

RESEARCH YEARBOOK

# GVpesquisa

2016 • 2017



## **RESEARCH YEARBOOK 2016-2017**

### **EDITOR-IN-CHIEF**

Thomaz Wood Jr.

### **PROJECT COORDINATOR**

Daniela Mansour M. da Silveira

### **PROJECT ASSISTANT**

Isolete Rogeski

### **EDITING**

Adriana Wilner

### **REVIEWER**

Paula Thompson

### **GRAPHIC DESIGN AND DIAGRAMMING**

Cris Tassi

### **INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION**

Printing and finishing: Única Gráfica e Editora Ltda. – Epp

Print date: 6/08/2016

Print run: 450 copies

### **FREQUENCY**

Annual

### **GVpesquisa**

Av. Nove de Julho, 2029 – 11º andar • 01313-902 • São Paulo

Tel.: + 55 11 3799-7719/7842

<http://gvpesquisa.fgv.br>

<http://www.youtube.com/gvpesquisa>

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/gvpesquisa>

## INTRODUCTION

This yearbook presents summaries of research conducted by research professors from FGV-EAESP.

The work was funded by GVpesquisa, and our research included four support categories: two individual categories related to projects conducted with the support of over-the-counter and productivity grants and two collective categories related to Research Line and Study Center projects.

The sections provide an overview of the contributions made by FGV-EAESP researchers to the development of administration studies in Brazil as well as guidance for the construction of a research agenda for both the present and future.

This yearbook also contains a section by Maria Tereza Leme Fleury and Servio R. C. Werlang on applied research, and it emphasizes the issue of methodological strictness.

The research summaries were prepared by the authors themselves and edited by Adriana Wilner. Graphic design was performed by designer Cris Tassi, and the overall project was coordinated by Daniela Mansour M. da Silveira from the GVpesquisa team.

We hope that this yearbook achieves its objectives, which include disseminating the knowledge generated by FGV-EAESP, and serves as a bridge between readers and authors.

With warmest academic greetings,

**Thomaz Wood Jr.**

Coordinator – GVpesquisa



# What does the state need to be capable of achieving?

## RESEARCH IN FOCUS:

State capabilities and the implementation of public policies

Maria Rita Loureiro,  
Fernanda Lima-Silva,  
Anna Mortara and  
Adriana Aranha

In addition to technical capabilities, the ability to form relationships with other segments of government and civil society partners is essential for implementing public policies.

## OBJECTIVE TO UNDERSTAND HOW STATE CAPABILITIES CAN BE STUDIED AND DEVELOPED.

### SNAPSHOT

- A study review of state capabilities was performed, including a survey of the difficulties faced and solutions found for analyzing, operationalizing and measuring the concept.
- An analysis was performed of the state capabilities in five federal policies: the Cisterns Program; Naval Industry Revitalization; My House My Life (MCMV); the Family Farming Food Acquisition Program (PAA) and the Bolsa Familia [Family Allowance] Program.

### RESULTS

- Measures of state capability must be separated from the results' measures of the capability, and exogenous factors (such as the level of economic growth) must be separated from endogenous factors.
- State capability involves both the technical-operational capability and the political-relational capability. For example, in the Cisterns Program, which aims to ensure that low-income rural families living in semi-arid regions have access to water, the state initially relied on technical-operational capabilities (such as edicts and monitoring), although these capabilities were precarious, and it did not rely on political-relational capabilities (such as ways of relating to society). Technical capabilities, such as the standardization of edicts and monitoring software; and political-relational capabilities, such as the creation of the National Council for Food and Nutritional Safety (Consea) and courses for beneficiaries that emphasize a new vision for living in a semi-arid climate were developed and improved during the program.

### NEW INSIGHTS

- The study shows the challenges underlying the analysis, development and monitoring training required to implement public policies.
- The study draws attention to the need to study technical-operational training as well as political-relational capabilities, which represent the skills needed to relate to other segments of government bureaucracy and civil society partners in a coordinated way.



Contact the author:

**Maria Rita Loureiro** – maria.loureiro@fgv.br