

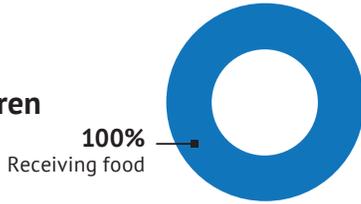


FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF  
**Brazil**

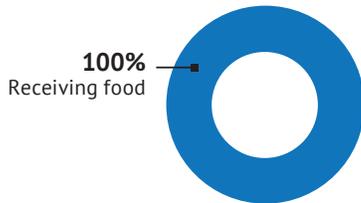


School Meal Coverage (2022)

All Primary and Secondary School-age Children



Only Enrolled Primary Students



School Level	Total	# Enrolled	# Receiving Food
Preschool	7,076,484	7,076,484	7,076,484
Primary School	21,908,670	21,908,670	21,908,670
Secondary School	6,837,214	6,837,214	6,837,214
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35,822,368</b>	<b>35,822,368</b>	<b>35,822,368</b>



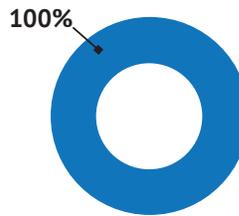
National Laws, Policies, and Standards

- National school feeding policy
- Nutrition
- Health
- Food safety
- Smallholder farms
- Agriculture (apart from smallholders)
- Climate/environment policy
- Private sector involvement
- Other policy

The country had ...

- Inter-sectoral coordination committee for school feeding
- National system for monitoring school feeding

Budget



Total: **USD 824,527,006**

- Government: 824,527,006
- International donors: 0
- Private sector: 0
- NGOs (domestic): 0
- Other donors: 0

- Line item in the national budget for school feeding

School Foods and Beverages

- Whole grains
- Refined/milled grains
- Blended grain-based products
- Legumes
- Nuts and seeds
- Eggs
- Dairy
- Poultry and game meat
- Red meat
- Processed meat
- Fish and shellfish
- Deep orange vegetables and tubers
- White roots and tubers
- Fruits
- Dark green leafy vegetables
- Cruciferous vegetables
- Other vegetables
- Deep-fried foods
- Sweets
- Liquid oils
- Semi-solid and solid fats
- Salt
- Dairy milk
- Yogurt drink
- 100% fruit juice

- Other fruit drink
- Tea
- Other sugar-sweetened beverages

\* It is the responsibility of the executing entity's nutritionist to define the timing and determine the appropriate food for each type of meal, respecting eating habits and food culture. Information on beverages served with the school meals was not captured.

Prohibited food items

Ultra-processed foods, sugar-sweetened beverages, seasonings with monosodium glutamate or sodium salts

Food Sources

- Purchased (domestic)
- Purchased (foreign)
- In-kind (domestic)
- In-kind (foreign)

## Special Notes

School meal coverage numbers of children receiving food were estimated from the National Education Development Fund of the Ministry of Education (FNDE/MEC) data, which is based on the financial resources transferred to executing entities, calculated according to the number of enrolled students as per the Ministry of Education's school census.

## Nutrition

### School feeding program(s) include/involve the following

- Fortified foods
- Bio-fortified foods
- Micronutrient supplements
- Nutritionists involved**
- Special training for cooks/caterers in nutrition
- Objective to meet nutritional goals**
- Objective to reduce obesity**

### Limitations on food and beverage marketing...

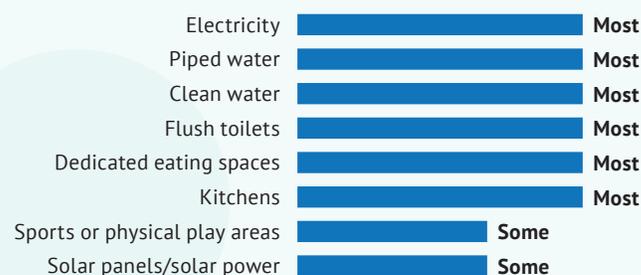
- On school grounds
- To school age children

### Additional Information

Around 7,347 registered nutritionists had local autonomy to design PNAE menus, emphasizing fresh or minimally processed foods while respecting nutritional needs, dietary habits and local food culture and considering sustainability, seasonal availability, and regional agricultural diversity to promote healthy nutrition. Several approaches were employed to prevent or mitigate overweight/obesity, including nutritional requirements for the school meal menu and education on food and nutrition.

## Infrastructure, Employment, and Complementary Features

### Share of Schools with ...



### Employment

Total number of cooks/caterers: **300,000**

- Percent paid: All\*
- Percent women: Unknown

\* The number of paid cooks and caterers is an estimate.

### There was a focus on creating job opportunities for...

- Women
- Youth
- Other Groups**

### Complementary Activities

- Handwashing with soap**
- Height measurement**
- Weight measurement**
- Testing for anemia
- Deworming treatment
- Eye testing/eyeglasses
- Hearing testing/treatment
- Dental cleaning/testing
- Menstrual hygiene
- Drinking water**
- Water purification**
- School gardens**

### Complementary Education Programs

- Food and nutrition**
- Agriculture
- Environment/climate/sustainability
- Hygiene
- Health
- Reproductive health
- HIV prevention
- Physical education
- Mental health

### Additional Information

At least 30% of PNAE funds must be spent on purchasing food from family farming and rural family entrepreneurs or their organizations, prioritizing agrarian reform settlements, indigenous communities, and quilombola communities. Small-scale farmers provide numerous food items to the program and are supported by forward contract purchase agreements. In 2023, a new law expanded the priority for food procurement to include groups of women from family farming and mandated that at least 50% of sales be attributed to women. PNAE legislation mandates the formation of a school food council to supervise program implementation, encompassing product procurement, food quality, hygiene standards, and financial management. This council comprises representatives from the executive branch, student and education professional entities, parents of students, and civil society organizations.

## Environmental Sustainability

### Targeted climate-friendly foods

Yes  No

### Steps taken to limit food waste

- Sealed food storage
- Fumigation/pest control in storage area
- Use of hermetic bags or larger hermetic storage system
- Routine testing/monitoring of dry food storage
- Use of nearly-expired food
- Use of usable but “imperfect” commodities or produce
- Campaign to reduce how much food students throw away

### Steps taken to limit package waste

- Re-use of bags/containers
- Recycling
- Use of compostable materials
- Use of “bulk serve” containers
- Prohibiting specific types of packaging

### Additional Information

Uneaten/unusable food was composted on school grounds, and produce from school gardens was consumed by students. Efforts to reduce the distance between where meals are produced and the school are made through increased local production, processing capacity, and purchases, and by adjusting the menu to the seasonal availability of foods and regional agricultural diversity.

## Emergencies

### Experienced disruptions to school feeding due to emergencies

Yes  No

### Strategies to address the impact of emergencies

- Seek alternative food sources or suppliers
- Changes in numbers of students fed
- Negotiate better prices with existing suppliers
- Establish alternative supply routes or transportation methods
- Source different or alternative food
- Release of food reserves
- Increase funding or budget allocation for school feeding
- Collaborate with local producers or suppliers to reduce dependence on global supply chains
- Changes in delivery method
- Changes in feeding modality
- Changes in feeding frequency
- No particular strategy was used

### Additional Information

No emergencies impacting the program were identified in 2022. The COVID-19 health emergency had financial impacts in 2020 and 2021, resulting in management changes to the program for those years. The COVID-19 health emergency led the CGPAE/FNDE to foresee provisions for additional payments during emergencies or public crises into the legislation. PNAE Law was amended to allow direct distribution of foodstuffs purchased with the program’s resources directly to the parents of beneficiary students in the form of kits during these periods.

## Successes and Challenges

### Successes

1. In 2020, rules were updated to improve PNAE’s efficiency in purchases and financial management.
2. In 2023, the per capita value increased and the financial transfers to states and municipalities increased by 39%.
3. In the same year, the procurement of food from family farmers rose from 21% to 37%.
4. Also in 2023, a Resolution restricting ultra-processed foods in school meals was implemented.

### Challenges

1. Ensuring universality.
2. Addressing the diversity and regional inequalities in terms of local management and development, socio-economic aspects, and tax collection.
3. Keeping an annual increase in the amount transferred to states and municipalities.

# National School Feeding Program

(Programa Nacional de Alimentação Escolar - PNAE)

## Management

- Lead implementer(s): National Education Development Fund of the Ministry of Education (FNDE/MEC)
- The program was managed with both centralized and decentralized decision-making (Semi-decentralized).
- Local government procured the food

## How Many Students Received Food

School Level	# of Students	% Girls	% Boys
Preschool	7,076,484	–	–
Primary School	21,908,670	–	–
Secondary School	6,837,214	–	–
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35,822,368</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>

## Foods and Beverages

- ✓ Whole grains
- ✓ Refined/milled grains
- ✓ Blended grain-based products
- ✓ Legumes
- ✓ Nuts and seeds
- ✓ Eggs
- ✓ Dairy
- ✓ Poultry and game meat
- ✓ Red meat
- ✓ Processed meat
- ✓ Fish and shellfish
- ✓ Deep orange vegetables and tubers
- ✓ White roots and tubers
- ✓ Fruits
- ✓ Dark green leafy vegetables
- ✓ Cruciferous vegetables
- ✓ Other vegetables
- ✓ Deep-fried foods
- ✓ Sweets
- ✓ Liquid oils
- ✓ Semi-solid and solid fats
- ✓ Salt

## Elements of Home-Grown School Feeding

- Objective for small-scale farmers to benefit from access to a stable market
- ✓ Local food sourcing
- ✓ Small-scale farmers involved by selling directly (or through their farmer organization) to the program or the schools
- ✓ Additional support provided to small-scale farmers
- ✓ Country had a law/policy/standard related to small-scale farmers and school feeding programs
- ✓ Preferential treatment for small-scale farmers/small farmer organizations/small companies in tendering procedures
- ✓ Effort is made to reduce food miles

## Objectives

- To meet educational goals
- To meet nutritional and/or health goals
- To prevent or mitigate obesity

## Modalities of Providing Students With Food

- In-school meals
- In-school snacks

## Frequency and Duration

- Varies
- During the school year

## Targeting

- Universal

## Food Sources

100% Purchased (domestic)      0% In-kind (domestic)  
0% Purchased (foreign)      0% In-kind (foreign)

## Additional Information

The National School Feeding Program began in 1955. The provision of school meals occurs collaboratively among the federal government, states, and municipalities. A Steering Committee and an Advisory Group work to strengthen the partnership between school meals and family farming, with a focus on devising initiatives to improve and expand the procurement of products from family farmers to feed students. Other objective of the program is to form healthy eating habits and to contribute to biopsychosocial growth and development, as well as school performance.

The Global Survey of School Meal Programs® collects data from government sources and is funded, in part, by the United States Department of Agriculture. Contact [info@gcnf.org](mailto:info@gcnf.org) for more information.

**Citation:** Global Child Nutrition Foundation (GCNF). 2024. Global Survey of School Meal Programs Country Report, Brazil.

<https://gcnf.org/country-reports/>