



**WWP**

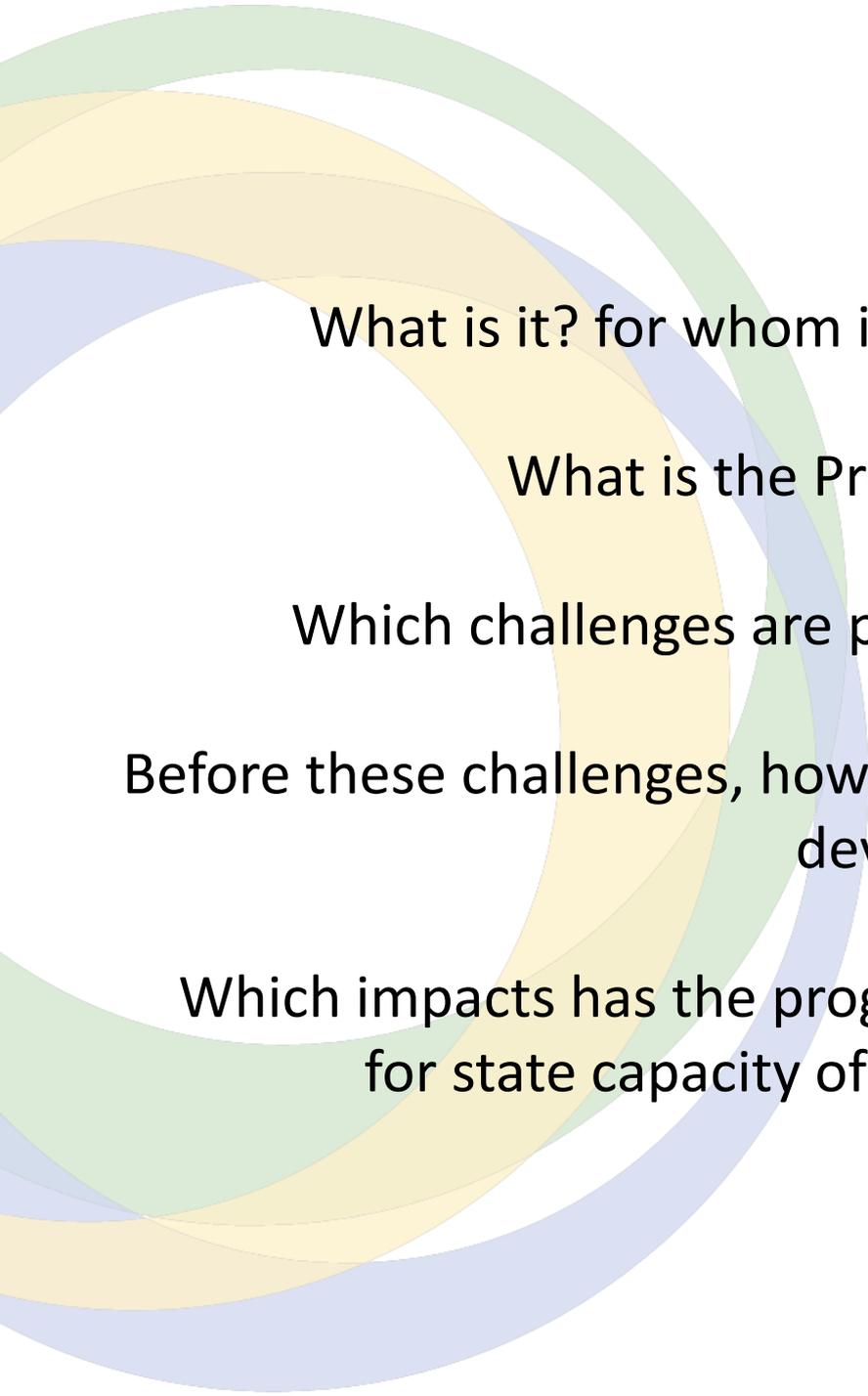
**WORLD WITHOUT POVERTY**

BRAZIL LEARNING INITIATIVE

## **Bolsa Família Program**

Design, Instruments, Institutional Evolution and impacts

Brasília, 2<sup>nd</sup> April 2014



What is it? for whom is it ? What is its dimension?

What is the Program basic design?

Which challenges are posed to its implementation?

Before these challenges, how has its institutional evolution been developed?

Which impacts has the program produced for the society and for state 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 transfer carried out since October 2003 by the Federal government.

Eligibility: Registry + Income per capita until R\$ 140 (US\$ 58)

Coverage: 14 million families (1/4 of the Brazilian population)

Figures: It transfers annually R\$ 24 billion (US\$ 10 billion)

The average value is R\$ 152 (US\$ 63)

Beneficiary families are located all over the 5.570

municipalities  
of payment,

They withdrawal their money in 24.340 channels

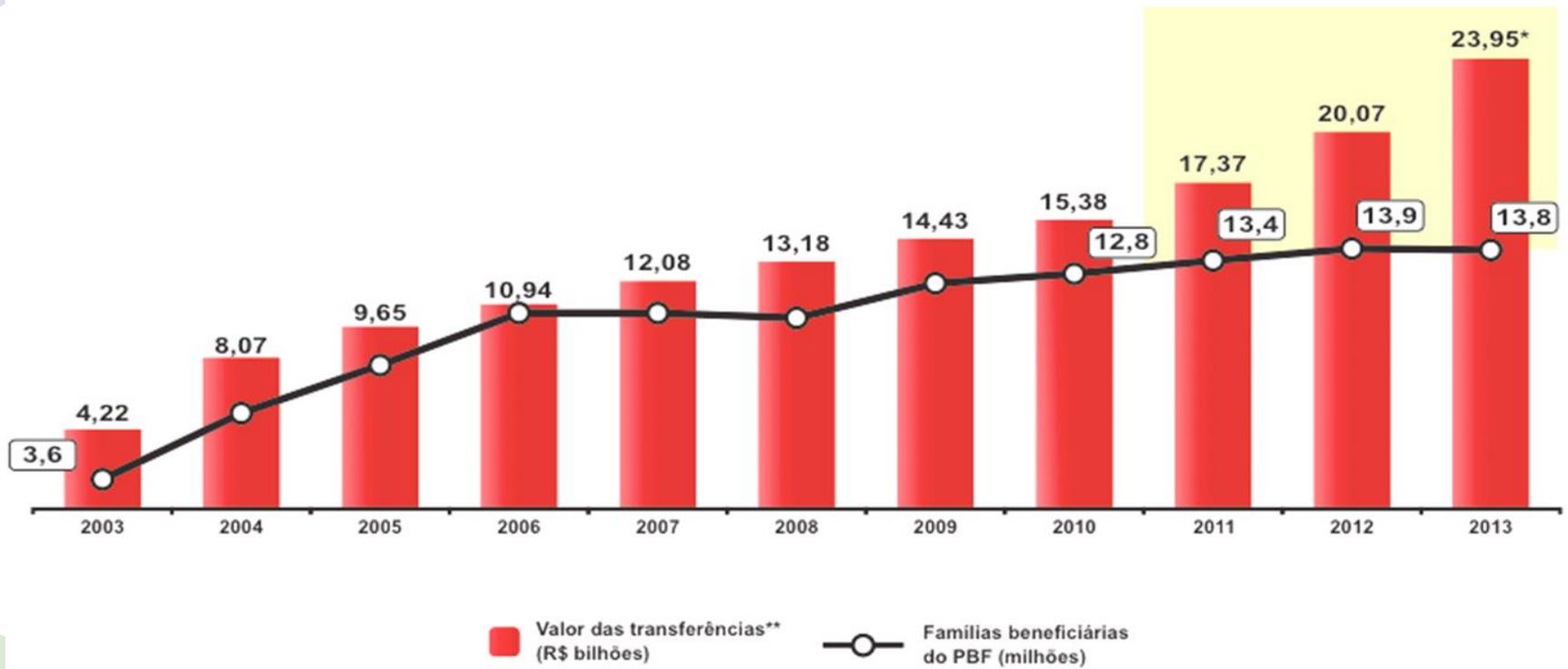
which are:

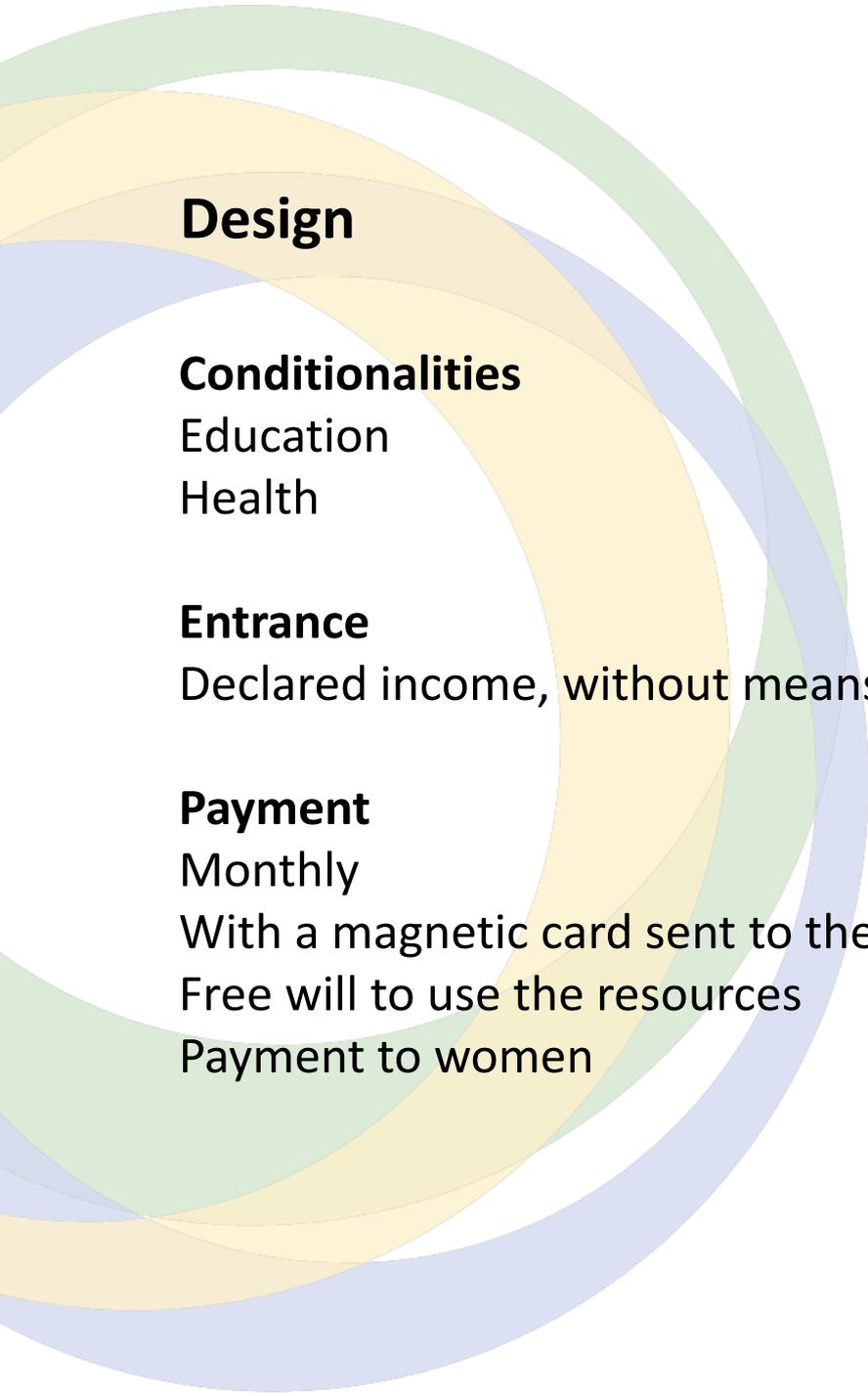
3.972 banks and automated teller machines

7.282 corresponding bankers

13.086 lotteries

# Coverage and Resources Evolution





## **Design**

### **Conditionalities**

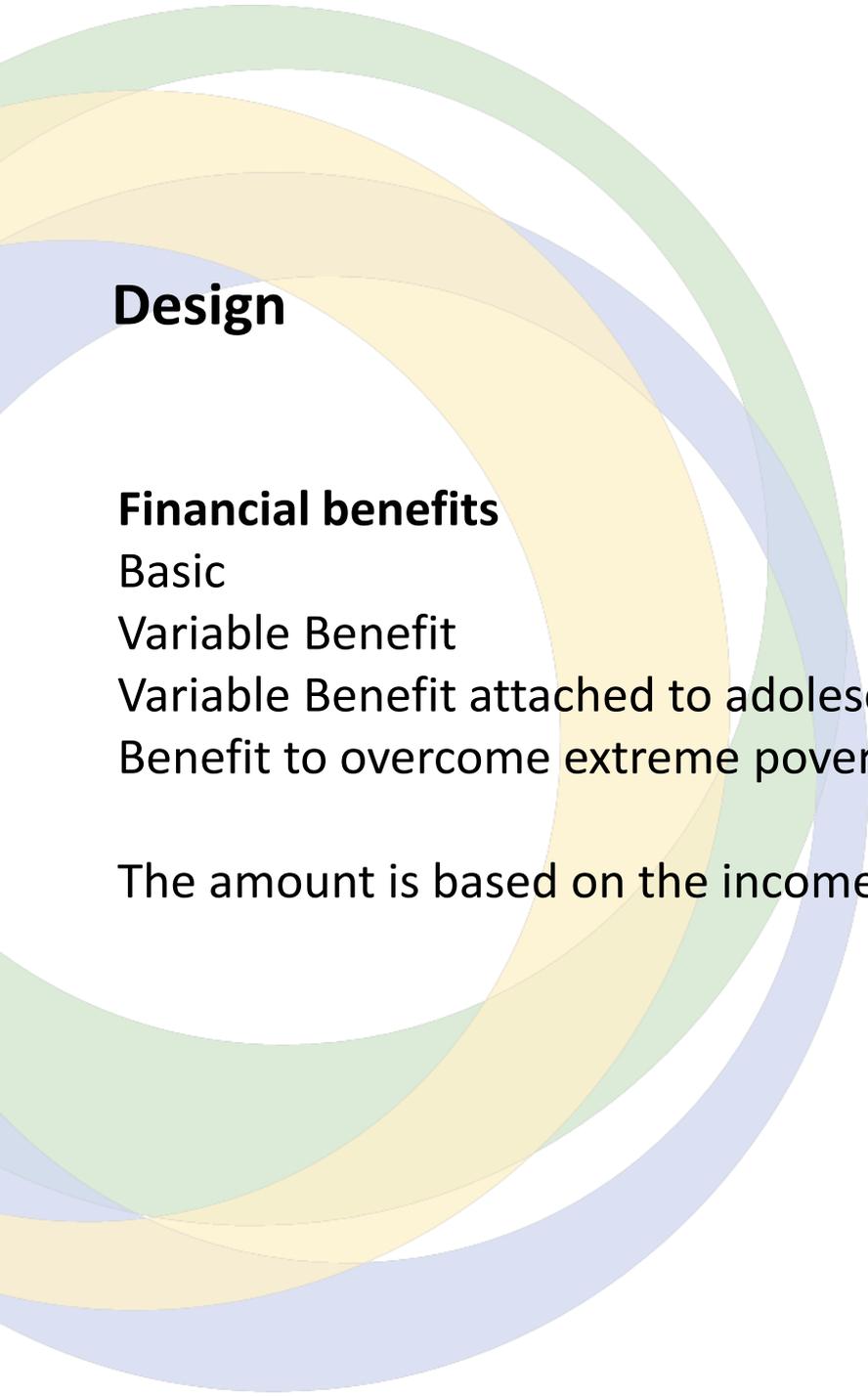
Education  
Health

### **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**

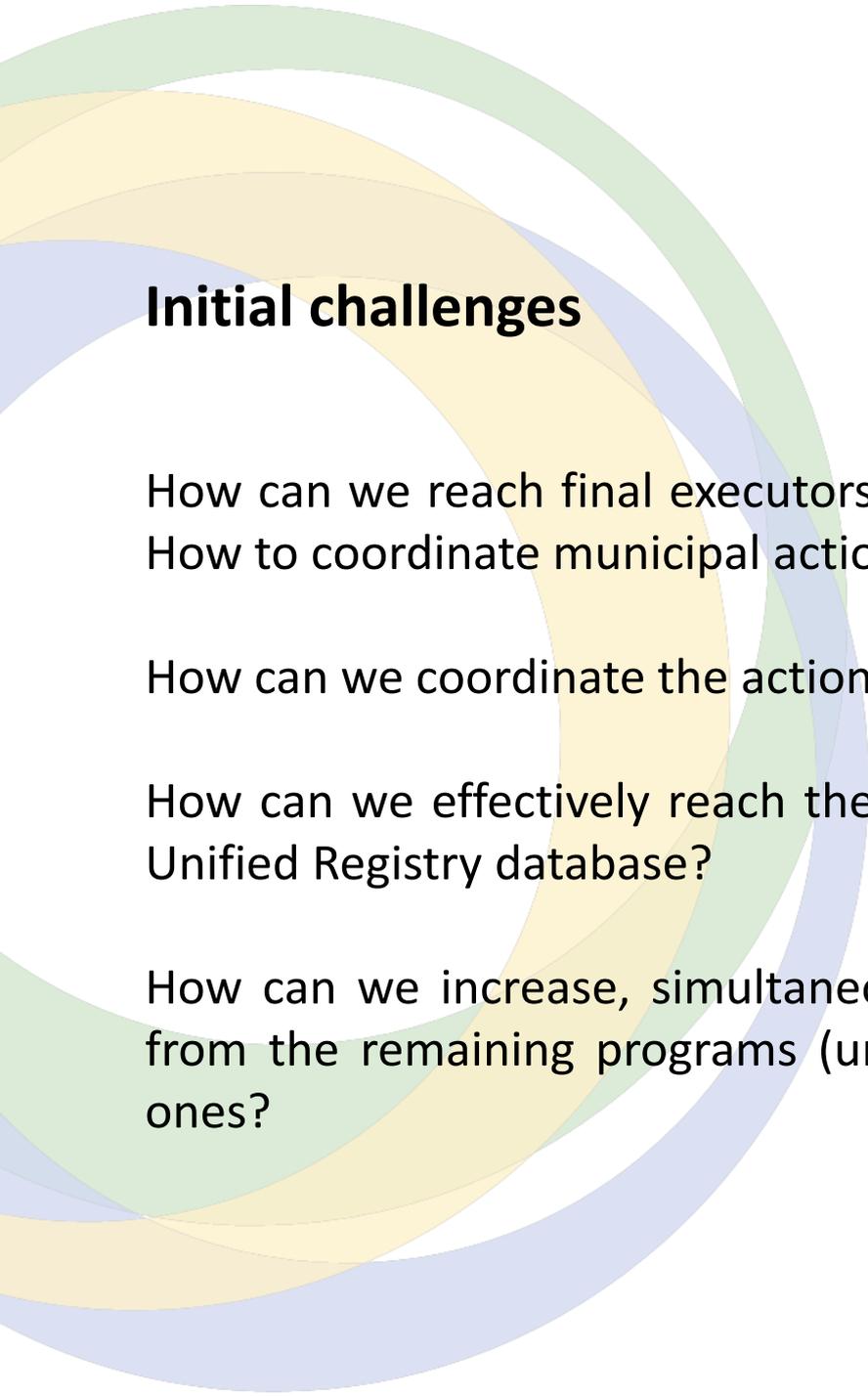
Basic

Variable Benefit

Variable Benefit attached to adolescent

Benefit to overcome extreme poverty

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



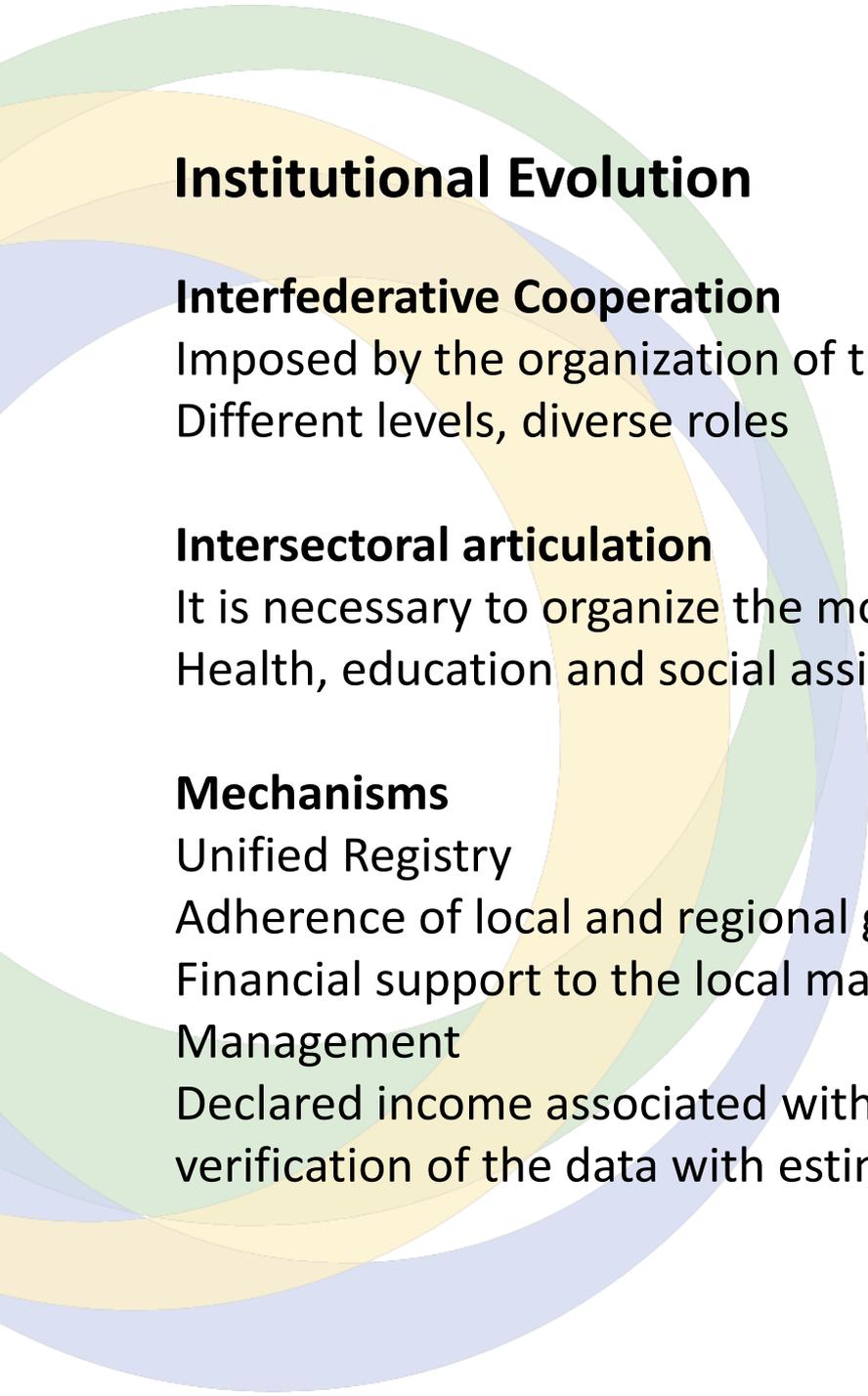
## Initial challenges

How can we reach final executors of the program, without intermediators?  
How to coordinate municipal actions?

How can we coordinate the action of different public organizations?

How can we effectively reach the poorest? How can we keep updated the Unified Registry database?

How can we increase, simultaneously, with the migration of beneficiaries from the remaining 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.

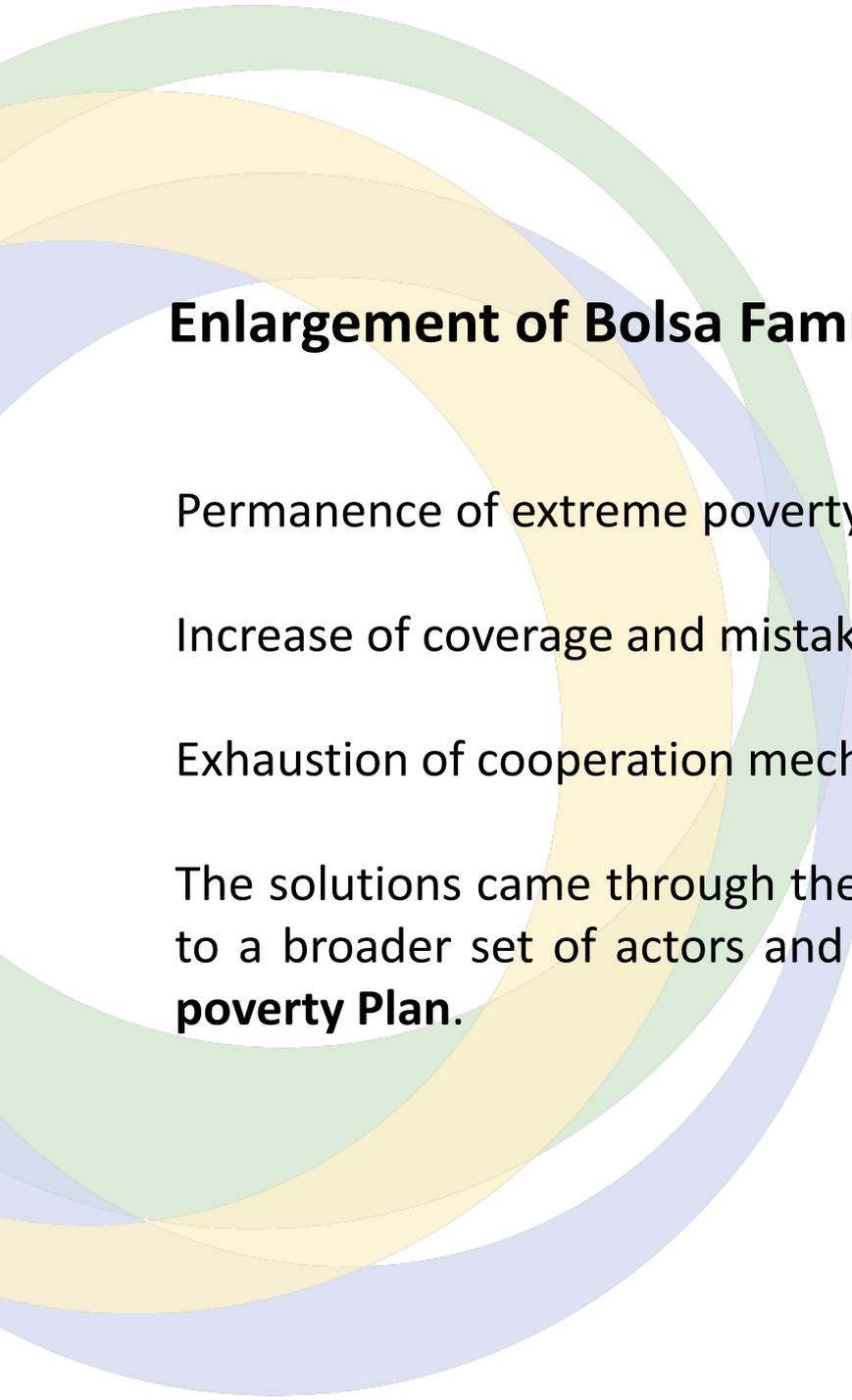
### **Mechanisms**

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.



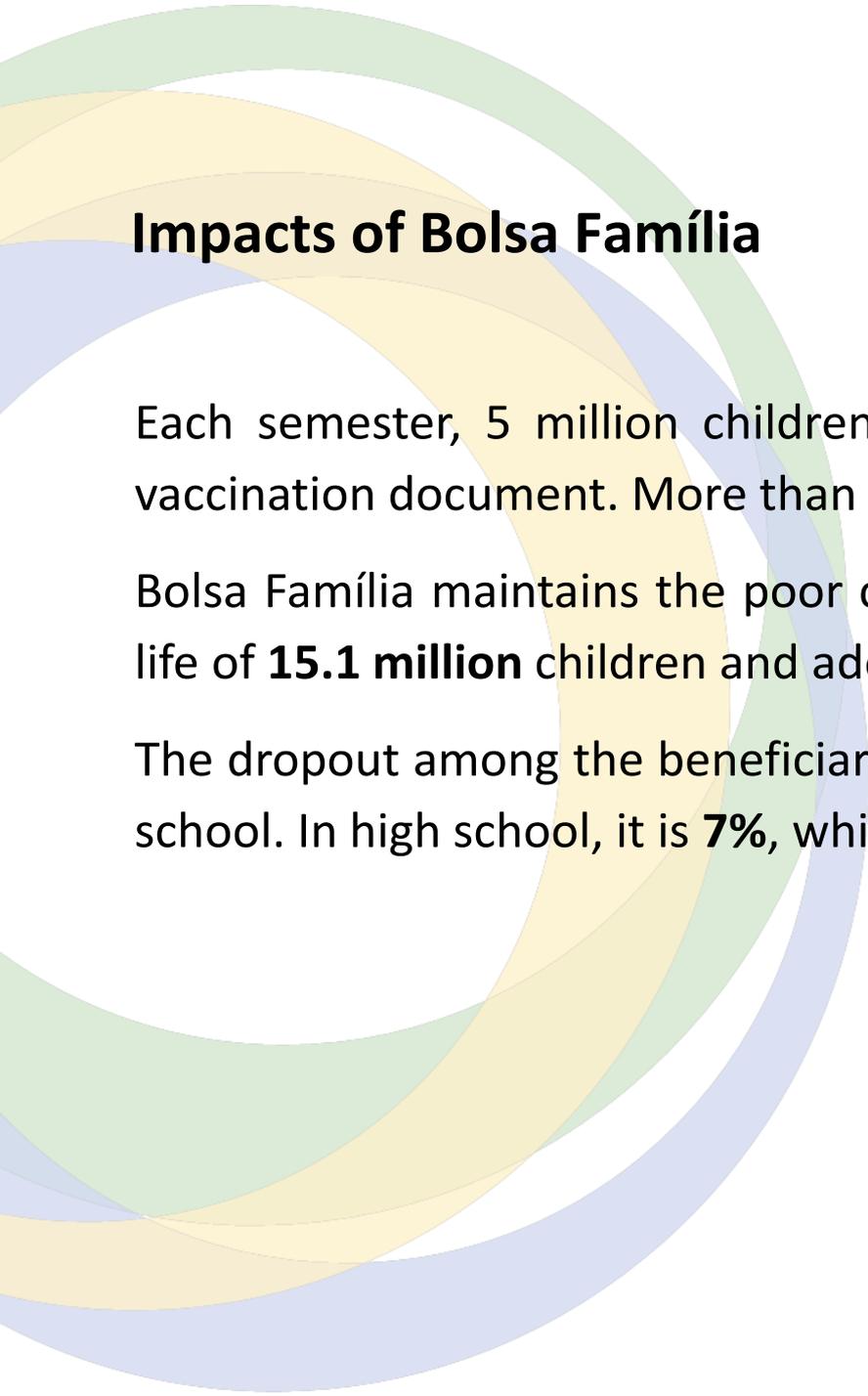
## Enlargement of Bolsa Família Program Agenda

Permanence of extreme poverty among beneficiary families.

Increase of coverage and mistakes of exclusion

Exhaustion of cooperation mechanisms in the Bolsa Família Program

The solutions came through the increase 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 are monitored in their vaccination document. More than **99%** have fulfilled their duties.

Bolsa Família maintains the poor children in schools. The program monitors the life of **15.1 million** children and adolescents.

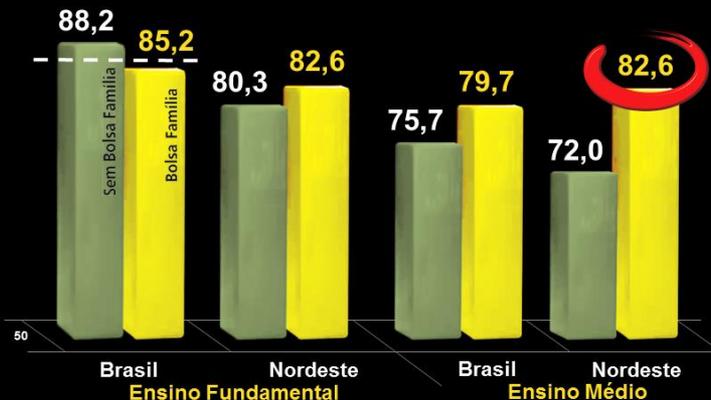
The dropout among the beneficiary children is smaller in all phases of elementary school. In high school, it is **7%**, while the national average is 10,8%.

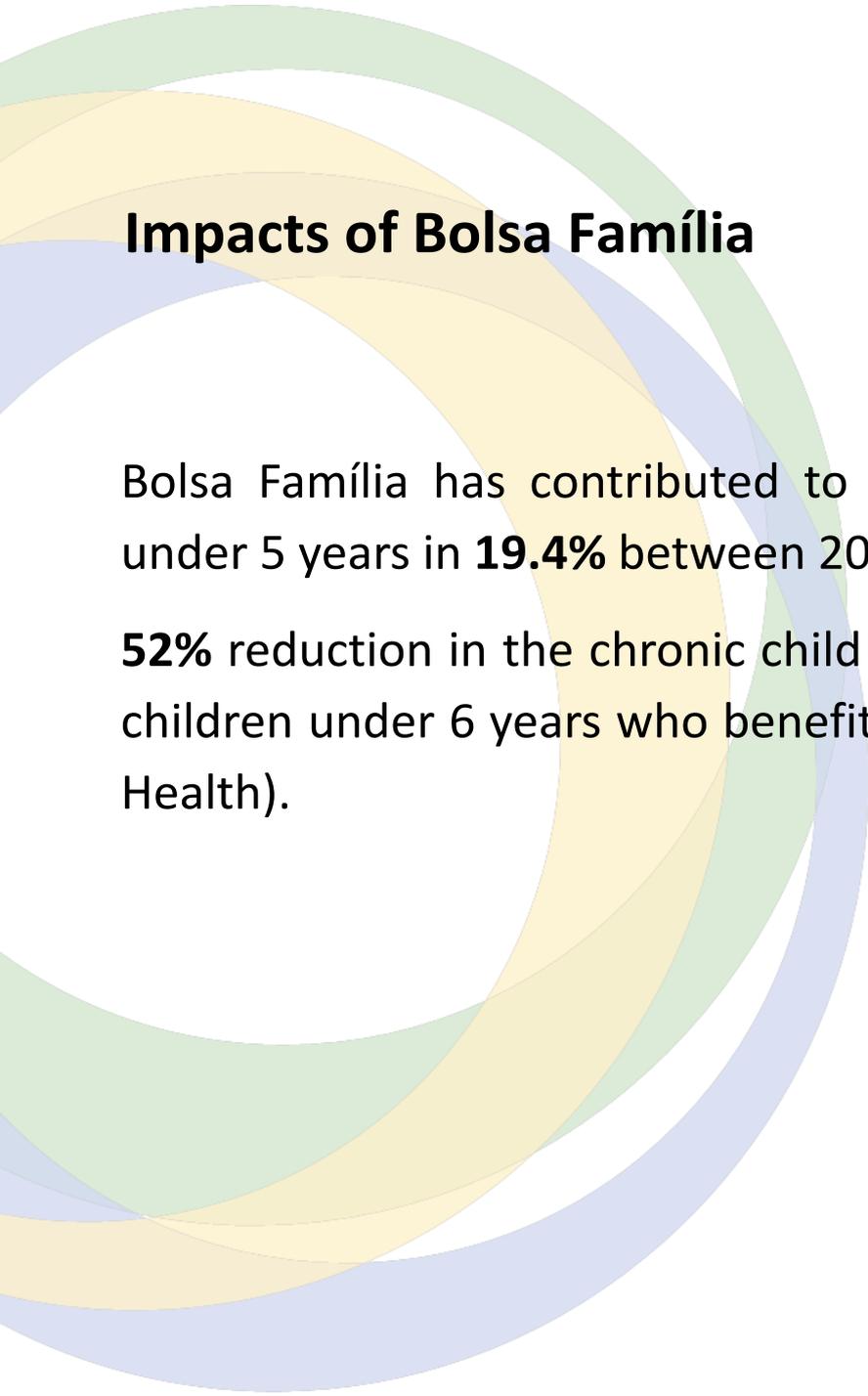
# Impacts of Bolsa Família

The Program adjusted the school path of the most vulnerable children. The performance in school and the pass rate are at the same level of the other children attending public school.

## Bolsa Família ajusta a trajetória escolar dos estudantes

Taxa de aprovação na  
rede pública 2012





## Impacts of Bolsa Família

Bolsa Família has contributed to the reduction of child mortality of children under 5 years in **19.4%** between 2004 and 2009 (The Lancet).

**52%** reduction in the chronic child malnutrition between 2008 and 2011 among children under 6 years who benefit from the Bolsa Família Program (Ministry of Health).

## Impacts of Bolsa Família

Bolsa Família is one of the main causes for the reduction of poverty and, especially, of extreme poverty.

Different researches 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 significant reduction of income inequality, which took place in the past few years.

Due to the appropriate focalization 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.



# Thanks!



Ministério do  
**Desenvolvimento Social  
e Combate à Fome**