BOLSA FAMILIA
PROGRAM
BOLSA FAMILIA: Conditional Cash Transfer Program

- Bolsa Familia coverage in 2015: 13.8 million families
  - Supported by the education, health and social assistance systems and by the Caixa Economica banking network
  - The benefit is sent directly to families via bank cards
  - The bank card holder is preferably the mother
- Unified Registry for Social Programs
50% increase in prenatal healthcare

14% reduction in premature birth rates

99.1% of children vaccinated
Children between 0 and 5 years of age

Bolsa Familia + Family Health Care Program

46% decrease in mortality due to diarrhea

58% decrease in mortality caused by malnutrition
Stunting prevalence
Chronic undernourishment (%)

Longitudinal panel with around 360,000 children

Source: Ministry of Health, elaborated by MDS
Bolsa Familia reduces educational inequality

% of 15-year-old students in public schools at the appropriate grade level

- Poorest 20%
- Remaining 80%

2002: 32.1%
2006: 63.1%
2014: 78.8%

Reduction in educational inequality by 31.0% from 2002 to 2014.
IMPACT OF BOLSA FAMILIA ON EXTREME POVERTY AND ON THE ECONOMY
GDP Multiplier Effect = US$ 1.78

Bolsa Familia costs Brazil 0.5% of its GDP.
BRAZIL WITHOUT EXTREME POVERTY PLAN
Unified Registry = Poverty Map

Doorway to more than 30 federal programs
Unified Registry - Cutting-Edge Technology

Base of 1.5 terabyte can process up to 120,000 transactions daily

All data is encrypted

Security level 4 (highest)
77.9% of the Brazilian Population have access to mobile phones (PNAD 2014)

256,000 people downloaded the app since its launching in October 2015
Active Search

Over 1.44 million families have been located and included

The poor shall no longer seek the State for help

The State shall go where poverty is
Active Search
Green Grant (**Bolsa Verde**)

74,000 families of extrativists, settled by the agrarian reform and riverside dwellers have benefitted from the Green Grant to continue to produce and preserve the environment.

Monitoring of the vegetation coverage carried out annually by satellite images.

Source: MMA, ICMBio, Incra and SPU, December of 2014.
Rural productive inclusion: building and setting up cisterns
1,2 million cisterns delivered

150,000 cisterns for production
Cistern Delivered
Campo Alegre de Lourdes/BA
Campo Alegre de Lourdes/BA
Campo Alegre de Lourdes/BA
Eliana used to waste 6 hours/day to fetch water with the children. That means 3 months/year.
Water in Schools
Extreme Poverty and Poverty
Brazil, 1992-2014

Source: IBGE/PNAD – Elaborated by SAGI/MDS
Third Largest Reduction in the Number of Undernourished People in the World—2002/14

BRAZIL – UNDERNOURISHED POPULATION (%)

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY
The number of people who completed basic education grew 290% among the poorest 5%.

Household reference persons who completed basic education (%)

Source: PNAD/IBGE. Elaborated by MDS
School attendance (6 to 14 years-old) among the poorest 5% of the population doubled the national average.

Source: PNAD/IBGE. Elaborated by MDS.
The advance in general access to water was 7 times faster among the poorest 5%.

Source: PNAD/IBGE. Elaborated by MDS.
The advance in access to sanitary draining was 6 times faster among the poorest 5%.

Households with adequate sanitary draining (%)

Source: PNAD/IBGE. Elaborated by MDS.
Access to electricity grew 6 times faster among the poorest 5% of the population

Households with access to electrical power (%)

![Graph showing the increase in access to electricity for the poorest 5% compared to the total population. The graph indicates a 20% increase for the poorest 5% and a 3.0% increase for the total population between 2002 and 2014.]

Source: PNAD/IBGE. Elaborated by MDS
Access to refrigerators also increased much faster among the poorest 5% of the population.

Source: PNAD/IBGE. Elaborated by MDS.
Access to mobile phones increased above 1400% among the poorest 5% in this period.
Chronic Multidimensional Poverty Evolution
Brazil, 2002 - 2014 (%)

Source: IBGE/PNAD – Elaborated by SAGI/MDS
Chronic Poverty by Color/Race
Brazil, 2002 - 2014

Source: IBGE/PNAD – Elaborated by SAGI/MDS
Chronic Poverty by Age Range
Brazil, 2002 - 2014

Source: IBGE/PNAD – Elaborated by SAGI/MDS
Chronic Poverty by Urban and Rural Classification
Brazil, 2002 - 2014 (%)

Source: IBGE/PNAD – Elaborated by SAGI/MDS
INNOVATION FOR INCLUSION

New York
November, 2015