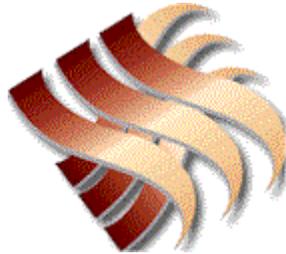




Inter-American Development Bank



Regional Policy Dialogue

**POVERTY REDUCTION AND SOCIAL PROTECTION
NETWORK**

SECOND MEETING

***VILMAR FARÍA: SOME MATERIALS ABOUT HIS
LIFE AND HIS WORK***

Washington, D.C., December 10-11, 2001

We present some materials about the life and work of Mr. Vilmar Faría, in homage to his memory. This document includes a portrait of his life, and two interviews in which Vilmar talked about some of his ideas on development and poverty reduction, fundamental topics for which he worked during all his fruitful life.

Mr. Vilmar Faría prompted with great enthusiasm the creation of the Poverty Reduction and Social Protection Network, of which he was President until his death. We deeply regret this loss and express our sympathy to the ones that knew him and appreciated him.

PORTRAIT



Hail Vilmar

Sergio Abranches

Appearances hid his essence. Vilmar Faria was an exemplary sociologist. A model on how to exercise a sociologist's trade. A presidential consultant of great influence and much balance. A vocation for sociology and public service. Vilmar was my professor, even though our age difference is not ten years. As visiting professor, he enriched the faculty of the Masters in Social Sciences in the University of Brasilia in the early 70's, recruited by Glaucio Soares, another exemplary sociologist. The Contemporary Theory course gave us a complete and competent perspective of what went on in the spearhead of sociological thought at the time.

A pluralist, Vilmar presented us with all the conceptual hues of the discipline. He had a critical viewpoint of each, which he expressed, while he permitted each of us to form our own conviction, as long as it was with proper grounds and quality. The course became, to me, a yardstick, throughout the time I remained in my academic career, with which I measured quality in other contemporary theory courses. The absolute majority lost. Compared to the reading list Vilmar conceived for us in Brasilia, they were lacking. This for two reasons: first, due to ideological prejudice or plain ignorance, they kept from students important sociological advancements. Whoever examines the course programs, even today, from the main Social Science schools of the country and compares them with the "state of the art" in the U.S. and Europe, will uncover conspicuous absences. They lack the pluralism and academic honesty of one Vilmar Faria. Second, because they don't possess a correct understanding of the theory as a conceptual act of creation, an activity

that must be, compulsorily, original and not a simple textual commentary. This was the poetry of concepts that Vilmar discreetly taught us.

An intellectual's schooling always has certain marking influences. With Vilmar Faria, I learned that essential lesson: good intellectual productions are not only those that coincide with my own ideas. When I found out he was called *professor* in the *Planalto* offices (executive seat), I thought it was amusing, because many of those who addressed him thusly – a sort of functional substitute for “minister” – certainly did not realize he in fact deserved the title.

Vilmar Faria's sociological production was of high quality, concise – fitting to his personality – very technical and ultra professional. A short time after the 2000 municipal elections, Vilmar asked me to write a detailed analysis of the results. It was a commission from one sociologist to another. When I sent him the work, he called me with comments, and his reading was not that of a government adviser, but of a professional sociologist, with a solid academic instruction, forthright, technical, creative.

I can imagine the void Vilmar leaves in the intimate palace hallways of the *Planalto* and the *Alvorada* (presidential mansion). A lot larger and more hopeless than that of countless more spacious and conspicuous figures that roam about, who appear more often but certainly were less influential, constant, loyal and essential than he was. His main role – and the most ostentatious – was in the social area. An elemental consequence of his education and his scientific work, starting with his masters' thesis, turned toward issues of social stratification, urbanization and poverty. Vilmar was what Americans call a “number cruncher,” a first-rate user of statistics and statistical models. He combined this capacity for empirical and quantitative analysis with a solid conceptual education.

He was behind the formation and approval of the government's main ideas on social policy, which in many areas suffered injustices by the polarization in society, which finds unworthy all that is official, and does not believe that a government with a

liberal economic agenda may have a real social one. In what depended of Vilmar Faria, it did. In no rare occasions did I hear leftist critics, hotly on debate, say that, for the many social programs of the government, the only change was to do more, not very different. In them, it is not hard to find the intellectual strings of the *professor*.

However, Vilmar's roles transcended by far the social area. He was for a long time the president's most intimate and most important personal adviser. Without a doubt the most loyal and with whom the president had the longest relationship. With the president and with Ruth Cardoso. He had an ample and general influence, which he exercised with great discretion and reservation. He understood best the signals from the electoral investigations. He conversed with political analysts and with the Institutes, in order to check his own conclusions. He was, as was revealed by Jose Serra – another of Vilmar's old friends – in an article published today in the *Folha*, in the origins of the *Datafolha*. He acted as an extremely discreet channel, bringing messages from the president to several people of different sectors and orientations, and transmitting to Fernando Henrique observations, critiques and advice Vilmar judged could help the president in government tasks.

But Vilmar seldom appeared. When he called someone, with his mild voice that conveyed his delicate health – a mild voice that magnified the delicate intercourse of his pleasant and discreet personality – to discuss issues of the Presidency, he never showed in his manner or the content of his topics the power and influence he possessed. In Vilmar, his essence transcended his appearance, in a sincere way. He did not pretend to be less than he was. Discretion and shyness in him were so authentic and natural, as were competence and zeal. Vilmar was discreet, kind, modest, serious, loyal and competent. Is it possible to be more?

To those who lived with him and knew him, all that remains is to commemorate his life.

Sergio Abranches is a political scientist.

INTERVIEW I

Interview with Vilmar Faria^{*}

Center of Latin American Studies

University of California, Berkeley

Following is the text of an interview given on March 8, 1999 by Vilmar Faria, Special Advisor to Brazilian President Fernando Henrique Cardoso. Professor Faria is a Harvard-trained Sociologist and currently holds Berkeley's Rio Branco Chair. Professor Faria has worked for many years as a researcher, teacher, and policy-maker in Brazil and is internationally known as an expert on social issues in Latin America. He has taught as a Professor in the Sociology Departments of the University of Sao Paulo and the University of Campinas and has also served as the President of the Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning (CEBRAP) and as Executive Director of the Fundacao para o Desenvolvimento Administrativo de Sao Paulo (FUNDAP).

The interview was conducted for the Center for Latin American Studies by Fabrizio C. Rigout of the Department of Sociology, UC Berkeley.

FR: *Prof. Faria, during your stay at Berkeley you have been lecturing on Brazil's most urgent social problems, such as income and wealth disparities, unemployment, and the restructuring of the welfare state. Could you briefly go over the relations among these issues?*

VF: In Latin America we have been facing a set of simultaneous challenges. The continent has exhausted its previous development model, and its economies are having to

^{*} This interview was downloaded on November 29, 2001 from the following website address: <http://ist-socrates.berkeley.edu:7001/NewsMaker/>

adjust to a new international framework. Brazil in particular has yet another set of difficult problems to face, namely, widespread poverty, one of the most unequal income distributions in the world, and a major demand for job creation due to its current demographic characteristics. This places several challenges to policy makers.

Therefore, in the realm of social policy, there is no simple solution. In fact, one has to put together and implement a complex set of interrelated policies to deal with employment generation as a necessary condition for the other two tasks, which are, first, to alleviate poverty, and, second, to promote a better income distribution and hopefully a better wealth distribution also.

It is also very important that we improve substantially the redistributive impact of the social services provided by the public sector, such as basic education, basic health care, social security, and pensions. Therefore we also need to reform quite substantially the provision of these services. In my personal opinion, it is not possible to achieve a better income distribution, to generate enough jobs, and to alleviate poverty without attacking these three issues simultaneously. And this of course is also dependent upon economic policies that will make Brazil a competitive economy in a globalized world.

FR: *What are the reforms that have to be made in order for this to be operational in the Brazilian economy, especially when it comes to funding the welfare system?*

VF: I think there are three main types of reforms that should be done. The first has to do with the redistributive effect of benefits. Perhaps the most salient case is the pension system. The Brazilian pension system overall needs to undergo reform to increase substantially its effect on income redistribution, both in terms of financing and in terms of benefits provided.

The same is true of education. Education in Brazil, most unfortunately, is still in need of important investment. High priority should be given to increasing the coverage and improving the quality of basic as well as secondary education. Finally, we also need

to reform some programs in order to better target them to the poor. Personally I don't think that all programs should be targeted--we certainly need universal programs, such as education, health care and a basic pension system, but we must also have programs that are designed to serve the poorest sectors of the population.

FR: *You are currently a special advisor to president Fernando Henrique Cardoso, who is also a fellow sociologist and a friend. This is the first time Brazil is governed by an academic, with a cabinet composed of many accomplished professors, like ministers Paulo Renato (Education), José Serra (Health), Bresser Pereira, and Francisco Weffort (Culture). How would you say this has influenced the Brazilian way of doing politics at the federal and international levels?*

VF: To the ministers you mentioned, we must add Pedro Malan [Finance Minister], a graduate from UC Berkeley's Economics Department, who is also a well-known scholar.

Let us clarify that the current government is a coalition government and therefore its composition reflects a broad political alliance that has been supporting president Fernando Henrique Cardoso. Although these ministers all belong to one of the parties that support the president [the PSDB], they don't govern alone.

There were professors in the federal cabinet in the past, particularly economists, but perhaps this is the first time we have a larger number of people coming from the universities. With perhaps one exception, all of these ministers have had previous experience as policy makers at the state level, and some at the federal level as well.

I think that their main contributions to the government are a longer-term perspective on Brazilian problems, and a more sophisticated understanding of contemporary global transformations.

FR: *There is a sense in the international financial community that the Brazilian government has been implementing the "right" economic reforms. Do you see an*

improvement in the country's image abroad in other areas also? If so, would you attribute that essentially to the initiatives of the government, or to a broader consensus being formed in Brazil nowadays around the priorities to be tackled?

VF: I think that this improvement of the Brazilian policy making image is based on a broader aspect of Brazilian life, rather than just a result of the actions of the policy making teams we have. Brazilians, after 15 years of high inflation and erratic economic growth, have learned the value of stability. It is my opinion, and polls seem to confirm this, that the Brazilian population largely supports the policies of economic stabilization and restructuring. Brazilians also favor fighting social problems with policies that are not inflationary, demagogic, nor populist.

There is yet another aspect that is important to stress in connection with this, and that is the strengthening of democracy in the last 15 years or so. This has helped forge an understanding that difficult problems must be solved responsibly.

FR: *What do you expect to be the short- and long-term consequences of the recent devaluation of the Brazilian currency for the social problems you described?*

VF: My personal opinion is that, in the next 4 to 6 months, the impact will be negative. There is some risk of increased inflation in the short run, and an increased risk of growing unemployment. To compensate for the inflationary pressures of devaluation, interest rates have to be increased, and this has negative effects upon growth rates. All this will have consequences on employment in the short run.

Another component of the adjustment is the control of public deficit. Until there is a deeper restructuring of the programs, the impact can be negative, although the Brazilian government has been taking measures to keep a set of programs, particularly those that are supportive of the poorer population, protected from budgetary cuts.

However, in the long run, the impact of devaluation will be positive mainly because devaluation is yet another step in an overall policy of economic adjustment. This for at least three main reasons. The first reason is the increase in exports, which will have affect economic growth positively. Second, devaluation will favor the lowering of interest rates, because the component of interest that existed due to the risk of future devaluations will disappear in the future. Finally, those sectors of the Brazilian economy that can do some import substitution will also benefit from currency devaluation in the long run, with positive effects on economic growth, and therefore on employment and tax revenues.

As a matter of fact, the projections reported in the news lately are of economic recovery in the next year, maybe at growth rates of 5% or 6%, after a recession in the short run.

I think that the crucial issue in Brazil is employment generation, given the complex demographic changes and pressures that we have to cope with.

FR: *You have been a university professor and researcher throughout your carrier, having taught several cohorts of Brazilian sociology students. What is the current status of the social sciences in Brazil?*

VF: As far as my comparative knowledge goes, Brazil has one of the strongest graduate programs in the developing world. We have a fairly diversified set of programs in the areas of sociology, anthropology and political science, and particularly Economics, which is very strong also.

Brazilian social sciences are highly sophisticated theoretically, having made contributions to the world over. From my personal experience I can say that one area in which we need more investment within sociology is that of quantitative research. There is certainly a long way to go in this area, and it deserves further attention.

FR: *You have been in the United States several times, at the University of Texas, Notre Dame and at Harvard University. What is your impression of present American social science scholarship about Brazil?*

VF: I haven't been following academic production in the US in the past 4 or 5 years as much as I would like to, due to my obligations in the government. But what impresses me nevertheless is the amount American scholarship regarding Brazil. There is important work being done in all major areas of the humanities and the social sciences. The methodological and theoretical orientation of these studies is increasingly diversified also. In the area I am most familiar with, namely research based on quantitative information, there have been important advances, such as the availability of more and better databases, which have enhanced the quality of the comparative analyses between Brazil and other countries.

Perhaps due to the enormous revolution in communications that occurred lately and perhaps due to an increasing exchange between Brazil and the US, my feeling is that there is greater convergence now than in the past in terms of research interests. Initiatives such as the Rio Branco chair, sponsored by the Brazilian Foreign Office, also contribute to the institutionalization of the Brazilian academic presence abroad.

INTERVIEW II

Now, the social question^{*}

Vilmar Faria, the sociologist that answers for the actions of Fernando Henrique Cardoso's (FHC) government regarding the battle against inequality, announces a mega project to alleviate poverty

Andrei Meireles, Isabela Abdala and Tales Faria

He is a former pupil of President Fernando Henrique and friend of first lady Ruth Cardoso with the right to a broad office next to FHC's, on the third floor of the *Planalto* (the executive offices). A doctor in sociology from Harvard, Vilmar Faria answers for the callus in the government: the social area. As chief of the special advisers to the President, he insists on an optimistic view of the social development in Brazil. "I often say that is like a glass of water. You can see what remains to fill it, but I prefer to see how full it already is." He offers the increase in school enrollment and the decrease in infant mortality as examples of the glass becoming more full: "Between 1993 and 1997, 12 to 15 million people overcame the poverty line." Vilmar Faria announces for the final stretch of the FHC government the two largest budgets for the social area in the past 10 years. But he swears this has nothing to do with the 2002 elections. In an interview with ISTOÉ, he reveals that this budget contains an investment package in the billions for the poorest municipalities – traditional governmental strongholds – and for the large urban areas where the opposition received an avalanche of votes. The former *Ação Popular* (Popular Action, PA) militant, who like FHC spent a spell of self-exile in Chile, acknowledges that the electorate no longer tolerates corruption. He admits, in the meantime, that in at least two places there was a worsening in the FHC years: employment and security.

^{*} Esta entrevista se obtuvo el 29 de Noviembre de la siguiente dirección en internet: <http://www.terra.com.br/istoe/> . (Traducida al español)

ISTOÉ – Did you expect more from the government in the social area?

Vilmar Faría – In order to make a balance of the social issue in Brazil, one must always consider our historical legacy. The poverty levels are high, the inequality level is extremely high, certain tasks, such as land reform and basic education – which should have been performed during the XIX century or the first half of the XX century – were not. However, given the severity and complexity of the social situation, any responsible person will always feel it is crucial to do more.

ISTOÉ – As a former PA militant, did you not think that when members of the party reached power they could do more?

Vilmar – At 22 years of age, I had the naïve impression that once in the government, one could perform miracles. There is a difference between one moment and another. I believe, however, that my peers in government have done what is possible to do.

ISTOÉ – The government is one of coalition ...

Vilmar – In a complex society such as ours, any government must administer differences in points of view and pressures. But, interestingly, the social area in Fernando Henrique's government is quite more homogenous than of coalition.

ISTOÉ – Is there nepotism in the government?

Vilmar – Nepotism is a social phenomenon that is decreasing in Brazil, particularly in the social area. It is necessary to point out the president's first act of closing an institution that was a center of nepotism in this country, the Brazilian Welfare Legion (*Legião Brasileira de Assistência, LBA*).

ISTOÉ – During the FHC years, did the country improve or worsen in the social area?

Vilmar – Even with all the heavy inheritance, it improved. I call attention in the first place to the social impact produced by the end of the runaway inflation. Second, education became a national priority. The greatest proof of this is the rise in fundamental education enrollments. Now, 96% of children aged 7 to 14 go to school. In the last five or six years there has been a growth in middle education, an enrollment rise of 56% or 57%. There has also been an expansion in higher learning, as well as an improvement in resource distribution for basic education teachers' wages and regarding the expense per student. As the president often says, there is a veritable white revolution (*revolução branca*) in education. The same thing has happened in the areas of health, family agriculture, welfare and land reform.

ISTOÉ – *Why, then, is there such a disparity in the distribution of income in the country?*

Vilmar – They are different things. The main problem in this Brazilian social expenditure effort is that it causes little redistributive impact. But if it is bad with this system, it would be worse without it. There is a need to restructure these expenditures for a better distribution of the benefits. The problem is that often the beneficiary does not have the greatest need of assistance, which is unfair.

ISTOÉ – *What has the government done to change this situation?*

Vilmar – This is precisely why the government has strived throughout the years to carry out institutional reforms in the diverse social policy areas. The Social Security reform, and the restructuring of expenditures in education, through the *Fundef*, in healthcare, through the Basic Assistance Plan (*Plano de Assistência Básica*, PAB), and also in the area of welfare. But the distribution of income cannot be changed in a country fundamentally through social policies. It is a much more complex issue.

ISTOÉ – Is it through economic policies?

Vilmar – Certainly, but it also is related to the distributive conflict in the market, the conflict between capital and work. But, in the long run, it depends on social policy, therefore the importance given to education. We must recognize the extremely positive impact on poverty created by economic stabilization, bringing between 12 and 15 million people above the poverty line.

ISTOÉ – There is a great deal of talk regarding social rescue, but when one goes on the streets one sees children of the street and poverty. Would it not be appropriate to directly confront these problems?

Vilmar – Obviously, social policies must chiefly attack poverty, but they cannot be reduced to just that. A social development strategy also has a social integration function and, therefore, public services must aim to a wider section of the population, so schools, health services and public transportation can be spaces of republican life. Middle class citizens are taxpayers and also have a right to public services.

ISTOÉ – But when you walk the streets, is it your impression that poverty is decreasing or increasing?

Vilmar – It is hard to answer this question. There is a difference between what I see and what effectively is happening in the country as a whole, a lag between data and the people's perceptions. The information we have is that poverty levels significantly decreased between 1993 and 1997. From this moment on, the indicators for infant mortality, illiteracy, enrollment of children in schools, continue to rise. Other indicators have in fact worsened in recent years. One of these is employment. In 1997, 1998, unemployment grew in the nation, but from the end of last year the situation began to improve. Another area that has perceptibly worsened is security.

ISTOÉ – This negative perception by the population was reflected in the elections and resulted in the opposition’s victory in the big cities.

Vilmar – The facts are undeniable. There was in fact an important rise in the opposition. It remains to learn whether this change has something to do with social deterioration or with other factors. There is a lag between the social indicators and the legitimate feeling of insecurity in the population. Perhaps the main issue behind this is unemployment. Even those with work feel insecure, because competition in the job market is extremely strong. Another factor is the breakout of violence, which is related to inequalities and poverty, but also with a rise in drug trafficking and criminality.

ISTOÉ – But the population is also dissatisfied with social policy.

Vilmar – There are many reasons not to be satisfied with the social situation in Brazil. Regarding the social question, it is like a glass of water. One can always see how full the glass is and how much is left to be filled. It is natural for political parties, social movements, to express their dissatisfaction. I prefer to see how full the glass is.

ISTOÉ – Would a genuine raise in the minimum improve the distribution of income?

Vilmar – Sure. Aside from fair, it would diminish poverty. The problem is how to accomplish this without jeopardizing the fiscal balance in States and municipalities, without worsening the Social Security deficit.

ISTOÉ – Why did the government not go ahead with Senator Eduardo Suplicy’s minimum wage project?

Vilmar – Because the government has several minimum wage projects. Rural retirement, unemployment insurance, and the benefits continually offered by Social Security. The government has also been developing *bolsa-escola* programs both to eradicate child labor and to keep children in school. We will invest R\$ 1 billion per year in these programs.

ISTOÉ – *But the value of the exchange is small. In Brasilia, during the time of former Governor Cristovam Buarque (PT) it was of one minimum wage.*

Vilmar – But Brasilia is a rich city. Brazil is extremely heterogeneous to treat the *bolsa-escola* program with a single value throughout the country.

ISTOÉ – *Mrs. Cardoso said bureaucracy jams social programs. What happens in reality?*

Vilmar – You will have to ask her.

ISTOÉ – *What is the way to seal the leaks in social expenditures caused by corruption?*

Vilmar – Historically, this impairs a higher effectiveness in social spending. But the country has given unequivocal signs that, with the strengthening of democracy, public control over these situations has grown considerably.

ISTOÉ – *As a citizen, how do you feel about the theft of public resources?*

Vilmar – Scandalized. What citizen would not feel this way? Aside from being ethically unacceptable and legally condemned, corruption is highly harmful for the nation's development. It is necessary to combat it systematically. It must be earnestly controlled, impartially judged and firmly punished. The recent municipal elections provide an unequivocal testimony of what the population thinks about it. The time has happily ended for the thief who steals while he works. The place of the corrupt is in jail.

ISTOÉ – How does Brazilian society act in the alleviation of poverty?

Vilmar – This is an issue in which the main responsibility falls on the Government. The debate on a minimal Government is foolish. What is most important is to have the necessary Government to face the responsibility it undoubtedly has. Second: the Government alone is not enough to solve all the social questions that must be solved. In this sense, it is absolutely essential to give birth to partnerships between the Government and civil society. The degree of involvement of society in social issues is on the rise.

ISTOÉ – Where are there erroneous social expenditures in Brazil?

Vilmar – One of the most important areas is the social security deficit. The Social Security systems in Brazil today have a deficit above R\$ 40 billion per year, more than the budgets for healthcare and education put together. Social security reform is absolutely crucial. This is easy to point out, hard to do. There are acquired rights that must be respected; there are privileges that must be overcome. Those who benefit from the *status quo* are active and politically influential.

ISTOÉ – Will there be any novelty in the social arena in the last two years of government?

Vilmar – Yes. First, the highest social budgets in the past 10 or 15 years. This is especially true in the areas of education and healthcare, which will have the best budgets in the country's recent history. The government also launched a project called the Sunrise project (*projeto Alvorada*), which consists of concentrated action in States, in municipalities, in micro regions, with the lowest human development index in Brazil. In these, we will carry out a series of basic investments in the social area, bringing water, electricity, sanitation, education and healthcare. It is a project that in two years will invest R\$ 13.2 billion.

ISTOÉ – But this is an old project that got a new name and which deprives resources for other social programs.

Vilmar – It is not quite so. It is true that a part of this project's resources (R\$ 2 billion) come from the poverty fund. But it is only a part of it. Another important factor is the continuity of the programs being developed on family agriculture, land reform, professional qualification, community doctor and family doctor.

ISTOÉ – What else is the social area working on?

Vilmar – There is a program in gestation directed at housing and sanitation in metropolitan areas. For the neediest municipalities it is a local-integrated-sustainable development program, which through population mobilizations will attempt to identify improvement opportunities in living and market conditions. The Active Community (*Comunidade Ativa*) will reach 1,000 municipalities.

ISTOÉ – Do the 2002 elections have anything to do with this social package?

Vilmar – No. It is been developed because the country's general conditions allow it, from a budgetary standpoint as well as due to an improvement in economic conditions.

ISTOÉ – Are politicians knocking on your door?

Vilmar – No. This is not their window.

ISTOÉ – But are they knocking on other doors looking for capital?

Vilmar – Certainly. Where there is little bread, everyone cries and no one is right. Or better, everyone cries and everyone is right.

VILMAR E. FARIA, PhD. in Sociology, Harvard University. Full Professor at the Department of Political Science at the Universidade Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP). Full Professor at the Department of Sociology, Universidade de São Paulo (USP). Former President of CEBRAP (Brazilian Center for Development and Planning). Vilmar Faria has been visiting researcher and visiting professor at Harvard University, University of Texas at Austin, and Washington University. Vilmar Faria has also published quite extensively within and outside Brazil on urbanization, employment, social policy and demographic transition in Brazil. More recently, Dr. Faria has been Executive Secretary of the Brazilian Government Chamber for Social Policy, Presidency of the Republic (1996-1998) and the holder of the Rio Branco Chair, University of California at Berkeley (Fall 1999). His more recent publications include: “Strengthening Democracy, Accelerating Economic Growth, and Promoting Equality: the Changing Role of Brazilian Scholars”, in *Beyond Government*, C.D. Goodwin and M. Nacht, eds. (Oxford: Westview Press, 1995); “Social Exclusion and Latin American Analyses of Poverty and Deprivation”, in *Social Exclusion: Rhetoric, Reality, Responses*, G. Rodgers, C. Gore, and J.B. Figueiredo, eds. (Geneva: ILS/UNDP, 1995); “Uma Estratégia de Desenvolvimento Social” (Brasília: Presidência da República, 1996); “The Social Exclusion Approach: Some Policy Implications and Priorities”, in C. Gore and José Figueiredo (eds.), “Social Exclusion and anti-poverty policy: a debate” (Geneva: ILS/UNDP, 1997); “Política Social no Brasil: desafios, prioridades e avanços”, in *Anais do IV Simpósio Brasil-Alemanha*; “A Projeção do Brasil face ao Século XXI” (São Paulo: Fundação Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, 1998); “La Política Social en Brasil: una mirada comparativa”, in Jorge Carpio e Irene Novakovski (eds.); “De Igual a Igual : El Desafío del Estado ante los Nuevos Problemas Sociales” (Buenos Aires: Fondo de Cultura Económica/Siempro, 1998); “A Questão Social como Desafio para os Processos de Integração Aberta: o Mercosul e a União Européia”, in *Forum Euro-Latino Americano*. “Regular e Democratizar o Sistema Global: uma parceria para o Século XXI” (Cascais: Principia, 1999). Vilmar Faria was the Head of the Advisors Committee to President Fernando Henrique Cardoso.

