



Existing rates of: **Wasting:** 1.6% **Stunting:** 7.1% **Proportion of population underweight:** 2.2%

Source: Gov. of Brazil (PNDS, 2007)

Strong Performance

Government of Brazil has ensured tenure security for rural populations. Land titling is common and land markets function well. Policy promotes equitable access to common property resources.

The Government encourages varied agricultural research and extension services, and local farmer organisations are involved in setting policy priorities. The extension system is effective and properly reaches out to poor farmers. Government policies, strategies and mechanisms seek to ensure gender equity in access to extension services.

In Brazil, the law gives women equal access to agricultural land as men and these rights are upheld in practice. This reduces women's vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.

Relative to other HANCI countries, Brazil's medium/long term national development policy (Plano Plurianual (PPA): Plano Mais Brasil) assigns strong importance to nutrition.

Brazil instituted a separate budget line for nutrition, enabling transparency and accountability for spending.

The National Nutrition Policy/Strategy identifies time bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism has been set up.

The Government has fully enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.

The Government of Brazil promotes complementary feeding practices.

97.5% of the population of Brazil in 2012 has access to an improved drinking water source.

In Brazil 98.2% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2009.

In Brazil, constitutional protection of the right to food and the right to social security is strong.

Brazil's social safety nets are well developed, but do not cover all risks for all of the population.

Areas for improvement

In Brazil, the law gives women and men equal economic rights. However, these laws are not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.

Policymakers in Brazil do not benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2007.

The Government of Brazil has only achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 13.82% of children in 2013.



Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	2.05%	2011	37th
Public spending on health as share of total public spending ¹	7.6%	2012	36th
Policies			
Access to land (security of tenure) ²	Strong	2013	Joint 5th
Access to agricultural research and extension services ²	Strong	2013	1st
Civil registration system — coverage of live births	92.8%	2011	Joint 4th
Functioning of social protection systems ²	Strong	2014	1st
Laws			
Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	Strong	2013	Joint 1st
Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ⁴	In Law & Practice	2014	Joint 1st
Equality of women's economic rights ⁴	In Law, not in Practice	2011	Joint 5th
Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2006	Joint 1st

¹ No benchmark² Possible scores are: ● Weak ● Moderate ● Strong³ Possible scores are: ● Weak ● Moderate ● Strong⁴ 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	13.8%	2013	42nd
Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2012	Joint 1st
Population with access to an improved water source	97.5%	2012	1st
Population with access to improved sanitation	81.3%	2012	1st
Health care visits for pregnant women	98.2%	2009	2nd
Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Strong	2012-2015	15th
National Nutrition Policy/Strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st
Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2012	Joint 1st
Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st
National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	No	2007	Joint 34th
Laws			
ICMBS [^] Enshrined in domestic law ²	Fully enshrined	2014	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 ● Fully enshrined.[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes