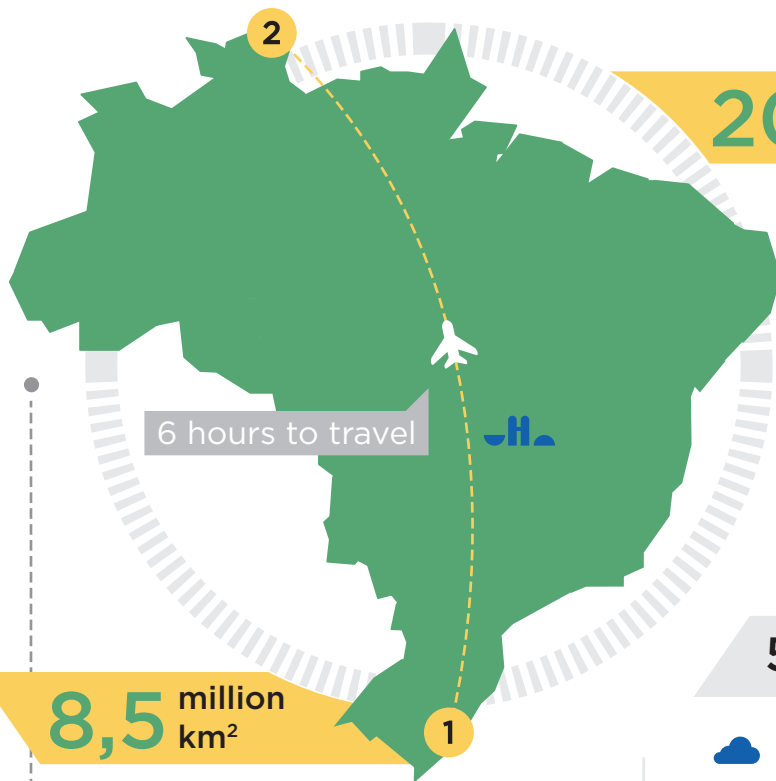


BRAZIL AND ITS SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM

1 What is Brazil?

Brazil is a **FEDERATIVE COUNTRY**



207 million inhabitants

(2017)



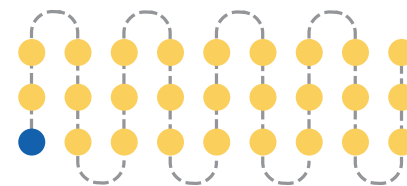
75,5 years
(2016)



1,72 children
per woman
(2015)



8% Illiteracy
(2015)



+ **26 states**
+ **the Federal District**
↳ Brasília

5.570 municipalities



including towns
with less than **900** inhabitants

Serra da Saudade (MG)

to those
with over **12 million**

São Paulo (SP)



8,5 million
km²

the world's 5th
largest country in area

GPD (2016)

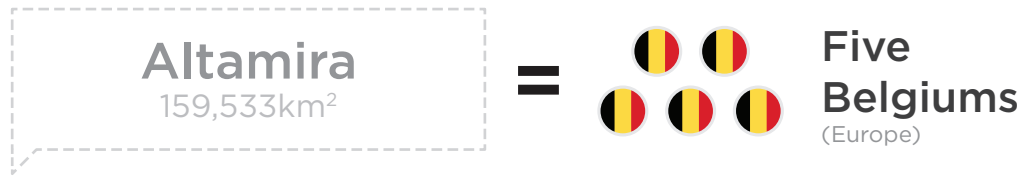
BRL 6,266 trillion
US\$1.8 trillion

GPD per capita (2016)

BRL 30.407
US\$8,649

A land of **CONTRASTS**

Largest municipality

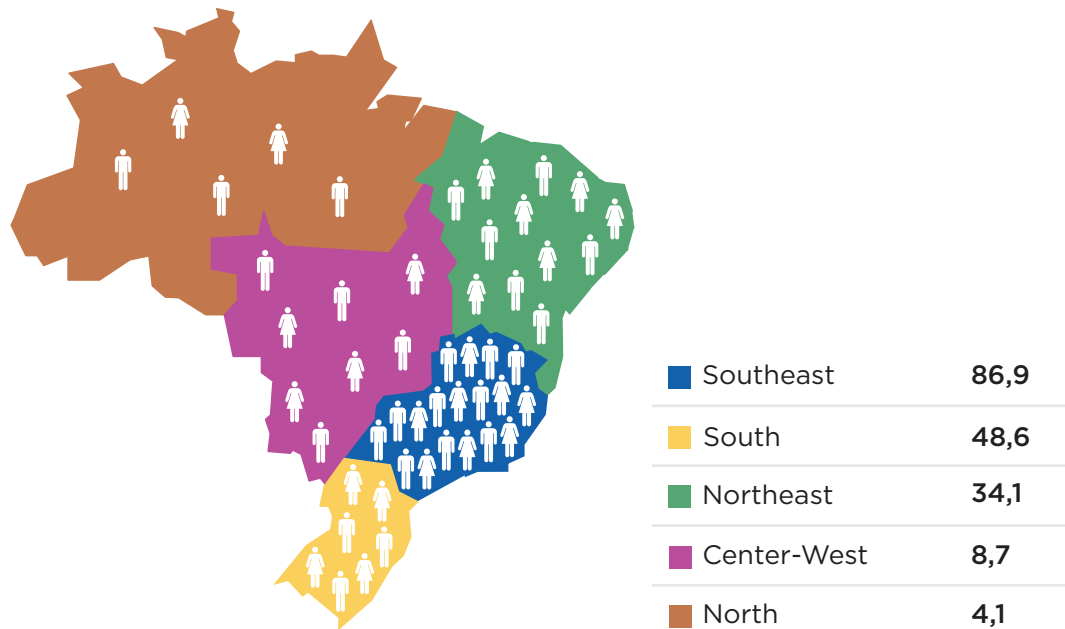


Smallest municipality



Population density (2010)

inhab/km²



Income concentration

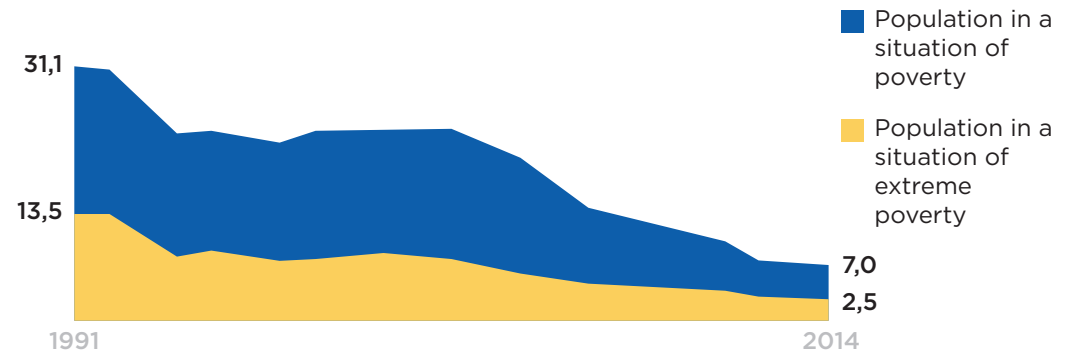


10%
wealthiest
receive
40,5%
of the
country's
total income



40%
poorest
receive
13,6%
of the
country's
total income

Poverty reduction over the last decades (in %)



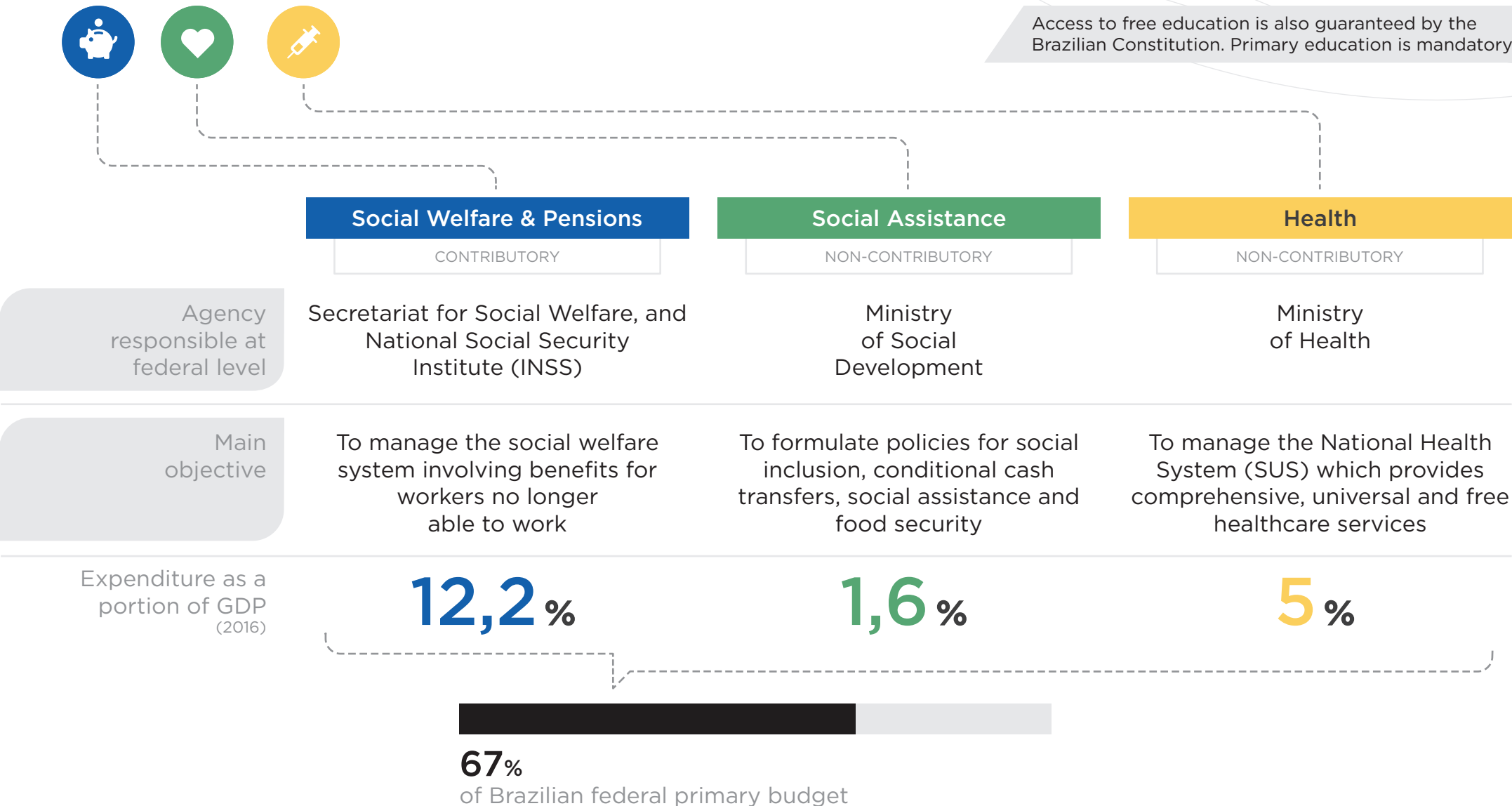
! Sagi/MDS, with PNAD 2015/IBGE data. Poverty line: R\$ 154,00 (2016)

2 Social security in Brazil

A CONSTITUTIONAL OBLIGATION organized in three main blocks



Access to free education is also guaranteed by the Brazilian Constitution. Primary education is mandatory



3 Interfederative liaison on social assistance matters

	Federal Government	State	Municipality
Main agency involved	Ministry of Social Development (MDS)	State Social Assistance Secretariats	Municipal Social Assistance Secretariats
Responsibilities	Design, implementation, standardization (of programs), monitoring and release of funds	Co-responsible for implementation, technical and institutional support for municipalities (local governments)	Co-responsible for implementation and direct provision of assistance to beneficiaries

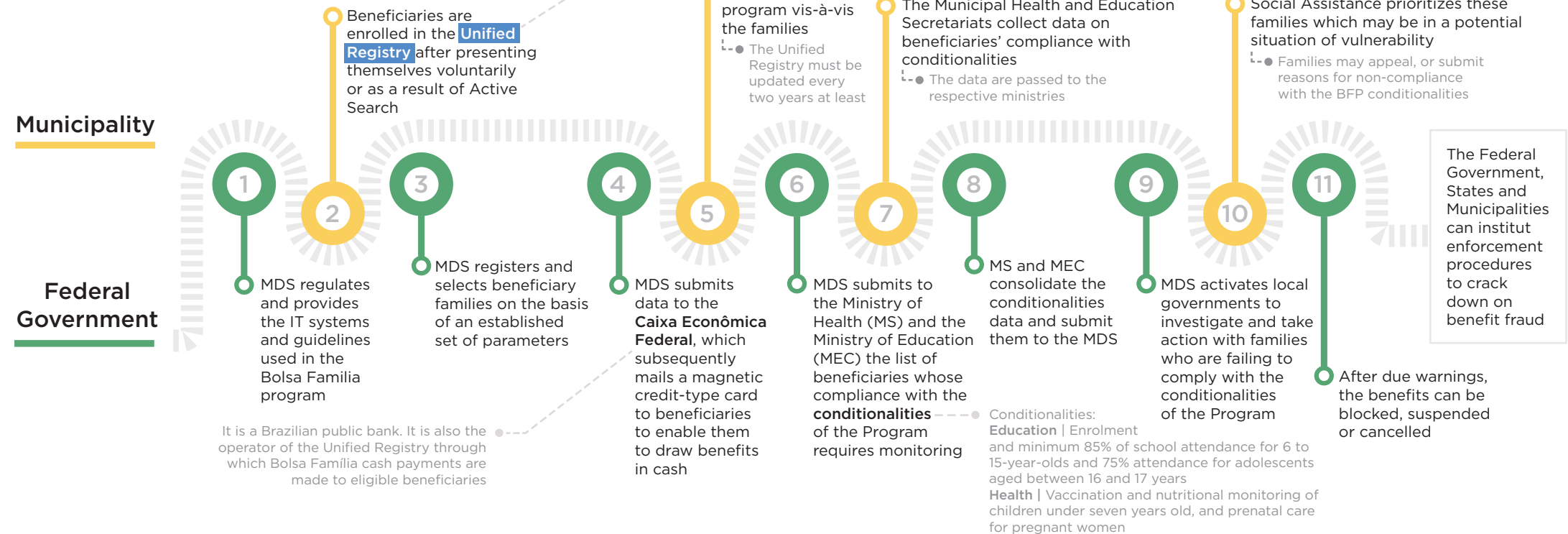
The State governments are key players in the implementation of the BFP. They provide training for the municipalities as well as support for monitoring and evaluating the program

- States are excluded from the following chart for simplification purposes

The Bolsa Família Program (PBF) is an example of the joint responsibilities shared by the Federal Government, states and municipalities related to the implementation of social programs and policies

Is the main tool used for identifying low income Brazilian families and assessing their socioeconomic situation (Low income = up to one half of a minimum salary per capita or a total of three minimum salaries per family)

Decentralized management flow of the Bolsa Família Program



4 Social Assistance programs according to life cycles of BFP beneficiaries



Families



Pregnancy



Childhood



Adolescence



Adult



Disabled



Elderly

Bolsa Família

Fomento

Food Bank

Specialized Service for the Homeless

BPC

Cisterns for human water consumption

Cisterns in Schools

Cisterns for Agricultural Production

Basic Social Protection for People with Disabilities and the Elderly in their homes

Food Parcels

Criança Feliz Program

Social Protection Service for Adolescents to fulfil Assisted Freedom (LA) or Community Service (PSC) Socio-Educational Measures

Food Purchase Program (PAA)

Child Labor Eradication Program

Acessuas Trabalho

Restaurante Popular (Peoples' Restaurant)

Service for Coexistence and Strengthening of Bonds (SCFV)

Service for Comprehensive Family Care and Support (PAIF)

Service for the Protection and Specialized Support for Families and Individuals (PAEFI)

Reception Service (Institutional, Shared House and Family Hosting Service)

Disaster and Emergency Protection Service

Further details: MDS | www.mds.gov.br and Secretariat for Evaluation and Information Management (Sagi) | aplicacoes.mds.gov.br/sagi/portal/

