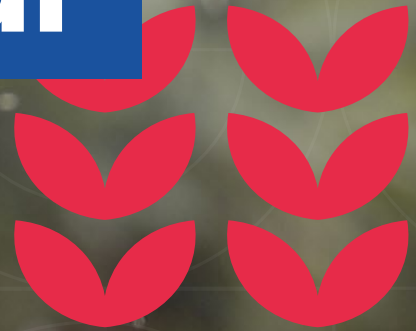


# Review of the First Year



Interministerial Chamber for Food and  
Nutritional Security – CAISAN

# BRAZIL WITHOUT HUNGER PLAN

Review of the First Year

MINISTRY OF  
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT  
AND ASSISTANCE, FAMILY  
AND FIGHT AGAINST HUNGER

BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT  
**BRASIL**  
UNITING AND REBUILDING



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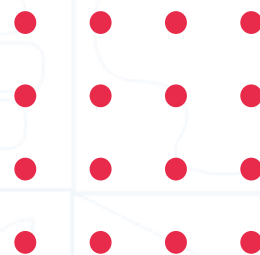
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MARCELO GALIZA  
Project Manager

JOSÉ ALEXANDRE JR.  
Coordinator

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### **Layout**

**ASCOM - Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger**  
Luiza Martins C Vidal





# INTRODUÇÃO



Launched on August 31, 2023, in Teresina-PI, the Brazil Without Hunger Plan was designed as a response by the federal government to the increase in hunger in the country. Back in 2022, a survey by the Brazilian Food and Nutrition Sovereignty and Security Research Network (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 reactivated and had its composition expanded from 9 to 24 ministries based on the guidelines established in Decree 11.422, of February 28, 2023. During the preparation of the Plan, the ministries indicated programs and actions whose purposes were directly or indirectly associated with tackling severe food insecurity. Execution targets and implementation commitments were set for these programs and actions. Important work to identify gaps



and new institutional needs also produced a set of innovations to be developed. **The programs, actions and targets agreed as a result of this effort were then grouped into three axes**, which correspond to three major strategies for tackling hunger in the country: **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 report aims to provide an overview of the first year of national results from the main programs and actions included in B.

**The data presented below covers the period from the beginning of 2023 to the most recent reference available.** Programs and actions have different temporalities and levels of coverage: some only compile information at the end of an annual cycle, others, such as programs associated with agriculture, follow the agricultural calendar, and others have data updated monthly. These particularities explain why the periods of analysis vary between the programs and actions whose data will be presented below. It is also worth noting that **the data contained in this report summarizes the large national figures:** although it is possible to disaggregate some results by region, state or municipality, it was decided at this point to focus the analysis on the total figures for the country, in order to offer a shorter and more brief overview of the Brazil Without Hunger Plan that takes into account its size and the variety of programs and actions that make it up.

## 2. The big **Goals and Challenges of Brazil Without Hunger and the 2023–2024 Panorama**

The technical document launching Brasil Sem Fome (Brazil Without Hunger) set three major goals: **a) Get the country off the FAO Hunger Map; b) Reduce food and nutritional insecurity, especially severe food insecurity; and c) Reduce poverty rates year on year.**

These goals were broken down into **eleven challenges** that expressed **the Plan's guiding paradigms: reducing inequalities, tackling multiple forms of malnutrition**, such as malnutrition and obesity, and **addressing the impact of climate change** on dietary patterns and the environment. Some challenges concern more specific programs and actions in the Plan and will be referred to in the analytical part of the Report, but this section will seek to present information that responds to the challenges cutting across various programs and actions and related to the paradigms mentioned above.

### **a) Getting the country off the Hunger Map**

On July 24, 2024, at the launch of the new edition of the FAO's *State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World Report (SOFI)*, the results for Brazil confirmed the trend of a strong reduction in hunger in recent times. Data from the *Global Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)* for the 2021–2023 triennium show an improvement in food security in the country. Between the 2018–2020 and





2020–2022 triennia, the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity had been increasing: from 15.8% (12.7% moderate + 3.1% severe) in the first triennium to 22.1% (13.6% moderate + 8.5% severe) in the second triennium. In the 2021–2023 triennium, the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity fell to 18.4% (11.8% moderate + 6.6% severe). In absolute numbers, **in the three-year period 2021–2023**, there were 39.7 million people experiencing moderate or severe food insecurity and, of these, 14.3 million were experiencing severe food insecurity.

The downward trend in food insecurity pointed out by SOFI is, however, “diluted” by the methodology of the three-year averages adopted by the FAO. Calculated separately for the years 2022 and 2023, the FAO statistics show that the reduction in *severe food insecurity* between those two years was from 8% to 1.2% of the population. In absolute numbers, **severe food insecurity, which afflicted 17.2 million people in 2022, was reduced, according to the FIES–FAO scale, to 2.5 million people in the country in 2023, a drop of 85%.**

The same trend was observed with the **Prevalence of Undernutrition (PoU) indicator, the key indicator of the FAO Hunger Map**. Until the 2018–2020 triennium, the PoU calculated for Brazil remained below 2.5%, the reference line below which the FAO considers a country to be off the Hunger Map. However, in the 2019–2021 triennium, the indicator rose to 3.9%, and Brazil returned to the Map; in the following triennium, 2020–2022, the PoU reached 4.2%, the equivalent of nine million people. The latest edition of SOFI showed, however, that undernourishment was significantly reduced in the 2021–2023 triennium: the PoU fell to 3.9%, or 8.4 million people, marking the exit of 600,000 people from the state of undernourishment between the two triennia. **The annualized cal-**



**culatation for 2023 separately reveals a more significant reduction: the prevalence of undernourishment in Brazil fell from 4.2% - or nine million people (2020-2022 average) - to 2.8% (2023) - 6 million people - a one-third drop.** This means that, in the comparison between the three-year period 2020-2022 and 2023, 3 million people moved out of malnutrition. **Furthermore, the rate of 2.8% in 2023, just 0.3 p.p. above the threshold of 2.5%, indicates that the country is heading in the right direction to get off the Hunger Map.**

### **b) Reducing food and nutritional insecurity, especially severe food insecurity**

*CHALLENGE 1.1. A large number of people living in situations of hunger, poverty, and other vulnerabilities without access to the services of social protection and promotion systems.*

*CHALLENGE 1.4. Greater incidence of hunger and food and nutritional insecurity in certain groups and territories.*

*CHALLENGE 2.2. Inequalities in access, supply and consumption of healthy food, persistence of "food deserts", food inflation and concentration of INSAN on the outskirts of large cities.*

*CHALLENGE 2.4. Impact of climate change and unsustainable agricultural models on dietary patterns and the environment.*

*CHALLENGE 2.5. The coexistence of different forms of malnutrition - undernourishment and obesity in the same vulnerable groups - as a result of the increase in food and nutritional insecurity and the consumption of ultra-processed foods to the detriment of healthy foods.*

The IBGE surveys, **applying the EBIA** from 2004 onwards, witnessed a first historic cycle of overcoming hunger in the country: between

2004 and 2013, the percentage of households with *severe food insecurity* had been reduced by less than half, from 6.9% to 3.2%. In 2013, *food security* reached 77.1% of the country's households, the best result in the series. The setbacks that affected public policies and social protection systems in the following years interrupted this trend. In 2018, hunger rose again, affecting 4.6% of Brazilian households. Since then, the IBGE has not gone into the field. Only in 2023 would EBIA be applied again in an official survey: **the results of the Continuous National Household Sample Survey (PNADc)**, collected in the **fourth quarter of 2023** and released in April 2024, marked the resumption of that interrupted trajectory.

The data showed how, in the government's first year, policies to combat hunger have already had a major positive impact on food security. **From 2018 to 2023, food security increased by almost 10 p.p., from 63.3% to 72.4% of households. Severe food insecurity - hunger - decreased: in 2018, 4.6% of households were in this condition; in 2023, 4.1%**, equivalent to 3.2 million households. **The number of people with severe food insecurity fell by 16%: from 10.3 million in 2018 to 8.7 million in 2023.** The other degrees of food insecurity fell even more significantly: *mild insecurity* fell from 24% in 2018 to 18.2% in 2023, and *moderate insecurity* fell from 8.1% to 5.3% in the period.

In the period between 2018 and 2023, in the absence of data on the subject, the Brazilian Research Network on Food and Nutritional Sovereignty and Security (**Rede Penssan**) carried out two surveys in 2020 and 2021/2022, applying the EBIA. **The II National Survey on Food Insecurity in the Context of the Covid-19 Pandemic in Brazil, covering the end of 2021 and the first quarter of 2022, indicated that 15.5% of households - totaling thirty-three million people - were experiencing severe food insecurity.** The



data reflected the persistence of the economic and health crisis under the pandemic. Inflation for the food group would reach 11.6% and the unemployment rate would reach 9.6% by the end of 2022. Throughout 2023, these indicators improved. GDP growth of 2.9% exceeded initial forecasts. The National Broad Consumer Price Index (IPCA) for food was 1.03% in 2023. The labor market also recovered: by the end of 2023, the unemployment rate had fallen to 7.8%. This data helps explain the historic reduction in the indicator of severe food insecurity **between the beginning of 2022 and the last quarter of 2023**: from 15.5% of households - or thirty-three million people - to 4.1% of households - 8.7 million. Despite the differences between the EBIA scale and the FAO's FIES scale, the hunger reduction figures between 2022 and 2023 follow the same trend of a sharp drop within a comparable magnitude.

**The results of the PNADc 2023 also show a significant reduction in inequalities** in relation to food security compared to the 2018 data. **In 2023, food security increased in both urban and rural areas**: in cities, the proportion of *food-secure* households rose from 64.9% to 73.3%, while in rural areas, the increase was from 53.6% to 65.5%. So, although *food security* is still higher in cities than in the countryside, the improvement between 2018 and 2023 was more significant in rural areas: 11.9 p.p. compared to 8.4 p.p. Similarly, in 2023, *severe food insecurity* was higher in rural areas than in urban areas, but the gap between rural and urban areas narrowed: in 2018, 4.1% of urban households were experiencing *severe food insecurity*, compared to 7.1% of rural households; by 2023, *severe food insecurity* in rural areas had dropped to 5.5% (1.6 p.p.), while in urban areas it fell to 3.9% (0.2 p.p.). The data therefore shows that *food security* has increased, and *severe insecurity* has decreased in both urban and rural areas, and that these processes have taken place with a reduction in rural-urban inequalities. However,

**although the proportion of *severely food insecure* households is higher in rural areas (5.5%) than in urban areas (3.9%), there are, in absolute numbers, more households affected by hunger in the city - 2.68 million - than in rural areas - 520 thousand.**

**There has also been a reduction in inequalities between regions.**

In 2023, the North and Northeast had lower proportions - 60.3% and 61.2%, respectively - of *food-secure* households compared to the national average - 72.4%. But a comparison of the 2023 results with 2018 shows that the advances in *food security* in the North and Northeast - increases of 17.3 p.p. and 11.5 p.p., respectively - were greater than in the other regions: in the South, Southeast and Midwest, the increases were 4.1 p.p., 8.2 p.p. and 10.9 p.p. Regarding *severe food insecurity*, the North and Northeast also showed more worrying results in 2023, with 7.7% and 6.2% of households in a situation of hunger, above the national average of 4.1%. However, compared to 2018, the percentage reductions in *severely insecure* households in the North and Northeast were significant - -2.5 p.p. and -0.9 p.p., respectively. The Midwest was second only to the North, reducing *severe food insecurity* by 1.1 p.p. (reaching 3.6% of households in 2023). The South fell by 0.2 p.p. (2% of *severely food insecure* households in 2023) and the Southeast remained stable (2.9%), suggesting that the lower the levels of severe food insecurity, the greater the challenge to reduce them further.

In addition, the results show that even states that still maintain high levels of *severe food insecurity* had a significant reduction in this indicator between 2018 and 2023: Maranhão and Amazonas, although registering 8.1% and 9.1% of *severely insecure* households in 2023, had a reduction of 4.2 p.p. and 5.1 p.p., respectively, in the indicator compared to 2018. Other states saw leaps in the *food security* index: in Acre, *food security* grew by 28.3 p.p. (from 41.3%

to 69.5%); in Rio Grande do Norte, it rose by 21.3 p.p. (from 45.3% to 66.6%); in Alagoas, the increase was 20.5 p.p. (from 43.3% to 63.8% of *food-secure* households) between 2018 and 2023. Pará, which had the highest rate of *severe insecurity* in 2023 (9.5%), saw a significant increase in its *food security* indicator, rising 13.5 p.p. (from 38.8% to 52.3%) from 2018 to 2023. **Inequality between states has narrowed.** The difference between the best and worst *food security* rates, which was 52 p.p. in 2018 (Santa Catarina, with 86.9% of *food secure* households, compared to Amazonas, with 34.5%) fell to 38 p.p. in 2023 (Santa Catarina with 88.8% compared to Sergipe, with 50.4% of *food secure* households). Similarly, the difference between the worst and best rates of *severe food insecurity*, which was 12.2 p.p. in 2018 (Amazonas, with 14.2%, compared to Santa Catarina, with 2%) fell to 8 p.p. in 2023 (Pará, with 9.5%, compared to Santa Catarina, with 1.5% of *severely food insecure* households). In 2023, all Brazilian states had more than half of their households with *food security*.

**The reduction in inequalities between territories was accompanied by a significant reduction in social inequalities in relation to food security:** the 2023 data show that *severe food insecurity* was lower for households headed by men and women and for households headed by white and black people compared to 2018, and that inequality between these groups also fell. In 2018, 3.8% of households with a male head were *severely food insecure*, compared to 5.6% of households with a female head; in 2023, these rates were 3.5% and 4.6%. Thus, hunger fell by 1 p.p. for female-headed households and 0.3 p.p. for male-headed households. In households headed by Black people, *severe food insecurity* fell from 6.2% in 2018 to 5.4% in 2023 (5.6% for blacks and 5.3% for browns), a reduction of 0.8 p.p., while in households headed by white people the drop was 0.3 p.p., from 2.6% to 2.3%. The

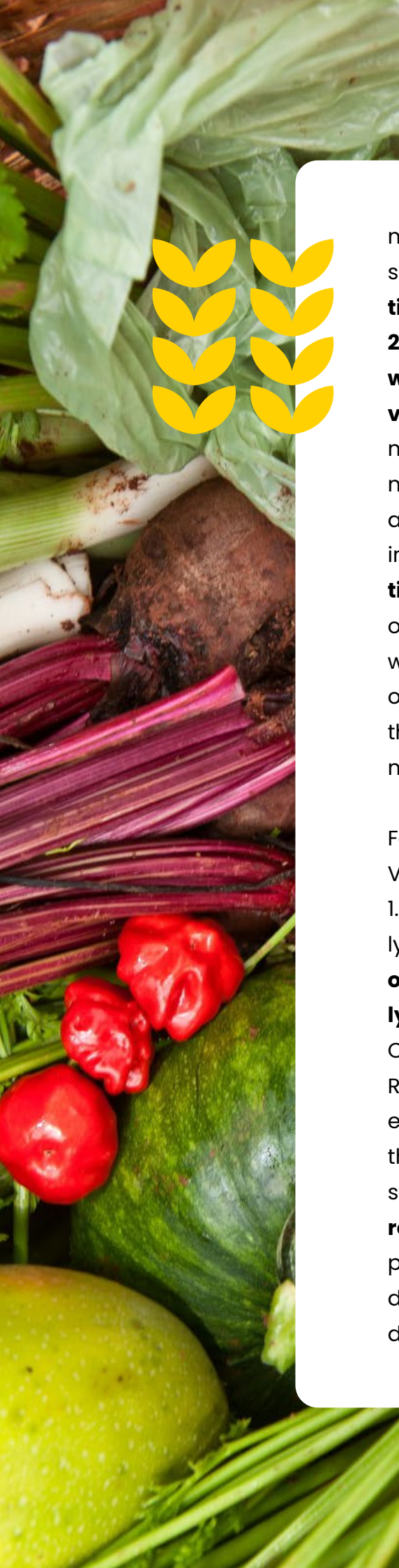


*food security* of households headed by Black people rose from 54.5% to 66% between 2018 and 2023 (64.9% for blacks and 66.4% for browns), a jump of 11.5 p.p., while for households headed by whites, the increase was 7 p.p. (from 74% to 81%). Only the difference between the *food security* indices for male-headed households compared to female-headed households remained stable, but in both households *food security* increased from 2018 to 2023: from 58.5% to 68.3% in households with a female head, and from 66.8% to 76.8% in households with a male head.

**The comparison between the 2018 and 2023 data** therefore shows that, in this period, there was a **reduction in severe food insecurity and an increase in food security**, and that these processes were accompanied by a **reduction in inequalities between rural and urban, regional, state, between men and women and between black and white people in terms of access to food**.

One of the key components in guaranteeing this access is **inflationary control of food prices**: in 2023, the accumulated variation for the year for the “Food and Beverages” group of the National Broad Consumer Price Index (IPCA) was 1.03%, compared to 11.64% in 2022. **In 2024**, despite the rise caused by harvest problems, climatic factors (such as the floods in Rio Grande do Sul, a major food producer) and other elements, **food inflation remains under control**: in June 2024, the year-to-date variation for the IPCA Food stood at 4.7%, 3.68 p.p. higher than in June 2023, but 3.72 p.p. lower than in June 2022 (8.42%). Programs aimed at food production and access help to reduce food inflation and contribute to fighting poverty, since the poorest classes commit a greater portion of their income to food.

Another fundamental dimension of the fight against food insecurity, also present in the challenges of Brazil Without Hunger, is the



monitoring of nutritional status and food consumption. General data from the **Food and Nutrition Surveillance System (SISVAN)** show that **in 2023, 7.27 million children aged 0 to 5 had their weight and height monitored by health services**. This figure represents almost one million more children in this age group with monitored nutritional status than in 2022 (6.28 million) and almost 2.5 million more than in 2019 (4.93 million), in the pre-pandemic scenario. In addition, **nutritional indicators have improved**. In 2023, 2.47% of the children monitored were severely underweight, 3.05% were underweight and 5.81% were obese. In 2022, 2.82% were markedly thin, 3.22% thin and 6.35% obese; and in 2019, 3.34% were markedly thin, 3.56% thin and 6.95% obese.

Food consumption monitoring, also through SISVAN, increased in coverage: from 751,600 and 1.42 million adults in 2019 and 2022, respectively, it jumped to 2.38 million in 2023. **In 2023, 87% of the adults monitored said that they regularly ate at least the three main meals of the day**. On the other hand, data from the Surveillance of Risk and Protective Factors for Chronic Diseases by Telephone Survey (**Vigitel**), carried out by the Ministry of Health with the adult population of state capitals, shows that **improving diet quality remains a challenge**: in 2023, only 31.9% of this population ate fruit and vegetables five or more days a week and 58.6% ate beans five or more days a week.

There has been a growing perception that climate change is affecting agricultural production conditions. Some programs and actions included in the Brazil Without Hunger Plan – Bolsa Verde, and RenovAgro, among others – seek to respond to this serious problem. But in addition to these, increased capacity to monitor the territory and biomes has contributed to curbing deforestation in the country. **Data released by the National Institute for Space Research (INPE) showed a 21.8% reduction in the rate of deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon between August 2022 and July 2023 compared to the corresponding period for 2021-2022.** The most recent data from Inpe’s deforestation alerts show that the reduction has been sustained in recent months: from August 2023 to April 2024, the drop in the deforestation rate was 55% compared to the previous corresponding period. Regarding the Pantanal, the drop in the deforestation rate from August 2022 to July 2023 was 9.2% compared to the previous period (August 2021 to July 2022). **The most difficult challenge lies in the Cerrado**, where the deforestation rate rose by 3% (from August 2022 to July 2023), and fire alerts for the biome rose by 27% between August 2023 and April 2024. The month of August 2024, however, saw 68,600 outbreaks of fires, according to INPE, in a context of prolonged drought in more than a thousand municipalities across the country, simultaneously affecting the country’s agricultural potential and exacerbating the effects of climate change.

### c) Reducing the poverty rates of the population year on year

*CHALLENGE 1. Large numbers of people living in situations of hunger, poverty, and other vulnerabilities without access to the services of social protection and promotion systems.*

*CHALLENGE 1.2. Unemployment, informality, difficulty in accessing social security benefits, as well as the limits placed on women's participation in the labor market due to the overload of care work, have reduced the disposable income of the poorest population, compromising the food and nutritional security of families.*

The results of the Continuous Annual PNAD (PNADCA) for income from all sources showed that the **average monthly household income per capita** rose by 11.5% between 2022 and 2023, from BRL 1,658 to BRL 1,848, the highest value in the survey's historical series. Income growth was most significant among the poorest: among the poorest 5%, the increase was 38.5% (from BRL 91 in 2022 to BRL 126 in 2023) – the highest among all income classes –; among the poorest 5% and 10%, the increase was 16.7% (from BRL 252 in 2022 to BRL 294 in 2023). Considering the entire group of the poorest 40% of the population, the increase in average monthly household income per capita was 12.6% (from BRL 468 in 2022 to BRL 527 in 2023, reaching the highest value in the historical series). **Income from social benefits, especially the Bolsa Família Program (PBF) – present in 19% of the country's households in 2023 – played a key role in keeping the Gini Index – the inequality index – at the lowest level in the PNADCA series – 0.518, the same as in 2022.**

Income inequality continues to be a challenge, but it's important to note that the regions with the greatest presence of the PBF became slightly less unequal in 2023: in the Northeast, where the program

reached 35% of households last year, the income gap between the richest 10% and the poorest 40% fell from 14.4 times in 2022 to 13.7 times in 2023; in the North, with the PBF present in 32% of households, this gap fell from 13.5 times in 2022 to 12.8 times in 2023. The proportion of households benefiting from the program has also grown in Brazil's other regions. The benefit adjustments increased the per capita household income of families receiving the PBF by 14%, reaching a record R\$635 in 2023. In addition, in 2023, the population with some income also increased compared to 2022: from 62.6% to 64.9% - around 140 million people - a record high.

The reduction in unemployment and the increase in the minimum wage also contributed to the growth in the income of the poorest families. The mass of real monthly income, considering all jobs, totaled BRL 295.6 billion in 2023, compared to BRL 264.6 billion in 2022. Data from the Quarterly PNAD shows that **the unemployment rate for 2023 stood at 7.8%, the lowest level since 2014** and 1.8 p.p. lower than in 2022. The reduction in the unemployed population between 2022 and 2023 was 17.6% (8.5 million people), and the increase in the employed population was 3.8% in 2023 compared to 2022, reaching 100.7 million people, also a record. **The data for 2024 maintains the same trajectory: unemployment stood at 7.9% for the first quarter**, 3.2 p.p. less than the rate for the first quarter of 2022 and 0.9 p.p. less than the rate for the first quarter of 2023, **and fell to 6.9% in the second quarter of 2024, the lowest rate in the historical series** (tied with 2014) for the period: 1.1 p.p. less than in the second quarter of 2023 and 2.4 p.p. less than in the second half of 2022.

The minimum wage was raised to BRL 1,320 on May 1, 2023, an increase of 1.3% on the BRL 1,302 in force in 2022, determined by the budget law sent to Congress in 2022, still in the absence of the real



appreciation policy, which was deactivated in 2019. **Law 14.663, of August 28, 2023, reinstated the policy of raising the minimum wage from 2024 onwards**, stipulating that the adjusted amount will result from the sum of the inflation index of the previous year and the real GDP growth index of the two previous years, thus combining the preservation of purchasing power with a real increase. As a result, **the new minimum wage for 2024 - BRL 1,412 - represents an increase of 6.97% compared to 2023**. In addition to workers, the policy of raising the minimum wage also increases the income of retirees, pensioners, and beneficiaries of the Continuous Cash Benefit (BPC), as well as temporary beneficiaries of Unemployment Insurance, and Sickness Benefit, among others.

It is worth noting that **the formal job market has opened more doors to PBF beneficiaries**. In 2023, data from the General Register of Employed and Unemployed (Caged) shows that, **of the 1.91 million jobs generated in Brazil from January to November 2023, 90% (1.77 million jobs) were occupied by people registered in the Unified Register (CadÚnico) and 71% (1.36 million) by people affiliated to the PBF (1,360,980)**. The movement continues this year. **From January to May 2024, a total of 1.1 million formal jobs were created**, 25% more than the total jobs created in the same period last year. Caged data shows that of these 1.1 million formal job vacancies, **75% were filled by people registered with the CadÚnico and 55% by the PBF public**. This result is the outcome of three processes: the increase in economic activity in the country, reflected in the rise in GDP, the MDS's partnerships with large companies to hire workers enrolled in the CadÚnico and, above all, **the Protection Rule applied to PBF beneficiaries**. According to this rule, beneficiaries who get a job and have a per capita household income of between BRL 218 and half the minimum wage continue to receive half the benefit for two years, and those whose per

capita household income exceeds half the minimum wage stop receiving the benefit, but remain registered with CadÚnico for 24 months. The rule aims to protect working beneficiaries from the instability and volatility that characterizes their participation in the labor market. **Currently, 43% of adult beneficiaries of the PBF are employed in the labor market, and 2.5 million PBF families are under the protection rule.** In addition, the number of entrepreneurs in the CadÚnico is already starting to stand out: there are 933,000 people registered who run a business on their own. Today, 372,000 CadÚnico families have an entrepreneur.

The combination of good labor market results and social income transfer policies produced a historic reduction in poverty in the country in 2023. Using the World Bank guidelines and the results of the PNADCA-IBGE as a reference, the Jones dos Santos Neves Institute pointed out that between 2023 and 2022, the percentage of people below the poverty line - US\$ 6.85 per capita/day, converted at purchasing power parity (PPP) into R\$ 664.02 per capita/month - fell from 31.6% to 27.5%, which means that 8.6 million people left poverty last year. For extreme poverty - US\$ 2.15 per capita/





day, converted by purchasing power parity (PPP) to R\$ 208.42 per capita/month - the reduction was from 5.9% to 4.4%, the lowest level in the historical series that began in 2012, corresponding to 3.1 million people leaving this condition in 2023, compared to 2022.



### 3. First Year of

## Brazil Without Hunger: Results By Axis



### 3.1 AXIS 1 - Access to income, poverty reduction and promotion of citizenship

#### AXIS 1 of the Brazil Without Hunger Plan

contains a set of strategies, many of which have been developed and improved since the beginning of the government, aimed at tackling the main determinant of food insecurity: insufficient income.

*CHALLENGE 1.3.  
Public systems  
weakened by  
underfunding and  
disarticulated in  
the territory*



Due to its national scale and successful track record, the expanded and qualified **Bolsa Família program (PBF)** is the flagship of this first axis. **On average, every month from March 2023 to August 2024, 21.1 million families - 55.1 million people - received benefits from the PBF.** Considering the entire period, **a total of BRL 257.2 billion in benefits were passed on** to families in the program (an average of BRL 14.3 billion per month), and **the average monthly benefit** received per family **rose from BRL 670.33 to BRL 682.50.**

Regarding specific benefits, it is worth noting the **Early Childhood Benefit (BPI)**, worth BRL 150 per child aged 0 to 6, which began to be paid in March 2023. **From March 2023 to August 2024, 9.3 million children** across the country received the benefit **every month.** In addition, **from June 2023 to August 2024, 15.3 million children (aged 7 to 14) and adolescents (aged 15 to 17) received variable benefits of BRL 50 per month** across the country. The

variable benefits for **pregnant women and nursing mothers**, also **worth BRL 50**, reached an **average of one million beneficiaries per month from June 2023 to August 2024**.

To evaluate these results, it is important to note the government's efforts under the Emergency Program to Strengthen the **Unified Registry (CadÚnico)** in the Unified Social Assistance System (**PROCAD-SUAS**). Established by CNAS/MDS Resolution No. 96, of February 15, 2023, and regulated by MDS Ordinance No. 871, of March 29, 2023, PROCAD-SUAS **passed on BRL 190 million to municipalities in 2023**, with additional amounts for municipalities located in the Legal Amazon, **and BRL 9.5 million to states across the country - a total of BRL 199.5 million - under the SUA, 5 million** -, within the scope of SUAS, to develop training and technical support actions and to carry out active searches aimed at including vulnerable populations in the Unified Registry, especially Indigenous people, Quilombolas and specific population and territorial groups (GPTEs). **In August 2024, there were 40.4 million families - around ninety-five million people - registered in CadÚnico.**


**From March 2023 to July 2024, the number of Indigenous families enrolled in CadÚnico increased from 241,800 to 291,500; the number of quilombola families enrolled increased from 297,900 to 363,000; the number of homeless families enrolled increased from 203,600 to 292,100.** The number of GPTE families registered with CadÚnico **increased from 4.4 million to 4.9 million** in the same period, with **artisanal fishermen (up from 402.4 thousand to 444.7 thousand families) and family farmers (up from 2.5 million to 2.7 million) standing out, river dwellers and extractivists (an increase from 206,300 to 258,000), recyclable material collectors (an increase from 331,700 to 473,800), families from terreiro communities (an increase from 8,800 to 12,300) and**



**families of prisoners in the prison system (an increase from 36,100 to 38,300 families registered with CadÚnico).** An essential component in this process was **the federal co-financing of the Mobile Teams (EV)**, which provide Basic Social Protection services in large, isolated territories, rural areas and areas that are difficult to access. **In 2023, 1,212 mobile teams were co-financed in 1,044 municipalities, with a transfer of BRL 3,600 per team.**

In the first year of Brazil Without Hunger, registration qualification actions were also key to updating the data of families enrolled in CadÚnico. **From March 2023 to July 2024, the registration update rate for families with a monthly per capita income of up to ½ the minimum wage** - the ratio between the number of families registered and the number of families registered and updated within 24 months - **increased from 81.17% to 88.11%**, the highest rate since 2015, when the information began to be systematically disclosed.

Two other important milestones in relation to the CadÚnico public were established during the first year of the Brazil Without Hunger Plan. The first, mentioned earlier, was the **Protection Rule**, which, with the regulation given by Decree 12.064, of June 17, 2024, maintains for two years the partial value of the benefit for families whose per capita income increases due to the hiring of a member for a job. The second is the **Acredita no Primeiro Passo Program**, launched by Provisional Measure (MP) 1,213 of April 22, 2024. The aim of the program is to offer credit at lower interest rates to small entrepreneurs, with **specific lines of Oriented Productive Microcredit for those enrolled in the CadÚnico who wish to open or expand their businesses.** Acredita had an initial contribution of BRL 500 million in 2024, and its operations will be able to reach BRL 21,000, with a guarantee that 50% of the funds will go to women



entrepreneurs. To make the program viable, the federal government expanded the capacity of the Operations Guarantee Fund (FGO), administered by Banco do Brasil, covering up to 100% of the contracted operation.

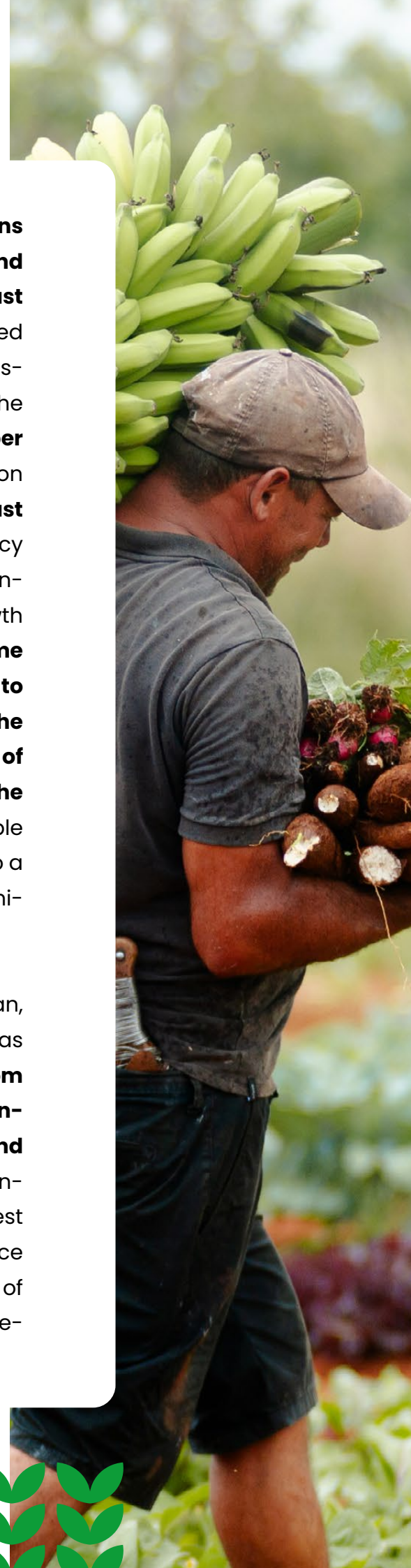
Another program strongly associated with food security, **Auxílio-Gás** served an average of **5.7 million families per bimester - 17 million people** - from February 2023 to June 2024, with benefits averaging BRL 106, to support the purchase of this indispensable input for food preparation. **The beneficiary families are mostly headed by women - 88% of the total.**

Still within the scope of SUAS, it should be noted that in 2023 there was a significant **recomposition of the federal budget for the maintenance of Basic Social Protection (PSB) and Special Social Protection (PSE) services and programs, with the transfer of BRL 2.4 billion by the National Social Assistance Fund (FNAS)**, equivalent to 80% of the agreed amount. Of this total, it is worth highlighting, among the Brazil without Hunger commitments, **the transfer of BRL 38.1 million to support the maintenance of Specialized Reference Centers for the Homeless (POP Centers) in 2023: of the 255 POP Centre units in operation, 228 are co-financed by the federal government. In total, 621,400 services were provided to the homeless population in 2023.**

Also within the scope of the SUAS, it is worth highlighting **the increase in coverage of the Continuous Cash Benefit, which reached 6.1 million beneficiaries in August 2024**: 3.4 million people with disabilities (PwD) and 2.7 million elderly people, in both cases with a per capita household income below  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the minimum wage. It is important to say that **from January 2023 to August 2024 alone, 964,000 new beneficiaries were included**

**in the BPC, double the number of inclusions made in the entire period from 2019 to the end of 2022 (477,000). From January 2023 to August 2024, a total of BRL 152.1 billion** was transferred by the BPC to the elderly and people with disabilities in the country. With the increase in the minimum wage, the total amount paid out **per month** in **BPC** benefits rose from BRL 6.2 billion in December 2022 to **BRL 8.6 billion in August 2024**. In addition to the resumption of the policy of real appreciation of the minimum wage, another fundamental process to explain the growth in 2023 was **the reduction in the average time taken to grant the BPC: from November 2022 to June 2024, the average time taken to grant the BPC fell from 47 days to 28 days in the case of the elderly, and from 173 days to 94 days in the case of PwDs**, thus expanding access for people in situations of socio-economic vulnerability to a benefit that is essential for sustaining their families' food security.

As part of Axis 1 of the Brazil Without Hunger Plan, given its scale and scope, although it also has positive effects on food production (Axis 2), **from January to December 2023 Rural Welfare included around 1.14 million rural workers and family farmers among its beneficiaries** (benefits granted): it was the year with the highest number of rural welfare benefits granted since 2013. As a result, rural welfare reached the end of 2023 paying out 10.1 million rural benefits (bene-





fits issued) - 9.9 million pensions or death pensions - across the country. The economic and social importance of rural social security can be gauged by the fact that in eight states - Maranhão, Piauí, Acre, Tocantins, Rondônia, Pará, Roraima and Ceará - rural social security benefits account for more than half of the number and value of social security benefits paid out (issued). Also in the case of rural social security, these results express the effects of the policy of raising the minimum wage and reducing the waiting list for benefits: from April 2023 to April 2024, the net Average Time for Concession (TMC) - considering all benefits, not just rural ones - fell from 43 to 39 days, 6 days below the legal deadline (45 days).

Regarding more urgent initiatives to guarantee access to food, in 2023 and 2024, through the **Food Distribution Action (ADA)**, the federal government delivered food baskets to people in emergency situations and to specific population groups, such as Indigenous people and Quilombolas, throughout the country. Over the course of 2023, from January to December, 462,400 food baskets were distributed: 34% of this total was destined for Indigenous people, 20% for Quilombola families and 33% for emergency assistance. Other groups, such as extractivists, recyclable material collectors, fishermen and camp dwellers, also benefited. From January to May 2024 alone, more than 372,000 baskets have already been distributed: 40% to Indigenous families, 12% to Quilombolas and 45% in emergency aid, with the rest being distributed to other groups. **Adding up the results from January 2023 to May 2024, 834,400 baskets have been distributed - 36% to Indigenous families, 17% to Quilombola families and 39% in emergency assistance, with the rest being distributed among families of extractivists, recyclable material collectors, fishermen and camp dwellers - totaling 17.9 tons of food.** It is also important to draw attention to two major food distribution actions that took





place in extraordinary emergency contexts. The first concerns **the fight against hunger and malnutrition in the Yanomami Indigenous Territory. From the beginning of 2023 until May 2024, the federal government delivered 101,100 food baskets to the Indigenous** people, as well as more than 3,000 agricultural and fishing tool kits and 184 pieces of equipment for flour houses. The second concerns **climate events in Rio Grande do Sul.** Through the ADA in partnership with Conab, **154,400 food baskets had been purchased by the beginning of July 2024, with a total of 3,300 tons of food, mobilizing resources in the order of BRL 29.8 million. By the end of August 2024, 105,700 baskets had already been distributed (with 2,300 tons of food):** 39,900 to 28 municipalities, 28,300 to 562 emergency kitchens, 32,200 delivered to Indigenous people, Quilombolas, artisanal fishermen, gypsies and Agrarian Reform camp dwellers and 4,800 delivered to the State Civil Defense to assist the Vale do Taquari region.

But in addition to income and the direct distribution of food, promoting citizenship includes guaranteeing fundamental rights. For this reason, the expansion and qualification of public services, especially **Primary Health Care (PHC)** services, are also part of the Brazil Without Hunger Plan's set of actions. Investing in a universal, public, and quality health system helps to reduce the social inequalities that are at the root of poverty and hunger. **PHC** was strengthened during the first year of government. **By 2023, 25,400 vacancies had been filled in Primary Care medical training programs. In addition, in 2023, PHC coverage reached 79.6%**, according to the calculation method agreed for monitoring the National Health Plan 2020–2023 (PNS). **The number of co-financed Family Health teams (eSF) increased to 51,174** based on the National Register of Health Establishments (CNES) of **November 2023.** Also based on the CNES of November 2023, **there were a total of 8,079**



**eAP accredited in 1,288 municipalities. Of these, 5,687 received federal funding: 3,082 in the 20h eAP format and 2,605 in the 30h eAP format.**

Another important gain recorded in 2023 was **the increase in the coverage of BFP beneficiaries in compliance with health conditionalities**. In the second half of 2020, under the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic, the coverage of BFP children up to the age of seven to be monitored in health services - 7.6 million - was only 30%; of the total, only 28% had their nutritional data computed. In the second half of **2023, of the 8.9 million BFP children, 56% were monitored and 55% had their nutritional data recorded**. This performance marks a process of recovery of coverage: the concern to collect information about children's nutritional status considers that early childhood is a decisive phase for their subsequent physical, emotional, and intellectual development. Furthermore, specifically **considering the PBF public, 97% complied with the conditionalities relating to vaccination, 99% complied with the**





**conditionalities relating to prenatal care and 95% complied with the conditionalities relating to established school attendance.**

Also in the health field, over the course of 2023, **199 Riverine Family Health teams (eSFR), 36 Riverine Basic Health Units (UBSF) and 352 Prison Primary Care teams (eAPP)** were set up with co-financing from the Ministry of Health. By September 2023, **1,115 Multiprofessional Health teams** were already working in the country. In addition, last year ended with **30,900 oral health teams and services implemented and co-financed by the Ministry of Health, 96 Mobile Dental Units** in operation, **1,205 Dental Specialty Centers and 4,002 Dental Prosthesis Laboratories**. The **Street Clinics**, which meet the outpatient needs of population groups in situations of greater vulnerability, **increased the total number of specialized teams by 238**, with federal co-financing, **operating in 130 municipalities**.

Also in 2023, guidelines were launched for the **Brazil Without Hunger Protocol**, a protocol to guide integration at the local level between units of the Unified Health System (SUS), the Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS) and the National Food and Nutritional Security System (SISAN), to identify, assist and refer families at risk of food insecurity to social protection programs and food services. The publication of MDS/MS Interministerial Ordinance No. 25/2023, which provides for the prioritization and care of food insecure individuals in the SUS, SUAS and SISAN, the preparation of the Instruction for Municipal Managers, bringing together guidelines for the implementation of Interministerial Ordinance No. 25/2023 and the creation of an interministerial Working Group to plan actions to integrate the information systems of the three systems were some of the steps taken last year to prepare for the implementation of the Protocol in 2024. An integrated tool for identifying food

insecure families was established and began to be applied in Primary Health Care units: **Screening for the Risk of Food Insecurity (TRIA). The TRIA was instituted as a procedure to be evaluated in the PHC routine through Ordinance No. 202, of February 22, 2023.** This instrument consists of two questions derived from the Brazilian Food Insecurity Scale (EBIA) and is applied in Basic Health Units and during regular visits by Family Health Teams. TRIA data is collected in the e-SUS APS strategy systems (Prontuário Eletrônico do Cidadão - PEC, Coleta de Dados Simplificada - CDS and Android Applications) or integrated systems of their own. The tool has been available to all Brazilian municipalities since November 2023, and **by June 2024, more than 5,100 Brazilian municipalities had already collected food insecurity data from TRIA, totaling more than fourteen million responses and covering 4.6 million households** in the country.

Another innovative initiative developed under the Brazil Without Hunger Plan is the **Kitchen Solidarity Program**, created by Law No. 14.628, of July 20, 2023, which also included provisions for the delivery of food from the **Food Acquisition Program (PAA)** to the kitchens. The first stage in implementing the program was completed in 2023, with the mapping of 2,805 kitchens - 2,388 solidarity kitchens and 417 community kitchens - and the nomination of 451 solidarity kitchens to receive food from the PAA operated by the National Supply Company (CONAB). Also in 2023, a partnership with the Banco do Brasil Foundation (FBB) guaranteed support for ninety-five solidarity kitchens, which will receive equipment and utensils in 2024. In addition, as part of the strategy to strengthen food security facilities, **BRL 1.2 million was transferred in 2023 to modernize 5 Food Banks and a new call for proposals is scheduled for October 2024. Finally, the III National Meeting of Food Banks**, held between November 6 and 8 in Brasília, was also

another milestone in strengthening FNS facilities and was attended by representatives of **more than one hundred Food Banks**. The event served as a catalyst for the strategic planning of the Management Committee of the Brazilian Food Bank Network (RBBA) for the period 2024–2027. Finally, the **Food Loss and Waste Strategy**, drawn up in 2018 within the framework of the Interministerial Chamber for Food and Nutritional Security (CAISAN), is being updated with a view to promoting an inclusive process to identify critical points and possible intervention proposals related to food loss and waste in Brazil.

Considering **the sphere of care**, a dimension of social policy of growing relevance in the face of the population ageing process, strongly associated with gender inequalities in the division of household chores and the use of time and the precarious insertion of women in the job market, the Interministerial Working Group was set up in 2023 with the aim of drawing up the proposal for the **National Care Policy** and the proposal for the **National Care Plan**. An intensive agenda of meetings of the WG and the technical chambers linked to it, covering topics such as information management, liaison with the Legislative Branch, domestic and care work, and identifying demands for different social groups, culminated in the construction of the **National Care Plan**, launched in May 2024. The Plan aims to expand, qualify and integrate the network of care services.

### 3.2 AXIS 2 – Adequate and healthy food, from production to consumption



*CHALLENGE 2.1.  
Decrease in the area planted and stagnation in the quantity of basic and healthy foods produced.*

*CHALLENGE 2.3.  
Guaranteed access to land and territories.*

**AXIS 2 of the Brazil Without Hunger Plan** includes a set of strategies related to increasing production, domestic availability, and access to adequate and healthy food. The main strategy of this axis consists of qualifying and expanding the coverage of family farming support programs.

From this perspective, the **National Program to Strengthen Family Farming (PRONAF)**, which expands and subsidizes small producers' access to bank credit to develop their activities, continues to be an essential instrument. Under the **2023–24 Harvest Plan**, launched in July 2023 and in force until June 2024, **Pronaf carried out 1.7 million credit operations (22% more than in the 2022–23 harvest), totaling BRL 61.5 billion in contracted credit (15% more than in the 2022–23 harvest). Pronaf B, a line aimed at lower-income family farmers who would find it difficult to access credit outside the program, carried out 948,000 operations (44% more than in 2022–23), reaching BRL 6.5 billion in contracted credits (110% more than in 2022–23).** This performance was a direct result of changes to the Pronaf B operating rules, aimed precisely at expanding this line, associated with food production and less economically structured family farming: in 2023, the annual family income framework was increased from BRL 23,000 to BRL 40,000, the credit limit rose from BRL 6,000 to BRL 10,000 – BRL 12,000 for women – and the default rebate for the Northern region increased from 25% to 40%. **Rural women had wider access to investment lines** (covering Pronaf B and Pronaf Mulher in particu-

lar): **508,800 operations were contracted by women (40% more than in 2022-23) and BRL 6.8 billion in credits (64% more than in 2022-23)**. The **Mais Alimentos (More Food)** line, responsible for promoting family farming's access to machinery, vehicles and implements for productive technification, **also grew in the 2023-24 Harvest: there were 201,400 operations (37% more than in 2022-23) and BRL 10.1 billion in contracted amounts (26% more than in 2022-23)**. The reduction in the interest rate from 6% to 5% per year, introduced in the last Safra Plan, contributed to this result.

The **2024-25 Safra Plan, which** is already in operation, announced **BRL 76 billion for Pronaf**, 6.2% more than in the last harvest, and **a reduction in interest rates** for ten lines of credit, **with the highlight being the costing line for the production of foodstuffs such as beans, rice, cassava, milk, fruit and vegetables, whose rate went from 4% to 3%**. The funding lines for socio-biodiversity products (such as babassu, jambu, Brazil nuts) and for organic or agro-ecological production will operate with a 2% annual interest rate. In addition, in relation to the previous Safra Plan, **Pronaf B has increased the credit limit from BRL 10,000 to BRL 12,000 (BRL 15,000 for women) and from BRL 40,000 to BRL 50,000 the annual gross family income limit for small producers to access credit**. Finally, with a view to encouraging food production, a line was created under **Pronaf Mais Alimentos, with an interest rate reduced from 5% to 2.5% per year, to finance the purchase of small agricultural machinery** for families with an annual income of up to BRL 100,000. Bringing technology to family farming helps to reduce the drudgery of working in the fields and increase productivity.

The **Food Acquisition Program (PAA)** also played a key role in the first year of Brazil Without Hunger. In addition to the aforementioned Law 14.628/2023, which reinstated the PAA and integrat-



ed it into the new Kitchen Solidarity Program, **an important innovation** brought about by the same law, together with Decree 11.802/2023, **was the increase from BRL 12,000 to BRL 15,000 in the individual value sold** in the Simultaneous Donation, Stock Formation and Direct Purchase modalities. **Throughout 2023, 44,100 family farmers** - 39,000 in the Simultaneous Donation modality and 5,100 in the PAA Milk modality - **supplied food to the PAA**, a figure 2.5 times higher than in 2022 (18,800). **In 2023, BRL 383.6 million was paid to family farmers**, almost four times more than in 2022 (BRL 103.9 million). **67.3 thousand tons of food and thirty-two million liters of milk were purchased.** In all, **7,200** recipient units (social assistance entities and public and social FNS facilities) benefited from PAA products. The **PAA ended last year with more than BRL 1 billion committed to the purchase of 164,000 tons of food produced by 81,000 farmers.** From January to June 2024, the PAA has **already purchased BRL 384.9 million in agricultural products supplied by 56,400 family farmers.** Considering all types of suppliers, from January to June 2024, 65.7% of the farmers who supplied food to the PAA are registered in the Single Registry, 62.1% are women, 15.2% are Indigenous, Quilombolas or PCTs and 12.7% are agrarian reform settlers.

Also in 2024, in another way of implementing the program, the Brazilian Supply Company (Conab) purchased **21,400 tons of food** under the PAA, worth BRL 137.4 million. More than **10,100 family farmers were suppliers**, from 354 municipalities and twenty-five states.

As a complement to the credit and public procurement policies for family farming, the **Technical Assistance and Rural Extension Policy (ATER) served 23,314 families in 2023** and **trained 1,155 extension workers and agents**, contributing to productive structuring and access to public policies for small family producers. **In 2024, 24,047 families were served** and **412 extension workers and ATER agents were trained**. Also in 2023, 15 **Saberes das Águas (Knowledge of the Waters)** projects were launched, in partnership with universities, **to provide up to 4,000 artisanal fishermen with technical assistance and fisheries extension**.

Two important strategies that combine increasing income and encouraging production for rural families were also consolidated in 2023: **Rural Development** and the **Green Grant**. Also in 2023, 15 **Saberes das Águas** projects were launched, in partnership with universities, **to provide up to 4,000 artisanal fishermen with technical assistance and fishing extension**.

The **Rural Development** program **had its values readjusted from BRL 2,400 to BRL 4,600 per family**, by Decree No. 11,583/2023 and, **from January 2023 to December 2023, included another 7,525 among its beneficiaries, transferring a total of BRL 20.5 million to farmers** - including traditional peoples and communities - **in a situation of poverty** (per capita household income of up to BRL 218). **In 2024, until May, the program included another 6,200 families**, with a contribution of BRL 31.3 million. **Taking the**



**figures for January 2023 as a starting point, by May 2024 the Rural Development program had included 13,700 new families, providing a total of BRL 51.8 million in benefits.** Also noteworthy is Fomento Rural's expanded assistance **to traditional peoples and communities.**

Discontinued in 2016 and recreated by Decree No. 11.635/2023, **the Bolsa Verde Program now provides a quarterly payment of BRL 600.00** - double the amount at the time of suspension - **to families living in Conservation Units, environmentally differentiated Agrarian Reform settlements and traditional peoples and communities, such as riverside dwellers, extractivists, indigenous people and quilombolas.** In addition to income, the program provides technical assistance and rural extension, with the aim of supporting environmental conservation and sustainable production management in the territories. **In 2023** alone, between September and December, **44,200 families were registered and considered eligible for the program, and 23,800** - one-third of them in Extractive Reserves and National Forests and two-thirds in environmentally differentiated settlements - **had access to the benefit. By September 2024, another 16,800 families will receive the benefit, bringing the total to 40,600 families benefited** since the program resumed, with BRL 600 paid quarterly.

Another indispensable program for protecting food security and income, specifically for family farmers who work in municipalities subject to drought or excessive rainfall, is **Garantia-Safra**, an action also integrated into Pronaf. Garantia-Safra is a conditional benefit aimed at low-income family farmers who, due to climatic events, have losses of 50% or more in their production of cotton, rice, beans, cassava, corn, or other agricultural activities for living in the semi-arid region. Farmers contribute 1% of the value of in-



insurance, and municipalities, states and the federal government contribute the rest to increasing rates. **As of 2023, the value of the benefit increased from BRL 850 to BRL 1,200**, in accordance with a resolution taken by its Management Committee. The most recent data available refers to **the 2022-23 harvest: during this period, 871,000 family farmers joined the program, of which 682,684 met the conditions to receive the resource** - they contributed their quota and showed proof of crop loss - **adding up to a total of BRL 819.2 million.**

Conceived precisely to tackle water insecurity in areas subject to drought or un-supplied by water distribution networks, the **Cisterns Program contracted, from January 2023 to August 2024**, the **installation of 105,000 water access technologies**, including first-water cisterns (water for family consumption), second-water cisterns (water for agricultural production and raising small animals) in the semi-arid region and multi-purpose rainwater systems in the Amazon. **By August 2024, 33,500 cisterns had already been delivered.** Bahia and Ceará stand out as the states with the highest number of new units delivered - 7,300 and 9,000 respectively - but Alagoas, Amazonas, Maranhão, Minas Gerais, Pará, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, Sergipe, and Rio Grande do Sul also have cisterns planned. **The program was restructured over the course of 2023 to meet the demand, currently estimated at 993,000, spread across all the states. It is worth mentioning that the current budget allocation amounts to more than BRL 420 million**, which represents a significant budget reinforcement for an action that had been losing resources sharply since 2017. It is important to emphasize that water security is an essential component of food and nutrition security.

The **Minimum Price Guarantee Policy (PGPM)**, which plays a fundamental role in sustaining rural producers economically, has



proved to be an important tool for reducing fluctuations in rural producers' incomes and ensuring that they receive a minimum wage, covering production costs, acting as a beacon for food supply and guaranteeing regularity of supply. In 2023, among the PGPM instruments used, the **Federal Government Acquisition (AGF)** - operated when the market price falls below the fixed minimum - **was used to buy 355,000 tons of corn, worth BRL 298 million; the Product Outflow Premium (PEP) subsidized** (in favor of the buyer) **the disposal of 135,000 tons of wheat, worth BRL 70 million**, as well as **498 tons of natural rubber, with premiums worth BRL 602.5 thousand. The Equalization Premium Paid to Producers (PEPRO) subsidized the sale of 344,000 tons of wheat (BRL 185.6 million) and 61,500 tons of rubber (BRL 102.3 million).** It should be noted that even when the PGPM is used for crops that are not directly grown for food or are not linked to family farming, it plays an important role in the stability of the agricultural production chain as a whole. The **PGPM for socio-biodiversity products (PGPM-BIO)**, on the other hand, reconciles the objective of sustaining the income of extractive producers with environmental conservation, ensuring that they remain in the activity when the prices paid are below production costs and preventing the loss of income from pushing families to resort to deforestation as a short-term economic solution. The PGPM-BIO guarantees a minimum price for seventeen extractive products: açai, andiroba, babassu, baru, extractive rubber, buriti, extractive cocoa, Brazil nuts, juçara, macaúba, mangaba, murumuru, pequi, piassava, pine nuts, managed pirarucu and umbu. **In 2023, BRL 26.1 million was used for the Direct Subsidy to Extractivist Producers (SDPE), serving 14,800 extractivists in 132 municipalities and purchasing 16,900 tons of extractivism products**, especially babassu nuts and pine nuts, which accounted for 88.6% of the total paid out.

Also as a measure to support producers, the **Over-the-Counter Sales Program (ProVB)**, which enables small rural farmers – poultry farmers, pig farmers, cattle farmers, goat farmers, sheep farmers, buffalo farmers, cotton farmers and aquaculture farmers – to **access agricultural stocks** through direct sales at prices compatible with those of the local wholesale market, **served** 7,900 farmers **in 2023**. Approximately 47,000 operations were carried out, resulting in the **sale of 66,000 tons of corn for livestock feed**. Although the ProVB purchase limit is up to twenty-seven tons per month for each producer, more than half of the beneficiaries purchased less than 1 ton of corn per month, reflecting the program’s focus on small-scale farmers. **In 2024, as of August, 9,500 clients had been served, in more than 50,000 operations, which resulted in the sale of 63,000 tons**. Comparing the same period in both years, sales in 2024 increased by 74%.

Another innovation among the programs that make up Brazil Without Hunger, the **Productive Backyards for Rural Women Program**, established by Decree No. 11.642 of August 16, 2023, provides for joint actions to structure productive backyards as a strategy to promote food security, organization, and economic autonomy for rural women. In October 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, a call for proposals was published for **3,000 women to receive support to build productive backyard gardens throughout Brazil**.

The Brazil Without Hunger Plan also includes actions for access to land, as an essential dimension for social reproduction and increasing the productive base of family farming. **Between January 2023 and June 2024, 60,100 families joined the National Agrar-**



**ian Reform Program (PNRA), of which 11,900 were included in traditional and environmentally differentiated settlement projects and 48,200 were recognized and/or regularized.** In addition, **24,500 settled families accessed Installation Credits**, which include Initial Support resources for the purchase of basic necessities and equipment, Development resources to enable production projects aimed at promoting food security and credit for the construction of housing. The publication of **Decree 11. 586 of June 28, 2023**, in addition to renegotiating debts, **readjusted the values of the installation credit lines**, which had been frozen since 2018: Initial Support increased from BRL 5,200 to BRL 8,000; Development went from BRL 6,400 to BRL 16,000; the Semi-arid line, which caters for the settler's water security and supports solutions for collecting and storing water for human, animal and productive consumption, rose from BRL 5,000 to BRL 16,000; the Forestry and Environmental Recovery lines, aimed at implementing agroforestry systems and recovering degraded areas, rose from BRL 6,400 to BRL 8,000; the Women's Development, aimed at implementing production projects under the responsibility of women who own the plots, rose from BRL 5,000 to BRL 8,000; and the Youth Development was created for the same amount.

The **National Land Credit Program** also played an important role in this area, which, **between January 2023 and June 2024, granted subsidized credit for 2,183 families to acquire land to live on and produce.**

Another important measure included in the Brazil Without Hunger Plan and linked to access to land is the **National Policy for Quilombola Territorial and Environmental Management (PNGTAQ)**, created by Decree No. 11.786 of November 20, 2023. The PNGTAQ includes a specific axis for the food sovereignty and nutritional

security of quilombola communities, listing among its objectives the promotion of sustainable, agro-ecological and traditional production systems, for the generation of work and income, encouraging the purchase of products from Quilombola communities for school meals and the PAA, and supporting the commercialization of products from Quilombola communities in public and private markets. In all, **fifty-one ordinances recognizing quilombola communities were published in 2023**, covering a **total area of 290,900 hectares**, and benefiting **5,516 families**, and **one decree declaring social interest** in favor of a quilombola community, covering **an area of 9,900 hectares where 109 quilombola families live**. The last stage of the quilombola titling process involves **issuing titles** which, **in 2023, totaled 8,820 hectares** of titled land to Quilombola families. **By September 2024, 8 Technical Identification and Delimitation Reports (RTID) had been published, 12 Ordinances recognizing quilombola communities had been issued, 21 Domain Titles had been delivered to quilombola communities and 11 Decrees of Social Interest had been signed**. The Domain Titles and Decrees of Social Interest granted benefit 4,500 families, with more than 120,000 hectares being allocated to 19 communities in nine states.



An important historical record: **in September 2024, the federal government signed a Conciliation Agreement with the Quilombola communities of Alcântara**, in Maranhão, and a **Decree of Social Interest for the Quilombola territory**, putting an end to 40 years of dispute over the area surrounding the Alcântara Launch Center (CLA), owned by the Brazilian Air Force (FAB).

In addition to measures aimed at family farming, the Brazil Without Hunger Plan includes policies that reconcile large-scale agriculture with reducing the impact of climate change, the effects of which are directly related to the potential for agricultural production and the availability of arable areas in the territory. Among these actions, RenovAgro stands out. Built with the commitment to promote low-carbon production and the expansion of agricultural production, **RenovAgro** includes 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** - the period of validity of the Safra Plan - **RenovAgro totaled BRL 5.69 billion in investment credit operations, accounting for 3,95 thousand contracts and covering a total area of 1.39 million hectares**. The data represents a significant advance on the performance in the 2022-2023 harvest, when RenovAgro, then the ABC+ Plan (Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change and Low Carbon Emissions in Agriculture), recorded BRL 3.92 billion in 2.86 thousand operations, totaling 801.1 thousand hectares.

From the point of view of food consumption, the Brazil Without Hunger Plan included, in 2023, a set of actions that had the school environment - the school, understood as the most present pub-

lic food security equipment in the country – as its most important space. From this point of view, the **National School Feeding Program (PNAE)** is a fundamental strategy for guaranteeing food security for children and adolescents. Born in the 1940s, going through various institutional phases since then and expanding until it became a worldwide reference, the PNAE is today governed by Law No. 11.947/2009 and operated by the **National Education Development Fund (FNDE)**. Through the program, the federal government transfers funds to states and municipalities to ensure the provision of daily meals, during the school term, to students enrolled in all stages and modalities of basic education in the public network. After five years without any increase, **in March 2023 Resolution CD/FNDE No. 2/2023 raised the per capita amounts (per student)** operated under the Program: in kindergartens, this amount rose from BRL 1.07 to BRL 1.37; in pre-school, from BRL 0.53 to BRL 0.72; in primary and secondary education, from BRL 0.36 to BRL 0.50. **Throughout Brazil, in 2023, the PNAE transferred BRL 5.26 billion to municipalities, helping to ensure school meals for 39.8 million students in public schools.** Of the total federal funds transferred to states and municipalities for school meals in 2023, **BRL 1.47 billion was earmarked for nurseries and pre-schools, helping to ensure meals for 7.3 million students at this stage of education.** In addition, **BRL 992 million of the total amount was passed on to guarantee meals for 554,000 Indigenous and Quilombola students.** It is also worth mentioning that, on May 20, 2024, the FNDE published Resolution No. 9 to provide financial assistance to the state and municipal basic education networks in Rio Grande do Sul on an emergency basis, as a result of the floods that hit the state. Through this instrument, within the scope of the PNAE, the FNDE transferred extra installments of BRL 7.14 million and BRL 14.7 million, respectively, to the state and municipal education networks.



Throughout 2023, **actions** were also taken **to increase and develop family aquaculture**. In addition to the increase in the number of artisanal fishermen registered with CadÚnico and the Saberes das Águas program within the scope of technical assistance and fisheries extension, both of which have already been mentioned, a **BRL 10 million call for proposals** was opened to **directly promote family aquaculture farmers**, which by December 2024 will include **1,011 initiatives that use aquaculture as an instrument of productive inclusion and sustainable development**. Also in 2023, a partnership was signed with the National Rural Apprenticeship Service (SENAR) to provide assistance and training, over the next four years, for up to 4,000 families from family aquaculture who are registered as Family Farmers. The role of family aquaculture farmers as food suppliers has been reinforced with negotiations to include up to 11,000 artisanal fishermen in the PAA and with the partnership begun with the FNDE to promote the inclusion of fish in school meals.

Other relevant measures to promote healthy school meals were also adopted in 2023. **Decree No. 11.821, of December 12, 2023, established guidelines to regulate actions to promote adequate and healthy food in the school environment**. Among the objectives set by the Decree are the formation of healthy eating habits and the prevention of all forms of malnutrition, obesity and other chronic diseases; among the axes of action, the prioritization of fresh and minimally processed foods and protection against exposure to ultra-processed foods in the school environment stand out, a device that incorporates the recommendations of the Food Guide for the Brazilian Population and the Food Guide for Brazilian Children Under Two Years of Age, of the Ministry of Health. In order to also qualify the food supply, workshops were held with Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (ATER) agents in all of Brazil's







macro-regions to promote adequate and healthy eating strategies with family farmers. Also, in relation to food safety activities in schools, **in 2023 545,400 collective actions were carried out**, including anthropometry and adequate and healthy eating actions (26% more than in the previous year), **in 73,400 schools adhered to the School Health Program (PSE).**

Throughout 2023 and 2024, legal and regulatory frameworks were put in place to create the conditions for implementing some of the strategies included in the Brazil Without Hunger Plan:

- **MDS/MS Interministerial Ordinance No. 25, of September 1, 2023**, which establishes guidelines for prioritizing and organizing care for individuals and families in food and nutritional insecurity within the scope of social assistance, health and food and nutritional security.
- **Decree 11.700, of September 12, 2023, instituted the National Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture Program (AUP)** with the aim of promoting sustainable agriculture in urban and peri-urban areas, guaranteeing food and nutritional security for the urban population, marketing healthy food through short circuits, protecting water sources and using technologies to capture rainwater and revitalize urban rivers and springs, and conserving the environment by restricting the use of pesticides and highly toxic chemical inputs. Since this decree took effect, the **National Urban Agriculture Program** has become broader and more robust, comprising an inter-ministerial agenda involving the Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger (MDS); the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Farming (MDA); the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA); and the Ministry





of Labor and Employment (MTE). Based on the actions of these Ministries, **BRL 20.1 million was allocated in 2023 to support UPA actions** through partnerships with federal entities, federal institutions and organized civil society entities (BRL 4.7 million – MDS; BRL 7.4 million – MDA; and BRL 8.0 million – MMA). **On July 26, 2024, Law 14.935 established the National Policy for Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture**, which reinforces the principles of the Program and establishes as its first objective to increase the food and nutritional security of vulnerable urban populations.

- **Decree 11.820, of December 12, 2023, instituted the National Food Supply Policy (PNAAB).** The PNAAB's guidelines include integrating the supply system, encompassing production, processing, storage, transportation, distribution, marketing, and consumption, and guaranteeing the human right to food, providing regular and permanent access for the population to adequate and healthy food. Among its objectives are the promotion of decentralized supply, valuing small retailers to boost food supply, especially in food "deserts," the formation of strategic public stocks with priority for staple foods, biodiversity foods and family production, and the expansion of the supply of family farming products in public and private markets.

- Also enacted **on December 12, 2023, Decree 11.822 established the National Strategy for Food and Nutrition Security in Cities**, with the aim of increasing the production, availability, and consumption of adequate and healthy food, prioritizing peripheral urban territories and vulnerable populations. The Strategy is based on the diagnosis that urban areas concentrate most of the households in a situation of

severe food insecurity: according to the EBIA figures from the Continuous National Household Sample Survey (PNA-Dc) for the 4th quarter of 2023, of the 3.2 million households in a situation of severe food insecurity, 2.7 million are in urban areas - 1.2 million in metropolitan areas. Among the Strategy's main objectives are the strengthening of food systems and the promotion of healthy and sustainable urban food environments, with an emphasis on local and regional production and consumption circuits, the integration of supply systems, the circularity of production, distribution and consumption processes, waste management and rural-urban integration. The Strategy is being implemented in sixty priority cities and has the potential to reach sixty-four million people. BRL 45.5 million has already been invested in the cities that have confirmed their participation in the strategy. The BRL 30 million call for proposals for solidarity kitchens prioritized serving the sixty cities in the strategy, and a BRL 15.5 million PAA call for proposals was directed to the twenty-six cities that did not yet have PAA resources in place and are adhering to SISAN and PAA.

- **On March 5, 2024, Decree 11.936** was published, providing for **the composition of the New Basic Food Basket**, within the scope of the National Food and Nutritional Security Policy and the National Food Supply Policy. MDS Ordinance No. 966, of March 6, 2024, defined the list of foods that can make up the Basket according to food groups, based on the recommendations of the Food Guide for the Brazilian Population and the Food Guide for Brazilian Children Under Two Years of Age, drawn up by the Ministry of Health, respect for regional culture and traditions, the protection of adequate and healthy food, health and the environment; and diver-



sification and diversity, taking into account the conditions of the region, territory, biome and seasonality of food. The purpose of the new Basic Food Basket is to guide all public policies on food and nutritional security, whether production, supply, consumption, or taxation, helping to guarantee the human right to adequate and healthy food and promoting food and nutritional sovereignty and security. The new Cesta has already guided the new Safra Plan, which defined lower interest rates for those who produce food from the basic food basket, it has also guided the solidarity kitchens program, the purchases of emergency food baskets and has guided the drafting of the national supply plan.

- **Technical Note No. 51/2024 CGAN/DEPPROS/SAPS/MS** presenting the rules for using the Food Insecurity Risk Screening (TRIA), to be used to generate public reports in the Primary Care Health Information System (SISAB).

- Finally, another important institutional measure for the field of food and nutrition security in 2023 was **the restoration of two management bodies for the National Agroecology Policy: The National Commission for Agroecology and Organic Production (CNAPO) and the Interministerial Chamber for Agroecology and Organic Production (CIAPO).**

- In the field of rural development and family farming, four important regulations were published: **Decree n° 11.995/2024**, of April 15, 2024, which instituted **the Terra da Gente Program**, with new ways of acquiring land for agrarian reform; **MDA Ordinance no. 17** of May 16, 2024, which instituted the **Program to Support and Strengthen Ethno-Development (PAFE)**, which aims to promote the productive inclusion and

ethno-development of quilombolas and traditional peoples and communities; **Decree no. 12.087 of July 3, 2024, which instituted the National Program for Productive Forests. Decree no. 12.088, of July 3, 2024, establishing the National Program to Strengthen Cooperatives, Associations and Solidarity Enterprises in Family Farming.**

### 3.3 AXIS 3 – Mobilization to combat hunger

*CHALLENGE 3.1.  
Recognize, articulate, and strengthen the mobilization, initiatives, and participation of society in actions to combat hunger.*

*CHALLENGE 3.2.  
Strengthen and consolidate institutional efforts to combat hunger through SISAN.*



**Axis 3 of the Brazil Without Hunger Plan** proposed throughout 2023, to boost social participation, promote the engagement of federal entities in the fight against hunger and strengthen **the National Food and Nutrition Security System (SISAN).**

Prior to the launch of the Plan, an effort was made to coordinate civil society and the government in order to give the strategies to combat hunger density and capillarity in the territory. Two fundamental measures to reorganize the instances of combating hunger within

the federal government were implemented **on February 28, 2023: the reinstatement of the National Council for Food and Nutritional Security (Consea), by Decree No. 11,421, and the Interministerial Chamber for Food and Nutritional Security (CAISAN), by Decree No. 11,422.** Consea and Caisan are integral parts of SISAN: Consea is responsible for exercising social control and acting in the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of the National Food and Nutritional Security Policy and System, and Caisan's purpose is to draw up the National Food and Nutritional Security Plan and pro-



mote the coordination of public administration bodies and entities whose actions, policies or programs interface with the area of food and nutritional security.

CONSEA, an advisory body linked to the Secretary General of the Presidency of the Republic, plays a fundamental role in the articulation between civil society and the government, through the drafting of public policy recommendations for tackling hunger and promoting food and nutritional security, which are forwarded to Caisan. These recommendations cover wide-ranging topics and make proposals aimed at Caisan, ministries, institutions, and public bodies. In 2023, 24 recommendations were drawn up, fifteen of which were addressed to Caisan, highlighting the need to integrate policies and actions for food and nutrition security. So far, in 2024, 16 recommendations have already been issued, with five of them aimed at Caisan, reinforcing SISAN's strategic role in formulating public policies. The axes discussed in the recommendations refer to food and nutritional sovereignty and security, human rights and the protection of vulnerable populations, healthy and sustainable food, family farming and production support policies, the regulation and inspection of pesticides and transgenics, and international coordination and the fight against global hunger. The production of these documents shows CONSEA's continuous effort to collaborate in the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of the National Food and Nutritional Security Policy, functioning as a central mechanism for dialogue between civil society and the government in the implementation of the Brazil Without Hunger Plan.

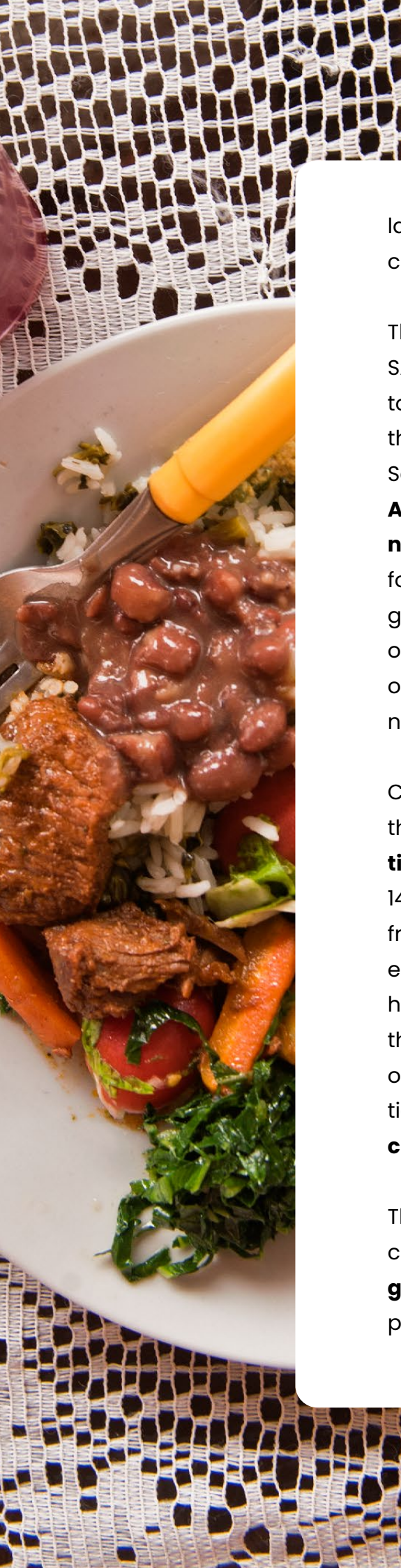
Caisan, chaired by the Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger (MDS), boasts the participation of 24 Ministries acting in an articulated manner with the aim of rebuilding and strengthening public policies to com-



bat hunger. Its activities involve the Ministerial Plenary, with the presidency and executive secretariat, and the Executive Plenary, where seven Working Groups (WGs) have been created: International WG; Disasters and Emergency Situations WG; Prevention, mitigation and management of conflicts of interest WG; Family Farming Public Procurement WG; Intersectoral Strategy for the Prevention of Obesity WG; Intersectoral Strategy for the reduction of food losses and waste WG; Stimulus to production and access to goats. In addition, Caisan has three Intersectoral Management Committees (CGI), each with associated Working Groups, such as the Brazil Without Hunger Plan Indicators and Monitoring Working Group (GTIM) and the SAN in Cities WG for the food security strategy in cities.

After the official launch of Brazil Without Hunger, states, municipalities and federated entities, such as municipal consortia, associations and federations, signed up to the Plan and formalized their commitments to fighting hunger in their respective spheres of activity: **by July 2024, 19 states, 21 municipalities and 7 federated entities had signed up to the BSF.** Some of these adhesions took place in the context of the Brazil Without Hunger Caravans.

The **Brazil Without Hunger Caravans**, with the aim of integrating strategies to combat hunger in the most affected territories, **had their first edition in Alagoas** in early December 2023, **when BRL 95.9 million in investments were announced** in the state in programs to combat hunger, including PAA actions, Rural Development, Bolsa Verde, Technical Assistance and Rural Extension and policies to stimulate artisanal fishing and aquaculture. In **April 2024, the Brazil Without Hunger Caravan had a second edition in the Marajó archipelago, with the announcement of BRL 165 million in federal investments**, covering PAA actions, land regu-



larization, access to water, health care, access to credit, protection of human rights, among others.

The year 2023 also marked the resumption of SISAN in the states and municipalities. From 2013 to the end of 2022, 536 municipalities had joined the system. From the beginning of 2023 until September 2024, 780 new municipalities joined.

**As a result, 1,316 Brazilian municipalities have now joined SISAN**, which means that they have a food and nutrition security council, a chamber or government body for intersectoral management of food and nutrition security and have drawn up or made a commitment to draw up a food and nutrition security plan within a year.

Consolidating the resumption of SISAN in 2023, the **6th National Conference on Food and Nutrition Security** was held between December 11 and 14, 2023. With the participation of 2,100 delegates from the government and civil society, elected from conferences held in all the states and hundreds of municipalities across the country throughout the year, the Conference deliberated on the proposals and priorities for the construction of the **Third National Food and Nutrition Security Plan**.

The first year of the Brazil Without Hunger Plan culminated in the **Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty**, proposed under the Brazilian presidency of the G20 and celebrated **on July 24**,



**2024.** This is a historic milestone in international cooperation to fight hunger, established under the leadership of Brazil. The mission of the Global Alliance will be to accelerate worldwide efforts to eradicate hunger and poverty and reduce inequalities. The organizing principle of this mission is to build a reference basket of public policies whose effectiveness in combating hunger has already been demonstrated in the experience of countries. Around this basket, governments, organizations, financial institutions, and centers of knowledge will formulate initiatives to support the implementation of these policies according to the reality and possibilities of each country.



# FINAL CONSIDERATIONS



## 4. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

As seen in the initial sections, the results of the PNADc-IBGE for the fourth quarter of 2023 and the FAO indicators compiled in the SOFI Report showed a significant reduction in severe food insecurity in the country. These figures should be appreciated as an expression of the resumption of the trajectory of overcoming hunger in the country, but at the same time, they deserve to be viewed with concern and caution, both because they point - in the case of PNADc 2023, the main reference of the Brazil Without Hunger Plan - to a contingent of 3.2 million households with severe food insecurity (8.7 million people), and because they indicate the persistence of inequalities that compromise the full realization of the right to food for the Brazilian population.

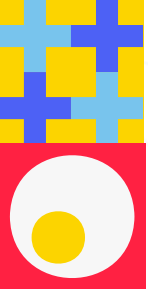
Despite this, the data showed that the country has built and perfected an efficient emergency strategy to combat hunger over the last twenty years and that, despite the decline in indicators and the interruption of the anti-hunger agenda under the previous government, the state was

able to quickly reactivate this strategy and significantly reduce severe food insecurity. Integrating actions from various ministries, with programs to guarantee income, access to food and other dimensions of food security, the Brazil Without Hunger Plan played a fundamental role in this process.

Brazil Without Hunger was drawn up in 2023 against a backdrop of institutional reconstruction. Some programs, which had been deactivated, reduced, or paralyzed in previous years, began operating again. Other initiatives to combat hunger, conceived last year, were only formalized as programs in the 2024–2027 Multi-Year Plan, with which Brazil Without Hunger corresponds. Over the past year, a broad and articulated effort to recompose the budget, expand, qualify, and strengthen public programs and policies and produce information on the socio-economic vulnerabilities associated with hunger gave shape and effectiveness to the Plan. New initiatives were created in this context and contributed to putting the country back on the path to overcoming hunger.

Brazil Without Hunger is now entering a new phase and has chosen as its main strategy the identification and assistance of the 8.7 million people who still suffer from hunger in the country, covering territories with the highest concentration of hungry households and articulating policies and programs in these local contexts. As the fight against severe food insecurity proves to be effective, it becomes more difficult to reach the people who are still hungry. In a country of over two hundred million inhabitants, 1% severe food insecurity may be a statistic worth celebrating, but it still represents a humanitarian tragedy of two million hungry people.

The complexity of the problem of hunger demands a sustainable and continuous response. It is essential that policies to com-



but food insecurity move in the direction of consolidating and strengthening the National Food and Nutritional Security System (SISAN) and that this, linked to the Unified Health System (SUS) and the Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS), can have instruments and mechanisms so that hungry people can be mapped, included in social protection policies and access to food, and monitored until they overcome this condition.





# Sources And Methodology

Different sources of information were used in this report. The data relating to 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](http://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](http://www.ibge.gov.br/estatisticas/sociais/trabalho/9171-pesquisa-nacional-por-amostra-de-domicilios-continua-mensal.html?=&t=microdados).

Data from the Penssan Network's II National Survey on Food Insecurity in the Context of the Covid-19 Pandemic in Brazil, the II VIGISAN, 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](http://www.ibge.gov.br/estatisticas/sociais/trabalho/9221-sintese-de-indicadores-sociais.html)) and NT 71 - Map of Poverty in Brazil and Espírito Santo between



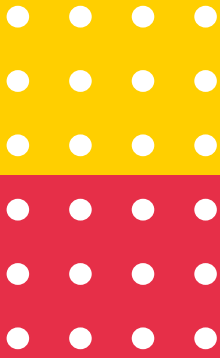
2012 and 2023, by the Jones dos Santos Neves Institute, of the Espírito Santo State Secretariat for Economy and Planning(<https://ijsn.es.gov.br/nt-71-mapa-da-pobreza-no-brasil-e-no-espírito-santo-entre-2012-e-2023>).

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/estabilidade/financeira/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 PNAE, the Bolsa Verde Program and land access policies were obtained from the relevant agencies. Health-related information was collected from public platforms, such as SISVAN and Primary Care e-manager, and later supplemented and corrected by the sectoral bodies. Whenever necessary, data gathered from public information sources was backed up or updated by administrative data obtained from policy and program managers.





MINISTRY OF  
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