

AGRI ^{IN} DATA

SEPTEMBER 2021

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Agro Goiás

In addition to creating jobs and income, agribusiness has an important and strategic mission which is to nourish people. To provide food to families, in quality and volume, is a great responsibility assumed, mainly, by the small family farmer. This small producer, for all his works and what it represents, deserves a generous way of look from society and governments. If they take care of us, we need to take care of them as well. And that is what we are doing in the countryside, following the guidelines established by the Governor Ronaldo Caiado.

An example of this is the distribution of financial support from the Constitutional Fund for Financing in The Center-West Region (FCO), in the Rural program. Year-to-date (January to August), the Deliberative Chamber of the State Development Council in Goiás granted 747 consultation letters to the FCO. The amount qualified for financing was R\$ 733.3 million, in which 90.4% was destined for small income, small-medium income and medium income projects.

Another program is the State Food Acquisition Program (PAA/GO) - a partnership with the Government of Goiás and the Federal Government. PAA/GO has already invested R\$ 2.2 million in the food purchase produced by more than 800 small family farmers in the state. The food acquired was donated to needy families. The forecast is to reach R\$ 5.3 million in funds and benefit a total of 100,000 people by January 2022.

The PAA/GO involves many agents. The resources are from the Ministry of Citizenship. The State Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Seapa) and the Goiás Agency for Technical Assistance, Rural Extension and Agricultural Research in Goiás (Emater) are in charge of the operationalization and have the support of the Resumption Secretariat.

Food distribution is mediated by assistance entities located in the cities covered by the program. There are 113 institutions registered in 92 cities so far. Families to be benefited are identified by the Organization of Volunteers of Goiás (OVG) and by the Department of Social Policies (GPS) based on the Multidimensional Family Poverty Index (IMCF).

All these projects and public policies strengthen both production and products trading, contributing to the development of the agricultural supply chain in Goiás. As a result, we have an increase in the Gross Value of Agricultural Production (VBP), in grain crop yield growth, among others, also resulting in income enhancement for rural families and food for the people. These are information and numbers that we bring in this edition of Agri in Data. The reader will find a special chapter that details how the IMCF is calculated and its importance for public policies aimed at families that live in rural areas. This is an initiative to support the high level of excellence and great social measures. It is worth checking!



TIAGO MENDONÇA
STATE SECRETARY
OF AGRICULTURE,
LIVESTOCK AND
SUPPLY IN GOIÁS

#ÉPorVocêQueAGenteFaz #OAgroédeTodos #SomosTodosGoiás

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INTRODUCTION

Brazilian agricultural exports have contributed to the surplus balance of trade. Year-to-date (January to July), revenues reached US\$ 72.7 billion, growth of 20.0% compared to the same period in 2020. This amount represents 44.9% of the country's total export value. In Goiás, agribusiness foreign sales, from January to July 2021, increased 12.2%, compared to the same period in 2020, totaling US\$ 4.6 billion, a share of 79.3% of all international sales made by the state. With this result, Goiás is ranked as the sixth largest exporter in the country, highlighting the trade performance of the soybean, meat and sugar-alcohol complexes.

The appreciation of animal proteins has increased national exports, year-to-date (January to July), growth of 8.5% in beef, 24.6% in pork and 15.1% in poultry, compared to the same period in 2020 (AGROSTAT). The data confirm the Brazilian livestock importance for the world supply chain of meat. The growing international demand drove the results of the animal slaughter in Brazil. In the 1st half of 2021, there was an increase of 9.2% and 7.9% in the volume of pork and poultry carcasses, respectively, compared to the first six months of last year. Based on the same comparison, cattle slaughter decreased by 2.2%, impacted by the domestic demand, as a result of high beef prices.

Throughout the 2020/21 season, Brazilian crop production has faced weather problems, from planting to harvesting, which resulted in a delay in the first crop and impacts on the second one. Rainfall indexes are below average and low temperatures and frost were

observed, which caused the second crop production and yield to drop. The total of grains (2020/21) to be produced in the country was estimated at 254.0 million tons - a decrease of 1.2%, compared to the previous crop (CONAB). Safrinha corn crop was the most affected and should be 60.3 million tons, a decrease of 19.6% compared to the 2019/20 season. In Goiás, the estimate for the grain crop is 24.1 million tons, which represents 9.5% of national production. In the Goiás crops, the highlights are in the production of wheat, rice, beans and sorghum, which should increase, respectively, by 39.9%, 8.7% and 6.3% (CONAB). Orange, grape, cassava and banana crops also stand out in Goiás, a production increase of 12.4%, 11.0%, 10.9% and 5.0%, respectively (IBGE).

The appreciation of the livestock products added to the soybean crop performance and grain prices are the main factors that contributed to the growth of 9.8% in the national Gross Value of Agricultural Production (VBP) in 2021. The VBP in Brazil was estimated at R\$ 1.1 trillion and Goiás accounts for 8.4% of this total, projected to be R\$ 92.6 billion (MAPA). In Goiás, the crop production VBP is expected to be over R\$ 62.0 billion and, for livestock, R\$ 30.0 billion, an increase of 10.1% and 8.5%, respectively, compared to last year (MAPA).

The great performance of the food production positively impacts rural employment. Throughout 2021 (January to July), 177,604 new formal jobs were registered in agricultural activities in the country, of which 30.5% were in the temporary crops chain. The positive balance in the agricultural sector in

Goiás, year-to-date (January to July), was 9,283 jobs, in which 2,479 (26.7%) were created in activities that support crop production and livestock.

The booming job market in Goiás cities means more income that contributes to the economy strengthening. Thus, in accordance to the Governor Ronaldo Caiado guidelines, SEAPA and the institutions under their jurisdiction - Agrodefesa, Emater and Ceasa - continue to promote public policies, in order to reach positive results that benefits the entire population of the state, with the provision of food-secure, social help for rural people less-favored and commercialization of horticultural products.

Source: CAGED/ CONAB/ IBGE/ MAPA/ Ministry of Economy



LIVESTOCK



The scenario for **beef** cattle raising was of strong international demand and restriction of animals for slaughter, which kept beef prices at high levels, from January to August 2021. According to Cepea/B3 fed cattle index, the arroba¹ price reached R\$ 313.40 at the end of August and, in Goiás, the IFAG's average price was R\$ 296.40/arroba in the last week of the month. The Brazilian exports, year-to-date (January to July), reached US\$ 5.1 billion - a record in the historical series that started in 1997 - an increase of 8.5%, compared to the same period of 2020, in Goiás the percentage was even more expressive (ComexStat). Despite the scenario of high prices, the rancher must be aware of input costs that continue impacting the supply chain profitability.



Brazilian **pork** exports have stood out in the international market, as a 14.6% growth was registered in the volume exported in the year-to-date (January to July), compared to the same period of the previous year, with 655.0 thousand tons. The increase was based on strong demand from China and by countries from Mercosul - such as Chile and Argentina. Domestic market trades remain strong and with high prices, despite the decrease observed at the end of August. The monthly average of the CEPEA/ESALQ-SP Live Swine Index closed at R\$ 6.96/kg, 2.4% over the July average. In Goiás, on the other hand, according to IFAG Bulletin, the price observed in the last week of August dropped 9.7%, compared to the previous week, and reached R\$ 6.85/kg.

1. Arroba - a 15-kilo unit of weight that is commonly used as a benchmark for cattle prices in Brazil.





The favorable exchange rate for Brazilian **poultry** exports has contributed to greater competitiveness of this protein in the international market. Year-to-date (January to July), exports reached US\$ 4.1 billion, an increase of 15.1% compared to the last year (ComexStat). Despite the appreciation in the domestic market, poultry remains more affordable, considering the high prices of beef meat. In August, the average value of chilled poultry was R\$ 8.13/kg, an increase of 6.9% compared to the previous month. In Goiás, live poultry prices remained stable and were traded at R\$ 6.00/kg in the last week of August, according to IFAG Bulletin.



The Brazilian population's purchasing power decreases and high input costs combine to challenge the profitability in the **dairy** supply chain. In dairy prices, there was an appreciation in real terms of 11.8% for powdered whole milk, 1.5% for mozzarella cheese and 1.0% for UHT whole milk (CEPEA). In Goiás, the average prices of UHT whole milk increased 1.94%, according to the Bulletin of Dairy Market in Goiás and, on the other hand, there were decreases in the average prices of sweetened condensed milk (-4.61%), powdered whole milk (-3.55%), powdered cream (-0.42%) and mozzarella cheese (-0.11%). Considering these variations, the basket of dairy products index reduced 1.14% in August. Brazilian dairy products exports, year-to-date (January to July,) had significant increases of 57.2% and 42.1% in the value and volume of sales, with US\$ 63.5 million and 24.8 thousand tons, respectively. Based on the same comparison, imports grew 27.6% in value, with US\$ 275.0, and 26.2% in volume, with 82.0 thousand tons.

Source: CEPEA-ESALQ/CONAB/IFAG/MAPA/Ministry of Economy.



CATTLE/BEEF

Goiás: Gross Value of Beef Production

Estimate 2021

R\$ 15.6 BILLION

↑ 12.5%*

4th HIGHEST GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION**



10.0% OF THE NATIONAL GROSS VALUE OF BEEF PRODUCTION



51.4% OF THE GROSS VALUE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION IN GOIÁS

* Compared to the previous year

** Among the states and the Federal District

Goiás: Beef exports

Year-to-date (January to July)

US\$ 726.4 MILLION

↑ 11.0%*

148.1 THOUSAND tons ↓ 1.3%*

3rd LARGEST EXPORTER**

July 2021

US\$ 161.7 MILLION

↑ 20.1%*

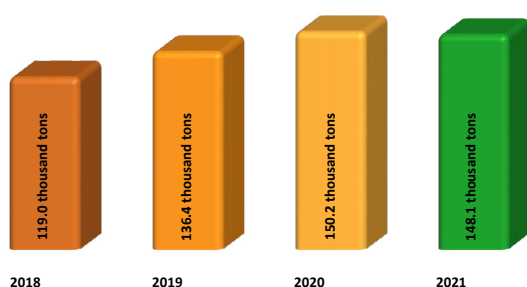
29.4 THOUSAND tons ↓ 8.5%*

* Compared to the same period of the previous year

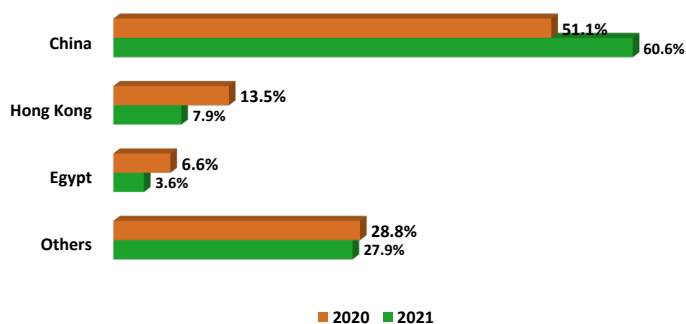
** Among the states and the Federal District

GOIÁS: BEEF EXPORTS - YEAR-TO-DATE (JANUARY TO JULY)

YEAR-TO-DATE



MAIN DESTINATIONS



Source: CONAB/IFAG/MAPA/Ministry of Economy.

PORK/HOGS

Goías: Gross Value of Pork Production

Estimate 2021

R\$ 1.2 BILLION

↓ 7.4%*

8th HIGHEST GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION**



4.1% OF THE NATIONAL GROSS VALUE OF PORK PRODUCTION



4.0% OF THE GROSS VALUE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION IN GOIÁS

* Compared to the previous year

** Among the states and the Federal District

Goías: Pork Exports (January to July)

Year-to-date (January to July)

US\$ 10.9 MILLION

↑ 47.4%*

6.4 THOUSAND tons ↑ **13.1%***

7th LARGEST EXPORTER**

July 2021

US\$ 1.2 MILLION

↑ 30.4%*

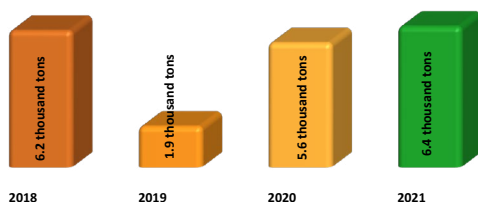
545.9 tons ↓ **19.1%***

* Compared to the same period of the previous year

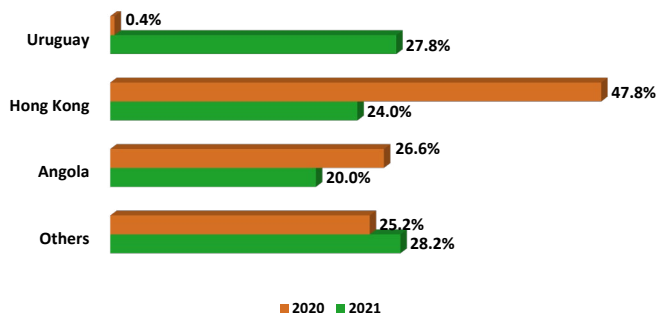
** Among the states and the Federal District

GOIÁS: PORK EXPORTS - YEAR-TO-DATE (JANUARY TO JULY)

YEAR-TO-DATE



MAIN DESTINATIONS



Source: CONAB/IFAG/MAPA/Ministry of Economy.

POULTRY



Goias: Gross Value of Poultry Production

Estimate 2021

R\$ 7.0 BILLION

↑ 12.5%*

6th HIGHEST GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION**



7.1% OF THE NATIONAL GROSS VALUE OF POULTRY PRODUCTION



23.1% OF THE GROSS VALUE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION IN GOIÁS

* Compared to the previous year

** Among the states and the Federal District

Goias: Poultry Meat Exports

Year-to-date (January to July)

US\$ 231.3 MILLION

↑ 17.5%*

4th LARGEST EXPORTER**

126.7 THOUSAND tons **↑ 4.4%***

July 2021

US\$ 39.0 MILLION

↑ 48.0%*

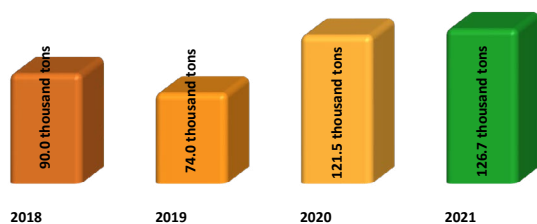
20.0 THOUSAND tons **↑ 10.1%***

* Compared to the same period of the previous year

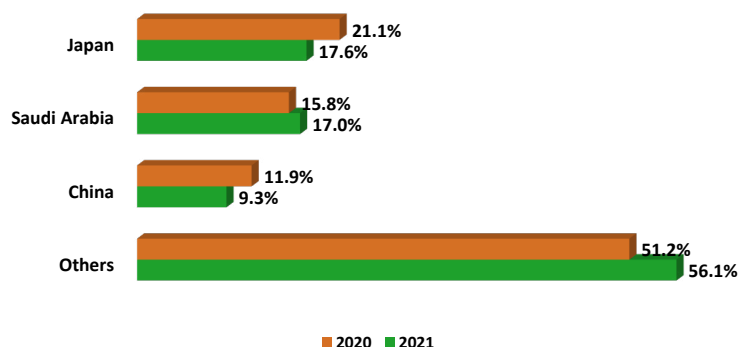
** Among the states and the Federal District

GOIÁS: POULTRY MEAT EXPORTS - YEAR-TO-DATE (JANUARY TO JULY)

YEAR-TO-DATE



MAIN DESTINATIONS



Source: CONAB/IFAG/MAPA/Ministry of Economy.

DAIRY



Goiás: Gross Value of Milk Production

Estimate 2021

R\$ 5.5 BILLION

↓ 1.2%*

6th

HIGHEST GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION**



11.0% OF THE NATIONAL GROSS VALUE OF MILK PRODUCTION



18.1% OF THE GROSS VALUE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION IN GOIÁS

* Compared to the previous year

** Among the states and the Federal District

Goiás: Dairy exports

Year-to-date (January to July)

US\$ 557.4 THOUSAND

↓ 1.6%*

221.6 tons ↓ 22.0%*

8th

LARGEST EXPORTER**

July 2021

US\$ 82.9 THOUSAND

↑ 26.7%*

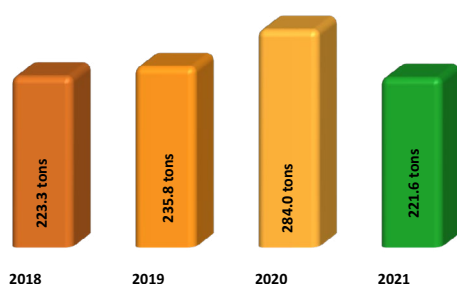
24.6 tons ↑ 1.2%*

* Compared to the same period of the previous year

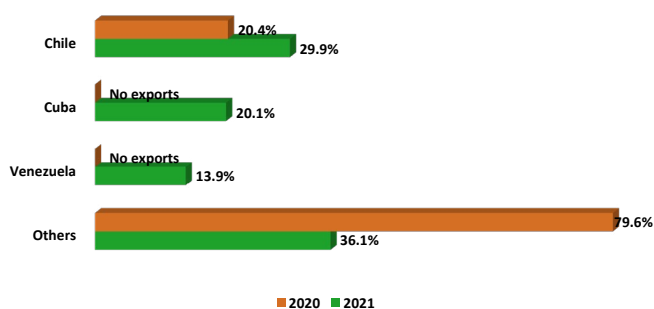
** Among the states and the Federal District

GOIÁS: DAIRY EXPORTS - YEAR-TO-DATE (JANUARY TO JULY)

YEAR-TO-DATE



MAIN DESTINATIONS



Source: CONAB/IFAG/MAPA/Ministry of Economy.



High exchange rate and **soybean** ending stocks continue to support the appreciation of the oilseed in the country. According to ESALQ/BM&FBovespa-Paranaguá Index, the average price for the 60-kg bag in August was R\$ 171.06 - a positive rate of 2.1%, compared to the the previous month, while in Goiás, the average price for the last week of August was R\$ 162.83/bag, according to IFAG Bulletin. On the international market, Brazilian soybean complex exports should register a record in the value this year. Until July 2021, negotiations amounted to US\$ 34.2 billion, volume of 77.2 million tons (ComexStat). China continues as the main destination for Brazilian soybean, accounting for 59.5% of the total volume exported by the country. The coming crop year begins with higher prices than the average observed for the same period last year, leading the farmers to be aware of the high levels of input costs.



Despite the drop in the **corn** price at the end of August, the value levels remain high. In Goiás, IFAG registered R\$ 83.49/bag in the last week of August - a decrease of R\$ 1.24 compared to the previous week. The weather problems during the development of the second crop (2020/21) impacted the national production and also the final corn stock, which should be about 50.0% under that verified in the last season (CONAB). On the international market, the amount of exported corn by Brazil, from January to July this year, decreased 22.0%, while imports grew by 112.7%, compared to the same period last year (ComexStat), affecting the low stock in the domestic market.



The national **sugarcane** yield of the 2021/22 season may have a decrease of 5.5%, compared to the previous crop, due to impacts caused by adverse weather conditions in recent months in important producing cities of the country. The national production estimate should be reduced to 592.0 million tons (CONAB). The low offer has impacted on higher prices for sugarcane products. As for **sugar**, a nominal record was registered in August. The CEPEA/ESALQ crystal sugar indicator was of R\$ 137.36 for the 50-kg bag, on 08/31. The monthly average was R\$ 128.43/bag, which, in nominal terms, had an increase of 10.3%, compared to July this year and 57.7% compared to August last year. **Ethanol** prices also showed an upward trend, both for hydrated and anhydrous. For the first one, the value registered in August was R\$ 3.19/L, while the second one R\$ 3.64/L - an increase of 6.6% and 7.6% compared to the previous month (CEPEA).

Source: CEPEA-ESALQ/CONAB/IFAG/MAPA/Ministry of Economy.



SOYBEAN



Goiás: Soybean Crop - 2020/21

Estimate

13.7 MILLION tons

↑ **4.3%***

4th LARGEST PRODUCER**



SHARE OF **10.1%** OF THE NATIONAL PRODUCTION

3.7 MILLION
hectares

↑ **4.2%***

AVERAGE YIELD:
3.7 ton/ha

↑ **0.1%***

*Compared to the previous crop

** Among the states and the Federal District

Goiás: Gross Value of Soybean Production

Estimate 2021

R\$ 35.1 BILLION

↑ **23.4%***

4th HIGHEST GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION**



9.7% OF THE NATIONAL GROSS VALUE OF SOYBEAN PRODUCTION



56.4% OF THE GROSS VALUE OF CROP PRODUCTION IN GOIÁS

* Compared to the previous year

** Among the states and the Federal District

Goiás: Soybean Complex Exports

Year-to-date (January to July)

US\$ 3.1 BILLION

↑ **15.4%***

4th LARGEST EXPORTER**

7.2 MILLION tons ↓ **8.1%***

July 2021

US\$ 363.9 MILLION

↓ **7.3%***

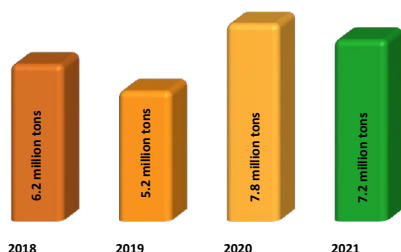
788.3 THOUSAND tons ↓ **30.0%***

* Compared to the same period of the previous year

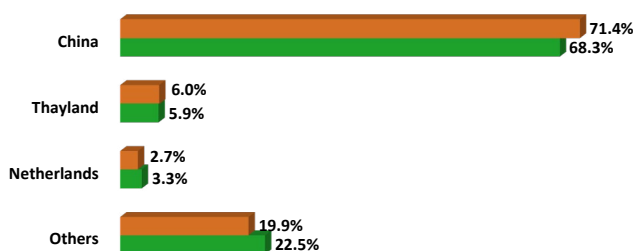
** Among the states and the Federal District

GOIÁS: SOYBEAN COMPLEX EXPORTS - YEAR-TO-DATE (JANUARY TO JULY)

YEAR-TO-DATE



MAIN DESTINATIONS



Source: CONAB/MAPA/Ministry of Economy.

■ 2020 ■ 2021

CORN



Goiás: Total Corn Crop - 2020/21

Estimate

8.6 MILLION tons

↓ **31.9%***

3rd LARGEST PRODUCER**



SHARE OF **9.9%** OF THE NATIONAL

1.8 MILLION
hectares

↓ **3.8%***

AVERAGE YIELD:
4.7 ton/ha

↓ **29.2%***

* Compared to the previous crop ** Among the states and the Federal District

Goiás: Gross Value of Corn Production

Estimate 2021

R\$ 11.8 BILLION

↓ **2.0%***

4th HIGHEST GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION **



9.2% OF THE NATIONAL GROSS VALUE OF CORN PRODUCTION



19.0% OF THE GROSS VALUE OF CROP PRODUCTION IN GOIÁS

* Compared to the previous year ** Among the states and the Federal District

GOIÁS: Ethanol Production from Corn - 2021/22 Crop

Estimate

392.0 MILLION liters

↓ **23.4%***

2nd LARGEST PRODUCER**

Share of **11.7%** of the national production

100% of the production is destined for hydrated ethanol

* Compared to the previous year ** Among the states and the Federal District

Goiás: Corn Exports

Year-to-date (January to July)

US\$ 46.6 MILLION

↓ **55.8%***

5th LARGEST EXPORTER**

233.7 THOUSAND tons ↓ **64.4%***

July 2021

US\$ 1.4 MILLION

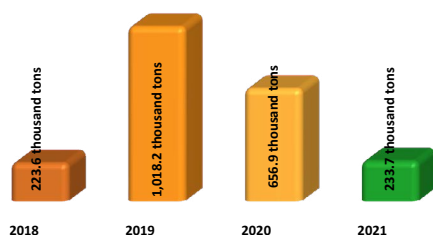
↓ **97.3%***

7.3 THOUSAND tons ↓ **97.9%***

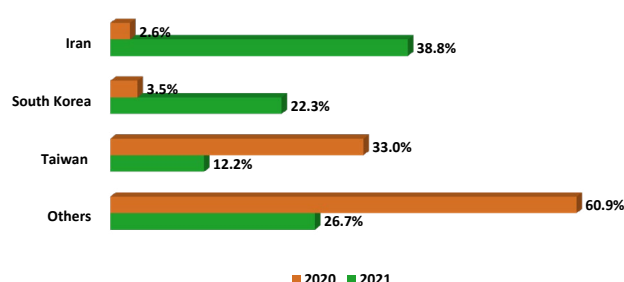
* Compared to the same period of the previous year ** Among the states and the Federal District

GOIÁS: CORN EXPORTS - YEAR-TO-DATE (JANUARY TO JULY)

YEAR-TO-DATE



MAIN DESTINATIONS



Source: CONAB/MAPA/Ministry of Economy.

SUGARCANE



Goiás: Sugarcane Crop - 2021/22

Estimate

74.3 MILLION tons **↑ 0.3%***

2nd LARGEST PRODUCER**



SHARE OF **12.5%** OF THE NATIONAL PRODUCTION

967.7 THOUSAND hectares **↓ 0.4%***

AVERAGE YIELD: **76.7 ton/ha** **↑ 0.7%***

* Compared to the previous crop
** Among the states and the Federal District

Goiás: Gross Value of Sugarcane Production - 2021

Estimate

R\$ 9.4 BILLION **↑ 1.4%***

3rd HIGHEST GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION **



11.1% OF THE NATIONAL GROSS VALUE OF SUGARCANE PRODUCTION



15.1% OF THE GROSS VALUE OF CROP PRODUCTION IN GOIÁS

* Compared to the previous year
** Among the states and the Federal District

SUGARCANE



SUGAR

Goiás: Sugar production - 2021/22 Crop

Estimate

US\$ 2.5 MILLION tons

↑ **6.5%***

3rd LARGEST PRODUCER**



SHARE OF **6.7%** OF THE NATIONAL PRODUCTION

Sugarcane volume destined for sugar production:

18.1 MILLION tons

24.4% of the total sugarcane production

* Compared to the previous year

** Among the states and the Federal District

Goiás: Sugar Exports

Year-to-date (January to July)

US\$ 177.4 MILLION

↑ **1.4%***

528.6 THOUSAND tons ↓ **4.9%***

6th LARGEST EXPORTER**

Share of **90.6%** of the total value exported of the sugar-alcohol complex

July 2021

US\$ 34.1 MILLION

↓ **19.8%***

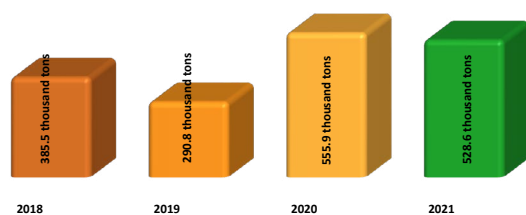
102.6 THOUSAND tons ↓ **28.7%***

* Compared to the same period of the previous year

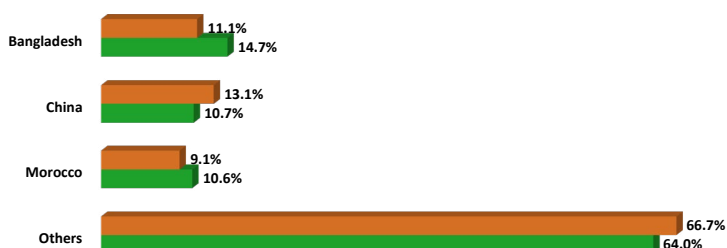
** Among the states and the Federal District

GOIÁS: SUGAR EXPORTS - YEAR-TO-DATE (JANUARY TO JULY)

YEAR-TO-DATE



MAIN DESTINATIONS



■ 2020 ■ 2021

Source: CONAB/MAPA/Ministry of Economy.

SUGARCANE



ALCOHOL

Goiás: Ethanol Production from Sugarcane Crop - 2021/22

Estimate

4.7 BILLION liters

↓ 1.1%*

2nd LARGEST PRODUCER**



SHARES OF **18.2%** OF THE NATIONAL PRODUCTION

Sugarcane volume destined for ethanol production:

56.1 MILLION tons

↓ 1.4%*

* Compared to the previous year

** Among the states and the Federal District

Goiás: Ethyl alcohol exports

Year-to-date (January to July)

US\$ 18.5 MILLION

↑ 2.0%

3rd LARGEST EXPORTER**

Share of **9.4%** of the total value exported of the sugar-alcohol complex

July 2021

US\$ 645.4 THOUSAND

↓ 90.7%*

434.5 tons

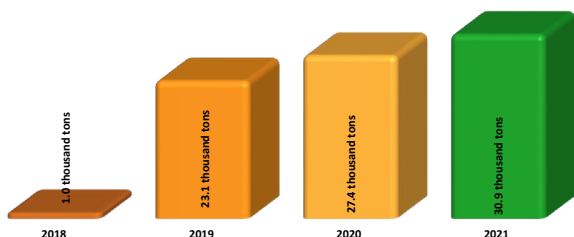
↓ 96.8%*

* Compared to the same period of the previous year

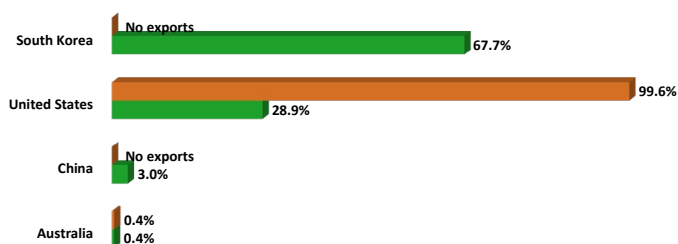
** Among the states and the Federal District

GOIÁS: ETHYL ALCOHOL EXPORTS - YEAR-TO-DATE (JANUARY TO JULY)

YEAR-TO-DATE



DESTINATIONS



■ 2020 ■ 2021

Source: CONAB/MAPA/Ministry of Economy



Although high input costs and high fuel prices are pushing the horticultural supply chain, the market support in Goiás has been guaranteed by the increase in the fruits and vegetables consumption, in partnership with the distribution and marketing strategies of the products, in the Goiás Supply Center.

In Goiás, there was an increase in the volume of food sold at CEASA-GO throughout 2021, compared to last year, especially for vegetables, which recorded significant growth both in volume and in value - highlighting for lettuce sales, up 53.7% in the volume traded, during the year-to-date (January to August), compared to the same period last year.

TRADE AT CEASA - YEAR-TO-DATE (JANUARY TO AUGUST)

R\$ 1.58 billion

↑ 107.4%*

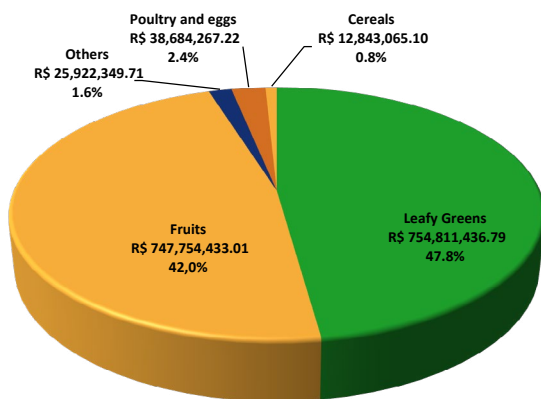
579,615.29 tons

↑ 104.3%*

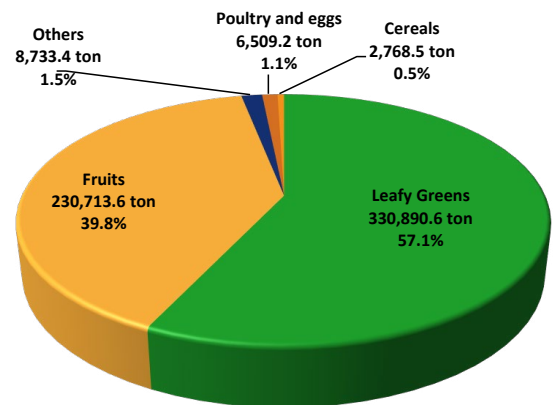
** Compared to the same period in 2020*

SHARE OF TRADED PRODUCTS AT CEASA - YEAR-TO-DATE (JANUARY TO AUGUST)

VALUE



VOLUME



Source: DIVTEC/CEASA, 2021



RURAL 2021

Agriculture plays an important role in the economy of Goiás, and thus, the Multidimensional Family Poverty Index (IMCF) began to be calculated for the rural areas. It is noteworthy that the IMCF emerged in the Department of Social Policies (GPS) and is periodically measured by the IMB¹. Still, the main goal was to build and identify the main needs of Goiás households, in order to address public policies to transform the living conditions of the poorest population in the state.

The database used is the Unified Registry for Federal Social Programs. This is a tool that identifies and characterizes low-income families, in order to get better understanding of the people socioeconomic situation and, in which the characteristics of the residence are recorded, as well as information on each person in the family, such as education, status of work and income, among others².

The IMCF was built using three assessment aspects related to: education, housing and income. The index is calculated based on certain criteria, each one represents three points, distributed among its indicators, totaling nine points (Table 1). Thus, the IMCF assumes values from zero to one, in which one represents the household with the most basic need and zero the lowest one.

1. IMB - Mauro Borges Institute for Statistics and Socioeconomic Studies

2. The information was taken from the website of the Special Secretariat of Social Development, available at: <http://mds.gov.br/assuntos/cadastro-unico/o-que-ee-para-que-serve>

TABLE 1 – ASSESSMENT ASPECT, INDICATORS AND WEIGHTS

Assessment	Indicators	Description	Weights
Housing	Housing conditions	Improved	0.50
	Collective housing	Collective	0.50
	Potable water	No potable water	0.50
	Toilet available	No toilet facilities	0.50
	Electricity	No electricity	0.50
	Floor coverings	No floor coverings	0.25
	Garbage disposal	No garbage disposal	0.25
Education	Illiterate adults	Yes, and if age > 18 years	1.00
	School attendance	No, and if age between 7 to 17	2.00
Income	Informal income	Informal	1.50
	Bolsa Família benefit	Yes	1.50

Source: Municipal Research Institute (IPM) / United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) / United Nations System

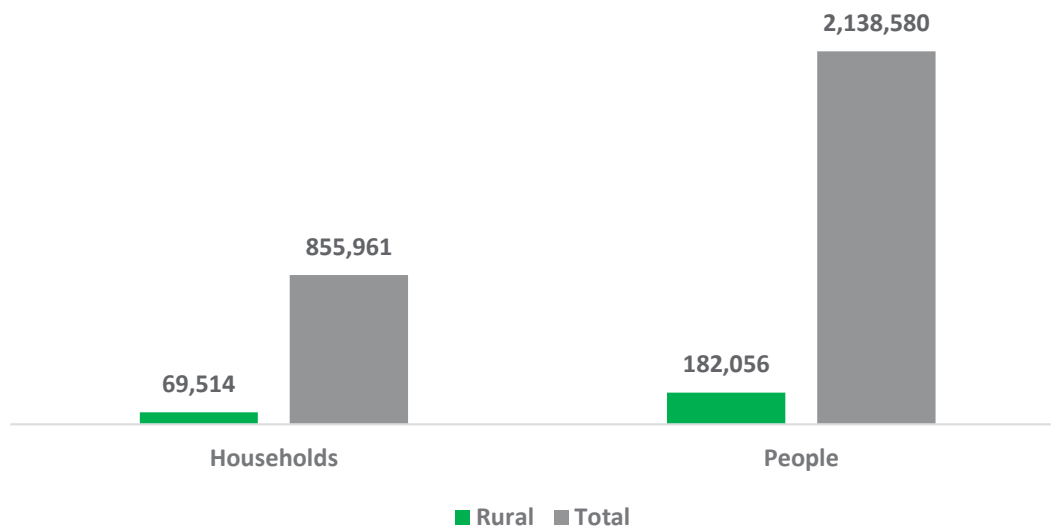


RURAL 2021

The target audience of this survey is the families registered in the Unified Registry, so that the IMCF is calculated for each household, using indicators and their values as were described in Table 1. The first calculation was performed using data referring to December 2018, in this database there were 775,448 registered families³. In order to monitor these families, the index is recalculated every semester. In June 2021, there were 855,961 registered families, accounting for 2,138,580 people. When this analysis was carried out for the rural area, there were 69,514 registered families, totaling 182,056 people (Figure 1). Map 1 shows that most rural households are in the north of the state. Also there is a small group close to the city of Jataí, in the south of the state. The city of Cristalina, a national highlight in agricultural production, had the largest number of rural households registered in the Unified Registry, followed by the cities of Flores de Goiás, Formosa, Niquelândia and Posse.

3. Out of date data for more than 48 months were not accounted for, as they no longer express actual information. In addition to being in accordance with Operational Instruction No. 86/SENARC/MDS: http://www.mds.gov.br/webarquivos/registacao/familia/instrucoes_operacionais/2017/Instrucao_Operacional_86_2017.pdf

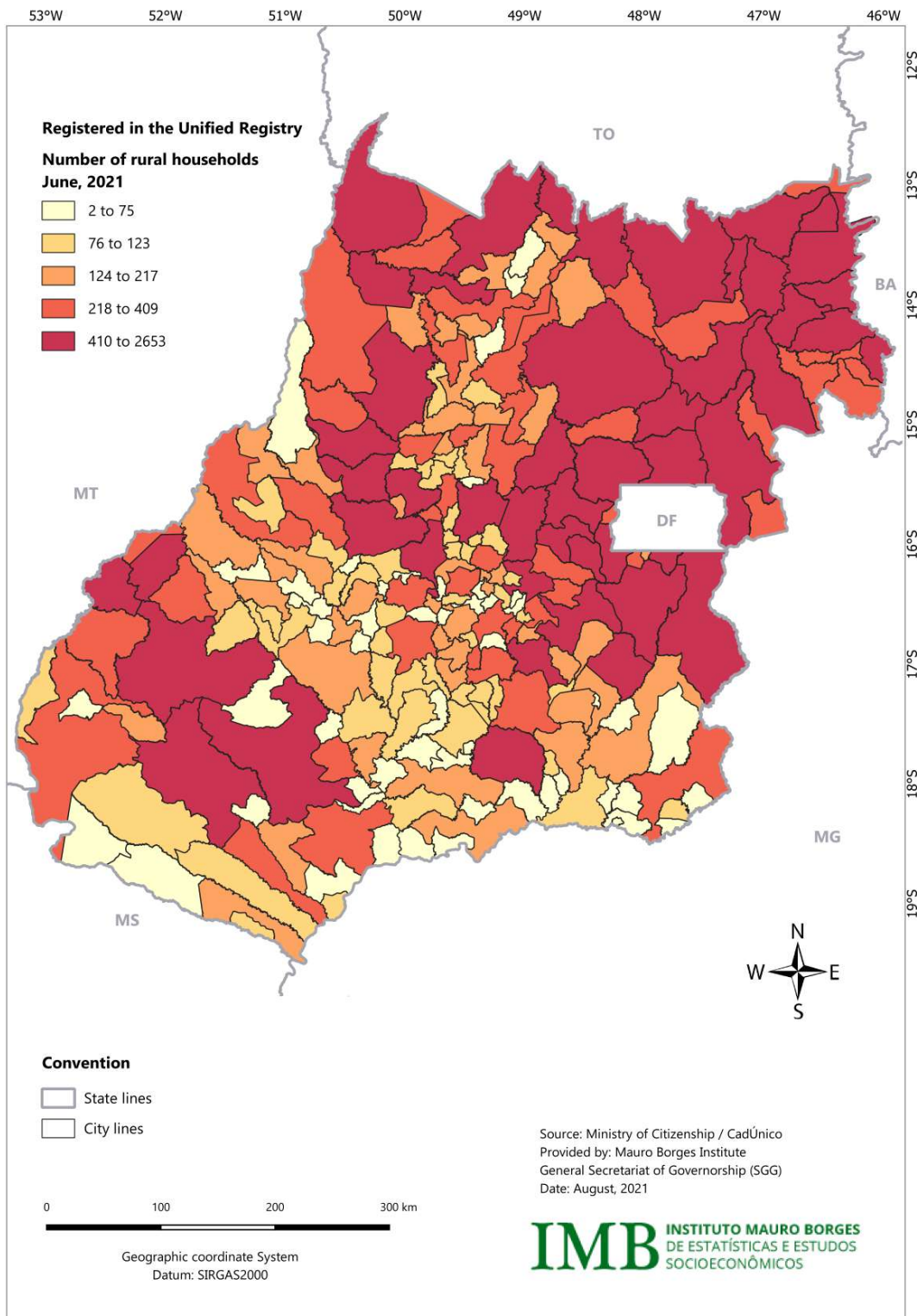
FIGURE 1 – TARGET AUDIENCE – RURAL AND TOTAL – GOIÁS – JUNE/2021





RURAL 2021

MAP 1 – NUMBER OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS REGISTERED IN THE UNIFIED REGISTRY – JUNE/2021

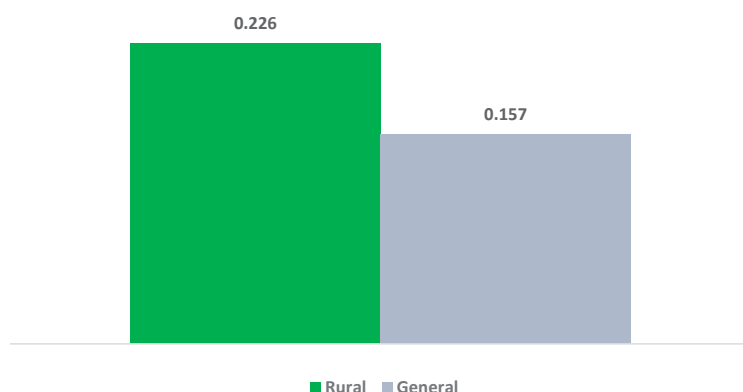




RURAL 2021

In addition, the index value related to Goiás is the average of the IMCF of all households located in the state territory. In June 2021, it was found that the average of all households in Goiás was 0.157. Likewise, when the IMCF is calculated only for households in rural areas, the value of 0.226 is found (Figure 2). Therefore, it can be said that, on average, vulnerable households in rural areas of the state have the worst situation.

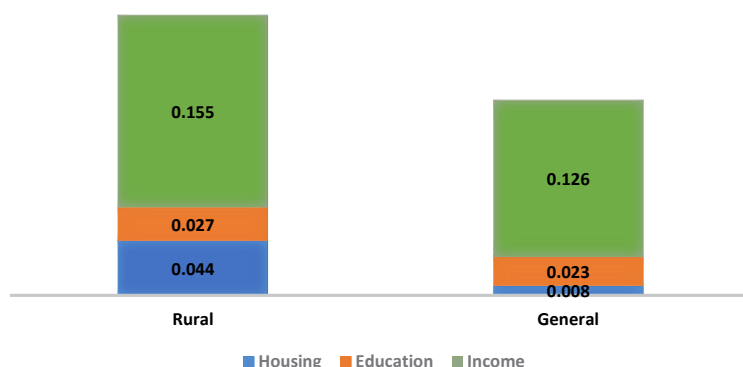
FIGURE 2 – IMCF RESULTS – RURAL AND GENERAL – GOIÁS – JUNE/2021



Source: Ministry of Citizenship / CadÚnico.
 Provided by: Mauro Borges Institute/ General Secretariat of Governorship and Social Policies Office (GPS).

In order to better understand the difference between the general and rural IMCF, Figure 3 presents the IMCF results by the general and rural cases in June/2021. In this way, to reach the value of 0.157 for general IMCF, a value of 0.126 is added for the Income assessment, 0.023 for the Education assessment and 0.008 for the Housing assessment. To calculate the value of 0.226 for the rural IMCF, it is added the value of 0.155 for the Income assessment, 0.027 for the Education assessment and 0.044 for the Housing assessment. Thus, it is observed that the difference in results can be explained mainly by the Housing and Income assessments, while the value difference for the Education assessment is lower.

FIGURE 3 – IMCF RESULT BY ASSESSMENT ASPECT – RURAL AND GENERAL – GOIÁS – JUNE/2021



Source: Ministry of Citizenship / CadÚnico.
 Provided by: Mauro Borges Institute/ General Secretariat of Governorship and Social Policies Office (GPS).



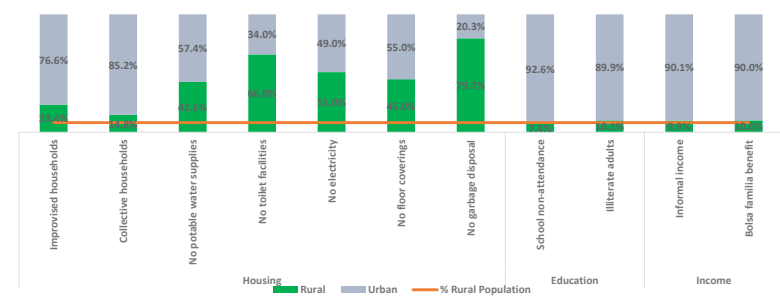
RURAL 2021

In order to understand the differences between the general and rural IMCF, an analysis of the percentage of households affected by each indicator was carried out by means of Figure 4, comparing the data from the rural and urban areas of June/2021. Thus, it is highlighted that rural households represent 8.1% of total households.

On the other hand, by analyzing the households affected by the Housing assessment, it is observed that the percentage which represents the rural area is much higher than 8.1%. As can be seen, rural households represent 79.7% of the households without garbage disposal; 66.0% of those without toilet facilities; 51.0% of those without electricity; 45.0% of those without floor coverings; 42.6% of those without potable water supplies, 23.4% are improvised households and 14.8% are collective households.

However, it appears that the percentage of the rural population affected by the other indicators is closer to the total percentage of the rural population. Thus, it is observed that 7.4% of rural households have children between 7 and 17 years old out of school; 10.1% have illiterate adults (over 18 years); 9.9% depend on informal income; and 10.0% receive the Bolsa Família government benefit.

FIGURE 4 - PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AFFECTED BY EACH INDICATOR - RURALAND GENERAL - GOIÁS - JUNE/2021

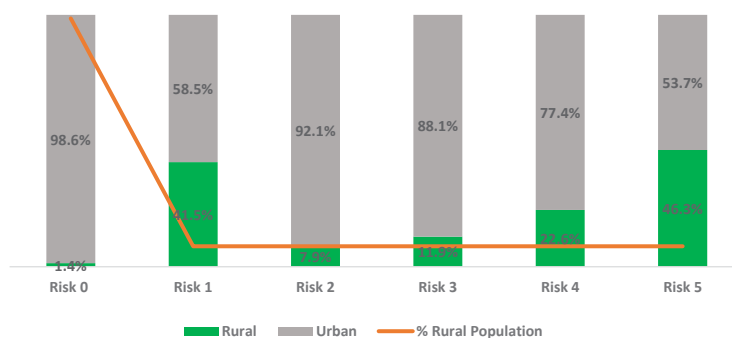


Still, with the aim of understanding the differences between urban and rural households that build the Unified Registry, Figure 5 shows the percentage of these households by social risk. Note that the percentage of rural households at intermediate risk levels (risk 2 and risk 3) is close to what is expected to be equivalent, for the total number of households. On the other hand, when analyzing the higher levels (risk 4 and risk 5), the percentage of affected rural households is higher than expected. Therefore, any public policy that aims to solve the social needs mapped by the IMCF, it is primarily necessary to go through rural households. As for the lower risk levels, the percentage of risk 0 is below expectations and risk 1 is over.



RURAL 2021

FIGURE 5 – PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION BY SOCIAL RISK – RURAL AND GENERAL – GOIÁS – JUNE/2021



Source: Ministry of Citizenship / CadÚnico.
 Provided by: Mauro Borges Institute / General Secretariat of Governorship and Social Policies Office (GPS).

Based on the data and information presented, it was found that the vulnerable population living in the countryside faces many problems, even though agriculture's role is very important in the economy of Goiás. According to IMCF, the main differences between vulnerable households in urban and rural areas are related to the Housing assessment. As can be seen, rural households represent 79.7% of households without garbage disposal; 66.0% of those without toilet facilities; 51.0% of those without electricity; 45.0% of those without floor coverings; 42.6% of those without potable water supplies, 23.4% are improvised households and 14.8% collective households. Thus, vulnerable people living in the countryside, in addition to facing challenges related to education and income, have worse housing conditions than vulnerable people living in urban centers. So, it was found that about 46.3% of households in the social vulnerability (risk 5) are in the rural area. Although rural households represent only 8.1% of total households.

In this context, it is important to emphasize that the results of the rural IMCF can be used with the purpose of directing actions to deal with the needs of rural households, considering their particularities compared to households in urban areas and, in this way, raise the potential to positively transform the reality of these families which are so important for the state of Goiás.

Source: Mauro Borges Institute / General Secretariat of the Governorship

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