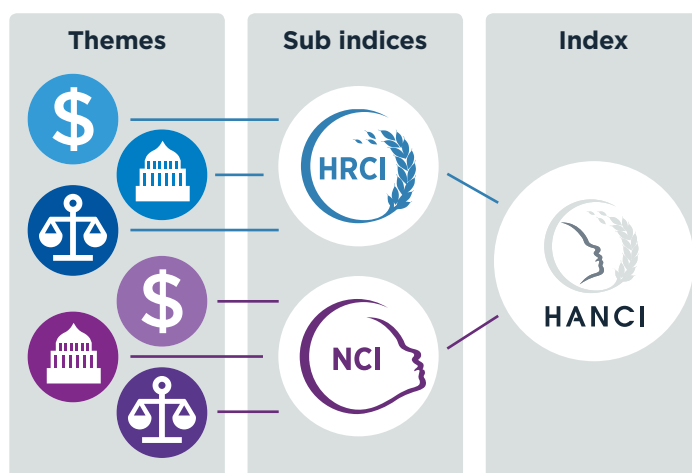
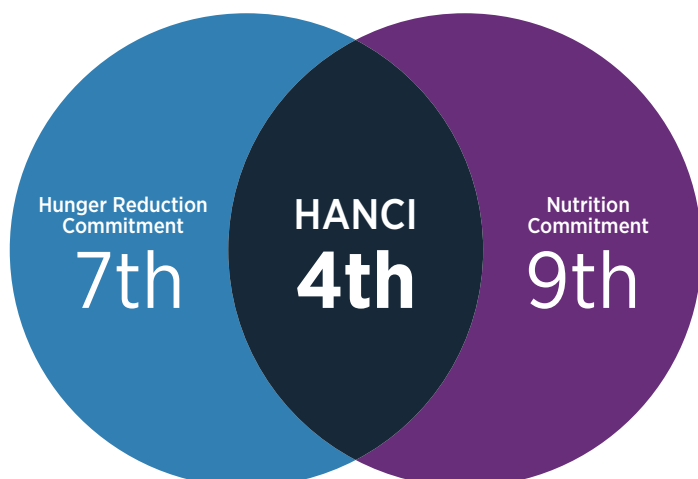


Key data for Brazil



1. Guatemala	8. Gambia	15. Vietnam	22. Ethiopia	29. Sierra Leone	36. Togo	43. Myanmar
2. Peru	9. Burkina Faso	16. Bangladesh	23. Niger	30. Zambia	37. Mauritania	44. Sudan
3. Malawi	10. Ghana	17. Uganda	24. Mali	31. Liberia	38. Cameroon	45. Guinea Bissau
4. Brazil	11. Philippines	18. South Africa	25. Mozambique	32. Burundi	39. Afghanistan	
5. Madagascar	12. Indonesia	19. India	26. Cambodia	33. Cote d'Ivoire	40. Yemen	
6. Nepal	13. Rwanda	20. China	27. Kenya	34. Nigeria	41. Congo,DR	
7. Tanzania	14. Senegal	21. Benin	28. Pakistan	35. Lesotho	42. Angola	

Spending	Y
Policies	E
Laws	K

Existing rates of: **Stunting: 7%** **Wasting: 2%** **Proportion of population underweight: 2%** Source: Unicef SOWC (2013)

HANCI compares 45 developing countries for their performance on 22 indicators of political commitment to reduce hunger and undernutrition. All the countries compared in the index have high rates of hunger and undernutrition. The comparative approach of the index means that country scores are calculated in relation to the political commitment of the other countries in the index.

Strong Performance

- Brazil has instituted a separate budget line for nutrition, improving public oversight and accountability for spending.
- The Government of Brazil has established a National Nutrition Strategy and a coordinating body bringing together stakeholders from across sectors.
- Brazil has institutional, legal and market frameworks that allow a majority of poor rural households, including women, indigenous populations and other vulnerable groups, to gain access to secure land tenure.
- Brazil's diverse and effective extension system is properly reaching out to poor farmers.
- Brazil makes substantial investments in health (8.7% of public spending) supporting access to essential services for vulnerable groups.
- The government promotes complementary feeding practices.
- People's access to improved sources of drinking water (97.2%) is high. Moreover, 98.2% of women aged 15–49 were attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel.
- The Government has fully enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.

Areas for improvement

- Instituting regular (once every three years) nutrition surveys would enable policymakers to have access to up to date information.
- Whereas Brazilian law asserts equal land ownership rights, weak enforcement sustains discrimination against women reduces their access to, and ownership of land. This increases women's vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- While the Brazilian law protects women's economic rights; in practice these rights are sometimes not upheld.
- Nutrition policy could include time bound nutrition targets to be held accountable against.

Key data for Brazil



Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	2.0%	2011	36th
Public spending on health as share of total public spending ¹	8.7%	2011	29th
Policies			
Access to land (security of tenure) ²	Strong	2012	Joint 4th
Access to agricultural research and extension services ²	Strong	2011	2nd
Civil registration system – coverage of live births (latest year)	93.4%	2010	5th
Functioning of social protection systems ²	Strong	2012	Joint 1st
Laws			
Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	Strong	2011	Joint 1st
Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ⁴	In Law, not in Practice	2012	6th
Equality of women's economic rights ⁴	In Law, not in Practice	2011	5th
Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2006	Joint 1st

¹ No benchmark.

² Possible scores are: ● Very Weak ● Weak ● Moderate ● Strong ● Very Strong.

³ Possible scores are: ● Weak ● Moderate ● Strong.

⁴ Possible scores are: ● Not in Law ● In Law Not in Practice ● In Law & Practice.

Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	NCI Rank of 45
Separate budget for nutrition (No/Sectoral only/Yes)	Yes	2012	Joint 1st
Policies			
Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	29.0%	2011	40th
Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2012	Joint 1st
Population with access to an improved water source	97.2%	2011	Joint 1st
Population with access to improved sanitation	80.8%	2011	Joint 1st
Health care visits for pregnant women	98.2%	2009	2nd
Nutrition features in national development policies ¹	Moderate	2013	15th
National nutrition plan (yes/no)	Yes	2013	Joint 1st
Multi-sector and multi-stakeholder coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2012	Joint 1st
Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	No	2012	23rd
National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	No	2012	37th
Laws			
International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Enshrined in domestic law ²	Fully Enshrined	2011	Joint 1st

¹ Possible scores are: ● Weak ● Moderate ● Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries).

² Possible scores are: ● Not Enshrined in Law ● Voluntary Adoption ● Aspects Enshrined ● Fully enshrined.

* For full details see www.hancindex.org