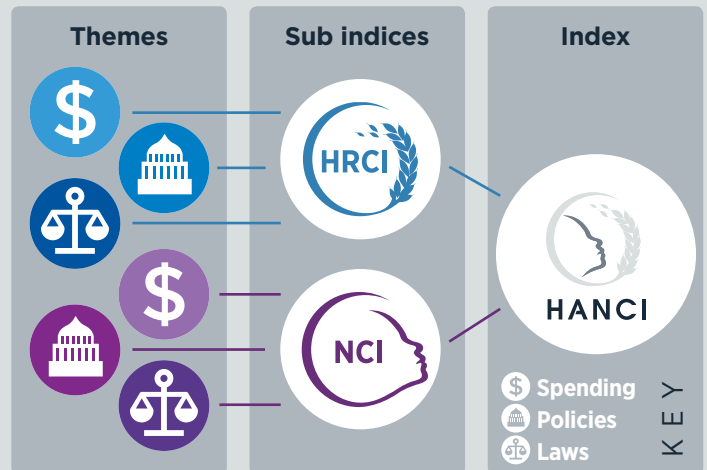
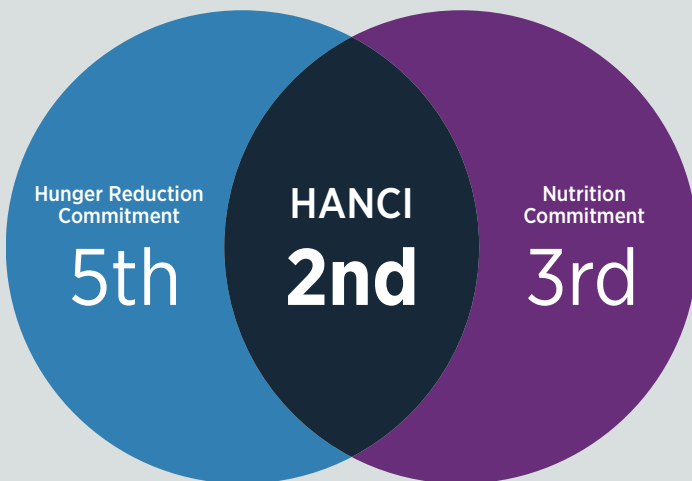




Key data for Brazil



Existing rates of: **Wasting: 1.8%** **Stunting: 7%** **Proportion of population underweight: 2.2%**

Source: Government of Brazil (PNDS, 2007)

Strong Performance

- The Government investment in the health sector is comparatively high at 10.3% of total public spending in 2017.
- 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. This has been the case for an extended period.
- 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. This has been the case for an extended period.
- 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 2018.
- The Government has fully enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.
- The Government of Brazil promotes complementary feeding practices.
- 98.4% of the population of Brazil in 2017 has access to an improved drinking water source.
- In Brazil 97.2% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2015.
- 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 and equal legal access to agricultural land. 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.



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	0.9%	2019	44th
Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²	10.3%	2017	6th
Policies			
Access to land (security of tenure) ³	Very Strong	2019	1st
Access to agricultural research and extension services ³	Very Strong	2019	Joint 3rd
Civil registration system — coverage of live births	96.4%	2015	3rd
Functioning of social protection systems ³	Strong	2018	1st
Laws			
Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	Strong	2017	Joint 1st
Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ⁴	In Law, not in Practice	2019	Joint 3rd
Equality of women's economic rights ⁴	In Law, not in Practice	2019	Joint 5th
Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2018	Joint 1st

¹ No benchmark

² No benchmark

³ Possible scores are: ● Very weak/Weak ● Moderate ● Strong/Very 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	2019	Joint 1st
Policies			
Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	13.8%	2013	42nd
Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st
Population with access to an improved water source	98.4%	2017	2nd
Population with access to improved sanitation	88.3%	2017	1st
Health care visits for pregnant women	97.2%	2015	11th
Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Moderate	2020-2031	30th
National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	2018	Joint 1st
Laws			
ICMBS [^] enshrined in domestic law ²	Fully Enshrined	2019	Joint 1st

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

² Possible scores are: ● Not enshrined in law ● Few/Many aspects enshrined ● Fully enshrined

[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes

*For full details visit:
www.hancindex.org

