

**INFORMATIVO TÉCNICO DO SEMI-ÁRIDO
GRUPO VERDE DE AGROECOLOGIA E ABELHAS (GVAA)**

Artigo Científico

**NATIONAL SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME - NSFP: ANALYSIS OF ITS
IMPLEMENTATION IN THE CITY OF MATO GROSSO-PB**

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ABSTRACT - Social policies are realized through programs. The political power in Brazil is a case of compensatory policy that aims to provide resources for such needs can be met. It encompasses various social programs. Among these programs, the National School Feeding Programme (NSFP), object of this study, noteworthy for its historical character and its scope, it is part of government actions aimed at altering the dynamics of inequality promoted by market mechanisms, compensating students the public elementary school by offering food to supply at least 20% of the daily supply of them. It covers the whole Brazilian territory, thus having a universal character. Subject to the historical process of the program, is lurking in details its implementation in the municipality of Mato Grosso, PB, created in 1997, has a total population of 2,695 inhabitants, 879 in urban areas having a high incidence of poverty. Its Human Development Index (HDI) is 0.553, according to the Atlas of Human Development. It appears despite the Mato Grosso-PB does not meet one of the conditionalities of the program, how to allocate 30% of resources by FNDE for buying food from family farmers. That city has important characteristics that emphasize a positive implementation of the Program in the city.

Keywords: Social Policies, FNDE, Family Agriculture.

PROGRAMA NACIONAL DE ALIMENTAÇÃO ESCOLAR – PNAE: ANÁLISE DE SUA IMPLEMENTAÇÃO NO MUNICÍPIO DE MATO GROSSO-PB

RESUMO - As políticas sociais se concretizam através de programas. A política de alimentação no Brasil é um caso de política compensatória que visa fornecer recursos para que tal necessidade possa ser atendida. Ela engloba vários programas sociais. Dentre esses programas, o Programa Nacional de Alimentação Escolar (PNAE), objeto desse estudo, merece destaque por seu caráter histórico e por sua abrangência, ele é parte das ações governamentais que visam alterar a dinâmica de desigualdade promovida pelos mecanismos de mercado, compensando alunos da rede pública do ensino fundamental ao ofertar alimentos para suprir pelo menos 20% das necessidades diárias de alimentação dos mesmos. Abrange todo o território brasileiro, tendo assim um caráter universal. Observado o processo histórico do programa, espere-se com minúcia sua implementação no Município de Mato Grosso-PB, criado em 1997, tem uma População Total de 2.695 habitantes, sendo 879 na área urbana, tendo uma alta incidência de pobreza. Seu Índice de Desenvolvimento Humano (IDH) é de 0.553, segundo o Atlas de Desenvolvimento Humano. Constata-se apesar do Mato Grosso-INTESA (Pombal – PB – Brasil) v.5, n.1, p. 11 - 15 janeiro/dezembro de 2011
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PB ainda não atender a uma das condicionalidades do programa, como destinar 30% dos recursos repassados pelo FNDE para a compra de alimentos da agricultura familiar. O referido município apresenta características relevantes que enfatizam uma favorável implementação do PNAE neste município.

Palavras chave: Políticas Sociais; FNDE, Agricultura Familiar.

INTRODUCTION

There are visible advances in the level of human welfare in recent decades in Brazil, but the condition of poverty remains in thousands of people scattered throughout the Brazilian territory, as well as the lack of access to food. The interest in solving problems like this leads to the actions of state intervention, through public policies that are government actions that aim to meet certain social demand will always permeated by conflicts and conflict of interests.

Government expenditures in the implementation of public policies can have an allocative character, distributive and stabilizer.

Social policies are examples of spending allocative and distributive character. The costs of such policies are financed by resources from some sectors of the economy to the detriment of others.

Seeks to transform the state spending on benefits to the excluded population. Thus, policies acquire a compensatory nature. Supply to the population, which is unable to access the rights guaranteed by the constitution to goods and services such as health, education, housing, transportation etc. The executive power is the resource manager and it is responsible for operationalize the offer to social demands, or implement public policy.

Social policies are realized through programs. The political power in Brazil is a case of compensatory policy that aims to provide resources for such needs can be met. It encompasses various social programs. Among these programs, the National School Feeding Programme (NSFP), object of this study, noteworthy for its historical character and its scope, it is part of government actions aimed at altering the dynamics of inequality promoted by market mechanisms, compensating students the public elementary school by offering food to supply at least 20% of the daily supply of them. It covers the whole Brazilian territory, thus having a universal character.

The state's duty is to ensure that basic living needs are met. These needs are not only those related to physical survival. Persistence should be included so that the physical biological needs are met to a degree appropriate to the prevention of after-effects arising from poor diet, to ensure the safety of the environment, adequate shelter, actions and preventive health care. However, it should also address the other needs, culturally or socially determined, which define the minimal well-being and ensuring the capability to change the future life chances. (LEONARD, 1992).

The problem of food shortage is a remnant of colonial Brazil. This factor, coupled with worsening social crisis and the pressures of multiple actors contributed to

the social policy do against this problem is operacionalize as the National School Feeding Programme which had its origin in the 50s, but it was in 1988 with the promulgation of the new Federal Constitution that the right to food for school students was assured.

The National Feeding School aims to serve the students daily with food equivalent to 350Kcal and 9g of protein, thus contributing to the improvement of nutritional status and learning ability and consequently reduce rates of absenteeism, repetition and dropout to foster the establishment of new dietary habits along the assisted clientele and increase the levels and conditions in-progress in schools, through the protection of preschoolers (COSTA, 2004).

National School Feeding Programme (NSFP), known as School Meals, is the transfer of funds from the Federal Government, in a supplementary to the states, Federal District and municipalities, to purchase food for school meals, your goal aims meet the nutritional needs of students during their stay in the classroom, encouraging the development, growth, learning, school performance and development of healthy eating habits, is implemented by the National Fund of Education Development - NFED, which meant in most cases R \$ 0.30 per student per day throughout the school year. This program now serves about 47 million students of basic education (NFED, 2010), this study aims to analyze the process of implementing this program, highlighting the factors that led to its implementation, it's monitoring and evaluation as well as its implications in improving the quality of life of the population served based on the municipality of Mato Grosso-PB.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The National School Feeding Programme always supported the popular movement has its origins in the early 40s, when the then Institute of Nutrition supported the proposal for the federal government to provide power to the school. However, it could not implement it, due to lack of financial resources. In the '50s, the elaboration of the Food Situation and the Problem of Nutrition in Brazil. structure is a school lunch program nationwide, under the public trust. That original plan, only the School Feeding Programme has survived, with funding from the International Fund for Relief of Children (IFRC), UNICEF today. In 1955 was instituted the School Meals Campaign (SMC) under the Ministry of Education. Beginning in 1976, although financed by the Ministry of Education and managed by the National School Feeding Campaign, the program was part II of the National Food and Nutrition (NPROFN). Only in 1979 was named to the National

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School Feeding Program. With the enactment of the Federal Constitution in 1988, was granted the right to school meals to all elementary students through supplementary school feeding program to be offered by federal, state and municipal.

Since its creation until 1993, the program took place in a centralized manner, ie, the governing body planned menus, bought the bidding process by gender, hire specialized laboratories to perform quality control and also was responsible for food distribution throughout the national territory.

In 1994, the decentralization of resources to implement the program was instituted by entering into agreements with municipalities and with the involvement of state departments of Education and the Federal District, with which it has delegated powers to serve the students of their networks and networks of local municipalities that have not adhered to decentralization.

The consolidation of decentralization, now under the management of the NFED, was with the Provisional Measure No. 1784 of 14/12/98, in which, besides the direct transfer to all municipalities and departments of education, the transfer became done automatically, without the need to conclude agreements or any similar instruments orders, allowing greater flexibility to the process.

Provisional Measure No. 2178 of 28/6/2001 provided NSFP. Among them, we highlight the requirement that 70% of the funds transferred by the federal government are used exclusively in commodities and respect for regional food habits and agricultural vocation of the city, promoting the development of local economy.

In 2009, the enactment of Law No. 11,947 of June 16, brought new advances to NSFP, such as extending the program to all public basic education and adult and youth, and ensuring that 30% of transfers from NFED are invested in acquiring products from family farms.

Observed the historical process of the program, is lurking in details its implementation in the municipality of Mato Grosso, PB, created in 1997, has a total population of 2,695 inhabitants, 879 in urban areas having a high incidence of poverty (IBGE, 2010) Its Human Development Index (HDI) is 0553, according to the Atlas of Human Development (PNUD, 2010).

In the city above the program was implemented in 1997, when it becomes a city, a year before the consolidation of the decentralization of the NSFP, and held a celebration of an agreement between the municipal government and the federal government for such an implementation which renewed the each year, with the consolidation of decentralization in late 2008, the year of 2009 was not more accurate to conclude agreements, but the mayor to ensure full implementation of the program in your county, according to information supplied by the secretary of education, the same had to sign a commitment to the NFED by which the manager took responsibility for purchasing food quality, determining the sanitary inspection of them by the health department in partnership with the secretary of education, this term is signed by the city manager always beginning of each term.

The NFED transfers the funds to the municipality on specific current account opened by the NFED, without concluding an agreement, adjustment, agreement, contract or other instrument, is now requiring the following conditionalities: each beneficiary school must be enrolled in the school census by the National Institute of Educational Studies Anísio Teixeira (Inep/MEC). The municipality must have CSF - Council of School Food - functioning, the school menus must be prepared by a qualified dietitian with monitoring the CSF, and be programmed to meet at least 30% (thirty percent) of the nutritional needs day nurseries and students of Indian schools and located in the remnants of quilombo, and 20% (twenty percent) for other students enrolled in daycare centers, preschools and elementary schools, respecting the eating habits and agricultural vocation of community, and the acquisition of food held by the municipality that must allocate at least 30% of the value transferred by the NFED for the purchase of products from family farms.

The municipality of Mato Grosso to the end of 2008 did not meet the conditionality of development of the menu be made by a nutritionist, just at the beginning of 2009 after being notified and fined the manager hired a nutritionist to be responsible for technical NSFP in municipality currently does not meet the conditionality to buy at least 30% of the value transferred by the NFED for the purchase of products from family farms. The main political actors involved in the program in the county are:

The **NFED** which is responsible for financial assistance in a complementary manner, standardization, coordination, monitoring, tracking and monitoring of program implementation, and evaluation of their effectiveness and efficiency;

The city manager and secretary of education who are responsible for receipt by the financial completion, the implementation, by ensuring a nutritionist technical manager of the NSFP by providing the conditions necessary for the works and the accountability of funds transferred by the NFED;

School Food Council (SFC) - deliberative and autonomous Board responsible for monitoring the application of resources transferred, disseminate program activities in the city and ensure the quality of products, from purchase to distribution in schools, always paying attention to good sanitation practices and hygiene;

Municipal Health Department - Responsible for the inspection of food through health surveillance;

City Department of Health - Responsible for the inspection of food through health surveillance;

Nutritionist responsible for scheduling, evaluate and implement menus; develop programs of food and nutrition education for the school community and other specialized activities;

Citizens can monitor the implementation of the program through CAE or elsewhere can communicate irregularities to the guardians of the Program;

Prosecutors responsible for investigating complaints in partnership with the NSFP.

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The Regional Nutritionist Consul Responsible for the supervision of the profession, reinforcing the importance of the professional expertise in the area of school meals.

By exposing the historical trajectory of the NSFP with all its advances and improvements you realize that it is always through monitoring and evaluation, essential tools for better understanding of the needs-ties of the program, improving the management.

Second Rúa (2010) Public Policy evaluation is a process to support continuous learning, in search of better decisions and maturation of the management and monitoring is the continuous review of inputs, activities, processes, products (preliminary, intermediate and final), effects or impacts of an intervention, in order to optimize its management, ie, more effectiveness, efficiency and, depending on the scope of monitoring effectiveness.

Overall management of the NSFP appears to be complex due to being directly involved in the Union, states, municipalities, Boards of School Food and schools, as well as the existence of regional characteristics and diversity in the clientele, infrastructure and habits food.

In the municipality of Mato Grosso monitoring of the Program is done internally by the municipality acts as actions taken by the dietician including tests the acceptability of food, nutritional assessment of each student in municipal schools, supervision of food hygiene, the local storage and food handlers and also by actions taken by the SCF that after receiving specific training offered by the municipality constantly to visit schools and issue visit reports with these procedures the municipality must continuously monitor the condition of the program for viewing directions that it needs to be conducted, the activities performed by the nutritionist and the CAE generate reports that are sent annually to the ENDF as a management report, and this organ is responsible for external monitoring of the program.

The possibility of obtaining important data that support changes in NSFP course, since the implementation of social policies is part of a process of interaction, it is essential to make the same evaluations.

For Silva (2001), to evaluate social programs is to wonder about her, trying to clarify its purpose, how results are produced and the social practices that are articulated and reinforced. It is not enough, therefore, agree with the importance of evaluation processes, but wonder about the potential of assessment as a tool to make visible the intensity of demands in the field of social policies in our society. The assessment thus involves the exercise of an important democratic right: control over the actions of public interest.

The evaluation is currently done in NSFP by examining and questioning the School Census data from surveys conducted by the NFED as the National Food Consumption and nutritional status of schoolchildren and models of management and social control of the National School Nutrition (NSFP): instruments, data collection and evaluation, and also of the SSS (Situational School Survey).

From the information so far about the explicit policy Food Program through the National School Feeding notice reformulations for the constants occurring in it, for the fact that the search for information from different sources and to perform analysis of research results, then we can see that the model used in its formulation was the interactive, iterative, because there is a single flow or the formulation to implementation or toward this formulation, is a complex process with several stages of decision and constant reformulation as the reactions of actors, the course taken by the decisions and the impacts of implementation.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

This work aims to contribute to the discussion on the implementation of public policies, based on the common food and nutrition through the Brazilian National School Feeding Programme - NSFP, taking as reference the experience of the municipality of Mato Grosso-PB.

Based on the data processing in the analysis and understanding of this study it is clear that given the fact that due to economic difficulties the country is a significant number of students who go to school ill-fed or fasting became really necessary to implement a program like NSFP nationwide, this implementation through monitoring and evaluation has evolved over the years and continues to be subject to reformulation, and imposing a policy with model formulation interactive-iterative.

It appears despite the Mato Grosso-PB does not meet one of the conditionalities of the program (30% of the resources intended by NFED to purchase food from family farms), it presents relevant characteristics that emphasize a positive implementation of the Program in municipality, as the presence of many actors involved in the program, popular participation through the School Food Council which is active and well trained by the entity that implements the program in the city, has a nutritionist in charge technique, performs all the steps of monitoring internal and acceptance test, inspection of food, nutritional assessment of students, provision of advice and reports to the NFED making external monitoring, contributes regularly to the evaluation process, the feeding system of the school census, responding whenever requested to research and also conducting a survey situational school.

If the program is well implemented, it is considered that it achieves the desired goals, and therefore, it appears that the city of Mato Grosso-PB students of municipal schools receive a balanced diet and safe during their stay in school, necessary for its development as a whole and consequently improving the quality of life

Finally it is essential to encourage new actions are made in order to always improve and thereby ensure NSFP terms in our country people more healthy and without problems in its development phase.

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