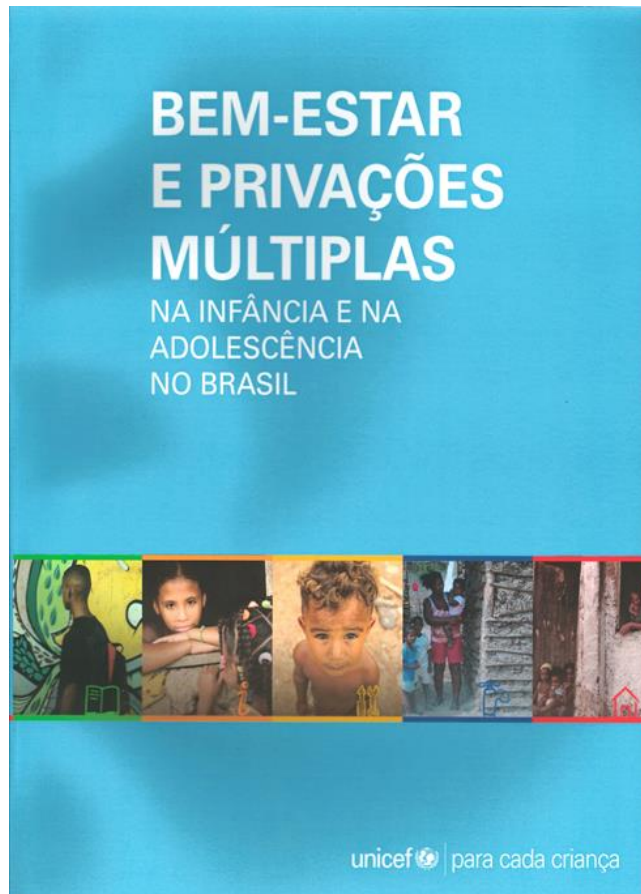


BRAZIL

**Global thematic Fund
Social Inclusion
Final Report**

April 2018 - March 2019



**Prepared by:
UNICEF Brazil
March 2019**

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
CP	Country Programme
CPD	Country Programme Document
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CA	Capability approach
ECA	Statute of the Child and Adolescent
IBGE	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics
LAC	Latin America and Caribbean
MIP	Integrated Poverty Measurement Method
MODA	Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis
PNAD	National Household Sample Survey
UBN	Unsatisfied Basic Needs
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
WHO	World Health Organization
OPHI	Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative
MD	Monetary Deprivations
MDP	Multidimensional Poverty
PNAD	National Household Sample Survey (<i>Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios</i>)
PNDS	National Survey on Demography and Health of Children and Women (<i>Pesquisa Nacional de Demografia e Saúde da Criança e da Mulher</i>)
NMD	Non-monetary deprivations

Executive Summary

In 2017, UNICEF Brazil started its new Country Programme (CP 2017-2021), based on the UNICEF Strategic Plan 2014-2017 and guided by the principle of equity, with the view to support Brazil in the realization of the rights for the most excluded children and adolescents. The CP goal, in line with national priorities and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), is to support Brazil to facilitate the generation and knowledge exchange to identify the most excluded children and to monitor and measure the progress of actions in the fulfillment of their rights.

The CP is focused on targeted population groups: children and adolescents who are excluded from public policies and services; those who have access to social policies, but lack of quality services; victims of violence, discrimination, exploitation, neglect, and abuse; and boys and girls vulnerable to disasters. The document establishes four components that define the activities in each programmatic area:

Component 1: Enhanced policies for excluded children

Component 2: Quality social policies for vulnerable children

Component 3: Prevention of and response to extreme forms of violence

Component 4: Engaged citizenry and participation

UNICEF Brazil Social Inclusion intersectoral strategy is reflected in the CPD 2017-2021 component mentioned above, and is directly related to:

Component 1: Enhanced policies for excluded children

Outcome 1: By 2021, the most excluded boys and girls benefit from enhanced and inclusive public policies and services and actively participate in decision-making processes:

Output 1.1: Increased evidence on the causes of exclusion of boys and girls

Brazil has made advances in recent years in considerably reducing of monetary poverty, mainly due to successful social protection programs such as the *Bolsa Família*. This progress now must be deepened and complemented.

SDG 1 for 2030 is to "reduce by at least half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages who live in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions". Child poverty is a universal problem with devastating effects on children and adolescents, and on society as a whole. However, to understand fully what it means to be poor for a boy or girl, it is not enough to look at monetary poverty (i.e. income).

Other factors that affect the welfare of children and adolescents must be analyzed. Child and adolescent poverty and deprivation needs to be seen in a multidimensional way, taking into account issues such as access to quality education or basic services, such as water and sanitation, that are essential for a child's full development.

UNICEF Brazil, within the framework of its mandate to support the country to achieve the SDGs and ensure the rights of children and adolescents, commissioned a team of experts to carry out a multidimensional child poverty analysis.

The study called “Well-being and Multiple Deprivations in Childhood and Adolescence in Brazil” was launched with high media coverage in August 2018. It showed that 18 million children and adolescents still live in monetary poverty (34.4 per cent) and almost half, 32 million in multidimensional poverty (six out of 10). The study confirmed that Afro-descendant children are more affected than their white peers. Sanitation is the problem that affects the largest proportion of children (13.3 million) followed by education (8.8 million). While access to education is almost universal for children aged 6 to 14, there are still 2.8 million children out of school, most of them adolescents and, 7.2 million are enrolled below their grade. Access to water is the next most important deprivation. North and Northeast regions are the most affected by multidimensional child poverty.

The study - a first of its kind in Brazil - used data from the National Household Sample Survey 2015 (PNAD). It was developed in collaboration with a number of partner institutions. The analysis considered six dimensions of deprivation: education, housing, water, sanitation, information and child labor. It revealed that even though monetary poverty had decreased considerably by 2015 in Brazil, 61% of children and adolescents were still affected by at least one deprivation.

The study was launched as part of an advocacy campaign to position children’s rights during the public debate around the general elections and generated a broad coverage as well as close dialogue with key stakeholders. It enabled the Ministry of Planning to link access to water and sanitation to children’s wellbeing, and in general to move beyond the concept of monetary poverty towards a concept of multiple deprivations. Based on the study on child poverty, UNICEF carried out advocacy actions with the Ministry of Planning, which resulted in the Ministry's intention to include the multidimensional child poverty methodology into the upcoming 2019-2023 Brazilian Development Plan and align it with the SDGs.

Strategic Context

In 2015, Brazil, in common with other countries, adhered to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be reached by 2030, committed to not leaving anyone behind.

The 2030 Agenda represents a challenge for Brazil and all countries. It also represents a great opportunity, by providing governments with a guide to designing public policies to, among other things, effectively reduce poverty and inequality in a sustainable manner.

One of the goals of SDG 1 for 2030 is to "reduce by at least half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages who live in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions". Child poverty is a universal problem with devastating effects on children and adolescents, and on society as a whole. However, to understand fully what it means to be poor for a boy or girl, it is not enough to look at monetary poverty.

Other factors that affect the welfare of children and adolescents must be analyzed. Child and adolescent poverty and deprivation needs to be seen in a multidimensional way, taking into account issues such as access to quality education or basic services, such as water and sanitation, that are essential for a child's full development.

There are proven approaches and solutions in the fight against child poverty. The SDGs provide an excellent opportunity to measure them with a view to strengthening public policies aimed at reducing poverty in general by 2030.

For this reason, UNICEF Brazil, within the framework of its mandate to support the country to achieve the SDGs and ensure the rights of children and adolescents, commissioned a team of experts to carry out a multidimensional child poverty analysis.

Planning Results Outlined by Programme Areas

Outcome 1: By 2021, the most excluded boys and girls benefit from enhanced and inclusive public policies and services and actively participate in decision-making processes

Output 1.1: Knowledge and Evidence

Increased evidence on the causes of exclusion of boys and girls

As a contribution to the country's available data stock on multidimensional child poverty, UNICEF Brazil developed a study of the *Well-being and Multiple Deprivations in Childhood and Adolescence in Brazil*. The report is the result of detailed work aimed at learning the level of deprivation suffered by children and adolescents in Brazil, and the structure and composition of deprivation, both monetary and non-monetary. It is hoped that the report's conclusions will serve to guide public policies in the fight against multidimensional child poverty.

This analysis used data from the 2015 National Household Sample Survey (Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios, PNAD), and methodologies already in use in the region and other parts of the world were adapted, especially the University of Bristol method and the Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA).

The 2015 PNAD covered a set of dimensions which provided a framework for analyzing multidimensional child poverty and deprivation: water and sanitation, education, protection against child labor, housing and information.

Although these multiple dimensions of poverty and deprivation of rights are important for children and adolescents, income (or monetary poverty) is also vital. A family's standard of living can have a significant effect on the deprivations suffered by children and adolescents.

The work included conducting a broad validation process of the methodology and dimensions under analysis. This involved consultations at the national level (Brasília, Recife and São Paulo). Government institutions at the Federal, State and Municipal levels participated, such as the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), the Ministry of Planning and Social Development, the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, State and Municipal Planning, Social Development and Education Departments, the Federal Labor Prosecution Office (MPT) and the SUDENE (Northeast Development Agency).

Contributions were also made by academic and research institutions, such as University of Brasília (UNB), University of Caruaru, Institute of Socioeconomic Studies (INESC), Getúlio Vargas Foundation (FGV), Trata Brasil Institute, Avina Foundation, among others, as well as civil society organizations and other United Nations organizations, such as ECLAC and the World Bank.

This report presents data at the national and state levels on multidimensional child poverty in Brazil. UNICEF hopes that the information will enable governments, both at the federal and state levels, to plan policies and public budgets appropriately in order to reduce the multiple deprivations suffered by children and adolescents in Brazil.

The study showed that 18 million children and adolescents still live in monetary poverty (34.4 per cent) and almost half, 32 million in multidimensional poverty (six out of 10). The study confirmed that Afro-descendant children are more affected than their white peers. Sanitation is the problem that affects the largest proportion of children (13.3 million) followed by education (8.8 million). While access to education is almost universal for children aged 6 to 14, there are still 2.8 million children out of school, most of them adolescents and, 7.2 million are enrolled below their grade. Access to water is the next most important deprivation. North and Northeast regions are the most affected by multidimensional child poverty.

Building on disaggregated data from the study on multidimensional poverty and earlier research done for a comprehensive regional Situation Analysis, UNICEF developed an Agenda for Children and Adolescents in the Amazon region. The document reveals that levels of poverty and deprivation among the 9.1 million children and adolescents living there are mostly higher than the national average. To raise awareness about these challenges, UNICEF presented the Agenda to a group of bilateral and international partners, highlighting the organization's efforts to address the needs of children and adolescents in the Amazon through its UNICEF Seal of Approval initiative.

UNICEF also commissioned two analyses that will enable the office to design appropriate strategies to work on public investment for children at national and subnational levels. The Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Planning expressed interest in working together with UNICEF in Public Financing for Children, specifically in the identification of the budget allocation for children and adolescents as well as in public expenditure efficiency and effectiveness analysis.

Financial Analysis

Please find below (highlighted in yellow) the detailed list of expenditures related to the USD 50,000 received from the Global Thematic Fund:

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)



OTHER RESOURCES CONTRIBUTION RECEIVED FROM: GLOBAL - SOCIAL INCLUSION

DONOR STATEMENT BY NATURE OF EXPENSE (UNCERTIFIED) FROM 01 OCTOBER 2013 TO 22 MARCH 2019 IN US DOLLARS

Status of Contribution

External Reference:	THM SOCIAL INCL. 2014-17
Description:	Thematic MTSP 2014-2017 Outcome 7: Social Inclusion
Contribution Reference:	SC149907
Effective Date:	01.10.2013
Expiry Date:	31.12.2018
Recipient Office(s):	EAPR Regional Office, ECAR Regional Office, ESAR Regional Office, LACR Regional Office, MENAR Regional Office, SAR Regional Office, WCAR Regional Office, Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Croatia, Data, Research and Policy, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Evaluation Office, Fiji (Pacific Islands), Gabon, Georgia, Guatemala, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Lesotho, Macedonia, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Programme Division, Public Partnerships Division, Republic of Cameroon, Republic of Montenegro, Rwanda, Sao Tome & Principe, Serbia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zimbabwe
Agreement Currency:	Various
Funds Received:	USD 0.00
Refunds:	USD 0.00

Summary of Expenditures (USD)

Description	Cumulative Expenditure
Programmable Expenditure:	22,331,071.61
Indirect support cost 6.826770%	1,524,490.90
Total:	23,855,562.51
Funds Received in USD:	0.00
Unspent Balance:	(23,855,562.51)

Details of Expenditures (Brazil)

Description	Incurred Expense		Cash Advances and Prepayments	Cumulative Expenditure	Commitments*
	2013-2018	2019			
Staff and Other Personnel Costs	49,145.82	0.00	0.00	49,145.82	0.00
Supplies and Commodities	2,228.02	0.00	0.00	2,228.02	0.00
Contractual Services	23,009.78	0.00	0.00	23,009.78	0.00
Travel	34,041.10	0.00	0.00	34,041.10	0.00
Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	102,080.55	0.00	0.00	102,080.55	0.00
General Operating + Other Direct Costs	7,701.12	0.00	0.00	7,701.12	0.00
Total Programmable Cost	218,206.39	0.00	0.00	218,206.39	0.00
Indirect support cost 6.826770%	14,896.45	0.00	0.00	14,896.45	
Total	233,102.84	0.00	0.00	233,102.84	

* "Commitments" include undelivered purchase orders, payment commitments for implementing partners and travel advances approved but not yet paid. The amounts shown in this column represent the status and value of the commitment as at the date the report is produced. As goods are received and commitments in respect of implementing partners and travel advances are paid these amounts will be added to "incurred expense".

Amounts in this report are provisional. Official amounts are provided in the Certified Statement of Account.

Note: This report contains data as of refreshed date 21.03.2019

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Details of Expenditures by Activity - Office: Brazil

Outcome / Output / Activity Description	Incurred Expense		Cash Advances and Prepayments	Cumulative Expenditure	Commitments*
	2013-2018	2019			
Outcome 001 ENHANCED POLICIES FOR EXCLUDED CHILDREN	47,722.30	0.00	0.00	47,722.30	0.00
Output 001 KNOWLEDGE AND EVIDENCE	47,722.30	0.00	0.00	47,722.30	0.00
Activity 007 STUDIES, RESEARCH, GENERATION, BRASILIA	47,722.30	0.00	0.00	47,722.30	0.00
Contractual Services	13,580.93	0.00	0.00	13,580.93	0.00
Travel	15,063.13	0.00	0.00	15,063.13	0.00
Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	18,200.00	0.00	0.00	18,200.00	0.00
General Operating + Other Direct Costs	878.24	0.00	0.00	878.24	0.00
Outcome 001 PCR 1. SURVIVE AND DEVELOP	1,834.17	0.00	0.00	1,834.17	0.00
Output 003 1.3. NATIONAL INDIGENOUS POLICY	1,834.17	0.00	0.00	1,834.17	0.00
Activity 033 1.3.33 STAFF COSTS - BELEM	1,834.17	0.00	0.00	1,834.17	0.00
Staff and Other Personnel Costs	1,521.67	0.00	0.00	1,521.67	0.00
General Operating + Other Direct Costs	312.50	0.00	0.00	312.50	0.00
Outcome 002 QUALITY SOCIAL POLICIES	63,211.81	0.00	0.00	63,211.81	0.00
Output 001 QUALIFIED HEALTH SERVICES	4,782.78	0.00	0.00	4,782.78	0.00
Activity 001 INTEGRATED HEALTH POLICIES (NAT)	4,782.78	0.00	0.00	4,782.78	0.00
Supplies and Commodities	2,012.02	0.00	0.00	2,012.02	0.00
Contractual Services	161.21	0.00	0.00	161.21	0.00
Travel	2,637.98	0.00	0.00	2,637.98	0.00
General Operating + Other Direct Costs	(18.45)	0.00	0.00	(18.45)	0.00
Output 002 EDUCATION FOR ALL	8,409.95	0.00	0.00	8,409.95	0.00
Activity 007 EMPOW. TEACHERS, PROM. GOOD PRACT. (NAT)	8,409.95	0.00	0.00	8,409.95	0.00
Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	8,409.95	0.00	0.00	8,409.95	0.00
Output 003 INTERSECTORAL POLICIES	40,008.90	0.00	0.00	40,008.90	0.00
Activity 002 SUPPORT SYSTEMIC LOCAL DEV. (NAT)	2,832.31	0.00	0.00	2,832.31	0.00
Supplies and Commodities	216.00	0.00	0.00	216.00	0.00
Travel	2,734.63	0.00	0.00	2,734.63	0.00
General Operating + Other Direct Costs	(18.32)	0.00	0.00	(18.32)	0.00
Activity 004 SUPPORT SYSTEMIC LOCAL DEV. (SAB-REC)	261.86	0.00	0.00	261.86	0.00
Contractual Services	251.86	0.00	0.00	251.86	0.00
Activity 010 STAFF COSTS - BRASILIA	8,911.23	0.00	0.00	8,911.23	0.00
Staff and Other Personnel Costs	8,411.23	0.00	0.00	8,411.23	0.00
General Operating + Other Direct Costs	500.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00

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Details of Expenditures by Activity - Office: Brazil

Outcome / Output / Activity Description	Incurred Expense		Cash Advances and Prepayments	Cumulative Expenditure	Commitments*
	2013-2018	2019			
Activity 017 INTEGRATED POLICIES FOR ADOLESCENTS(NAT)	27,813.60	0.00	0.00	27,813.60	0.00
Contractual Services	8,951.25	0.00	0.00	8,951.25	0.00
Travel	13,305.36	0.00	0.00	13,305.36	0.00
Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	4,493.85	0.00	0.00	4,493.85	0.00
General Operating + Other Direct Costs	1,163.04	0.00	0.00	1,163.04	0.00
Outcome 004 PCR 4. GROW UP FREE FROM VIOLENCE	10,881.44	0.00	0.00	10,881.44	0.00
Output 002 POLICIES FOR CHILD PROTECTION	10,881.44	0.00	0.00	10,881.44	0.00
Activity 014 14 STAFF COSTS - BELEM	10,881.44	0.00	0.00	10,881.44	0.00
Staff and Other Personnel Costs	10,678.94	0.00	0.00	10,678.94	0.00
General Operating + Other Direct Costs	312.50	0.00	0.00	312.50	0.00
Outcome 007 PCR 7.ADVOCACY, KNOWLEDGE, COMMUNICATION	87,878.84	0.00	0.00	87,878.84	0.00
Output 016 AMAZON PLATFORM	87,878.84	0.00	0.00	87,878.84	0.00
Activity 018 7.16.18 STAFF COSTS - MANAUS	16,702.89	0.00	0.00	16,702.89	0.00
Staff and Other Personnel Costs	16,390.39	0.00	0.00	16,390.39	0.00
General Operating + Other Direct Costs	312.50	0.00	0.00	312.50	0.00
Activity 026 BEL06 - VIRTUAL PLATFORM	67,224.33	0.00	0.00	67,224.33	0.00
Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	67,224.33	0.00	0.00	67,224.33	0.00
Activity 028 8LZ03 - 3EAL TECHNICAL SUPPORT & MONITORING	3,752.42	0.00	0.00	3,752.42	0.00
Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	3,752.42	0.00	0.00	3,752.42	0.00
Outcome 802 PCR 802. CROSS-SECTORAL	307.77	0.00	0.00	307.77	0.00
Output 006 PROGRAMME SUPPORT	307.77	0.00	0.00	307.77	0.00
Activity 013 OPERATING EXPENSES - MANAUS	307.77	0.00	0.00	307.77	0.00
General Operating + Other Direct Costs	307.77	0.00	0.00	307.77	0.00
Outcome 880 PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS	18,458.48	0.00	0.00	18,458.48	0.00
Output 006 OPERATIONAL SUPPORT COSTS	18,458.48	0.00	0.00	18,458.48	0.00
Activity 001 STAFF COSTS - BRAZILIA	12,883.69	0.00	0.00	12,883.69	0.00
Staff and Other Personnel Costs	12,143.59	0.00	0.00	12,143.59	0.00
General Operating + Other Direct Costs	750.00	0.00	0.00	750.00	0.00
Activity 007 NON-STAFF COSTS - BRAZILIA	2,036.26	0.00	0.00	2,036.26	0.00
Contractual Services	64.53	0.00	0.00	64.53	0.00
General Operating + Other Direct Costs	1,970.72	0.00	0.00	1,970.72	0.00
Activity 008 NON-STAFF COSTS - BELEM	77.88	0.00	0.00	77.88	0.00

Amounts in this report are provisional. Official amounts are provided in the Certified Statement of Account.

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Future Work Plan

Results of the multidimensional child poverty analysis presented in the Brazil Country Office Annual Report (COAR 2018) show that there are still many challenges for children and adolescents to have access to basic services, that is, to their rights guaranteed by the constitution and the Brazilian State.

As part of the study, a series of participatory events were organized in different regions of the country with different actors from the public sector and CSO, including universities. One of the most relevant and concrete results was to reactivate the alliance with an important partner for BCO, the National Statistics Office, IBGE. An agreement between BCO and IBGE was signed at the end of the year, which will allow data and evidence generation on important issues related to children and adolescents such as violence and ECD, as well as continue to monitor multidimensional child poverty.

The IBGE is interested in how the multidimensional poverty measurement provides a way forward for increasing the availability of data at subnational level in Brazil. The NSO expressed interest in working further with UNICEF on subnational data and capacity – including in urban areas – to move in this direction.

The relevance of the study also showed its potential as advocacy tool, the concrete possibilities that the study bring to work on the social policy agenda both at national and subnational level in the country.

Expression of Thanks

UNICEF Brazil expresses its gratitude for the financial support, through the Social Inclusion Thematic Fund, to develop an innovative study that should serve as a guide to developed better public policies in the fight against multidimensional child poverty in Brazil

This financial contribution allowed the BCO to establish a partnership with a highly respected institution to develop the first Multidimensional Child Poverty Study in Brazil. We expect that the evidence generated by the study will help strengthen public policies aimed at reducing poverty in Brazil.

Annex I: Media Coverage and Repercussions

In the days that followed the launching of the study on the Well-being and Multiple Deprivations in Childhood and Adolescence in Brazil, the repercussion in the media was significant. Please find below to links to some of these articles:



<https://www.correiobraziliense.com.br/app/noticia/brasil/2018/08/14/interna-brasil,700256/unicef-61-das-criancas-e-dos-adolescentes-no-brasil-vivem-na-pobreza.shtml>

<https://istoe.com.br/seis-em-cada-dez-criancas-no-brasil-vivem-na-pobreza-diz-unicef/>

<https://www.cartacapital.com.br/sociedade/seis-em-cada-dez-criancas-brasileiras-vivem-na-pobreza-diz-unicef/>

<https://www.revistaforum.com.br/seis-em-cada-dez-criancas-brasileiras-vivem-na-pobreza-indica-estudo-do-unicef/>

<https://noticias.r7.com/brasil/seis-em-cada-dez-criancas-e-adolescentes-vivem-na-pobreza-14082018>

<http://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/direitos-humanos/noticia/2018-08/seis-em-cada-dez-criancas-no-brasil-vivem-na-pobreza-diz-unicef>

<https://www.bbc.com/portuguese/brasil-45177994>

<https://jornalggm.com.br/direitos-humanos/unicef-6-em-cada-10-criancas-e-adolescentes-brasileiros-vivem-na-pobreza/>

<https://nacoesunidas.org/unicef-6-em-cada-10-criancas-e-adolescentes-brasileiros-vivem-na-pobreza/>

<https://exame.abril.com.br/brasil/no-brasil-a-cada-10-criancas-6-vivem-na-pobreza-diz-unicef/>

Annex II: Life Story – The case of Yasmin

When being at school is the hope for breaking free from misery



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In the most arid area of the countryside in Bahia, UNICEF Brazil and its partners found Yasmin and her sisters and took the girls to school

Now, they have the chance to break the cycle of illiteracy and to have a different future from their mother and grandmother

"I had 13 children, five passed away, eight remained. None of them had studied. Neither them, nor I. In that time, everything was difficult. I had to make them work in the field from early on. There, they missed school. There was no other way, they had to work, they had to survive".

Seated beside her daughter and four grandchildren, Sylvania Maria de Jesus, 59 years old, gets emotional telling the saga of these women, forgotten in the middle of the countryside in Bahia, in the rural zone of Euclides da Cunha, municipality of Bahia state. The hunger and the drought became part of their routine. On that day, the gas had run out, and with it, the money for a new gas cylinder. There Sylvania set out to cut firewood. The improvised stove began to work, the family's lunch could not wait.

Sylvania is tired, she has had many years surviving poverty. "I raised all my children here. My body is like this, thin, because I never stopped fighting. I am illiterate and today I am fighting to learn to write my name correctly. I only know how to write until the middle of my name, but I am fighting to learn".

The weather is milder that afternoon; it seems that the rain is finally going to fall on the countryside. The women are seated in the living room in the small house of Simone dos Santos, daughter of Sylvania. The visible brick walls were made by a cousin. "He saw the misery of my daughter and built a house for her", explained the mother. There are still some pieces of the house missing because the little money that they had for building ran out. The back walls and a piece of the ceiling are still not there.

In their place, some curtains are improvised. When it rains, it falls inside the room of the girls and wets the few toys that are there.

Speaking quietly, with the girls on her lap, Simone smiled and explained: “We keep living our lives”. Her path could be confused with that of her mother’s. Today at 24 years old, mother of four girls, Simone also does not know how to read or write. “I am illiterate, I don’t deny it. I had a great desire to study to have something in my life, to have a future. I went to school a few times, but I stopped when I had my daughters. I had the first one at 14 years old, it was at that time I stopped studying”.

In that corner of the countryside, these women’s patterns repeat themselves, in a cycle of illiteracy, adolescent’s pregnancy and misery. Sylvania is in a daily fight to take care of the family, Simone has no more dreams for herself.

But the two look at each other and smile when they talk about the new generation. The grandchildren of Sylvania, daughters of Simone, are now in school. And the cycle of poverty can be broken.

In January 2018, the family received a visit from School Active Search. It is an UNICEF Brazil strategy and its partners to find and bring children and adolescents to school who are not within the schooling system. By means of a free platform and social technology, UNICEF Brazil supports the municipalities so that they can organize teams of representatives in the areas of: Health, Education, Social Assistance, among others – to find those boys and girls, to understand the causes of school exclusion and to guarantee not only their enrollment in school, but also keeping them in class, learning and achieving school success.

Euclides da Cunha, the municipality in which the family of Sylvania lives, adhered to UNICEF Brazil proposal and went out to the countryside to find each of the excluded children and adolescents. In their search, Lucijane Neves, operational coordinator of the strategy in the municipality and Marly Matos, vice-director of the school in the region (Municipal School Luís Valeriano Dias), were informed that in the countryside there were children out of school and low school attendance, thus they rush to the area.

“I was so happy when they arrived here in my house and said that there was a vacancy for Yasmin in the school. In the beginning, I was afraid of her going. Then, they explained that school was good, that it was going to give her a good education and so I put her in school. I thought she was going to like it and truly learn in life”, said Simone.

Yasmin is 4 years old, the age at which school is compulsory in Brazil. The mother did not have much information and was not going to enroll her for the time being, she wanted her daughter to grow up a little more. The two older sisters, Nicole, 5 and Mikaele, 10, were enrolled, but usually missed classes and were at risk of dropping out.

The School Active Search team enrolled Yasmin immediately and guided the family about the importance of school attendance for the three girls. “We knew that for the girls, being at school was a chance to write a different future”, said Marly. “And we could not lose them. From that day, we closely kept track of the three so that they do not leave school”. The close support of School Active Search is showing results. “Now my three girls are already at school. Only the youngest is at home, Luciene, 7 months old. Now I understand that when she is 4 years old, I have to enroll her too”, said Simone.

Seeing her daughter’s conviction towards the education of her granddaughters, Sylvania becomes emotional again. The girls’ access to school is a proof that she did not live in vain. “We did not study. It is the cause of our weakness. My satisfaction is to see my granddaughters at school, graduated, for tomorrow and then to survive, have their daily bread and able to give a better life to their mother. I

know that one day I am going to hear them say ‘I am going to give this joy to my grandmother, who fought for me indeed’.



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Annex III: Donor feedback Form

Title of Report/Project:
UNICEF Office:

Donor:
Date:

Donor Report Feedback Form

UNICEF is working to improve the quality of our reports and would highly appreciate your feedback. Kindly answer the questions below for the above-mentioned report and return to the Public Sector Alliances and Resource Mobilization Office (PARMO) who will share your input with relevant colleagues in the field and in headquarters. Thank you!

Please return the completed form back to UNICEF by email to:

Name:
Email:

SCORING: 5 indicates "highest level of satisfaction" while
0 indicates "complete dissatisfaction"

1. To what extent did the narrative content of the report conform to your reporting expectations? (For example, the overall analysis and identification of challenges and solutions)

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what did we miss or what could we do better next time?

2. To what extent did the fund utilization part of the report meet your reporting expectations?

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what did we miss or what could we do better next time?

3. To what extent does the report meet your expectations in regard to the analysis provided, including identification of difficulties and shortcomings as well as remedies to these?

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what could we do better next time?

4. To what extent does the report meet your expectations with regard to reporting on results?

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what did we miss or what could we do better next time?

5. Please provide us with your suggestions on how this report could be improved to meet your expectations.

6. Are there any other comments that you would like to share with us?
