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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

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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

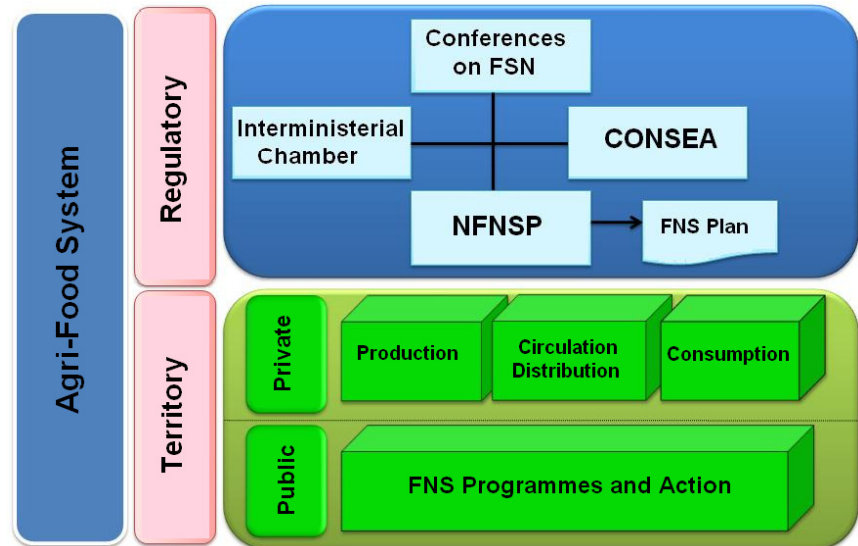
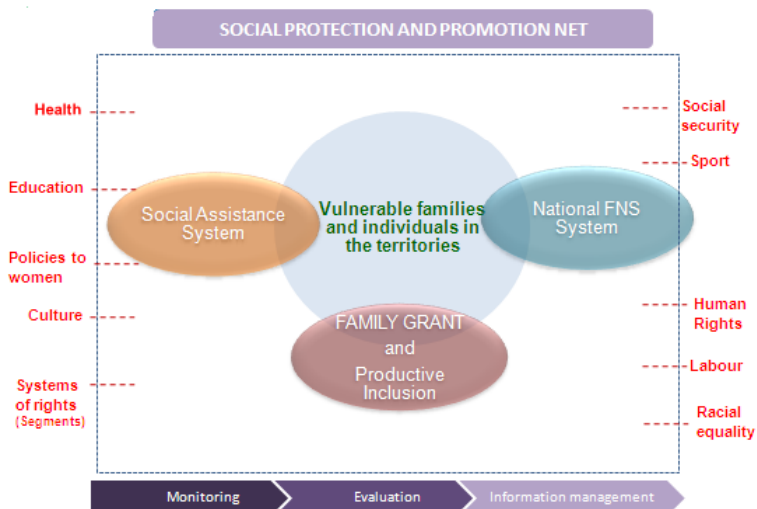
a) Fight against hunger

Hunger Zero Strategy was characterized by:

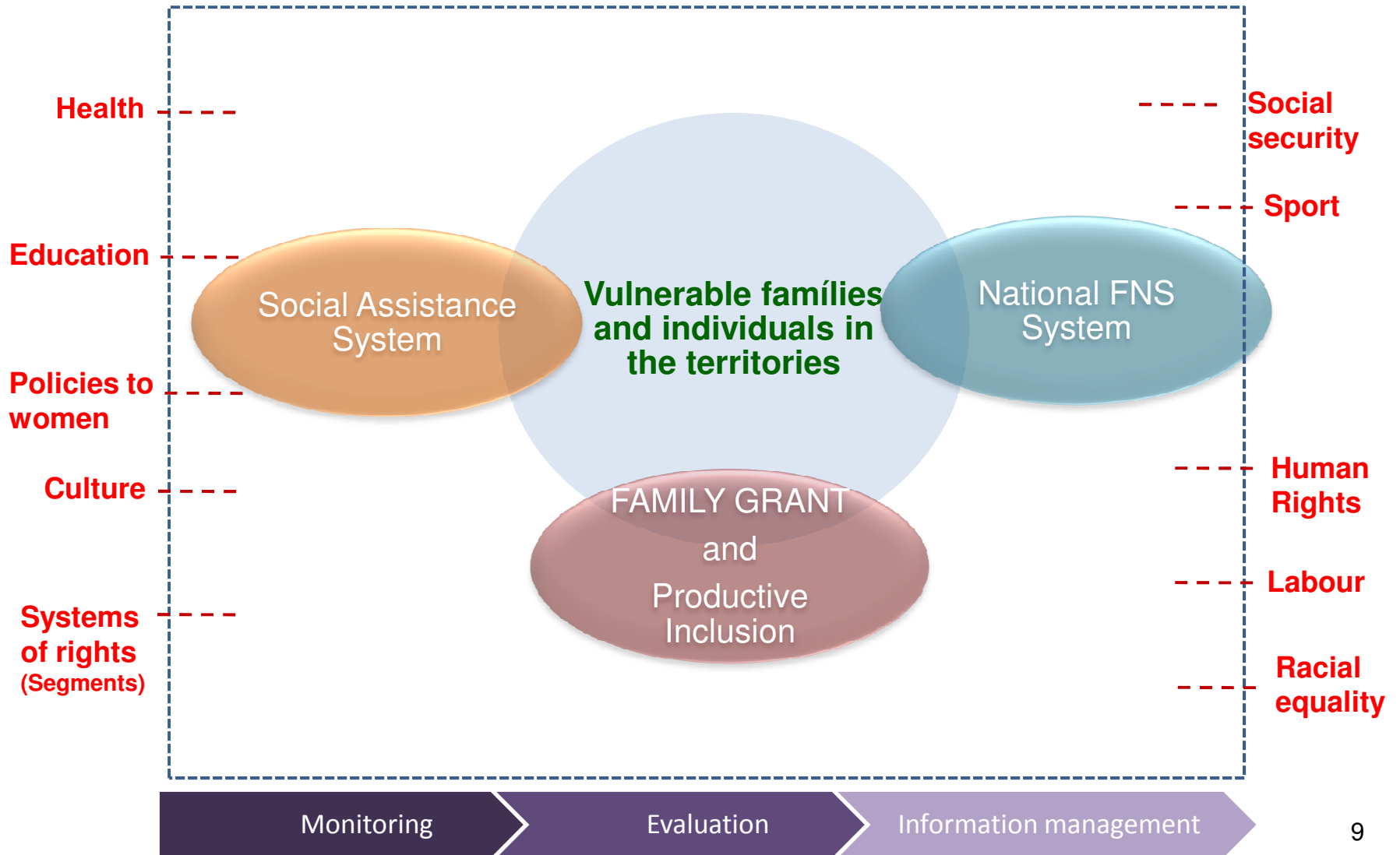
- a. Strengthening of the State's capacity to intervene and regulate;
- b. Social participation and control;
- c. Adoption of a new legal framework, based on rights;
- d. Adoption of policies to promote access to food and strengthen family farming;
- e. Creation and redesign of national programmes and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

2. Chosen path

b) National FNS System and Policy

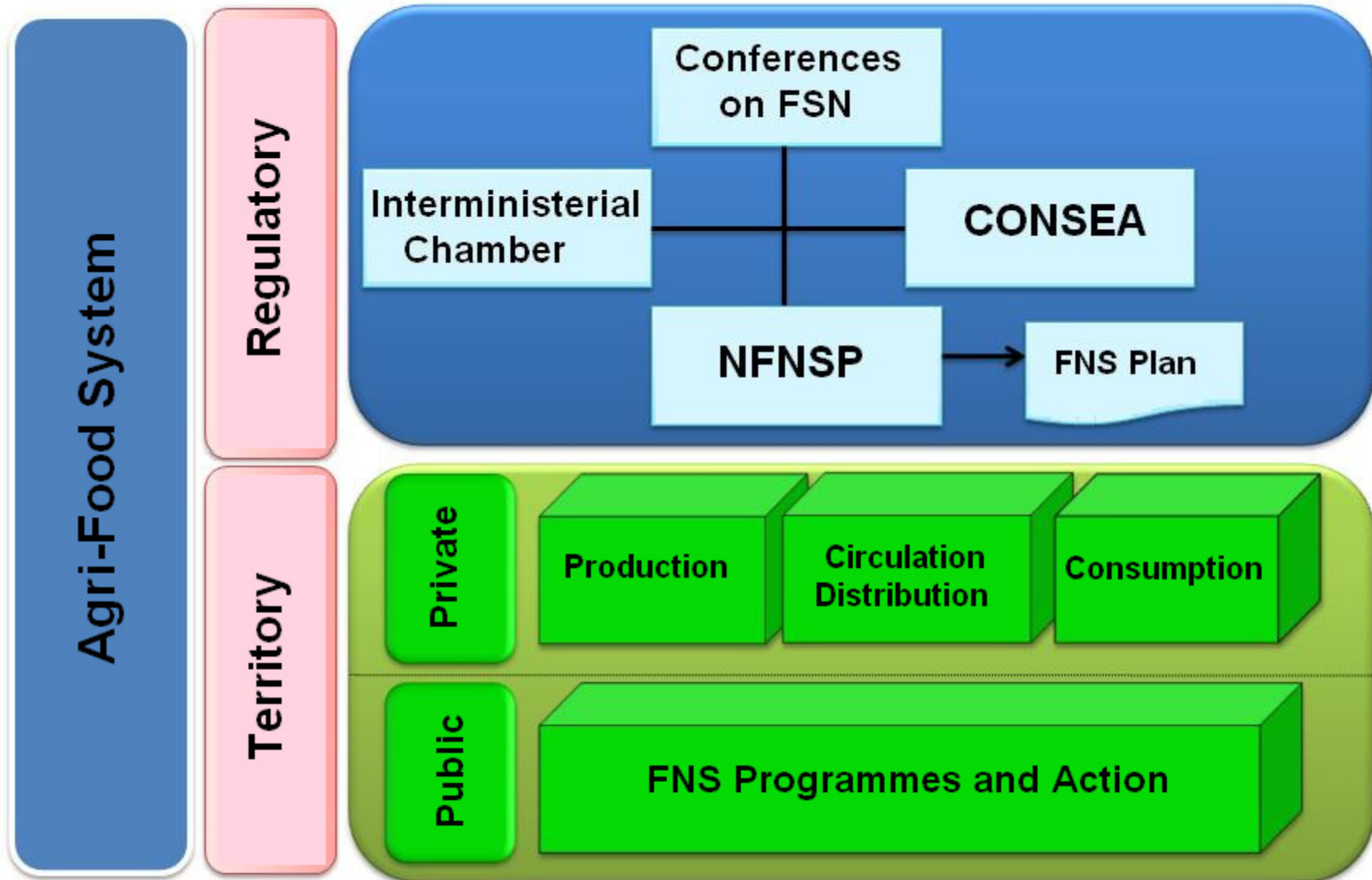


SOCIAL PROTECTION AND PROMOTION NET



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!

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