Brazil’s commitments within the Decade of Action on Nutrition

**Commitments Data**

**Date of commitment(s) made:**
May 2017

**Sector:**
Cabinet/Presidency, Nutrition council, Health, Food and agriculture, Education and research, Women, children, families, Social welfare, Finance, budget and planning, Urban planning, Environment, Information, Justice, Labour, Other

**Ministry, department or national agency:**

**Endorsed by:**
Government of Brazil

**Event:**
70th World Health Assembly and 44th Committee on World Food Security

**Country(ies):**
Brazil

**Background information:**
On 22 May 2017 on the first day of the Seventieth World Health Assembly in Geneva, Brazil became the first country to make SMART commitments as part of the United Nations (UN) Decade of Action on Nutrition 2016?2025. Sr Ricardo Barros, Minister of Health of Brazil, announced three commitments related to obesity during a meeting with Dr Carissa Etienne, Regional Director for WHO in the Americas and Dr Oleg Chestnov, WHO?s Assistant Director-General for Noncommunicable Diseases.

On 10 October 2017 during the 44th Committee on World Food Security (CFS) in Rome, Brazil further expanded on the SMART commitments when Mr Caio Rocha, Secretary of Food and Nutrition Security of the Ministry of Social Development of Brazil, announced another 35 commitments covering all the action areas of the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition. The full set of 38 commitments align with the 2nd National Food and Nutrition Security Plan (PLANSAN 2016-2019). The Brazilian Nutrition and Food Systems Agenda is based on the principles of ensuring Food and Nutrition Security and the realization of
the Human Right to Adequate Food (HRAF), this being a right that has been laid down in the Brazilian Constitution since the year 2010.

**Resource allocation:**

The 1st National Food and Nutrition Security Plan (PLANSAN 2012-2015) enabled Brazil to be taken off the Hunger Map in 2014. The 2nd National Food and Nutrition Security Plan (PLANSAN 2016-2019) is currently in force and is the fruit of a process of intersectoral and participatory discussion. It brings together in an organized manner a set of policies, programmes and actions, having 121 targets, involving actions by 14 Ministries and an annual estimated budget of almost BRL 100 billion.


**Further notes:**


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**Commitment 1 - Pillar 1 ? Sustainable, resilient food systems for healthy diets**

**Planned date of fulfillment:** January 2019

**SMART commitment details:**

The first Pillar of the Decade highlights the causal relationship between sustainable food systems and healthy eating. It reinforces the importance of investment and public policies that integrate nutrition, food and agriculture policies, strengthening local food production and processing, especially by family farmers. Many of the targets contained in Challenge 3 of the 2nd PLANSAN 2016-2019: Promoting the production of healthy and sustainable food, the structuring of family farming and the strengthening of agroecology-based production systems are in response to the ICN2 Recommendations relating to Pillar 1. This Pillar also dialogues directly with PLANSAN 2 Challenge 4: Promoting the supply and regular and permanent access by the Brazilian population to adequate and healthy food. These Challenges are anchored in the premise that healthy and sustainable food systems are those that conceive of a sustainable model right from food production, the commercialization and supply stages, through to its consumption.

**Brazil?s commitments to promoting production of and access to healthy and sustainable food and to structuring family arming:**

1. Provide targeted and continuous technical assistance and qualified rural extension to 1 million family farming families, including technical assistance and rural extension for rural youth and traditional peoples and communities, ensuring that 50% of people assisted are women and that 30% of the budget is allocated to specific activities of women.
2. Provide the means to enable 1.8 million microcredit operations, guided and accompanied by the National Family Farming Strengthening Programme (PRONAF).
3. Enable 1.35 million family farming families to adhere to Harvest Insurance, whereby preferably adherence to insurance is done in the name of rural women.
4. Provide 390,000 family farmers with Family Farming Insurance, prioritizing the development of new coverage models for family farming segments without coverage.
5. Encourage 1 million men and women family farmers, agrarian reform settlers and traditional peoples and communities, including rural youth, to use production systems that are agroecology-based, organic or in agroecological transition.
6. Establish and monitor the National Socio-biodiversity Programme, in articulation with the Interministerial Agroecology and Organic Production Chamber and with the National Agroecology and Organic Production Commission.
7. Provide the means for rural women to undertake at least 35% of microcredit operations carried out and 20% of the total volume of credit accessed via PRONAF.
8. Assist 1,500 groups of rural women food producers with integrated technical assistance and rural extension, credit, commercialization and management actions, strengthening agroecological production.

9. Assist 80,000 family farming youths, ensuring the participation of youth from traditional peoples and community sectors, with specific technical assistance and rural extension for rural youth.

10. Enable rural youth to access at least 20% of National Family Farming Strengthening Programme credit operations, ensuring the participation of youth from traditional peoples and community segments.

11. Promote access to and production of varietal and native seeds and seedlings, via the National Family Farming Seeds and Seedlings Programme.

12. Scale up public purchases of Family Farming produce to R$ 2.5 billion.

13. Promote an annual increase of 2.5% in financial resources transferred by the National School Feeding Programme allocated to purchasing foodstuffs produced by Family Farming.


15. Support the structuring of Public Food and Nutrition Security Facilities to receive healthy food, including food produced by Family Farming.

**Links to the ICN2 Framework for Action:**

- 8: Review national policies and investments and integrate nutrition objectives into food and agriculture policy, programme design and implementation, to enhance nutrition sensitive agriculture, ensure food security and enable healthy diets.

- 9: Strengthen local food production and processing, especially by smallholder and family farmers, giving special attention to women’s empowerment, while recognizing that efficient and effective trade is key to achieving nutrition objectives.

- 10: Promote the diversification of crops including underutilized traditional crops, more production of fruits and vegetables, and appropriate production of animal-source products as needed, applying sustainable food production and natural resource management practices.

- 11: Improve storage, preservation, transport and distribution technologies and infrastructure to reduce seasonal food insecurity, food and nutrient loss and waste.

- 23: Use cash and food transfers, including school feeding programmes and other forms of social protection for vulnerable populations to improve diets through better access to food which conforms with the beliefs, culture, traditions, dietary habits and preferences of individuals in accordance with national and international laws and obligations, and which is nutritionally adequate for healthy diets.

**Links to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):**

- 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.

- 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

- 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.

- 2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.

Commitment 2 - Pillar 2 - Aligned health systems providing universal coverage of essential nutrition actions

Planned date of fulfillment: January 2019
SMART commitment details:

The second Pillar highlights the importance of health systems effectively incorporating nutrition actions, promoting universal access by the population to health programmes and actions that have impact on nutritional aspects. This Pillar also supports the implementation of health targets and strategies related to this theme, such as the World Health Organization’s (WHO) Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding and the WHO Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases (2013-2020). In the case of the 2nd PLANSAN, it is Challenge 5: *Promote and protect Adequate and Healthy Eating for the Brazilian Population, through food and nutrition education strategies and regulatory measures* and Challenge 6: *Control and prevent adverse health conditions arising from poor nourishment* which address aspects related to this theme. Inadequate food and overweight are risk factors for Chronic Noncommunicable Diseases (CNCD) such as hypertension, diabetes and cancer. Addressing this situation demands joint action by the different government levels, through intersectoral actions and social participation.

**Brazil’s commitments to promoting and protecting Adequate and Healthy Eating and to controlling and preventing adverse health conditions arising from poor nourishment:**

16. Reduce regular consumption of soft drinks and artificial fruit juices by at least 30% in the adult population (current rate is 16.5%).
17. Increase by at least 17.8% the percentage of adults who regularly consume fruit and vegetables (current rate is 35.2%).
18. Stem the growth of obesity in the adult population (current rate is 20.8%).
20. Agree and monitor targets for reducing sodium in processed foods in Brazil.
21. Make an agreement to reduce sugar in priority category products, based on ample discussion with society.

**Other SMART Commitments related to the broader commitment “16. Reduce regular consumption of soft drinks and artificial fruit juices by at least 30% in the adult population (current rate is 16.5%)” as announced at the 70th World Health Assembly:**

- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will establish Commitments on Healthy and Adequate Diet Promotion with all Brazilian states.
- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will implement the Food Guide for the Brazilian Population and develop other educational and informative materials based on the food guide for the population, teachers, health professionals and other key social actors.
- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will support food and nutrition education in 100 thousand primary schools.
- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will increase the students covered by the School Health Program from 18 to 20.7 million.
- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will include information on food and nutrition education on the covers of school books of 120 thousand primary schools.
- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will have regulated the commerce, advertisement and publicity of processed foods in all public and private health and educational facilities, social protection facilities and all public agencies.
- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will implement the National Intersectoral Strategy for the Control and Prevention of Obesity and will support and incentive state and municipal obesity strategies.
- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will strengthen the regulation of publicity of foods and beverages, particularly that directed to children.
- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will propose fiscal measures (subsidies, tax reduction etc.) in order to reduce the price of healthy foods, as fruits and vegetables.
- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will have included the revision of regulation on food labelling in the national regulatory agenda and in Mercosur, including the mandatory declaration of added sugars and front of pack labelling.

**Other SMART Commitments related to the broader commitment “17. Increase by at least 17.8% the percentage of adults who regularly consume fruit and vegetables (current rate is 35.2%)” as announced at the 70th World Health Assembly:**

- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will establish Commitments on Healthy and Adequate Diet Promotion with all Brazilian states.
- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will implement the Food Guide for the Brazilian Population and develop other educational and informative materials based on the food guide for the population, teachers, health professionals and
other key social actors.

- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will support food and nutrition education in 100 thousand primary schools.
- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will increase the students covered by the School Health Program from 18 to 20.7 million.
- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will offer school meals to 40 million students of public schools every year.
- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will assist 350 thousand families in situation of poverty in rural productive inclusion strategies.
- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will provide continued technical support and rural extension to 700,000 families from agrarian reform and forest extractive activities.
- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will provide 1.8 million microcredit loans to family farmers.
- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will increase public procurement of foods from family farmers to 2.5 billion reals.
- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will offer school meals to 40 million students of public schools every year.
- By 2019, at least 30% of all food purchases for the National School Meal Program (PNAE) must be from provided by local family fanners.
- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will increase the expenditures for the National School Meal Program by 2.5% every year.
- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will increase the storage capacity of the National Food Supply Company (CONAB, responsible for national crop management and strategic storage) in 700,000 tons.
- By 2019, the Brazilian Government, along with states and municipalities, will promote and develop urban and peri-urban agriculture based on agroecological models.
- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will strengthen the regulation of publicity of foods and beverages, particularly that directed to children.
- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will propose fiscal measures (subsidies, tax reduction etc.) in order to reduce the price of healthy foods, as fruits and vegetables.
- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will have included the revision of regulation on food labelling in the national regulatory agenda and in Mercosur, including the mandatory declaration of added sugars and front of pack labelling.

Other SMART Commitments related to the broader commitment “18. Stem the growth of obesity in the adult population (current rate is 20.8%)” as announced at the 70th World Health Assembly:

- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will transfer income to families in situation of poverty which attend the eligibility criteria of the national conditional cash transfer program (Bolsa Familia). The program's budget for 2015 reached 27.6 million reals and benefited almost 14 million families.
- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will offer school meals to 40 million students of public schools every year.
- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will implant the National Strategy for the Promotion of Breastfeeding and Adequate Complementary Feeding in over 2,000 primary health units.
- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will establish Commitments on Healthy and Adequate Diet Promotion with all Brazilian states.
- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will implement the Food Guide for the Brazilian Population and develop other educational and informative materials based on the food guide for the population, teachers, health professionals and other key social actors.
- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will support food and nutrition education in 100 thousand primary schools.
- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will increase the students covered by the School Health Program from 18 to 20.7 million.
- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will include information on food and nutrition education on the covers of school books of 120 thousand primary schools.
- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will have set reduction targets for sodium and sugar in processed foods.
- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will have included the revision of regulation on food labelling in the national regulatory agenda and in Mercosur.
- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will have regulated the commerce, advertisement and publicity of processed foods in all public and private health and educational facilities, social protection facilities and all public agencies.
- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will implement the National Intersectoral Strategy for the Control and Prevention of
Obesity and will support and incentive state and municipal obesity strategies.

- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will implant overweight and obesity care in at least 70% of the Brazilian states.
- By 2019, the Brazilian Government will implant 3,500 facilities for physical activities (Health Academy Program) in municipalities.

**Links to the ICN2 Framework for Action:**

- 1: Enhance political commitment and social participation for improving nutrition at the country level through political dialogue and advocacy.
- 5: Improve the availability, quality, quantity, coverage and management of multisectoral information systems related to food and nutrition for improved policy development and accountability.
- 9: Strengthen local food production and processing, especially by smallholder5 and family farmers, giving special attention to women?s empowerment, while recognizing that efficient and effective trade is key to achieving nutrition objectives.
- 10: Promote the diversification of crops including underutilized traditional crops, more production of fruits and vegetables, and appropriate production of animal-source products as needed, applying sustainable food production and natural resource management practices.
- 11: Improve storage, preservation, transport and distribution technologies and infrastructure to reduce seasonal food insecurity, food and nutrient loss and waste.
- 14: Encourage gradual reduction of saturated fat, sugars and salt/sodium and trans-fat from foods and beverages to prevent excessive intake by consumers and improve nutrient content of foods, as needed.
- 15: Explore regulatory and voluntary instruments ? such as marketing, publicity and labelling policies, economic incentives or disincentives in accordance with Codex Alimentarius and World Trade Organization rules ? to promote healthy diets.
- 16: Establish food or nutrient-based standards to make healthy diets and safe drinking water accessible in public facilities such as hospitals, childcare facilities, workplaces, universities, schools, food and catering services, government offices and prisons, and encourage the establishment of facilities for breastfeeding.
- 19: Implement nutrition education and information interventions based on national dietary guidelines and coherent policies related to food and diets, through improved school curricula, nutrition education in the health, agriculture and social protection services, community interventions and point-of-sale information, including labelling
- 22: Incorporate nutrition objectives into social protection programmes and into humanitarian assistance safety net programmes.
- 23: Use cash and food transfers, including school feeding programmes and other forms of social protection for vulnerable populations to improve diets through better access to food which conforms with the beliefs, culture, traditions, dietary habits and preferences of individuals in accordance with national and international laws and obligations, and which is nutritionally adequate for healthy diets.
- 25: Strengthen health systems and promote universal health coverage, particularly through primary health care, to enable national health systems to address malnutrition in all its forms.
- 31: Implement policies, programmes and actions to ensure that health services promote, protect and support breastfeeding, including the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative
- 40: Regulate the marketing of food and non-alcoholic beverages to children in accordance with WHO recommendations
- 41: Create a conducive environment that promotes physical activity to address sedentary lifestyle from the early stages of life

**Links to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):**

- 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and wellbeing.

Commitment 3 - Pillar 3 - Social protection and nutrition education

Planned date of fulfillment: January 2019

SMART commitment details:

The third Pillar highlights the importance of incorporating the nutrition agenda into social protection and humanitarian aid programmes, as well as implementing nutrition information and education actions such as, for example, interventions based on national food guides. This Pillar also includes policies on income transfer, food donation and school feeding programmes. PLANSAN Challenge 1: Promote universal access to adequate and healthy food, prioritizing families and people in situations of food and nutrition insecurity, addresses the issue of linking food and nutrition security to social protection. In parallel, Challenge 2 - Combat food and nutrition insecurity and promote productive rural inclusion among specific population groups, with emphasis on Traditional Peoples and Communities and other vulnerable social groups in rural areas, addresses hunger among specific population groups. Although hunger is no longer considered to be a structural problem in Brazil, food and nutrition insecurity still persists among some population groups. As such, building and executing differentiated and specific policies, based on the principles of ethnodevelopment, which respect the cultures, forms of social organization, ethnic and racial specificities and gender issues, is the path to be taken. The need exists to ensure the continuity and enhancement of policies that scale up access to food by groups most vulnerable to hunger, so as to overcome malnutrition among these groups as well. In turn, Challenge 5 mentioned above emphasizes the importance of food and nutrition education strategies in promoting Adequate and Healthy Eating.

Brazil’s commitments to promoting universal access to adequate and healthy food, prioritizing families and people facing food and nutrition insecurity, traditional peoples and communities and other vulnerable social groups:

22. Transfer income to families in situations of poverty who meet the eligibility criteria, in accordance with the Bolsa Família (Family Grant) Programme service estimates.
23. Supply school meals to 40 million state school children, per annum, including 230,000 indigenous students and 230,000 quilombola students.
24. Implement the new Food Distribution Action legal framework, in accordance with the Human Right to Adequate Food, respecting food habits and cultures, with emphasis on more vulnerable territories, as indicated by the study entitled Food and Nutrition Insecurity Mapping, conducted by the Interministerial Food and Nutrition Security Chamber (CAISAN).
25. Reduce by 25% underweight-for-age among indigenous children below 5 years of age accompanied under the health conditions of the Bolsa Família Programme, by means of articulated actions within the scope of the Interministerial Food and Nutrition Security Chamber (CAISAN), prioritizing socio-biodiversity-related production and dietary practices.
26. Reduce by 20% underweight-for-age among quilombola children below 5 years of age accompanied under the health conditions of the Bolsa Família Programme, by means of articulated actions within the scope of the Interministerial Food and Nutrition Security Chamber (CAISAN), prioritizing socio-biodiversity-related production and dietary practices.
27. Identify groups and territories most vulnerable in terms of food and nutrition security, by means of the study entitled Food and Nutrition Insecurity Mapping, conducted by the Interministerial Food and Nutrition Security Chamber (CAISAN), with the aim of informing coordinated and federative Food and Nutrition Security actions.
28. Implement the recommendations of the Food Guide for the Brazilian Population for children aged under two years old, emphasizing the consumption of regional food and sustainable production practices that respect biodiversity.

Links to the ICN2 Framework for Action:

- 19: Implement nutrition education and information interventions based on national dietary guidelines and coherent policies related to food and diets, through improved school curricula, nutrition education in the health, agriculture and social protection services, community interventions and point-of-sale information, including labelling.
- 22: Incorporate nutrition objectives into social protection programmes and into humanitarian assistance safety net programmes.
• 23: Use cash and food transfers, including school feeding programmes and other forms of social protection for vulnerable populations to improve diets through better access to food which conforms with the beliefs, culture, traditions, dietary habits and preferences of individuals in accordance with national and international laws and obligations, and which is nutritionally adequate for healthy diets.

| Commitment 5 - Pillar 5 - Safe and supportive environments for nutrition at all ages |

**Planned date of fulfillment:** January 2019  
**SMART commitment details:**

Pillar 5 places emphasis on the importance of environmental determinants in the occurrence of all forms of malnutrition. This includes diverse types of environment, such as domestic environments, school environments, work and institutional environments, such as hospitals. This Pillar focuses on ICN2 Plan of Action Recommendations 1-7, as well as on actions for access to water and sanitation and actions to promote, protect and support breastfeeding. By recognizing the importance of access to quality water for nutrition, PLANSAN 2 puts forward a specific challenge for dealing with the issue, namely Challenge 7 - Scale up water availability and the population's access to water, in particular poor people in rural areas. Targets relating to promoting breastfeeding, as well as promoting healthy diets in education and health environments, are covered by Challenge 5 as mentioned earlier.

**Brazil's commitments to scaling up water availability and promoting healthy diets in diverse environments and at all stages of life:**

29. Implement the National Strategy to Promote Breastfeeding and Complementary Feeding on the Unified Health System in more than 2,000 primary health centres.

30. Include Food and Nutrition Education information on the 4th cover of the textbooks of 120,000 elementary education schools.

31. Regulate commercialization, advertising, publicity and commercial promotion of processed and ultra-processed food and drink in public and private health and education systems, social services facilities and public bodies.

32. Implement plate cisterns and other social technologies for accessing water for human consumption, preferably or primarily for households headed by women.

33. Implement 8,000 cisterns in schools.

34. Implement 120,000 social technologies for access to water for production, preferably or primarily for households headed by women.

**Links to the ICN2 Framework for Action:**

• 19: Implement nutrition education and information interventions based on national dietary guidelines and coherent policies related to food and diets, through improved school curricula, nutrition education in the health, agriculture and social protection services, community interventions and point-of-sale information, including labelling

• 40: Regulate the marketing of food and non-alcoholic beverages to children in accordance with WHO recommendations

• 51: Invest in and commit to achieve universal access to safe drinking water, with the participation of civil society and the support of international partners, as appropriate

**Links to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):**

• 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

| Commitment 6 - Pillar 6 - Review, strengthen and promote nutrition governance and accountability |

**Planned date of fulfillment:** January 2019  
**SMART commitment details:**

The final Pillar of the Decade of Action on Nutrition includes permanent monitoring of the achievement of global targets for
food and nutrition and CNCD control and prevention; creation of policies and legislation and programme implementation. The Recommendations linked to this Pillar place priority on two aspects. The first aspect addresses nutrition governance: the importance of developing national nutrition plans, aligning intersectoral policies with impact on nutrition through different ministries and agencies and the strengthening of legal frameworks and strategic potentialities for nutrition. The second aspect relates to collaboration between countries, such as North-North, South-South and triangular cooperation, as well as sharing information on nutrition, diet, technology, research, policies and programmes. In PLANSAN 2, each of these aspects is found in a Challenge. Governance-related strategies are provided for in Challenge 8 - *Consolidate the implementation of the National Food and Nutrition Security System (SISAN), enhancing federative management, intersectorality and social participation.* In addition to strengthening the components of the System, Challenge 8 has targets and actions relating to FNS research and extension, developing abilities for the Human Right to Adequate Food (HRAF), building instruments for HRAF demandability and the enhancement of the PNSAN monitoring and indicators system. The aspect relating to the importance of collaboration between countries, emphasized by Pillar 6, is found in PLANSAN 2 Challenge 9 - *Support initiatives promoting food and nutrition sovereignty and security, the human right to adequate food and democratic, healthy and sustainable food systems on the international level, through dialogue and international cooperation.* Recognition of HRAF as a human right encouraged Brazil to also promote food and nutrition security and sovereignty through international cooperation and dialogue. Law No. 11346/2006 is guided by the principle of HRAF and proposes that the Brazilian State should make efforts to promote technical cooperation with other countries, thus contributing to the strengthening of public food and nutrition security policies based on food sovereignty. Brazil has also insisted on the structuring of an FNS governance system and processes that prevents conflicts of interest in defining and implementing the public agenda.

**Brazil’s commitments to consolidating Food and Nutrition Security governance and support for initiatives promoting sovereignty and the Human Right to Adequate Food on the international level:**


36. Ensure the functioning of the National Food and Nutrition Security Council (CONSEA).

37. Work to implement the Plan of Action of the 2nd International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2), with emphasis on formulating and implementing the International Decade on Nutrition, aimed at international recognition and concerted efforts to address the multiple causes and consequences of malnutrition.

38. Strengthen and scale up mechanisms and actions of political dialogue and cooperation with Portuguese-speaking countries, both bilaterally and through the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries (CPLP).

**Links to the ICN2 Framework for Action:**

- 1: Enhance political commitment and social participation for improving nutrition at the country level through political dialogue and advocacy.

- 2: Develop ? or revise, as appropriate ? and cost National Nutrition Plans, align policies that impact nutrition across different ministries and agencies, and strengthen legal frameworks and strategic capacities for nutrition.

- 3: Strengthen and establish, as appropriate, national cross-government, inter-sector, multi-stakeholder mechanisms for food security and nutrition to oversee implementation of policies, strategies, programmes and other investments in nutrition. Such platforms may be needed at various levels, with robust safeguards against abuse and conflicts of interest.

- 6: Promote inter-country collaboration, such as North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, and information exchange on nutrition, food, technology, research, policies and programmes.

- 7: Strengthen nutrition governance and coordinate policies, strategies and programmes of United Nations system agencies, programmes and funds within their respective mandates.