

# HEALTHY FOOD ENVIRONMENT POLICY INDEX (FOOD-EPI) BRAZIL

**FINAL REPORT**

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COORDINATION



PROJECT TEAM



FINANCED BY



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INFORMAS  
BENCHMARKING FOOD ENVIRONMENTS

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# PRESENTATION

Along with countless other countries, Brazil participates in the International Network for Research, Monitoring and Support for Actions in Food, Nutrition, Obesity and Chronic Noncommunicable Diseases (NCD) – INFORMAS Network. INFORMAS is a global network of research groups that aims to monitor public and private sector actions to promote healthy food environments and to reduce obesity and NCD.

The Network's mission is to support the World Health Organization's Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of NCD. INFORMAS has a board consisting of researchers and food policy experts, representatives from participating countries and members of the secretariat. The World Obesity Federation (WOF) – Policy and Prevention acts as an advisory body for peer review, advocacy and strategic advice.

The INFORMAS Network developed the Food–EPI Index to assess the implementation of government policies on food environments, comparing each participating country with the best international practices. In Brazil, the Food–EPI module was coordinated by the University of Brasília (UnB), in partnership with the Rio de Janeiro State University (UERJ), the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), the Federal University of Goiás (UFG) and the Consumer Protection Institute (IDEC) from 2020 to 2022.

The module was developed in several stages, according to the methodology pre-established by the INFORMAS Network. Policies, plans, strategies and activities related to the themes developed by the federal government and implemented until 2020 were identified and systematized. Policies and actions were compared to the best international practices and finally, a group of experts prioritized actions and proposals to be developed by the federal government, the organized civil society and the Legislative Power with the objective of making a call for public policies aimed at nutrition, obesity and the prevention and control of NCD.

**Enjoy the reading!**

**PROJECT TEAM - INFORMAS FOOD-EPI BRAZIL**

# 1. INFORMAS AND THE FOOD-EPI MODULE

The implementation of policies and action plans for health promotion, protection, and care in general and those related to the food and nutrition agenda in particular remains a worldwide challenge. The International Network for Food and Obesity/Non-communicable Diseases Research, Monitoring, and Action Support (INFORMAS<sup>1</sup>) aims at overcoming this challenge by monitoring the implementation of policies and programmes and identifying good practices that can guide government actions to reduce obesity (SWINBURN, SACKS *et al.*, 2013; VANDEVIJVERE *et al.*, 2017).

INFORMAS is composed of 10 modules, containing different guidelines and coordinations (TABLE 1):

TABLE 1 – INFORMAS modules

MODULE	GUIDELINES	COORDINATION
1	Public Sector Policies and Actions (Food-EPI): On the progress that governments (national, state, and local) have made to improve food environments and implement obesity prevention policies and actions	University of Auckland
2	Private Sector Policies and Actions: On the private sector's effects on food environments and their influence in the prevention efforts for obesity/chronic non-communicable diseases (NCD)	University of Deakin
3	Food Composition: On the nutritional composition of foods and non-alcoholic beverages	George Institute for Global Health

...

1 INFORMAS is a global network of public interest organizations, universities, and researchers that aims at monitoring, evaluating, and supporting public and private sector actions to create healthy food environments and reduce obesity and chronic NCD. INFORMAS acts as a capacity-building platform for sharing tools, methods, experiences, support, and information for monitoring and benchmarking, with a benchmark of food environments and policies in different countries. The platform also includes good practice indicators and benchmarks for each one. The Network seeks support and resources from a wide range of funding sources. The platform is mainly organized by the University of Auckland, New Zealand (Swinburn *et al.*, 2014; SWINBURN, Sacks *et al.*, 2013; Vandevijvere *et al.*, 2017).

MODULE	GUIDELINES	COORDINATION
4	Food Labelling: On the labelling models used on food and non-alcoholic beverages	University of Oxford
5	Food Promotion: On the actions that promote unhealthy foods and non-alcoholic beverages aimed at different population groups	University of Wollongong
6	Food Supply: On the nutritional quality of food and non-alcoholic beverages available in different contexts and settings (e.g. schools, hospitals, workplaces)	University of Toronto
7	Food Retail: On the availability of healthy and unhealthy foods and non-alcoholic beverages in communities and retail establishments	University of Auckland
8	Food Prices: On the relative price and affordability of 'less healthy' products compared with 'healthy' meals and foods	Queensland University of Technology
9	Food Trade and Investment: On the impacts of trade and investment agreements on the food environment's healthiness	Australian National University
10	Population Consumption: On the quality of food for different population groups	University of São Paulo

Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Ecuador are the participating countries from South America among more than the 50 countries involved. Currently (2022), the modules being developed in Brazil are Food Labelling (Brazilian Institute for Consumer Protection), Food Promotion (Brazilian Institute for Consumer Protection), Private Sector Policies and Actions (Centre for Epidemiological Studies in Nutrition and Health/University of São Paulo), Food Composition (Centre for Epidemiological Studies in Nutrition and Health/University of São Paulo), and Food Prices (Nutrition Department/Federal University of Minas Gerais). This report presents the results of the Public Policies/Food-EPI module, developed through a partnership between UnB, UERJ, UFRJ, UFG, and Idec<sup>2</sup>.

Unhealthy eating is largely the result of unhealthy food environments (HAWKES, 2006; HLPE, 2017). Food environment refers to the physical, economic, political, and sociocultural context in which people engage with the food system to make their decisions about food acquisition, preparation, and consumption (HLPE, 2017). In this way, conditions involving food are included, as composition, labelling, and environmental aspects, such as practices to promote consumption, supply, availability, price, quality, and commercial policies (SWINBURN, SACKS *et al.*, 2013).

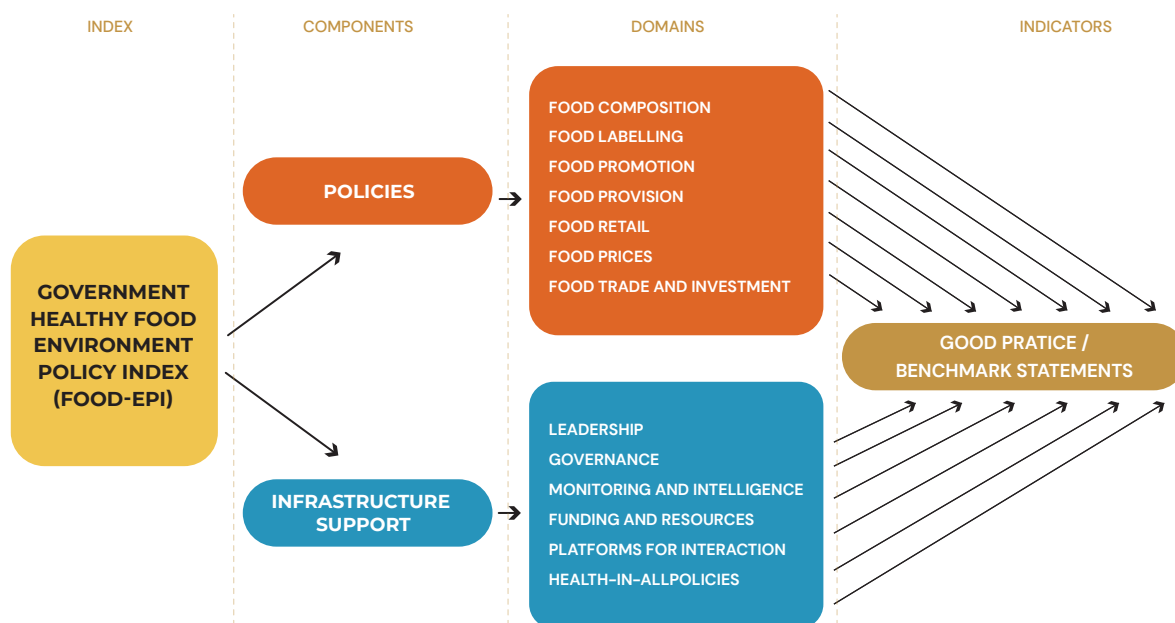
• • •

2 University of Brasília, State University of Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of Goiás, and Brazilian Institute for Consumer Protection - Idec.



Healthy food environments have the potential to encourage people to improve their diet and, consequently, reduce the occurrence of all forms of malnutrition. The public policy/Food-EPI module includes policy and institutional components. The module was based on the review of several international documents (SWINBURN, VANDEVIJVERE *et al.*, 2013), and the proposal for the organisation of health systems of the World Health Organization (WHO, 2007).

**FIGURE 1** – Components and domains of the Food-EPI Index



The objectives of the Food-EPI are as follows (SWINBURN *et al.*, 2014; SWINBURN, SACKS *et al.*, 2013; VANDEVIJVERE *et al.*, 2017):

- Assess and compare the extent of policy implementation that interferes with food environments, considering international best practices;
- Identify the main implementation gaps in each country and region;
- Propose and prioritise a concrete set of policies that are supported by scientific evidence and experiences accumulated by public health experts;
- Compare the best international practices in terms of the implementation extent of policies for the promotion of food environments.

**FIGURE 2** – Process for Food-EPI



# 2.

## OBESITY IN LATIN AMERICA, THE CARIBBEAN AND BRAZIL

The prevalence of all forms of malnutrition jeopardises the living conditions of populations at national, regional, and global levels. As such, governments are facing difficulties to act efficiently; few countries have managed to achieve internationally agreed goals (FAO *et al.*, 2021a). NCD are the most prevalent group of diseases in the world, responsible for the greatest burden of global morbidity and resulting in loss of quality of life, limitations, disabilities, and a high rate of premature mortality. NCD especially affect vulnerable populations, such as those with medium and low income and education, owing to greater exposure to risk factors or restricted access to information and health services (WHO, 2014).

Cases of obesity in children and adults and NCD, including cardiovascular diseases (CVD), cancer, and diabetes, continue to rise. In adults, obesity is a risk factor for NCD with increasing prevalence. The global prevalence increased from 11.8% in 2012 to 13.1% in 2016, and all sub-regions showed increasing trends (FAO *et al.*, 2021a). Regionally, in Latin America and the Caribbean, obesity affected 24.2% of the population over the age of 18 years in 2016, a proportion well above the global average (13.1%) (FAO *et al.*, 2021b).

Child overweight, which has an immediate and long-term impact on children's health, has increased owing to changes in lifestyles, reduced physical activity, and increased consumption of unhealthy foods. This increase has been driven by massive promotional advertising strategies that, in most countries, are without any regulation.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, 7.5% of children under the age of 5 years were overweight in 2020, with a prevalence almost 2 percentage points higher than the global average and rising rapidly in the last 20 years. In 2020, Brazil had a 7.3% prevalence of overweight in children up to 5 years old (FAO *et al.*, 2021b).

In 2019, 54.7% of deaths recorded in Brazil were caused by NCD, foremost of which were diseases of the circulatory system. Figure 1 presents the profile of morbidity and mortality from NCD in Brazil.

According to data from Vigitel 2019, a telephone survey conducted annually on risk factors for NCD in the adult population ( $\geq 18$  years), the frequency of overweight was 55.4%, being slightly higher among men (57.1%) than among women (53.9%). The frequency of adults with obesity was 20.3%, being similar between men and women. The frequency of overweight and obesity increased with age in men and women. Among women, it decreased as the education level increased.

**BOX 1** – Overview of morbidity and mortality from chronic non-communicable diseases in Brazil

**NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES**

**56%** of death in men and 44% of death in women

**1.8 million** hospitalisations in the unified health system

**First cause** of death in people aged 30 to 69 years

**R\$ 8.8 billion (\*)** in expenses with hospitalisations

**Premature mortality by group of causes (death/100,000 people):**

- Cardiovascular diseases: 123.1
- Neoplasms: 108.2
- Diabetes: 23.3
- Chronic respiratory diseases: 19.7

**Source:** Strategic Action Plan to Combat Non-Communicable Diseases in Brazil 2021–2030. Department of Health Analysis and Surveillance of Non-Communicable Diseases, Health Surveillance Department, Ministry of Health, Brazil. (\*) on average in 2019 R\$ 5,16 = 1USDollar

Only 22.9% of adults consumed the recommended amount of fruits and vegetables, with this rate being lower among men (18.4%) than among women (26.8%). Consumption tended to increase with age among women and with education level in both sexes.

The frequency of consumption of five or more groups of ultra-processed foods was 18.2%, and the regular consumption of sweetened beverages was 15.0%, being higher among men (18.3%) than among women (12.3%). In both sexes, this indicator tended to decrease until the age of 64 years and was higher in the intermediate stratum of education level (BRASIL, 2021).

Most premature deaths and high rates of NCD are associated with modifiable risk factors, such as obesity, poor eating habits, low level of physical activity, smoking, alcohol consumption, environmental pollution, and mental health.

Unhealthy eating is one of the main causes of the growing global burden of obesity and NCD. It is estimated that 3 billion people worldwide do not have enough resources to consume a healthy diet. In Latin America, this number is 100 million (FAO *et al.*, 2021a).

A persistent increase in the production, supply, and consumption of ultra-processed products is observed in practically all countries (MONTEIRO *et al.*, 2013). There is also evidence of the relation between the consumption of these products and the increase in the number of overweight cases. The increased prioritisation of sustainability along food systems had motivated the research on the negative impact of ultra-processed products on the environment (CÁTIEDRA JOSUÉ DE CASTRO, 2021).

Unhealthy diet is largely the result of unhealthy food environments (HAWKES, 2006; HLPE, 2017). The food environment refers to the physical, economic, political and sociocultural context in which people engage with the food system to make their decisions about food acquisition, preparation and consumption (HLPE, 2017). Thus, in the context of food environments are included the conditions surrounding the food itself, such as composition and labelling, but also environmental aspects, such as consumption promotion practices, supply, availability, price, quality and trade policies (SWINBURN *et al.*, 2013).

Healthy food environments have the potential to encourage people to make choices that improve diets and, consequently, are able to reduce the occurrence of all forms of malnutrition.

## 2.1.

### Brazilian public policies for the prevention of obesity and chronic non-communicable diseases

Brazil proposed two major strategies and several public policies with direct or indirect impact on NCD and their risk factors, aimed at creating favourable environments for people to adopt and maintain healthy practices. The two strategies are the Strategic Action Plan To Combat Non-Communicable Diseases 2021–2030 (Brazilian NCD Plan) (BRASIL, 2021), under the responsibility of the Ministry of Health, and the Intersectoral Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Obesity (Obesity Strategy), launched in 2014 by the Intersectoral Chamber for Food and Nutrition Security (CAISAN, 2014). The National Pact for Healthy Eating, in turn, was edited to increase the adherence of states and municipalities to the Intersectoral Strategy (BRASIL, 2017). These two actions proposed by the Intersectoral Strategy and National Pact have not been coordinated or monitored since 2019.

The Brazilian NCD Plan, which is already in its second edition (2021–2030), is focused on the prevention of risk factors for NCD, accidents, violence, and poor mental health and the promotion of population health. Its scope includes the creation and strengthening of intersectoral policies and programmes, strategy of organising health services in a network, governance of processes, production of information for evidence-based decision-making, and social control and innovation in management, research, and health services (BRASIL, 2021).

These are the main actions of the Brazilian NCD Plan: Health promotion, Comprehensive healthcare, Health surveillance, and Prevention of diseases and injuries. There are seven lines of action for each main action: (1) healthy environments and territories; (2) healthy development in the life cycle; (3) equity in health; (4) mental health; (5) knowledge and information management for health; (6) innovation in health; and (7) health education and communication.

Twenty-three indicators and their respective targets have been defined to monitor the annual implementation and the main results of the Brazilian NCD Plan. Those related to NCD are five indicators and targets for NCD and 10 indicators and targets for risk factors for NCD, as shown in **BOXES 2 E 3**.

**BOX 2** – Group of indicators and targets for NCD

INDICATORS	TARGETS
308,000 premature deaths from NCD in 2019	Reduce by 1/3 the standard rate of premature mortality (30 to 69 years old) from NCD
15% unconditional probability of premature deaths (30 to 69 years old) from NCD, in 2019	Reduce by 1/3 the unconditional probability of premature deaths (30 to 69 years old) from NCD
10% increase in premature mortality (30 to 69 years old) from breast cancer (2009–2019)	Reduce premature mortality (30 to 69 years old) from breast cancer by 10%

INDICATORS	TARGETS
8.7 premature deaths from cervical cancer per 100,000 women	Reduce premature mortality (ages 30 to 69 years old) from cervical cancer by 20%
42,000 premature deaths from cancer of the digestive tract in 2019	Reduce premature mortality (30 to 69 years old) from cancer of the digestive tract by 10%

**Source:** Strategic Action Plan to Combat Chronic-Non-Communicable Diseases in Brazil 2021–2030. Department of Health Analysis and Surveillance of Non-Communicable Diseases, Health Surveillance Department, Ministry of Health, Brazil.

**BOX 3** – Group of indicators and targets for risk factors for NCD

INDICATORS	TARGETS
14% of children aged 5 to 9 years are obese (POF 2008/2009)	Reduce the prevalence of obesity in children and adolescents by 2%
20% of adults are obese (PNS, 2019)	Stop the growth of obesity in adults
20% of the population does not practice physical activity in their free time (PNS, 2019)	Increase the prevalence of physical activity in free time by 30%
77% of the population does not consume the recommended amount of fruits and vegetables (PNS, 2019)	Increase the consumption of fruits and vegetables by 30%
18% of the population consumes ultra-processed foods (PNS, 2019)	Reduce consumption of ultra-processed foods
15% of the population consumes sweetened beverages (PNS, 2019)	Reduce the regular consumption of sweetened beverages by 30%
19% of the population abuse alcohol (PNS, 2019)	Reduce alcohol abuse by 10%
9.8% of the population is a smoker (PNS, 2019)	Reduce of the prevalence of smoking by 40%
44,000 deaths attributed to air pollution in 2016 (BRASIL, 2018)	Reduce mortality from NCD attributed to air pollution
70% of cervical cancer cases are caused by HPV (HPV SIS-PNI)	Achieve 90% HPV vaccine coverage

**Source:** Strategic Action Plan to Combat Chronic-Non-Communicable Diseases in Brazil 2021–2030. Department of Health Analysis and Surveillance of Non-Communicable Diseases, Health Surveillance Department, Ministry of Health, Brazil.

Seven targets (**Box 4**) and six main actions with the potential to affect food environments positively are defined for the obesity strategy (CAISAN, 2014):

**BOX 4** – Seven targets and six main actions with the potential to affect food environments positively are defined for the obesity strategy

#### TARGETS

- 1 Improve the food consumption pattern of the Brazilian population to reverse the increase in overweight and obesity

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- 2 Enhance the consumption of regional foods and traditional preparations and promote the increase in the availability of adequate and healthy foods to the population

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- 3 Develop strategies that promote the replacement of processed and ultra-processed products that contain high concentrations of energy and high levels of sugars, fats, and sodium, with varied foods, especially whole grains, roots and tubers, legumes, oilseeds, fruits, vegetables, meat, fish, milk, eggs, and water

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- 4 Promote the practice of physical activity, especially in institutional environments, such as work, schools, and health academy centres, in addition to promoting safe urban environments for all stages of life

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- 5 Promote and ensure adequate and healthy food in public food and nutrition security facilities

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- 6 Organise the line of care for the comprehensive healthcare of overweight/obese individuals

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- 7 Promote living spaces (squares, parks, and gardens) and the use of quality collective means of transport that promote sustainable habits and ways of life

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The planned main actions are as follows: (1) availability and access to healthy and adequate food; (2) education, communication, and information campaigns; (3) promotion of healthy lifestyles in specific environments; (4) Food and Nutrition Surveillance; (5) comprehensive healthcare for overweight/obese individuals in the health system; and (6) regulation and control of food quality and safety (BRASIL, 2014).

In addition to these measures, Brazil also has the National Food and Nutrition Policy (*Política Nacional de Alimentação e Nutrição*, PNAN) (BRASIL, 2012), which guides the strategies developed by the Ministry of Health. The Ministry of Health published the Dietary Guidelines for the Brazilian Population (BRASIL, 2014); and the Dietary Guidelines for Brazilian Children under two years old (BRASIL, 2019). Until 2019 Brazil had a National Plan for Food and Nutrition Security, PLANSAN 2016–19, which was also prepared within the scope of CAISAN and noted several actions for the production and increase in the supply and consumption of healthy foods, under the responsibility of different sectors (CAISAN, 2017).

It is important to mention two programmes launched by the General Coordination of Food and Nutrition (*Coordenação Geral de Alimentação e Nutrição*, CGAN), of the Ministry of Health, responsible

for implementing the PNAN. The “Grow Healthy Program” Guideline 2019/2020 (*Crescer Saudável*) was implemented in October 2017 under the “Health at school Program” (*Saúde na Escola*) (BRASIL, 2015). It aimed at preventing, controlling, and care obesity in children. The *Proteja* or “National Strategy for Prevention and Care of Childhood Obesity” (*Estratégia de Prevenção e Atenção à Obesidade Infantil*) programme was implemented in 2021 (BRASIL, 2021).

*Proteja* is focused on the obesity prevention and care in children and its consequences. This strategy includes essential and complementary actions that can contribute to the reduction of childhood obesity in the country. The Ministry of Health acts in municipalities with less than 30,000 inhabitants, a prevalence of overweight greater than 15% in children under the age of 10 years, and coverage of nutritional status assessment greater than or equal to 50% and assesses the food consumption markers in children under the age of 10 years already recorded in the Food and Nutrition Surveillance System.

Essential actions are aimed at the following:

- First contact: Primary Healthcare (PHC), for monitoring nutritional status, health promotion, prevention of excessive weight gain, and early diagnosis and adequate care for children, adolescents, and pregnant women;
- Accountability: Take responsibility for and involve multiple partners in the prevention of childhood obesity;
- Organisation: Organise and implement effective actions in the municipality to prevent childhood obesity;
- Transformation: Implement innovative actions to encourage healthy eating and physical activity among individuals and communities;
- Education: Organise permanent education processes to train professionals in the National Health System (SUS, *Sistema Único de Saúde*), education, social assistance, and management regarding the prevention of childhood obesity;
- Window of opportunity: Promote communication actions to prevent childhood obesity;
- Environments: Protect spaces frequented by children and adolescents by promoting adequate and healthy food and physical activity.

Thus, considering the formal instruments of public policy, Brazil has several initiatives with the potential to affect the epidemiological scenario. However, evaluating the degree of their implementation and effectiveness remains a challenge.

# 3.

## OBJECTIVES

### 3.1.

#### **Main objective**

This study aimed to analyse the scope of Brazilian public policies for the prevention and control of obesity, through the INFORMAS/Food-EPI protocol.

### 3.2.

#### **Specific objectives**

- Identify and describe Brazilian government policies and actions that promote and create healthy food environments;
- Assess the degree of implementation of Brazilian government policies and actions that promote healthy food environments;
- Compare Brazilian government policies and actions that promote healthy food environments to the best international practices;
- Propose and prioritise public policy actions that promote healthy food environments;
- Contribute to the monitoring and improvement of national policies that promote healthy food environments;
- Generate inputs for the improvement of national policies that promote healthy food environments.



# 4.

## METHODS

The identification, reading, and organisation of official documents to extract policies and actions to promote and create healthy food environments took place from June to October 2019. The period covered by the policies that were identified is broad, from the 1970s to 2020. The Workers' Meal Programme (PAT), for example, was launched in 1976. The data were validated by public officials between October 2019 and January 2020. As of February 2020, data were collected and generated remotely in line with the health rules to control the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic.

### 4.1.

## Compilation and evaluation of evidence

Government policies and actions that promote healthy food environments were identified and analysed considering these 13 domains: Food Composition, Food Labelling, Food Promotion, Food Prices, Food Provision, Food Retail, Food Trade and Investments, Leadership, Governance, Monitoring and Information, Resources and Funding, Interaction Platforms and Health in all Public Policies.

A total of 105 official documents were identified from the search across official websites and public documents of different federal agencies, especially on the following:

- Federal constitution, laws, and norms that support the nutrition agenda, healthy eating, and obesity prevention and control in public health and food and nutrition security systems;
- Laws and norms that support regulatory public policies aimed at promoting healthy eating, consumer protection, especially of children and adolescents, conflicts of interest and ethics in public policies, regulatory impact, and information transparency;
- Policies, plans, and strategies that guide and define actions related to healthy eating and prevention and control of obesity and NCD at the national level;
- Voluntary agreements between the government and the private sector to reduce the sodium and sugar content in packaged foods;
- Public policies to support the production, supply, and consumption of healthy foods;

- Public policies on healthy eating in the health sector and institutional environments (school and work);
- Norms related to food labelling, health claims, food marketing, and advertising;
- Positioning of federal government agencies that guide the adoption of public policies;
- Recommendations from participation and social control councils;
- Formal positionings that guide international negotiations;
- Official documents that define the national guidelines for the healthy eating of the Brazilian population;
- Studies on food acquisition and consumption, sociodemographic indicators, health of the Brazilian population, and monitoring of public policies and food environments;
- Formal instances of formulation, implementation, and monitoring of public policies related to the promotion of healthy eating and prevention and control of NCD;
- Some examples of bills that promoted healthy eating and prevention and control of NCD.

After the initial analysis, the study excluded some documents from the following stages because they were unfinished, such as draft legislations and civil society manifestations without deliberative character, as in the case of those from the National Food and Nutrition Security Council (*Conselho Nacional de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional*). The information collected was compiled into a spreadsheet and organised by Food-EPI domain and government sector to which the action was linked.

## 4.2.

### Information validation

The information about the organized study was sent to representative of the governmental sectors by email after contacting them by phone, as shown in **APPENDICE 1**. A message sent by e-mail asked them to ratify, rectify, or complement the listed actions, including the new policies, update the information, and exclude those that were extinguished or paralysed (**APPENDICE 2**).

## 4.3.

### Evaluation of policies and actions by a panel of experts

After the data validation stage, the policies and actions, organised by domain and subdomain, were evaluated by experts, according to the degree of implementation and relative to the best international practices. The study translated and used the INFORMAS/Food-EPI reference document, which was based on information from the NOURISH system maintained by the World Cancer Research Fund (HAWKES et al., 2013; WCRF, 2018), along with the INFORMAS global database (SWINBURN et al., 2014; VANDEVIJVERE et al., 2017).

Brazilian initiatives were listed for each of the domains followed by international best practices. For each action, the experts were invited to answer the following question: 'According to the action

developed by Brazil and the best current practice, assess the degree of implementation of the Brazilian policy’.

The degree of implementation was assessed by using a five-point scale, ranging from 0 to 100%, in 20% intervals (<20%; between 21–40%; between 41–60%; between 61–80%; and between 81–100%) and the option ‘I don’t know how to assess it’.

This stage involved the participation of experts, researchers, managers, professionals with experience in public health, and representatives of civil society organisations engaged in the agenda.

The experts were listed according to area of expertise, and the assessment was conducted virtually on the Survey Monkey platform. After the assessment of the degree of implementation of the actions, the responses given received scores ranging from 0 to 100%.

#### 4.4.

### Action proposition

In the four virtual workshops held, the results on the degree of action implementation were presented and organised by thematic similarity of the different domains and expertise of the participants. The experts invited to the workshops were the same who participated in the assessment of the degree of implementation of national actions.

Domain 13 (Health in all Public Policies) was included in all workshops. The topics per workshop were as follows.

**TABLE 2** – Workshops

<b>WORKSHOP 1</b>	<b>DOMAIN 1:</b> Food Composition	<b>DOMAIN 2:</b> Food Labelling		<b>DOMAIN 3:</b> Food Promotion	<b>DOMAIN 13:</b> Health in all Public Policies
<b>WORKSHOP 2</b>	<b>DOMAIN 4:</b> Food Prices	<b>DOMAIN 5:</b> Food Provision	<b>DOMAIN 6:</b> Food Retail	<b>DOMAIN 7:</b> Trade and Investments	
<b>WORKSHOP 3</b>	<b>DOMAIN 8:</b> Leadership	<b>DOMAIN 9:</b> Governance		<b>DOMAIN 12:</b> Interaction Platforms	
<b>WORKSHOP 4</b>	<b>DOMAIN 10:</b> Monitoring and Information		<b>DOMAIN 11:</b> Resources and Funding		

Based on the results of the implementation stage, experts were invited to propose concrete actions to improve the quality of food environments. A series of actions were identified in each workshop. For each domain, most of the experts directed proposals at the federal government, and some at the academy and civil society. After the workshops, the proposals were included in the document for the prioritisation stage.

#### 4.5.

## Prioritisation methods

The prioritisation stage was carried out virtually through a Survey Monkey electronic form. Action proposals were collected from the four workshops for each of the domains. At this stage, only actions aimed at the federal executive power were presented. The experts in this stage were the same from the previous one.

Each domain had a variable number of actions, and for each of them, the proposals were evaluated according to 'importance' and 'feasibility'.

The evaluators had a total of points equivalent to the number of actions x 5 for the IMPORTANCE OF THE ACTION item (to achieve and/or advance in relation to that topic) and a total of points equivalent to the number of actions x 5 for the FEASIBILITY (feasibility level, possibility of implementation) of the actions to be developed by the federal government (TABLE 3).

Each participant distributed the score according to their assessment. The proposals classified in the top 20% in each domain were considered priorities.

**TABLE 3** – Actions to be developed by the federal government

IMPORTANCE		FEASIBILITY	
<b>Need</b>	Size of the implementation gap	<b>Feasibility</b>	Difficulty of implementing the action
<b>Impact</b>	Effectiveness of action in improving food environments and nutrition (including effect scope and size)	<b>Acceptability</b>	Level of support from key decision-makers in the government, public, public health, and industry
<b>Equity</b>	Progressive/regressive effects in reducing food inequities	<b>Accessibility</b>	Cost of implementing the action
<b>Other positive effects</b>	For example, protecting the rights of children and consumers	<b>Efficiency</b>	Cost-effectiveness of the action
<b>Other negative effects</b>	For example, regressive effects on the family budget and violation of personal freedoms		

# 5.

## RESULTS

### 5.1.

#### Collection of official documents and information compilation and validation

The actions, programmes, and public policies initially analysed and validated by the government officials were linked to each analysis domain, as shown in **TABLE 4**.

**TABLE 4** – Documents identified by analysis domain

DOMAIN	DOCUMENTS IDENTIFIED AND VALIDATED
Domain 1: Food Composition	4
Domain 2: Food Labelling	9
Domain 3: Food Promotion	10
Domain 4: Food Prices	7
Domain 5: Food Provision	7
Domain 6: Food Retail	0
Domain 7: Food Trade and Investments	1
Domain 8: Leadership	25
Domain 9: Governance	18
Domain 10: Monitoring and Information	27
Domain 11: Resources and Funding	17
Domain 12: Interaction Platforms	4
Domain 13: Health in all Public Policies	4

The domains with more identified documents were as follows: 10 (20.3%), 8 (18.85%), 9 (13.5%), 11 (12.8%). Domain 6 had no associated document. Domain 7 had only one document. Domains 12, 13, and 1 had only 3% of associated documents, and the other domains (2, 4, and 5) had from 5% to 7%.

## 5.2.

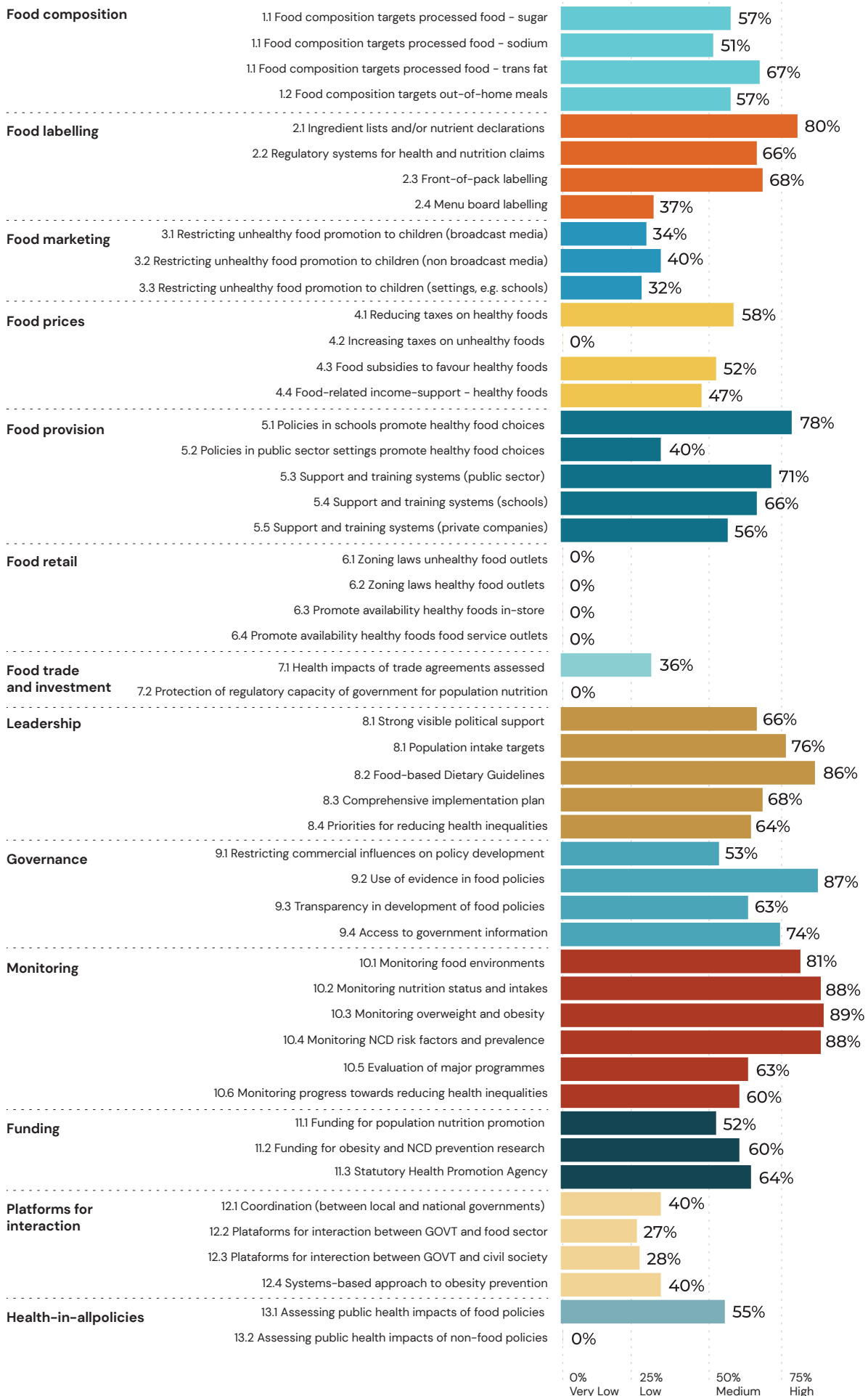
### **Expert assessment of policy implementation against international best practices**

Of the actions and policies analysed by the experts included in the 50 categories (domains and subdomains), 14% (n = 7) did not include any action by the Brazilian government. When compared to international best practices, 22% (n = 11) of the Brazilian government's actions had a low level of implementation. Among the analysed actions, 46% (n = 23) had a medium level of implementation, whereas only 18% (n = 9) had a high level of implementation, according experts evaluation. Thus, 36% (n = 18) of all good practice indicators could be classified as 'low' or 'none' compared with international benchmarks (**APPENDICE 3**).

In the analysis of the policy indicators (domains 1 to 7), only two actions had a high level of implementation when compared with international best practices: *availability of the list of ingredients and nutrient declarations, in accordance with Codex Alimentarius recommendations* and *food provision and promotion in schools through the National School Feeding Program*. Half of the policy indicators were classified as low or no implementation, thus indicating critical gaps, such as the following:

- System of nutritional composition of menus of restaurants and fast-food chains;
- Restriction of food promotion/advertising in different environments (e.g. schools, commercial establishments, TV, social networks, internet, and food labels);
- Taxes on unhealthy foods;
- Allocation of the resources of the income transfer programmes related to food to the purchase of healthy foods;
- Provision and promotion of healthy food in public spaces, beyond the school environment;
- Zoning laws and policies, to increase the availability of outlets for fresh and minimally processed foods, and to control the availability of outlets for ultra-processed products;
- Support actions that encourage food retailers to expand the availability of healthy foods and to limit the unhealthy;
- Support actions that encourage food services to increase the promotion and availability of healthy foods and decrease those of unhealthy foods;
- Conduct risk impact assessments before and during the negotiation of trade and investment agreements, to identify, assess, and minimise the direct and indirect negative impacts of such agreements on the population's food and health;
- Adoption of international investment management measures and protection of regulatory capacity in relation to food and public health.

**FIGURE 3 – Extent of Implementation of food environment actions and policies**



Half of the Brazilian actions in institutional framework indicators (domains 8 to 13) had a medium level of implementation, 29% had a high level (n = 7), and 21% had a low level or no action (n = 5), when compared with international best practices. The high-implementation actions were in the domains of leadership (targets for intake of important nutrients and/or relevant food groups meeting the dietary intake levels recommended by the WHO or national agencies; existence of clear, evidence-based, and dietary guidelines that are easy to use and understand), governance (implemented strategies and procedures for food and nutrition policy development), and monitoring (monitoring systems implemented by the Brazilian government that regularly monitor the food environment, including the nutritional status and food consumption of adults and children, prevalence of obesity, and prevalence of risk factors for food-related NCD). Gaps related to institutional framework issues were most found in the domains 'Interaction Platforms' and 'Health in all Public Policies', as shown below:

- Existence of formal coordination mechanisms between departments/sectors and levels of government (national and local) to ensure coherence, alignment, and integration of food and nutrition policies, obesity prevention, and food-related NCD prevention;
- Existence of official platforms for regular interaction between the government and the private food sector to implement healthy eating policies;
- Existence of official platforms for regular interaction between the government and civil society on public policies and other strategies to improve the population's diet and nutrition;
- Leadership, at the national level, with a systemic, effective, and sustainable approach towards local organisations in making food environments healthier;
- Existence of processes to assess and consider health impacts during the development of policies not directly related to food and nutrition.

In summary, according to the analysis of experts, the domains 'Food Promotion', 'Food Retail', 'Food Trade and Investments', and 'Interaction Platform' had the worst performance, with all the indicators analysed having a low or very low level of implementation. All the actions implemented by the Brazilian government for the 'Food Composition' and 'Resources and Funding' domains had a medium degree of implementation when compared with the best international practices. The domains 'Food Labelling' and 'Food Provision' had actions classified in three levels of implementation degree (low, medium, and high). The best performing domains were 'Leadership', 'Governance', and 'Monitoring and Information'. According to the panel of experts, however, these domains are continually losing strength.

### 5.3.

## Proposals listed and prioritised by experts

The proposals listed in the workshops held with the experts were divided between civil society, the legislature, and academy (see APPENDICE 4). Only those addressed to the federal government (see APPENDICE 5) proceeded to the prioritisation stage.

A total of 226 actions that should be implemented by the Brazilian government to make the food environment healthier were listed. The experts were asked to prioritise the proposals in their field domains. The proposals were prioritised based on their importance and feasibility. To the process of prioritization, only the 20% best rated proposals were presented in Box 5 The best rated proposals differs in importance and feasibility.



**BOX 5** – Prioritised proposals based on importance and feasibility criteria

IMPORTANCE	FEASIBILITY
<b>DOMAIN 1: FOOD COMPOSITION</b>	
Tax sweetened ultra-processed products	Develop communication strategies to promote Food and Nutrition Education actions aimed at reducing sodium consumption and ultra-processed products
Tax products with high content in critical nutrients	Expand guiding strategies on feeding children under the age of 2 years, especially on complementary feeding in different environments
Approve a law with clear and mandatory targets for sodium and sugar reduction, with penalties for non-compliance	Regulate all public food purchases (e.g. School meal program – PNAE), restrict foods and preparations containing critical ingredients according to a pre-defined nutritional profile (e.g. the profile proposed by PAHO)
Regulate all public food purchases (e.g. school meal program – PNAE), restrict foods and preparations containing critical ingredients according to a pre-defined nutritional profile (e.g. the profile proposed by PAHO)	Develop Food and Nutrition Education strategies for the promotion of adequate and healthy food that focuses on domestic cooking, problematise the excessive use of salt in culinary preparations, and support and encourage the use of natural spices to replace salt
Regulate the marketing of food in public spaces, excluding products with an excess of critical ingredients	Improve the monitoring of substitute constituents of critical ingredients (sugar, sodium, fat) in food composition (for improving the profile)
Improve governance and monitoring system with social participation and control and safeguards against conflicts of interest	Foster research on the use and health impact of artificial sweeteners
Develop Food and Nutrition Education strategies and strategies for the promotion of adequate and healthy food that focuses on domestic cooking, problematise the excessive use of salt in culinary preparations, and support and encourage the use of natural spices to replace salt	Expand access to information, provide a greater level of transparency on voluntary agreements to reduce critical nutrients, improve the monitoring of the impact of voluntary agreements
Expand guidance strategies on feeding children under the age of 2 years, especially on complementary feeding in different environments	Develop a guideline for good practices to reduce the use and intake of critical ingredients in food services and meal production
Improve the monitoring of substitute constituents of critical ingredients (sugar, sodium, fat) in food composition (for improving the profile)	Foster research for oil and fat substitutes
	Regulate the marketing of food in public spaces, excluding products with an excess of critical ingredients

IMPORTANCE	FEASIBILITY
<b>DOMAIN 2: FOOD LABELLING</b>	
Implement a system to monitor the regulation of frontal warning on packaged foods (current magnifying glass model), the nutrient profile, and the established complementary rules	Maintain permanent processes for the improvement and monitoring of food regulations within Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (Anvisa), always with the participation of civil society
Regulate the health and nutrition claims on foods with a high content of critical ingredients	Implement a system to monitor the regulation of frontal warning on packaged foods (current magnifying glass model), the nutrient profile, and the established complementary rules
Regulate the insertion of information on the percentage of ingredient composition in the labelling standard	Improve the labelling standard to improve the nutritional profile (as in the profile proposed by PAHO)
Establish a cycle for improving labelling standards that ensures frequent updates in view of changes in the food market and nutritional epidemiology	Develop guidance for preparations in food services based on the Dietary guidelines for Brazilian Population
Review the nutrition claims criteria adopted by Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (Anvisa) based on robust evidence and research free from conflicts of interest	Review legislation for functional properties and supplemental and/or health claims to prevent misleading practices
Improve the labelling standard to improve the nutritional profile (as in the profile proposed by PAHO)	Foster research on the impact of functional and nutritional properties on products marketed to children and adolescents
<b>DOMAIN 3: FOOD PROMOTION</b>	
Regulate by law the advertising of ultra-processed products according to the guidelines of the 2014 Dietary guidelines for Brazilian Population and the PAHO nutrient profile and the use of with 'high in' alerts in different media, including digital media	Distribute the Dietary guidelines for Brazilian Population and the Dietary guidelines for Brazilian children under 2 years of age to elementary and high school students
Encourage state and local laws that prohibit advertising of ultra-processed foods and beverages to children	Implement a training and information strategy for managers, education professionals, and family members on actions that protect the children's health from exposure and consumption of ultra-processed products
Restrict by law the sale and consumption of sweetened beverages and ultra-processed products in the public and private school environment	Reward state and municipal strategies, regulations, and laws that protect and promote adequate and healthy eating
Regulate by law the marketing, advertising, and supply of ultra-processed foods in the school environment and surroundings	Finance the installation of didactic kitchens in elementary and high schools

IMPORTANCE	FEASIBILITY
Encourage state and municipal laws to regulate the locations/heights of ultra-processed products displays at points of sale	
<b>DOMAIN 4: FOOD PRICES</b>	
Eliminate tax subsidies for the production of sugary drinks	Guarantee technical assistance for family agriculture to expand production capacity and access to public purchases
Increase the tax burden on soft and sugary drinks and regulate the use of funds collected for different measures to promote the consumption of healthy foods	Approve a National Supply Policy with a focus on popular supply
Eliminate funding and exemption/subsidy for pesticides and all other inputs in the production chain (e.g. seeds, fertilisers) related to the production of commodities and ultra-processed products	Expand financing and microcredit for family agriculture
Eliminate subsidies and tax waivers for pesticides and transgenic seeds	Adopt state and municipal measures that reduce the price of healthy food from family agriculture, such as reducing taxes (e.g. ICMS)
Exempt taxes for food from family agriculture	Exempt taxes for food from family agriculture
Adopt state and municipal measures that reduce the price of healthy food from family agriculture, such as reducing taxes (e.g. ICMS)	Implement a specific strategy to support the structuring and operation of short production and consumption circuits, such as supply centres, warehouses, and cold rooms
Approve a National Supply Policy focusing on popular local supply	Implement a specific Crop Plan for Family Agriculture, with the explicit condition of producing healthy and diversified foods
<b>DOMAIN 5: FOOD PROVISION</b>	
Regulate the trade and advertising of unhealthy foods in public environments in general (e.g. health units, hospitals, social assistance centres, schools, and federal, state, and municipal executive work environments)	Define a legal mechanism that encourages states and municipalities to increase institutional purchases of food from family agriculture
Guarantee federal budget to improve school infrastructure for the preparation of healthy meals for schools	Guarantee federal budget to improve school infrastructure for the preparation of healthy meals for school
Approve a law on institutional purchases of family agriculture foods, to expand the number of public sectors that purchase these products	Adopt a gradual model that enables small municipalities to increase the number of family agriculture units that supply food to the PNAE
	Expand the minimum percentage of purchases from family agriculture in small municipalities to promote greater dynamism of the local economy and greater participation of family agriculture

IMPORTANCE	FEASIBILITY
<b>DOMAIN 6: FOOD RETAIL</b>	
<p>Establish mechanisms and issue recommendations for the inclusion of the promotion and guarantee of healthy eating as a guideline for the Master Plans of cities, considering supply strategies in all neighbourhoods, prioritising peripheral areas, and promoting the expansion of urban agriculture</p>	<p>Establish mechanisms and issue recommendations at the federal government level for the inclusion of healthy eating as a guideline for the Master Plans of cities, considering supply strategies in all neighbourhoods, prioritising peripheral areas, and promoting the expansion of urban agriculture</p>
<b>DOMAIN 7: FOOD TRADE AND INVESTMENTS</b>	
<p>Adopt rules and mechanisms such that no trade agreement jeopardises the strategic stock of basic foods</p>	<p>Adopt rules and mechanisms such that no trade agreement jeopardises the strategic stock of basic foods</p>
<b>DOMAIN 8: LEADERSHIP</b>	
<p>Resume the implementation of the National Food and Nutrition Security System to promote the intersectoral management of public policies</p>	<p>Promote campaigns to promote SUS and SUAS for the entire population, and not just the users of the systems</p>
<p>Strengthen social participation through processes of training and participation of civil society in the instances of social control provided in the National Health System (SUS) and National System of Food and Nutrition Security (SISAN) for the construction and prioritisation of government policies and actions</p>	<p>Develop training strategies for the TCU, CGU, and national justice system teams and professionals to reinforce the Human Right to Adequate Food and increase its enforceability</p>
<p>Monitor the implementation of School meal Program (PNAE) Resolution O6/2020, which defines the restriction on the offer of ultra-processed products</p>	<p>Make the Dietary guidelines for Brazilian Population or its website available in work environments</p>
<b>DOMAIN 9: GOVERNANCE</b>	
<p>Regulate the criteria that define the representation of civil society organisations of public interest in social control spaces to prevent and curb conflicts of interest</p>	<p>Regulate the criteria that define the representation of civil society organisations of public interest in social control spaces to prevent and curb conflicts of interest</p>
<p>Resume the original bases provided for in Law 11,346 of 2006 for the preparation of the Third National Food and Nutrition Security Plan that was based on recommendations of the National SAN Conference and National SAN Council and was agreed between the sectors, with specific targets and budgets</p>	<p>Create a platform that unifies indicators and information from different programmes and actions that cover Food and nutrition security dimensions and sectors with epidemiological, demographic, cultural, and population data, accountability mechanisms, and mechanisms for the monitoring of the implementation of policies and actions</p>
<p>Resume the integrated information systems initially implemented by CAISAN and CONSEA for monitoring SISAN and the National SAN Plan</p>	<p>Foster the production of scientific evidence for the formulation and monitoring of public policies</p>

IMPORTANCE	FEASIBILITY
<b>DOMAIN 10: MONITORING AND INFORMATION</b>	
Promote studies on the impact of pesticides on the population's health	Foster a committee, forum, or platform that works with indicators, qualification sheets, monitoring panels, and publications (e.g. Ripsa and SAN public budget monitoring committee of CONSEA)
Ensure that IBGE has sufficient autonomy and resources for planning and executing the study agenda from an expanded perspective of healthy food systems	Improve and democratise information and research systems for access by different social actors, allowing different analyses based on local specificities
Foster a committee, forum, or platform that works with indicators, qualification sheets, monitoring panels, and publications (e.g. Ripsa and the SAN public budget monitoring committee of CONSEA)	Foster studies on the effectiveness of different social policies, expanding the intersectoral perspective: health, SAN, education, etc.
Expand the coverage of SISVAN, mainly on food consumption markers, and connect it to programmes such as the <i>Amamenta Alimenta Brasil</i> Strategy, <i>Proteja</i> , and <i>Crescer Saudável</i>	Re-include SAN in the national science and technology strategy in new MCTI regulations
Improve and democratise information and research systems for access by different social actors, allowing different analyses based on local specificities	
<b>DOMAIN 11: RESOURCES AND FUNDING</b>	
Increase the value of financial resources per capita for School meal program (PNAE)	Resume the systematic budget/expenditure monitoring (including budget plans) of actions related to food and nutrition security
Resume the systematic monitoring of the budget/expenditure of actions related to food and nutrition security	
<b>DOMAIN 12: INTERACTION PLATFORMS</b>	
Reinstall CAISAN considering the original parameters of the Organic Law on Food and Nutrition Security and Decree No. 6,273 of 23 November 2007	Reinstall CAISAN considering the original parameters of the Organic Law on Food and Nutrition Security and Decree No. 6,273 of 23 November 2007
Resume SISAN with the guarantee of adequate funding for the execution of actions, agreement on federative targets, and formation of the tripartite commission	Resume SISAN with the guarantee of adequate funding for the execution of actions, agreement on federative targets, and formation of the tripartite commission
<b>DOMAIN 13: HEALTH IN ALL PUBLIC POLICIES</b>	
Incorporate evidence on health impacts in economic policy planning	Resume the follow-up and monitoring of SDGs under the presidency's intersectoral committee

# 6.

## FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The implementation of the methodology of an international protocol in Brazil implies potentialities and challenges. In the process carried out in Brazil in 2020 and 2021, we can highlight as potentialities the possibility of comparing the national reality with internationally validated parameters. This protocol allows a comparison between the status of implementation of actions and policies in Brazil and other countries that have implemented the protocol, especially in Latin American countries. Another strength of the Food-EPI protocol is the comparison between national actions and the best current international practices, which allows a future incidence with decision makers based on accumulated evidence.

The challenges faced when applying the protocol include the need for constant updating and assessment of the practices implemented in local contexts. Another point is the variety of locus of action of the good practices presented. Some are carried out at the municipal, regional, or national level, and the municipal and regional experiences of other countries can rarely be compared with the national ones, especially when it comes to countries such as Brazil.

Thus, the assessment of the degree of implementation by the experts may need to be treated with caution. Most of the experiences presented occurred in high-income countries, and some of the experiences have little similarity and applicability in middle- and low-income countries, making it difficult to compare and establish targets to modernise food environments.

The Food-EPI Brazil results clearly show the urgency of resuming the primary functions of the State. Public action has almost entirely disappeared in certain domains, and in those once most important, a substantial weakening trend has been identified.

It was particularly complex at the time when the prioritization undertaking was completed, as evidenced by their tendency to focus on structural and regulatory actions as the most significant, but educational tasks as the most feasible. The importance of food as a right and common good, as well as the discussion with a number of sectors, should be re-established, and expanded to sectors such as economic. The importance of healthy food environments as a decision and analysis variable must be recognised in structural decisions.

In addition, the importance of working with the Legislative Branch to ensure an effective regulatory agenda was also evident; it was also necessary to ensure that a legislative agenda would be implemented and sustain with an effective regulatory regime; the need for academic institutions to generate evidence and projection of futures, and the role of organised civil society in bringing

attention to demands and generating a public agenda based on its practices, proposals, and knowledge.

It is expected that stakeholders, the Brazilian Legislative and Executive Powers, the reorientation of professional training processes, and civil society organizations will all utilise these findings to improve national public policies. Research topics will be prioritised and professional training will be reoriented as a result of the protocol. A new application of the protocol is expected in the near future, in order to monitor the advances achieved. In such an important way, it is expected that the results of Food-EPI Brazil will contribute to the global monitoring of actions and to the creation of an international environment that favors the advancement of multilateral agreements towards healthy food environments.

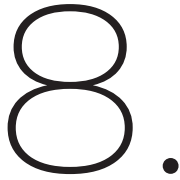
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# 9.

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<b>SÍLVIO ISOPPO PORTO</b>	Federal University of Recôncavo da Bahia (UFRB)
<b>TEREZA CAMPELLO</b>	Holder of the chair Josué de Castro/USP, NUPENS/USP Former Minister of Social Development and Fight against Hunger (2011-16)

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MICHELE LESSA DE OLIVEIRA	National Education Development Fund
THALITA ANTONY DE SOUZA LIMA	General Management of Food National Health Surveillance Agency
RODRIGO VARGAS	General Management of Food National Health Surveillance Agency
SOLANGE FERNANDES DE FREITAS CASTRO	Food and Nutrition Security Coordinator of the National School Feeding Program - Cosan/FNDE
MARISSON DE MELO MARINHO	National Supply Company - CONAB Ministry of Agriculture
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## ABBREVIATIONS

- ANVISA** – Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (*Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária*)
- BNDES** – Brazilian Development Bank (*Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social*)
- CAISAN** – Interministerial Chamber of Food and Nutrition Security (*Câmara Interministerial de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional*)
- CEASA** – Food Supply Centres (*Central de Abastecimento*)
- CGAN** – General Food and Nutrition Coordination (*Coordenação Geral de Alimentação e Nutrição*)
- CGDANT** – General Coordination for the Surveillance of Non-Communicable Diseases (*Coordenação Geral de Vigilância de Doenças e Agravos Não Transmissíveis*)
- CGIAR** – Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (*Grupo Consultivo de Investigação Agrícola Internacional*)
- CGPAN** – General Coordination of the Policy of Food and Nutrition (*Coordenação Geral do Programa Nacional de Alimentação Escolar*)
- CGU** – Office of the Comptroller General (*Controladoria-Geral da União*)
- CNPq** – National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (*Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico*)
- CNS** – National Health Council (*Conselho Nacional de Saúde*)
- CONANDA** – National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (*Conselho Nacional dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente*)
- CONASEMS** – National Council of Municipal Health Secretaries (*Conselho Nacional de Secretarias Municipais de Saúde*)
- CONASS** – National Council of Health Secretaries (*Conselho Nacional de Secretários de Saúde*)
- CONFAZ** – National Council for Business Policy (*Conselho Nacional de Política Fazendária*)
- CONSEA** – Brazilian National Council for Food and Nutrition Security (*Conselho Nacional de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional*)
- CVD** – Cardiovascular Disease (*Doença Cardiovascular*)
- DANT** – Non-Communicable Diseases (*Doenças e Agravos não Transmissíveis*)
- DAP** – Declaration of Aptitude for the Brazilian National Program for Strengthening Family Agriculture (*Declaração de Aptidão ao Programa Nacional de Fortalecimento da Agricultura Familiar*)
- EAN** – Food and Nutrition Education (*Educação Alimentar e Nutricional*)
- FNDE** – National Education Development Fund (*Fundo Nacional de Desenvolvimento da Educação*)
- GGALI** – General Food Management (*Gerência Geral de Alimentos*)
- ICMS** – Tax on The Circulation of Goods and Provision of Interstate and Intermunicipal Transportation and Communication Services (*Imposto sobre Circulação de Mercadorias e Prestação de Serviços de Transporte Interestadual e Intermunicipal e de Comunicação*)

- IDEC** – Brazilian Institute for Consumer Protection (*Instituto Brasileiro de Defesa do Consumidor*)
- INFORMAS** – International Network for Food and Obesity/Non-communicable Diseases Research, Monitoring and Action Support
- IN** – Normative Instruction (*Instrução Normativa*)
- IOC** – International Olympic Committee (*Comitê Olímpico Internacional*)
- MAPA** – Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (*Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento*)
- MEC** – Ministry of Education (*Ministério da Educação*)
- MPOG** – Ministry of Budget Planning and Management (*Ministério do Planejamento, Orçamento e Gestão*)
- MS** – Ministry of Health (*Ministério da Saúde*)
- NBCAL** – Brazilian Guidelines for the Marketing of Baby Food, Pacifiers and Bottles (*Norma Brasileira de Comercialização de Alimentos para Lactentes e Crianças de Primeira Infância, Bicos, Chupetas e Mamadeiras*)
- NCD** – Non-Communicable Chronic Diseases (*Doenças Crônicas não Transmissíveis*)
- PAT** – Worker’s Food Program (*Programa de Alimentação do Trabalhador*)
- PHC** – Primary Healthcare (*Atenção Primária à Saúde*)
- PLANSAN** – National Plan of Food and Nutrition Security (*Plano Nacional de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional*)
- PNAE** – National School Feeding Program (*Programa Nacional da Alimentação Escolar*)
- PNAN** – National Food and Nutrition Policy (*Política Nacional de Alimentação e Nutrição*)
- POF** – Family Budget Survey (*Pesquisa de Orçamento Familiar*)
- PPA** – Pluriannual Plan (*Plano Plurianual*)
- PROTEJA** – National Strategy for Prevention and Attention to Childhood Obesity (*Estratégia Nacional para Prevenção e Atenção à Obesidade Infantil*)
- RDC** – Resolution of the Collegiate Board of Directors (*Resolução da Diretoria Colegiada*)
- RR** – Regulatory Results (*Resultados Regulatórios*)
- SAGI** – Secretariat for Information Assessment and Management (*Secretaria de Avaliação e Gestão da Informação*)
- SAN** – Food and Nutrition Security (*Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional*)
- SEDES** – Special Secretariat for Social Development (*Secretaria Especial do Desenvolvimento Social*)
- SEISP** – National Secretariat for Social Inclusion and Rural Productive (*Secretaria Nacional de Inclusão Social e Produtiva Rural*)
- SIH** – Hospital Information System (*Sistema de Informações Hospitalares*)

**SISAN** – National Food and Nutrition Security System (*Sistema Nacional de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional*)

**SISVAN** – Food and Nutrition Surveillance System (*Sistema de Vigilância Alimentar e Nutricional*)

**SIS** – Mortality Information System (*Sistema de Informações sobre Mortalidade*)

**SP** – São Paulo

**SUAS** – Unified Social Assistance System (*Sistema Único de Assistência Social*)

**SUS** – National Health System (*Sistema Único de Saúde*)

**SVS** – Health Surveillance Secretariat (*Secretaria de Vigilância em Saúde*)

**TACO** – Brazilian Food Composition Database (*Tabela Brasileira de Composição de Alimentos*)

**TBCA** – Brazilian Food Composition Database (*Tabela Brasileira de Composição de Alimentos*)

**TCA** – Term of Conduct Adjustment (*Termo de Ajustamento de Conduta*)

**TCU** – Federal Audit Court (*Tribunal de Contas da União*)

**TC** – Terms of Commitment (*Termos de Compromisso*)

**UAN** – Food and Nutrition Unit (*Unidade de Alimentação e Nutrição*)

**UERJ** – State University of Rio de Janeiro (*Universidade Estadual do Rio de Janeiro*)

**UFG** – Federal University of Goiás (*Universidade Federal de Goiás*)

**UFRJ** – Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (*Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro*)

**UnB** – University of Brasilia (*Universidade de Brasília*)

**USP** – University of São Paulo (*Universidade de São Paulo*)

**VIGITEL** – Surveillance of Risk and Protection Factors for Chronic Diseases by Telephone Survey (*Vigilância de Fatores de Risco e Proteção para Doenças Crônicas por Inquérito Telefônico*)

**WHO/WHO** – World Health Organization (*Organização Mundial da Saúde*)

**WHO** – World Trade Organization (*Organização Mundial do Comércio*)





# **APPENDICES**

## APPENDIX 1 - CONSULTED GOVERNMENTAL SECTORS

GOVERNMENT SECTORS	REPRESENTATION
<b>Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply</b>	Secretariat of Family Agriculture
	Secretariat of Institutional Relations
	Department of Cooperatives and Access to Markets
<b>National Supply Company</b>	Division of Support for Business and Marketing of Family Farming Enterprises
	Division of Modernization of Horticulture Market
	Superintendence of Family Farming Support
<b>Ministry of Citizenship</b>	National Secretary of Social Development
	National Secretary for Rural Productivity and Social Inclusion
	General Coordination of Public Equipment for Food and Nutritional Security – National Secretariat for Social Inclusion and Rural Productivity
	Food Procurement Coordination – Department of Support for the Procurement and Commercialisation of Family Farming Production for National Secretariat – Social Inclusion and Rural Productivity
	Coordination of Food and Nutrition Education
<b>Ministry of Education / National Education Development Fund</b>	General Coordination of the National School Meals Programme
	Coordination of Food and Nutrition Security – National School Meals Programme
<b>Ministry of Economy</b>	General Coordination of Agricultural and Livestock Production Monitoring
<b>Ministry of Health</b>	Department of Health Promotion – Secretariat of Primary Health Care
	General Coordination of Food and Nutrition
	Department of Health Analysis and Surveillance of Noncommunicable Diseases
	General Coordination of Surveillance of Noncommunicable Diseases
<b>National Health Surveillance Agency</b>	Division of Food
	Division of Food Standards and Regulation

GOVERNMENT SECTORS	REPRESENTATION
<b>Ministry of Labor and Social Security</b>	Secretariat of Labour Inspection
	Coordination of the Worker's Meal Program - Department of Occupational Safety and Health
<b>Ministry of Justice</b>	National Secretariat of Consumer Affairs
<b>Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovations and Communications</b>	Coordination of Food and Nutrition Security
<b>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</b>	Department for Social Policies

## APPENDIX 2 - SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS

DOMAIN 1: FOOD COMPOSITION	
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS
Composition 1.1: Composition targets/ standards for processed products have been set by the government, based on the critical nutrient content for certain foods or food groups related to increased obesity and NCD. Nutrient: Sodium	National Sodium Reduction Plan and their Terms of Commitment (TC): 04/2011, 34/2011, 03/2012, 04/2013 and 05/2017
Composition 1.2: Composition/targets standards for processed products have been set by the government, based on the critical nutrient content for certain foods or food groups related to increased obesity and NCD. Nutrient: Sugar	Voluntary agreement to reduce processed foods sugar in Brazil (2018)
Composition 1.3: Composition targets/ standards for processed products have been set by the government, based on the critical nutrient content for certain foods or food groups related to increased obesity and NCD. Nutrient: Trans fat	Resolution of the Collegiate Board of Directors ( <i>Resolução da Diretoria Colegiada – RDC</i> ) of ANVISA (National Health Surveillance Agency, <i>Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária</i> ) No. 332/2019 (Definition of the requirements for the use of industrial trans fats in foods)
Composition 1.4: Composition targets/ standards for meals eaten outside the home in commercial establishments have been set by the government for the content of critical nutrients in certain foods or food groups that make an important contribution to the intake of critical nutrients (e.g. trans fats, added sugars, salt, and saturated fat)	Law No. 6,321/1976 (Worker Food Program) (Prohibition of trans fats in industrial foods and food services)

DOMAIN 2: FOOD LABELLING	
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS
Labeling 2.1: List of ingredients and nutrient declarations are present on the labels of all packaged foods, in accordance with the recommendations of the Codex Alimentarius	Resolution of the Collegiate Board of Directors ( <i>Resolução da Diretoria Colegiada – RDC</i> ) of ANVISA (National Health Surveillance Agency, <i>Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária</i> ) No. 429/2020 (Provides for the nutritional labelling of packaged foods)
	Normative Instruction ( <i>Instrução Normativa – IN</i> of ANVISA (National Health Surveillance Agency, <i>Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária</i> ) No. 75/2020 (Establishes the technical requirements for the declaration of nutrition labelling on packaged foods)

DOMAIN 2: FOOD LABELLING	
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS
Labeling 2.2: Robust, evidence-based regulatory systems exist to approve/review claims on food labels so that consumers are protected from misleading and/or unsupported nutrition and health claims	Resolution of the Collegiate Board of Directors ( <i>Resolução da Diretoria Colegiada – RDC</i> ) of ANVISA (National Health Surveillance Agency, <i>Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária</i> ) No. 429/2020 (Provides for the nutritional labelling of packaged foods)
	Normative Instruction ( <i>Instrução Normativa – IN</i> ) of ANVISA (National Health Surveillance Agency, <i>Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária</i> ) No. 75/2020 (Establishes the technical requirements for the declaration of nutrition labelling on packaged foods)
	Resolution of the Collegiate Board of Directors ( <i>Resolução da Diretoria Colegiada – RDC</i> ) of ANVISA (National Health Surveillance Agency, <i>Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária</i> ) No. 18/1999 (Basic guidelines for analysis and proof of alleged functional and/or health properties in food labeling)
	Resolution of the Collegiate Board of Directors ( <i>Resolução da Diretoria Colegiada – RDC</i> ) of ANVISA (National Health Surveillance Agency, <i>Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária</i> ) No. 19/1999 (Procedures for registration of food with claim of functional and or health properties on its labeling)
Labeling 2.3: Evidence-based and easy-to-understand supplemental nutrition information system to be used on all food labels that allows consumers to assess how healthy a product is	Resolution of the Collegiate Board of Directors ( <i>Resolução da Diretoria Colegiada – RDC</i> ) of ANVISA (National Health Surveillance Agency, <i>Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária</i> ) No. 429/2020 (Provides for the nutritional labelling of packaged foods)
	Normative Instruction ( <i>Instrução Normativa – IN</i> ) of ANVISA (National Health Surveillance Agency, <i>Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária</i> ) No. 75/2020 (Establishes the technical requirements for the declaration of nutrition labelling on packaged foods)
Labeling 2.4: A standardised system, defined by the government, simple, and easily accessible, for the nutritional composition of the menus of all quick-service restaurants (fast food chains) that allows consumers to know the nutritional quality and energy value of foods and meals for sale	Term of Conduct Adjustment (TCA) ( <i>Termo de Ajustamento de Conduta – TAC</i> ) signed in 2010 between ANVISA (National Health Surveillance Agency, <i>Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária</i> ) and fast food chains (Identifying eight state and municipal regulations dealing with the declaration of ingredient information in food services)

DOMAIN 3: FOOD PROMOTION	
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS
Promotion 3.1: Effective policies are implemented by the government to restrict the exposure and power of unhealthy foods promotions that target children in media (TV, radio)	Article 227 of the Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil (It ensures, among others, the right to food, 2010); and Article 6th (Registers food as a social right, 2015)
	Law No. 8,078/1990 (Consumer Protection Code)
	Law No. 8,069/1990 (Provides for the Child and Adolescent Statute)
	Law No. 13,257/2016 (Early Childhood Legal Framework)
	Resolution No. 163/2014 of CONANDA (National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents, <i>Conselho Nacional dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente</i> ) (Abuse of the direction of advertising and marketing communication to children and adolescents)
Promotion 3.2: Effective policies are implemented by the government to restrict the exposure and power of commercial promotion of unhealthy foods through other media to children (e.g. the internet, social media, labels, support for sports, cultural, and other activities, advertising in the school environment)	Resolution No. 163/2014 of CONANDA (National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents, <i>Conselho Nacional dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente</i> ) (Abuse of the direction of advertising and marketing communication to children and adolescents)
	Law No. 11,265/2006 (Deals with the marketing of food for infants and young children, as well as related childcare products)
Promotion 3.3: Effective policies are implemented by the government to ensure that unhealthy foods are not commercially promoted in places where children usually socialise (e.g. preschools, schools, sporting and cultural events)	Resolution No. 163/2014 of CONANDA (National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents, <i>Conselho Nacional dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente</i> ) (Abuse of the direction of advertising and marketing communication to children and adolescents)
	First decision/understanding of the Brazilian Supreme Court on abusive advertising directed at children made by fast food chains
	Interministerial Ordinance ( <i>Portaria Interministerial</i> ) Ministry of Health ( <i>Ministério da Saúde</i> , MS) and Ministry of Education ( <i>Ministério da Educação</i> , MEC) No. 1,010/2006 (Establishes guidelines for the Promotion of Healthy Eating in Early Childhood, Elementary and Middle Schools in public and private networks Nationwide)

DOMAIN 4: FOOD PRICES	
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS
Pricing 4.1: Taxes on healthy foods are reduced to encourage healthy food choices (e.g. low or no sales tax, excise tax, value added or import taxes on fruits and vegetables)	Law No. 12,839/2013 (Basic basket exemption)
	Agreement of CONFAZ (National Council for Business Policy, <i>Conselho Nacional de Política Fazendária</i> ) No. 44/75 (ICMS exemption for hortifruti)
Pricing 4.2: Taxes on unhealthy foods (e.g. sweetened beverages, foods with a high concentration of nutrients that are risk factors for disease) are in effect to discourage unhealthy food choices, and these taxes are reinvested to improve the health of the population	-
Pricing 4.3: Existing food subsidies, including infrastructure funding (e.g. research and development, market support, or transportation systems), favouring healthy food over unhealthy food	Decree No. 1,946/1996 (Program for Strengthening Family Agriculture)
	Crop Plan (2020–2021)
	Law No. 12,188/2010 (Technical Assistance and Rural Extension)
	National Policy and National Plan for Agroecology and Organic Production
	Law No. 6,321/1976 (Worker Food Program) (Prohibition of trans fats in industrial foods and food services)
Pricing 4.4: Government mechanisms that guarantee that the resources of the income transfer programmes related to food are designated to the purchase of healthy foods	Law No. 6,321/1976 (Worker Food Program) (Prohibition of trans fats in industrial foods and food services)

DOMAIN 5: FOOD PROVISION	
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS
Provision 5.1: Clear and consistent government policies (including nutritional standards) in schools and early childhood education for activities involving food (e.g. canteens, food offering at fundraising events, support for cultural and sports activities, vending machines, standards for public purchasing) to provide and promote healthy food	Law No. 11,947/2006 (National School Feeding Program)
	Resolution FNDE (National Education Development Fund, <i>Fundo Nacional de Desenvolvimento da Educação</i> ) No. 6/2020 (Regulates the supply of ultra-processed food products in school feeding)

DOMAIN 5: FOOD PROVISION	
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS
Provision 5.2: Clear and consistent government policies in other public sectors, in addition to health, for activities involving food (e.g. canteens, food offering at fundraising events, support for cultural and sports activities, vending machines, standards for public purchasing) to provide and promote healthy food	Normative Ordinance MPOG (Ministry of Budget Planning and Management, <i>Ministério do Planejamento, Orçamento e Gestão</i> ) No. 7/2016 (Standards related to the level of food processing)
	Ordinance MS (Ministry of Health, <i>Ministério da Saúde</i> ) No. 1,274/2016. (Defines standards related to the level of processing of food offered at the facilities and at events of the MS and related entities)
Provision 5.3: Clear and consistent food purchase standards in public sector settings for food service activities for the purpose of providing and promoting healthy food choices	Law No. 10,696/2003 (Food Acquisition Program)
	Law No. 11,947/2006 (National School Feeding Program)
	Resolution FNDE (National Education Development Fund, <i>Fundo Nacional de Desenvolvimento da Educação</i> ) No. 6/2020 (Regulates the supply of ultra-processed food products in school feeding)
Provision 5.4: Governmental support and training systems in effect for schools and other public sector organisations and their food service providers so that they can meet healthy eating policies and guidelines	Interministerial Ordinance ( <i>Portaria Interministerial</i> ) Ministry of Health ( <i>Ministério da Saúde</i> , MS) and Ministry of Education ( <i>Ministério da Educação</i> , MEC) No. 1,010/2006 (Establishes guidelines for the Promotion of Healthy Eating in Early Childhood, Elementary and Middle Schools in public and private networks Nationwide)
Provision 5.5: Governmental encouragement and support to private companies for them to provide and promote healthy food and meals in the workplace	Law No. 6,321/1976 (Worker Food Program) (Prohibition of trans fats in industrial foods and food services)

DOMAIN 6: FOOD RETAIL	
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS
Retail 6.1: Zoning laws and policies robust enough and that are being implemented, where necessary, by local governments to impose limits on the density or installation of fast food restaurants or other establishments that sell primarily unhealthy foods in communities	-



DOMAIN 6: FOOD RETAIL	
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS
Retail 6.2: Zoning laws and policies robust enough and that are being implemented, where necessary, by local governments to encourage the availability of outlets for fresh fruits and vegetables	-
Retail 6.3: The government ensures the existence and use of support actions that encourage commercial food establishments to expand the availability of healthy foods and limit that of unhealthy foods	-
Retail 6.4: The government ensures the existence and implementation of support actions that encourage food services to increase the promotion and availability of healthy foods and decrease those of unhealthy foods	-

DOMAIN 7: FOOD TRADE AND INVESTMENTS	
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS
Trade 7.1: Governmental risk impact assessments, before and during the negotiation of trade and investment agreements, that identify, assess, and minimise the direct and indirect negative impacts of such agreements on the food and health of the population	<p>Trade negotiations: Brazil actively and permanently participates in the various Mercosul forums that discuss and propose regulations related to sanitary and phytosanitary areas among the countries of the economic bloc.</p> <p>Multilateral: They take place in accordance with the precepts of the SPS Agreement (Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement), arising from the Uruguay Round in 1995, when the World Trade Organization (WTO) was created. The document regulates situations of exception to free trade to protect human and animal life and health, in addition to preserving botanical species.</p>
Trade 7.2: Governmental adoption of international investment management measures and protection of its regulatory capacity in relation to food and public health	-

DOMAIN 8: LEADERSHIP	
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS
Leadership 8.1: Strong and visible political support (at the Head of State/Ministers level) for improving food environments, population nutrition, and reducing food-related NCD and related inequalities	Law No. 8,080/1990 (Defines the organisation and attribution of the Unified Health System)
	Ordinance No. 2,436/2017 (National Primary Health Care Policy)
	Ordinance No. 2,715/2011 (National Food and Nutrition Policy)
	Strategic Action Plan to Combat Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) in Brazil (2011-2022)
	Intersectoral Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Obesity
	National Plan on Food and Nutrition Security (2017-2020)
	Ordinance No. 2,446/2014 (Health Promotion Policy)
	Ordinance No. 1,920/2013 (National Strategy for the Promotion of Breastfeeding and Complementary Feeding, Breastfeeding and Feeding Brazil Strategy)
	Healthy Growth Program
	Article 227 of the Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil (It ensures, among others, the right to food, 2010); and Article 6th (Registers food as a social right, 2015)
	Law No. 11,346/2006 (Organic Law on Food and Nutrition Security)
	Decree No. 7,272/2010 (National Policy on Food and Nutrition Security)
Decree No. 8,553/2015 (National Pact for Healthy Eating)	
Leadership 8.2: Goals for the intake of nutrients of interest and/or relevant food groups have been established by the government, which meet the dietary intake levels recommended by WHO or national agencies	Strategic Action Plan to Combat Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) in Brazil (2011-2022)
	Food Guide for the Brazilian Population (2014)
Leadership 8.3: Clear, easy-to-interpret, evidence-based dietary guidelines	Food Guide for the Brazilian Population (2014)
	Food Guide for Children under 2 years old (2019)

DOMAIN 8: LEADERSHIP	
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS
Leadership 8.4: Comprehensive, transparent and up-to-date implementation plan (including priority policy and programme strategies, social marketing, and legislation) linked to national needs and priorities that improve food environments, reduce risky nutrient intakes (to meet WHO and national recommendations), and reduce food-related NCD	Strategic Action Plan to Combat Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) in Brazil (2011–2022)
Leadership 8.5: Government priorities set to reduce inequalities in food, nutrition, obesity, and NCD	National Health Policy and Plan (2020–2023)
	Annual Health Program (2020–2023)
	Law No. 10,386/2004 ( <i>Bolsa Família</i> Program, Health Conditionalities)
	National Policy for Health Care for Indigenous Peoples
	National Policy for the Comprehensive Health of Rural and Forest Populations
	National Policy on Comprehensive Health for Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals and Transsexuals

DOMAIN 9: GOVERNANCE	
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS
Governance 9.1: Structured procedures to restrict commercial influence in the definition and development of policies related to food environments where there are conflicts of interest with the improvement of the food and nutrition of the population	Law No. 13,848/2019 (Regulatory Impact Analysis - Agencies Law)
	Law No. 13,874/2019 (Law of Economic Freedom)
	Decree No. 1,171/1994 (Code of Ethics for Public Servants)
	Resolution CFN (Federal Council of Nutritionists, <i>Conselho Federal de Nutricionistas</i> ) No. 599/2018 (Nutritionist Code of Ethics)
	Electoral Reform of 2015 and Political Reform of 2017 (Private Campaign Financing - Companies)
Governance 9.2: Strategies and procedures are in place for using evidence to develop food and nutrition policies	Family Budget Surveys
	National Study of Child Food and Nutrition
	National Health Survey
	Surveillance of Risk and Protection Factors for Chronic Diseases Through a Telephone Survey
	Public Calls for the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (Public announcements)

DOMAIN 9: GOVERNANCE	
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS
Governance 9.3: Strategies and procedures in place that ensure transparency in food and nutrition policy development	Portal of the Interministerial Chamber of Food and Nutrition Security
	Federal Government Transparency Portal (2004)
Governance 9.4: Public access to comprehensive food and nutrition information and key documents (e.g. budget documents, annual performance reviews, and health indicators)	Law No. 12,527/2011 (Law on Access to Information)
	Annual Budget Law
	National Health Policy and Plan (2020–2023)
	Annual Health Program (2020–2023)
	Health Information System
	Food and Nutrition Surveillance System
	Social Information Report: SAN Information Report

DOMAIN 10: MONITORING AND INFORMATION	
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS
Monitoring 10.1: Monitoring systems, implemented by the government, that regularly monitor, based on parameters, guidelines and goals, the food environment (especially in relation to the composition of foods, with regard to critical nutrients, promotion and advertising of food for children, and nutritional quality of food in schools and other public settings)	Law No. 11,265/2006 (Deals with the marketing of food for infants and young children, as well as related childcare products)
	Brazilian Food Composition Table – TBCA
	Brazilian Food Composition Table – TACO
	Brazilian Regional Foods (2015)
	Characterisation of food deserts in Brazil (2017)
	Law No. 11,947/2006 (National School Feeding Program)
	Resolution FNDE (National Education Development Fund, <i>Fundo Nacional de Desenvolvimento da Educação</i> ) No. 6/2020 (Regulates the supply of ultra-processed food products in school feeding)
	Normative Ordinance MPOG (Ministry of Budget Planning and Management, <i>Ministério do Planejamento, Orçamento e Gestão</i> ) No. 7/2016 (Standards related to the level of food processing)
	Strategic Action Plan to Combat Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) in Brazil (2011–2022)

DOMAIN 10: MONITORING AND INFORMATION	
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS
Monitoring 10.2: Regular monitoring of the nutritional and food consumption status of adults and children based on specific intake goals or recommended intake levels	<a href="#">National Epidemiological Surveillance System</a> <a href="#">Surveillance of Risk and Protection Factors for Chronic Diseases Through a Telephone Survey</a> <a href="#">Family Budget Surveys</a> <a href="#">National Study of Child Food and Nutrition</a> <a href="#">National Health Survey</a> <a href="#">National School Health Survey</a>
Monitoring 10.3: There is regular monitoring of the prevalence of obesity and overweight in children and adults through anthropometric assessment	<a href="#">National Epidemiological Surveillance System</a> <a href="#">Surveillance of Risk and Protection Factors for Chronic Diseases Through a Telephone Survey</a> <a href="#">Family Budget Surveys</a> <a href="#">National Study of Child Food and Nutrition</a> <a href="#">National Survey of Demographics and Health of Children and Women</a>
Monitoring 10.4: There is regular monitoring of the prevalence of NCD risk factors and occurrence rates (e.g. prevalence, incidence, mortality) for the main food-related NCD	<a href="#">National Epidemiological Surveillance System</a> <a href="#">The Longitudinal Study of Adult Health</a> <a href="#">Health Information System</a>
Monitoring 10.5: There is sufficient evaluation of key policies and programmes to assess the effectiveness and contribution to achieve the objectives of food, nutrition, and health policies and plans	<a href="#">National Program for Improving Access and Quality of Primary Care</a> <a href="#">Interministerial Ordinance No. 1,055/2017 (School Health Program)</a> <a href="#">Healthy Growth Program</a>
Monitoring 10.6: Regular monitoring of progress made to reduce health inequalities and their social and economic determinants	<a href="#">Monitoring of the National Health Plan (2020–2023)</a>

DOMAIN 11: RESOURCES AND FUNDING	
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS
Resources 11.1: A budget for 'Promoting food and nutrition for the population', as a part of health costs and/or in relation to the costs of food-related NCD, being sufficient to reduce food-associated diseases and NCD	<a href="#">Budget for Primary Care in the SUS (Unified Health System, <i>Sistema Único de Saúde</i>)</a> <a href="#">Budget for the School Health Program</a> <a href="#">Budget of the National Food and Nutrition Policy in the SUS (Unified Health System, <i>Sistema Único de Saúde</i>)</a> <a href="#">Ordinance No. 2,264/2019 (School Health Programs and Healthy Growth Programs for the 2019/2020 cycle)</a> <a href="#">Basic Health Care Floor, Fixed and Variable PABs</a> <a href="#">PPA (Pluriannual Plan, <i>Plano Plurianual</i>) 2015–2019 / 2020–2023</a> <a href="#">Financing of food and nutrition actions</a>

DOMAIN 11: RESOURCES AND FUNDING	
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS
Resources 11.2: Governmental funding for research that aims at improving food environments and reduce obesity, NCD, and associated inequalities	Definition of research priorities for the management of the National Food and Nutrition Policy
	CNPq (National Council for Scientific and Technological Development, <i>Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico</i> ) research notices (2017, 2018, 2019 e 2020)
	Research Program for the Unified Health System
Resources 11.3: Official agency for health promotion that includes an objective to improve the food and nutrition of the population with a public budget	Department of Health Promotion / Secretariat of Primary Care
	General Coordination of Food and Nutrition of the Ministry of Health
	Department of Surveillance of Non-Communicable Diseases and Disorders
	National Health Surveillance Agency
	<i>José Alencar Gomes da Silva</i> National Cancer Institute
	National Education Development Fund
	Ministry of Citizenship

DOMAIN 12: INTERACTION PLATFORMS	
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS
Platforms 12.1: Formal coordination mechanisms between departments/ sectors and government levels (national and local) that ensure coherence, alignment, and integration of food and nutrition and prevention of obesity and NCD related to nutrition	Interministerial Chamber of Food and Nutrition Security
Platforms 12.2: Official platforms for regular interaction between the government and private food sector to implement healthy eating policies	Sectoral Chambers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply
Platforms 12.3: Official platforms for the regular interaction between the government and civil society on public policies and other strategies to improve the population's food and nutrition	National Food and Nutrition Security Council

DOMAIN 12: INTERACTION PLATFORMS	
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS
Platforms 12.4: Comprehensive, effective, and sustainable governmental systems approach with local organisations to make food environments healthy	National Food and Nutrition Security System
	Unified Health System
DOMAIN 13: HEALTH IN ALL PUBLIC POLICIES	
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS
Health 13.1: Processes in effect that ensure that the population's food and nutrition, health impacts, and reduction of health inequalities are considered and prioritised in the development of public policies related to food and nutrition	Ministry of Health Research Priorities Agenda
	ANVISA (National Health Surveillance Agency, <i>Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária</i> ) Agenda Priority Plan
	National Health Conference
	National Food and Nutrition Security Conference
Health 13.2: Processes in effect that assess and consider health impacts during policy development not directly related to food and nutrition	-

**APPENDIX 3** - LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL ACTIONS AND POLICIES COMPARED WITH INTERNATIONAL BEST PRACTICES

DOMAIN 1: FOOD COMPOSITION			
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS	SCORE: PERCENTAGE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL	SCORE: LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL
Composition 1.1: Composition targets/standards for processed products have been set by the government, based on the critical nutrient content for certain foods or food groups related to increased obesity and NCD. Nutrient: Sodium	National Sodium Reduction Plan and their Terms of Commitment (TC): 04/2011, 34/2011, 03/2012, 04/2013 and 05/2017	57%	Medium
Composition 1.2: Composition/targets standards for processed products have been set by the government, based on the critical nutrient content for certain foods or food groups related to increased obesity and NCD. Nutrient: Sugar	Voluntary agreement to reduce processed foods sugar in Brazil (2018)	51%	Medium
Composition 1.3: Composition targets/standards for processed products have been set by the government, based on the critical nutrient content for certain foods or food groups related to increased obesity and NCD. Nutrient: Trans fat	Resolution of the Collegiate Board of Directors ( <i>Resolução da Diretoria Colegiada – RDC</i> ) of ANVISA (National Health Surveillance Agency, <i>Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária</i> ) No. 332/2019 (Definition of the requirements for the use of industrial trans fats in foods)	67%	Medium
Composition 1.4: Composition targets/standards for meals eaten outside the home in commercial establishments have been set by the government for the content of critical nutrients in certain foods or food groups that make an important contribution to the intake of critical nutrients (e.g. trans fats, added sugars, salt, and saturated fat)	Law No. 6,321/1976 (Worker Food Program) (Prohibition of trans fats in industrial foods and food services)	57%	Medium



DOMAIN 2: FOOD LABELLING			
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS	SCORE: PERCENTAGE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL	SCORE: LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL
Labeling 2.1: List of ingredients and nutrient declarations are present on the labels of all packaged foods, in accordance with the recommendations of the Codex Alimentarius	Resolution of the Collegiate Board of Directors ( <i>Resolução da Diretoria Colegiada – RDC</i> ) of ANVISA (National Health Surveillance Agency, <i>Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária</i> ) No. 429/2020 (Provides for the nutritional labelling of packaged foods)	80%	High
	Normative Instruction ( <i>Instrução Normativa – IN</i> ) of ANVISA (National Health Surveillance Agency, <i>Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária</i> ) No. 75/2020 (Establishes the technical requirements for the declaration of nutrition labelling on packaged foods)		
Labeling 2.2: Robust, evidence-based regulatory systems exist to approve/review claims on food labels so that consumers are protected from misleading and/or unsupported nutrition and health claims	Resolution of the Collegiate Board of Directors ( <i>Resolução da Diretoria Colegiada – RDC</i> ) of ANVISA (National Health Surveillance Agency, <i>Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária</i> ) No. 429/2020 (Provides for the nutritional labelling of packaged foods)	66%	Medium
	Normative Instruction ( <i>Instrução Normativa – IN</i> ) of ANVISA (National Health Surveillance Agency, <i>Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária</i> ) No. 75/2020 (Establishes the technical requirements for the declaration of nutrition labelling on packaged foods)		

DOMAIN 2: FOOD LABELLING			
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS	SCORE: PERCENTAGE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL	SCORE: LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL
Labeling 2.2: Robust, evidence-based regulatory systems exist to approve/review claims on food labels so that consumers are protected from misleading and/or unsupported nutrition and health claims	Resolution of the Collegiate Board of Directors ( <i>Resolução da Diretoria Colegiada – RDC</i> ) of ANVISA (National Health Surveillance Agency, <i>Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária</i> ) No. 18/1999 (Basic guidelines for analysis and proof of alleged functional and/or health properties in food labeling)	66%	Medium
	Resolution of the Collegiate Board of Directors ( <i>Resolução da Diretoria Colegiada – RDC</i> ) of ANVISA (National Health Surveillance Agency, <i>Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária</i> ) No. 19/1999 (Procedures for registration of food with claim of functional and or health properties on its labeling)		
Labeling 2.3: Evidence-based and easy-to-understand supplemental nutrition information system to be used on all food labels that allows consumers to assess how healthy a product is	Resolution of the Collegiate Board of Directors ( <i>Resolução da Diretoria Colegiada – RDC</i> ) of ANVISA (National Health Surveillance Agency, <i>Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária</i> ) No. 429/2020 (Provides for the nutritional labelling of packaged foods)	68%	Medium
	Normative Instruction ( <i>Instrução Normativa – IN</i> ) of ANVISA (National Health Surveillance Agency, <i>Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária</i> ) No. 75/2020 (Establishes the technical requirements for the declaration of nutrition labelling on packaged foods)		

DOMAIN 2: FOOD LABELLING			
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS	SCORE: PERCENTAGE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL	SCORE: LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL
Labeling 2.4: A standardised system, defined by the government, simple, and easily accessible, for the nutritional composition of the menus of all quick-service restaurants (fast food chains) that allows consumers to know the nutritional quality and energy value of foods and meals for sale	Term of Conduct Adjustment (TCA) ( <i>Termo de Ajustamento de Conduta - TAC</i> ) signed in 2010 between ANVISA (National Health Surveillance Agency, <i>Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária</i> ) and fast food chains (Identifying eight state and municipal regulations dealing with the declaration of ingredient information in food services)	37%	Low

DOMAIN 3: FOOD PROMOTION			
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS	SCORE: PERCENTAGE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL	SCORE: LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL
Promotion 3.1: Effective policies are implemented by the government to restrict the exposure and power of unhealthy foods promotions that target children in media (TV, radio)	Article 227 of the Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil (It ensures, among others, the right to food, 2010); and Article 6th (Registers food as a social right, 2015)	34%	Low
	Law No. 8,078/1990 (Consumer Protection Code)		
	Law No. 8,069/1990 (Provides for the Child and Adolescent Statute)		
	Law No. 13,257/2016 (Early Childhood Legal Framework)		

DOMAIN 3: FOOD PROMOTION			
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS	SCORE: PERCENTAGE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL	SCORE: LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL
Promotion 3.1: Effective policies are implemented by the government to restrict the exposure and power of unhealthy foods promotions that target children in media (TV, radio)	Resolution No. 163/2014 of CONANDA (National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents, <i>Conselho Nacional dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente</i> ) (Abuse of the direction of advertising and marketing communication to children and adolescents)	34%	Low
Promotion 3.2: Effective policies are implemented by the government to restrict the exposure and power of commercial promotion of unhealthy foods through other media to children (e.g. the internet, social media, labels, support for sports, cultural, and other activities, advertising in the school environment)	Resolution No. 163/2014 of CONANDA (National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents, <i>Conselho Nacional dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente</i> ) (Abuse of the direction of advertising and marketing communication to children and adolescents)	40%	Low
	Law No. 11,265/2006 (Deals with the marketing of food for infants and young children, as well as related childcare products)		
Promotion 3.3: Effective policies are implemented by the government to ensure that unhealthy foods are not commercially promoted in places where children usually socialise (e.g. preschools, schools, sporting and cultural events)	Resolution No. 163/2014 of CONANDA (National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents, <i>Conselho Nacional dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente</i> ) (Abuse of the direction of advertising and marketing communication to children and adolescents)	32%	Low
	First decision/understanding of the Brazilian Supreme Court on abusive advertising directed at children made by fast food chains		

DOMAIN 3: FOOD PROMOTION			
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS	SCORE: PERCENTAGE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL	SCORE: LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL
Promotion 3.3: Effective policies are implemented by the government to ensure that unhealthy foods are not commercially promoted in places where children usually socialise (e.g. preschools, schools, sporting and cultural events)	Interministerial Ordinance ( <i>Portaria Interministerial</i> ) Ministry of Health ( <i>Ministério da Saúde</i> , MS) and Ministry of Education ( <i>Ministério da Educação</i> , MEC) No. 1,010/2006 (Establishes guidelines for the Promotion of Healthy Eating in Early Childhood, Elementary and Middle Schools in public and private networks Nationwide)	32%	Low

DOMAIN 4: FOOD PRICES			
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS	SCORE: PERCENTAGE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL	SCORE: LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL
Pricing 4.1: Taxes on healthy foods are reduced to encourage healthy food choices (e.g. low or no sales tax, excise tax, value added or import taxes on fruits and vegetables)	Law No. 12,839/2013 (Basic basket exemption)	58%	Medium
	Agreement of CONFAZ (National Council for Business Policy, <i>Conselho Nacional de Política Fazendária</i> ) No. 44/75 (ICMS exemption for hortifruti)		
Pricing 4.2: Taxes on unhealthy foods (e.g. sweetened beverages, foods with a high concentration of nutrients that are risk factors for disease) are in effect to discourage unhealthy food choices, and these taxes are reinvested to improve the health of the population	-	-	Very low

DOMAIN 4: FOOD PRICES			
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS	SCORE: PERCENTAGE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL	SCORE: LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL
Pricing 4.3: Existing food subsidies, including infrastructure funding (e.g. research and development, market support, or transportation systems), favouring healthy food over unhealthy food	Decree No. 1,946/1996 (Program for Strengthening Family Agriculture)	52%	Medium
	Crop Plan (2020–2021)		
	Law No. 12,188/2010 (Technical Assistance and Rural Extension)		
	National Policy and National Plan for Agroecology and Organic Production		
Pricing 4.4: Government mechanisms that guarantee that the resources of the income transfer programmes related to food are designated to the purchase of healthy foods	Law No. 6,321/1976 (Worker Food Program) (Prohibition of trans fats in industrial foods and food services)	47%	Low

DOMAIN 5: FOOD PROVISION			
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS	SCORE: PERCENTAGE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL	SCORE: LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL
Provision 5.1: Clear and consistent government policies (including nutritional standards) in schools and early childhood education for activities involving food (e.g. canteens, food offering at fundraising events, support for cultural and sports activities, vending machines, standards for public purchasing) to provide and promote healthy food	Law No. 11,947/2006 (National School Feeding Program)	78%	High
	Resolution FNDE (National Education Development Fund, <i>Fundo Nacional de Desenvolvimento da Educação</i> ) No. 6/2020 (Regulates the supply of ultra-processed food products in school feeding)		

DOMAIN 5: FOOD PROVISION			
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS	SCORE: PERCENTAGE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL	SCORE: LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL
Provision 5.2: Clear and consistent government policies in other public sectors, in addition to health, for activities involving food (e.g. canteens, food offering at fundraising events, support for cultural and sports activities, vending machines, standards for public purchasing) to provide and promote healthy food	Normative Ordinance MPOG (Ministry of Budget Planning and Management, <i>Ministério do Planejamento, Orçamento e Gestão</i> ) No. 7/2016 (Standards related to the level of food processing)	40%	Low
	Ordinance MS (Ministry of Health, <i>Ministério da Saúde</i> ) No. 1,274/2016. (Defines standards related to the level of processing of food offered at the facilities and at events of the MS and related entities)		
Provision 5.3: Clear and consistent food purchase standards in public sector settings for food service activities for the purpose of providing and promoting healthy food choices	Law No. 10,696/2003 (Food Acquisition Program)	71%	Medium
	Law No. 11,947/2006 (National School Feeding Program)		
	Resolution FNDE (National Education Development Fund, <i>Fundo Nacional de Desenvolvimento da Educação</i> ) No. 6/2020 (Regulates the supply of ultra-processed food products in school feeding)		
Provision 5.4: Governmental support and training systems in effect for schools and other public sector organisations and their food service providers so that they can meet healthy eating policies and guidelines	Interministerial Ordinance ( <i>Portaria Interministerial</i> ) Ministry of Health ( <i>Ministério da Saúde</i> , MS) and Ministry of Education ( <i>Ministério da Educação</i> , MEC) No. 1,010/2006 (Establishes guidelines for the Promotion of Healthy Eating in Early Childhood, Elementary and Middle Schools in public and private networks Nationwide)	66%	Medium

DOMAIN 5: FOOD PROVISION			
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS	SCORE: PERCENTAGE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL	SCORE: LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL
Provision 5.5: Governmental encouragement and support to private companies for them to provide and promote healthy food and meals in the workplace	Law No. 6,321/1976 (Worker Food Program) (Prohibition of trans fats in industrial foods and food services)	56%	Medium

DOMAIN 6: FOOD RETAIL			
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS	SCORE: PERCENTAGE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL	SCORE: LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL
Retail 6.1: Zoning laws and policies robust enough and that are being implemented, where necessary, by local governments to impose limits on the density or installation of fast food restaurants or other establishments that sell primarily unhealthy foods in communities	-	-	Very low
Retail 6.2: Zoning laws and policies robust enough and that are being implemented, where necessary, by local governments to encourage the availability of outlets for fresh fruits and vegetables	-	-	Very low
Retail 6.3: The government ensures the existence and use of support actions that encourage commercial food establishments to expand the availability of healthy foods and limit that of unhealthy foods	-	-	Very low



DOMAIN 6: FOOD RETAIL			
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS	SCORE: PERCENTAGE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL	SCORE: LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL
Retail 6.4: The government ensures the existence and implementation of support actions that encourage food services to increase the promotion and availability of healthy foods and decrease those of unhealthy foods	-	-	Very low

DOMAIN 7: FOOD TRADE AND INVESTMENTS			
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS	SCORE: PERCENTAGE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL	SCORE: LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL
Trade 7.1: Governmental risk impact assessments, before and during the negotiation of trade and investment agreements, that identify, assess, and minimise the direct and indirect negative impacts of such agreements on the food and health of the population	<p>Trade negotiations: Brazil actively and permanently participates in the various Mercosul forums that discuss and propose regulations related to sanitary and phytosanitary areas among the countries of the economic bloc.</p> <p>Multilateral: They take place in accordance with the precepts of the SPS Agreement (Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement), arising from the Uruguay Round in 1995, when the World Trade Organization (WTO) was created. The document regulates situations of exception to free trade to protect human and animal life and health, in addition to preserving botanical species.</p>	36%	Low
Trade 7.2: Governmental adoption of international investment management measures and protection of its regulatory capacity in relation to food and public health	-	-	Very low

DOMAIN 8: LEADERSHIP			
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS	SCORE: PERCENTAGE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL	SCORE: LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL
Leadership 8.1: Strong and visible political support (at the Head of State/Ministers level) for improving food environments, population nutrition, and reducing food-related NCD and related inequalities	Law No. 8,080/1990 (Defines the organisation and attribution of the Unified Health System)	66%	Medium
	Ordinance No. 2,436/2017 (National Primary Health Care Policy)		
	Ordinance No. 2,715/2011 (National Food and Nutrition Policy)		
	Strategic Action Plan to Combat Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) in Brazil (2011-2022)		
	Intersectoral Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Obesity		
	National Plan on Food and Nutrition Security (2017-2020)		
	Ordinance No. 2,446/2014 (Health Promotion Policy)		
	Ordinance No. 1,920/2013 (National Strategy for the Promotion of Breastfeeding and Complementary Feeding, Breastfeeding and Feeding Brazil Strategy)		
	Healthy Growth Program		
	Article 227 of the Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil (It ensures, among others, the right to food, 2010); and Article 6th (Registers food as a social right, 2015)		
	Law No. 11,346/2006 (Organic Law on Food and Nutrition Security)		
	Decree No. 7,272/2010 (National Policy on Food and Nutrition Security)		
Decree No. 8,553/2015 (National Pact for Healthy Eating)			

DOMAIN 8: LEADERSHIP			
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS	SCORE: PERCENTAGE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL	SCORE: LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL
Leadership 8.2: Goals for the intake of nutrients of interest and/or relevant food groups have been established by the government, which meet the dietary intake levels recommended by WHO or national agencies	Strategic Action Plan to Combat Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) in Brazil (2011–2022)	76%	High
	Food Guide for the Brazilian Population (2014)		
Leadership 8.3: Clear, easy-to-interpret, evidence-based dietary guidelines	Food Guide for the Brazilian Population (2014)	86%	High
	Food Guide for Children under 2 years old (2019)		
Leadership 8.4: Comprehensive, transparent and up-to-date implementation plan (including priority policy and programme strategies, social marketing, and legislation) linked to national needs and priorities that improve food environments, reduce risky nutrient intakes (to meet WHO and national recommendations), and reduce food-related NCD	Strategic Action Plan to Combat Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) in Brazil (2011–2022)	68%	Medium
Leadership 8.5: Government priorities set to reduce inequalities in food, nutrition, obesity, and NCD	National Health Policy and Plan (2020–2023)	64%	Medium
	Annual Health Program (2020–2023)		
	Law No. 10,386/2004 ( <i>Bolsa Família</i> Program, Health Conditionality)		
	National Policy for Health Care for Indigenous Peoples		
	National Policy for the Comprehensive Health of Rural and Forest Populations		
	National Policy on Comprehensive Health for Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals and Transsexuals		

DOMAIN 9: GOVERNANCE			
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS	SCORE: PERCENTAGE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL	SCORE: LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL
Governance 9.1: Structured procedures to restrict commercial influence in the definition and development of policies related to food environments where there are conflicts of interest with the improvement of the food and nutrition of the population	Law No. 13,848/2019 (Regulatory Impact Analysis - Agencies Law)	53%	Medium
	Law No. 13,874/2019 (Law of Economic Freedom)		
	Decree No. 1,171/1994 (Code of Ethics for Public Servants)		
	Resolution CFN (Federal Council of Nutritionists, <i>Conselho Federal de Nutricionistas</i> ) No. 599/2018 (Nutritionist Code of Ethics)		
	Electoral Reform of 2015 and Political Reform of 2017 (Private Campaign Financing - Companies)		
Governance 9.2: Strategies and procedures are in place for using evidence to develop food and nutrition policies	Family Budget Surveys	87%	High
	National Study of Child Food and Nutrition		
	National Health Survey		
	Surveillance of Risk and Protection Factors for Chronic Diseases Through a Telephone Survey		
	Public Calls for the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (Public announcements)		
Governance 9.3: Strategies and procedures in place that ensure transparency in food and nutrition policy development	Portal of the Interministerial Chamber of Food and Nutrition Security	63%	Medium
	Federal Government Transparency Portal (2004)		

DOMAIN 9: GOVERNANCE			
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS	SCORE: PERCENTAGE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL	SCORE: LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL
Governance 9.4: Public access to comprehensive food and nutrition information and key documents (e.g. budget documents, annual performance reviews, and health indicators)	Law No. 12,527/2011 (Law on Access to Information)	74%	Medium
	Annual Budget Law		
	National Health Policy and Plan (2020-2023)		
	Annual Health Program (2020-2023)		
	Health Information System		
	Food and Nutrition Surveillance System		
	Social Information Report: SAN Information Report		

DOMAIN 10: MONITORING AND INFORMATION			
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS	SCORE: PERCENTAGE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL	SCORE: LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL
Monitoring 10.1: Monitoring systems, implemented by the government, that regularly monitor, based on parameters, guidelines and goals, the food environment (especially in relation to the composition of foods, with regard to critical nutrients, promotion and advertising of food for children, and nutritional quality of food in schools and other public settings)	Law No. 11,265/2006 (Deals with the marketing of food for infants and young children, as well as related childcare products)	81%	High
	Brazilian Food Composition Table - TBCA		
	Brazilian Food Composition Table – TACO		
	Brazilian Regional Foods (2015)		
	Characterisation of food deserts in Brazil (2017)		
	Law No. 11,947/2006 (National School Feeding Program)		

DOMAIN 10: MONITORING AND INFORMATION			
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS	SCORE: PERCENTAGE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL	SCORE: LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL
Monitoring 10.1: Monitoring systems, implemented by the government, that regularly monitor, based on parameters, guidelines and goals, the food environment (especially in relation to the composition of foods, with regard to critical nutrients, promotion and advertising of food for children, and nutritional quality of food in schools and other public settings)	Resolution FNDE (National Education Development Fund, <i>Fundo Nacional de Desenvolvimento da Educação</i> ) No. 6/2020 (Regulates the supply of ultra-processed food products in school feeding)	81%	High
	Normative Ordinance MPOG (Ministry of Budget Planning and Management, <i>Ministério do Planejamento, Orçamento e Gestão</i> ) No. 7/2016 (Standards related to the level of food processing)		
	Strategic Action Plan to Combat Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) in Brazil (2011–2022)		
Monitoring 10.2: Regular monitoring of the nutritional and food consumption status of adults and children based on specific intake goals or recommended intake levels	National Epidemiological Surveillance System	88%	High
	Surveillance of Risk and Protection Factors for Chronic Diseases Through a Telephone Survey		
	Family Budget Surveys		
	National Study of Child Food and Nutrition		
	National Health Survey		
National School Health Survey			
Monitoring 10.3: There is regular monitoring of the prevalence of obesity and overweight in children and adults through anthropometric assessment	National Epidemiological Surveillance System	89%	High
	Surveillance of Risk and Protection Factors for Chronic Diseases Through a Telephone Survey		
	Family Budget Surveys		
	National Study of Child Food and Nutrition		
	National Survey of Demographics and Health of Children and Women		

DOMAIN 10: MONITORING AND INFORMATION			
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS	SCORE: PERCENTAGE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL	SCORE: LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL
Monitoring 10.4: There is regular monitoring of the prevalence of NCD risk factors and occurrence rates (e.g. prevalence, incidence, mortality) for the main food-related NCD	National Epidemiological Surveillance System	88%	High
	The Longitudinal Study of Adult Health		
	Health Information System		
Monitoring 10.5: There is sufficient evaluation of key policies and programmes to assess the effectiveness and contribution to achieve the objectives of food, nutrition, and health policies and plans	National Program for Improving Access and Quality of Primary Care	63%	Medium
	Interministerial Ordinance No. 1,055/2017 (School Health Program)		
	Healthy Growth Program		
Monitoring 10.6: Regular monitoring of progress made to reduce health inequalities and their social and economic determinants	Monitoring of the National Health Plan (2020–2023)	60%	Medium

DOMAIN 11: RESOURCES AND FUNDING			
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS	SCORE: PERCENTAGE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL	SCORE: LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL
Resources 11.1: A budget for 'Promoting food and nutrition for the population', as a part of health costs and/or in relation to the costs of food-related NCD, being sufficient to reduce food-associated diseases and NCD	Budget for Primary Care in the SUS (Unified Health System, <i>Sistema Único de Saúde</i> )	52%	Medium
	Budget for the School Health Program		
	Budget of the National Food and Nutrition Policy in the SUS (Unified Health System, <i>Sistema Único de Saúde</i> )		

DOMAIN 11: RESOURCES AND FUNDING			
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS	SCORE: PERCENTAGE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL	SCORE: LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL
Resources 11.1: A budget for 'Promoting food and nutrition for the population', as a part of health costs and/or in relation to the costs of food-related NCD, being sufficient to reduce food-associated diseases and NCD	Ordinance No. 2,264/2019 (School Health Programs and Healthy Growth Programs for the 2019/2020 cycle)	52%	Medium
	Basic Health Care Floor, Fixed and Variable PABs		
	PPA (Pluriannual Plan, <i>Plano Plurianual</i> ) 2015-2019 / 2020-2023		
	Financing of food and nutrition actions		
Resources 11.2: Governmental funding for research that aims at improving food environments and reduce obesity, NCD, and associated inequalities	Definition of research priorities for the management of the National Food and Nutrition Policy	60%	Medium
	CNPq (National Council for Scientific and Technological Development, <i>Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico</i> ) research notices (2017, 2018, 2019 e 2020)		
	Research Program for the Unified Health System		
Resources 11.3: Official agency for health promotion that includes an objective to improve the food and nutrition of the population with a public budget	Department of Health Promotion / Secretariat of Primary Care	64%	Medium
	General Coordination of Food and Nutrition of the Ministry of Health		
	Department of Surveillance of Non-Communicable Diseases and Disorders		
	National Health Surveillance Agency		
	<i>José Alencar Gomes da Silva</i> National Cancer Institute		
	National Education Development Fund		
	Ministry of Citizenship		



DOMAIN 12: INTERACTION PLATFORMS			
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS	SCORE: PERCENTAGE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL	SCORE: LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL
Platforms 12.1: Formal coordination mechanisms between departments/ sectors and government levels (national and local) that ensure coherence, alignment, and integration of food and nutrition and prevention of obesity and NCD related to nutrition	Interministerial Chamber of Food and Nutrition Security	40%	Low
Platforms 12.2: Official platforms for regular interaction between the government and private food sector to implement healthy eating policies	Sectoral Chambers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply	27%	Low
Platforms 12.3: Official platforms for the regular interaction between the government and civil society on public policies and other strategies to improve the population's food and nutrition	National Food and Nutrition Security Council	28%	Low
Platforms 12.4: Comprehensive, effective, and sustainable governmental systems approach with local organisations to make food environments healthy	National Food and Nutrition Security System	40%	Low
	Unified Health System		

DOMAIN 13: HEALTH IN ALL PUBLIC POLICIES			
SUBDOMAIN	SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN ACTIONS	SCORE: PERCENTAGE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL	SCORE: LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL
Health 13.1: Processes in effect that ensure that the population's food and nutrition, health impacts, and reduction of health inequalities are considered and prioritised in the development of public policies related to food and nutrition	Ministry of Health Research Priorities Agenda	56%	Medium
	ANVISA (National Health Surveillance Agency, <i>Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária</i> ) Agenda Priority Plan		
	National Health Conference		
	National Food and Nutrition Security Conference		
Health 13.2: Processes in effect that assess and consider health impacts during policy development not directly related to food and nutrition	-	-	Very low

## **APPENDIX 4** - PROPOSALS SUGGESTED AT THE WORKSHOP WITH EXPERTS DIRECTED TO THE LEGISLATIVE AND ACADEMY

### **DOMAIN 1: FOOD COMPOSITION**

Evaluate the possibility of replacing sodium chloride with potassium in industrial production

Develop and publish a ranking of foods, based on the level of critical nutrients (e.g. sodium and sugar), as a way of encouraging voluntary reformulation actions

Promote food and nutrition education regarding food expenses

Promote food and nutrition education aimed at different audiences, such as owners and employees of commercial establishments and consumers

Conduct research for culinary substitutes for critical ingredients in UAN (Food and Nutrition Unit, Unidade de Alimentação e Nutrição) preparations

### **DOMAIN 2: FOOD LABELLING**

Develop tools for calculating labels

Conduct research that signal the impacts of regulatory outcomes (RR)

Enforce the use of claims on foods and supplements

Implement reporting channels for brands that contain products with claims or messages that may mislead the consumer

Evaluate the implementation of the magnifying glass model, nutrient profile, and established complementary rules

### **DOMAIN 3: FOOD PROMOTION**

Encouraging state laws along the lines of Law No. 13,582/16 of the Government of the State of Bahia, which prohibits advertising aimed at children of ultra-processed foods and beverages

Reward/recognise laws and their formulators that propose strategies to encourage and protect adequate and healthy food

Promote training of consumer protection and health surveillance actors to help them implement advertising regulation rules, including NBCAL

Broaden the debate on the harmful effects of advertising aimed at children

Expose abusive and/or misleading advertising and commercial promotion practices

Encourage local laws to regulate the places/heights for placing ultra-processed products in sales outlets (as in Law No. 12,336/2017 of the municipality of Jundiaí/SP)

Monitor and evaluate the results of regulatory measures and existing local normative experiences on the subject through surveys

Assess the impact in territories that have not yet implemented regulatory actions

Stimulate baseline with locations that are initiating regulation

#### DOMAIN 4: FOOD PRICES

Federal Executive (via BNDES): Ensure transfer of funds for support, both from local governments and civil society organisations to guarantee public investment for infrastructure (management is by local government or civil society. In the case of civil society, the equipment serves to strengthen a process of community organisation. The federal government finances the structuring, and states and municipalities assume the viability of the operation, with social participation)

Study the chain of taxes levied on rice and beans (and other basic products) to identify potential reductions and the potential effect of reducing the tax burden on retail price and impact on consumption

Expand the studies and dissemination of results on the exemption of the basic food basket, through the analysis of the impacts of the exemption of products, to whom the exemption benefits, distortions, and other aspects

Monitor the impact of public policies on sustainability, practices, and the productive capacity of family farming

Analyse Decree No. 9,064 ('registration decree') that changes the definition of family farmer, which affects all programs and financing, replacing the DAP, a document that allows farmers to access credit

#### DOMAIN 5: FOOD PROVISION

No suggestions

#### DOMAIN 6: FOOD RETAIL

Analyse the tax impact on the purchase and deployment of measures, such as the reduction/exemption of taxes of establishments that sell X% of natural food

Mobilise state and municipal CONSEA for the elaboration and approval of public supply policies

Expand the offer of tools/applications that facilitate access to and consumption of healthy foods (for example, fair application)

#### DOMAIN 7: FOOD TRADE AND INVESTMENTS

No suggestions

#### DOMAIN 8: LEADERSHIP

Insert the content of the Food Guide for the Brazilian Population, second edition, in the curriculum of basic education and for those who are working in practice (Professional qualification)

Encourage dialogue between the executive and legislature regarding the role of the legislature in the FNS agenda, as a demand for compliance with policies and actions (Professional qualification)

Assume and execute internationally agreed goals and commitments on human rights and healthy and sustainable food systems (Law enforcement action)

---

Invest in mechanisms that strengthen the leadership of legislative assemblies and municipal councils in monitoring the implementation of public policies (Law enforcement action)

---

Reform Pedagogical Policy Projects by investing in the leadership skills of professionals in the health sector (Professional qualification)

---

Work with leadership skills (with the MEC and CNS) in relation to health professionals and training of university managers (Professional qualification)

---

Invest in leadership training for social control (Social control)

---

Facilitate communication with sectors that are not at the interface with the government and mobilise other actors that are important in this process and that do not have a clear role in these guidelines (such as family farming) (Social Marketing)

---

### DOMAIN 9: GOVERNANCE

Disclose ANVISA documents on COI to other sectors

---

Create formal mechanisms for using evidence

---

Preserve the production of evidence

---

VIGITEL guiding goals for the NCD Plan

---

Create space for dialogue between specialists and management to guide public policies

---

Ensure the maintenance and expansion of mechanisms that were developed within the scope of SISAN

---

SAGI: Refer to experience in monitoring and intelligence agency in ministries, for the generation and commission of studies

---

Ensure broad and inclusive spaces for dialogue, with a view to amplifying voices and narratives

---

Ensure exchange mechanisms between the academe and management as a permanent process

---

Induce the academe to translate academic knowledge into management in the three spheres of government, as knowledge translation

---

Foster financial resources to induce evidence

---

Translate evidence for managers

---

Ensure the accessibility of the Transparency Portal to systematise, organise, and translate information for the public

---

### DOMAIN 10: MONITORING AND INFORMATION

Incorporate variables from food environments (school canteens, retail) in surveys

---

Conduct research and impact assessment of existing legislation (laws and decrees that restrict the consumption of ultra-processed foods in schools) on what is offered in the school environment

---

---

Develop studies to quantify (value) the burden of dietary risk factors in the development of NCD to assist in comparative studies, including direct and indirect cost of diseases

---

Implement a regular intersectoral promotion strategy for research related to the healthy eating agenda

### **DOMAIN 11: RESOURCES AND FUNDING**

No suggestions

### **DOMAIN 12: INTERACTION PLATFORMS**

No suggestions

### **DOMAIN 13: HEALTH IN ALL PUBLIC POLICIES**

No suggestions

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**APPENDIX 5** - PROPOSALS DIRECTED TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT  
THAT WERE SUGGESTED AT THE WORKSHOP WITH EXPERTS

**DOMAIN 1: FOOD COMPOSITION**

Establish a voluntary agreement for sodium reduction with more restrictive targets and appropriate inspection

Establish a mandatory agreement to reduce sodium in foods with more restrictive targets and appropriate inspection

Establish a mandatory agreement based on specific composition data in foods

Approve a law with clear and mandatory goals for sodium and sugar reduction, with penalties for non-compliance

Expand access to information, providing a greater level of transparency on voluntary agreements to reduce critical nutrients. Improve the monitoring process and impact of voluntary agreements

Improve governance and monitoring systems with social participation and control and safeguards against conflicts of interest

Set higher tax rates on food considering different ranges of sodium weight (similar to that done for sugar)

Tax products with high content of critical nutrients

Monitor, through different strategies, the use of salt substitutes in food composition (profile evolution)

Tax sweetened ultra-processed products

Ensure analysis and consideration of evidence, with and without conflict of interest

Foster research on artificial sweeteners, especially on their use and impact

Improve the process of monitoring the substitute constituents of critical ingredients (sugar, sodium, fat) in food composition (for improving the profile)

Promote research on the impact of the norm (environmental and health impacts)

Foster research on the impact of projection, that is, how much a new measure will impact public health costs

Foster research that assesses trans-fat substitutes

Foster research for oil and fat substitutes

Monitor the change in the product profile (impact of substitutes)

Monitor unwanted effects of the norm (environmental and health impacts)

Formulate communication strategies through EAN to reduce sodium consumption and ultra-processed products (all)

Formulate EAN strategies and the promotion of adequate and healthy food that focus on domestic cooking, problematise the excessive use of salt in cooking, and support and encourage the use of natural seasonings to replace salt

Expand guidance strategies on feeding children under the age of 2 years, especially on complementary feeding in different spaces

---

Formulate EAN strategies for the consumption and preparations of foods that contain critical nutrients

---

Formulate EAN strategies and the promotion of adequate and healthy food that focus on domestic cooking, that problematise the excessive use of sugar in cooking, and that support and encourage the use of natural substitutes to replace sugar

---

Formulate strategies to overcome the excessive use of salt in collective meals, and promote these strategies in the PNAE and in UAN inserted in public policies and public agencies

---

Offer incentives to encourage companies to adhere to voluntary agreements

---

Prohibit the offer of salt in restaurants, such as by removing saltshakers from tables

---

Reduce the weight of salt sachets

---

Establish a voluntary agreement for food services on good practices for meal preparation and for salt availability in commercial settings

---

Prepare good practice guidance for adding critical nutrients to UAN

---

Review and regulate PAT, according to the Food Guide for the Brazilian Population

---

Regulate the commercialisation and distribution of ultra-processed products in companies that adhere to PAT (snack bars, restaurants)

---

Establish criteria in agreements involving PAT, especially in worker/company agreements

---

Establish restrictive measures for the use of PAT for the purchase/consumption of certain items, such as ultra-processed products

---

Establish counterpart criteria for food stamp companies: creating pre-established criteria for EAN activities

---

Promote EAN related to food expenses

---

Promote EAN aimed at different audiences, such as owners and employees of commercial establishments and consumers

---

Encourage strategies that reinforce the consumption of healthier meals, such as festivals, partnerships with food commerce apps, seals on apps, seals of healthy food offers

---

Encourage the creation of public spaces free from products with excess critical ingredients

---

Regulate public spaces to ensure they are free from products with excess critical ingredients

---

Develop a guidebook for good practices for reducing the use and intake of critical ingredients in food services and meal production

---

Foster research into culinary substitutes for critical ingredients in UAN (for government) preparations

---

Foster research to stimulate the production and use of regional foods (for the government)

---

Encourage local legislation (municipalities) to restrict preparations containing critical ingredients (salt, sugar, and trans-fat) in commercial establishments

---

Regulate all public food purchases (e.g. PNAE) to restrict foods and preparations containing critical ingredients, according to a pre-defined nutritional profile (such as the profile proposed by PAHO)

---



## DOMAIN 2: FOOD LABELLING

- Ensure accessibility to ingredient content and nutrient statements on labels. For example, make audio labels available for people with visual impairments
- 
- Insert the ingredient composition percentage data in the labelling standard
- 
- Insert the origin data of the ingredients in the labelling standard
- 
- Provide a line of financing to support the implementation of labelling in small businesses and establishments
- 
- Promote improvements to the norm as part of the Mercosul negotiation
- 
- Provide technical support for small producers in the elaboration of labels through incentives/ research and technical support
- 
- Encourage research to reduce and improve portion size information on the label
- 
- Implement labelling template monitoring
- 
- Foster the design and development of apps and other tools that help consumers understand the share/quantity of ingredients in food and product information
- 
- Develop tools for calculating labels
- 
- Regulate the restriction of health and nutrition claims on foods with high content of critical ingredients
- 
- Review the nutrition claims criteria adopted by ANVISA based on robust specific research and free of conflicts of interest
- 
- Prohibit unfounded claims of any kind
- 
- Expand the scope of the regulation of claims (vegan, homemade, plant based, additive free, natural, sustainability based, homemade food, real food)
- 
- Restrict health and nutrition claims on foods with a high content of critical ingredients (based on rules that prohibit claims for 'high in' products [Chile, PL in Argentina] to advance regulation in Brazil)
- 
- Enforce the use of claims on foods and supplements
- 
- Promote research on the use of claims on products with marketing aimed at children and adolescents
- 
- Foster design impact research, encouraging consumption and interpretation of claims
- 
- Monitor products containing claims and verify compliance with the norm
- 
- Improve the labelling standard to improve the nutritional profile (as in the profile proposed by PAHO)
- 
- Develop complementary regulation to update/improve nutrient profile information for front labelling and visibility criteria
- 
- Create a cycle of improving labelling standards (define, implement, monitor, update)
- 
- Guarantee and expand the participation of civil society in Mercosul instances
- 
- Prioritise the harmonisation of legislation within Mercosul
-

---

Foster research that assesses the impact between the current nutritional information systems with other models

---

Implement a system to monitor the regulation of frontal warning on packaged foods (current magnifying glass model), nutrient profile, and complementary rules

---

Maintain permanent processes for the improvement and monitoring of food regulations within ANVISA, and always with the participation of civil society

---

Approve a law on the obligation for establishments to prepare lists of ingredients/menu composition table in alphabetical order, focusing both on the nutritional quality of ingredients and energy value of foods and meals on sale, to be made available on menus published by apps for selling meals

---

Create a law to present allergen indications on menus

---

Develop guidance for preparations in food services, based on the Food Guide for the Brazilian Population

---

### DOMAIN 3: FOOD PROMOTION

Approve a law that regulates advertising of ultra-processed products, according to the guidelines of the 2014 Food Guide for the Brazilian Population and PAHO nutrient profile, with alerts for 'high in' claims across different media

---

Encourage state laws, along the lines of Law 13,582/16 of Bahia State, which prohibit advertising of ultra-processed foods and beverages to children

---

Approve a law to regulate the commercialisation, advertising, and supply of ultra-processed foods in the school environment and surroundings

---

Reward/recognise laws and their formulators that propose strategies to encourage and protect adequate and healthy eating

---

Expand the justice system's commitment to the healthy food environments agenda and existing legislation to protect rights

---

Implement a proactive monitoring, enforcement, and punishment system for misleading and abusive advertising infractions

---

Implement a system for reporting NBCAL violations at points of sale

---

Foster lines of research to monitor current regulations

---

Anvisa: invest in a permanent training strategy for the different sectors and in all regulations

---

Encourage local laws to regulate the places/heights for placing ultra-processed products in sales outlets (as in Law No. 12,336/2017, of the municipality of Jundiaí/SP)

---

Create a laboratory of good practices in public and private schools that are working to combat childhood obesity

---

Create communication campaigns/strategies about what NBCAL is, both for the public and communicators

---

Regulate the trade and advertising of unhealthy foods in and around public and private schools (e.g. canteens, self-service machines, feasts)

---

---

Prohibit sponsorship of sports and cultural activities by companies making ultra-processed products

---

Establish a law restricting sweetened beverages and ultra-processed products in the public and private school environment

---

Regulate the supply of breast milk and support for breastfeeding in day care centres (training of cooks, transport and storage of breast milk)

---

Prohibit content in textbooks related to encouraging the consumption of sweetened beverages and ultra-processed products

---

Guarantee the inclusion of the Food Guide and the Food Guide for Children under 2 years old as teaching materials for elementary and secondary education

---

Foster the installation of didactic kitchens in elementary and high schools

---

Strengthen EAN strategies in the school environment

---

Insert content for the protection and promotion of adequate and healthy food in textbooks for the entire cycle of elementary and secondary education

---

Train managers, education professionals, and family members on the agenda for protecting children from ultra-processed products (e.g. canteen, parties, awards, sponsorship, EAN actions by companies)

---

Foster research in food environments to assess pre- and post-measure implementation

---

#### DOMAIN 4: FOOD PRICES

Subsidise the production of staple foods

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Subsidise the production of food made by small producers

---

Exempt taxes for food from family agriculture

---

Adopt state and municipal measures that reduce the price of healthy food from family agriculture, such as reducing taxes, for example, ICMS

---

Eliminate subsidies and tax waivers for pesticides and transgenic seeds

---

Eliminate all subsidies for grain production for export

---

Eliminate tax subsidies for sugary drinks, as in the Manaus Free Trade Zone

---

Increase the tax burden on soft and sugary drinks, and regulate the use of funds collected from taxing unhealthy foods for different measures to promote the consumption of healthy foods

---

Eliminate funding, exemption/subsidy for pesticides, and all other inputs in the production chain (seeds, additives, etc.) related to the production of commodities and ultra-processed products

---

Increase federal funding for family agriculture

---

Expand financing and microcredit for family agriculture

---

Ensure public funding for the production of staple foods, such as rice and beans

---

Guarantee technical assistance for family agriculture to expand production capacity and access to public purchases

---

---

Expand funding and technical assistance for sustainable production practices, with emphasis on agro-ecology

---

Harmonise a regulation in Mercosul that facilitates the circulation of food from family agriculture

---

Establish the need for environmental and health impact reports to release public funding at any stage of the food system

---

Finance physical structures and equipment for small food pre-processing and packaging units in family agriculture

---

Increase the public budget designated to the infrastructure for the flow of food production, with special attention to the production of family agriculture

---

Implement a specific crop plan for family agriculture, with the explicit condition of producing healthy and diversified foods

---

Implement a specific strategy to support the structuring and operation of short circuits, such as supply centres, warehouses, and cold chambers

---

Regulate a mechanism that, from a certain level in strategic stocks, especially in emergencies, promotes a progressive tax to discourage exports of basic foods

---

Eliminate any subsidy or stimulus mechanism for exporting staple foods

---

Strengthen and expand public supply centres

---

Expand/strengthen local supply programmes to expand access to healthy foods, especially fresh produce

---

Institute a National Supply Policy with a focus on popular supply

---

Implement public markets for family agriculture, such as fairs and support spaces for selling family agriculture products in municipalities

---

Strengthen support units for the distribution of food for family agriculture

---

Develop a strategy to promote short/territorial production and consumption circuits

---

Re-establish a policy of strategic stocks of basic foods, such as rice, beans, corn, and wheat

---

Given that supply measures are mainly local (states and municipalities), define incentive mechanisms at the federal level that lead states and municipalities to do the following:

- Adopt a CEASA management strategy with a metropolitan view (ensure diversified supply for these regions, which are generally the most populous)
  - Prioritise actions of a municipal nature in large and medium-sized cities, prioritising poor/peripheral populations: the municipality should guarantee the structure and outsourcing of the administration and control of prices. In this case, the subsidy is indirect, because the government guarantees the infrastructure and potential market
  - Define, for public purchases of food, rules for the guarantee of origin and supply of fresh food from family agriculture
  - Adopt, in the Municipal Master Plan, the regulation of the presence of super- and hyper-markets outside central and densely populated areas
-

Federal Executive via BNDES: Ensure the transfer of funds to support both local governments and civil society organisations in expanding infrastructure. Management is by local government or civil society. In the case of civil society, the equipment serves to strengthen a process of community organisation. The federal government finances the structuring; the states and municipalities finance the operation (with social participation)

Review the technical parameters of the Worker's Food Program so that it adopts objectives and practices explicitly aimed at protecting and promoting healthy eating Review the adoption of the guidelines of the Food Guide for the Brazilian Population (e.g. the veto on the purchase of ultra-processed products, sugary drinks)

Standardise the composition of basic food baskets provided by companies funded by PAT resources so that it is consistent with the guidelines of the Food Guide for the Brazilian Population

## DOMAIN 5: FOOD PROVISION

Approve a law for institutional purchases of family agriculture food to expand the scope of public sectors that purchase these products

Define a legal mechanism that encourages states and municipalities to increase institutional purchases of family agriculture food

Increase the minimum percentage of federal public resources from the PNAE for the purchase of family agriculture products

Regulate the trade and advertising of unhealthy foods in public environments in general (health facilities, hospitals, social assistance centres, schools, federal, state and municipal executive work environments)

Establish norms to restrict the purchase and supply of unhealthy foods in hospitals, nursing homes, institutions for children and young people, prison system, and social assistance (e.g. popular restaurants, shelters). In the case of public establishments/services, these are regulations; in the case of private services/establishments, these are induction mechanisms

Regulate guidelines for healthy work environments (e.g. restaurants, canteens) limiting the supply and sale of ultra-processed products

Regulate the restriction of the sale of ultra-processed products in public concession spaces with large circulation, such as bus terminals, train stations, subways

Review the legislation regarding the purchase limits of family agriculture (considering the purchase of 'individuals' and 'legal entities') by PNAE, to account for the different realities of municipalities

Adopt a gradual model, so that small municipalities can buy from a greater number of families for the PNAE

Expand, for small municipalities, the minimum percentage of purchases from family agriculture to promote greater dynamism of the local economy and participation of family agriculture

Ensure and enforce the availability of breastfeeding rooms in public- and private-sector work environments

Approve protocols for the implementation in organisational spaces that promote healthy eating, foreseeing, among restrictions of the supply of ultra-processed products, the expansion of the supply of preparations with fresh foods, encouraging the purchase from local producers

Guarantee the federal budget to improve the infrastructure of schools for the preparation of healthy meals for school feeding

## DOMAIN 6: FOOD RETAIL

At the federal government level, establish mechanisms and issue recommendations:

- That municipalities implement effective zoning measures for the local supply of healthy foods
- On the inclusion of healthy eating as a guideline in the Master Plans of the cities, considering supply strategies in all neighbourhoods, prioritising peripheral areas, and expanding urban agriculture, among others
- On the zoning of cities expanding the 'availability' of healthy foods to support local production and commerce. Providing, for example, that in central and densely populated areas, the food trade is preferably small and medium-sized, and that supermarkets and hypermarkets are located in specific areas of the cities
- On the exemption from IPTU the areas designated for urban agriculture activities
- Institute incentive programmes for small retail food outlets, to expand the supply of fresh and healthy foods

## DOMAIN 7: FOOD TRADE AND INVESTMENTS

Define rules so that no trade agreement jeopardises the strategic stock of staple foods

Define a fiscal trigger that reduces the export of healthy foods (and/or increases exports taxes), when the availability of staple foods for the domestic market is at risk

Require environmental, health, and food sovereignty impact reports for approval of any commercial and investment agreement related to food production

## DOMAIN 8: LEADERSHIP

Train professionals in the TCU, CGU, and National Justice System to strengthen the guarantee of the DHAA and increase its enforceability

Implement inter-federative coordination mechanisms in the conduct of public policies, integrated financing, management, regulation, and monitoring

Resume the implementation of the National Food and Nutrition Security System to promote the intersectoral management of public policies

Strengthen social participation, through processes of training and enabling the participation of civil society in the instances of social control provided for in the SUS and SISAN for the construction and prioritisation of government policies and actions, to qualify them and reduce inequalities

Implement PNAE Resolution 06/2020, which defines the restriction on the supply of ultra-processed products

Implement actions that ensure the achievement of goals to increase the consumption of fruits and vegetables, reduce the consumption of soft drinks and sodium, provided for in the National Plan to Combat Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases (2011–2022)

Invest in SUS and SUAS campaigns aimed at the entire population and not only users of the systems

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Adopt the Food Guide for the Brazilian population as the technical reference for inducing policies in all sectors, from production to consumption

---

Make the Food Guide or the access address available in work/worker environments.

---

Prepare an adaptation of the Food Guide for the UAN

---

Publish the new edition of the National Plan to Combat Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases with goals to reduce the consumption of ultra-processed products

---

Implement an intersectoral strategy on obesity linked to the National Plan for Combating Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases

---

Ensure strategies that make an equitable division of financial resources to reduce inequalities between municipalities

---

Implement regressive fiscal policies that guarantee equity in the application of taxes and that impact the implementation of public policies

---

## DOMAIN 9: GOVERNANCE

Regulate the criteria that define the representation of public interest civil society organisations in social spaces control, to prevent conflicts of interest

---

Adopt the WHO conflict of interest assessment instrument as national legislation

---

Ensure that regulatory impact analyses are based on public health effects, rather than on the economic issues surrounding the regulatory act

---

Ensure protection from commercial private sector interference in public policies

---

Develop and implement new Food and Nutrition Security Plans, agreed between sectors, with specific goals and budgets

---

Develop a monitoring system that organises the research agenda, monitoring of programmes, and use of evidence in an intersectoral manner that supports the formulation and monitoring of public policies

---

Implement a platform that allows regular monitoring of healthy eating programmes/actions.

---

Implement a monitoring system from the broader perspective of the healthy and sustainable food system

---

Foster the production of scientific evidence aimed at the formulation and monitoring of public policies

---

Implement formal processes of adoption/translation of scientific evidence for the formulation and monitoring of public policies at all levels, from federal to states and municipalities

---

Resume the integrated systems initially organised by CAISAN and CONSEA Nacional to monitor SISAN (public policy dimension)

---

Update the SAN Plan monitoring system, CAISAN portal, and the systems created to support the data generation for the preparation and monitoring of the Plans (CAISAN portal, DataSAN)

---

Create a platform that unifies indicators and information from different programmes and actions that cover SAN dimensions and sectors with epidemiological, demographic, cultural, population data, accountability mechanisms, and monitoring of the implementation of policies and actions

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---

Ensure access to information on official government websites, so that documents and information on programmes, objectives, actions, implementation, budget, and results of policies and programmes are easily found by the public

---

Establish protection mechanisms to ensure that the Access to Information Law is correctly implemented

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## DOMAIN 10: MONITORING AND INFORMATION

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Expand the coverage of SISVAN, mainly on food consumption markers, and connect it to programmes such as the *Amamenta Alimenta Brasil* Strategy, *Proteja*, and *Crescer Saudável*

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Articulate efforts to integrate and finance the food composition tables: TBCA, TACO, and POF table 2008–2009

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Improve and democratise information and research systems, for access by different social actors, allowing different analyses based on local specificities

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Integrate different health information systems to support local actions on food and nutrition

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Integrate information systems and research, defining regularity, periodicity, and state planning (regulated state policy)

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Foster and develop a strategy with a specific budget for guaranteeing the regularity of population surveys and which includes anthropometry, food consumption, and food environments

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Integrate microdata platforms from administrative systems, cohorts, surveys, and analysis production (e.g. Cidacs, Fiocruz, and Icicts)

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Foster the continuity of the biodiversity and nutrition platform, integrating indicators and expanding information related to socio-biodiversity

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Foster a committee, forum, or platform that works with indicators, qualification sheets, monitoring panels, and publications (e.g. Ripsa and the SAN public budget monitoring committee of CONSEA)

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Foster a research network to support the definition of protocols and reproduction of studies at the local level that can be compared, such as the mapping of food deserts carried out by the then Ministry of Social Development

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Foster studies on the effectiveness of different social policies to expand the intersectoral perspective: health, SAN, education

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Promote studies to quantify/evaluate the burden of food risk factors in the development of NCD, to assist in comparative studies on the direct and indirect cost of diseases

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Foster studies on the impact of pesticides on the health of the population

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Foster the development and standardisation of instruments for the assessment of public policies

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Ensure the dissemination of PNAE monitoring data

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Define a list of PNAE monitoring indicators that include administrative, food, and nutritional aspects, as well as infrastructure, logistics, and human resources

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Ensure that the IBGE has sufficient autonomy and resources for planning and executing the study agenda, from an expanded perspective of healthy food systems

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Re-include SAN in the national science and technology strategy, in new MCTI regulations

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Develop agile and low-cost methodological techniques for monitoring the SAN situation (such as Vigitel)

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Incorporate issues of inequalities into monitoring practices, to give visibility to their different expressions (intersectionality)

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Carry out the CENSUS with investment in the generation of data that can be disaggregated by population groups

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## DOMAIN 11: RESOURCES AND FUNDING

Increase the per capita of the PNAE

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Expand the PNAE budget, providing specific funding for actions aimed at promoting healthy eating

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Expand the PNAE budget, providing specific funding for actions aimed at studies (monitoring and research) on the Program

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Resume the systematic monitoring of the budget/expenditure of actions related to food and nutrition security

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Implement control instruments to protect the budget and ensure its use as planned

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## DOMAIN 12: INTERACTION PLATFORMS

Strengthen the adequate and healthy food agenda in the Councils of Health Secretaries (CONASS and CONASEMS)

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Reinstall CAISAN in the original parameters of the Organic Law of Food and Nutrition Security, and Decree No. 6,273, of 23 November 2007

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Install the bipartite and tripartite forums established in the National Food and Nutrition Security System

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Establish protection mechanisms for industry interference in health, food, and nutrition security policies

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Regulate the activities and processes of the different Thematic Chambers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock so that they have, as a guideline, the protection and promotion of Adequate and Healthy Food, and safeguards against conflicts of interest

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Improve ANVISA's norms and rules to institute mechanisms that protect its decisions against private interests in regulatory processes

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Incorporate the promotion of healthy food in the discussions of MAPA's sectorial chambers

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Strengthen social control through CONSEAs (state and municipal) with clearer roles for the academe, civil society, class entities, and private sector

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Ensure mechanisms of transparency and inspection in the formalisation and monitoring of voluntary agreements between the government and private sector

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Resume SISAN with the guarantee of adequate funding for the implementation of actions, agreement of federative targets, and formation of the tripartite commission

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Guarantee and expand the financing of food and nutrition actions under the SUS for all Brazilian municipalities

### DOMAIN 13: HEALTH IN ALL PUBLIC POLICIES

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Incorporate evidence on health impacts in economic policy planning

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Resume the follow-up and monitoring of the SDGs, under the Presidency's intersectoral committee

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Strengthen mechanisms to expose industry interference in food and nutrition policies

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