

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

GOVERNO FEDERAL
BRASIL
UNIÃO E RECONSTRUÇÃO



Review of the First Year

October 2024

**Interministerial Chamber of
Food and Nutritional Security
(CAISAN)**

CAISAN Executive Secretariat

Extraordinary Secretariat for
Combating Poverty and
Hunger (SECF)





Interministerial Chamber for Food and Nutritional Security

- Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger
- General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic
- Civil House of the Presidency of the Republic
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Planning and Budget
- Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Farming
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
- Ministry of Labor and Employment
- Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture
- Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change
- Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship
- Ministry of Women's Affairs
- Ministry of Racial Equality
- Ministry of Indigenous Peoples
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Cities
- Ministry of Integration and Regional Development
- Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation
- Ministry of Social Welfare
- Ministry of Culture
- Ministry of Justice and Public Security
- Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services




Presentation



Launched on August 31, 2023, the Brazil Without Hunger Plan was drawn up as a response by the federal government to the increase in hunger in the country. Back in 2022, a survey by the Brazilian Research Network on Food and Nutritional Sovereignty and Security (Rede Penssan), using the Brazilian Food Insecurity Scale (EBIA), showed that at the beginning of that year, 15.5% of Brazilian households - where 33 million people lived - were in a situation of *severe food insecurity*.



From the beginning of 2023, intensive institutional coordination work, which ran parallel to the effort to rebuild and strengthen social policies that had stagnated or been interrupted in previous administrations, gave shape to an integrated set of programs and actions gathered around the objective of fighting hunger in the country. The Brazil Without Hunger Plan was the result of this process.





This construction took place within the Interministerial Chamber for Food and Nutritional Security (Caisan), which was expanded from 9 to 24 ministries in February 2023. The ministries nominated programs and actions whose purposes were directly or indirectly associated with tackling severe food insecurity to make up the Plan. Implementation targets and commitments were set for these programs and actions.

The programs, actions and targets were grouped into three axes: **1)** Access to income, poverty reduction and promotion of citizenship; **2)** Healthy eating: from production to consumption; and **3)** Mobilization to fight hunger. Organized along these lines, this publication aims to provide an overview of the first year of results from the main programmes and actions included in Brasil Sem Fome. The data presented here covers the period from the beginning of 2023 to the most recent reference available for each program or action, summarizing the major national figures.





The BSF's main goals

✔ Get the country off the FAO Hunger Map

- Prevalence of undernourishment (PoU) in 2023: 2.8% (0.3 p.p. left to achieve the target);
- FIES-FAO scale: 85% reduction in Severe Insan from 2022 to 2023.

✔ Reduce Food and Nutrition Insecurity, especially severe insecurity

- Removal of 24.4 million people from hunger (Reduction from 15.5% to 4.1% of severely food insecure households between 2022 and 2023) between 2022 (Penssan Network) and 2023 (PNADc 4th Tri -IBGE)



✔ Reducing poverty rates year on year

- By 2023, 8.6 million people have left poverty and 3.1 million people have left extreme poverty*

*Poverty lines (BRL 664.02 per capita monthly income) and extreme poverty (BRL 208.42 per capita monthly income) of the World Bank (PNADC/IBGE, 2022/2023)

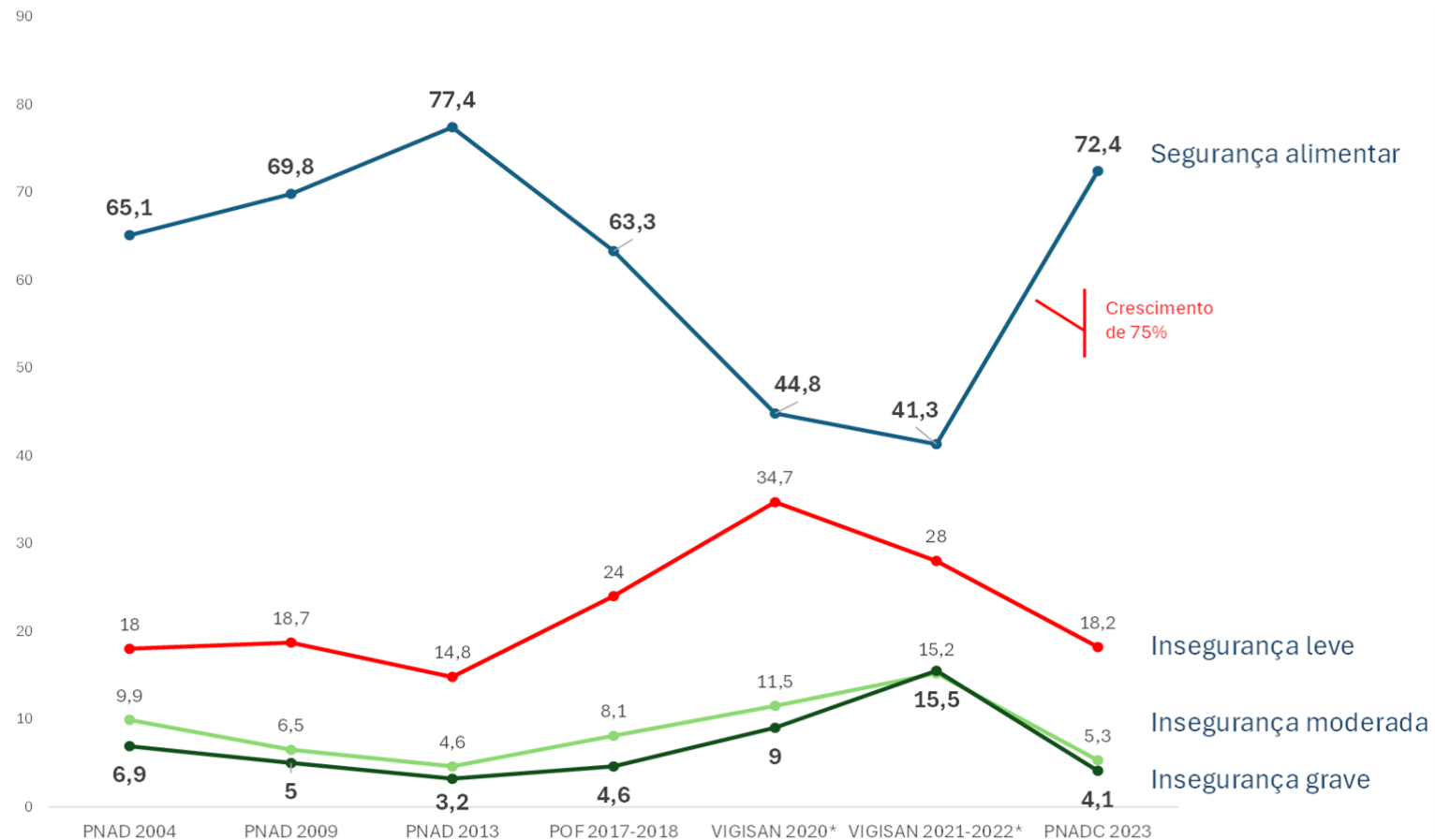
Food Security

Food Security in Brazilian Households from 2004 to 2023

The IBGE results for 2023 show that 4.1% of the country's households are severely food insecure (hungry).

The figure corresponds to 3.2 million households where 8.7 million people lived. This survey applied the Brazilian Food Insecurity Scale (EBIA).

In 2022, it was 15.5% of households and 33 million people, according to VIGISAN-Rede Penssan*



* The Vigisan 2020 and 2021-2022 survey used a reduced version of the EBIA questionnaire, with 8 questions.



Reduction in inequalities

The proportion of hungry households is still higher in rural areas (5.5%), in the North (7.7%) and Northeast (6.2%), in households headed by women (4.6%) and by black people (5.4%). But between 2018 and 2023, there was a reduction in inequalities in access to food:

Rural/urban: hunger was reduced to 5.5% (1.6 p.p.) in rural areas, while in urban areas it fell to 3.9% (0.2 p.p.);

Regional: hunger fell more in the North (- 2.5 p.p.), Midwest (- 1.1 p.p.) and Northeast (- 0.9 p.p.), narrowing the gap between these regions and the South and Southeast;

Between men and women: hunger fell by 1 p.p. for female-headed households and by 0.3 p.p. for male-headed households;

Among black and white people: In households headed by black people, the reduction was 0.8 p.p., while in those headed by white people the drop was 0.3 p.p.

Hunger in cities: In absolute numbers, cities concentrate the largest number of hungry households: of the 3.2 million households with severe INSAN, 2.6 million are in urban areas.





Following the path to **fight hunger**

Inclusive economic policy

- GDP growth in 2023 exceeded initial forecasts and reached 2.9%
- Reduction of the unemployment rate to 7.8% in 2023 (the lowest since 2014)
- 11.5% increase in average monthly income in 2023 (38.5% among the poorest)
- Resumption of the appreciation of the Minimum Wage (+6.97%) in 2024
- Reduction in food inflation: Food CPI rose by 11.6% in December 2022, but by only 1.03% in December 2023



Resumption and strengthening of social policies

- Rebuilding the National Food and Nutrition Security System (SISAN)
- Resumption of federal co-financing of the Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS)
- Expansion of Primary Health Care coverage in the Unified Health System (SUS)




Commitments and strategies

COMMITMENTS

- ✔ **Fight hunger** with healthy eating;
- ✔ Reducing **inequalities**;
- ✔ Mitigating and preventing the impacts of **climate change**;
- ✔ Strengthening **democracy** and social participation.

STRATEGIES

- ✔ **Identification** of the most affected publics and territories and monitoring tools;
- ✔ **Increased disposable income** to buy food;
- ✔ **Inclusion** in social protection policies;
- ✔ **Expanding production and access to** healthy and sustainable food;
- ✔ **Mobilization** of society, other powers and federal entities to fight hunger.



Axes of Action from BSF

Access to income, poverty reduction and promotion of citizenship

It brings together programs and actions aimed at identifying people in food and nutritional insecurity in order to register them in public policies to guarantee income, social protection and productive inclusion.

Healthy eating: from production to consumption

It brings together programs and actions aimed at ensuring that the population has access to adequate and healthy food, while encouraging sustainable food production.

Mobilizing to fight hunger

It brings together strategies that articulate the initiatives to combat hunger promoted by civil society with the public food security policies of the federal government and state and municipal governments, integrated within the framework of SISAN.

Axis 1

Access to income, poverty reduction and promotion of citizenship



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From March 2023 to August 2024:

- 21.1 million families (55 million people) received Bolsa Família benefits every month
- The value of the average Bolsa Família benefit rose from BRL 670.33 to R\$ 682,50
- 9.3 million children between the ages of 0 and 6 benefited every month from the Early Childhood Benefit, worth BRL 150.00
- 15.3 million children (aged 7 to 14) and teenagers (aged 15 to 17) benefited every month with a complementary amount of BRL 50
- 1 million pregnant women and nursing mothers receiving a complementary amount of BRL 50 per month
- Protection Rules, guaranteeing that families who increase their income by getting a job will remain on Bolsa Família program
- *Acredita no Primeiro Passo (Believe in the First Step) program*, offering credit at lower interest rates to small entrepreneurs registered with CadÚnico who wish to expand their businesses



Axis 1

Access to income, poverty reduction and promotion of citizenship

From February 2023 to July 2024:

- **5.7 million families** (17 million people) **benefited per bimester**
- The average value of the benefit was **BRL 106.00**
- The **majority of** beneficiary families are **headed by women** – 88% of the total

auxiliogás



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Axis 1

Access to
income, poverty
reduction,
and promotion
of citizenship

Cadastro
Conhecer
para incluir **Único**

Program for the Emergency Strengthening of the Unified Registry Service (Procad – Suas)

2023: Transfer of **R\$199.5 million** to states and municipalities -> **ACTIVE SEARCH** for the inclusion of vulnerable groups in the CadÚnico:

- **Inclusions from March/23 to July/24:**
 - + 50,000 Indigenous families enrolled in CadÚnico
 - + 65,000 Quilombola families enrolled in CadÚnico
 - + 88,000 homeless families enrolled in CadÚnico
 - + **500,000 families from Specific Population and Traditional Groups (GPTE) registered with CadÚnico**
- In July 2024, there were **40 million families** – 95 million people – enrolled in CadÚnico
- From March 2023 to July 2024, the registration update rate for families with a per capita income of up to ½ the minimum wage increased from 81% to **88%, the highest rate since 2015**



Axis 1

Access to income, poverty reduction and promotion of citizenship

Recomposition of the SUAS budget (2023):
transfer of R\$ 2.4 billion by FNAS to SUAS
(services and programs), representing
80% of the amounts agreed



Federal co-financing **of 1,212 mobile teams** working in isolated or hard-to-reach areas to register families in social policies and provide social assistance services

Support for 228 POP Center units to serve the street population in capitals and large cities



Axis 1

Access to income, poverty reduction and promotion of citizenship



From January 2023 to August 2024:

- **964,000 beneficiaries** were **included**, double the number included between the entire period of 2019 and 2022
- In **August 2024**, **6.1 million people** received the BPC, worth **1 minimum wage**: **2.7 million elderly people** and **3.4 million people with disabilities** with per capita household incomes below $\frac{1}{4}$ of the minimum wage
- The **average time taken to receive the BPC** was reduced from 47 days to 28 days (elderly people) and from 173 days to 94 (people with disabilities)

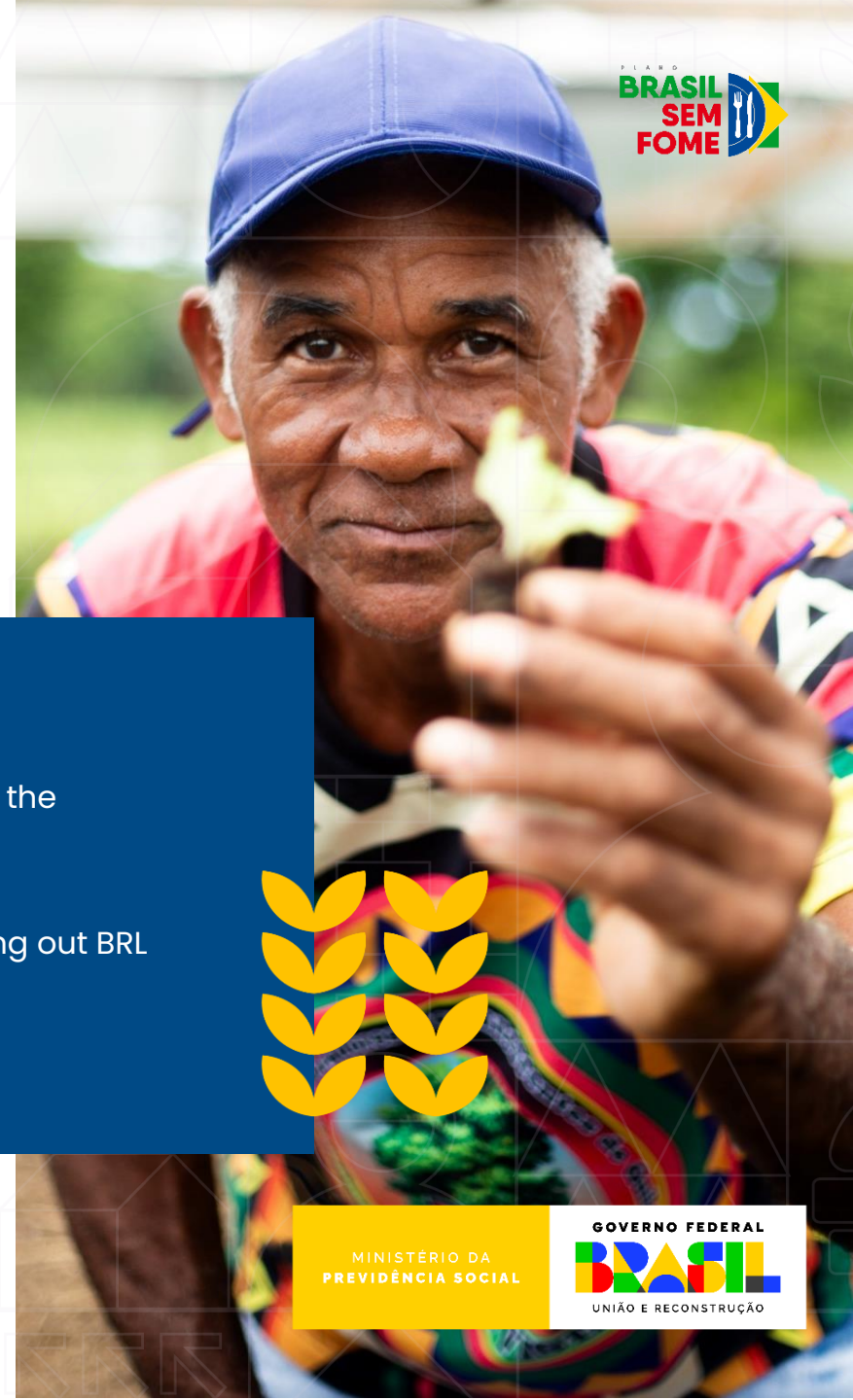


Axis 1

Access to income, poverty reduction and promotion of citizenship

Rural Welfare

- In 2023, **around 1.14 million family farmers** were included in Rural Welfare, the highest number of rural welfare benefits granted since 2013
- With the increase in coverage, rural welfare reached the end of 2023 paying out BRL 10 million in rural benefits (benefits issued) across the country



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Axis 1

Access to income, poverty and promotion of citizenship

Screening for the Risk of Food Insecurity (TRIA)

- The tool has been available in the Citizen's Electronic Health Record since November 2023, and by May 2024, more than 5,000 municipalities had already collected data on the risk of food insecurity using TRIA in health services
- In all, **more than 14 million responses were registered, covering 4.6 million households** across the country, among which around **334,000 were at risk of food insecurity**
- **TRIA will help the country map where families at risk of food insecurity are and direct them to services to guarantee income and access to food**

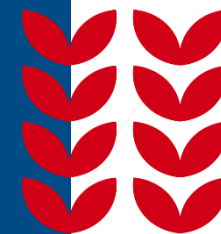


Axis 1

Access to income, poverty reduction and promotion of citizenship

Primary Health Care (APS)

- In 2023, **25,400 vacancies** were filled in Primary Health Care medical provision programs
- **APS coverage reached 79.6%**
- Coverage of children benefiting from the Bolsa Família also increased: in the second half of 2023, of the 8.9 million children BFP, **56%** were monitored and **55%** had nutritional data recorded. In 2020, coverage was only 30%



Axis 2

Adequate and healthy food, from production to consumption

PAA Programa de
Aquisição
de Alimentos

- In 2023, 44,100 family farmers supplied food to the PAA, 2.5 more than in 2022. The amount sold per farmer increased from BRL 12,000 to BRL 15,000. 67,300 tons of food and 32 million liters of milk were purchased, benefiting 7,200 recipient units
- The PAA ended 2023 with BRL 1 billion committed for the purchase of 164,000 tons of food from 81,000 farmers. From January to June 2024, the PAA has already acquired BRL 384.9 million in food supplied by 56,400 family farmers
- 66% of PAA farmers are registered with CadÚnico, 62% are women, 15% are indigenous, quilombolas or PCTs and 13% are land reform settlers

Axis 2

Adequate and healthy food, from production to consumption

In 2023, **2,805 kitchens** were **mapped** – **2,388 solidarity kitchens** and 417 community kitchens. Of these, 451 were nominated to receive food from the PAA operated by the National Supply Company (CONAB)

A partnership with the Banco do Brasil Foundation (FBB) has guaranteed **support for 95 solidarity kitchens**, which will receive equipment and utensils by 2024

PROGRAMA
**cozinha
solidária**

O Governo Federal
abraça esta iniciativa

Axis 2

Adequate and healthy food, from production to consumption



From 2023 to May 2024, Rural Development included **13,700 new families**, transferring a total of **R\$ 51.8 million to farmers** – including traditional peoples and communities – living in poverty (per capita household income of up to R\$ 218)

In 2023, the amount per family was raised from R\$2,400 to R\$4,600



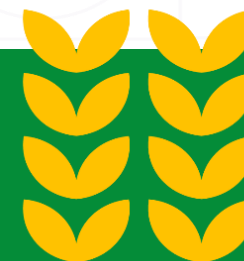
Axis 2

Adequate and healthy food, from production to consumption



- **From January 2023 to August 2024, the Cisterns Program contracted the installation of 105,000 water access technologies, including first-water cisterns (for consumption), second-water cisterns (for agricultural production) in the semi-arid region and multi-purpose rainwater systems in the Amazon**
- **By August 2024, 33,500 cisterns had already been delivered.** Families in Bahia, Ceará, Alagoas, Amazonas, Maranhão, Minas Gerais, Pará, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, Sergipe and Rio Grande do Sul will be served
- **The program was restructured throughout 2023 and received a budget allocation of BRL 420 million to meet the demand**





Axis 2

Adequate and healthy food, from production to consumption

*Expand the production, access, availability and consumption of healthy food in large urban centers, prioritizing peripheral territories and populations in situations of vulnerability and social risk. **60 selected cities** -> support for structuring local strategies*

- **NEW BASIC FOOD BASKET (Decree 11.936/2024)**
- **National Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture Program (Decree 11.700/2023)**



ALIMENTA
CIDADES

Axis 2

Adequate and healthy food, from production to consumption

Food Distribution Action (ADA)

From January 2023 to May 2024, **834,000 food baskets** were **distributed**, totaling 17.9 tons

Two major actions took place in extraordinary emergency contexts:

- **Yanomami Indigenous Land:** from 2023 to May 2024, 101,100 baskets were distributed, as well as a further 3,000 agricultural and fishing tool kits and 184 pieces of equipment for flour houses
- **Rio Grande do Sul:** in partnership with Conab, 154,400 food baskets, or 3,300 tons of food, had been purchased by the beginning of July 2024, mobilizing resources in the order of R\$29.8 million

Axis 2

Adequate and healthy food, from production to consumption

PNAE

Programa Nacional
de Alimentação Escolar

- In 2023, the PNAE transferred **R\$5.26 billion to municipalities**, guaranteeing daily school meals for **40 million students**
- Allocate at least **30% of the federal funds** transferred by the PNAE to the purchase of food produced by family farmers
- **BRL 1.47 billion** was earmarked for nurseries and pre-schools; **BRL 992 million** was passed on to feed 554,000 indigenous and quilombola students
- After five years without a correction, in March 2023 the PNAE's per capita (per pupil) values were increased at all levels of education by 28% to 39%



Axis 2

Adequate and healthy food, from production to consumption

National Program to Strengthen Family Farming (Pronaf)

- In the 2023–24 Harvest Plan, **Pronaf carried out 1.7 million credit operations** (22% more than in the 2022–23 harvest), totaling R\$ 61.5 billion in contracted credit (15% more)
- **Pronaf B carried out 948,000 operations** (44% more than in 2022–23), reaching R\$6.5 billion in contracted credits (110% more)
- The annual family income limit was increased from R\$23,000 to **R\$40,000**; the credit limit, from R\$6,000 to R\$10,000 (R\$12,000 for women); and the default rebate for the Northern region increased from 25% to 40%



Axis 2

Adequate and healthy food, from production to consumption

National Program to Strengthen Family Farming (Pronaf)

- Rural women have increased access to investment lines (especially Pronaf B and Pronaf Mulher): **508,800 operations were contracted by women** (40% more than in 2022-23) and **BRL 6.8 billion in credits** (64% more)
- The **Mais Alimentos** line also grew in the 2023-24 harvest: there were 201,400 operations (37% more than the previous harvest) and BRL 10.1 billion in contracted amounts (37% more). The interest rate was reduced from 6% to 5% per year



Axis 2

Adequate and healthy food, from production to consumption

RenovAgro

RenovAgro offers credit lines for the recovery of degraded pastures (RenovAgro Recovery and RenovAgro Conservation), for the implementation of forest management plans (RenovAgro Environmental) and other actions linked to waste management, the use of bio-inputs and organic production

Between July 2023 and June 2024 (Safrá Plan), RenovAgro totaled R\$5.69 billion in investment credit operations (45% more than in the previous harvest), accounting for **3,95 thousand contracts** (38% more than in the previous harvest) and **totaling a recovery area of 1.39 million hectares** (42% more than in the previous harvest)



Axis 2

Adequate and healthy food, from production to consumption



Crop Guarantee

- In the 2022-23 harvest,
- **683,000 family producers who lost their crops due to drought received insurance**, totaling BRL 819 million

- In 2023, the benefit was increased from BRL 850 to BRL 1,200



Technical Assistance and Rural Extension Policy (ATER)

In 2023, **10,800 new families benefited from ATER**, aimed at structuring production and access to public policies

In 2023, **15 Saberes das Águas (Knowledge of the Waters) projects were launched** to assist **up to 4,000 artisanal fishermen** with technical assistance and fishing extension

Axis 2

Adequate and healthy food, from production to consumption

In 2023, a call for proposals was published for civil society organizations to prepare and implement projects aimed at supporting the production and marketing of food by rural women and their access to public policies

In 2024, **BRL 20 million will be earmarked** for the construction of 3,000 productive backyards across Brazil



Agrarian reform

- From January 2023 to June 2024, **60,100 families were settled** in land reform projects
- **24,500 settled families** accessed Installation Credits
- The values of the lines, which had been frozen since 2018, were updated: Initial Support increased from BRL 5.2 thousand to BRL **8,000**; Fomento, BRL 6,400 to **BRL 16,000**; the Semi-arid line, from BRL 5,000 to **BRL 16,000**, among others



Axis 2

Adequate and healthy food, from production to consumption



Minimum Price Guarantee Policy (PGPM) and PGPM-BIO

PGPM in 2023:

Acquisition of 355,000 tons of corn (RBL 298 million) to reduce producers' losses due to low market prices

Equalizing Premium Paid to Producers (PEPRO) to subsidize the disposal of 344,000 tons of wheat (BRL 185.6 million)

The Minimum Price Guarantee Policy for Socio-Biodiversity Products (PGPM-BIO): minimum price guarantee for 17 extractive products (açai, andiroba, babassu, baru, extractive rubber, buriti, extractive cocoa, brazil nuts, juçara, macaúba, mangaba, murumuru, pequi, piassava, pinhão, pirarucu management and umbu), **servicing 15,000 extractivists in 132 municipalities and acquiring 16,900 tons**

National Food Supply Policy (Decree 11.820/2023)



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Axis 2

Adequate and healthy food, from production to consumption



Over-the-Counter Sales Program (ProVB)

ProVB enables small rural farmers to access agricultural stocks through direct sales, at prices compatible with those of the local wholesale market

In 2023, 8,000 farmers were served, in approximately 47,000 operations, resulting in the sale of **66,000 tons of corn** to feed their livestock

By August 2024, 9,500 producers had been served in more than 50,000 operations, resulting in the sale of 63,000 tons, an increase of 74% increase compared to 2023



Axis 2

Adequate and healthy food, from production to consumption

National Policy for Quilombola Territorial and Environmental Management (PNGTAQ)

In 2023, 51 ordinances recognizing quilombola communities were published, covering a total area of 290,900 hectares where 5,516 families live

Titles issued to quilombola families totaled an area of 8,820 hectares in 2023

As of June 2024, 8 Technical Identification and Delimitation Reports (RTID) and 12 Recognition Ordinances for quilombola communities had been published



Axis 2

Adequate and healthy food, from production to consumption



Rebuilding the BOLSA VERDE PROGRAM

In 2023, the program was restarted with an increase in the amount from R\$ 300.00 to **R\$ 600.00 per quarter**, supporting environmental conservation and sustainable production management in the territories

The benefit benefits families living in environmentally differentiated settlements and traditional peoples and communities, such as riverine communities, extractivists, Indigenous peoples and Quilombolas

All **Management of the Bolsa Verde Program** systematized: Citizen's Portal (adhesion), Management Portal and in October/2024 we will launch the Bolsa Verde APP

September/2023 to September/2024: more than 42,000 families benefited from Bolsa Verde financial resources, totaling **R\$ 80 million**

- **Active Search actions in 2023 and 2024** to include families in the Cadúnico and join the Bolsa Verde Program
- Actions carried out in the Lower Tocantins, Marajó and Baixo Amazonas regions, building the **Bolsa Verde Network** to articulate and disseminate qualified information in rural areas of the Amazon
- Sanear Amazônia Program: 4,600 families in 16 municipalities (R\$127 million through the Amazon Fund)
- **Socio-environmental ATER:** R\$60 million to provide technical assistance to 15,000 families
- **Strategic territory of the Marajó region:** 14,000 families benefited and 3,352 families benefited from the Sanear Amazônia

Axis 2

Adequate and healthy food, from production to consumption

Actions to Promote Fishing and Aquaculture

- A total of 1011 families directly assisted through actions to promote to family aquaculture by civil society organizations through promotion terms selected via public notice
- The total amount earmarked for the development agreements signed with a focus on promoting family aquaculture was BRL 10,087,478.92
- Assistance to 48,000 rural properties in up to 4 years through a partnership with SENAR
- 11% increase in the number of artisanal fishermen enrolled in the CadÚnico from Jan. 2023 (398.9 thousand registered) to Dec. 2023 (444.6 thousand registered)





Axis 3

Mobilizing to fight hunger

Resumption of institutional instances of management and social participation:

- National Commission for Agroecology and Organic Production (**CNAPO**) in 2023
- In partnership with the MDS, reactivation of the **National Council for Food and Nutritional Security (CONSEA)** and (**CONSEA**) and restructuring of the **Interministerial Chamber for Food and Nutritional Security (CAISAN)**
- Holding the **6th National Conference on Food and Nutrition Security**
- Articulation of the Brazil Without Hunger Plan with **participatory planning**



780 new municipalities will join the National Food and Nutritional Security System (SISAN) by September 2024. (SISAN) as of 2023, reaching a total of 1,316 municipalities adhered to the system by September 2024.

Mobilizing and strengthening the role of civil society:

- Updating the **Regulatory Framework** for Civil Society Organizations
- **Brazil Without Hunger caravans** as a strategy for mobilizing and involving civil society

Launch of the Agenda to
Fight Hunger
with a Focus on
Black Women

The way to end hunger includes
fighting racism



Anti-racism training and
racial literacy for SUAS
and SISAN managers
and professionals

Initiatives to **combat hunger**
led by **black women**
mapped and awarded

CadÚnico improved with
marking fields for Traditional
Peoples and Communities
of African Origin

Active Search for
inclusion of Quilombola
communities

Cad-INSAN: Municipalized
indicator of risk of Food
and Nutritional Insecurity,
with a **RACE AND GENDER**
focus

Rural Development:
Expanded assistance to
Traditional Peoples and
Communities

Calls for tenders for
Solidarity Kitchens

URBAN AGRICULTURE with
Social Technologies
implemented in
TRADITIONAL TERRITORIES

**SOCIOECONOMIC INCLUSION OF
BLACK WOMEN** enrolled in
CADÚNICO prioritized in job
offers and professional
training and entrepreneurship

Access the QR for
more information



Axis 3

Mobilization to fight hunger

Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty at the G-20

Approval of the founding document for the creation of the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty in the G-20

- Constitutive documents approved on July 24
- Open for membership
- Launch - G20 Summit, November 18
- Current status and next steps



Notes

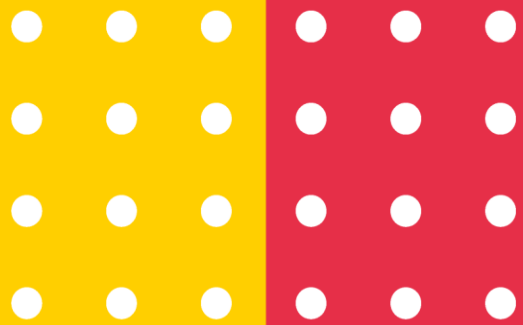
 **Different sources of information have been used in this publication.**

The data for the FAO indicators was based on the report *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2024* (<https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/4bdbfa10-dae9-465e-b197-b7023f44aca5>), the FAOSTAT panel (www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FS), as well as annual statistics calculated separately by the FAO at the request of the Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger (MDS). The food security data specific to Brazil was sourced from microdata from the Continuous National Household Sample Survey (PNADc) for the 4th Quarter of 2023. Quarter 2023, available at: www.ibge.gov.br/estatisticas/sociais/trabalho/9171-pesquisa-nacional-por-amostra-de-domicilios-continua-mensal.html?=&t=microdados. Data from the Second National Survey on Food Insecurity in the Context of the Covid-19 Pandemic in Brazil can be found at: <https://olheparaafome.com.br/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Relatorio-II-VIGISAN-2022.pdf>. Income data from all sources, taken from the 2023 Annual PNADc, is available at: <https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/index.php/biblioteca-catalogo?view=detalhes&id=2102079>. The information on the poverty rate was taken from the IBGE's Synthesis of Social Indicators for 2022 (www.ibge.gov.br/estatisticas/sociais/trabalho/9221-sintese-de-indicadores-sociais.html), and from NT 71 - Map of Poverty in Brazil and Espírito Santo between 2012 and 2023, by the Jones dos Santos Neves Institute, of the Espírito Santo State Secretariat for Economy and Planning (<https://ijsn.es.gov.br/nt-71-mapa-da-pobreza-no-brasil-e-no-espírito-santo-entre-2012-e-2023>).



For the programs of the Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger, the figures cited were sourced from the indicators available on the VISDATA platform (<https://aplicacoes.cidadania.gov.br/vis/data3/data-explorer.php>). For the agricultural credit programs operated by the Ministry of Agrarian Development and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the main source of information was the Central Bank of Brazil's Rural Credit Data Matrix platform (<https://www.bcb.gov.br/estabilidadefinanceira/micrrural>). Information on rural social security specifically came from the Social Security Statistical Bulletins (<https://www.gov.br/previdencia/pt-br/assuntos/previdencia-social/dados-estatisticos-previdencia-social-e-inss/BEPS-anteriores>), which are also publicly accessible. Data on the PNAE, the Bolsa Verde Program and land access policies was obtained from the relevant agencies. Health-related information was collected from public platforms such as SISVAN and the Primary Care e-manager, and later supplemented and corrected by the sectoral bodies. Whenever necessary, the data gathered from public sources of information was backed up or updated by administrative data obtained from policy and program managers.





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