

Data Brazil

Programs of the Ministry of Social Development
and Fight against Hunger

2004 - 2005

Both fight against hunger and development with social equity have been set as main goals of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva's Government. Therefore these principles have been guiding the actions of the Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger (MDS) since its creation, over two and a half years ago.

In charge of several programs and policies aimed at building a decentralized and participatory social protection system, MDS has developed institutional, organizational, conceptual and technological tools designed to make decision making processes more effective. The developing of a monitoring and evaluation system producing information on the programs is a means to improve implementation and enlarge accountability of government's policies.

The brochure *Data Brazil Programs of the Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger 2004-2005*, published by the Secretariat of Evaluation and Information Management (SAGI) presents information on MDS' programs. It contains a brief description of the programs, data on their physical-financial performance between 2004 and 2005, a table synthesizing the strategy adopted for evaluating the Bolsa Família Program and an electronic monitoring tool - the Social Information Matrix (MI Social).

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Data on MDS Social Programs' Physical

- Financial Performance - Brazil, 2004 and 2005

Audience	Program	Beneficiaries		Accumulated Resources (us\$)	
		2004	2005	2004	2005
Families	Bolsa Família Program	6,702,749	8,700,445	1,296,026,604.92	2,338,302,307.22
	Family Attention Program - PAIF	245,100	1,034,928	30,158,936.32	71,294,523.64
	Rainwater Cisterns (1)	42,589	50,795	21,637,683.56	55,092,231.21
	Food Acquisition Program (modality PAA/CONAB)	49,792	51,975	36,635,959.37	46,338,137.46
	Food Acquisition Program (modality PAA/Local Buying Agreements)	3,535	11,586	1,182,627.41	7,400,204.72
	Food Baskets Emergency Distribution for Specific Populations (indigenous communities, quilombolas (maroon communities), communities affected by dams)	1,620,402	1,950,914	11,233,209.15	18,824,206.07
Children and Adolescents	Basic Social Protection for Children	1,658,981	1,686,760	84,358,281.78	103,333,959.39
	Basic Social Protection for Youngsters	56,963	112,528	19,503,482.93	29,149,405.44
	Special Social Protection for Children and Adolescents in Labor Situation: Child Labor Eradication Program - PETI	930,824	1,010,057	169,559,296.92	219,964,258.66
	Special Social Protection for Children and Adolescents Victims of Violence, Abuse and Sexual Exploitation	17,770	18,630	8,323,331.51	14,621,913.64
	Special Social Protection for Children and Adolescents (Shelters)	20,110	24,082	2,886,898.86	6,199,665.50
Elderly People	Continuous Assistance Benefit - BPC	933,164	1,065,604	859,368,877.33	1,417,185,609.71
	Basic Social Protection and Special Social Protection to the Elderly	232,260	308,332	9,048,812.25	17,367,085.00
Disabled People	Continuous Assistance Benefit - BPC	1,127,849	1,211,761	1,127,944,592.26	1,652,566,141.73
	Special Social Protection to the Disabled	137,370	130,076	23,193,758.42	31,459,016.56

Source: MDS - Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger

Notes:

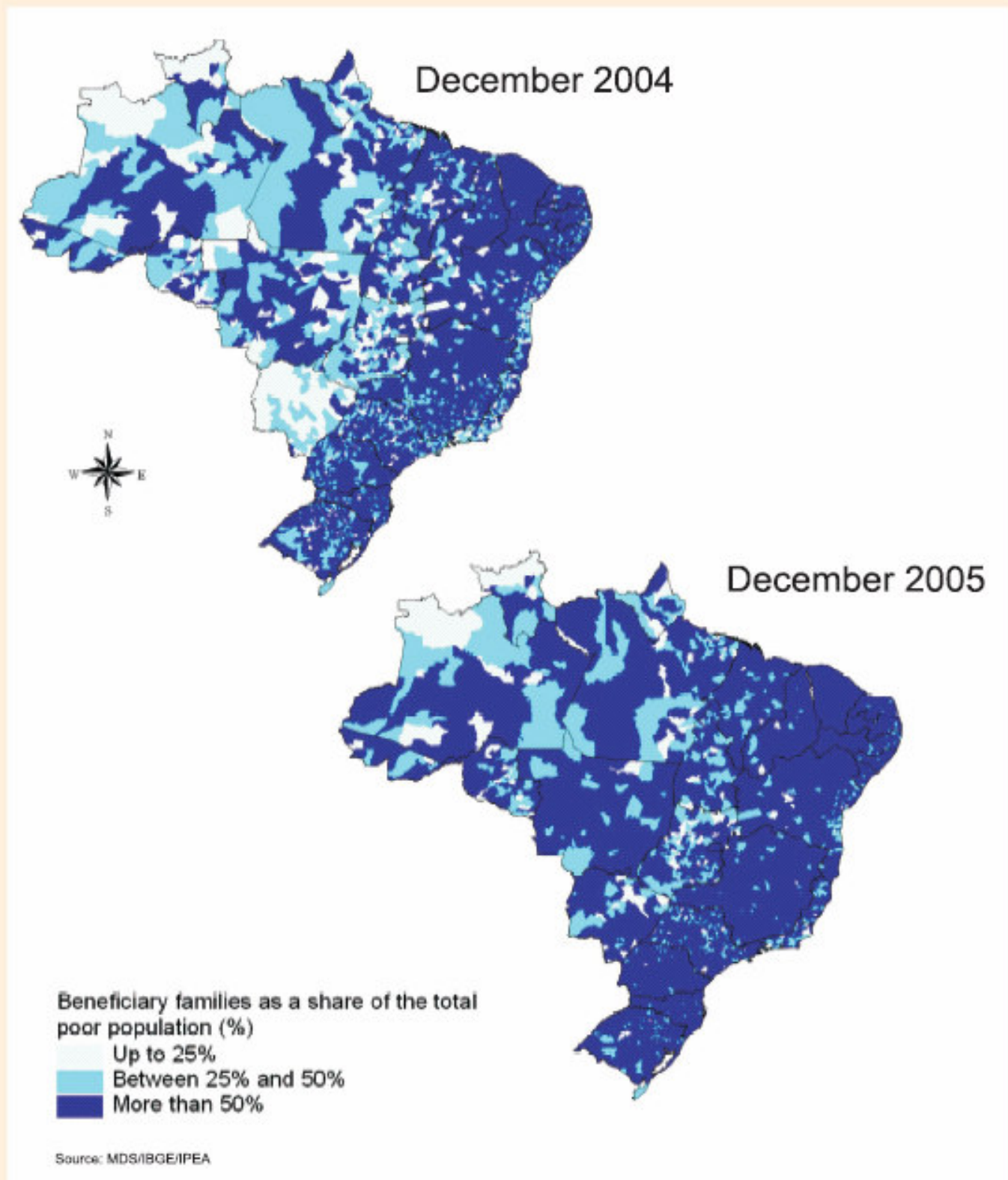
Exchange Rate - American Dollar (sale) - Annual Average (in R\$) - Banco Central do Brasil (BACEN)

2004: 2,9257

2005: 2,1211

1- Data contain rainwater cisterns built with resources from MDS, FEBRABAN, ANA, other partners and donations.

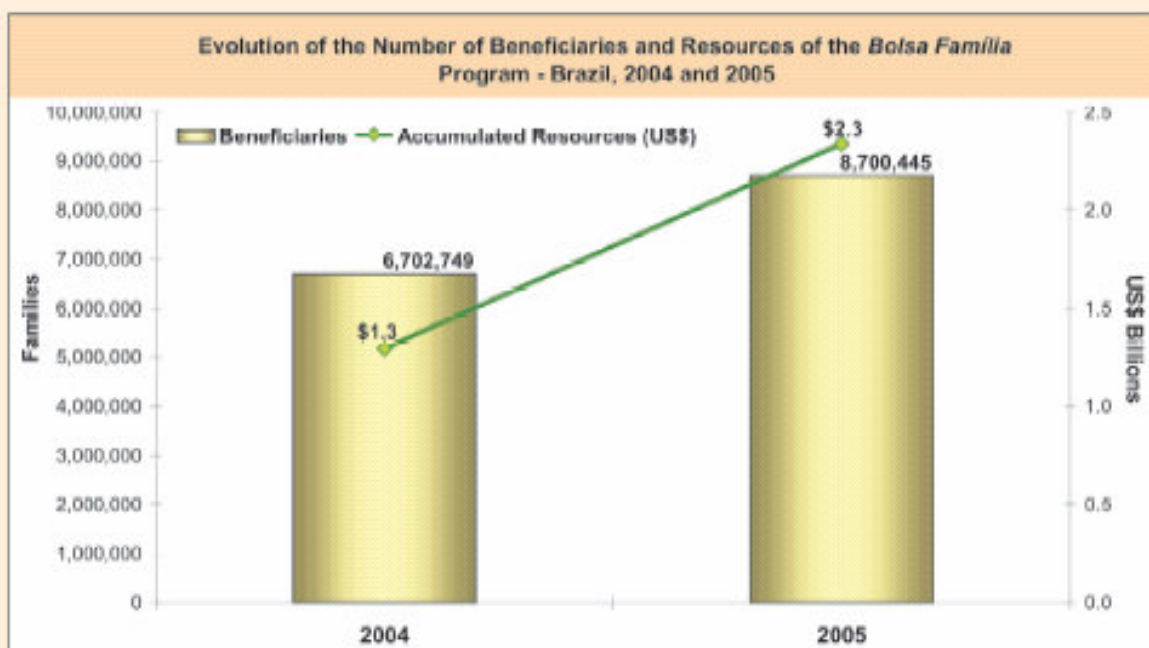
Bolsa Família Program Coverage



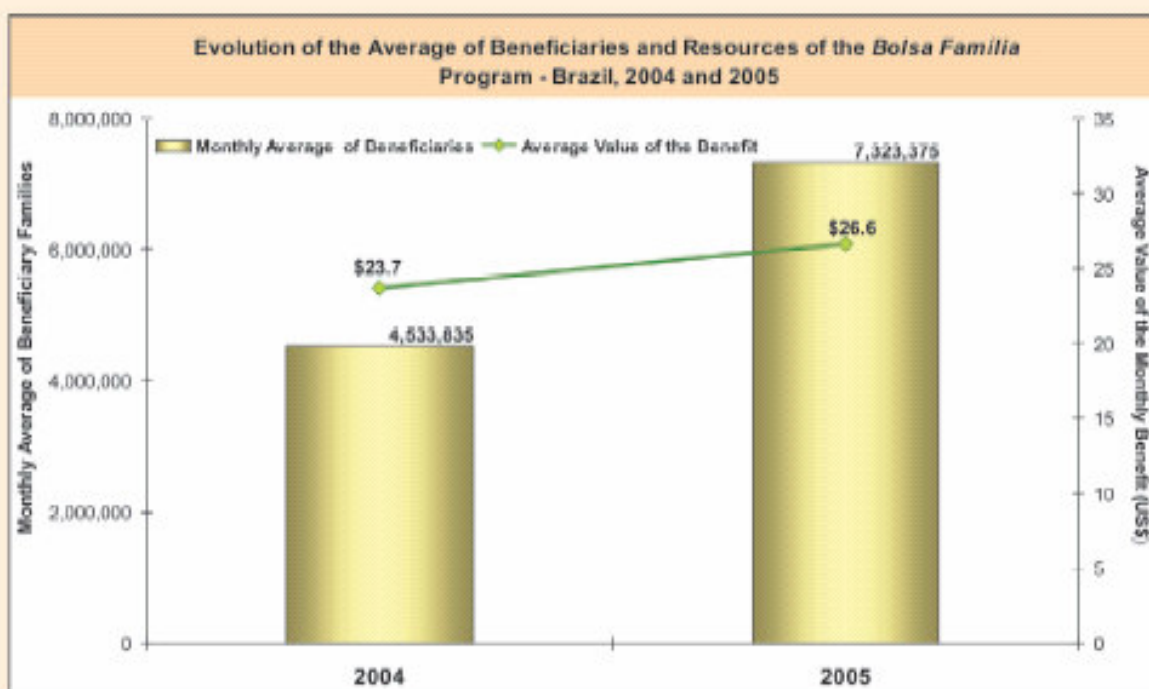
BRAZILIAN DEMOGRAPHIC AND TERRITORIAL DATA

	2004	2005
POPULATION	181,581,024	184,184,264 (estimation for July 1 st 2004)

TERRITORIAL AREA = 8,514,876,599 km²
26 STATES + Federal District
Source: IBGE (<http://www.ibge.gov.br/>)

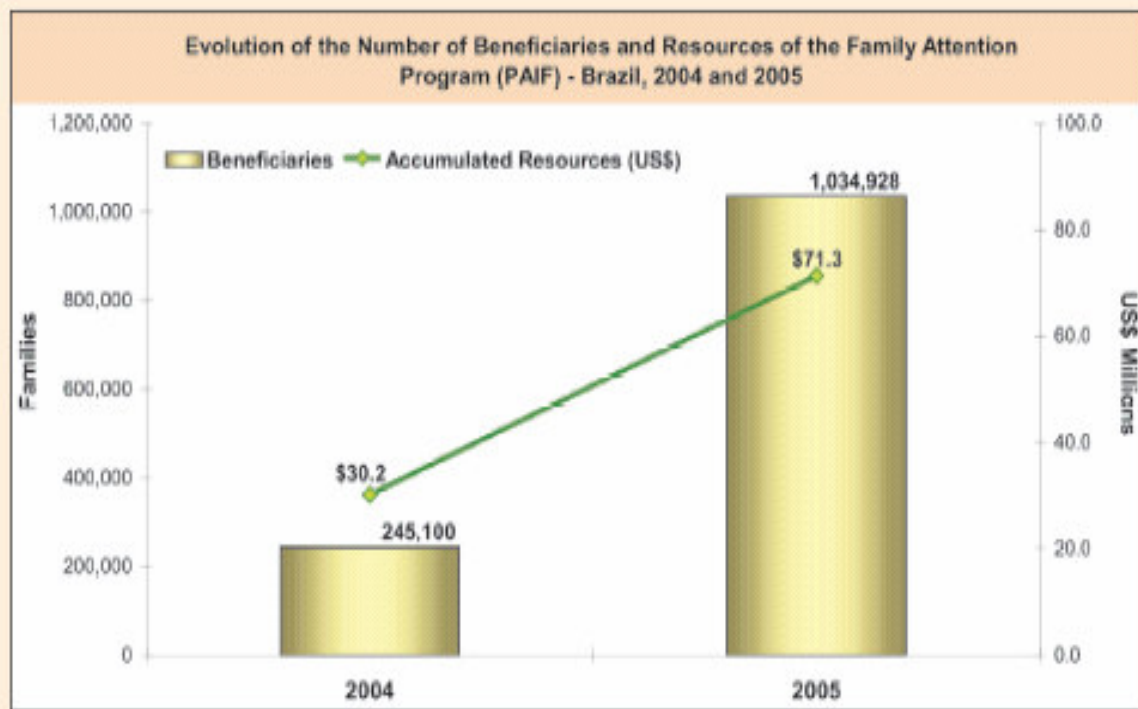


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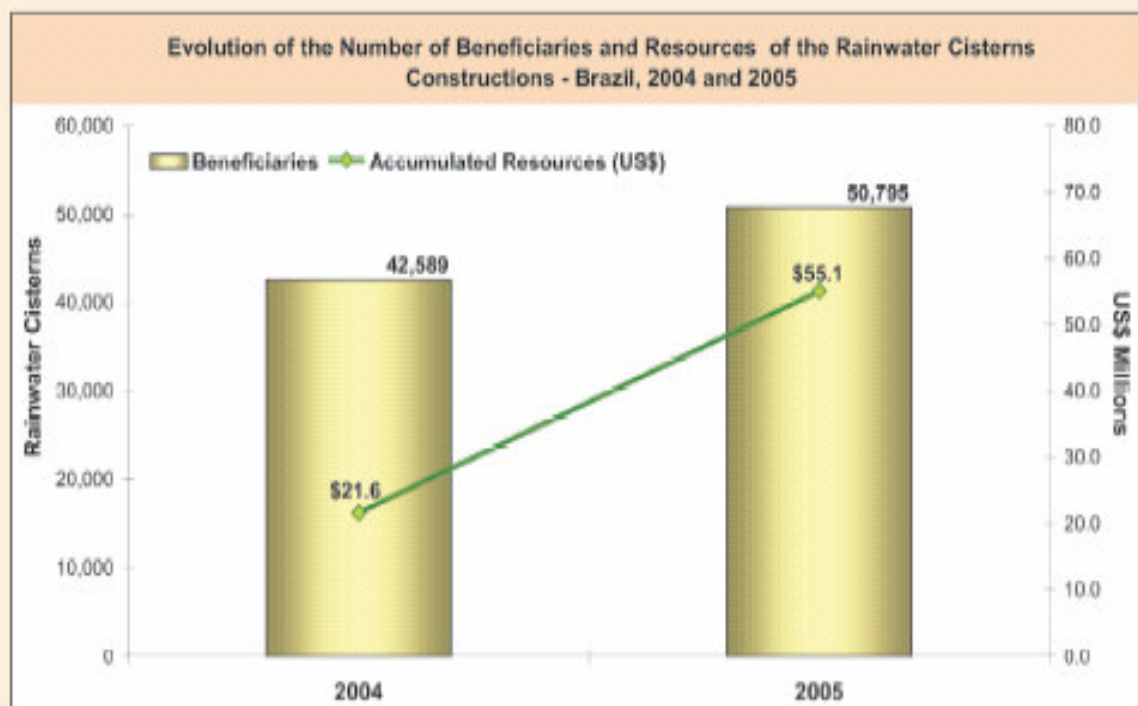


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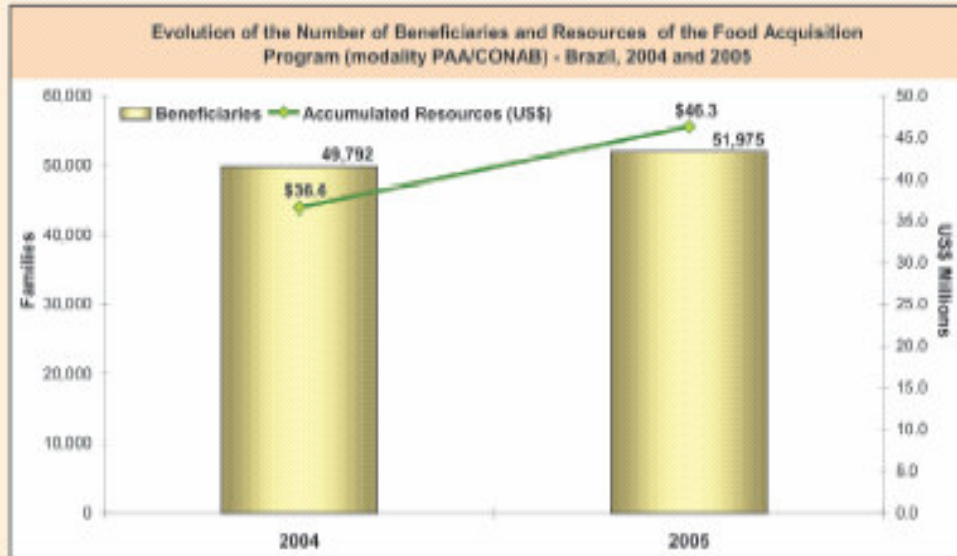
Families



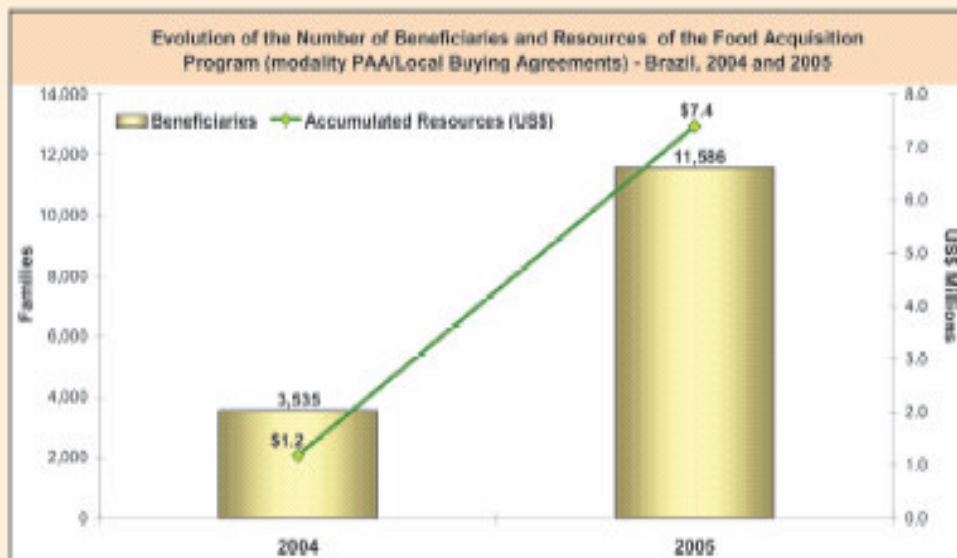
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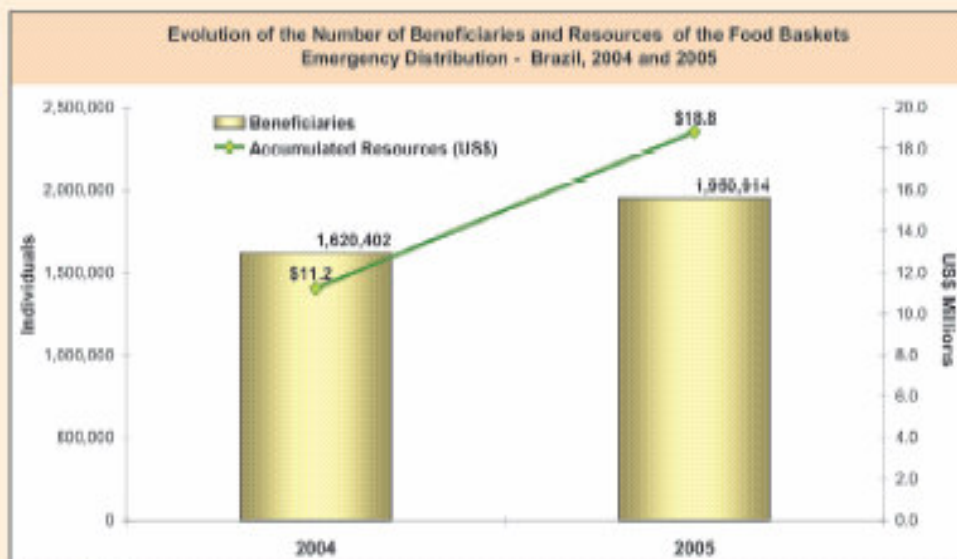
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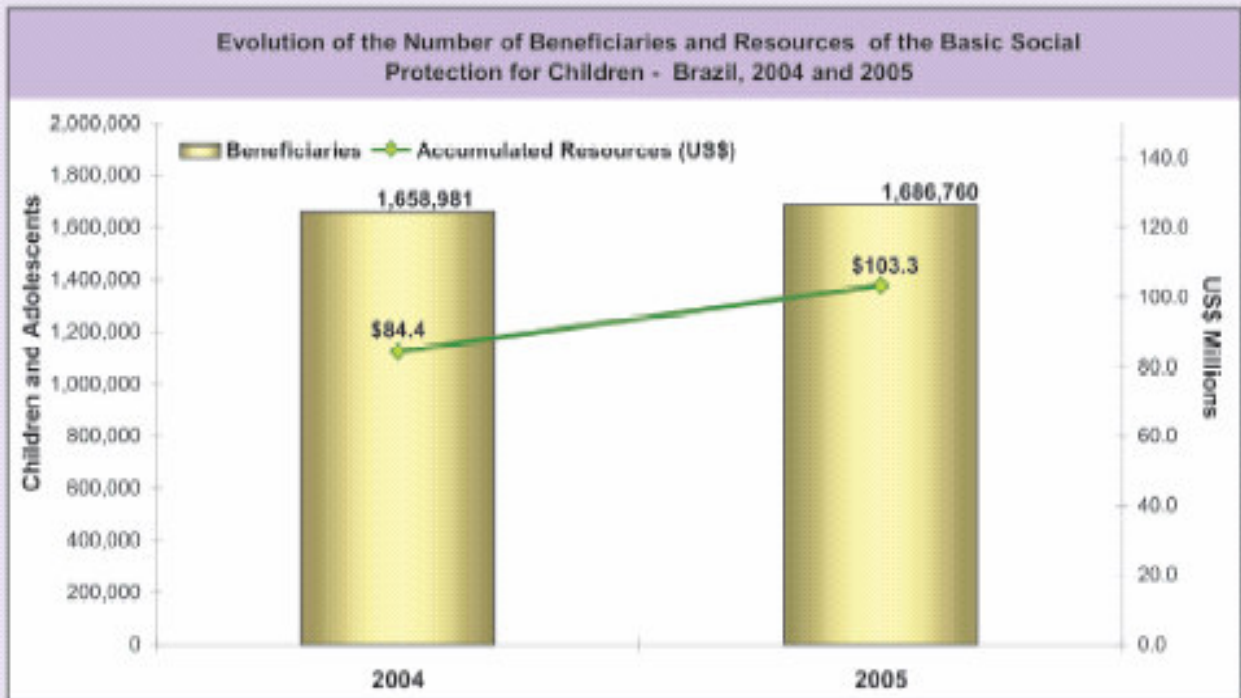


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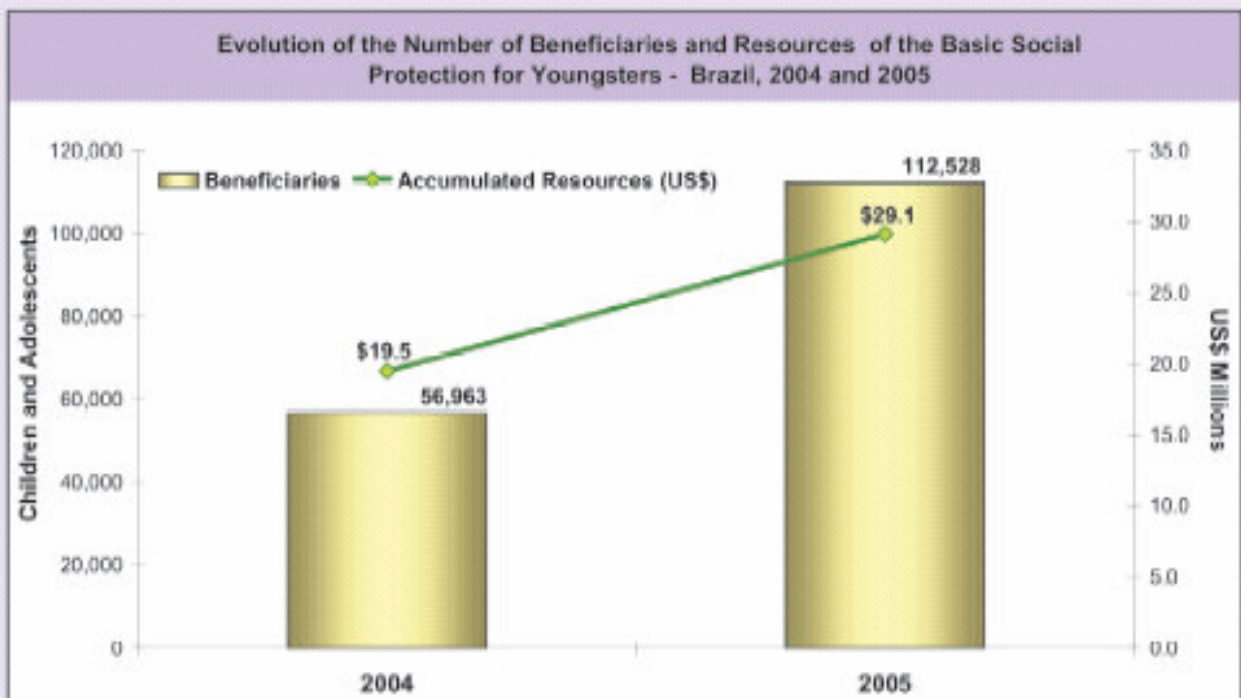


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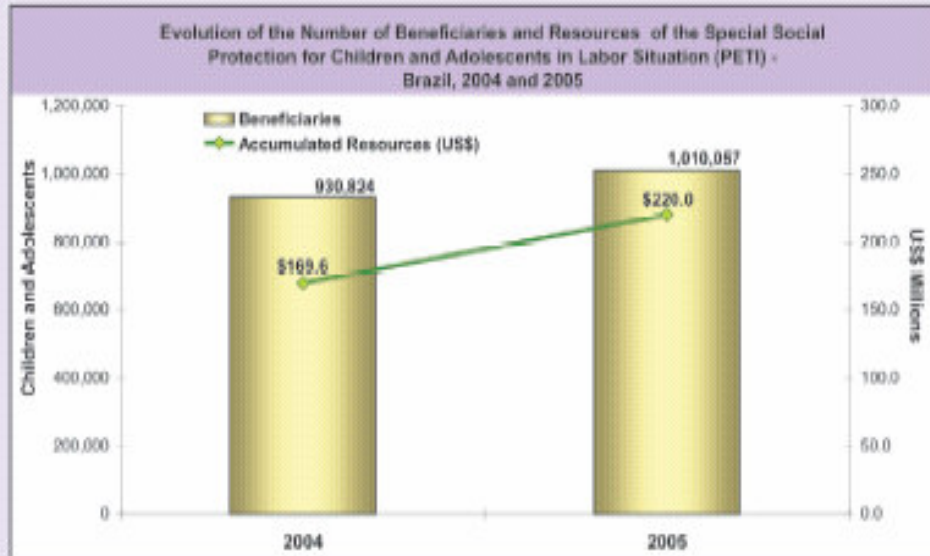
Children and Adolescents



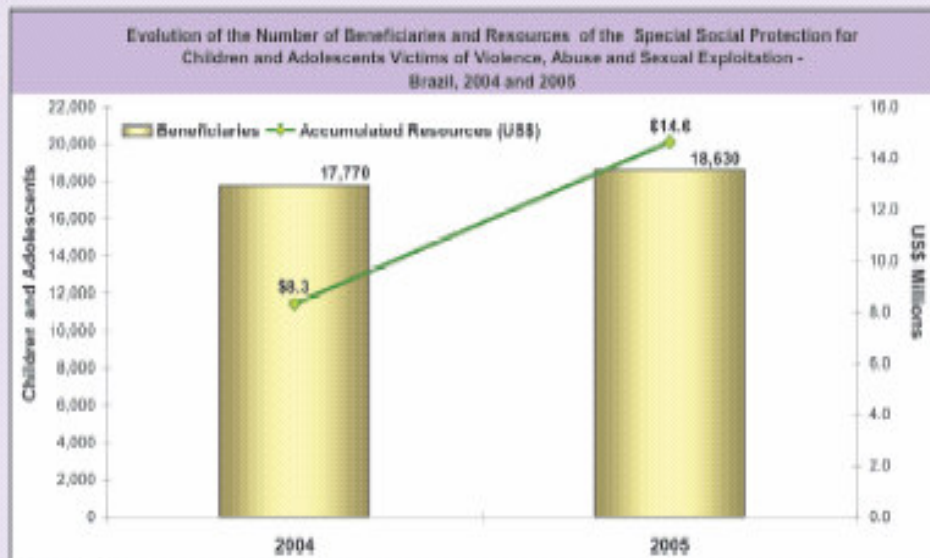
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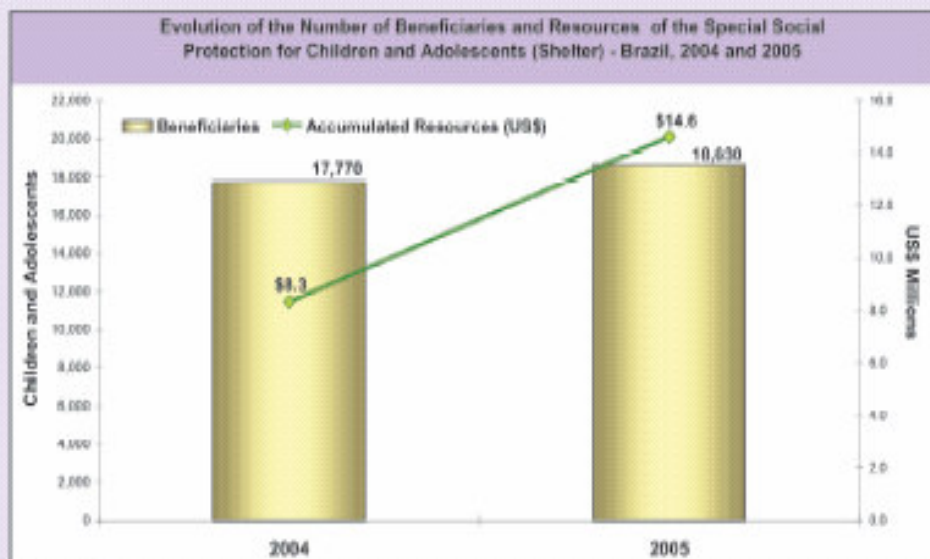
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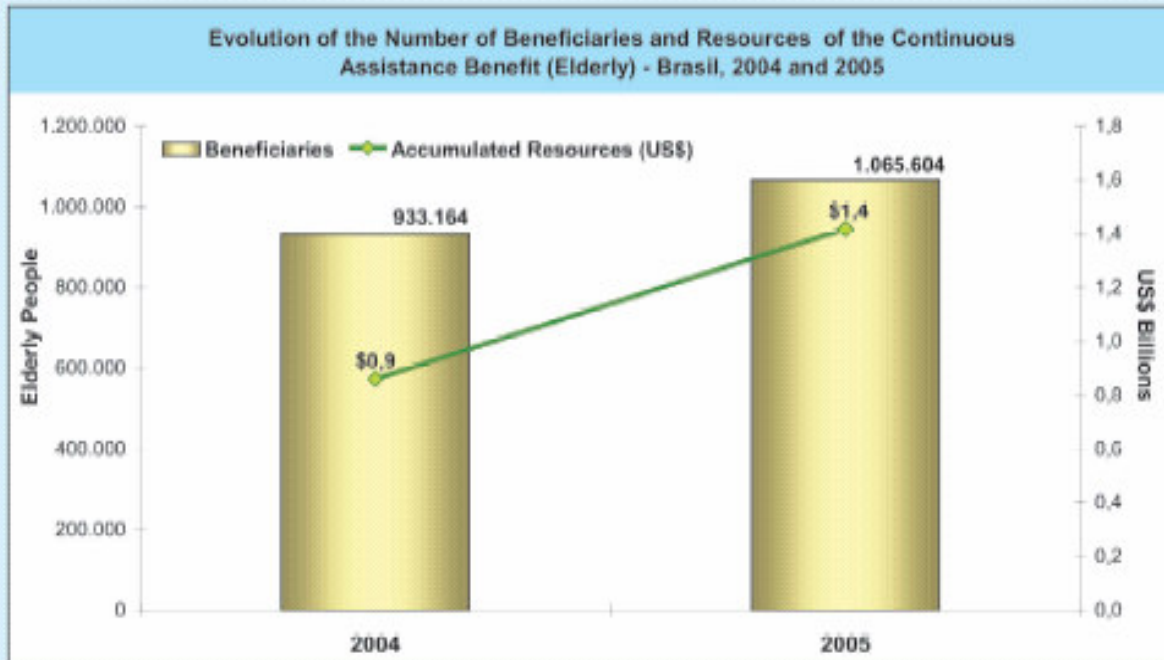


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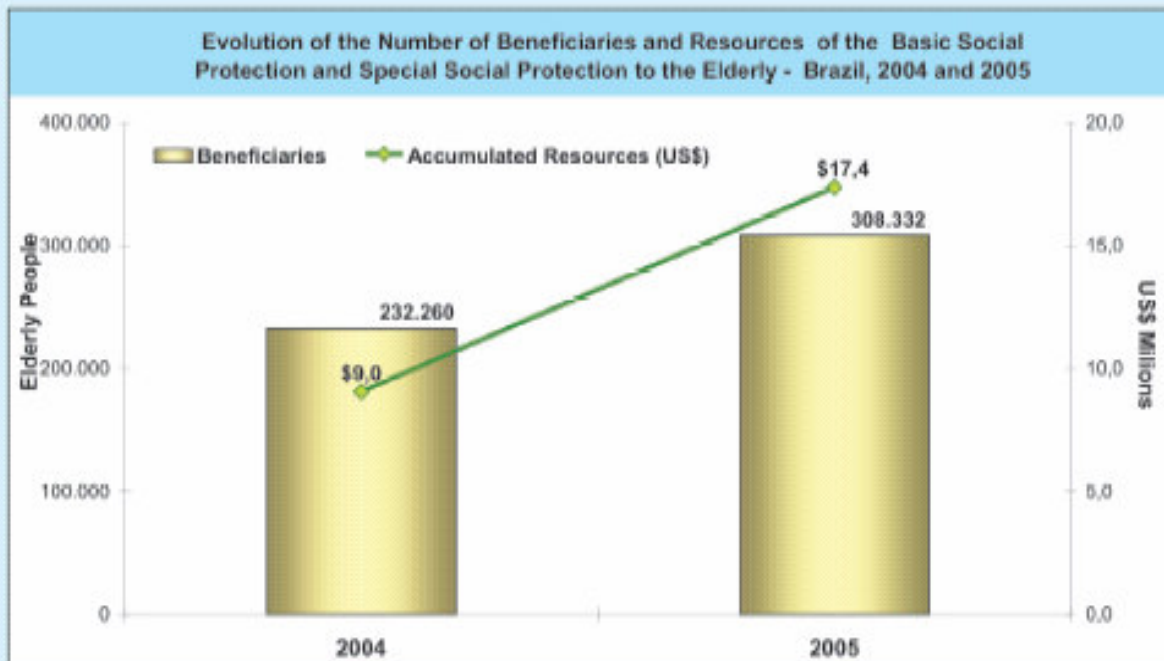


Source: MDS.

Elderly People

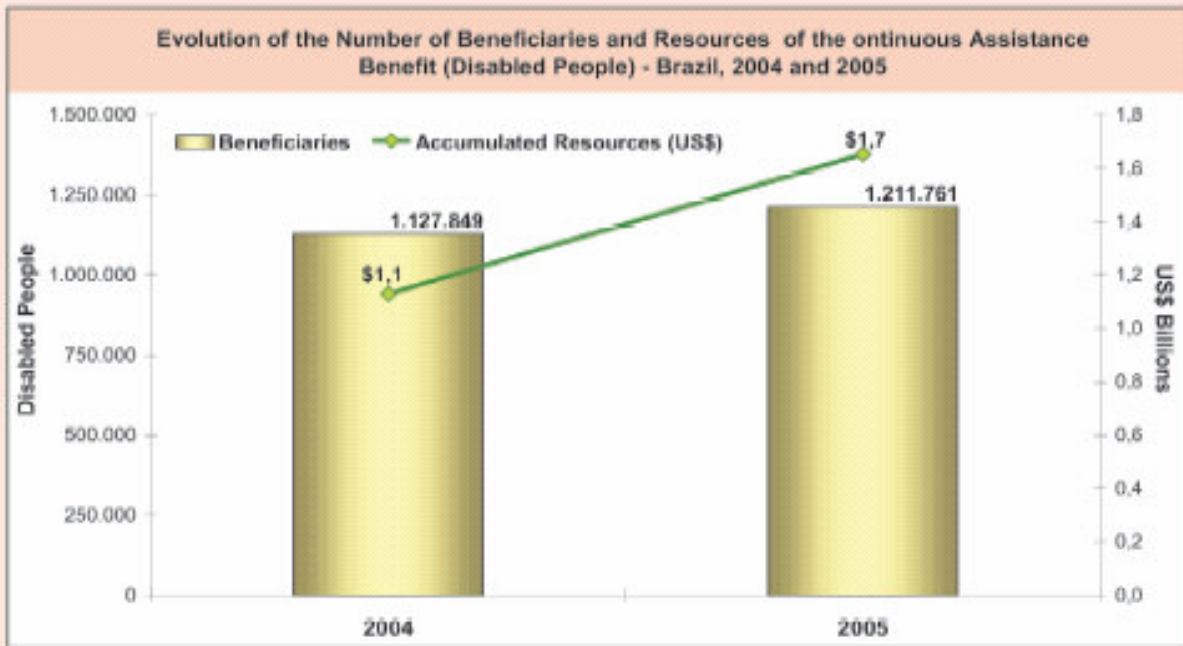


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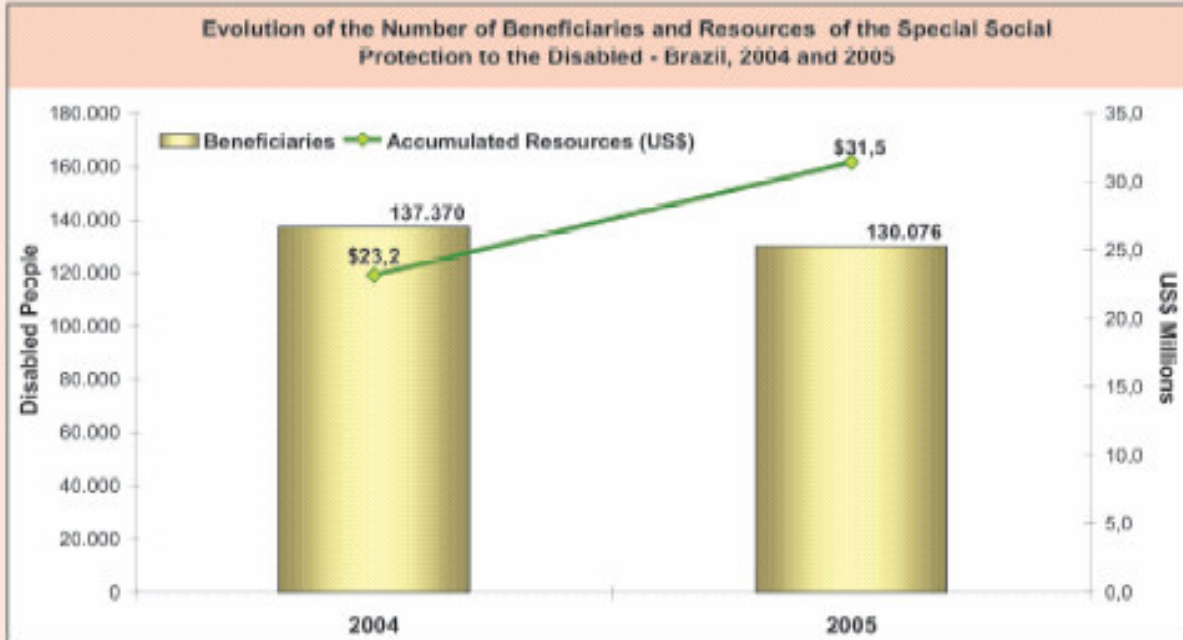


Source: MDS.

Disabled People



Source: MDS.



Source: MDS.

About the Programs

CITIZENSHIP INCOME

Bolsa Família Program

This Program aims at fighting hunger and poverty, as well as promoting the emancipation of the poorest families of the country. The Federal Government provides monthly cash transfers to families with per capita monthly income below R\$120.00. The transfers are conditional on the compliance by family members with conditionalities related to the attendance of health and educational services.

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

Social Assistance as a policy for social protection develops and promotes services, projects and programs in order to guarantee the right of social protection to all people in need. Today, the Social Assistance Single System (SUAS) is organized in two different levels of social protection: Basic Social Protection and Special Social Protection (medium and high complexity level), accordingly to what has been established in the National Policy of Social Assistance (PNAS), approved in 2004.

Basic Social Protection

Aims at preventing risks by developing potentialities, as well as strengthening family and communal bonds. It is focused on the population living under vulnerable conditions due to poverty, deprivation, and/or weakness of affective and social bonds.

Special Social Protection

Focuses on families and individuals under personal and social risk due to different situations: neglect, physical and/or psychic injuries, sexual abuse, drug addiction, legally constrained educational activities, street people, and child labor among other situations. Special social protection delivers services at the medium and high complexity levels.

Programs

Family Attention Program - PAIF

PAIF is a permanent service of Basic Social Protection delivered at the Social Assistance Reference Center (CRAS), commonly known as "Family's Houses". CRAS offers social-assistance services as well as families' follow-ups through social-

educational activities, home-visits, campaigns and lectures. CRASs establish links among the available services in each locality, thus strengthening the basic social protection net.

Basic Social Protection for Children

Permanent services offered by the states, municipalities and the Federal District, supported by MDS. It is focused on poor families with 0-6 years-old children. Its aim is to provide better life standards to these children, to enable their full development and family and social conviviality.

Basic Social Protection for Youngsters: Young Agent for Human Development

It is a project targeting youngsters between 15 and 17 years old, aiming at the promotion of personal, social and communal development. It provides practical and theoretical training through activities that do not qualify as labor, but contribute to future market admissions, making it possible for young people to remain at the educational system. Besides socio-educational activities, a monthly scholarship is provided directly to the beneficiaries during the 12 months' attendance to the Program. It also favors youngsters' actions over local communities, promoting leadership, strengthening of communal bonds and the recovery of self-esteem.

Special Social Protection for Children and Adolescents in Labor Situation: Child Labor Eradication Program - PETI

Program of direct conditional cash transference to families of children and adolescents between the ages of 7 and 16 engaged in labor, aiming towards its eradication. A monthly benefit is provided to the families as long as their children and adolescents are registered and attending school. They also have to participate of socio-educational actions (recreational activities, students coaching, acting, reading, sports etc) on their out-of-school hours.

Special Social Protection for Children and Adolescents Victims of Violence, Abuse and Sexual Exploitation - Sentinela

This program offers specialized and multiprofessional services to children, adolescents and families victims of sexual violence. Its aim is to guarantee the rights of children and adolescents, to strengthen self-esteem and to re-establish children's and adolescents' rights to family and communal living under appropriate conditions.

Special Social Protection for Children and Adolescents - *Abrigo* (shelters)

Sheltering services for children and adolescents when needed. These services refer children and adolescents who have had their rights violated or who are being submitted to legal socio-educational measures imposed on the adjudicated to other specialized units.

Basic Social Protection to the Elderly

Services aimed at people over 60 years who are under vulnerable situation and personal and social risk. The services are directed to the ensuring of the elderly's rights, the promotion of autonomy, integration and effective participation in society, accordingly to the Social Assistance Organic Law (LOAS) and the Elderly's National Policy (PNI). MDS provides technical and financial support to programs and projects implemented by the states, municipalities and the Federal District (DF).

Special Social Protection to the Elderly

Specific services to elderly people that demand solutions and monitored referral for ensuring quality and effectiveness of attention . It also creates conditions to elderly's autonomy and participation in society and guarantees their rights, accordingly to what is stated in the Social Assistance Organic Law (LOAS) and the Elderly's National Policy (PNI). MDS grants technical and financial support to programs and projects implemented by the states, municipalities and the Federal District (DF).

Continuous Assistance Benefit Elderly and Disabled People (BPC)

BPC is a social right that integrates the actions of the Basic Social Protection of SUAS. It is an assistential, non contributory and Constitutional benefit, guaranteeing a minimum wage to elderly people over 65 years-old, or to disabled people who are unable to provide for themselves or to be sustained by their families. Eligibility to this benefit is based on family per capita monthly income limited to a quarter of the minimum wage. The program is supported by MDS' funds.

Special Social Protection to the Disabled

Provides services of social protection and inclusion to the disabled and their families. The aim is to create conditions for their autonomy, social inclusion and effective participation in society, through preventive activities, promotion of equal opportunities, training and rehabilitation.

NUTRITIONAL AND FOOD SECURITY

Rainwater Cisterns

This initiative involves support to projects of cisterns building and training of the rural population in the Brazilian semi-arid region. Its aim is to improve the living conditions of the benefited families, guaranteeing water supply adequate to human consumption during drought period.

Emergency Distribution Food assistance

Emergency assistance that aims at reducing food insecurity by distributing food to vulnerable groups such as homeless families, indigenous communities, quilombola communities (maroon communities), and communities affected by dams or at risk.

Food Acquisition Program (PAA)

PAA is aimed at acquiring farming products produced by small family farmers that are benefited by the National Program for Enhancing Family Agriculture (PRONAF).

The modalities of PAA presented in this document are:

PAA/Milk

The Milk Program is a PAA modality that intends to diminish social vulnerability, fight hunger and malnutrition as well as enhance small farmers' milk production. It also envisages the strengthening of small farmers' productive sector by acquiring and distributing milk as well as guaranteeing prices.

PAA/CONAB

The aim is to guarantee income to the small farmer, buying its production accordingly to market prices. This specific modality of the Program is directed to the increasing of strategic stocks and the distribution of farm products to people in situation of food insecurity.

PAA/Local Buying Agreements

This PAA specific action aims at the development of local economy and the providing of food to social programs implemented by local governments (children day care centers, food banks, school meals etc).

The Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger has been developing a system of monitoring and evaluation for its policies and programs. The Secretariat of Evaluation and Information Management is in charge of this task, along with the secretaries that implement the programs.

The Social Information Matrix MI SOCIAL is a group of tools used for data reference, information and indicators of the social programs of MDS for territorial aggregates: municipalities, micro regions, federation units and special aggregates, such as, the Semi-arid and River São Francisco Basin. MI SOCIAL presents results in tables, spreadsheets, graphics and maps, and produces geo-referenced data, which enables the user to make maps in real-time execution.

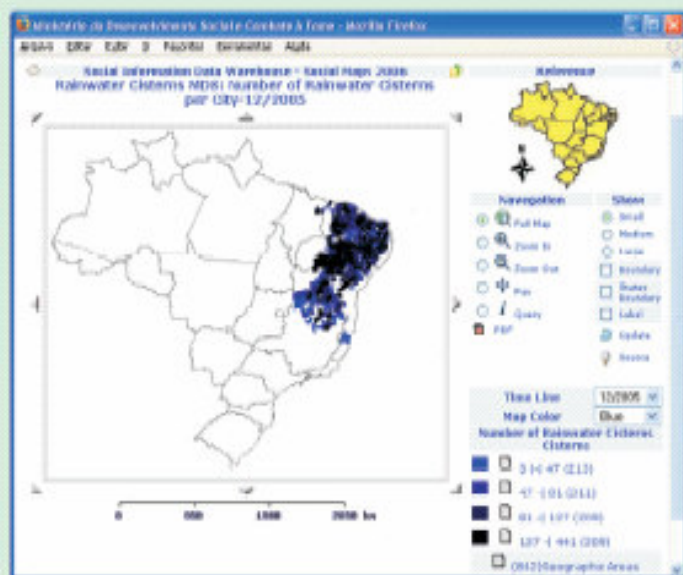
The Dictionary of Variables, Indicators and Programs DICI VIP is another tool for storage, manipulation, and maintenance of relevant data on the variables and indicators. It presents, for instance, their formal definition, in addition to data-collecting sources, calculations, time references etc.

Both tools were developed by using free software technologies, operated in an integrated fashion, and may be accessed via intranet. In order to exemplify their potentiality, some examples on the use of the applications are listed below.

Figure 1 provides a picture of the physical implementation of rainwater cisterns disaggregated across municipalities of the Semi-arid region up to December 2005. Figure 2 shows a historical series of the amounts paid by the Bolsa Família Program to three municipalities randomly chosen. Finally, Figure 3 shows an example of MI Social information use displayed in a card index format.

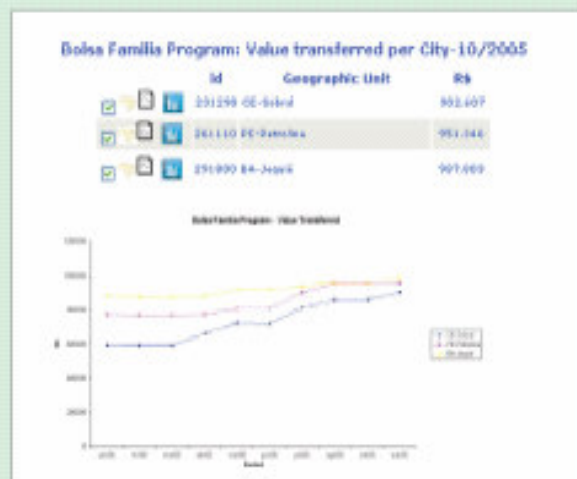
MDS expects that public managers, through the use of these tools, will get information relative to social programs, which will be used for recognizing, criticizing and contributing to the successful implementation of the results of such programs.

Figure 1 Social Information Matrix
Amount of rainwater cisterns built up to December 2005.



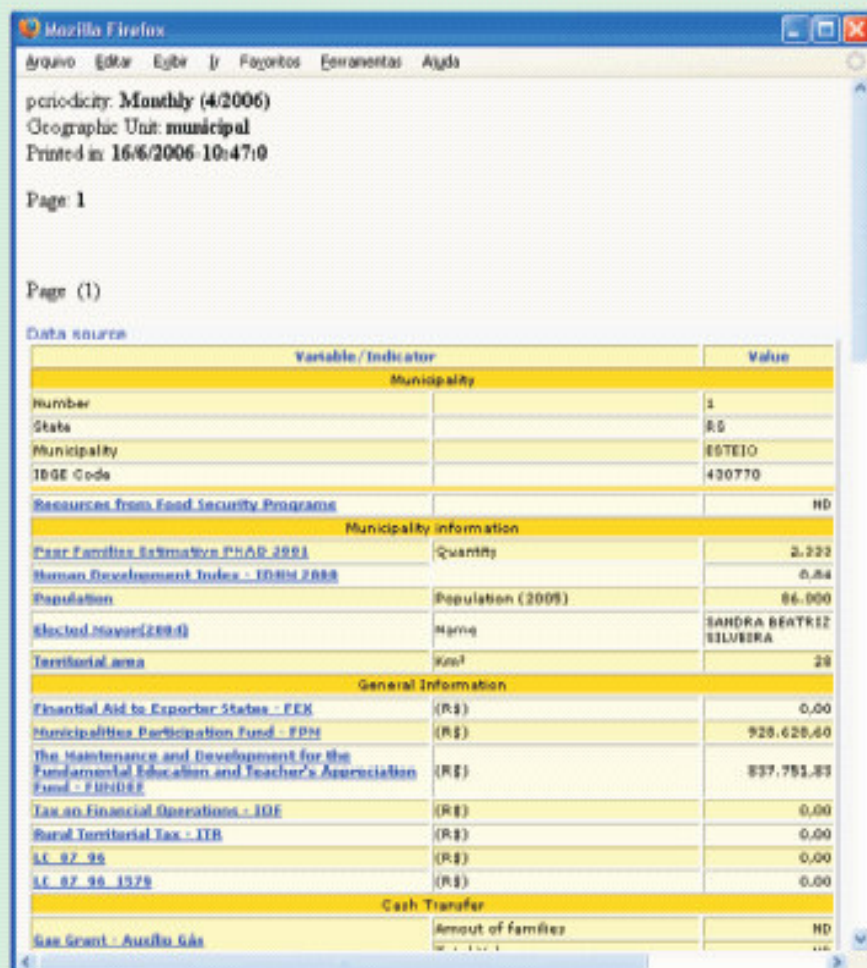
Source: MDS.

Figure 2 Line Graphic
Amounts paid by the Bolsa Família Program to the municipalities of Sobral/CE, Petrolina/PE and Jequié/BA from January to October 2005.



Source: MDS.

Figure 3 Card index
The tool allows the search of municipalities' data in a card index format.
Card index of Esteio/RS for April 2006.



Source: MDS.

EVALUATION STRATEGY OF THE Bolsa Família PROGRAM

Studies concerning different social dimensions affected by the Program

Dimensions	Evaluation	Methods	Focus
Impacts/ Causalities	Longitudinal Study for assessing the impact of the <i>Bolsa Família</i> Program	Quantitative, quasi-experimental design. Nationally representative sample of 15 thousand households.	Expenditures and consumption by families, emphasizing food; anthropometry of children under 7 years old; school enrollment and attendance; health services utilization.
	Children's school achievement	Quantitative: control group study. Qualitative: interviews with school community members. Intentional sample of 8 municipalities.	Yearly Portuguese and Mathematics performance, progress and school attendance.
Processes	<i>Bolsa Família</i> Program Implementation	Quantitative. Nationally representative sample of 269	Program implementation processes. Correlation between impact and Program implementation.
	<i>Bolsa Família</i> Program Social Control Case Studies	Qualitative (interviews and focal groups). Intentional sample of 12 municipalities.	Performance of the social control councils and local, state and federal managers in the social control of the <i>Bolsa Família</i> Program.
Processes and Results/Effects	Effects on service delivery and local economy	Quantitative and qualitative. Nationally representative sample of 100 municipalities.	Improvement in education and health services delivery; institutional capacity; effects on the economy and the local labor market.
Results/ Effects	<i>Bolsa Família</i> Program effects on gender relations	Qualitative (interviews and focus groups). Intentional sample of 10 municipalities.	Domestic arrangements, intra-household distribution of assets; participation of women in the decision-making processes in the family realm and public sphere; access to social services.
	Empowerment generated by <i>Bolsa Família</i> Program	Quantitative and qualitative. Control group study. Intentional sample (number of municipalities to be decided).	Empowerment indicators on the economic, political and social spheres and on the domestic realm. Behavioral changes that indicate expansion of capacities.