

**Brazil is many Brazils,
poverty is multidimensional,
hence
the actions have to be many:**

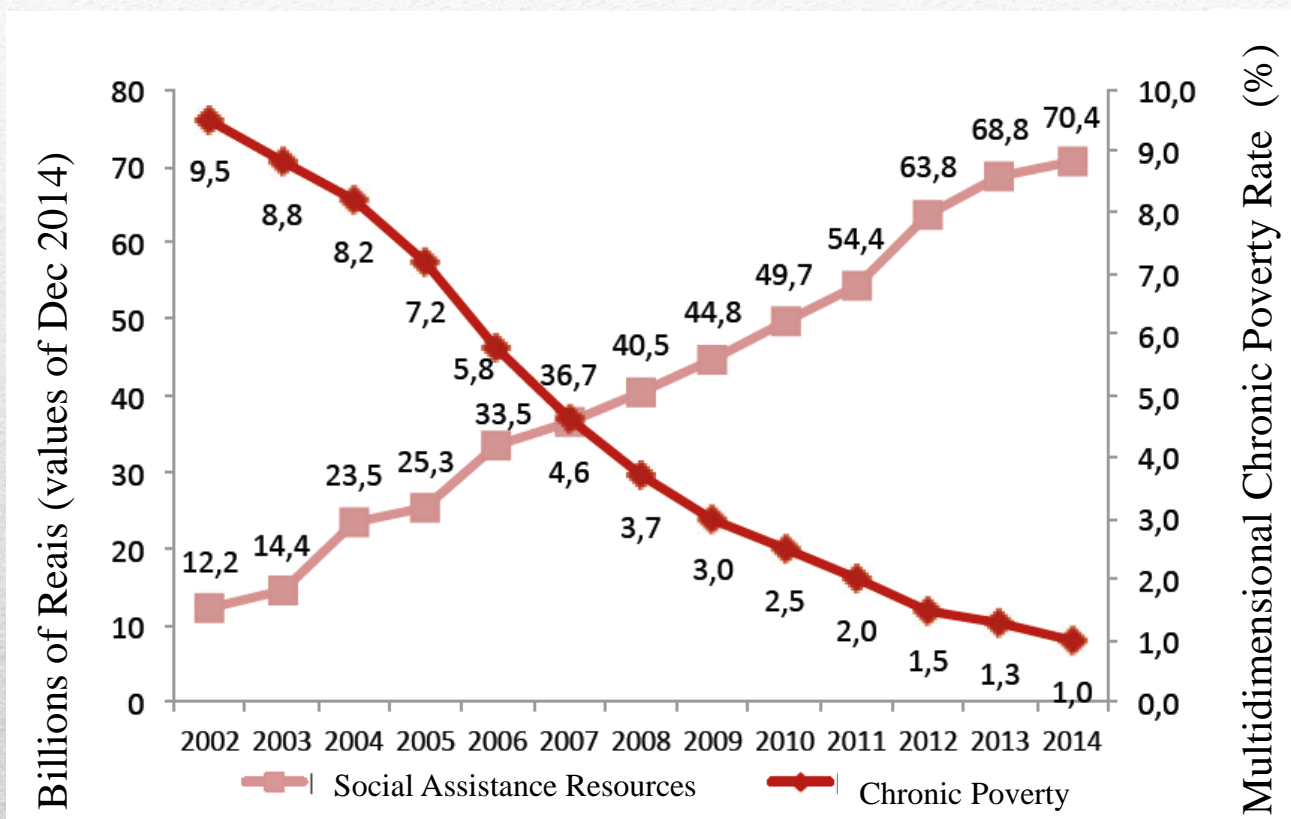
evaluating the implementation of social protection.

“Strategies for Eradicating Poverty
to Achieve Sustainable Development for All”

Dr. Natália Sátyro - UFMG – Brazil

DSPD - United Nations
New York, 8-11 May 2017

Figure 1 – Evolution of Public Resources on Social Assistance and Multidimensional Chronic Poverty Rate



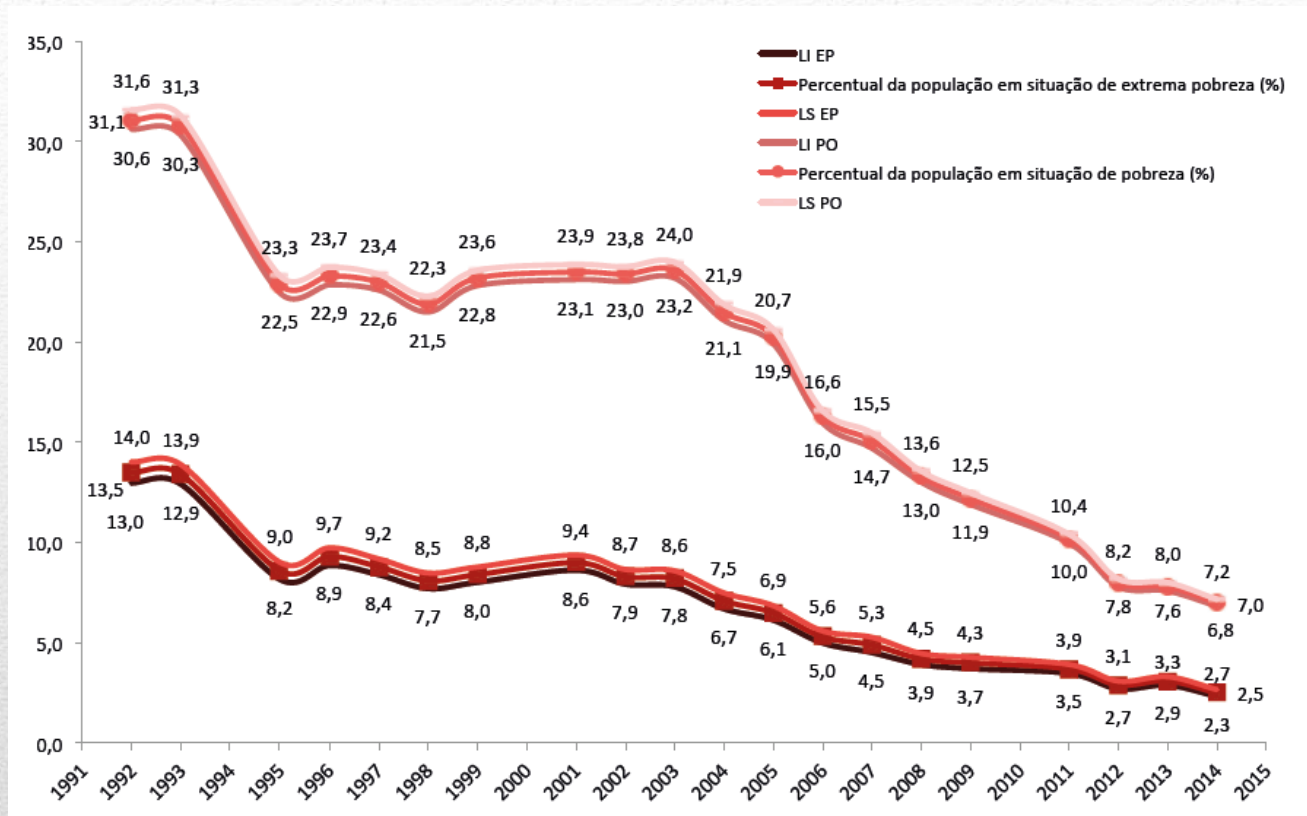


Figure 2 - Evolution of poverty and extreme poverty (%) with 95% of confidence interval. Brazil 92-2014

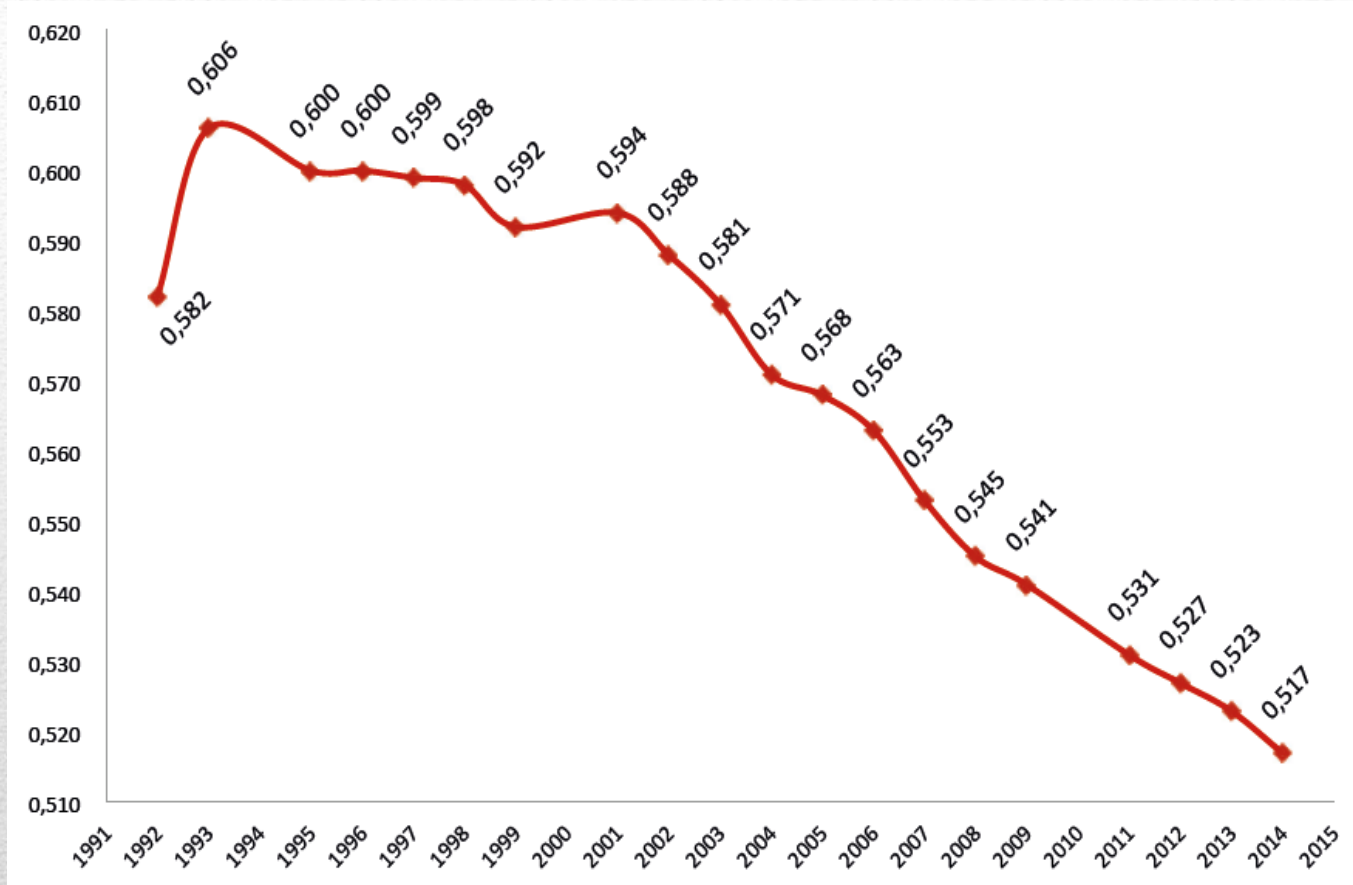


Figure 4 - Gini Index – Brazil – 1992 - 2014

The beneficiaries children of the Family Grant Program

- They attend school more frequently than the non-beneficiaries;
- They present greater school progression;
- They have fewer chances of repetition: generally, chances are 11% less, however, among children from 6 to 15 years which meet 85% of the attendance, there is a 40% less chance of repeating the year;
- As longer the benefit is received, as greater will be the proficiency of the beneficiaries of the 4th grade of elementary school.

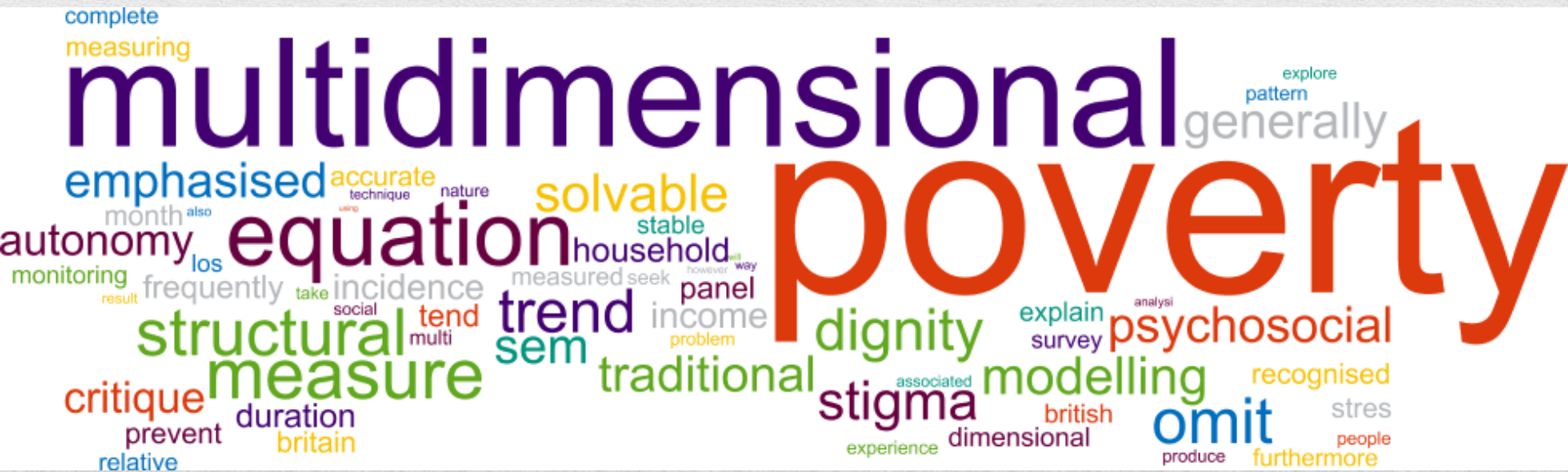
Family Grant Effects

The Family Grant Program:

- it has showed the increase of food consumption in all food groups, but mainly meat, milk and dairy products, cereals, beans, sugar;
- it decreases acute malnutrition;
- more children were vaccinated;
- beneficiaries pregnant women were receiving prenatal care more often than non-beneficiaries;
- and their babies were born with a greater weight compared to the others.

Family Grant Effects

BUT, WHAT ABOUT THE OTHER PROGRAMS?



Family Grant
Program

Continuous
Cash Transfer

Brazil without
Misery

Affectionate
Brazil

Child Labour
Eradication
Program (PETI)

Social assistance
services

Energy Supply

Clear water

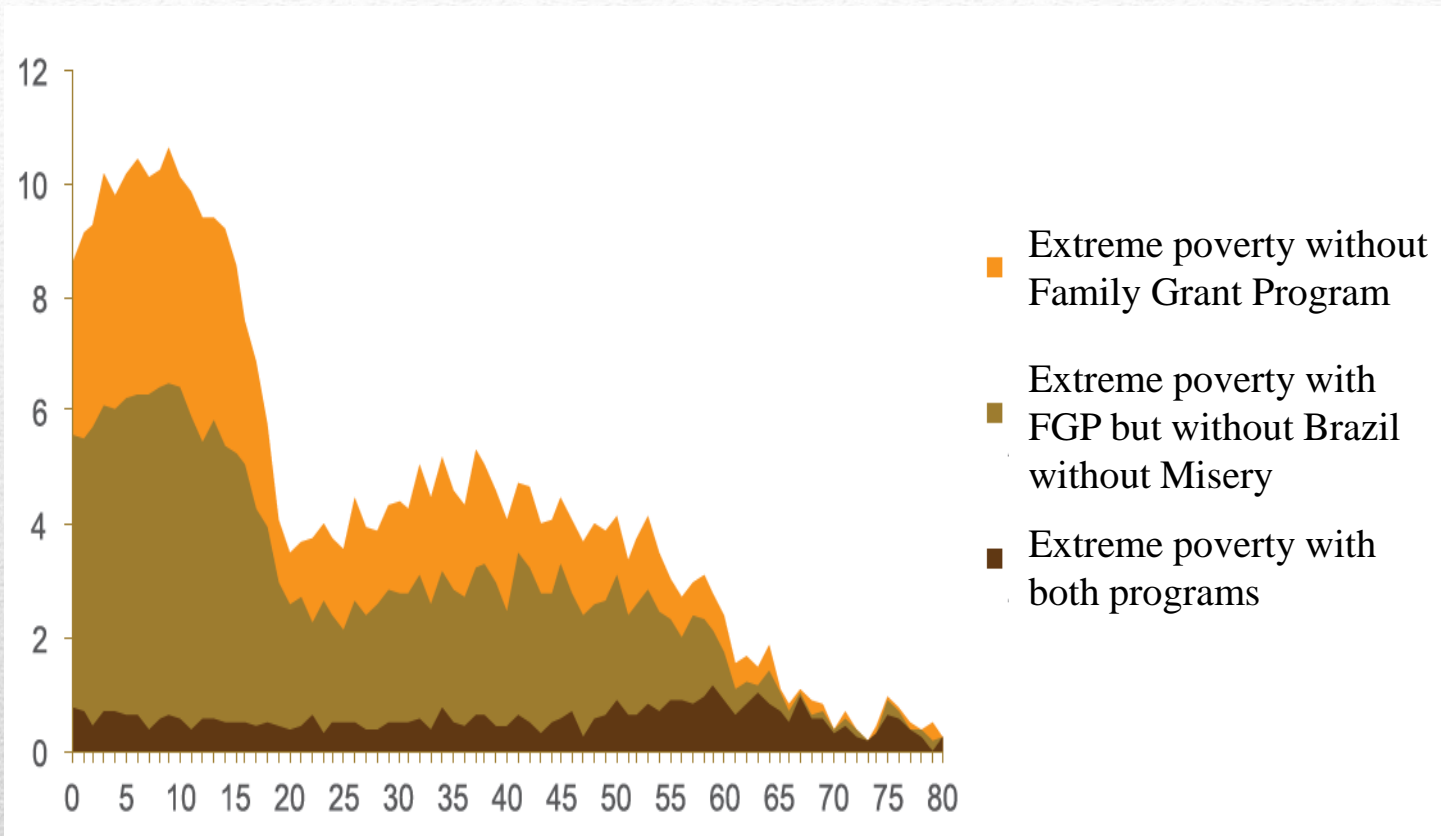


Figure 4 - Simulation of the reduction on extreme poverty with no BFG, on extreme poverty after BFG, and extreme poverty with BFG and Brazil without Misery

Food Acquisition
Program (PAA)

National School
Feeding Program
(PNAE)

Popular restaurants
and community
kitchens

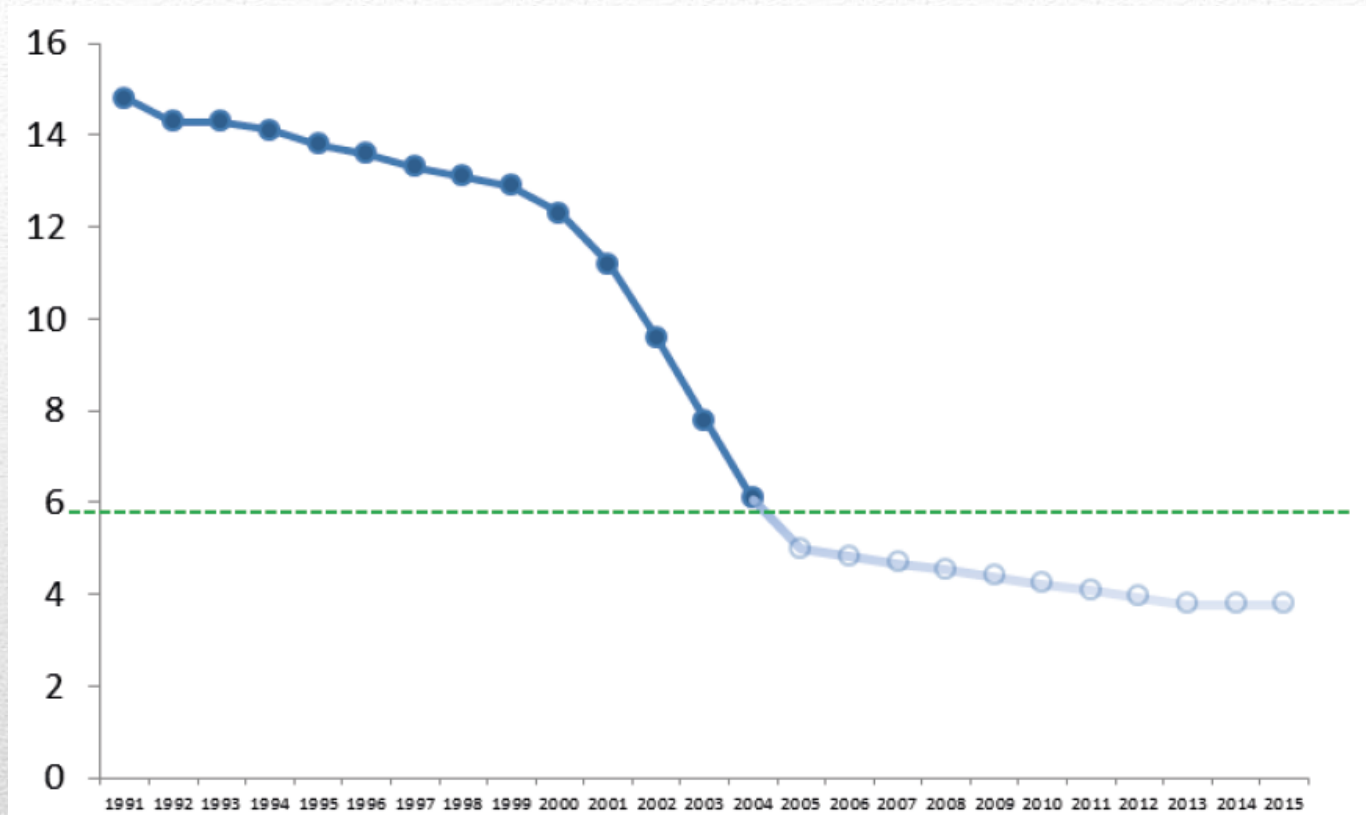
Cisterns

National Program of
Access to Technical
Education and
Employment (Pronatec)

University for All
Program (Prouni)

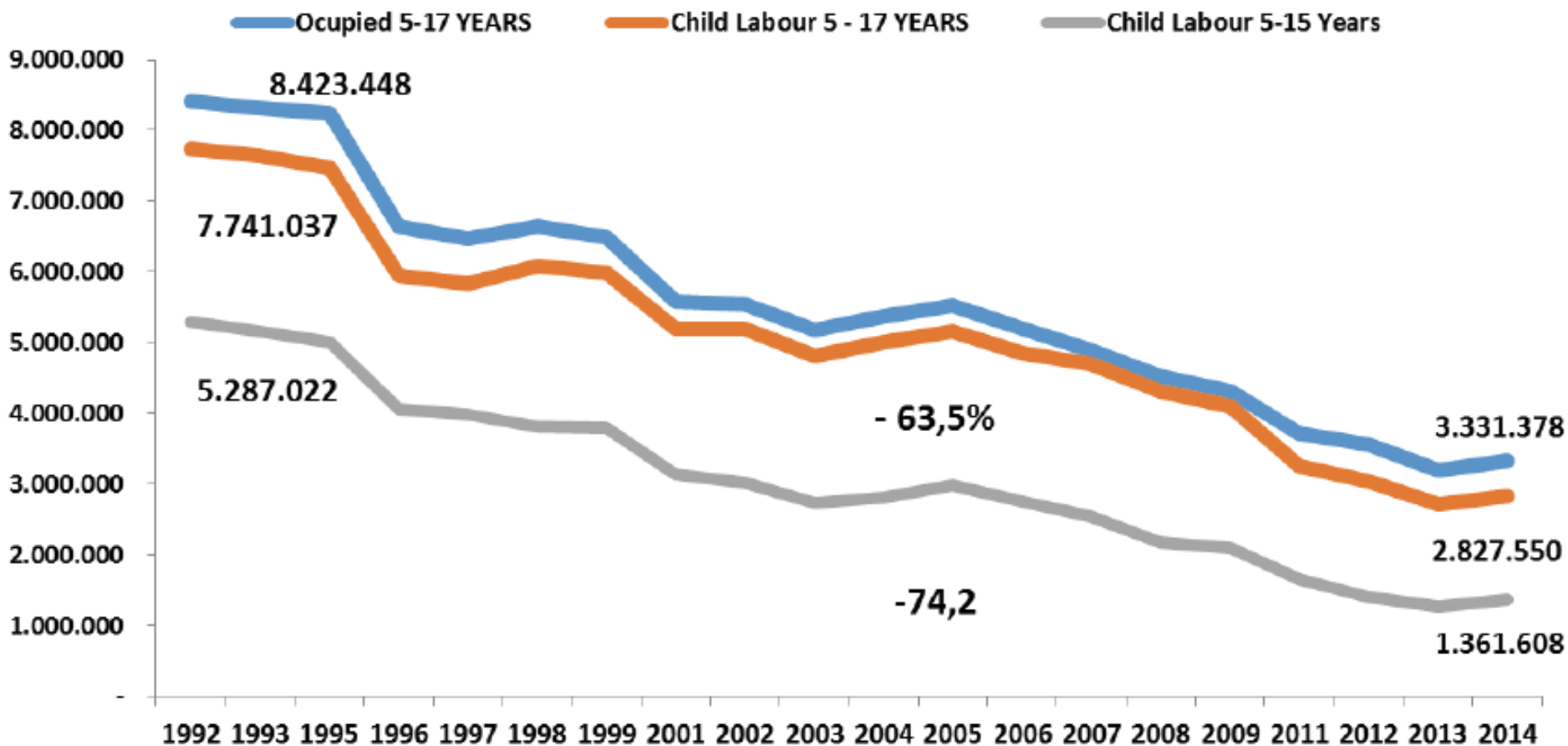
Higher Education
Student Fund (FIES)

Law of Quotas



**Figure 5 - Prevalence of undernourishment
Brazil 1991 - 2015**

Take them from early work



**Figure 6 – Occupied between 5-17 years old and child labor, by age
Brazil 1992 - 2015**

Source: Montagner, 2016:89

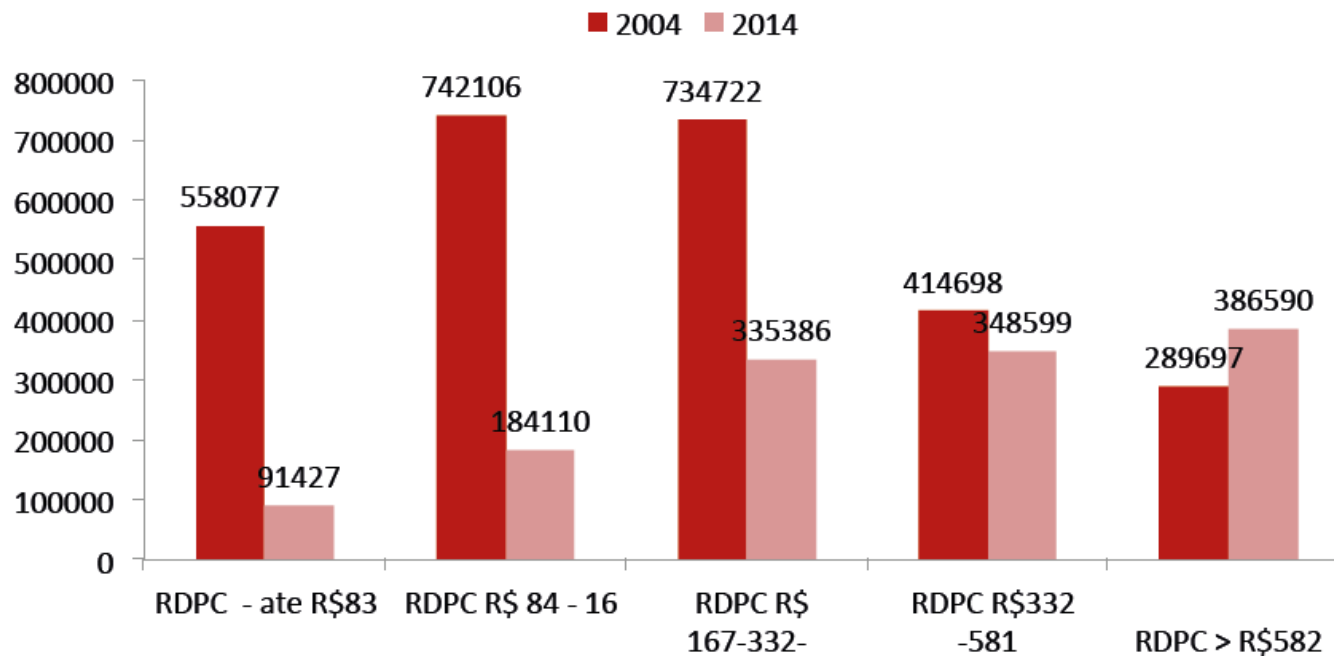


Figure 7 – Number of Children and Adolescents occupied, 5 to 15 years, by income. Brazil, 2004-2014.

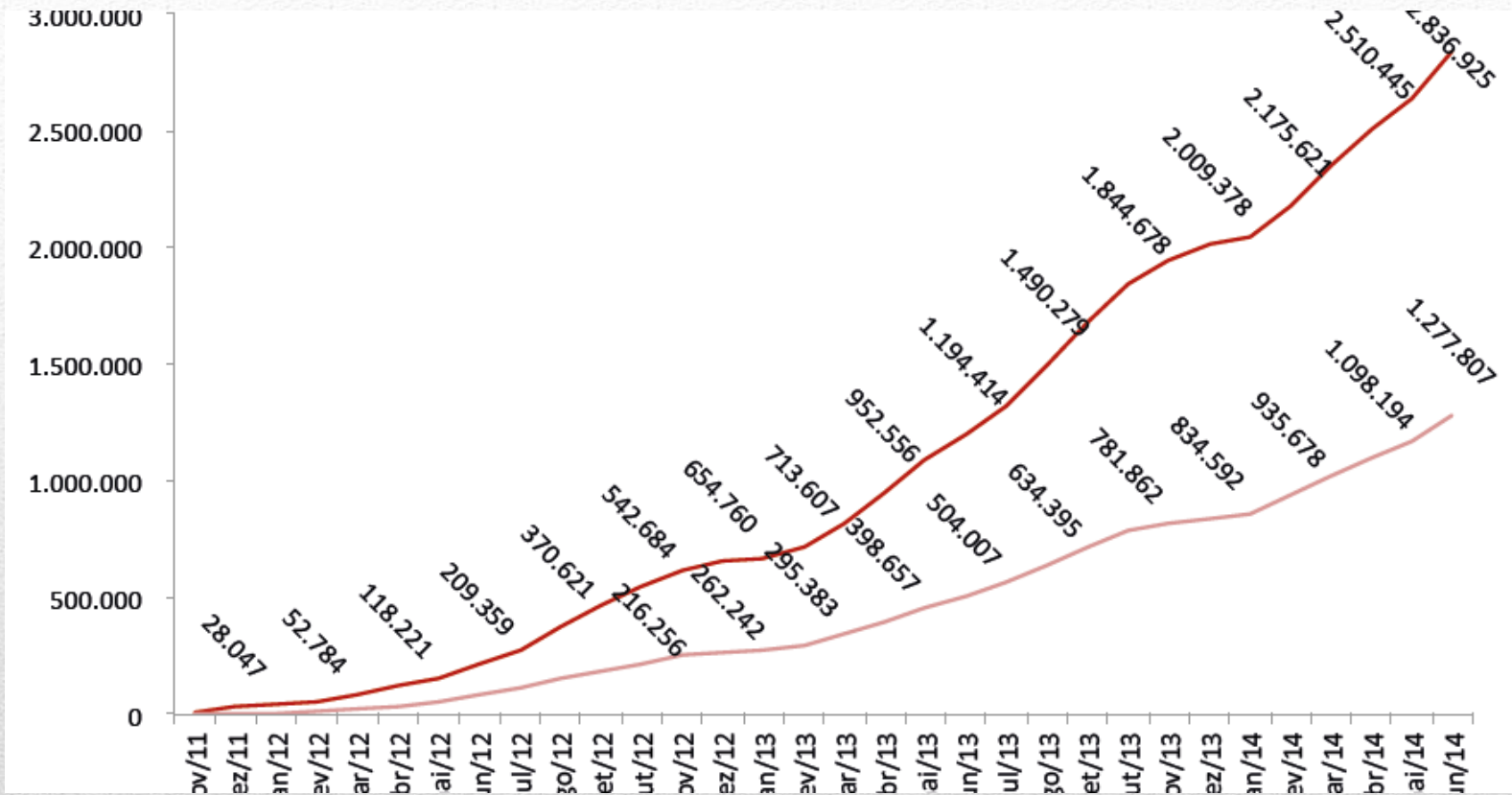


Figure 8 - Evolution of accumulated enrollment of Pronatec (Bolsa Formação), Brazil Oct/11 to Jun/2014

Training them

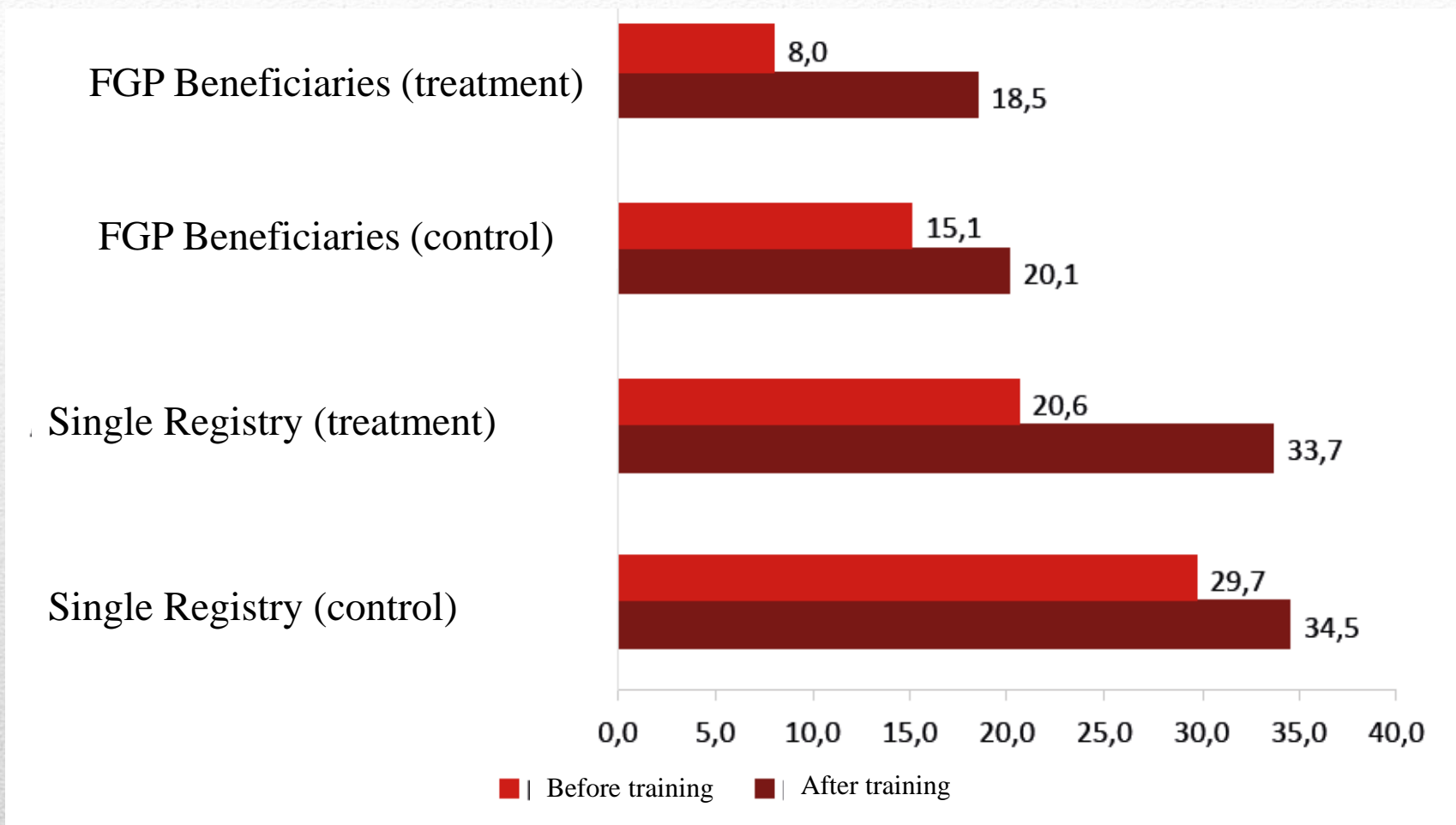


Figure 8 – Comparison of the percentage of the formal job before and after the training program of those between 18 to 64 years old who finished the training, by FGP and Single Registry origin (treatment groups), with those who were not trained (control group), (Brazil, 2011 to 2014)

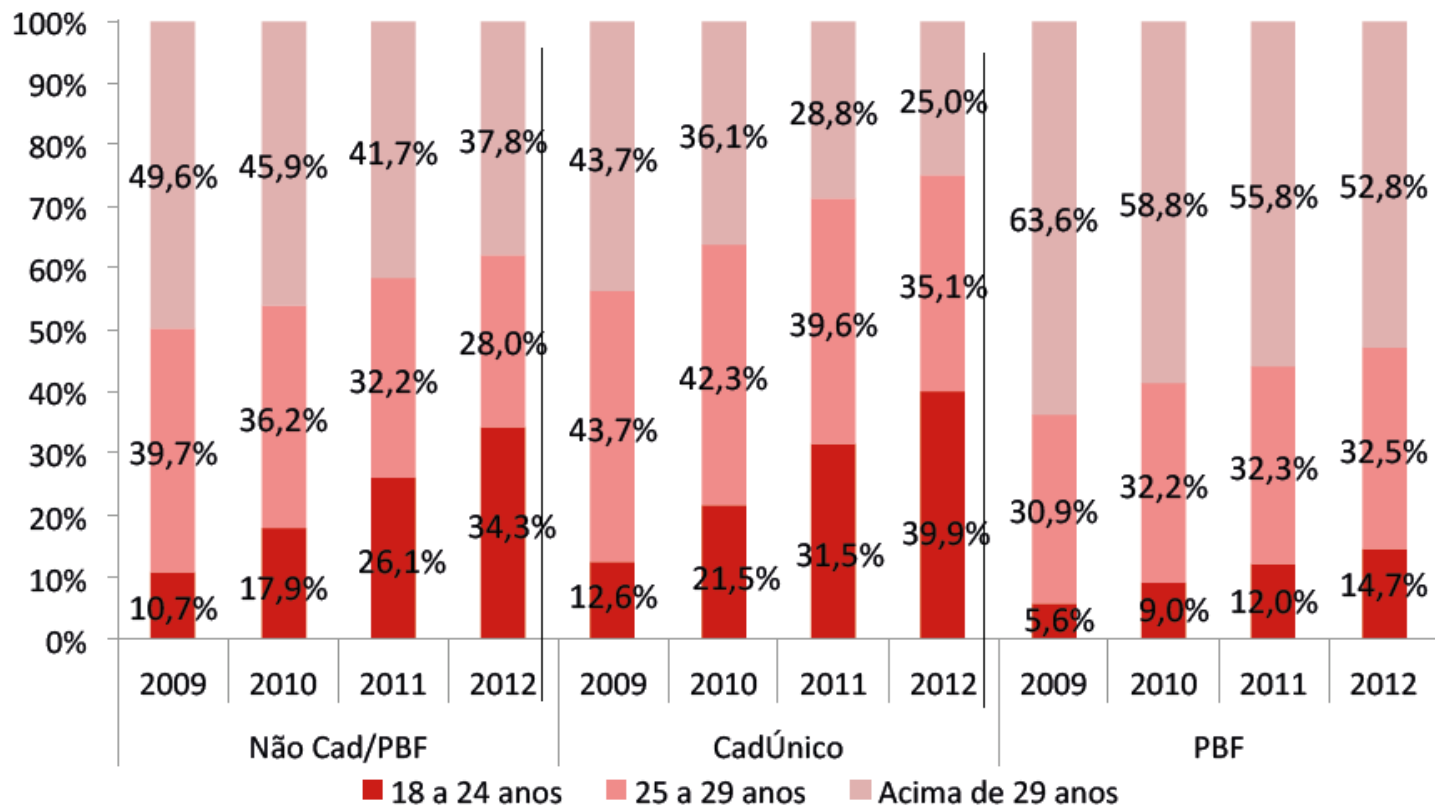


Figure 9 – Proportion of individuals with at least an enrollment on under graduation, by age, Brazil 2009-2012

Federal government

Single Registry

Induction mechanisms

State level

Municipalities

Place where the policies are implemented.

Social assistance services, in 2014:

- 120,435 public servants
- 256,858 workers

STATE

CAPACITY

working in progress



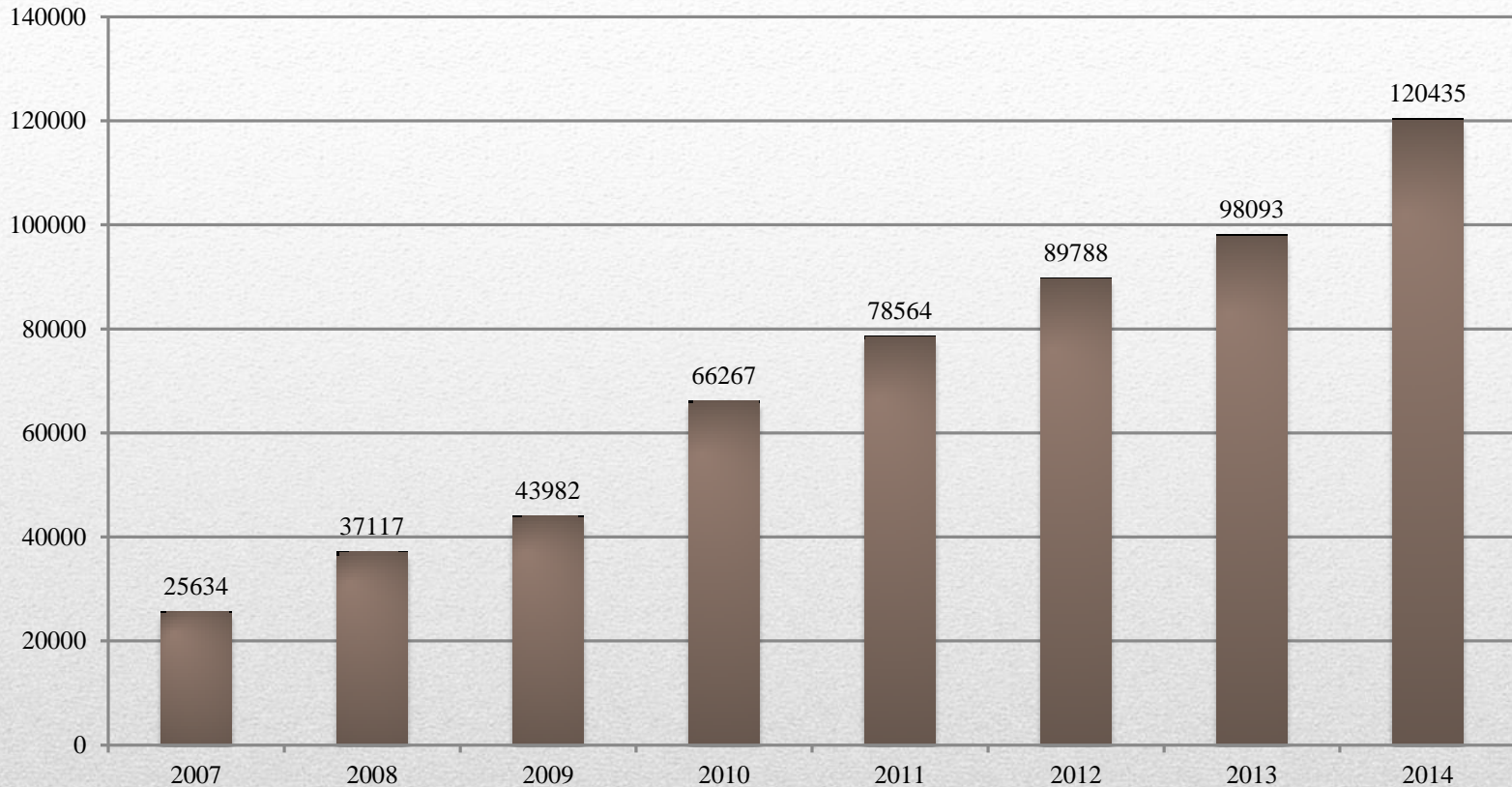


Figure 9 - Number of workers of the state on social assistance services in public equipment

- Conditional cash transfer is the begin of the fight against hungry.
- We need to trace the main key dimensions of poverty and customize program for them.
- Multidimensionality implies several different specificities and it means to deal with segments of marked deficiencies and high specificity.
- It is necessary to articulate with subnational levels and other important institutions and social actors.

Lessons

- State capacity: it is a prerequisite investment in high and medium-level bureaucracies as well as on street-level bureaucracies.
- The use of induction strategies from the central government to the local entities.
- The institutional spaces to articulate and make agreements among the federative entities were crucial.
- The results depend on the stability of processes such as benefits or services. It means that need time to see real effects.

Lessons
