

XI EDITION

# INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR Social Policies for Development

May 10<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> | 2016

**The Bolsa Família Program: 12 years  
of inclusion and citizenship in Brazil**



Unión de Naciones Suramericanas  
União de Nações Sul-Americanas  
Union of South American Nations  
Unie van Zuid-Amerikaanse Naties



Ministry of  
Social Development  
and Fight Against Hunger



What is it? For whom is it ? What is its dimension?

What is the Program's basic design?

Which challenges are posed to its implementation?

Before these challenges, how did its institutional evolution happened?

Which impacts has the program produced for the society and for the State's capacity of managing social policies?

# What is it? For whom is it? What is its dimension?

The BFP is a policy of direct conditional cash transfers carried out since October 2003 by the Federal government.

**Eligibility:** Registry + Income per capita until R\$ 154 (US\$ 44)

**Coverage:** 13.8 million families (1/4 of the Brazilian population)

**Figures:** It transfers annually R\$ 28 billion (US\$ 8 billion)

The average value is R\$ 160 (US\$ 46)

Beneficiary families are located all over the 5.570 municipalities

They withdraw their benefit in 24,340 channels of payment, which are:

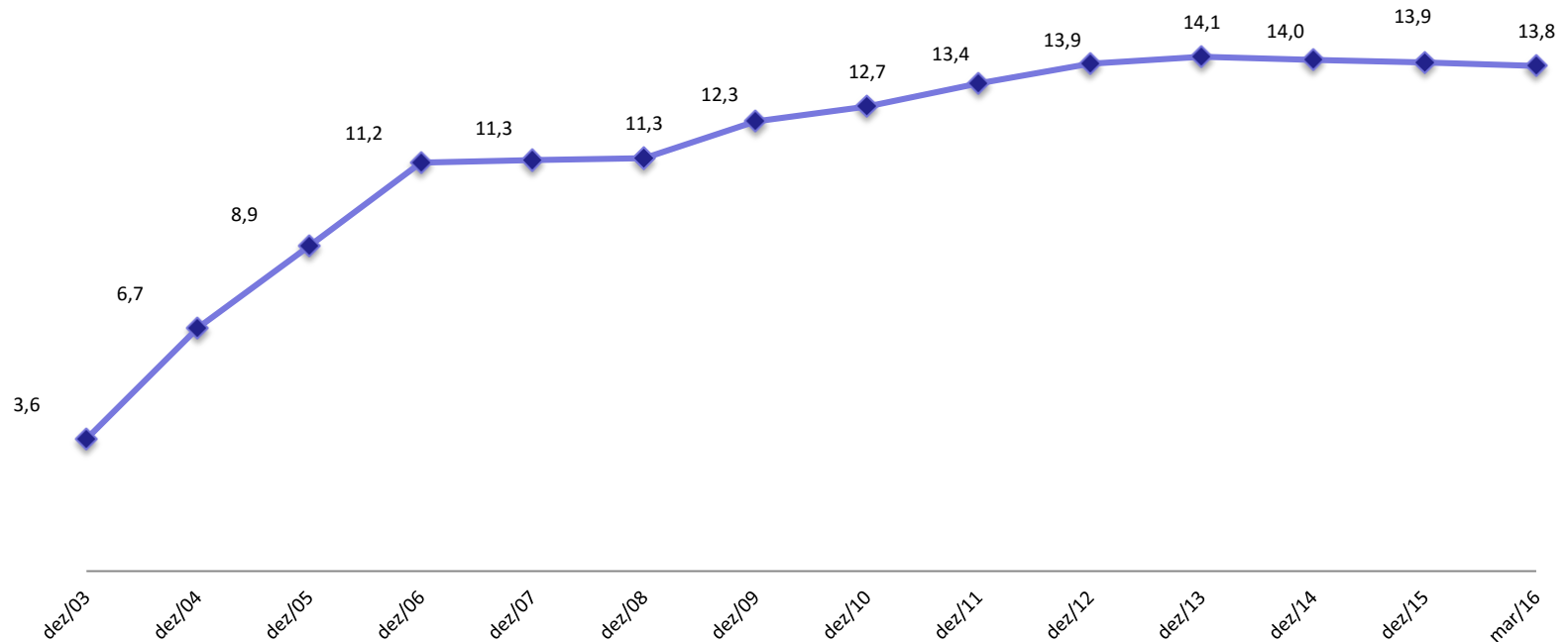
3,972 banks and automated teller machines

7,282 corresponding bankers

13,086 lotteries

# Coverage Evolution

Annual change in the number of beneficiary families of BF  
BRAZIL, 2003-2016



# Design

## Conditionalities

Education

Health

## Entrance

Declared income, without means test or proxy means test

## Payment

Monthly

With a magnetic card sent to the families by post

Free will to use the resources

Payment to women

# Design

## Financial benefits

Basic

Variable Benefit

Variable Benefit linked to the adolescent

Benefit to overcome extreme poverty

The amount is based on the income of the family and its composition

# Initial challenges

How to reach final executors of the program, without capillarity?  
How to coordinate municipal actions?

How to coordinate the action of different public organizations?

How to effectively reach the poorest? How to keep updated the Unified Registry database?

How to grow, simultaneously, with the migration of beneficiaries from the previous programs (unification) and with the inclusion of new ones?

# Institutional Evolution

## Interfederative Cooperation

Imposed by the organization of the Brazilian state (Brazilian Constitution)  
Different levels, diverse roles.

## Intersectoral articulation

It is necessary to organize the monitoring and registry of the conditionalities  
Health, education and social assistance areas.

## Mechanisms

Unified Registry.

Adherence of local and regional governments.

Financial support to the local management, with an Index of Decentralized Management.

Declared income associated with a continuous process of posterior verification of the data with estimation and publicity.



# Enlargement of the Bolsa Família Program's Agenda

Persistence of extreme poverty among beneficiary families.

Increase of coverage and exclusion mistakes

Exhaustion of cooperation mechanisms under the previous model of the Bolsa Família Program

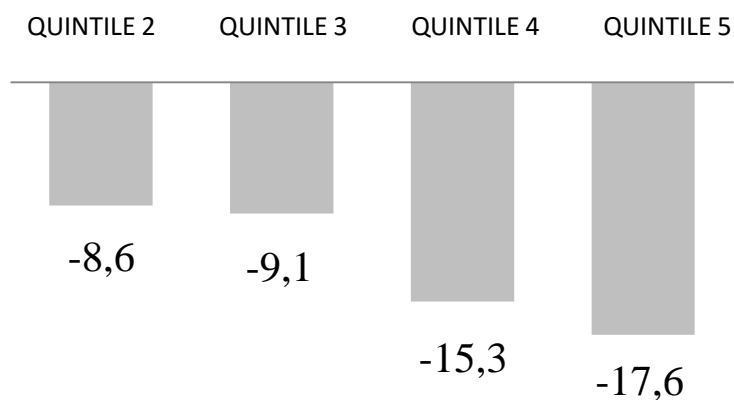
The solutions came through the enlargement of the agenda of the Bolsa Família to a broader set of actors and public policies: the **Brazil without Extreme Poverty Plan**.

# Impacts of Bolsa Família

- Each semester, 5 million children under the age of 7 have their vaccination card monitored. More than **99%** have their cards up to date, with the correct vaccines.
- Bolsa Família maintains poor children in schools. The program monitors the life of **15.1** million children and adolescents.
- The dropout rate among the beneficiary children is smaller in all phases of elementary school. In high school, it is 7% while the national average is **10,8%**.

# Impacts of BFP in chronic malnutrition among beneficiary children - 2009-2012

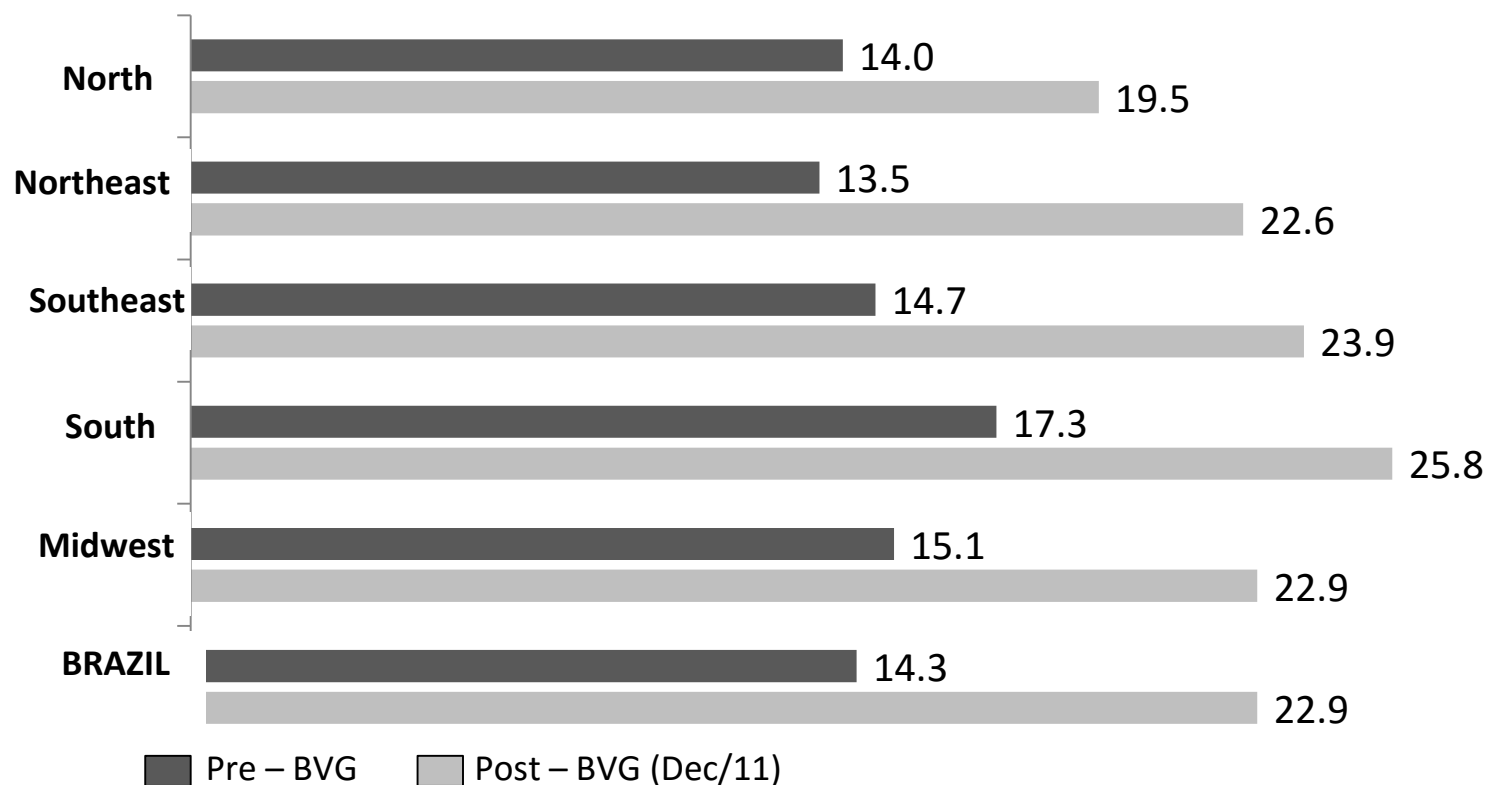
## Effect of direct cash transfers Amounts in relation to the 1st quintile



**17.6% decrease in child malnutrition rate in municipalities with higher amounts of BFP transfers when compared to municipalities with the lower amounts between 2009 and 2012**

# Impact of Variable Benefit for Pregnant Woman – BVG in the early identification of pregnancy (up to 12 weeks ) in beneficiaries of the PBF

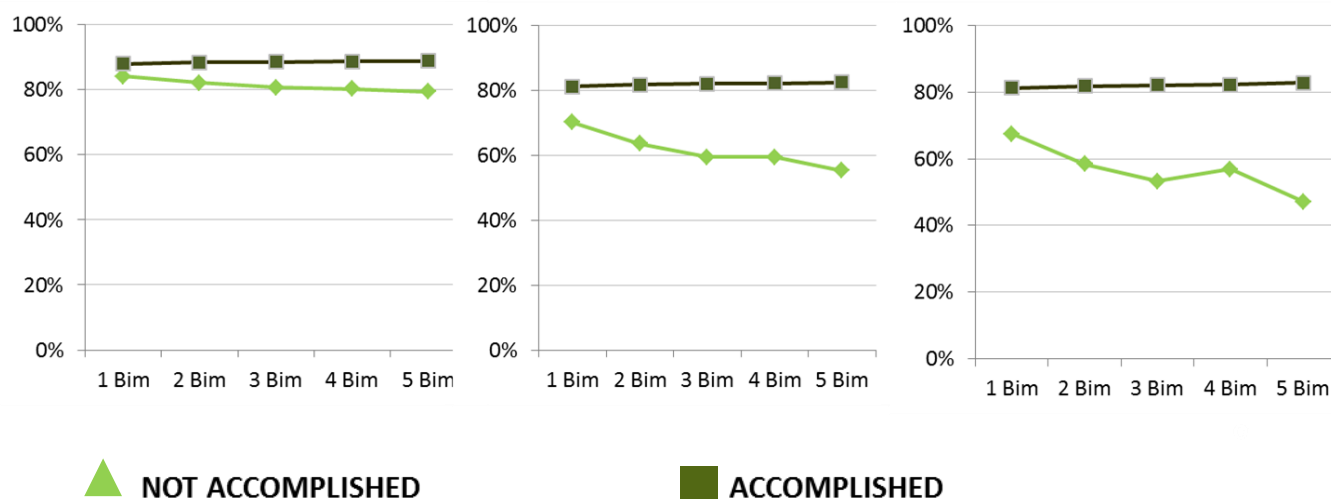
Percentage of PBF pregnant women identified early



# Analysis of the impact of conditionality on school approval - 2011

## CONDITIONALITIES ON EDUCATION

### school approval rate

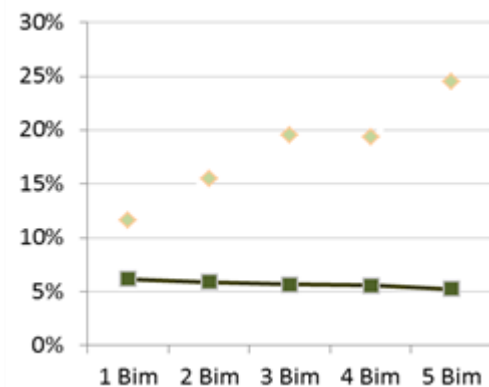
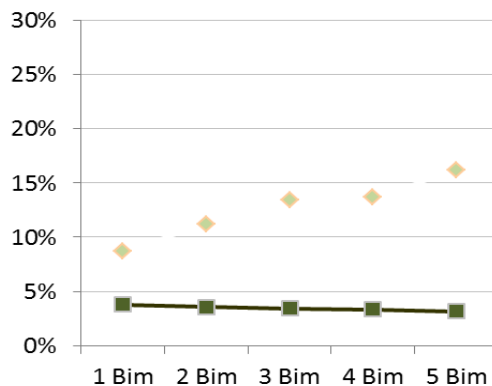
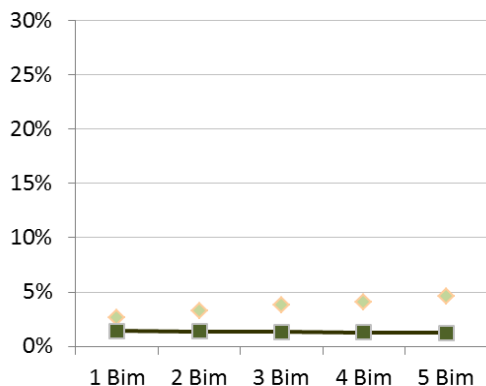


Non-compliance with the conditionalities is a signal of students with learning difficulties

# Analysis of the impact of conditionality on school approval – 2011

## CONDITIONALITIES ON EDUCATION

### dropout rate (%)



◆ NOT ACCOMPLISHED

■ ACCOMPLISHED

Non-compliance with the conditionalities is a signal that the students are **at risk of dropping out**

# Bolsa Família Impacts

Bolsa Família is one of the main programs responsible for the reduction of poverty and, in particular, of extreme poverty in Brazil.

Different studies estimate that extreme poverty would be one third higher if Bolsa Família did not exist. Depending on the analyzed period, the program accounts for between 16% and 21% of the significant reduction of income inequality which took place in the past few years.

Due to the appropriate focus on the poorest population, Bolsa Família costs less than 0.5% of the Brazilian GDP: it is not only an efficient instrument, but also one that produces more results in the fight against extreme poverty.

**THANK YOU!**