

FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION AND CLIMATE CHANGE A PERSPECTIVE FROM BRAZIL

Presentation to the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC)

Latin America Follow-up Committee – Brussels, 14 March 2024

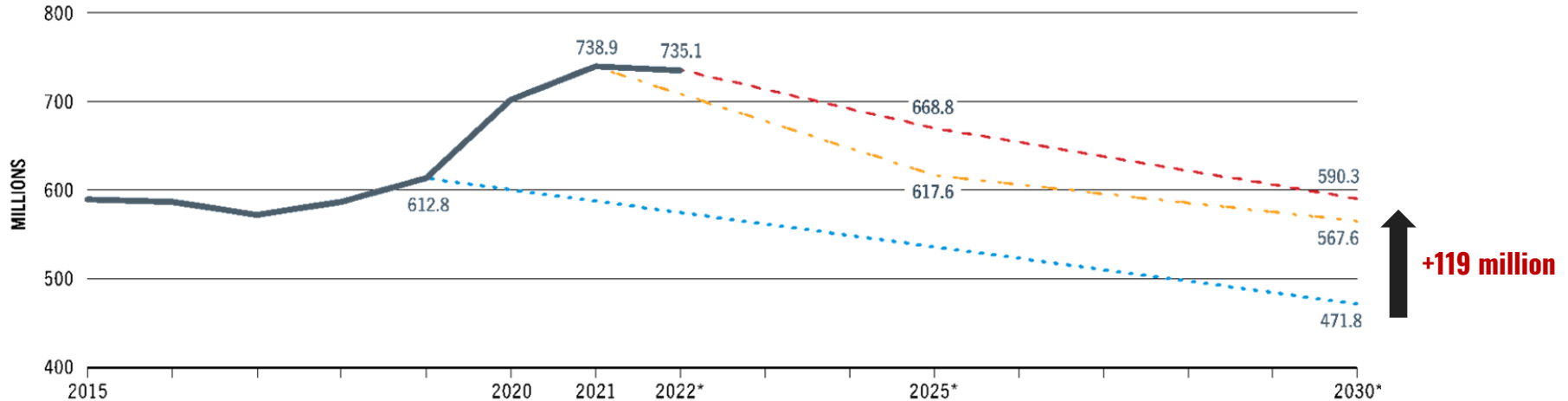


JOSÉ GRAZIANO DA SILVA

INSTITUTO FOME ZERO/ZERO HUNGER INSTITUTE DG

The pandemic provoked a tremendous setback. Projections show 119 million more people facing hunger in 2030 compared to a scenario in which the pandemic had not occurred, and around 23 million more than in a scenario where 2022 events had not happened

PROJECTIONS OF THE GLOBAL NUMBER OF UNDERNOURISHED PEOPLE



+119 million

--- Current prospects

... Projections before COVID-19

- - - Projections before the war in Ukraine

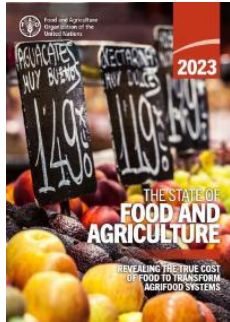


NOTES: * Projected values. The 2020, 2021 and 2022 values are based on the middle of the projected ranges. FAO, SOFI 2023



LABORD, D. (2024) FAO'S ROAD MAP SDG ...

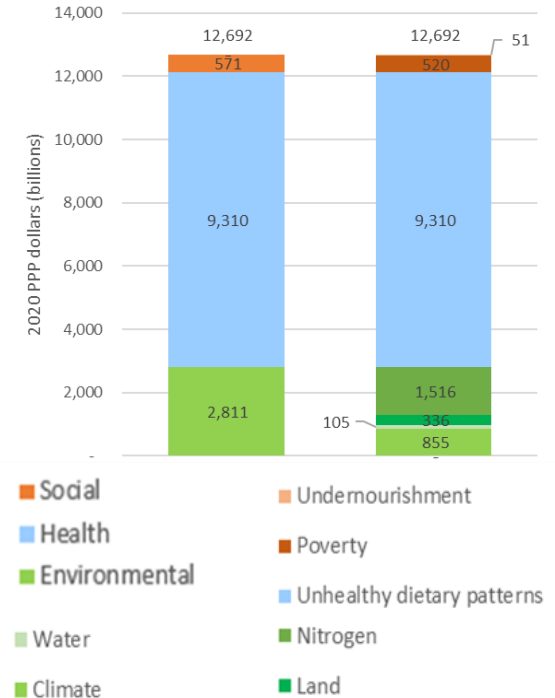
SOFA estimates the global hidden costs of agrifood systems in 2020 to be around **12.7 trillion** 2020 PPP dollar – equivalent to 10% of global GPP



- **Health-related Hidden Costs** from poor diets account for >70% of all costs (or 9 trillion 2020 PPP dollars)
- **Environmental Costs**, which are likely underestimated, levelled at 2.8 trillion 2020 PPP dollars (or 20%)
- **Social Costs** driven by undernourishment and poverty were smaller (4%) and mostly driven by moderate poverty in the agrifood sector



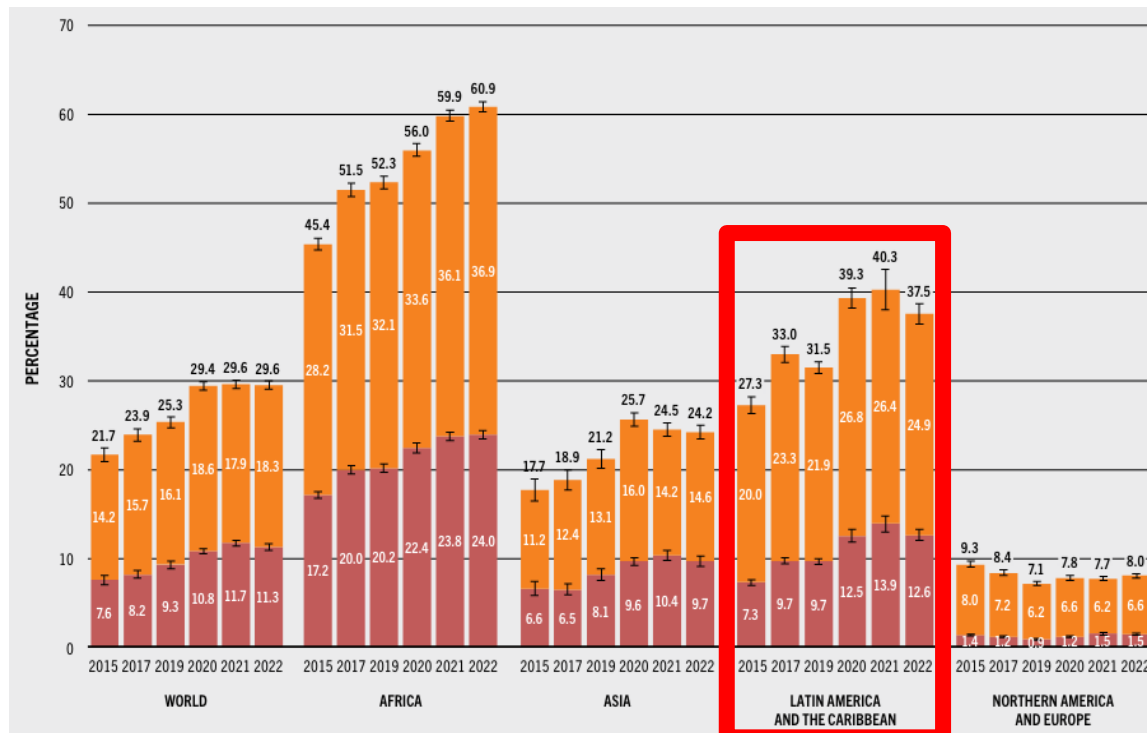
Global hidden costs, 2020



PREVALENCE OF FOOD INSECURITY IN THE WORLD



Moderate or severe food insecurity **remained unchanged** at the global level from 2021 to 2022, with **worsening food insecurity** levels in **africa** and in northern america and europe, and **improvements in asia** and in **latin america & caribbean**



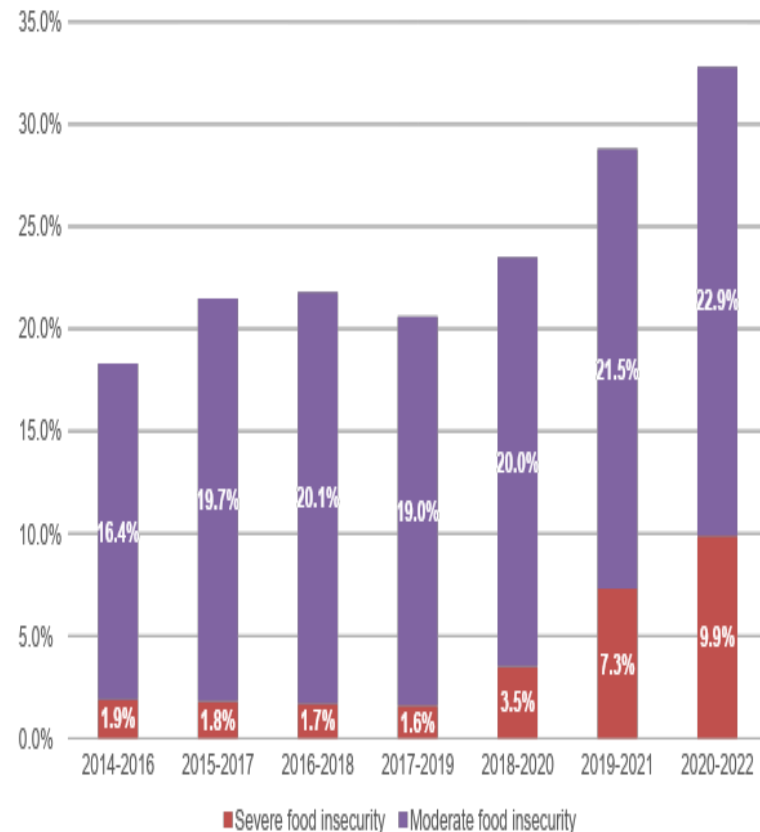
SOURCE: FAO. 2023. FAOSTAT: Suite of Food Security Indicators

BRAZIL'S EVOLUTION FIGHT AGAINST HUNGER

Brazil: obesity epidemics among children and teens

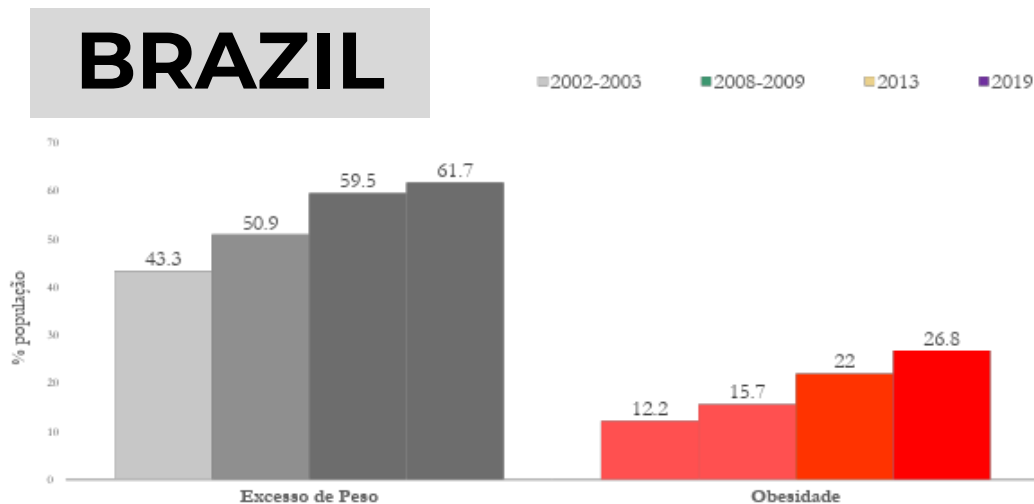
According to a recently released Fiocruz report, **14.2% of Brazilian children up to 5 years old** were overweight in 2022. (World average=5,6%; LAC=8,6%)

Among adolescents (10-18 years old), **BR=31.2%, one in each 3**; and it has been increasing since 2013.



SOURCE: FAO. 2023. FAOSTAT: Suite of Food Security Indicators

CHALLENGE INCLUDES THE TRIPLE BURDEN OF MALNUTRITION, HUNGER, OVERWEIGHT & OBESITY



Fonte: IBGE.

Highly-processed food intake

Increasing **availability and uptake of highly-processed foods** that tend to have lower prices than nutritious foods

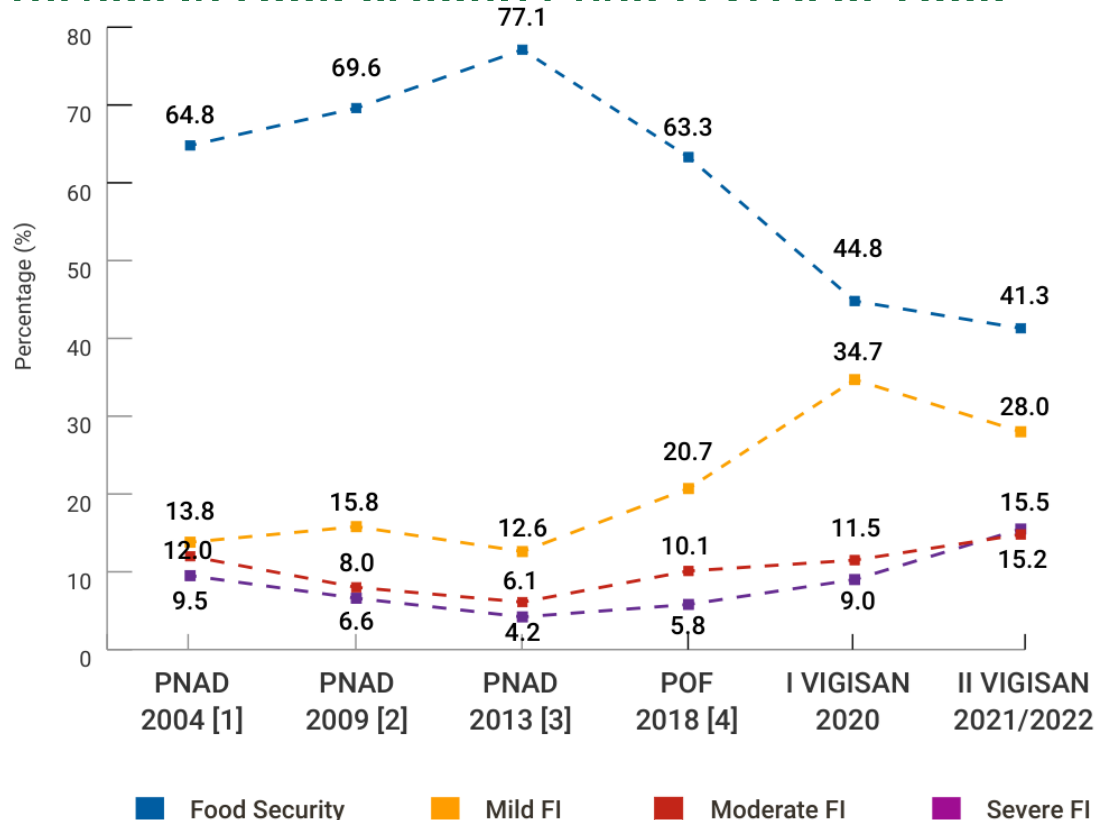
Production and inclusion

Exclusion of family and small-scale farming

Fresh food availability

Insufficient availability of fruits and vegetables to meet the daily requirements for a healthy diet

TRENDS IN FOOD SECURITY AND LEVELS OF FOOD



Food Security trends and levels of Food Insecurity (FI) in Brazil, 2004 to 2022. SOURCE: II VIGISAN, Brazil, 2021/2022.

The trends shown in the figure reveal that initially the decrease in food security was mainly due to an increase in Mild FI, and less due to the more severe levels of FI.

Between 2020 and 2021/2022 trends changed with a sharp rise in Moderate FI and Severe FI because families' economic situations worsened during pandemic.

2023: BRAZIL FACES REDUCTION ON FOOD INSECURITY



Significant Reduction in Food Insecurity:

Estimates for 2023 reveal a notable drop from 65 million to 45 million people experiencing moderate and severe food insecurity.

Striking Progress in Brazil:

Hunger rates in Brazil plummeted to approximately 9% in 2023, aligning with data from 2020.

Key Policy Drivers:

Successful strategies included raising the minimum wage, enhancing Bolsa Família's value, and curbing food inflation in 2023.

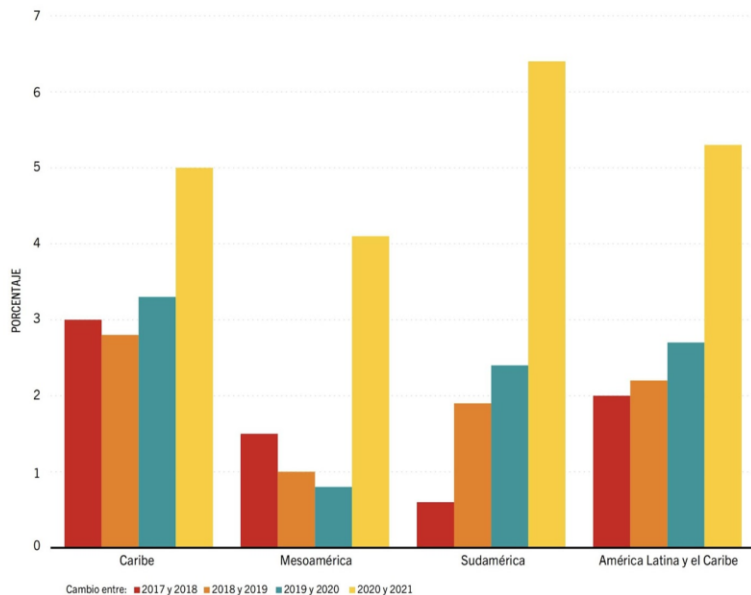
Food Insecurity (FI)	People (Millions)		
	Bolsonaro		Lula
	2022 (1° QTR)	2022 (4° QTR)	2023 (4° QTR)
MODERATE + SEVERE FI	65	65	45
SEVERE FI	33	28	20

	Reduction of Food Insecurity (FI)	
	SEVERE FI	MODERATE + SEVERE FI
Bolsonaro	-5	0
Lula	-8	-20
TOTAL	-13	-20

LAC: COST & NUMBER OF PEOPLE UNABLE TO ACCESS HEALTHY DIETS: 2017-2021

FIGURA 24

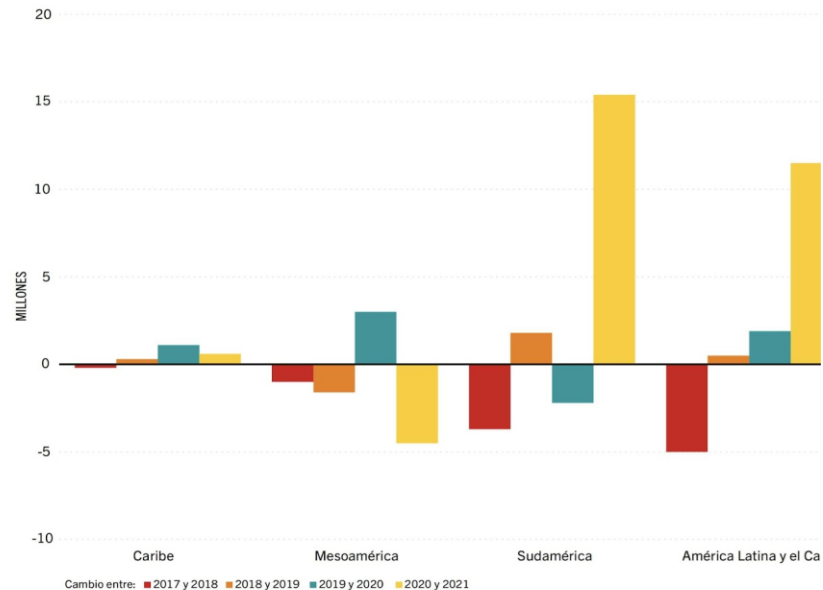
Variación en el costo de una dieta saludable en América Latina y el Caribe, por subregión (porcentaje)



Fuente: FAO. 2023. FAOSTAT: Costo y Asequibilidad de una Dieta Saludable (CoAHD). En: FAO. Roma. [Consultado en julio de 2023]. <https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/CAHD>

FIGURA 25

Variación en el número de personas que no pueden acceder a una dieta saludable en América Latina y el Caribe, por subregión (millones)



Fuente: FAO. 2023. FAOSTAT: Costo y Asequibilidad de una Dieta Saludable (CoAHD). En: FAO. Roma. [Consultado en julio de 2023]. <https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/CAHD>

SOURCE: FAO. 2023. FAOSTAT: Suite of Food Security Indicators

ZERO HUNGER GOAL & CLIMATE : EXTREME EVENTS



Extreme **weather events** caused losses of **US\$ 60 billion** to Brazilian agriculture between 2013 and 2022

Droughts were responsible for **87% of losses** in 6.8 million hectares of crops

During this period, **4,624 municipalities** published **14,635 decrees** relating to abnormal weather events

Agro Negócios

Cenários Em dez anos, secas ou chuvas em excesso causaram prejuízos em área de produção agropecuária que corresponde aos territórios de Rio de Janeiro e Alagoas

Extremos climáticos geram perdas de quase R\$ 300 bilhões no campo

Perdas por região, em R\$ bilhões

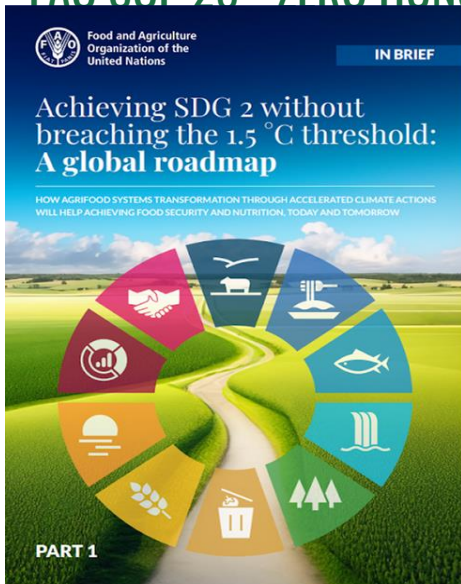
Nordeste e Sul foram as regiões que mais sofreram prejuízos entre 2013 e 2022

48% dos executivos veem o clima como um risco

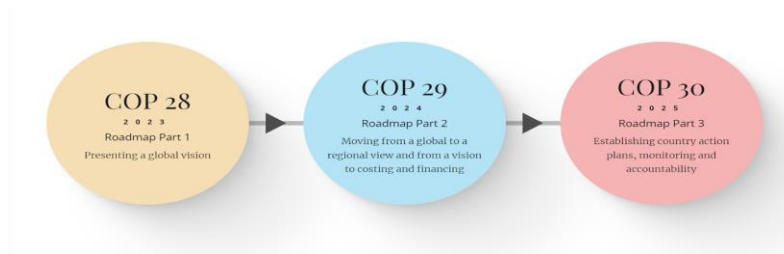
Mudança do clima é a maior preocupação de executivos

IFZ INSTITUTO FOME ZERO

FAO COP 28 - ZERO HUNGER & CLIMATE GOAL : FAO'S GLOBAL ROADMAP ROADMAP



A multi-year process in **Brazil**: 2023-2025:
from **G-20** to **COP30** Presidencies



Ambitious Emission Reduction Targets: **48% reduction by 2025 and 53% by 2030.** (COP28)

Environmental Progress: **22% drop in Amazon deforestation**, but an increase in the Cerrado.

Global Forest Conservation Proposal: Brazil advocates for a global conservation mechanism (+80 countries).

Additional Initiatives: **ecological transition program and a carbon market bill currently in the Congress**



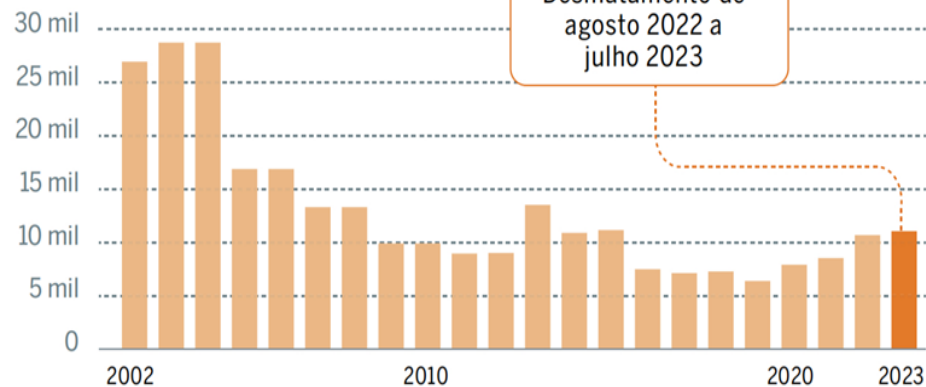


DESMATAMENTO ENTRE ALIADOS

A maior parte da supressão do Cerrado acontece na região Matopiba, formada por estados governados por aliados do governo Lula

ESTADO	INCREMENTOS DE DESMATAMENTO ACUMULADO NO CERRADO (KM ²)	%
1º Maranhão	2.927,52	26,59
2º Tocantins	2.235,01	20,30
3º Bahia	1.971,68	17,91
4º Piauí	1.127,50	10,24
5º Goiás	804,34	7,30
6º Minas Gerais	705,52	6,41
7º Mato Grosso	612,61	5,57
8º Mato Grosso do Sul	358,79	3,26
9º Pará	245,80	2,23
10º Rondônia	12,54	0,11
11º Distrito Federal	8,39	0,08
12º São Paulo	1,48	0,01
13º Paraná	0,21	0,00

SUPRESSÃO DE VEGETAÇÃO NATIVA (KM²)



75%
Participação dos estados do **Matopiba** no desmatamento do Cerrado entre agosto de 2022 e julho de 2023

BR G20 PRESIDENCY: GLOBAL ALLIANCE AGAINST HUNGER & POVERTY PROPOSAL



Brazil's
approach to
food and
nutritional
security

80
actions across
ministries for
effective
outcomes



Political
support,
financial
resources &
technical
cooperation

Official
launch during
the G20
Summit, in
November



INSTITUTO FOME ZERO (IFZ) | ZERO HUNGER INSTITUTE

OUR OBJECTIVES

We support policies aimed at combating hunger and all forms of malnutrition.

To achieve this goal, the **Instituto Fome Zero will pursue five strategic objectives:**

1. **Promote** the Right to Adequate Food and establish its legal framework
2. **Support** the formulation of policies to combat hunger and malnutrition
3. **Engage** all three federative spheres
4. **Foster** local development by strengthening the connection between family farming, new technologies, and sustainable production
5. **Facilitate** South-South cooperation and the sharing of experiences in the post-Covid-19 world

EVENT | THE AMAZON SUMMIT AND THE FIGHT AGAINST HUNGER



Event composed of **two live broadcasts** and **two documents** - as preparatory material for the **Amazon Summit**, held in August 2023 in Belém do Pará, under the auspices of the Organization of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty. The event addressed the conditions and possibilities for **integrating the fight against food insecurity in the Amazon with environmental issues related to forest preservation and the socio-economic development of Amazonian communities.**

The event was carried out with the support of the Heinrich Böll Foundation/Brazil.



EVENT | THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF BRAZILIAN AGRICULTURE AND ITS EFFECTS ON FOOD PRICES



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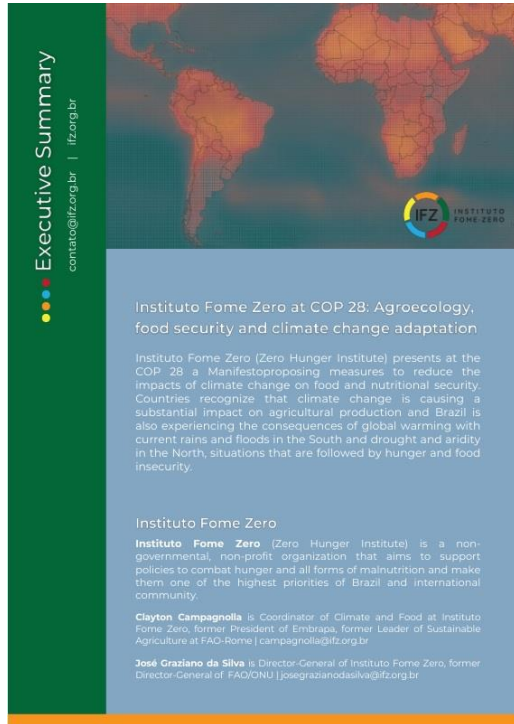
A INTERNACIONALIZAÇÃO DA AGRICULTURA BRASILEIRA E OS EFEITOS NOS PREÇOS, DISPONIBILIDADE E CONSUMO DE ALIMENTOS NO BRASIL

Chamada MS-SCTIE-Deint / CNPq Nº 26/2019
Pesquisas em Alimentação e Nutrição
Eixo 1 - Economia da Saúde com Foco nas Ações de Alimentação e Nutrição
Linha 6 - Evolução do Preço e Consumo dos Alimentos no Brasil

Inflação de Alimentos no Brasil de 2007 a 2022 | Componentes do IPAB, Papel das Cadeias Agroalimentares e Influência do Grau de Processamento dos Produtos

The event consisted of a **live broadcast**, a **presentation video**, and **three studies** that investigated the characteristics of food inflation in Brazil since 2007. This period marked a significant increase in Brazil's participation in global agricultural exports, while international food prices remained historically high. Based on the concept of the agri-food chain, it was observed that the increase in food prices in Brazil is more closely linked to conditions in agricultural markets than to the food industry

MANIFESTO | LOWERING THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION



The **Instituto Fome Zero**, in partnership with the **Instituto Clima e Sociedade**, unveiled its **Manifesto** titled "**Lowering the impact of climate change on food security and nutrition**" at **COP 28**, last December, in Dubai.

The Manifesto advocates for measures to alleviate the impacts of climate change on food security and nutrition. Nations recognize that climate change significantly affects agricultural production. Brazil, too, is grappling with the consequences of global warming, as evidenced by current floods in the South and droughts in the North, exacerbating hunger and food insecurity.



IFZ KEY FIGURES | SOCIAL MEDIA

Instituto Fome Zero has a presence on all relevant social media platforms, using them strategically to drive positive social changes towards a hunger-free future. Distributing relevant content about fighting hunger is a priority, effectively reaching the global population. Through various digital platforms, such as informative posts, interactive campaigns, digital events, and online courses, the Institute reaches a broad and diverse audience, transcending geographic and socioeconomic barriers.

-  <https://ifz.org.br>
-  <https://www.youtube.com/InstitutoFomeZero>
-  <https://www.instagram.com/institutofomezero>
-  <https://www.facebook.com/institutofomezero>
-  <https://twitter.com/instfomezero>
-  <https://www.linkedin.com/company/instituto-fome-zero>

Whether to seek information on the **IFZ blog** or access the repository of many **freely available documents**, the IFZ website has already attracted more than **140,000 visitors from 187 countries around the world**. During its 3 years of activity, the site receives **monthly visitors from about 60 different countries**. **More than 20,000 documents have been downloaded** by these visitors, highlighting the relevance of the website to the global community.

IFZ PARTNERS



IBIRAPITANGA

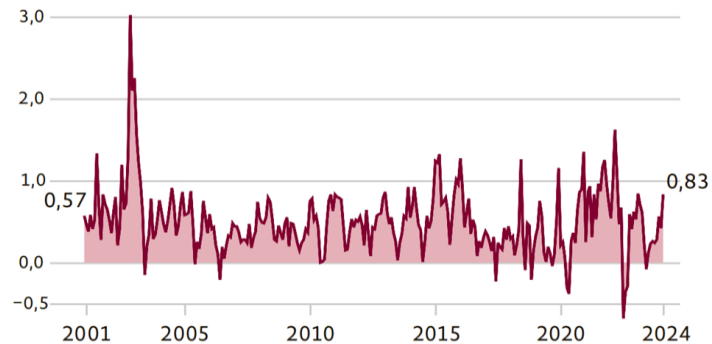




Inflação oficial do Brasil

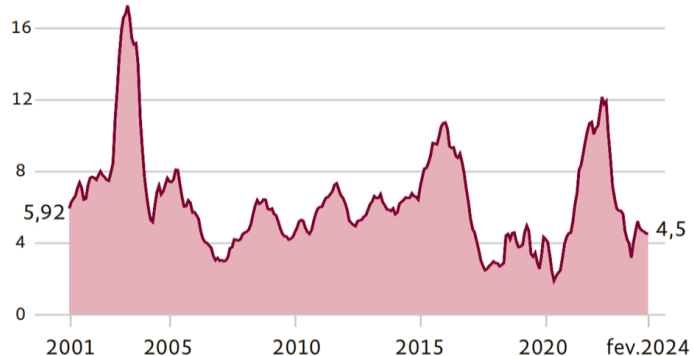
IPCA mensal

Varição em %



IPCA no acumulado de 12 meses

Varição em %

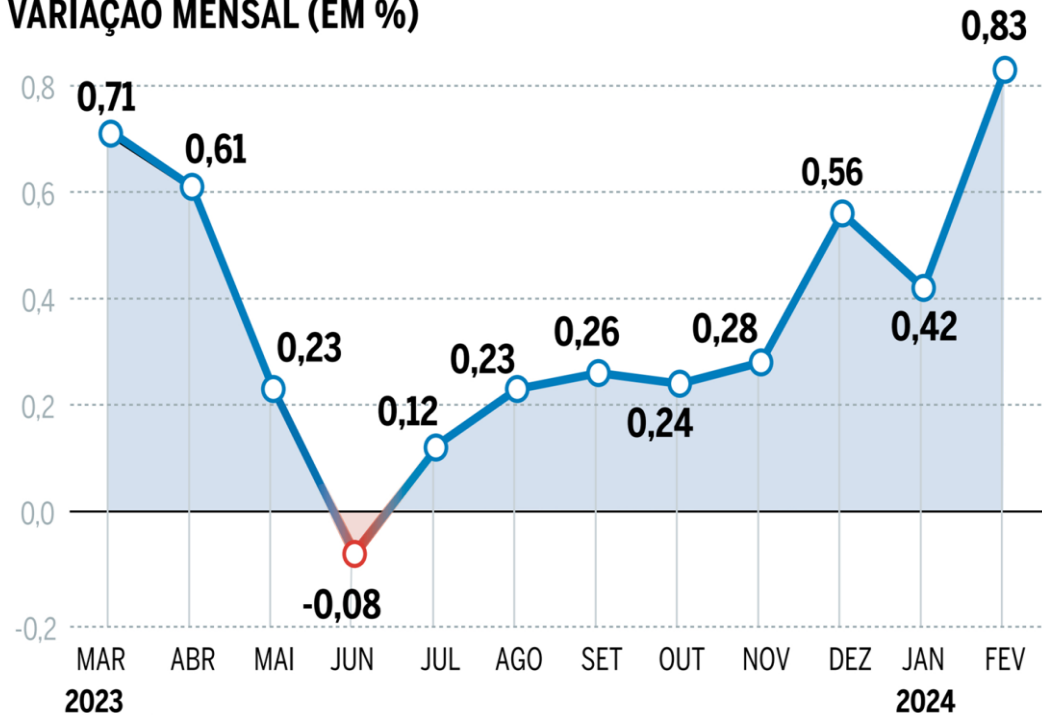


Fonte: IBGE

A TRAJETÓRIA DOS PREÇOS NO PAÍS

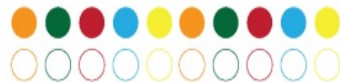
IPCA em %, comparado ao mês imediatamente anterior

VARIAÇÃO MENSAL (EM %)



Fonte: IBGE - Índice Nacional de Preços ao Consumidor Amplo

EDITORIA DE ARTE



Filhos de pais obesos têm mais risco de virar adultos obesos

Estudo mostrou que tendência herdada de ganho de peso perdura na vida

Adultos de meia-idade têm mais risco de serem obesos caso seus pais tenham tido obesidade na mesma fase da vida, afirma um novo estudo. A conclusão veio de pesquisadores da Universidade de Tromsø - Universidade Ártica da Noruega, que analisaram dados de saúde de 2 mil pessoas.

Pelos resultados da pesquisa, quando pai e mãe tinham obesidade entre os 40 e 59 anos, seus filhos tinham uma possibilidade aumentada em seis vezes de estarem nessa classificação segundo o índice de massa corporal (IMC) ao

chegar à mesma faixa etária. Quando apenas a mãe vivia com obesidade, esse risco cresceu 3,44. No caso do pai, o fator multiplicador foi 3,74.

Evidências de que crianças com pais com obesidade têm mais risco de seguir o mesmo caminho já vinham se acumulando, mas até agora a probabilidade não havia sido monitorada até a vida adulta.

“Os genes têm um papel importante na nossa suscetibilidade ao ganho de peso e influenciam como nós respondemos a ambientes obesogênicos, onde é fácil comer de forma não saudável!”,

afirmou uma das autoras do estudo, a pesquisadora Mari Mikkelsen, da Universidade de Tromsø, ao DailyMail.

Segundo ela, estudos anteriores já haviam observado a tendência em crianças de adotar padrões de dieta e exercícios similares aos de seus pais quando eles moravam juntos, que se refletiam em IMCs próximos. Mas os cientistas acreditavam que a partir da adolescência esses parâmetros tomavam um caminho individual, que perduraria pela vida adulta.

“Descobrimos agora que isso acontece: crianças cujos



FREEPIK

Enigma.

Cientistas pesquisam se peso herdado vem dos genes ou do ambiente

pais viviam com obesidade têm muito mais probabilidade de também serem obesos nos seus 40 ou 50, muito tempo depois de deixarem a casa da família”, completou.

Para os pesquisadores, ainda não foi possível determinar se o fenômeno é resultado de genes que induzem ganho de peso, fatores ambientais ou uma combinação dos dois.

“Seja qual for a explicação, nossa descoberta de que a obesidade transmitida entre as gerações pode perdurar até tarde na vida adulta ressalta a importância de tratar e prevenir a condição, que contribui significativamente para saúde deteriorada e morte prematura. Também fornece a base para pesquisas adicionais sobre os

fatores que influenciam a transmissão intergeracional da obesidade e como isso podemos agir para prevenir que os filhos passem a vida inteira afetados pela obesidade”, defendeu Mikkelsen.

O estudo, que ainda não foi revisado por pares, será apresentado no Congresso Europeu de Obesidade, em Veneza, na Itália.