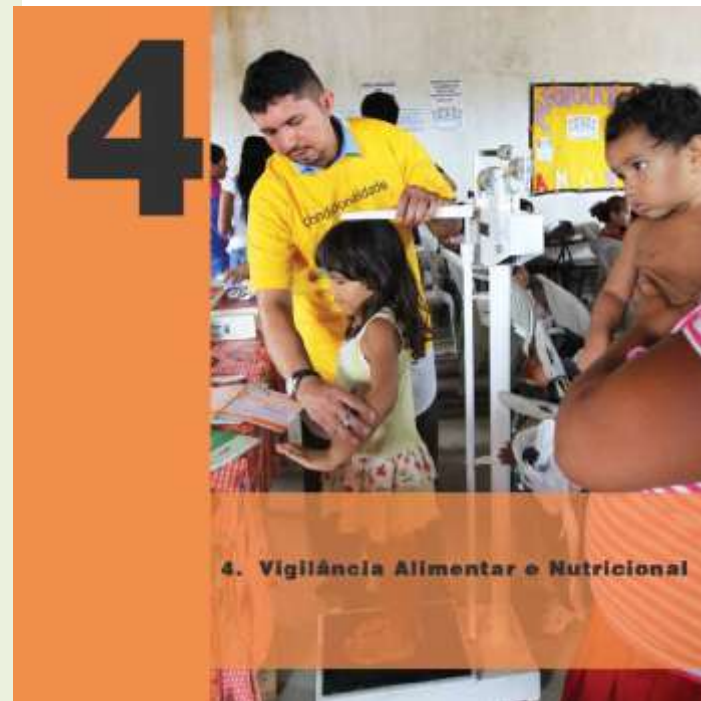




## 4. Food and Nutrition Surveillance and monitoring of physical activity practices among the population

Includes the monitoring of food and nutrition conditions of a given individual or population.

- To strengthen and ensure Food and Nutrition Surveillance networks in healthcare
- To acquire appropriate anthropometric equipment
- To organize the Food and Nutrition Surveillance (VAN) at the various health care points
- Research



## 5. Comprehensive care for the health of overweight/obese individuals in the health care system

Set of care guidelines, guided by the principles of the Brazilian National Health System (SUS), which include actions such as:

- Promotion and protection of health,
- Prevention,
- Diagnosis
- Treatment of obesity and other health damages

- **Pathway of Care for Prevention and Treatment of Overweight and Obesity:**
- Official document published on March 19, 2013 redefines the guidelines for the organization of prevention and treatment of overweight and obesity as a priority for the Network of Attention to the Health of People with Chronic Diseases in the context of the National Health System



## 6. Regulation and control of the quality and safety of food

Improvement of the nutritional quality of processed foods (sodium, fat and sugar), and the consumption of processed and ultra-processed foods, high in sugar, fat and sodium, promoting weight gain, in addition to being poor in micronutrients.

### Main Actions:

- Monitoring of the sodium, sugar and fat levels in processed foods made by the national regulatory agency - Cooperation Agreement between the Ministry of Health and the Brazilian Association of Food Industries.
- Improving standards of labeling in packed food for improvement of the visibility and legibility - supplementary nutritional information.
- Resolution of the National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CONANDA) - Defines the unfairness of targeting advertising and marketing communications to children and teenagers.
- Draft Laws directed to the regulation of food marketing targeted to children, in the legislative field.

# Universal access to water: Cisterns Programme

## □ 1º Water:

- Reservoir of 16,000 liters in order to storing rain water for drinking, cooking and basic hygiene family
- Easy to use, low cost, easy maintenance and high durability



## Brazilian Semi Arid Region

- 20% of country's surface area
- 22 million people
- 40% of rural extreme poverty



# Cisterns Programme

- Participation of the beneficiaries themselves and the community
- Empowering families to use and maintenance of the cistern and water treatment





**781,800**  
**cisterns built**

(2011 to 2014)

**1,111,416** cisterns delivered from  
2003 to 2014



# Incentive Programme for the Rural Productive Activities

- Created in 2011 for families in extreme poverty\*

## Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (MDA)

working directly with families that have specific vulnerabilities  
(project in order to organize and/or increase the production)

+

Non-reimbursable funds of R\$ 2,400 transferred directly to families to support them in the structuring of the productive unit (these funds can be used to agricultural or non-agricultural activities)

\*Incomes per month until R\$ 77.00 *per capita* – CADASTRO ÚNICO

# Family Farming

## Law nº 11.326, July 24TH, 2006

Art. 3º - We can consider “family farmers” and “rural family entrepreneurs” those who practice farm activities in rural areas, fulfilling the following requirements:

- I - do not hold an area larger than four (4) tax modules\*;**
- II - predominantly use labor of their own families;**
- III - most of the family income comes from their own property;**
- IV - manage their property with their family.**

\*A tax module is the minimum area necessary to develop an economic viable farming. It varies from 5 to 110 hectares.



# FAMILY FARMING' SHARE IN 2006

## GROSS PRODUCTION VALUE



In spite of occupying only 24.3% of the total farming area in Brazil, family farming is responsible for 38% of the Gross Production Value generation.

-  Family Farming
-  NON Family Farming



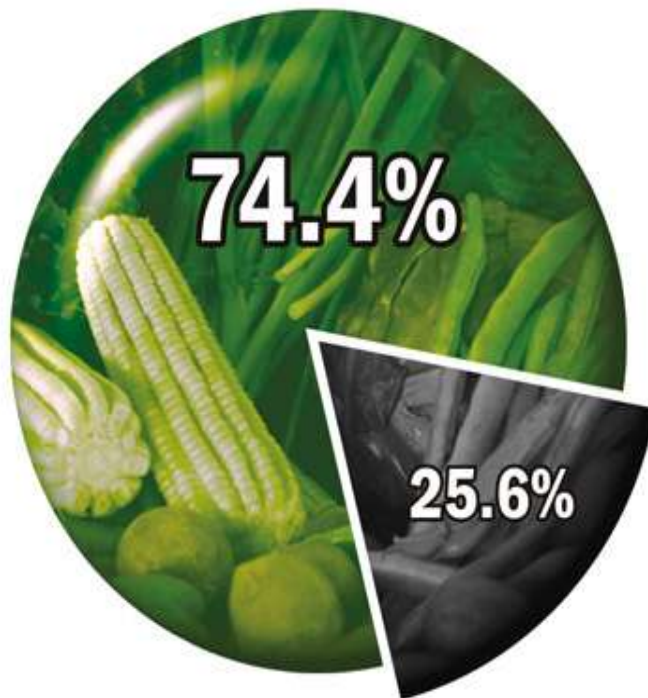
# FAMILY FARMING'S SHARE OVER THE OCCUPYING PEOPLE

FAMILY FARMING IN 2006

Despite the fact that there is a decrease of people working in farming and livestock in Brazil as a whole since 1985, family farming has been capable of retaining a larger number of workers than non family farming. The total number of people working in family farming in 2006 was over 2 times greater than the number of jobs created by civil construction.

-  Family Farming
-  NON Family Farming

## OCCUPYING PEOPLE (%)



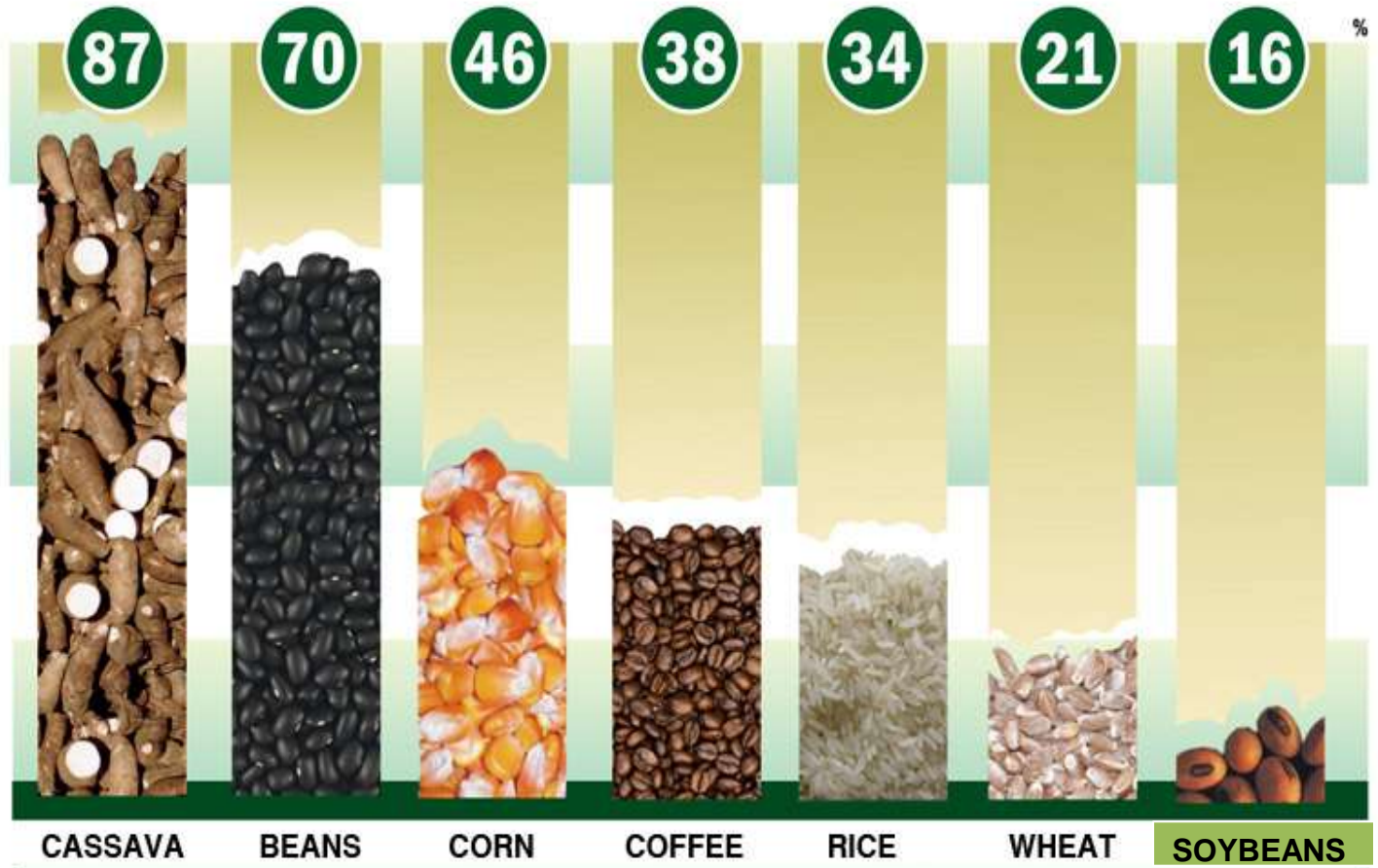
## OCCUPYING PEOPLE (millions of people)





# FAMILY FARMING AND FOOD PRODUCTION

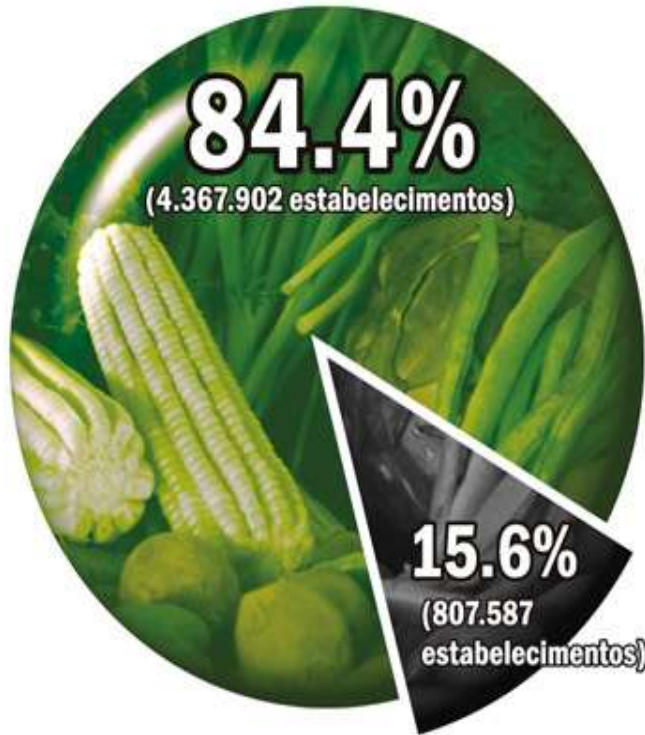
Despite having smaller areas for their crops (17.7 hectares), family farming is the main supplier of basic foodstuffs for the Brazilian population.



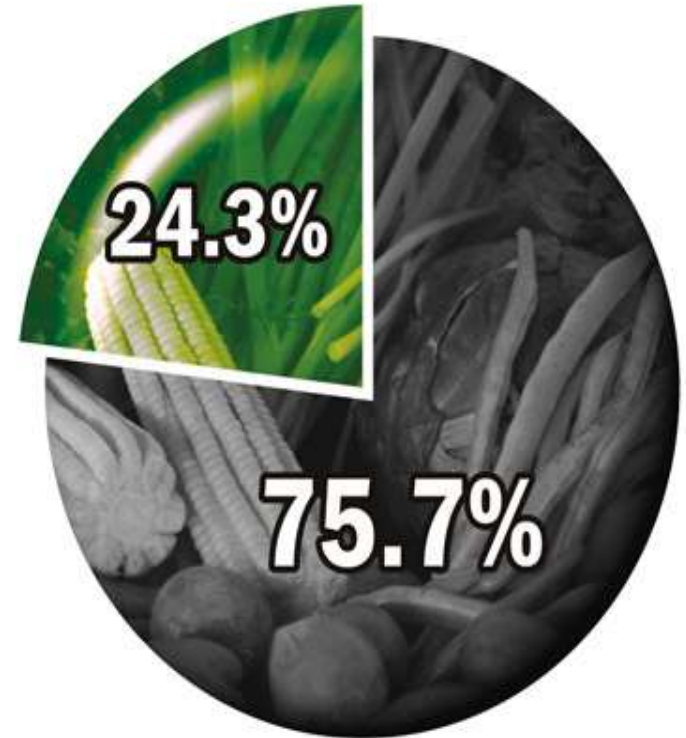
# FAMILY FARMING'S SHARE IN 2006

FAMILY FARMING IN 2006

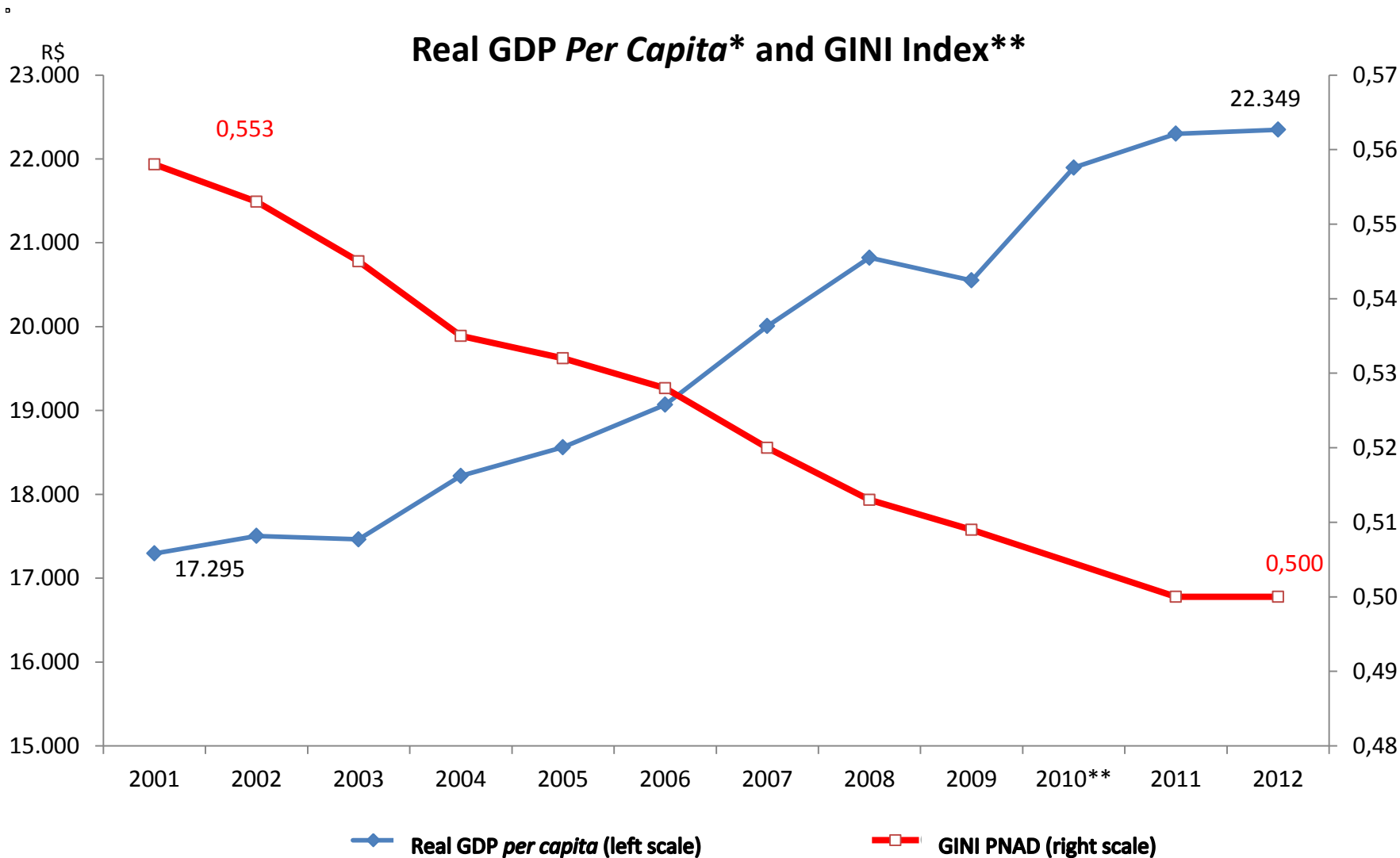
TOTAL AMOUNT OF ESTABLISHMENTS



TOTAL AREA



# REAL GDP *PER CAPITA*\* AND GINI INDEX\*\*



(\*) Values updated by the GDP deflator (2012).

(\*\*) Monthly household income.

(\*\*\*) The PNAD was not collected in 2010 due to the completion of the IBGE Census. Source: NSCN/IBGE and PNAD/IBGE.

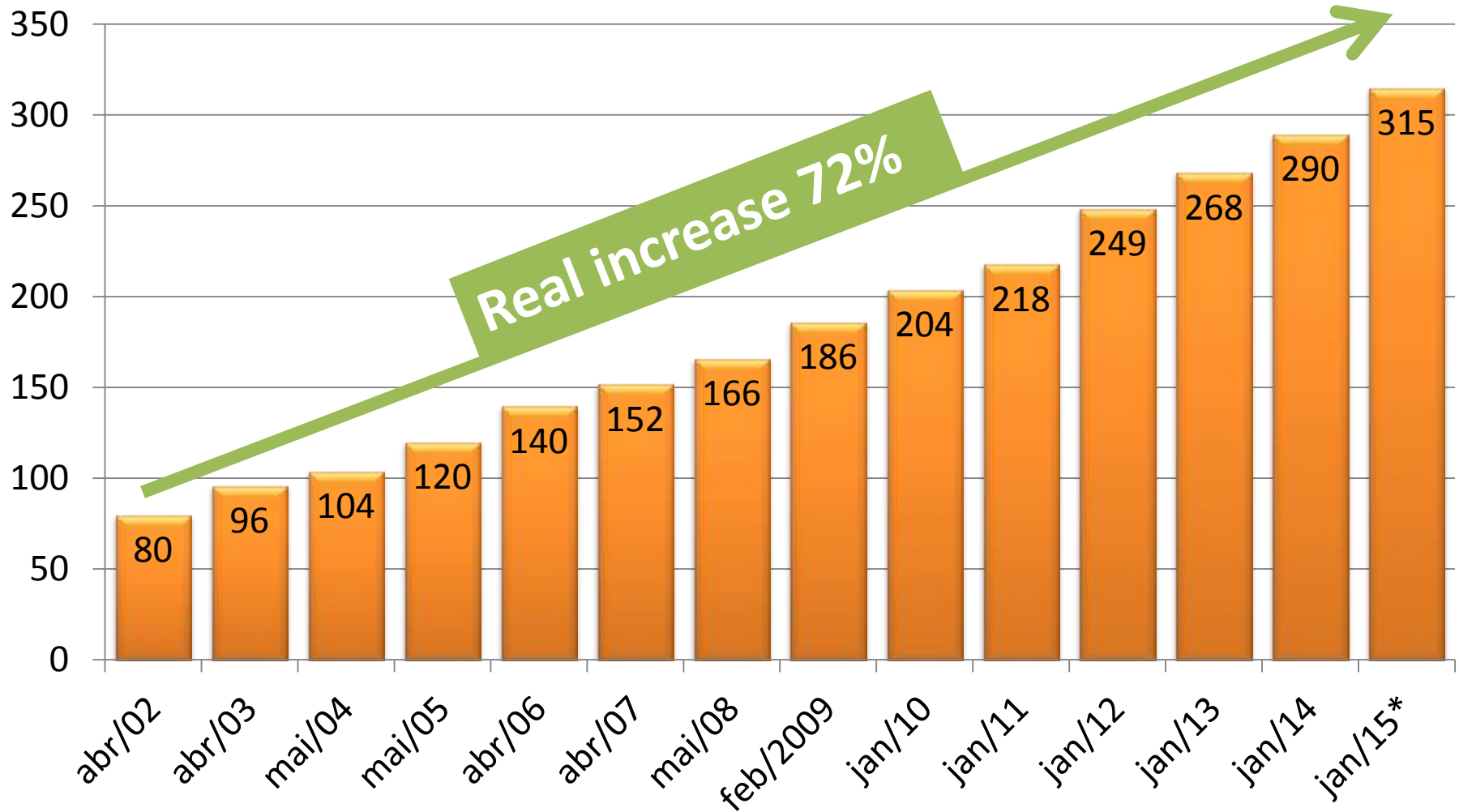
Gini Index (2012): 0,496

Gini Index (2013): 0,495



# MINIMUM WAGE EVOLUTION

(US\$\*\* and % real variation)

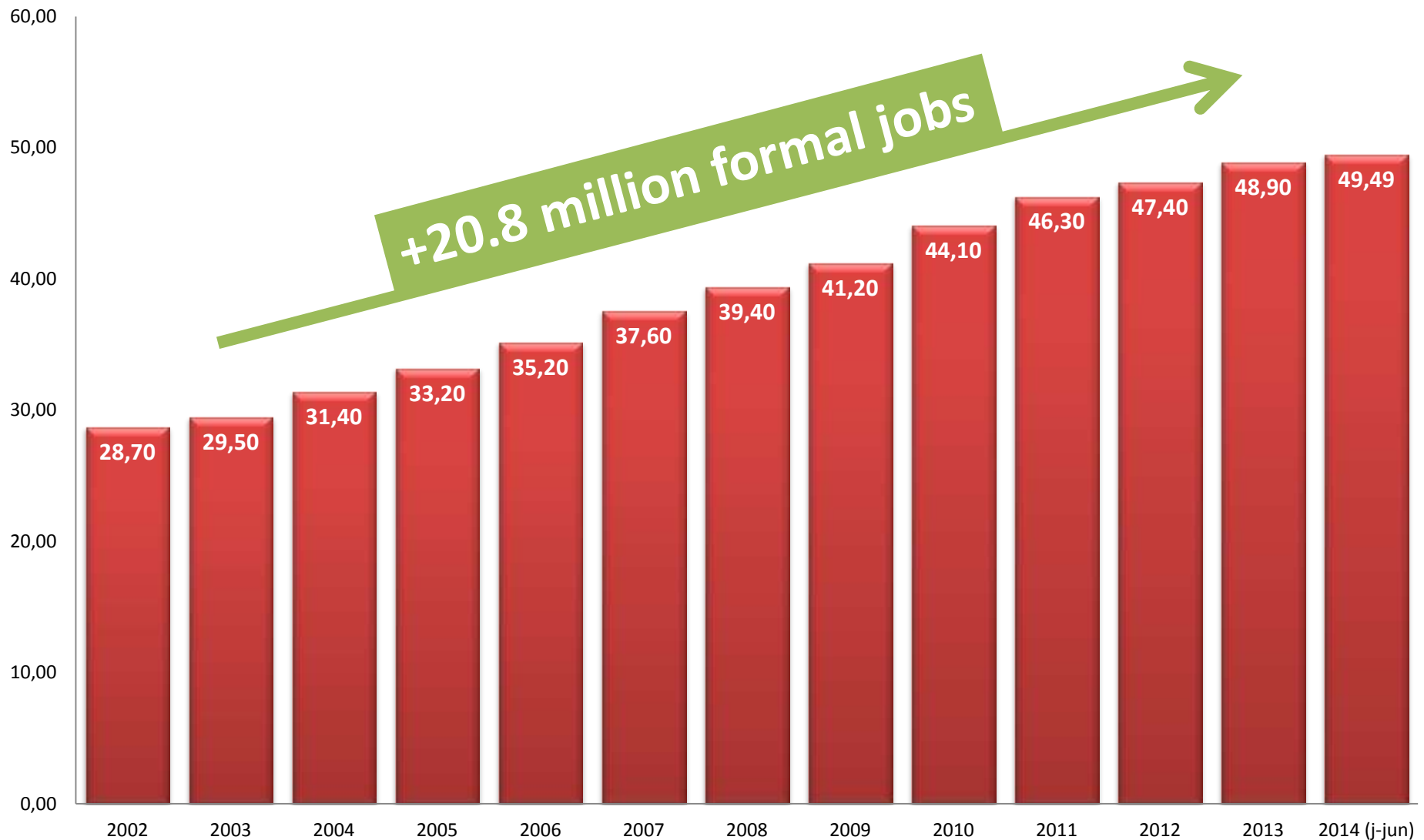


\* 2015 National Budget Law

\*\* US\$ 1,0 = R\$ 2,5

Source: Brazilian Central Bank. Note: Developed by the Ministry of Finance. Data deflated by the INPC inflation index.

# FORMAL JOBS EVOLUTION (million)



# Next Challenges



- Improve the quality of the food supplied
- Obesity prevention and control
- Strengthening food and nutrition security actions aimed at quilombolas and other traditional peoples and communities, indigenous peoples
- Stimulate production and consumption of organic and agroecologic food
- Integrations policies
- Diversify the food supply from Family Farmers



# Next Challenges

- Construction of a framework-convention for the control of obesity in order to strengthen the legal capacity of countries to protect and promote healthy eating among their populations
- Structure and consolidate Dialogue and International Cooperation of Brazil to promote Sovereignty and Food and Nutritional Security
- Promote cooperation and international dialogue on Food and Nutritional Security through the CELAC and with the participation of civil society (FNS Plan, for example)
- Contribute to the Fight Against Hunger in promoting the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and in promoting post 2015 Agenda (Sustainable Development Goals)

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR SOCIAL POLICIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

SPECIAL EDITION

# Brazil

Overcoming hunger is possible

**THANKS!**

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