INTRODUCTION

- The main factor of food insecurity in Brazil is the difficulty to access physical and economic to food, due to poverty.

- The goal is to analyze the 2015-2020 nutritional food security, considering the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and and the governmental measures to reduce them.

METHODOLOGY

- Qualitative approach based on historical and dialectical methods, through bibliographic and documentary research.

CONCLUSION


- Government measures have mitigated some of the pandemic impacts, however the National Food and Nutrition Security should be strengthened.

REFERENCE


The main factor of food insecurity in Brazil is the difficulty to access physical and economic to food, due to poverty.

This timeline presents economic and legal events that impact the structure of food and nutritional security (fig.1).

The indicators from the World Bank (2020) demonstrate an increase in poverty and unemployment, and a slow recovery (Tab.1).

Fig.1: analyzed data from World bank (Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population) - Brazil, IBGE, CONAB and transparency portal, in the period 2014 - 2020

MEASURES TO REDUCE THE PANDEMIC IMPACTS

Economic impact payment EIP (1)

- Started in April - 600 reais (approximately EUR 95)
- will continue until the end of the year (with reduction - 300 reais)
- Number of beneficiaries: 44% of the population

National School Feeding Program - PNAE (2)

- Started in 2006
- Law nº 13,987 / 2020 - authorized the distribution of food during the period of suspension of public schools
- at least 30% acquisition of family agriculture
- Number of beneficiaries: 42 million students

Local food distribution programs (3)

- People’s restaurants - 130 restaurants are spread across the country.
- Community kitchens.
- Donations (4)