

# BRAZIL IS OFFICIALLY REMOVED FROM THE HUNGER MAP PUBLISHED BY THE UNITED NATIONS

September 2025

[Brazil was officially removed from the hunger map published by the United Nations.](#) The data was released on Monday 28 August 2025, during an FAO summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and is part of the 2025 edition of the report *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI)*, which analyzes the 2022–2024 period.

[SOFI 2025, The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2025](#) presents the latest data and analysis on hunger, food security and nutrition worldwide, including updated estimates on the cost and affordability of healthy diets. Every year, this most intensely scrutinized of FAO's reports presents the headline number of undernourished people around the world, while advocating for strategies against hunger and malnutrition. Following publication of the global report, a wealth of statistics is disaggregated into regional reports. SOFI is jointly produced with fellow UN agencies IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO.

[An article published by iPESFOOD](#) in July 2025 highlights that “This historic achievement in Brazil, driven by political choices that put family farmers and food access first, comes just months before the country welcomes world leaders to COP30. Brazil's blueprint offers proof that a future free from hunger is not only possible, but within reach. As hosts of COP30 in Belém, Brazil now sends a timely signal to world leaders that tackling hunger, inequality and climate crisis together is achievable and replicable – if they make the [political choice](#) to do so. Since taking office in 2023, Brazil's government of Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva has made eradicating hunger its top priority, with a far-reaching program: [Brazil Sem Fome](#) (Brazil without hunger) centred on getting people access to good food. Its goals are to (1) get the country off the UN Hunger Map, (2) reduce food and nutrition insecurity (especially severe insecurity), and (3) cut poverty rates year on year.

Backed by more than 30 policies across ministries, the plan puts coordinated public action and civil society engagement at the centre of its national commitment. The UN's *State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI)* report published Monday 28 July confirms that Brazil has met its first goal: removal from the FAO Hunger Map. A historic achievement in just two years, after years of rising hunger. Undernourishment has now fallen below the reporting threshold. Rates had previously surged to 4.2% between 2020 and 2022, turning Brazil orange on the map.”



The article explains how Brazil beat hunger, in the framework of the [Brazil Sem Fome](#) Program. “With global food insecurity high and UN hunger goals dangerously off track – amid conflict, climate shocks and a spiralling cost of living – the success of the program offers both a wake-up call and a roadmap. It was achieved not through techno-fixes or increases to yields, but people-first policies to guarantee food access. Here’s how:

- Cash transfers to the most vulnerable families through the expansion of *Bolsa Família*.
- A universal school feeding programme, reaching all elementary and secondary school students with nutritious meals sourced from local and agroecological farmers, with expanded outreach to hospitals, military institutions and universities.
- An increase in the minimum wage.
- Public procurement from family farmers, including payments to small-scale and agroecological producers to supply schools and community kitchens.
- Support for farmers to transition to organic and agroecological production, helping to tackle climate change.
- Targeted support for black and Indigenous peoples to have access to public food purchases.
- Granting every Brazilian the human right to adequate food in national law.
- A Feeding Cities program, improving access to affordable food in urban areas by expanding local markets, public restaurants, and food banks.
- Unprecedented cross-government coordination – involving all ministries, all levels of government, and civil society – to align food, health, education, climate and poverty eradication goals.”

The news about this extraordinary success achieved by the Government of Brazil has been widely highlighted by the press in the country and internationally, as an example to follow to defeat food insecurity.

### To know more

[An article published by IPESFOOD](#)

[Brasil sem fome Programme.pdf](#)

[Article in Secretaria de Comunicacao Social gov.br](#)

[Article in Secretaria de Comunicacao Social gov.br](#)

[Article in agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br](#)

[Article in Agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br](#)

[Article in globalallianceagainsthungerandpoverty.org](#)

[Article in foodtank.com](#)

[Article in nutritioninsight.com](#)

[The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2025. FAO Publication](#)

