

## **"Zero Hunger" Pact Between Government and Society in Brazil: a Case Study**

Although Brazil is one of the world's largest food exporters and its 1988 Constitution is one of the most progressive in the world in terms of protection for ESCR, more than 22 million Brazilians still go undernourished on a daily basis. While Brazil has experienced economic growth, that growth has not led to a reduction in income inequalities. Problems in developing capacity for redistributive programs have continued "to undermine the understanding of human rights as also belonging to the poor".<sup>(3)</sup>

Minister Miguel Rosseto described efforts by the Government of Brazil to implement its new "Zero Hunger" program (*Fome Zero*). The program prioritizes fighting hunger, poverty and malnutrition and contributes to the efforts of improving long-term national food security and social development.

The Zero Hunger program's objective is not simply to redistribute food, but to promote an end to hunger through the economic inclusion and the direct engagement of all citizens (businesspeople, workers, and civil society) in a common development process. 'Zero Hunger' aims to revitalize the domestic agricultural sector of small and medium-sized family farms by providing support for the purchase of locally-produced food.