Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger – MDS
National Secretariat of Food and Nutritional Security – SESAN

“Nutrition Transition and Brazil’s experiences regarding food and nutritional security”

March 28th, 2013
“Food and nutritional 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. 3º of the Food and Nutritional Security Law, September 15th, 2006)
Food and Nutritional Security System - SISAN
• Network of public infrastructure for food and nutrition – public restaurants and Kitchens; food banks
• Equipments to Support Family Farming
• Support to urban and periurban agriculture
• Food and nutrition education

• Cisterns (water tanks)
• Food and Nutrition Security for traditional communities
• Enhancing production for self-consumption purposes
• Productive inclusion of the population under food and nutrition insecurity

• Food Purchase Program (PAA)
• Distribution of food to specific groups

Intersectoral Chamber
Social Control
PNSAN Government programs and actions: examples

- Promotion of universal access to proper food
  - Bolsa Família Programme (MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FIGHT AGAINST HUNGER)
  - National School Feeding Programme – PNAE (MINISTRY OF EDUCATION)
  - Food Program for Workers – PAT (MINISTRY OF LABOUR)
  - Food supply for specific groups (MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT)

- Supply and structuring of systems for food production, processing and distribution
  - National Program towards the Strengthening of Family Farming (PRONAF) (MINISTRY OF AGRARIAN DEVELOPMENT)
  - Food Purchase Program (PAA) (AGRARIAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT MINISTRIES)
Food Purchase Program (PAA)

Created in 2003

Enables the purchase of family production for donation to social assistance entities which render services to people in situation of food and nutrition insecurity and for the replacement of the strategic storage of the Federal Government.

The goal is to promote the strengthening of family agriculture and ensure the regular access to a sufficient amount of quality food for the population in situation of food insecurity.

Allows the purchase of food production from family farmers without public tender (the annual limit per farmer is R$ 4,500,00 – US$ 2,820.00)

**2003-2011:** 160,000 farmers per year were reached in 2,300 municipalities
Production
- Family Farmers
- Settlers
- Traditional people and communities
- Extractors (gathering, forestry, etc.)
- Small-scale fishing

Food Purchase
- Federal Government
- Partnerships (State and Municipal Government, CONAB)

Consumption
- Social Assistance Network
- Facility Network
- Specific population groups
- Families in food insecurity
- Stocks

Focus: Healthy and Adequate Eating
National School Feeding Programme - PNAE

• Created in 1955 – it ensures through the transfer of financial resources, school feeding for students of basic education (preschool, high school, secondary education and education for youth and adults) enrolled in public and philanthropic schools.

• 30% of the resources transferred to states and municipalities must be invested in the direct purchase of products from small holder agriculture, which fosters the economic development of communities.

2011: budget of 3,1 billion; 45,6 million students benefited
Implementation of *Intersectoral Plan for the Reduction and Control of Obesity*: *promoting lifestyles and adequate food for the Brazilian population*, in partnership with other government sectors. Axis of action:

I. **Increasing the availability of fresh food** (physical and financial access)
Main activities: strengthening the supply chain and study research related to fiscal policies (tax subsidies for food and processed foods) to displace the consumption of processed foods for fruit and vegetables, whole grains, legumes, nuts and fish.

II. **Actions in education, communication and information**
Main activities: permanent education, communication strategies and campaigns to inform and share knowledge and practices that may contribute to the population to adopt healthier lifestyles.

III. **Promotion of healthy lifestyles** (healthy and adequate eating and physical activity) in specific environments
Main activities: food and nutritional education in specific settings such as workplaces, schools, health system, public facilities and network social assistance.

IV. **Food and Nutrition Oversight**
Main activities: monitoring nutritional status and dietary intake of the population, through research, surveys and SISVAN network health.

V. **Comprehensive health care of individuals with overweight / obesity in the health system.**

VI. **Regulation and control of quality and food safety**
Main activities: regulation of food advertising, regulation of school canteens, and agreements with industry to reduce the levels of sugar, fat and sodium in processed foods.
Priority actions (2012 – 2015):


2. Organization of a **Network of Food and Nutritional Education** for social mobilization on the issue, as well as courses for self-learning, materials, discussion forums and more.

3. Permanent training process in Food and Nutritional Education to support the Food and Nutrition Policies in the territory.

4. Preparation of educational materials directed to professionals and population in general.