

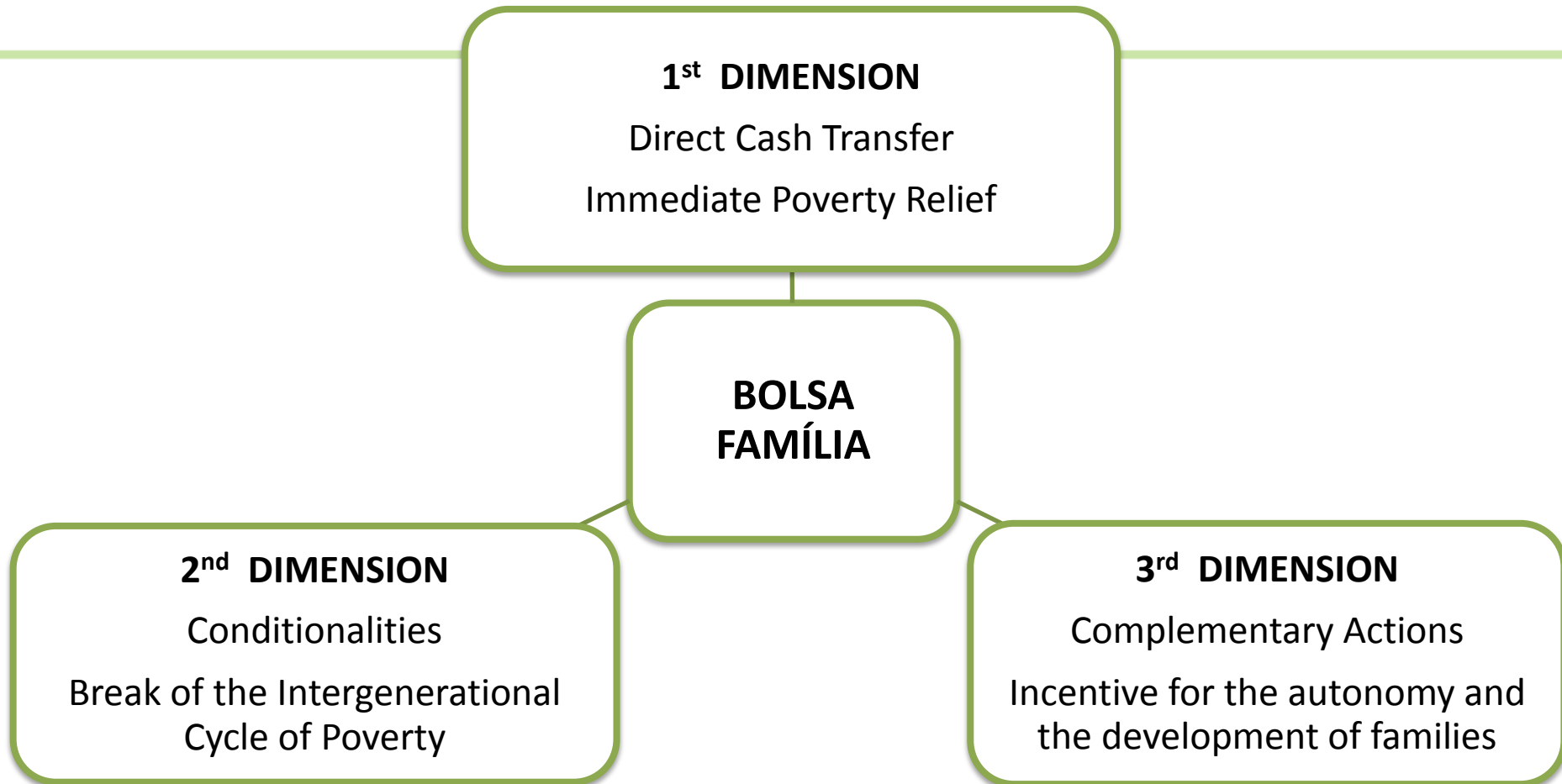
# **CONDITIONALITIES OF THE BOLSA FAMÍLIA PROGRAM**

## **Conception, Design and Results**

**Department of Conditionalities (SENARC/MDS)**

**Brasília, April 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2014**

# DIMENSIONS OF BOLSA FAMÍLIA PROGRAM



# The concept of **CONDITIONALITIES**

Commitments made by the government (especially) and by the beneficiary families in the areas of health and education.

## **MAIN OBJECTIVE**

Contribute to break the intergenerational cycle of poverty.

## **MAIN CHARACTERISTICS**

- I – Expand the access to basic social services on health, education and social assistance;
- II - Identify / reveal and act on situations of social vulnerability of the PBF families.

## Which **CONDITIONALITIES?**



Prenatal Care



Vaccination and  
nutrition monitoring of  
children up to 7 years  
old



Enrollment and  
minimum school  
attendance of 85% (6-  
15 years old) and 75%  
(16 to 17)

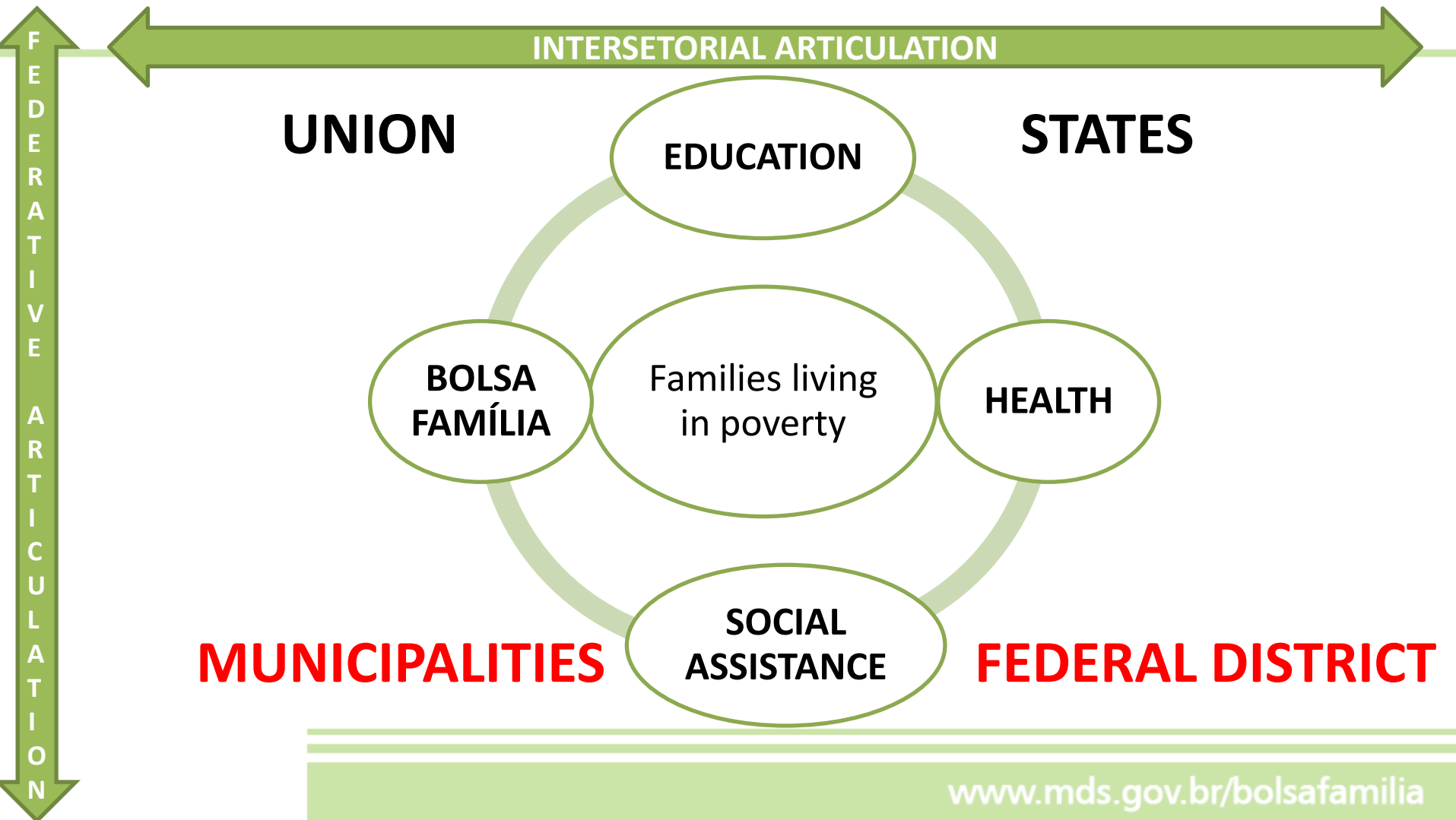
**Health Promotion and Preventive healthcare**  
**School Inclusion and Permanence**

## UNIVERSALIZATION with EQUITY

- 8.5 million beneficiary's families monitored by the Unified Health System per semester;
- 16 million children and adolescents in primary education that are monitored each two-month period;
- Health and education networks responsible for monitoring the families living in poverty;
- It demonstrates unequal access and reorients the provision of health and education services.

**Focalization on poverty to ensure universality with equity**

# CONDITIONALITIES Premises



# CONDICIONALITIES MEGA OPERATION

## **Social Assistance and the Bolsa Família Program**

30.000 users of Conditionalities system - Sicon  
7.700 Reference Centers for Social Assistance  
2.100 Specialized Reference Centers for Social Assistance

## **Education**

31.000 users of the Presence System  
16.000 school directors operators  
163.000 schools with students in the Bolsa Família Program  
72.000 schools with a majority of the students in the Program

## **Health**

43.000 health facilities  
32.000 family health teams  
254.000 community health workers

## THE PROCESS OF CONDITIONALITIES

- Activities**
- Regular monitoring of education and health
  - Registry of monitoring in specific systems
  - Impact on the benefit of the families in noncompliance
  - Appeals by the families
  - Inclusion of households in family monitoring



## INDICATORS OF NONCOMPLIANCE

- Low school attendance
- Prenatal care not carried out
- Vaccination not carried out

**Families who are in poverty, historically, have daunting hurdles to access basic services**

# NONCOMPLIANCE

It allows us to see the difficulties of the families to access basic services of education and health.

Families that do not comply with the rules are the focus of the social assistance monitoring system

Noncompliance highlights that families may be at risk and/or in social vulnerability.

## GRADATIVE IMPACT

- ✓ Implement the effects (warning, block, suspension, cancellation) in the benefits of the family that do not comply with the conditionality.
- ✓ Months to implement the effects : **MARCH, MAY, JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER**

**Return to the municipalities of the families with difficulties to access to basic services of education and health**

## CANCELLATION



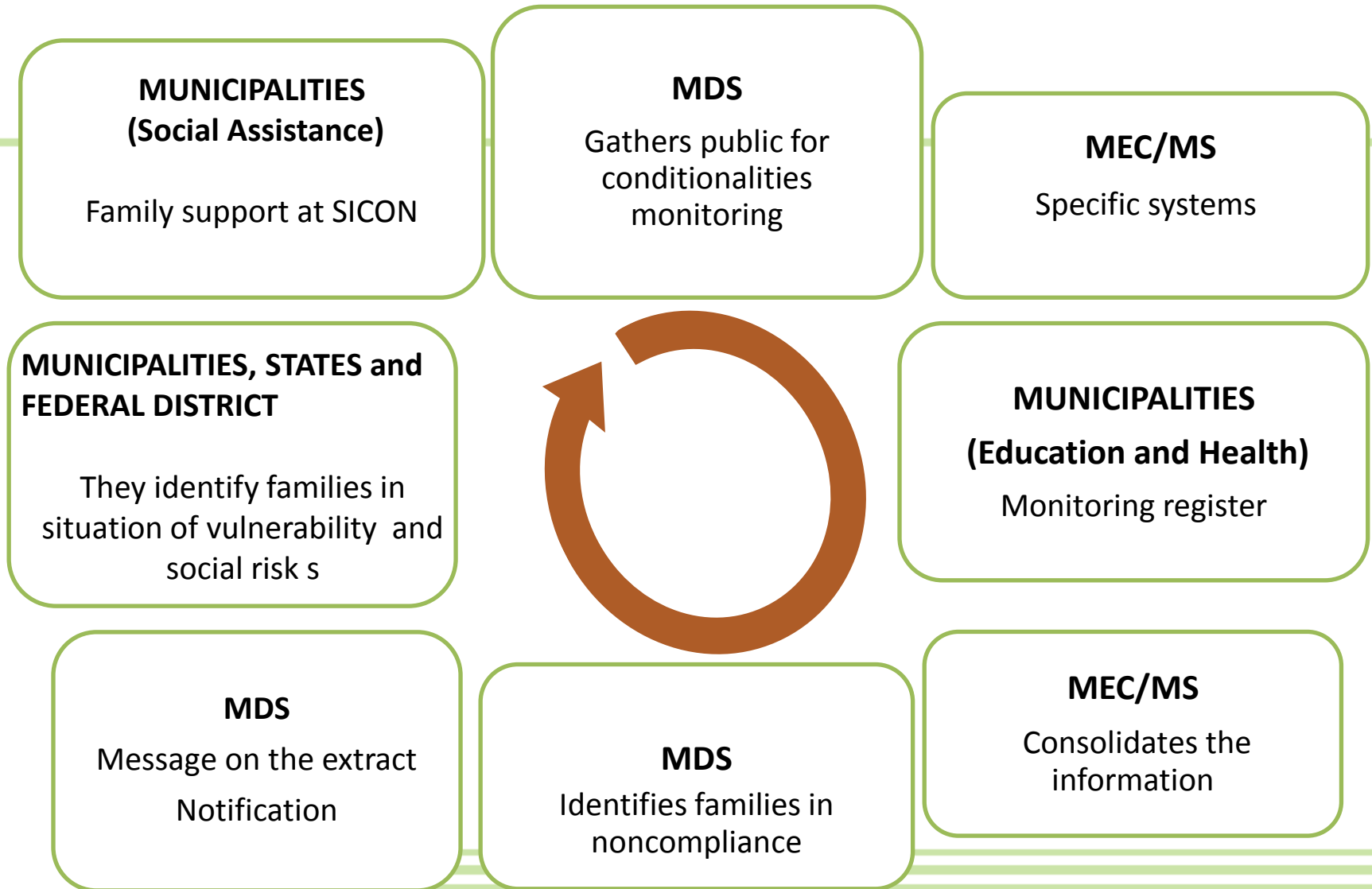
*The benefit of the family is not cancelled, if, before that, the social assistance does not monitor them*

“The objective is to maintain or reinsert the family on the basic services of education and health”

## MONITORING THE FAMILY

- ❖ Full attention to the family
- ❖ Maintenance of income transfer;
- ❖ Reduction of the situation of vulnerability/ risk of families in noncompliance.
- ❖ Return to the access of education and health

# PERIODIC CYCLE OF CONDITIONALITIES

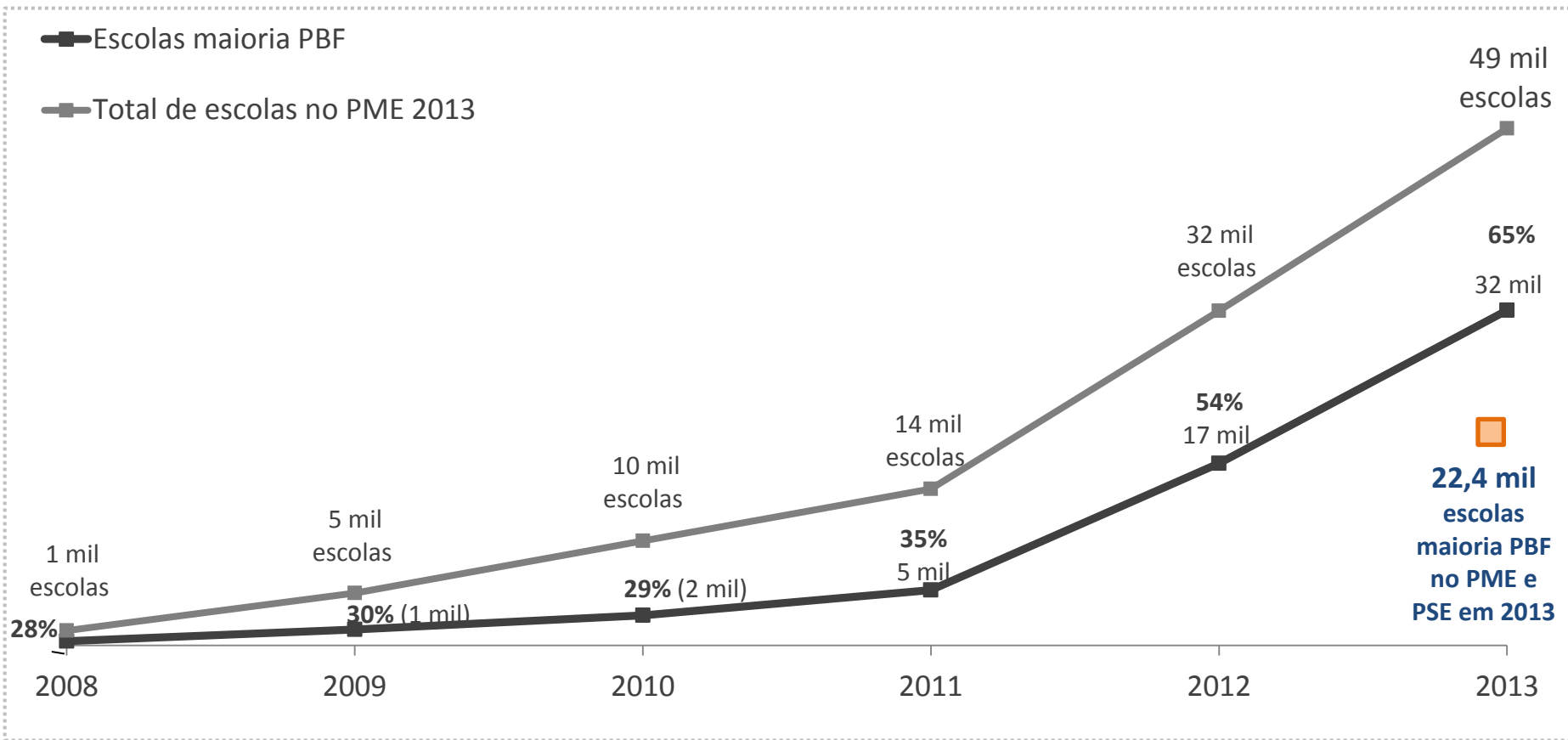


# **RESULTS**

## **THE AGENDA OF CONDITIONALITIES**

# Schools MAJORITY PBF

## Full day Education and Health at School – 2008 a 2013





# Impact Assessment of PBF- AIBF II

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Higher proportion of PBF babies born in the adequate gestational time (minimum of 38 weeks gestation) and on proper weight

PBF mothers have had, on average, **1.6 times more prenatal examinations**

Breastfeeding as the unique source of nutrition during the first six months of life, for babies, happens in greater proportion among the PBF families.

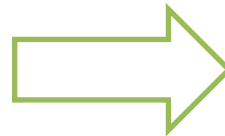
Positive effect of PBF concerning the prevalence of acute malnutrition and appropriate Body Mass Index.

It has the best vaccination rate coverage among PBF children.

# Infant mortality

**17% lower risk of infant mortality in cities with larger and more consolidated coverage of PBF, after the adjust for many reasons**

**Greater coverage of PBF**



65% lower mortality risk for malnutrition

53% lower risk of mortality for diarrhea

20% lower risk of mortality for respiratory diseases

Source: Rasella D, Aquino R, Santos CAT, Paes-Sousa R, Barreto ML. Lancet, 2013.

# School dropout rate (%) – Brazil 2012

■ Aluno com Bolsa Família

■ Alunos sem Bolsa Família

Ensino Fundamental

Ensino Médio



Fonte: Censo Escolar, 2012 (INEP)

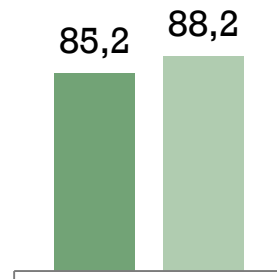
**The Bolsa Família Program places and keeps the beneficiary's student in school.**

# Student School Pass Rate (%) – Brazil 2012

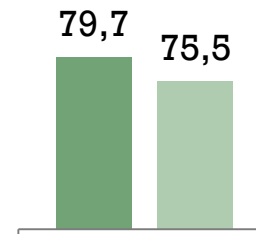
■ Aluno com Bolsa Família

■ Alunos sem Bolsa Família

Ensino Fundamental



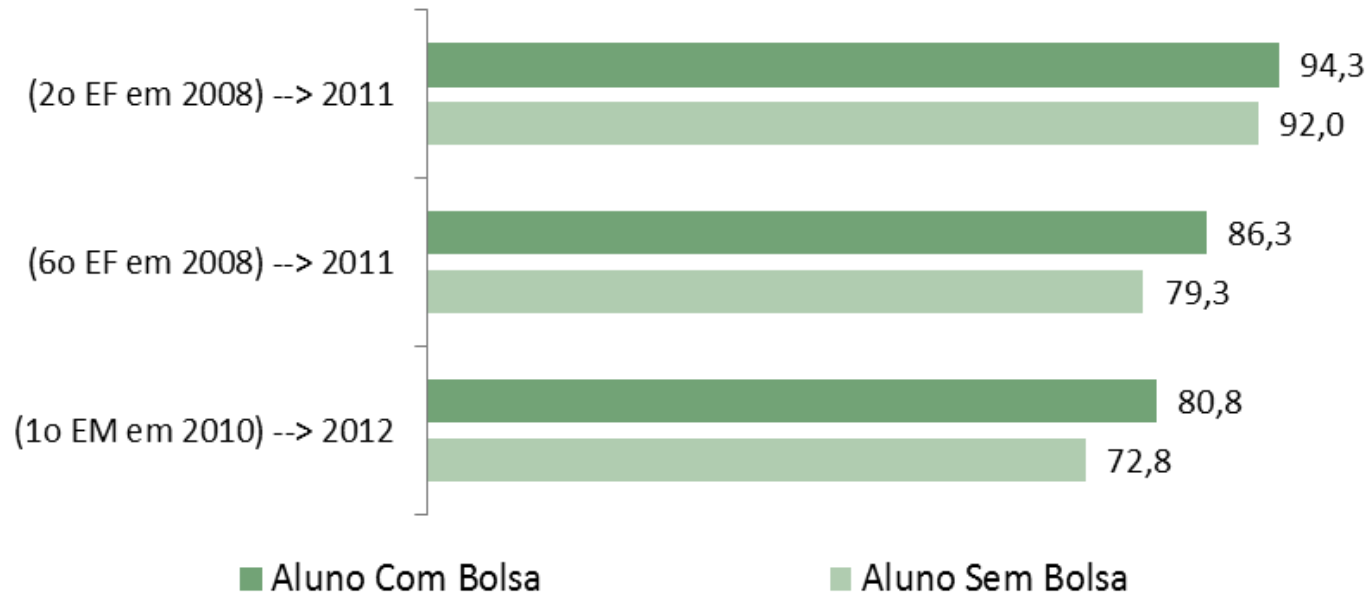
Ensino Médio



Source: Censo Escolar, 2012 (INEP)

**PBF adjusts the learning path of the beneficiary students .**

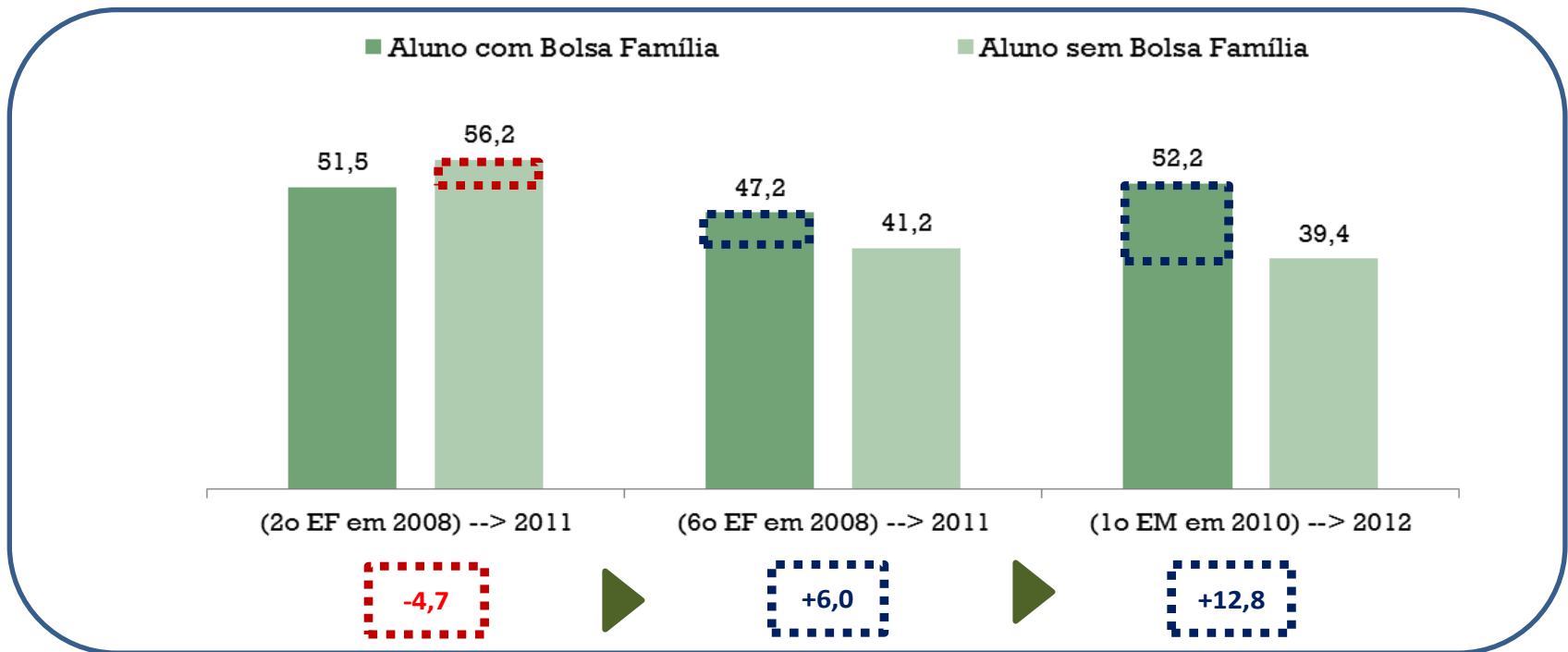
## Students with no dropout (%) - Brazil



Fonte: Censo Escolar, 2008 a 2012 (INEP)

**A higher percentage of PBF students have school career with no dropout, in consecutive years.**

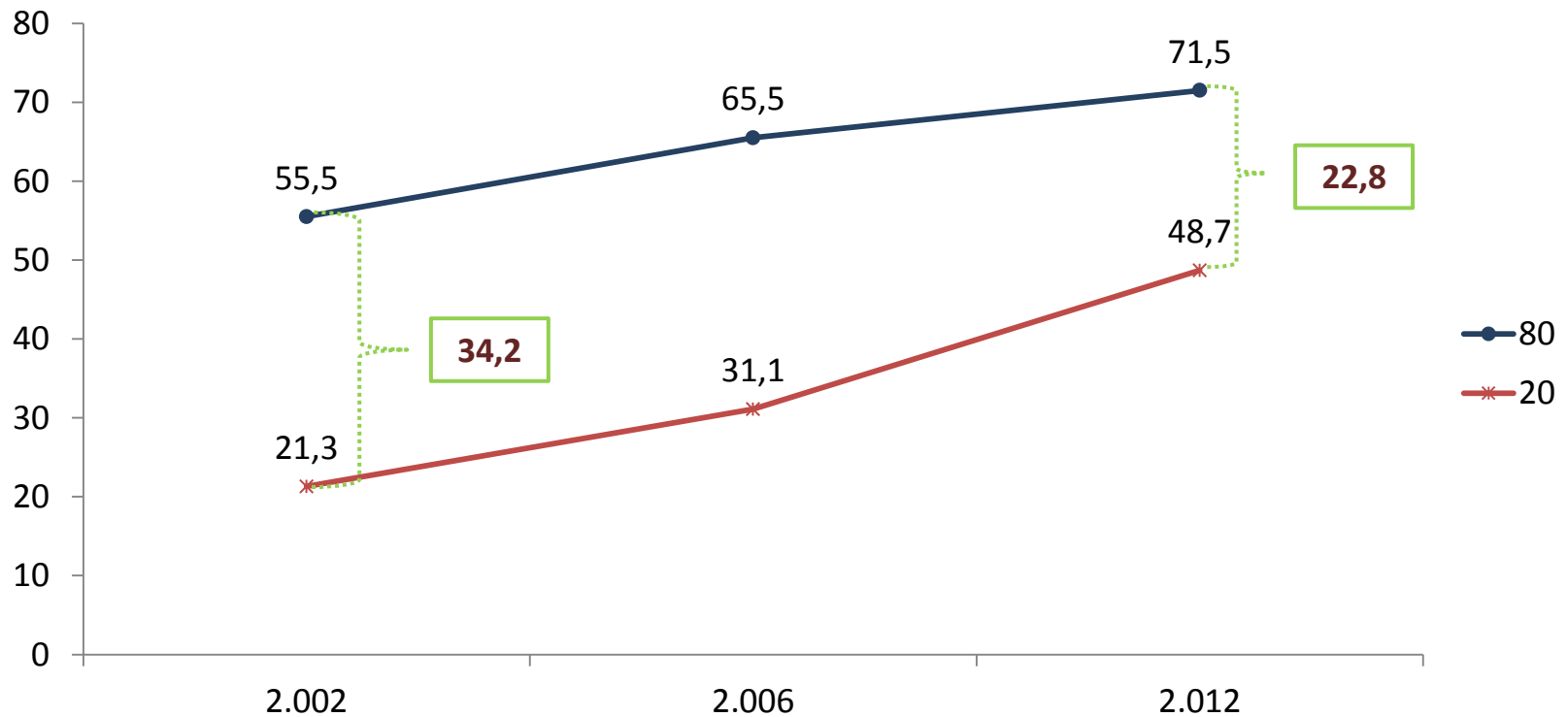
## Percentage of students with consecutive approvals during school expected cycle (%) – Brazil, 2008 a 2012



Source: Censo Escolar, 2008 a 2012 (INEP)

The percentage of students with consecutive approvals gets higher among the beneficiaries during basic level school cycles.

## Percentage of the 16 year old population with complete primary education, the poorest 20% and the remaining 80% - 2002, 2006 e 2012



Source: PNAD 2002, 2006 e 2012

## APPROVAL AND DROPOUT

Data shows that PBF student is more affected than others at failing at the beginning of elementary school, but persists. This difference is decreasing as the students gets to the final years of basic education. The student continues at school and does not dropout. The student arrives in high school and “turns the table”, with better pass rates.



**PBF CONDITIONALITIES (“inductive effect”)  
PRESENTS POSITIVE EFFECT ON BENEFICIARIES’  
SCHOOL PATH.**



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