

Public Policies for Food and Nutrition Security

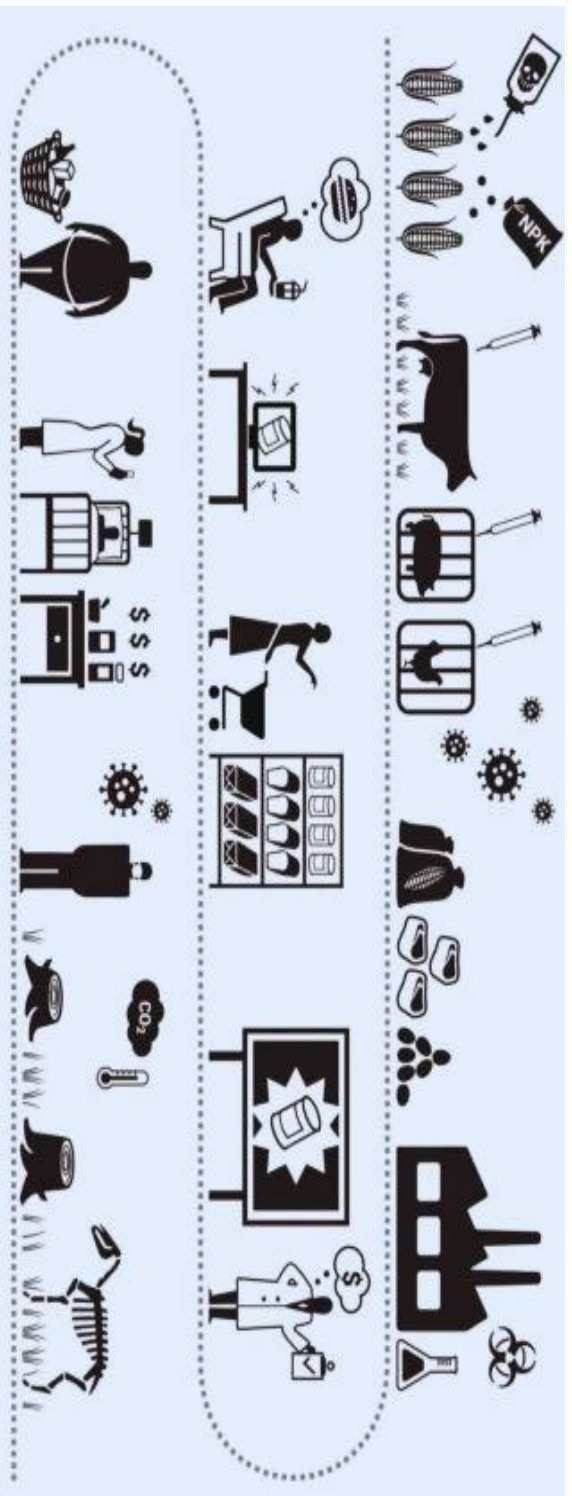
LILIAN DOS SANTOS RAHAL

National Secretary for Food And Nutrition Security

MINISTÉRIO DO
DESENVOLVIMENTO
E ASSISTÊNCIA SOCIAL,
FAMÍLIA E COMBATE À FOME



In what context, environment, and challenges our policies were conceived and are being implemented?



Unsustainable Food System

has failed to enable healthy diets

promotes the global syndemic (obesity, all forms of malnutrition and climate crisis)

FOOD DESERTS

Geographic areas in which the availability and accessibility of healthy foods are limited.



FOOD SWAMPS

Geographical areas where there is an abundance of establishments offering unhealthy food options, such as ultra-processed foods.

**How can
people eat
healthily
where food
does not
reach?**

The climate crisis affects people's lives, especially the most vulnerable, such as indigenous communities, traditional peoples and communities, residents of peripheral areas, women and children.



Women and girls, especially Black women, are most affected by climate change and food and nutrition insecurity



They affect families that depend on agriculture for subsistence, impacting their income and ability to acquire food.

The climate crisis is also a children's rights crisis

Young people in the Global South bear a disproportionate burden of the environmental crisis



Environmental racism and climate change are intrinsically linked


Indigenous peoples and traditional peoples and communities are affected by land and food racism



Access to clean water is a significant challenge for vulnerable populations, who face risks such as heat stroke and dehydration due to lack of adequate hydration.



The irregular distribution of rainfall, whether due to a lack of rainfall or large volumes, poses risks to families' food supplies.



**Rural populations are
facing increasing
difficulties in ensuring
their livelihoods.**

**Conflicts over land and
natural resources have
intensified due to climate
change, particularly
impacting rural populations.**

**With the difficulties of guaranteeing subsistence and the existence of
conflicts, rural families are forced to migrate to large urban centers in search
of better living conditions.**

The double burden of MALNUTRITION: malnutrition and overweight nutritional status indicators

Children and teenagers

6, 3 million children up to 5 years old evaluated in 2022	5,2 million children 5-9 years old evaluated in 2022	6, 5 million teenagers evaluated in 2022
6% wasting	5,3% wasting	4,2% wasting
14,2 % overweight	31,3 % overweight	31,2 % overweight

Adults and elderly people

21,2 million adults (20 - 59 years old) evaluated in 2022	6, 4 elderly people evaluated in 2022
34,6 % overweight	12,2,6 % Low weight
20 % obesity level I	50,9 % overweight
4,1 % obesity level I	
7 % obesity level II	

National Secretary for Food and Nutrition Security

MAIN RESPONSIBILITIES ESTABLISHED IN DECREE NO. 11,392/2023 (Articles 30 to 33)

- **Plan, implement, coordinate, supervise, and monitor** programs, projects, and actions on Food and Nutrition Security, as well as the National Plan for Food and Nutrition Security, in accordance with the guidelines of the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy, pursuant to Law No. 11,346 of 2006 and Decree No. 7,272 of August 25, 2010.
- **Promote healthy and sustainable food systems**, access to adequate and healthy food, support for the production, distribution, and commercialization of healthy foods, food and nutrition education, and the diversity of food cultures; ensure access to water; foster the social and economic inclusion of families; and value the ways of life, work, and eating practices of Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Peoples and Communities.





MINISTÉRIO DO
DESENVOLVIMENTO
E ASSISTÊNCIA SOCIAL,
FAMÍLIA E COMBATE À FOME

GOVERNO FEDERAL
BRASIL
UNião e Reconstrução



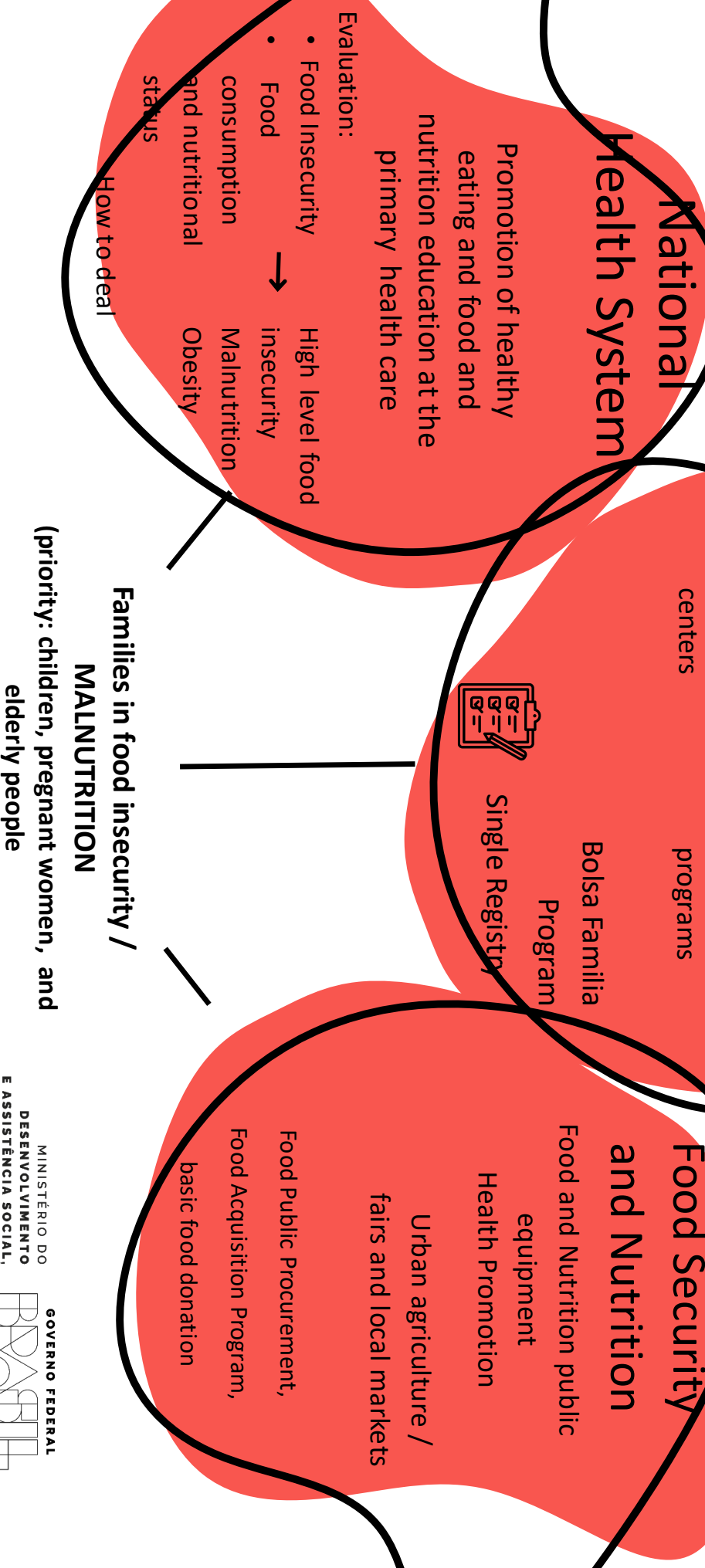
PROGRAMA
FOMENTO
RURAL



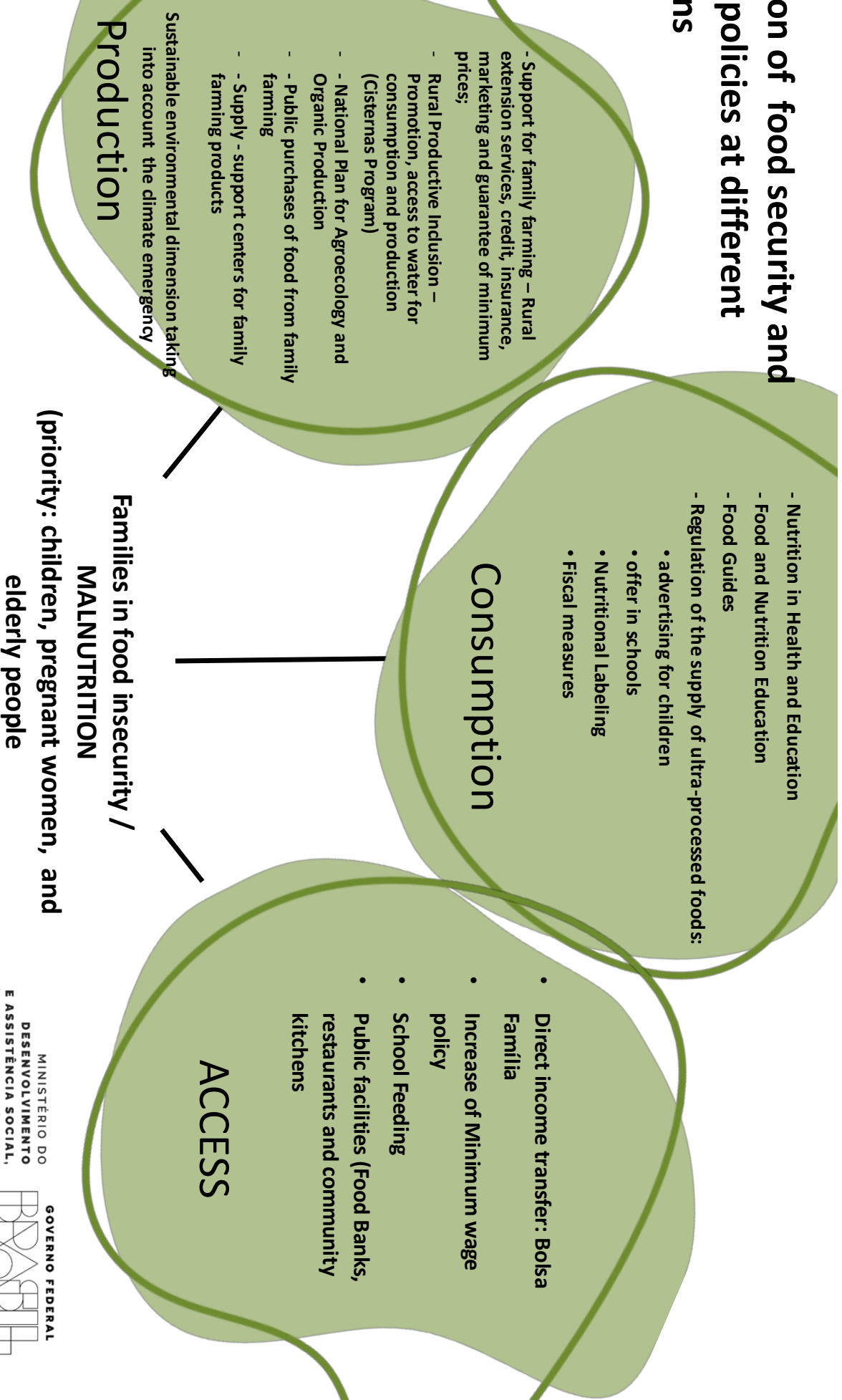
PAA
Programa de
Aquisição
de Alimentos



Articulation of national policies systems



Articulation of food security and nutrition policies at different dimensions




URBAN BRAZILIAN CONTEXT



87% of Brazil's
population resides
in urban areas

11,403 favelas
8% of the population
(16 million people)





Of the 8.7 million
individuals facing severe
food insecurity, over 7
million live in urban
areas




47% of the population
is registered in the
CADÚNICO
80.5% of CADÚNICO's
households

Obesogenic food
environments,
especially in
peripheral
neighborhoods




61.4% of adults in
capital cities are
overweight and
24.3% are obese

Severe food and nutrition
insecurity is more
prevalent in the North
(7.7%) and Northeast
(6.2%) regions, particularly
among families led by
black or brown women and
in households with children



57% of the population
live in just 319
municipalities
Concentration in
municipalities > 100,000
inhabitants

Long and complex
production and
distribution circuits



People living in
suburban areas die 15
times more from
extreme weather
events

Urban areas are the
most impacted by
climate change



91 cities
77 million people

25 MILLION live
in food desert areas

15 MILLION
live in food swamps

AREAS IDENTIFIED AS FOOD DESERTS

- Prioritize these territories for the implementation of food and nutritional security equipment
- Create and support fair circuits, grocery stores and other healthy food marketing strategies
- Promote and support Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture, community gardens and vegetable gardens in institutional settings, such as schools, social assistance services and health services

AREAS IDENTIFIED AS FOOD SWAMPS

- Promote tax incentives for opening healthy food retail stores
- Use existing policies to encourage the consumption of natural and minimally processed foods by the population
- Create connections or networks of local food producers and traders
- Invest in training local retailers who focus on a healthy food environment in the municipality



**ALIMENTA
CIDADES**



A social technology of grassroots origin, non-governmental, structured by the local community through its collectives, social movements, and civil society organizations, with the purpose of producing and providing adequate and healthy meals—preferably for people in situations of vulnerability and social risk, including the homeless population—while supporting the community through other activities of collective interest.

Healthy Food for who needs more!





Strategy for Obesity Prevention (2025-2035).

Obesity as a social problem, with an intersectoral and intersectional approach.

Premises:

Obesity is a social problem that unequally affects the most vulnerable populations—individually, socially, and territorially.

Obesity is determined by the food environments and food systems in which individuals, families, communities, and populations live.

Obesity is everyone's problem, not an individual one.

New Basic Food Basket

PROMOTION OF HEALTHY AND ADEQUATE FOOD

Why ultra-processed foods should be avoided?

Unbalanced Nutritional
Composition

They tend to negatively
affect culture, social life,
and the environment

They encourage excessive
calorie consumption

The cumulative and long-
term effects of exposure to
various additives are not
always well understood

Associated with heart
disease, diabetes, and
cancer, among other
conditions.

FOOD PURCHASE PROGRAM (PAA)

MINISTÉRIO DO
DESENVOLVIMENTO
E ASSISTÊNCIA SOCIAL,
FAMÍLIA E COMBATE À FOME

From whom does the PAA (Food Purchase Program) acquire Food?

From Family Farmers

For whom is the Food intended?

For people experiencing Food and Nutrition Insecurity;

For Organizations of the social assistance network;

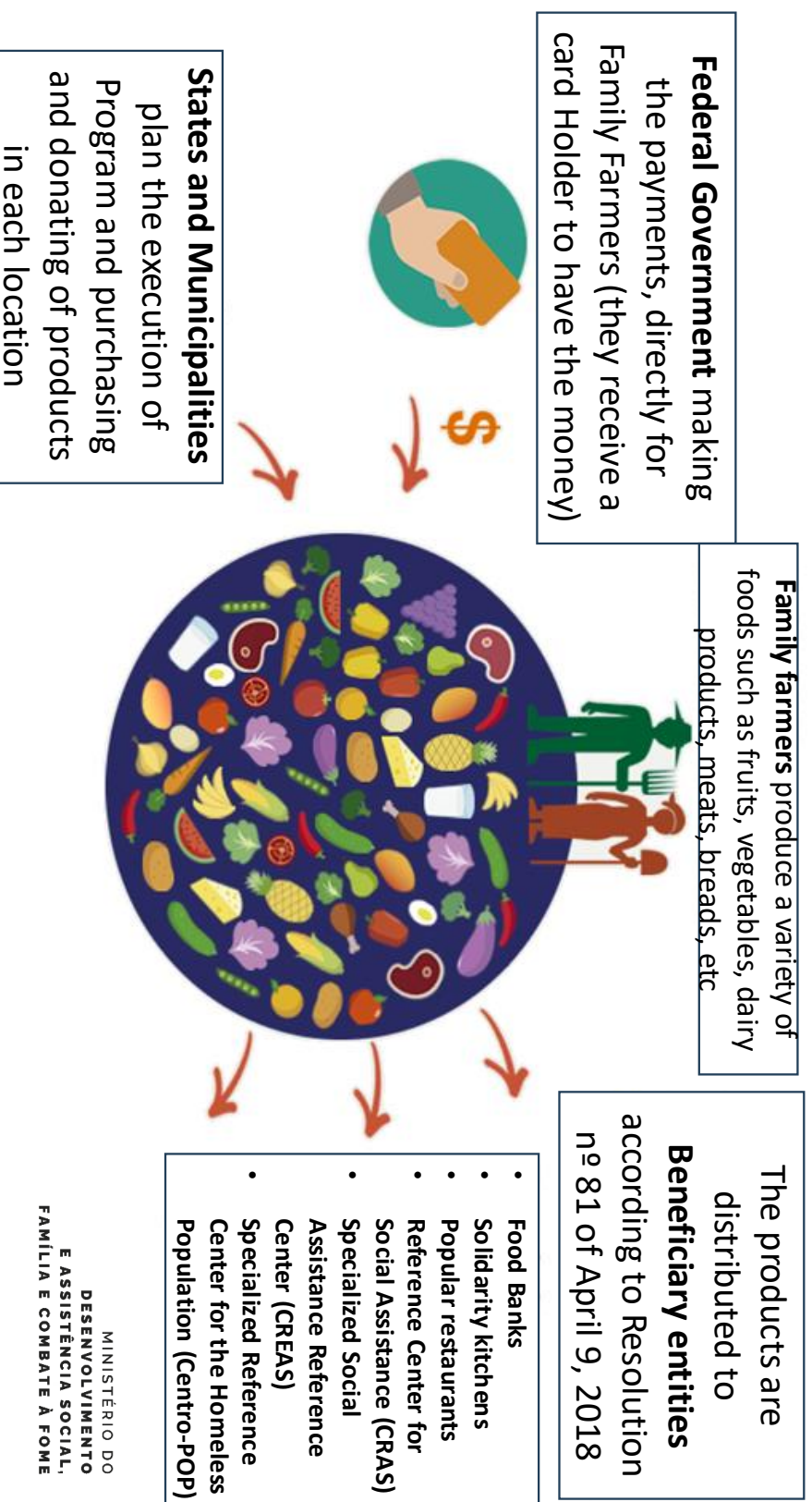
Public Facilities for Food and Nutrition Security (popular restaurants, solidarity kitchens, food banks);

Public Health System, Public Education System, and Justice System.

How is the purchase made?

Through a public call for bids, with waiver of bidding, at prices compatible with those of regional markets.

OPERATIONALIZATION OF PURCHASE WITH SIMULTANEOUS DONATION – ADHESION CONTRACT



CISTERNS PROGRAM

MINISTÉRIO DO
DESENVOLVIMENTO
E ASSISTÊNCIA SOCIAL,
FAMÍLIA E COMBATE À FOME



The Resumption of the Cisterns Program



- Cisterns Program promotes access to water for human and animal consumption, as well as food production through **low-cost and social technologies easily appropriate by families**
- Social technologies **adapted to each biome and public;**
- Target audience composed of low-income rural families and rural public facilities (schools) affected by drought or regular water shortages

Social Technologies



Capacity Building

- Territorial and local meetings
- Council and Committee meetings

- Beneficiaries
- Construction Techniques for
- Exchange of experience

- Direct participation of communities and beneficiaries

Social Mobilization



Building Process





**1.1 million families with water
for consumption**

**220,000 families with water for
food production**

8,000 rural public schools

Results and Impacts

Improvement of health conditions

- Reduction in the risk of diarrhea in 73% of beneficiaries (in the 5-9 age group the reduction reaches 84%) (Luna, 2011)
- Reduction of up to 69% in the infant mortality rate due to diarrhea (Silva, 2015)
- 29% reduction in the likelihood of death and 26% reduction in the likelihood of hospitalization (Da Mata e outros, 2023)





PROGRAMA DE FOMENTO
ÀS ATIVIDADES PRODUTIVAS RURAIS

FOMENTO PROGRAM

MINISTÉRIO DO
DESENVOLVIMENTO
E ASSISTÊNCIA SOCIAL,
FAMÍLIA E COMBATE À FOME

GOVERNO FEDERAL
BRASIL
UNIÃO E RECONSTRUÇÃO

Fomento Program

Ouricuri-PE
ATER Entity: Caatinga
Project: Sheep and vegetable



Resumption of Fomento Program
(Program for Promotion of Rural
Productive Activities), a public policy
that combines Technical Assistance and
Rural Extension, as well as social and
productive monitoring with non-
reimbursable financial resource (R\$ 4.6
mil) to implement a productive project

Fomento Program	Families included
	351.175

MINISTÉRIO DO
DESENVOLVIMENTO
E ASSISTÊNCIA SOCIAL,
FAMÍLIA E COMBATE À FOME

GOVERNO FEDERAL
BRASIL
UNIÃO E RECONSTRUÇÃO

Food System and Climate Framework for Public Policies

1 Literature
review

Dialogues with
experts, academia,
governments,
and civil society

2

3 Public
Consultation

Engagement
and dissemination
during COP 30

4

**Action Agenda – COP 30
Acceleration Plan**



considering who needs it most



GENERAL OBJECTIVE

Contribute to the convergence and articulation of public policies and actions for food and nutrition security, among the different sectors and considering contexts, mandates and scope. So that, they act in the transition to healthy and sustainable food systems based on the Human Right to Adequate Food and Climate Justice.

PREMISES:

- 1. CLIMATE CHANGE IS A REALITY AND ITS EFFECTS ARE ALREADY NOTICED ALL OVER THE PLANET**
- 2. FOOD SYSTEMS AND CLIMATE CHANGE ARE INTERLINKED**
- 3. CLIMATE CHANGE AGGRAVATES INJUSTICES, INCENTUATING POVERTY, INCREASING INEQUALITIES AND MAINLY AFFECTING THE MOST VULNERABLE PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES**
- 4. SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IS LARGELY AFFECTED BY CLIMATE CHANGE, WHILE THE CURRENT MODEL PROMOTES SUCH CHANGES**

PRINCIPLES

Human Right to Adequate Food

Food Sovereignty

Climate Justice

**Social, environmental, economic and cultural
sustainability**

Systemic Approaches

Climate Federalism

Social participation



PATHWAYS FOR CHANGE

GOVERNANCE

- Strengthen social participation
- Ensure democratic governance
- Secure funding and incentives
- Promote international coordination

**HEALTHY AND SUSTAINABLE
FOOD SYSTEMS**



PATHWAYS FOR CHANGE

HEALTHY AND SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS

FOOD SYSTEMS TRANSFORMATION

Reorient agricultural production = reduce climate impacts

Promote agroecology and sustainable practices

Restore and value sociobiodiversity

Ensure access to water

Treat food supply as a State policy

Create circular and sustainable cities

Build environments that promote healthy choices

Reduce food loss and waste

Invest in science, technology, and innovation



Thank you!

LILIAN DOS SANTOS RAHAL

National Secretary for Food and Nutrition Security

Ministry of Social Development and Assistance, Family and Fight Against Hunger

lilian.rahal@mds.gov.br

(+55 61) 2030-1119