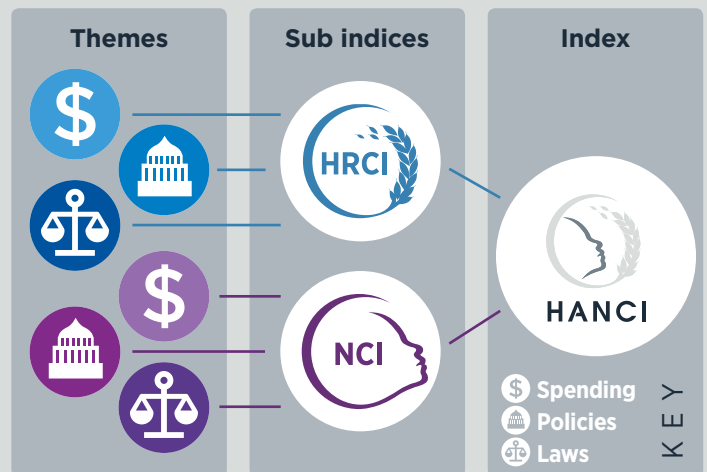
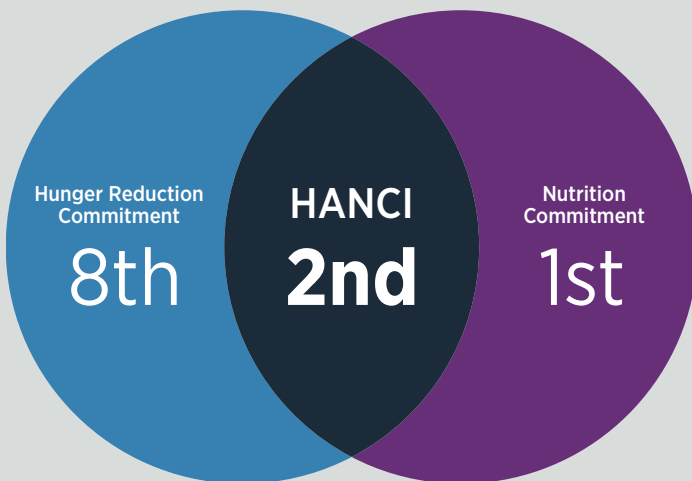




## Key data for Brazil



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

Source: Government of Brazil (PNDS, 2006-07)

### Strong Performance











- The 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.
- 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.
- Policymakers in Brazil benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2015.
- The Government has fully enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.
- The Government of Brazil promotes complementary feeding practices.
- 97.9% of the population of Brazil in 2015 has access to an improved drinking water source.
- In Brazil 99.4% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2014.
- 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.
- The Government of Brazil has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for only 13.8% of children in 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. Country scores are calculated in relation to the political commitment of the other countries in the index.

## Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending <sup>1</sup>	1.7%	2014	39th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending <sup>2</sup>	7.7%	2015	14th
<b>Policies</b>			
 Access to land (security of tenure) <sup>3</sup>	Strong	2016	6th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services <sup>3</sup>	Strong	2013	1st
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	95.9%	2014	4th
 Functioning of social protection systems <sup>3</sup>	Strong	2016	1st
<b>Laws</b>			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food <sup>3</sup>	Strong	2017	Joint 1st
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) <sup>4</sup>	In Law & Practice	2014	Joint 1st
 Equality of women's economic rights <sup>4</sup>	In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 1st
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st

<sup>1</sup> No benchmark<sup>2</sup> No benchmark<sup>3</sup> Possible scores are:  Very weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very strong<sup>4</sup> 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	2017	Joint 1st
<b>Policies</b>			
 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	97.9%	2015	2nd
 Population with access to improved sanitation	86.1%	2015	1st
 Health care visits for pregnant women	99.4%	2014	1st
 Nutrition features in national development policy <sup>1</sup>	Moderate	2016-2019	21st
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	2015	Joint 1st
<b>Laws</b>			
 ICMBMS <sup>^</sup> enshrined in domestic law <sup>2</sup>	Fully Enshrined	2016	Joint 1st

<sup>1</sup> Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries)<sup>2</sup> Possible scores are:  Not enshrined in law  Few/Many aspects enshrined  Fully enshrined<sup>^</sup> International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes