

2021

Food for Justice
Working Paper Series

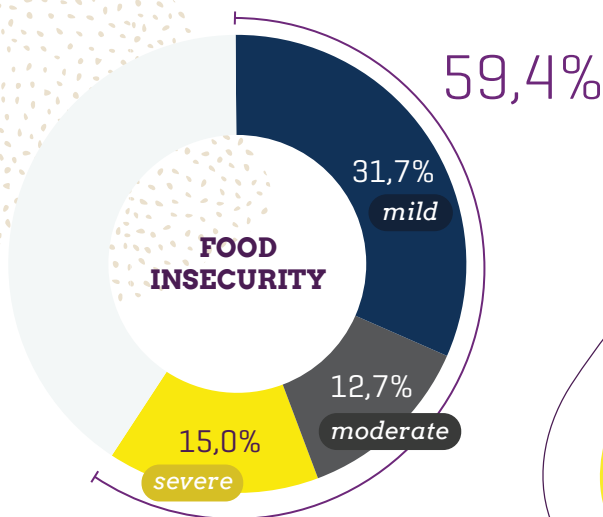
#4



Key results

Effects of the pandemic on food consumption and on the situation of food security in Brazil

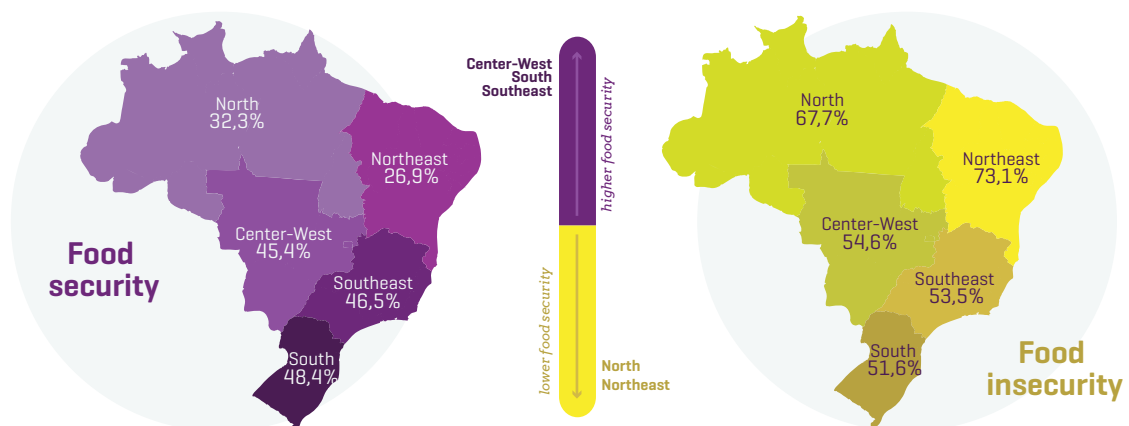
Eryka Galindo; Marco Antonio Teixeira, Melissa de Araújo, Renata Motta, Milene Pessoa, Larissa Mendes e Lúcio Rennó



High frequency of **food insecurity** in the households surveyed during the pandemic. **Food security** is defined at 40.6%.

The intersecting vectors of inequality of **gender, race or skin color, income, regional and territorial contexts, and certain household characteristics** have made some households more susceptible to food insecurity.

Food security and regional inequalities



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75,2%



rural areas



Food insecurity is more frequent among households with only one person in charge 63.9%, being even more accentuated in cases where the person in charge is a woman 70,7% or a person racialized as brown [Pardo], 72,1% or black [Preto] 72,6%.

Single-headed households



FOOD INSECURITY IS HIGHER IN HOUSEHOLDS IN RURAL AREAS THAN IN URBAN AREAS.



55,7%

urban areas

Food insecurity in households with children and teenagers



70,6% in households with children up to 4 years of age

66,4% in households with children and teenagers from 5 to 17 years of age

The lower the household's per capita income, the greater the food insecurity.

Food insecurity data by per capita income:

up to R\$500

71,4%



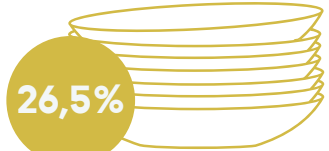
from R\$501 a R\$1,000

43,9%



over R\$1,000

26,5%



Households that received benefits from the Bolsa Família and Emergency Aid programs recorded higher levels of **food insecurity** than those receiving pensions.

88,2%

bolsa família

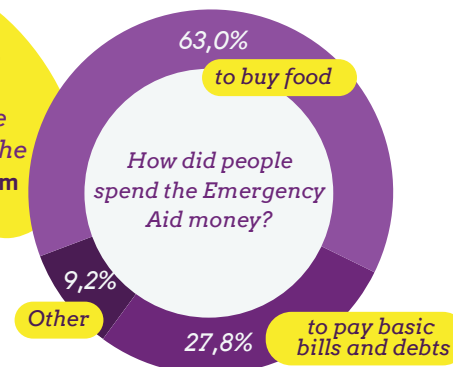
74,1%

emergency aid

56,4%

pension

52% of the households interviewed had received at least one monthly payment of the Emergency Aid Program



Food insecurity in households that:

Received Emergency Aid 74,1%



Did not receive Emergency Aid 43,1%

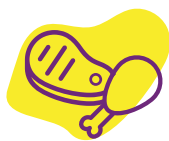
The Emergency Aid was intended for people in situations of greater social vulnerability. Without it, food insecurity would be even greater among the most vulnerable households.

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Reduction in consumption of healthy foods during the pandemic:



MEATS

44,0%



FRUITS

40,8%



CHEESE

40,4%

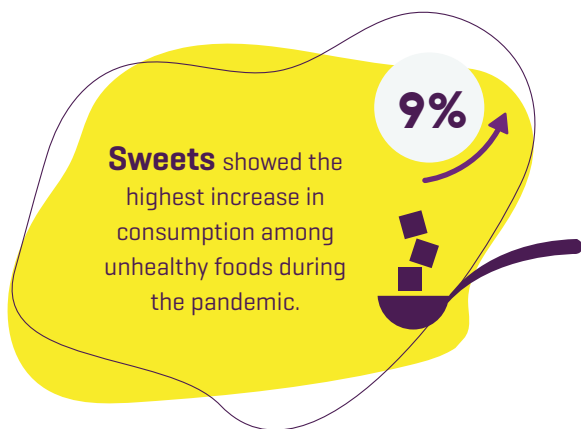


VEGETABLES

36,8%

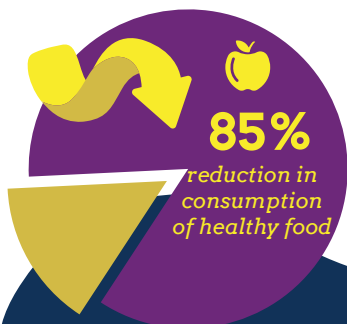


Eggs were the food item that had the least reduction (17.8%) and the **greatest increase in consumption (18.8%)** during the pandemic. This increase may be related to the replacement of meat consumption, the most reduced food item analyzed.



Before the pandemic, consumption of the following healthy food items was already irregular for food-insecure households:

- meat 72,6%
- vegetables 67,2%
- fruits 66,5%
- cheese 62,5%



Reduction of more than 85% in consumption of healthy food among interviewees from households experiencing **food insecurity** during the pandemic.

This decrease was significantly smaller among respondents in a food-secure situation, ranging from 7% to 15%.

To read the entire publication:
www.lai.fu-berlin.de/food-for-justice

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