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Policy roundtable: Managing vulnerability and risk  
to promote better food security and nutrition

Fighting food and nutrition insecurity to protect  
families living in situation of poverty and social  
vulnerability

*Lessons learned from the **Zero Hunger** Strategy*

BRAZIL

Crispim Moreira  
National Food and Nutrition Security Secretary  
Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger

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Script

- 1. Main challenges**
- 2. Chosen path**
- 3. Results**
- 4. Topics for the consideration of the CFS**



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## 1. Main challenges

1. Face the main causes of **food and nutrition insecurity** to protect families (food producers and consumers) living **situation of poverty and social vulnerability**;
2. Protect family farmers and traditional farmers from the negative effects of **prices** formed by the market and of the **harvest loss** due to natural hazards (droughts/floods and plagues).



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## 2. Chosen path

- a) Prioritization of the **fight against hunger** in the public policies agenda through the creation of the ***Zero Hunger***, a national strategy for the promotion of Food and Nutrition Security in the country;
- b) Structuring of the **National Food and Nutrition Security System (NFNSS)** and of the **National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (NFNSP)**;
- c) Implementation of **national public policy actions and programmes** capable of protecting and promoting:
  - 1. **families' right to access adequate food;**
  - 2. **family, traditional and peasant farming.**



## 2. Chosen path

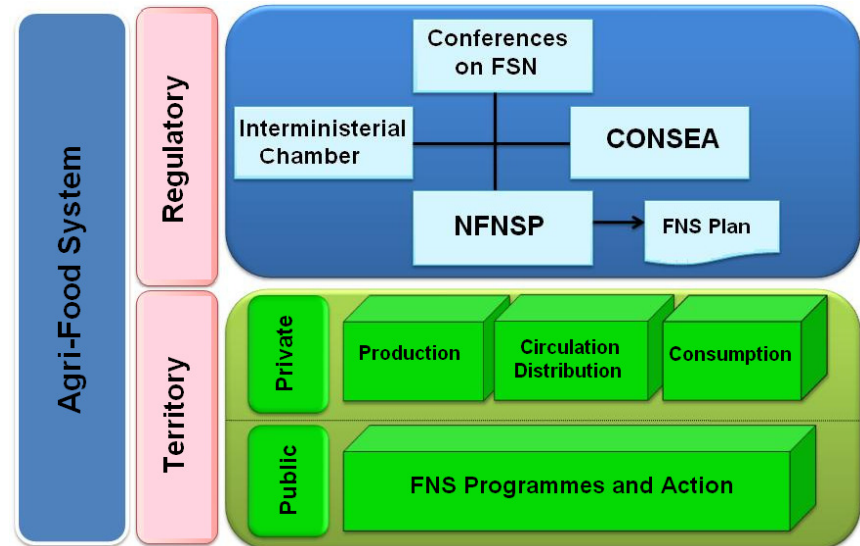
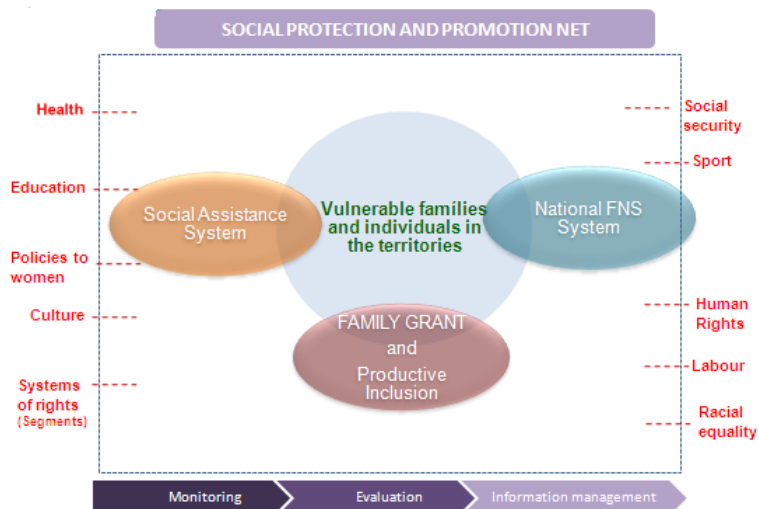
### a) Fight against hunger

***Hunger Zero*** Strategy was characterized by:

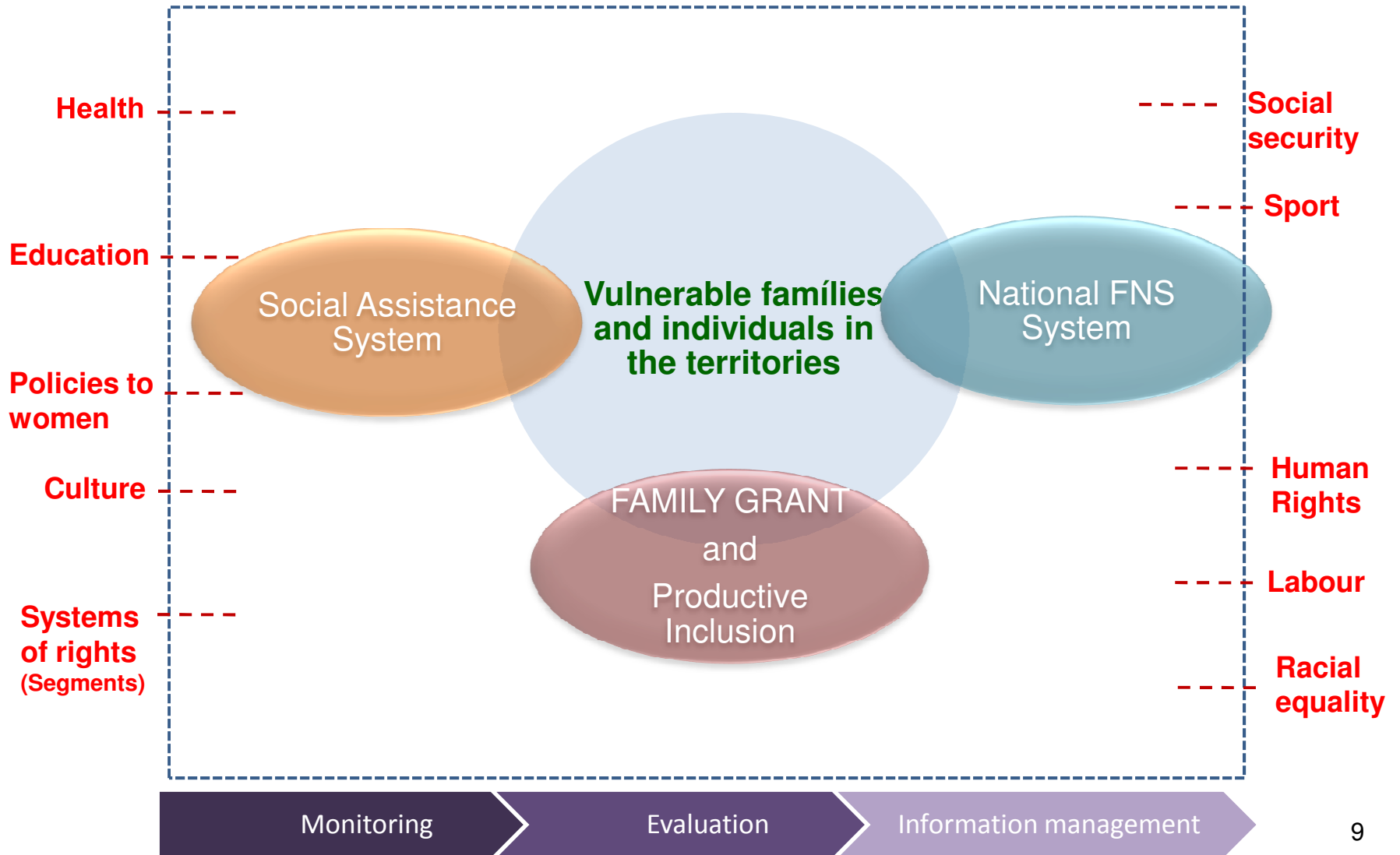
- a. Strengthening of the State's capacity to intervene and regulate;
- b. Social participation and control;
- c. Adoption of a new legal framework, based on rights;
- d. Adoption of policies to promote access to food and strengthen family farming;
- e. Creation and redesign of national programmes and quest for adequate budgetary support;
- f. Articulation of policies: horizontal (*intersectoriality*) and vertical (*decentralization*).

## 2. Chosen path

### b) National FNS System and Policy

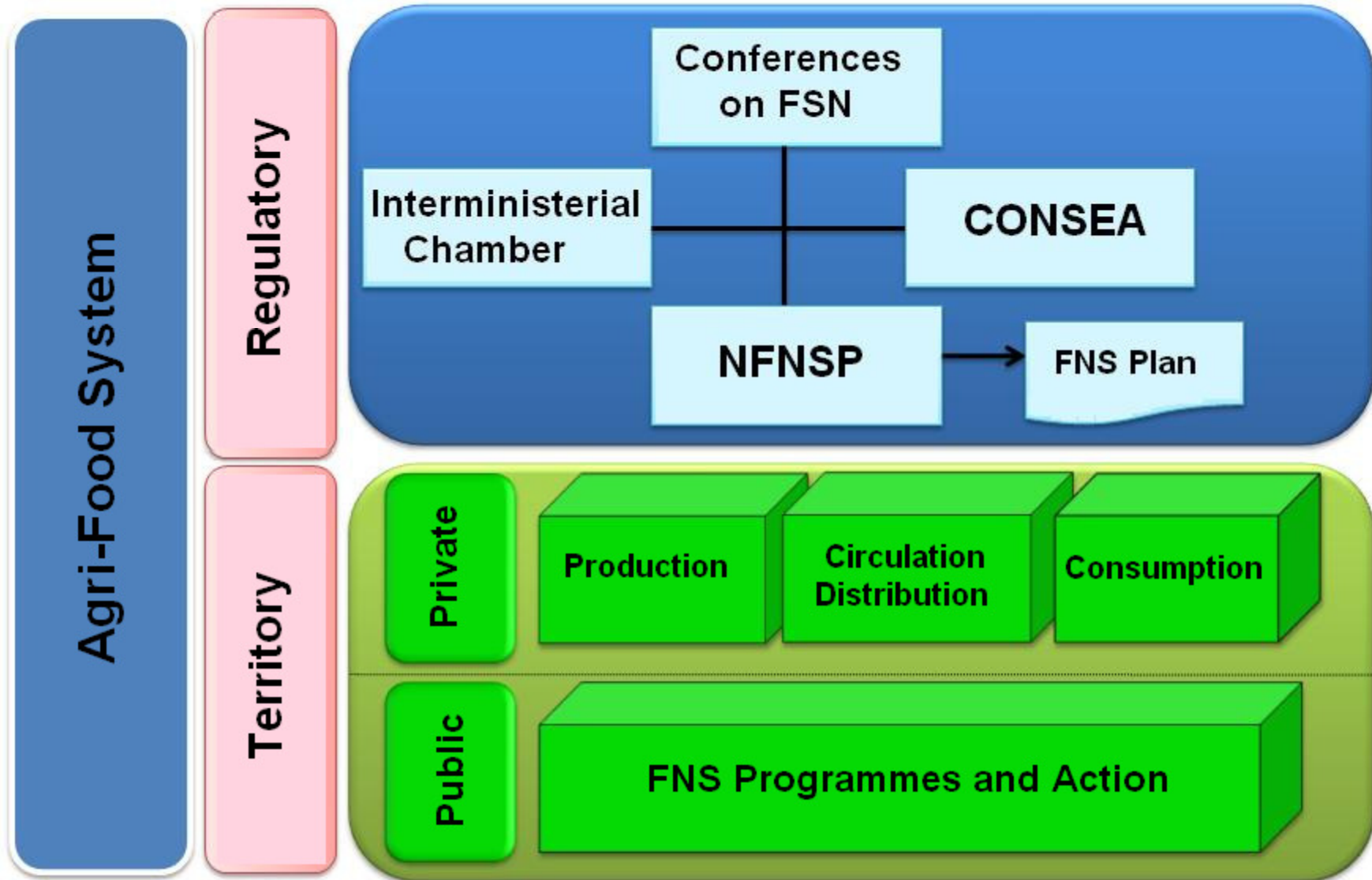


**SOCIAL PROTECTION AND PROMOTION NET**



# National FNS System and Policy

Direct action towards **vulnerable families in the territory**



## 2. Chosen path

### c) National public policy actions and programmes

#### **PARADIGM:**

**NATIONAL STATES HAVE THE OBLIGATION TO SUPPLY PUBLIC BENEFITS, GOODS AND SERVICES TO THEIR CITIZENS THROUGH A PUBLIC SOCIAL PROTECTION AND PROMOTION NET, INCLUDING GUARANTY OF INCOME, IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF PROMOTING THE HUMAN RIGHT TO ADEQUATE FOOD (HRAF)**



## Main programmes for the **protection of the HRAF** of food and nutrition insecure families

### 1. Family Grant Programme

- Direct cash transfer combined with health and education actions

### 2. Acquisition of Food from Family Farming Programme :

- direct purchase of food and simultaneous donation in order to supply the Social Protection and Promotion Net (including public restaurants and kitchens)
- constitution of food baskets to be distributed to families in situation of food and nutrition insecurity and social vulnerability

### 3. Programme for the distribution of food to specific population groups living in situation of social vulnerability

- people accommodated in agrarian reform camps, indigenous people, traditional people and communities, and family farmers hit by water barriers

### 4. National School Feeding Programme



## Main programmes for the **development of family, traditional and peasant farmers** in situation of social and economic vulnerability

- 1. Acquisition of Food from Family Farming Programme:**
  - prioritization of direct purchase from social organizations of settlers of the agrarian reform, indigenous people, *quilombolas* and women
- 2. Strengthening of the Family Farming Programme**
  - Credit + Technical Assistance + Price Guaranty + Insurance
- 3. Programme for the access to quality water for human consumption by poor rural families of the Semi-Arid Region**
  - Social technology with social mobilization: construction of plaque cisterns
- 4. National School Feeding Programme**
  - Law that obliges the purchase of at least 30% of the food for school feeding from family farming



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### 3. Results

	2003	2009
Poor population	44.7% (2002)	29.7%
From 2003 to 2009, 27.9 million people overcame poverty		
Gini Index	0.587	0.539
HDI	0.790 (2000)	0.813 (2007)
Child malnutrition	12.5%	4.8% (2008)
Child mortality rate	2.43% (2002)	1.93% (2007)

**Brazil achieved MDG 1 in 2008 and had set for itself new targets: eradicate hunger and poverty until 2015**



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## 4. Topics for the consideration of the CFS

- 1. Right to income** as a mechanism to fight the situation of hunger and poverty of family, traditional and peasant farmers. Debate programmes, policies and mechanisms of direct cash transfer;
- 2. Right to land, territory and water.** Debate the role of the State in using effective mechanisms to ensure this right to all farmers;
- 3. Public purchases and institutional food markets.** Debate the use of mechanisms for the formation of fair prices and the guaranty of direct commercialization of food from family farming through short and local supply circuits;
- 4. Insurance** of prices and against harvest losses;
- 5. Social participation** through institutional spaces of dialogue and articulation between government and civil society civil.



**Thank you!**

Crispim Moreira

National Food and Nutrition Security Secretary

[crispim.moreira@mds.gov.br](mailto:crispim.moreira@mds.gov.br)

Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger

[www.mds.gov.br](http://www.mds.gov.br)

Brasília – Federal District

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