



Cooperation
Brasilia
Office



WFP
WORLD WITHOUT POVERTY
2030. ZERO HUNGER

Ministry of
Social Development
and Fight Against Hunger



SPECIAL EDITION

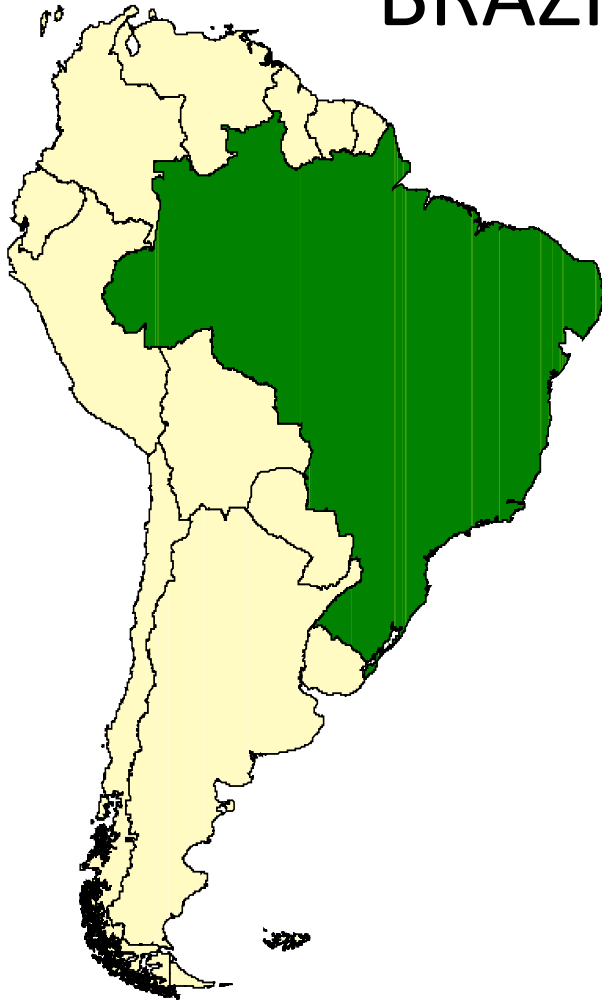
Brazil

Overcoming hunger is possible

The evolution of Brazilian Social Policies

MILAN, 2015

BRAZIL



Population (est. 2014): 202 million people

Area: 8.5 million km²

Federal Republic: 26 states, 5,575 municipalities and the Federal District

GDP (2014): US\$ 2.246 trillion

GDP *per capita* (2014): US\$ PPP 15,000

GDP Composition:

agriculture: 5.5%

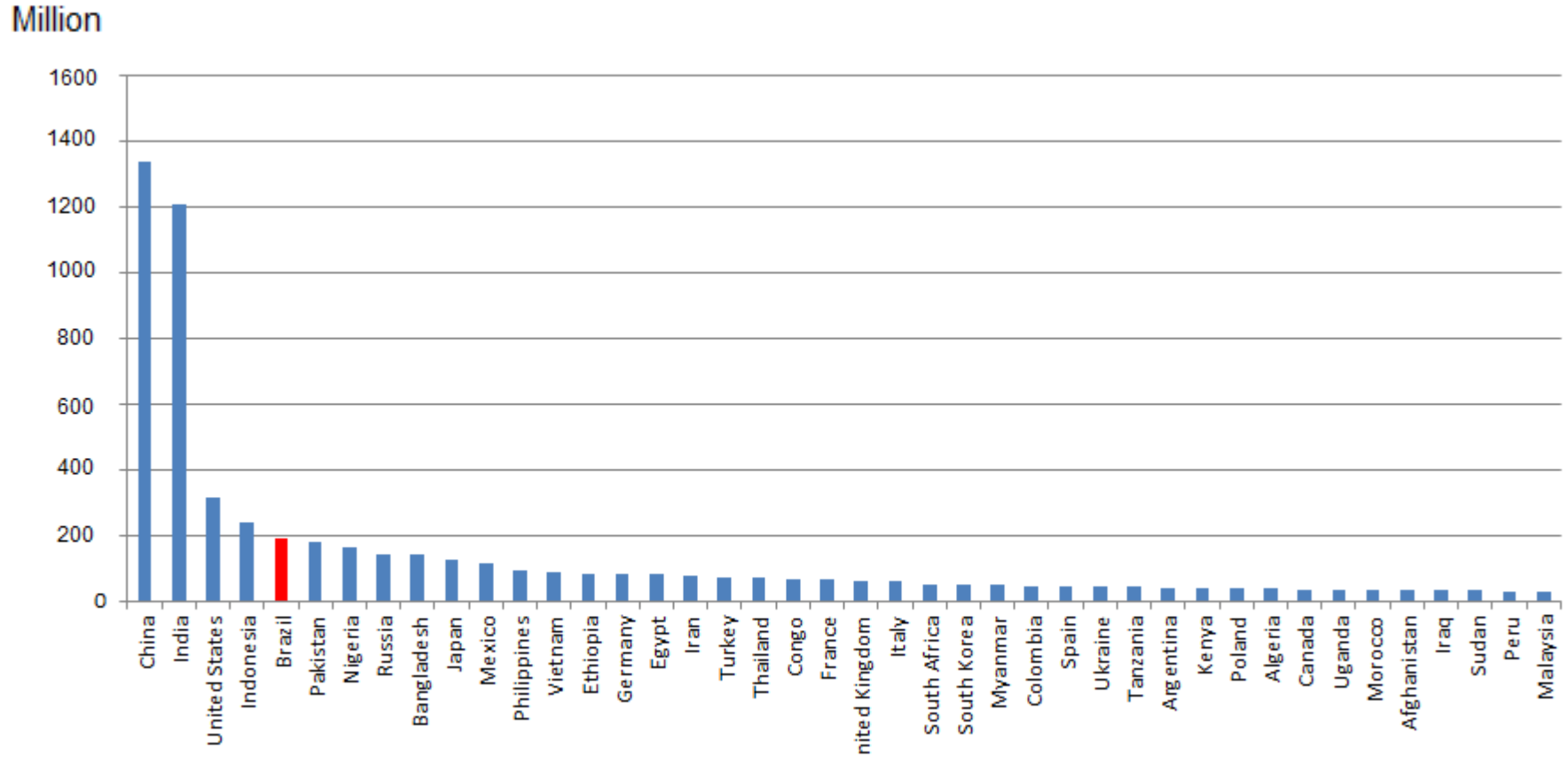
industry: 26.4%

services: 68.1%

HDI: 0.744 (2013) but municipalities range from 0.8 to 0.4

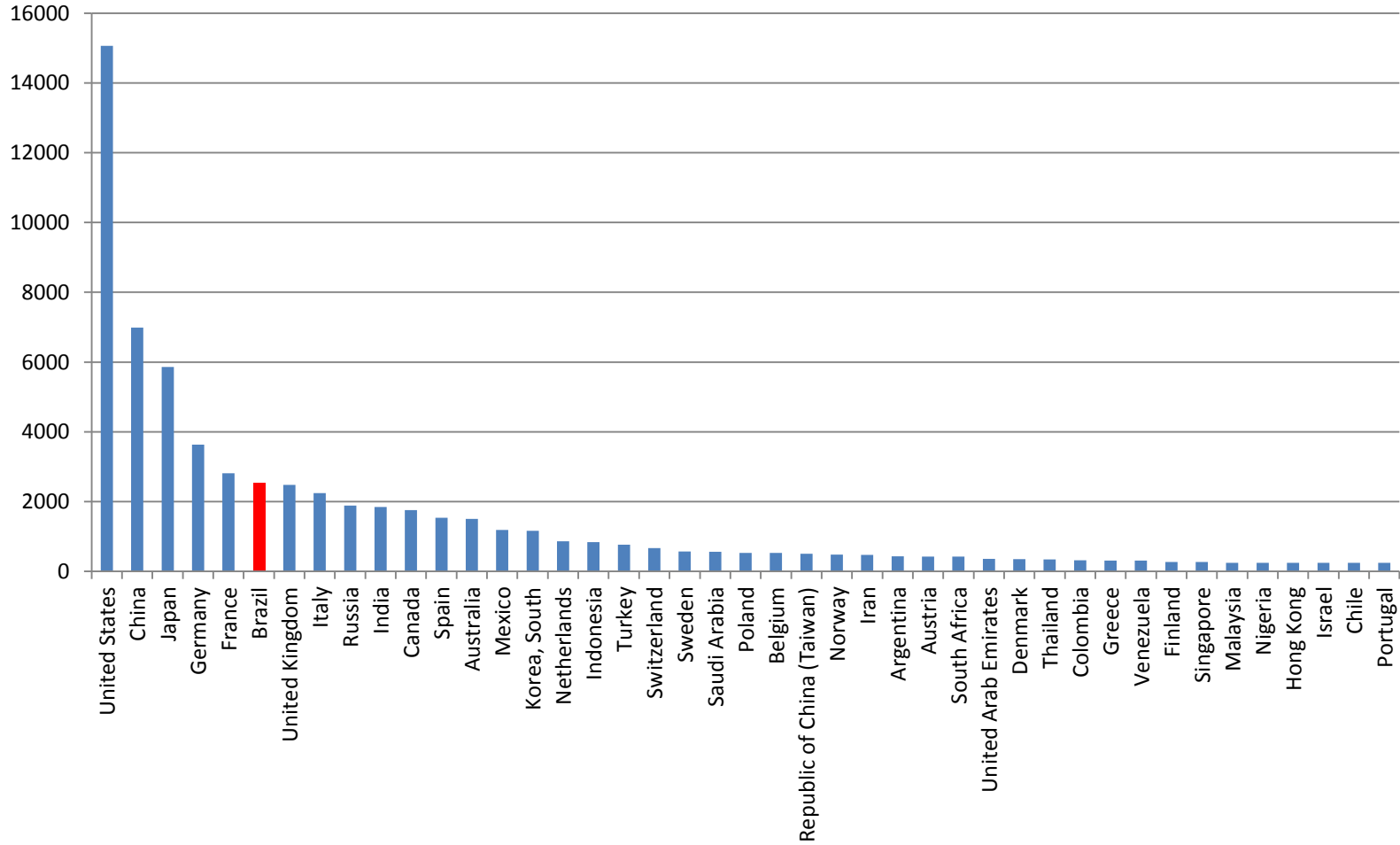
Gini Index (2012): 0.500

Population



Elaborated by World Bank with data from national accounts from July, 2011.

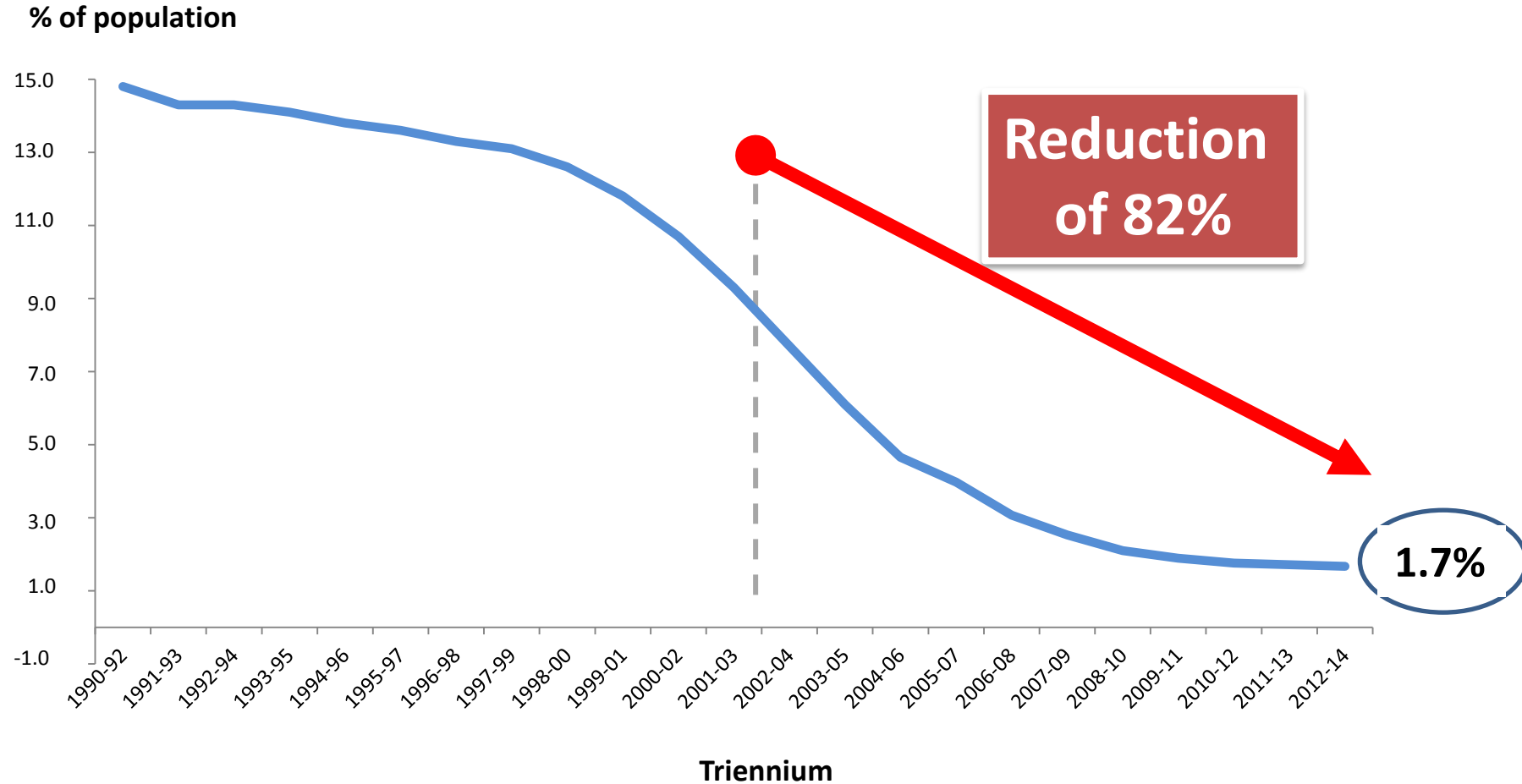
GDP



Elaborated by World Bank with data from national accounts from July, 2011.

Brazil had the 3rd largest reduction in the % of undernourished people in the world from 2002 to 2014

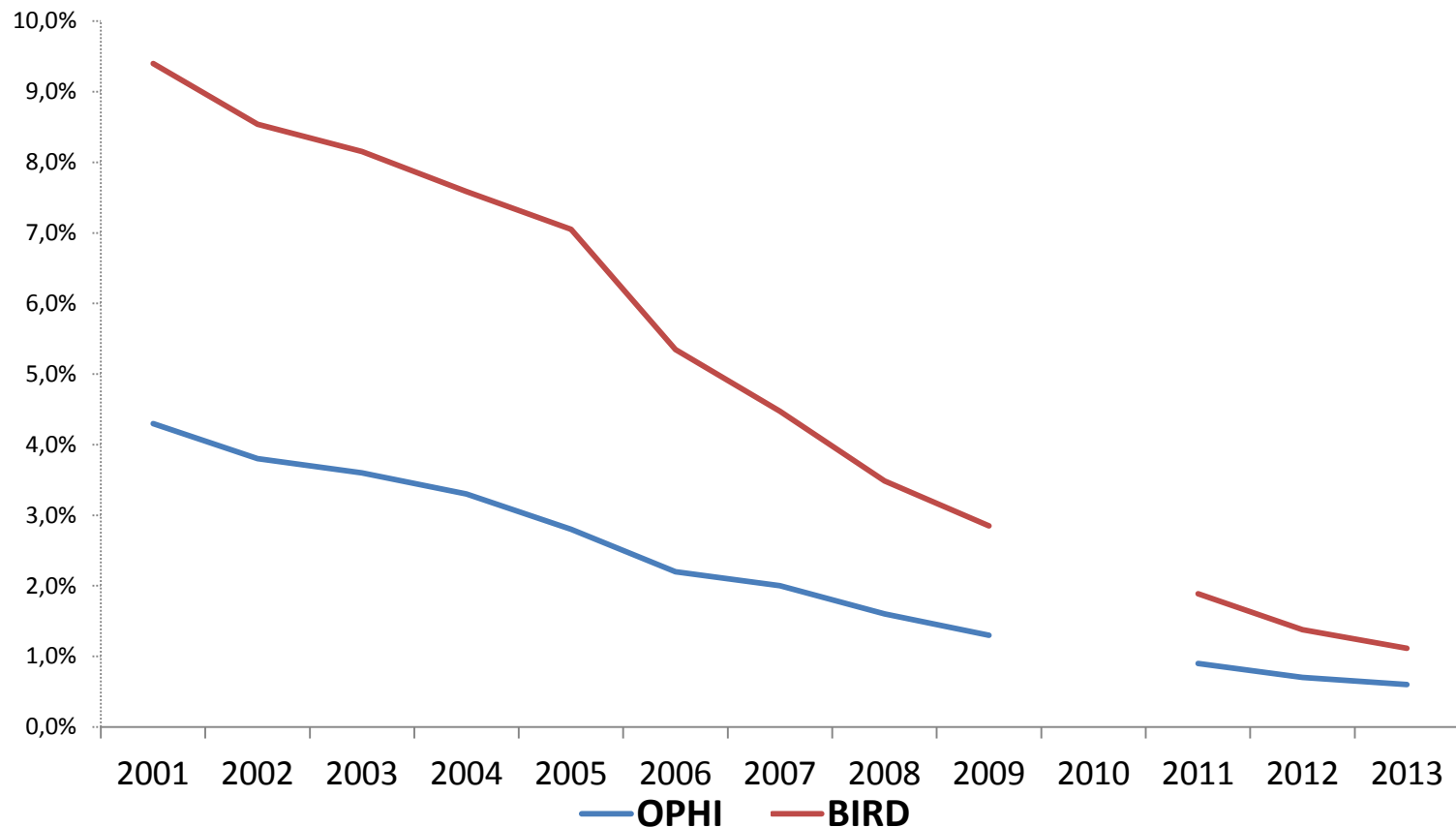
Evolution of undernourished population in Brazil (%)



Source: FAO, 2014. Elaborated by the Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger (SAGI/MDS).

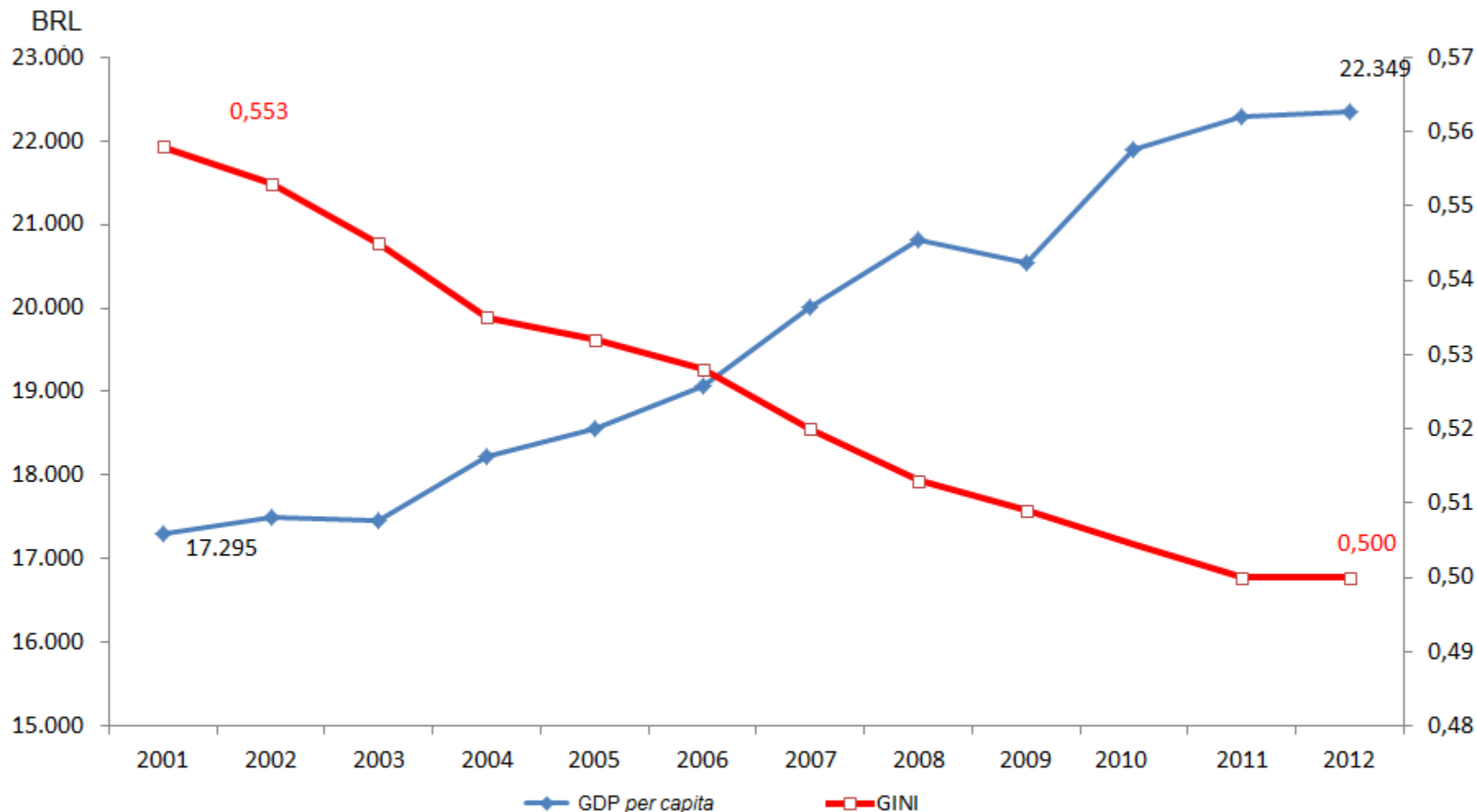
Less poverty, more equity: multidimensional measures

Recent evolution of multidimensional poverty indexes for Brasil (2001-2013)



Source: World Bank and Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI). Elaborated by the Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger (SAGI/MDS).

Real GDP per capita* and Gini index**



(*) Values updated by the GDP deflator (2012). (**) Monthly household income.

(***) The National Household Sample Research (PNAD) was not collected in 2010 due to the completion of the Census. Source: NSCN/IBGE e PNAD/IBGE.

Evolution of the Brazilian Social Protection System

Brazil 1988 Federal Constitution

Fundamental goal of the Republic

"To eradicate poverty and marginalization and reduce social and regional inequalities"

Social Rights

"Health, education, labor, housing, recreation, safety, social security, protection of motherhood and childhood, assistance to the destitute"

Guiding principles

Universality of coverage and service; uniformity and equivalence of benefits and services to both urban and rural populations; equity in terms of sharing the costs; diverse funding base; decentralization of management; social participation

Evolution of the Brazilian Social Protection System

Implementation backdrop

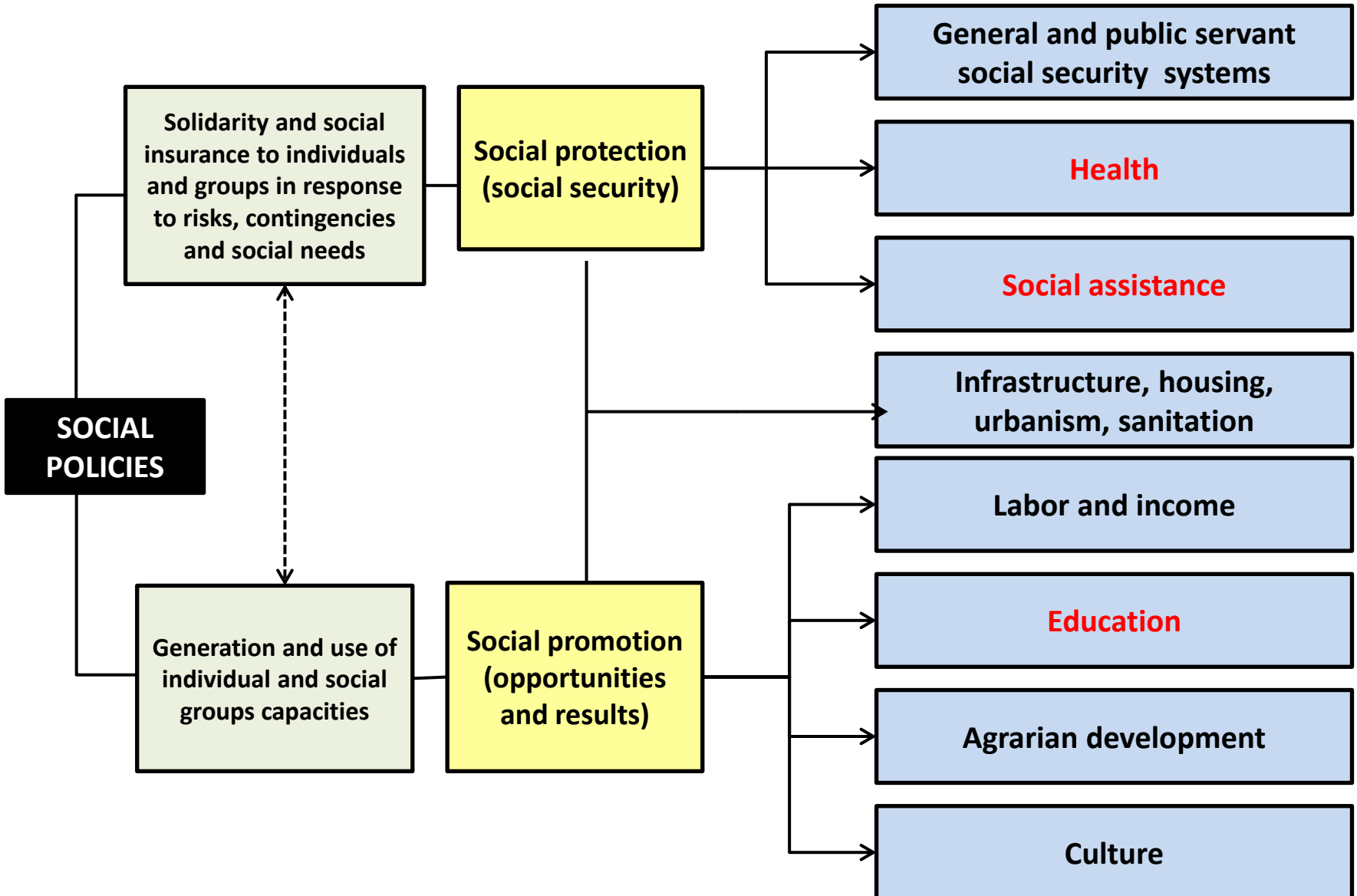
- Economic crisis: reduced resources and increased demands
- Clientelism and corporatism
- Giant systems: Educational System, Unified Health System (SUS), Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS)
- Fragility of many municipalities
- Stability and social advances (Real Plan)
- Economic liberalism and the notion of "natural incorporation of the poorest"
- Human Rights Policy: civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights

Evolution of the Brazilian Social Protection System

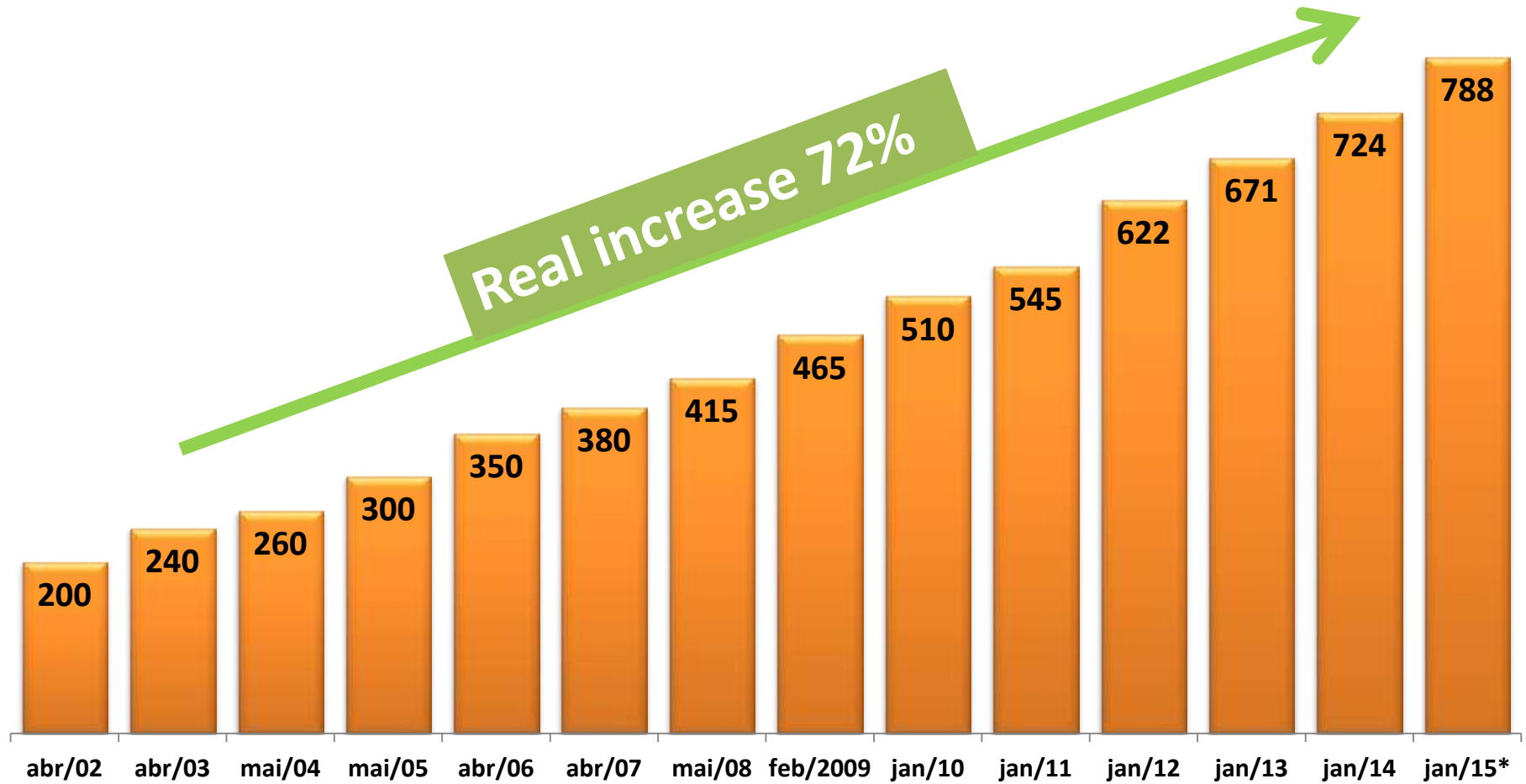
Lula's Government (2003-2010)

- **Repositioning the social agenda** as a key element in the development strategy
- **Zero Hunger Project** articulating policies and actions aimed at overcoming hunger
- Support for family farming
- **Bolsa Familia**
- National policy to increase the value of the minimum wage
- Creation of formal jobs

SECTORAL POLICIES

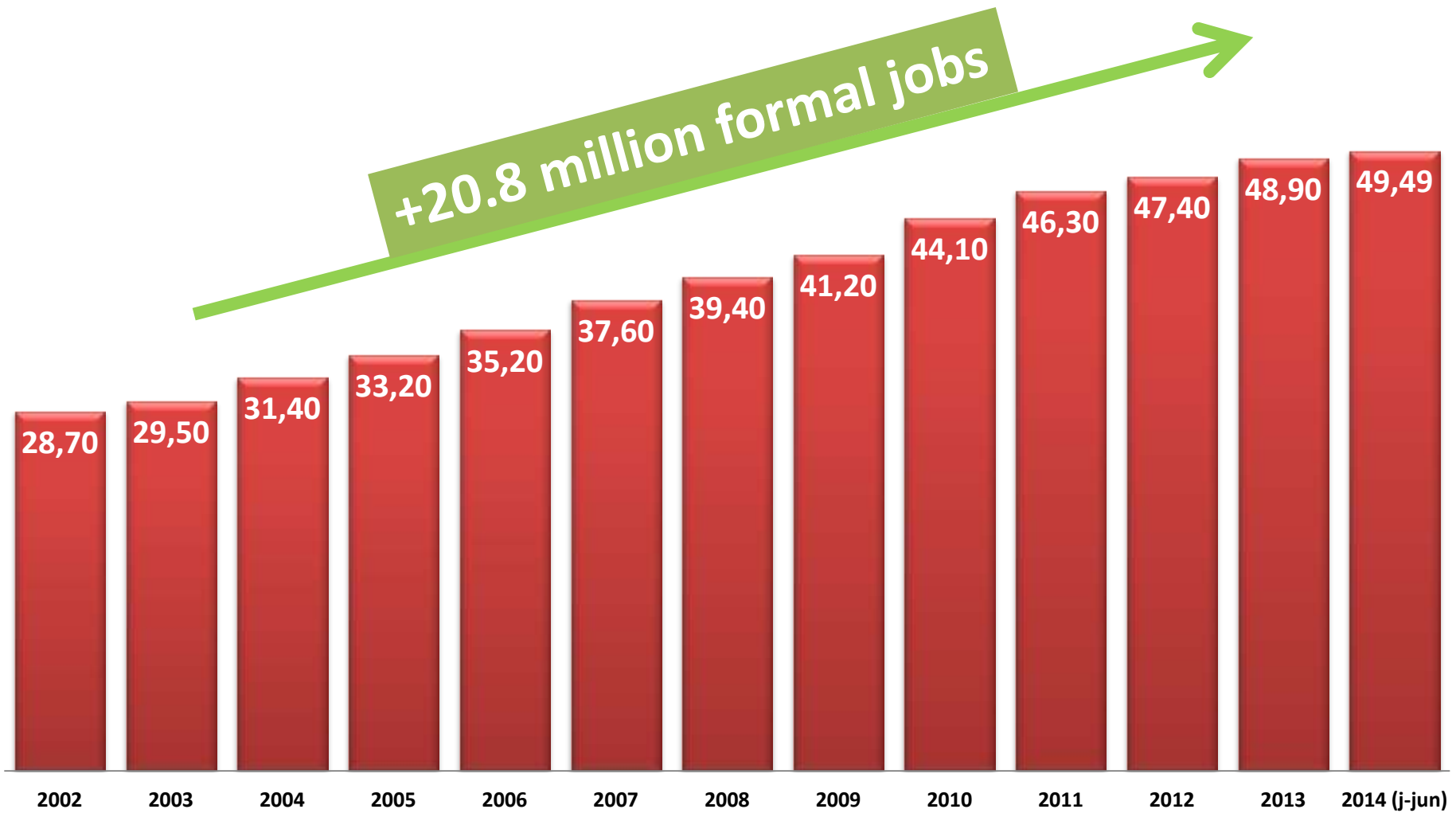


Minimum wage evolution (BRL and % variation)



Source: Brazilian Central Bank. Note: Elaborated by the Ministry of Finance. Data deflated by the INPC inflation index.

Evolution of formal jobs (millions)



Source: Ministry of Labor (RAIS). Note: smoothed on each period



PLANO

BRASIL SEM MISÉRIA



Leadership and Government priority

Overcoming poverty

- **Fundamental goal of the Republic**

"Eradicate poverty and marginalization and reduce social and regional inequalities"

- **Commitment legitimized by the result of the elections**

- **Government commitment (inaugural speech)**

"The most determined struggle of my government will be to eradicate extreme poverty and create opportunities for all"

President Dilma Rouseff, 2011

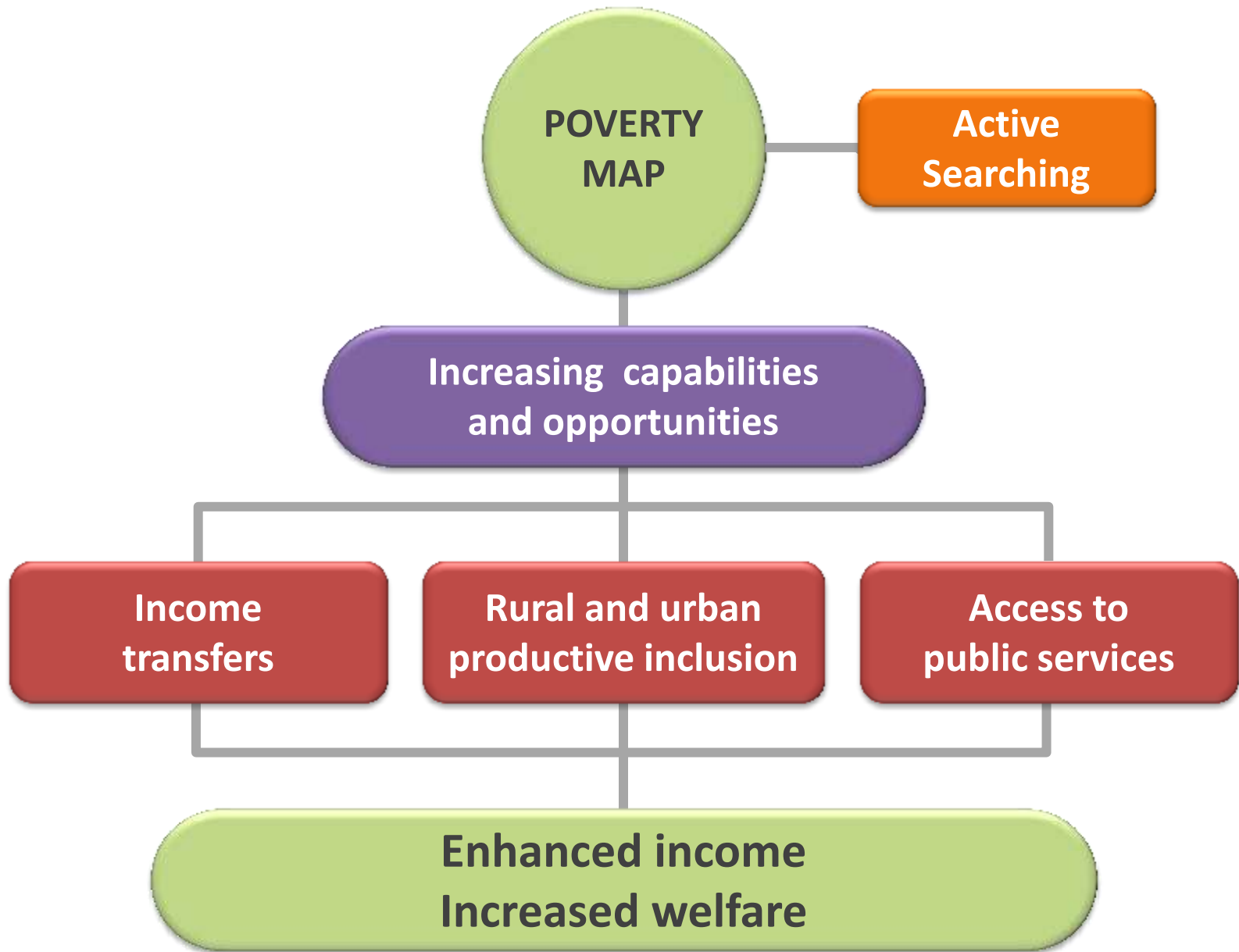
Clear targets and goals

The definition of an extreme poverty line under the Brazil without Poverty Plan took into consideration:

- The United Nation's Millennium Development Goals line of \$ 1.25 PPP per day
- The reference of extreme poverty used by Bolsa Familia
- National and international studies that address this issue
- Regional lines of extreme poverty calculated using the Household Budget Survey (POF-IBGE)

***Per capita* household income of BRL 77 per month**

The one-dimensional approach (income) loses little compared to a multidimensional one, but gains a lot in terms of transparency and simplicity



Coordination

Poverty is a **multidimensional** phenomenon

Therefore, the Brazil without Extreme Poverty Plan includes about 100 actions performed by **22 ministries** (which poses a huge challenge in terms of coordination)

The Plan is coordinated by a sector ministry, the **Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger (MDS)**

The **Extraordinary Secretariat for Overcoming Extreme Poverty (Sesep)** is in charge of the coordination

Characteristics of the actions

Brazil without Extreme Poverty Plan actions have:

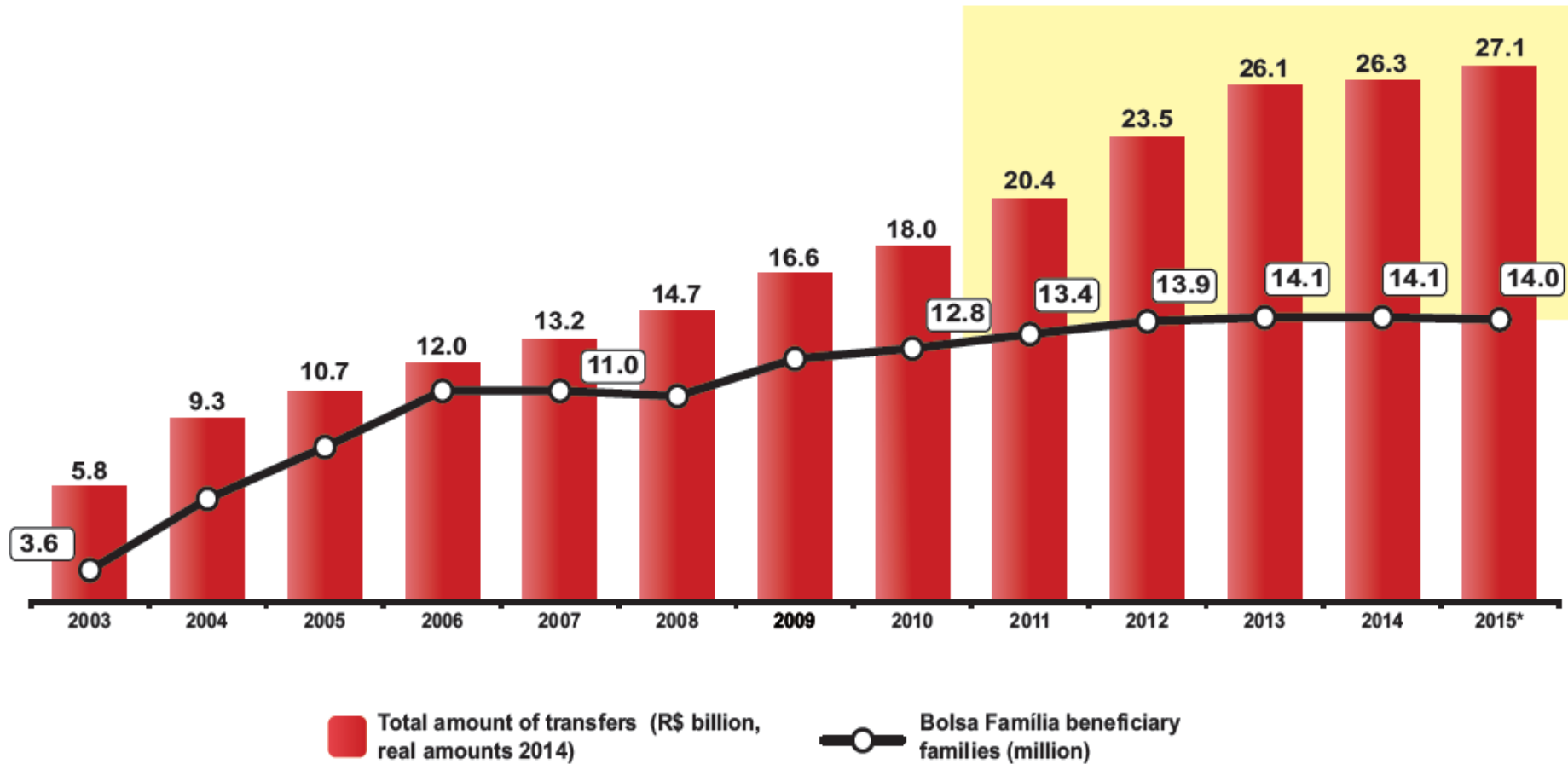
- **a focus on the extremely poor public**
- **large scale**, in order to achieve a significant proportion of the population
- **a national perspective** (even with regional highlights), so as to reach the extreme poor all over the country
- **a structure that allows fast execution (less bureaucratic)** in order to ensure the required timing
- **a powerful management tool: the Single Registry**

Single Registry for Social Programs



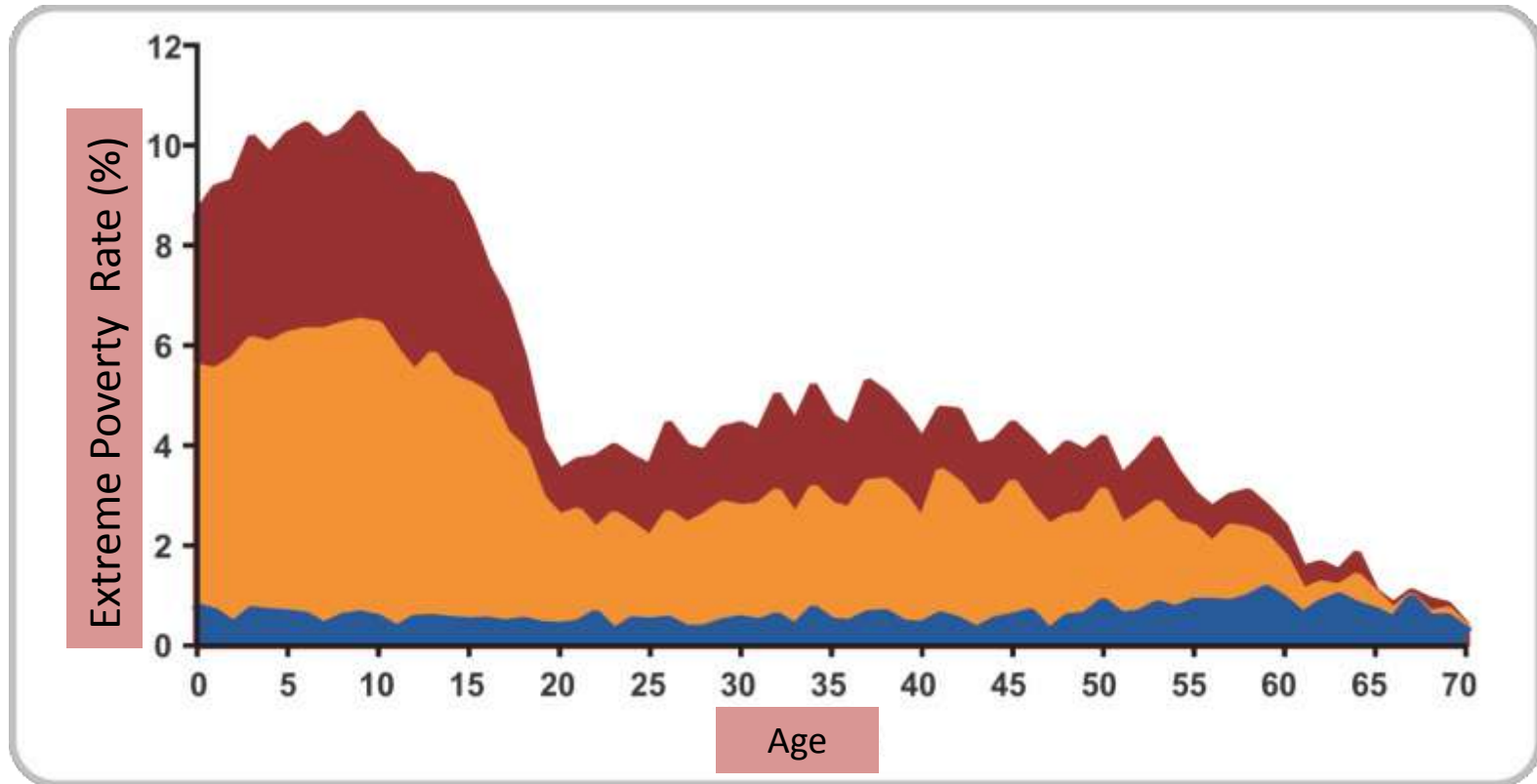
Bolsa Familia

The total amount of Bolsa Familia transfers raised 50% in real terms between 2010 and 2015



Source: Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger

Extreme poverty declined in all age groups, especially among children and adolescents



Extreme Poverty without Bolsa Familia

Extreme Poverty with Bolsa Familia before Brazil without Extreme Poverty (2011)

Extreme Poverty with Bolsa Familia after Brazil without Extreme Poverty (2013)

Source: Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA/DISOC), based on the National Household Sample Research (PNAD/IBGE 2011).

Active Searching

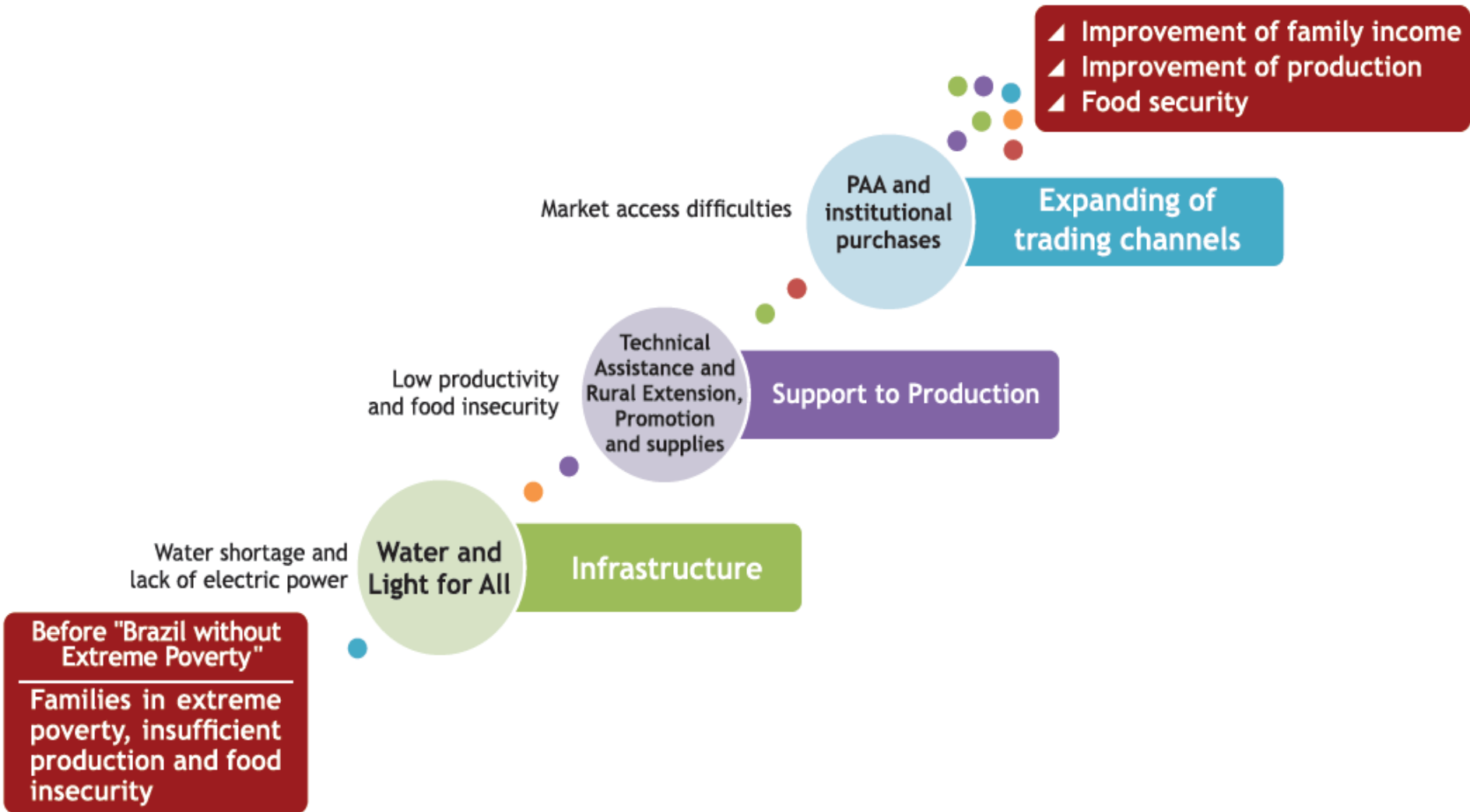
**Poor people no longer have to come to the State for help.
The State is going where poverty is.**



Over 1.2 million new extremely poor families found over the past 4 years and included in the Single Registry are now receiving Bolsa Familia benefits.

Source: Single Registry for Social Programs (Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger).

Rural Productive Inclusion



Access to Services

- **Nurseries**
- **Full-time education**
- **School meals**
- **Basic Health Units**
- **Mais Medicos** (program aimed at expanding the number of physicians in underserved regions of the country)
- **Unified Social Assistance System**
- **Minha Casa Minha Vida** (housing program)
- **Luz para Todos** (electricity program)

Results

Active Searching: over **1.2 million** new extremely poor families were included in the Single Registry and **receiving Bolsa Familia**

Bolsa Familia: over 14 million people receiving Bolsa Familia and **22 million people overcame extreme poverty**

Children education: over **700 thousands** of Bolsa Familia's children are enrolled in children education

Professional training courses: **578 types of free courses** offered to low income population and **over 1.7 million enrollments**

Source: Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger, January 2014.

Results

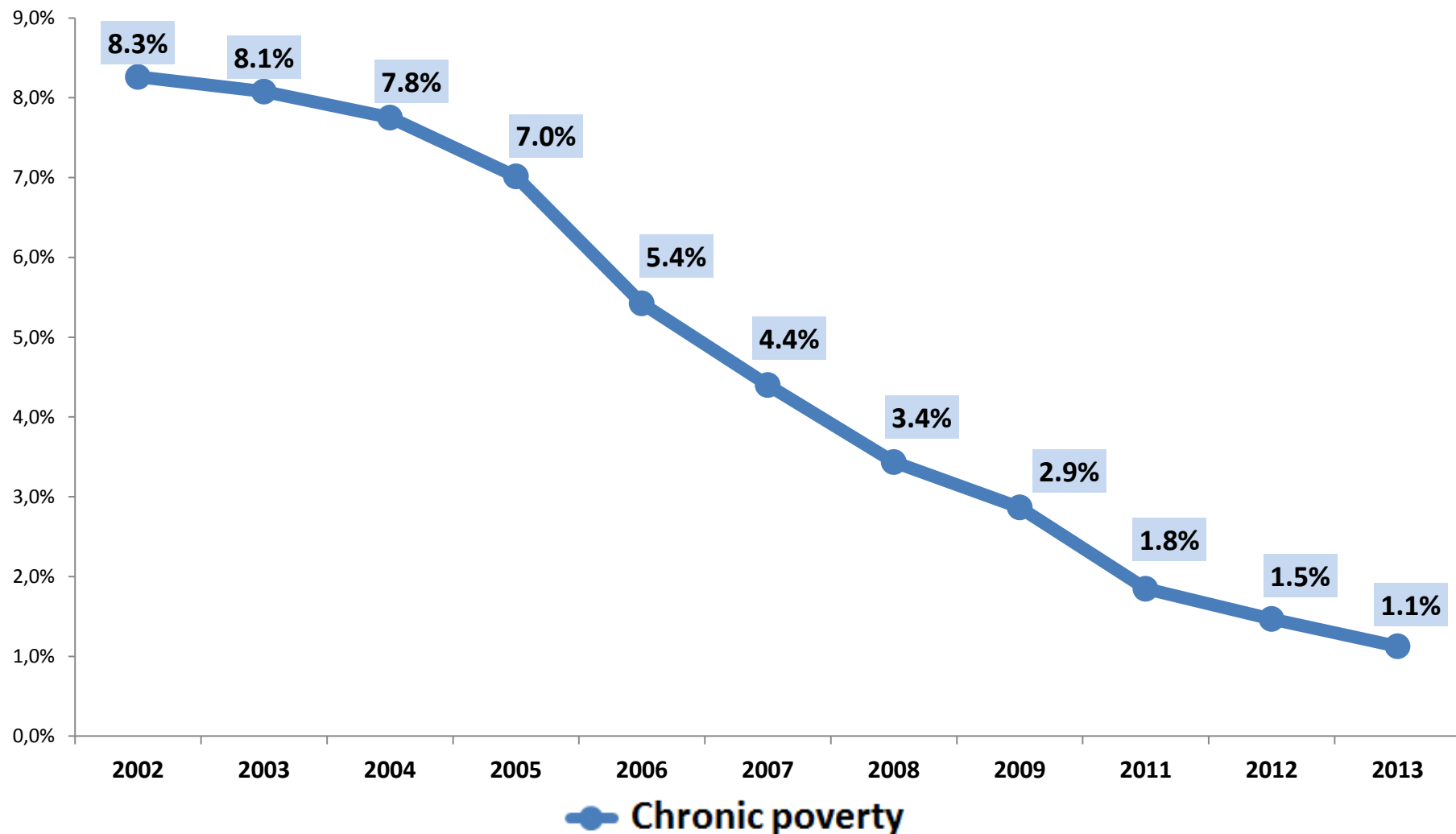
Rural Inclusion: Technical assistance for over 350 thousand families and almost 150 thousand families with projects supported by technical assistance are already receiving fostering funds to deploy them

Water for All Program: almost 800 thousands cisterns were delivered to low income families

Bolsa Verde (green grant): 72.1 thousand families of extractivists, land reform settlers, forest pickers and riverside populations receive cash transfers to continue producing and preserving the environment

Source: Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger, January 2014.

Evolution of Chronic Multidimensional Poverty



Source: National Household Sample Research (PNAD-IBGE). Elaborated by the Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger and the World Bank.

Keys to success

Leadership and government priority

“My government’s highest determination will be to eradicate extreme poverty and create opportunities for all”

Simple design

- Family registration is simplified and executed by local authorities; income is self-declared
- Cash transfers are made through debit card
- Priority is given to women, the preferred account holders

Large scale and easy replication

We needed programs that could easily be reproduced across a country as large and diverse as Brazil

Clear targets and goals

The importance of a national extreme poverty line

Monitoring and evaluation

For more information

Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger:

www.mds.gov.br

Brazil without Extreme Poverty Plan:

www.brasilemmiseria.gov.br

World without Poverty:

www.wwp.org

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR SOCIAL POLICIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

SPECIAL EDITION

Brazil

Overcoming hunger is possible

THANK YOU!