



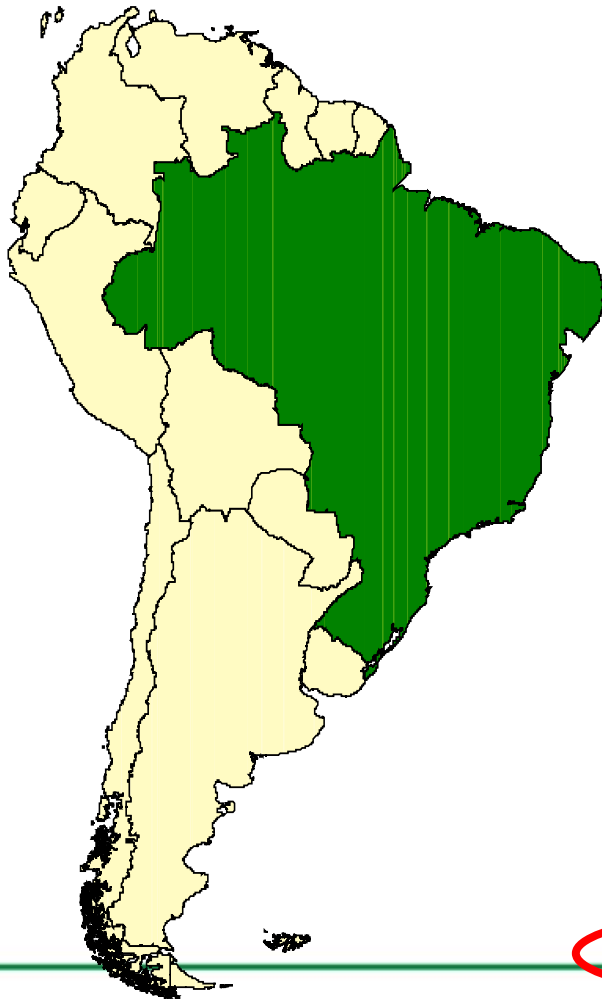
Social Development in Brazil

Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger

Brasília March, 2013



BRAZIL



Population (est. 2010): 190 million people

Area: 8.5 million km²

Federal Republic: 26 states, 5,564 municipalities and the Federal District

GDP (2011): US\$ 2.51 trillion

GDP per capita (2011): US\$ 11,600

GDP Composition:

agriculture: 5.8%

industry: 26.9%

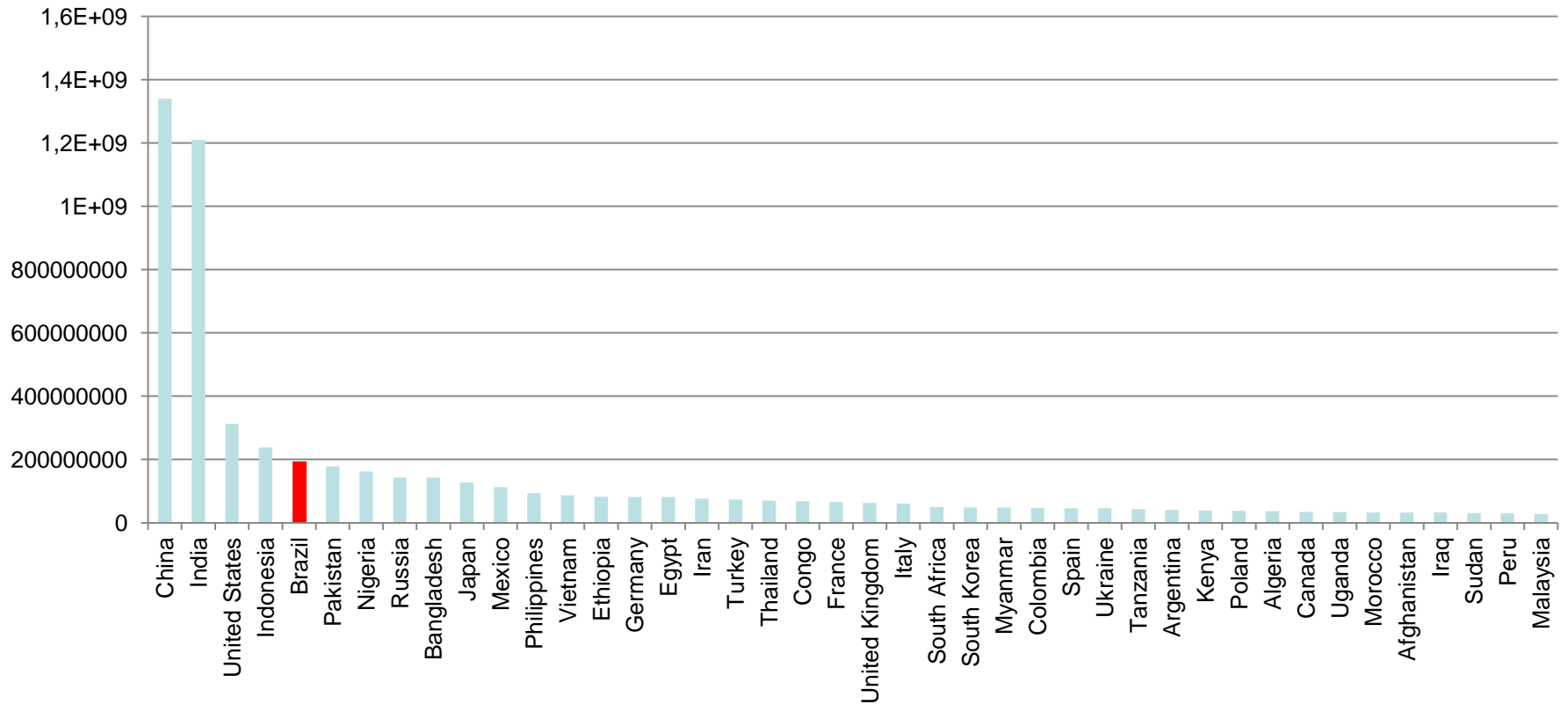
services: 67.3%

HDI: 0.699

Gini Index (2011): 0.508



World Population



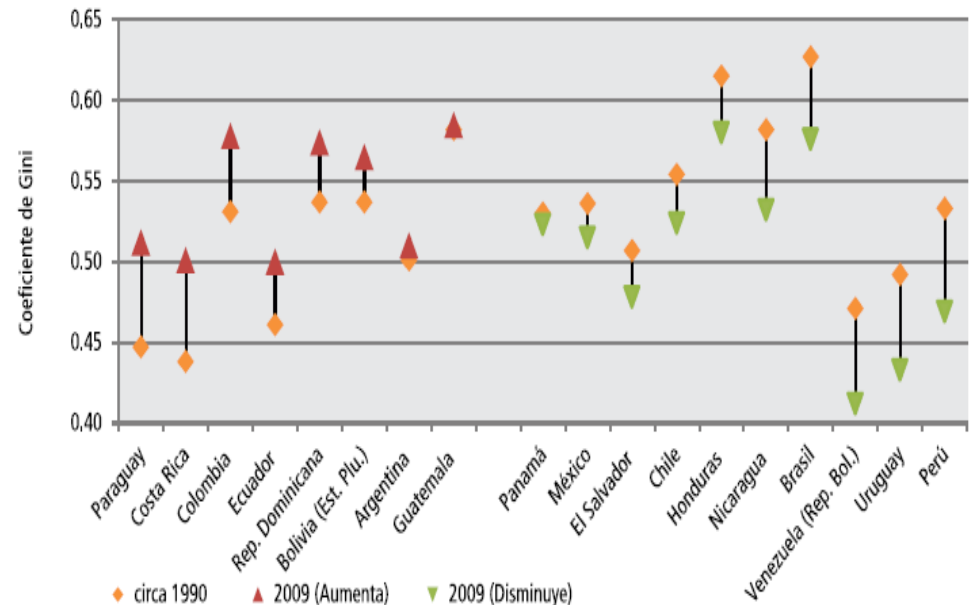


World – Latin America inequality

MAIS DESIGUAIS	MENOS DESIGUAIS
1º Guatemala	1º Venezuela
2º Honduras	2º Uruguai
3º Colômbia	3º Peru
4º Brasil	4º El Salvador
5º Rep. Dominicana	5º Equador
6º Bolívia	6º Costa Rica

Fonte: Relatório do Programa das Nações Unidas para os Assentamentos Humanos (ONU-Habitat)

Gráfico 2.5
Evolución del índice de Gini en países seleccionados, 1990 y 2009



Fonte: Elaboração con datos de CEPALSTATS. Consultados en agosto de 2011.



Brazilian Social Policies: Historical Perspective



Brazilian Social Policies – Historical Perspective

Origin: mainly private and disperse through the territory.

Education and health public and private offer insufficient for its demand

1930's: establishment of the first social rights related to formal employment – limited public offer of services

Open spaces for social movements to organize themselves fighting for their rights agenda – i.e.: escolas de base

Civil-Military Dictatorship: legislation in accordance with the repressing structure of the State. The social issues remain as a “police matter”.



“Pre-Systemic” Stage (1982 to 2000)

Re-democratization (Constituição Federal/88): advances on the legislation and democratic movements and democratizers, but without altering the States’ structure.

Open space for a “minimum State” process (90´ s).

1988 – 2000:

- Starting Rights Systems – Health, Education and Social Assistance organized on the national territory as a whole
- Convergence: supply organization and some standardization on services
- Decentralization of policies.



“Systemic Stage” (2000 to 2010)

Consolidation and articulation of actions;

- The State as a “aglutinator” of fragmentary initiatives.
- Pragmatic system design:
 - Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS) – Defining approach; means and functioning methods;
 - Bolsa Família – Defining eligibility criteria, amounts, and so on.



The Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger



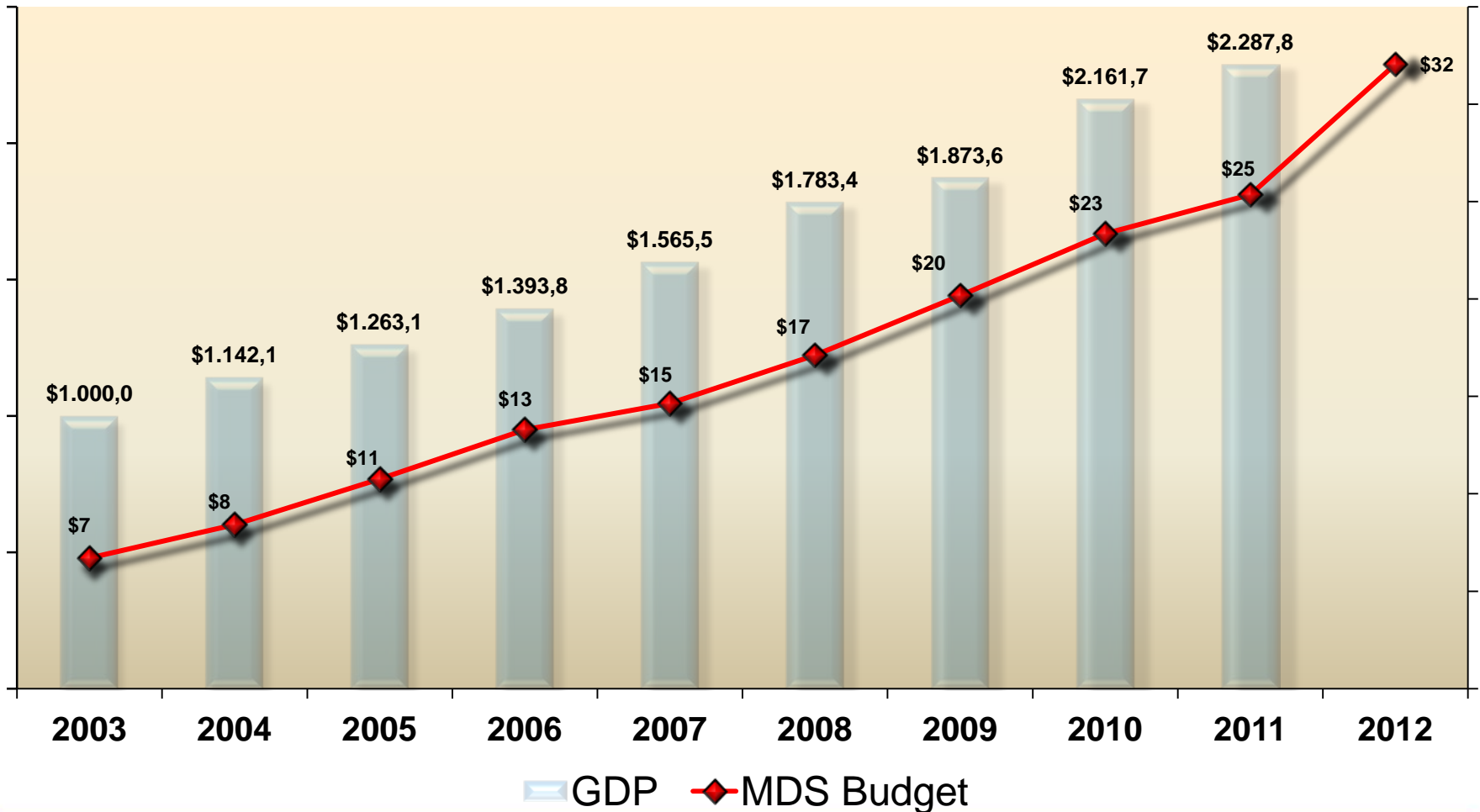
Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger (MDS)

- Created in **January 2004** to integrate non-contributive social protection policies for the poor/vulnerable population:
 - **Social Assistance**
 - **Food and Nutritional Security**
 - **Conditioned Cash Transfers**
 - **Promotion of Productive Inclusion***
- **Public policy systems:**
 - **Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS)**
 - **National System on Food and Nutritional Security (SISAN)**



MDS' BUDGET and GDP's Rate

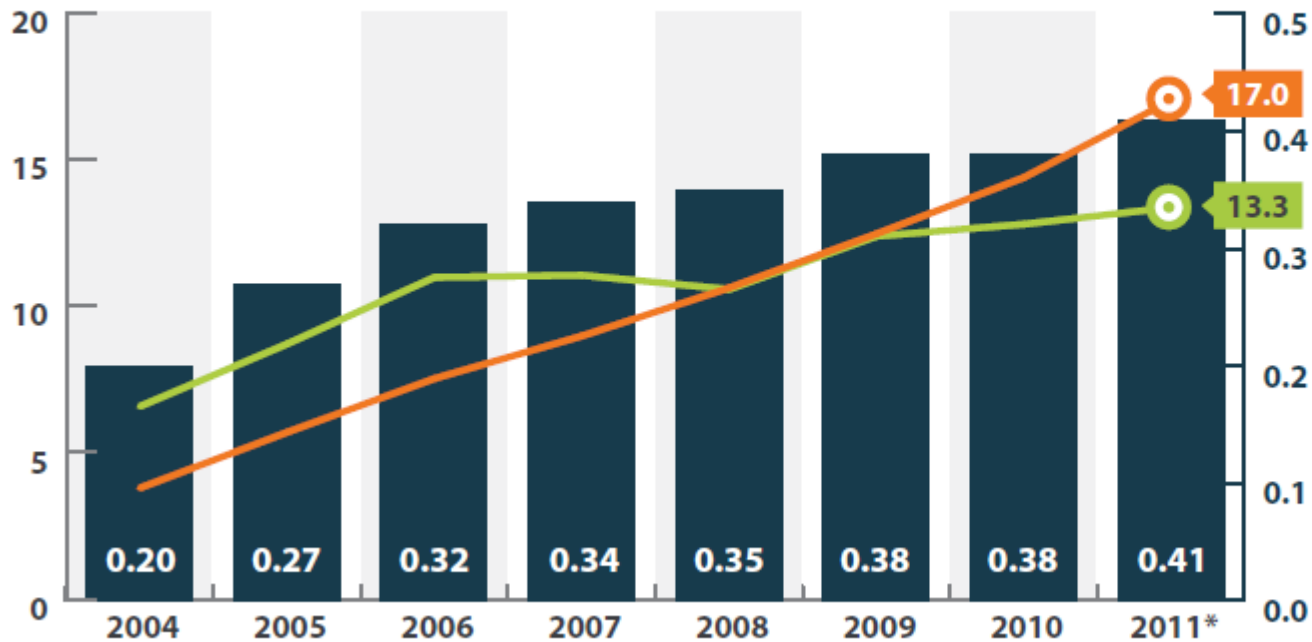
US \$ BILLIONS





BRAZIL

"Bolsa Família" Income Transfer Program (% of GDP, R\$ billion and million of households)



- Bolsa Família (% of GDP)
- Bolsa Família (R\$ billion)
- Number of Households (million)

Data: % of GDP, R\$ billion and million households

Source: MDS

Elaboration: Ministry of Finance



Unified Registry for Social Programs

- The Single Registry is a tool for identifying low-income families.
- The target audience of the Single Registry is broader than that in PBF: families with *per capita* income up to half the minimum wage (approx. US\$ 170 *) should be included.
- Target: be the main database for policies addressed to low income families.
- * New minimum wage of R\$ 678



POVERTY AND ITS MULTIDIMENSIONALITY

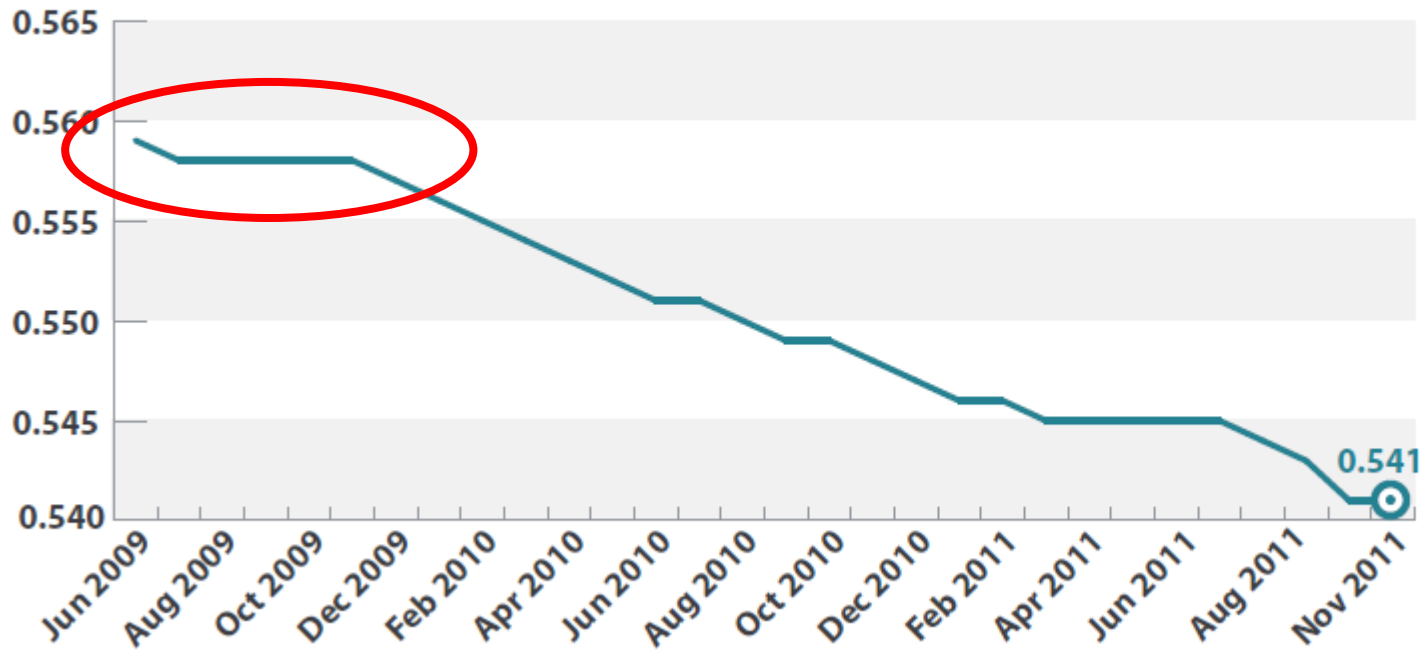
Requires a group of public policies and services, structured in three axes:





BRAZIL – Distribution

Gini Income Index* (12- month moving average)



Data: 12-month moving average

* People over 10 years of age.
Based upon the per capita income, considering the monthly income of all types of work effectively received

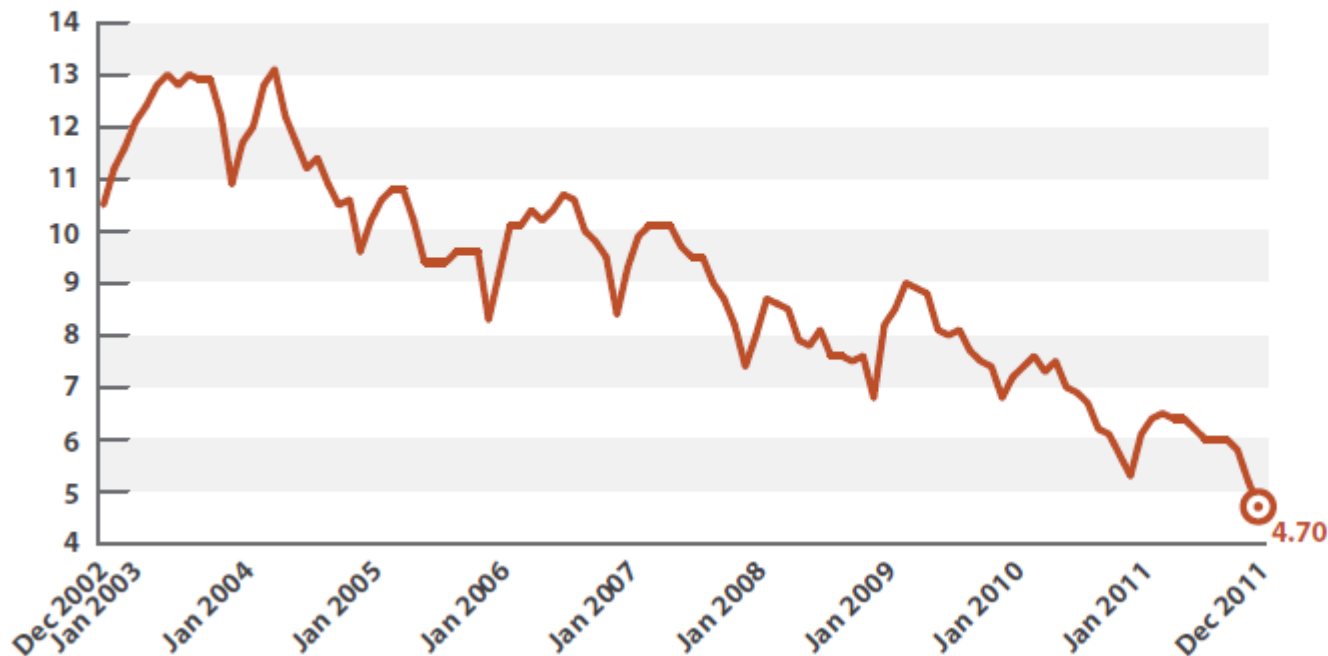
Source: IBGE

Elaboration: Ministry of Finance



Unemployment rates

Unemployment Rate (% of economically active population)



Data: % of economically active population

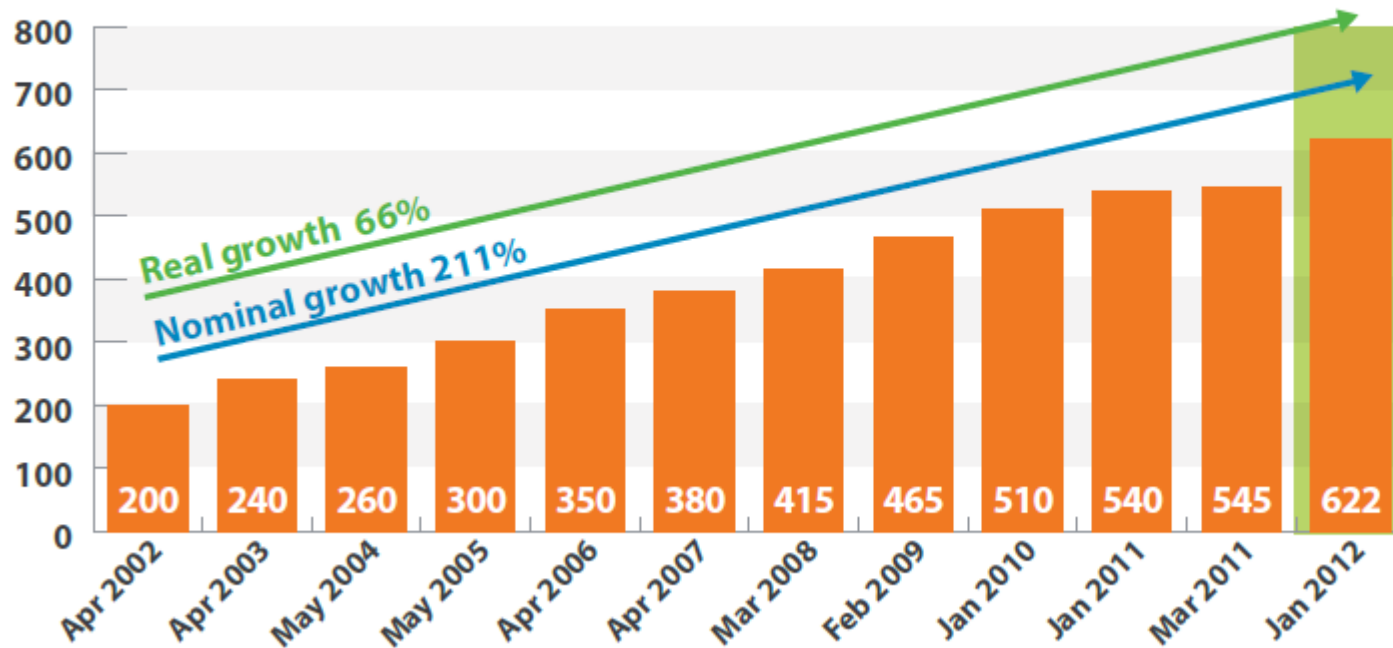
Source: IBGE

Elaboration: Ministry of Finance



Minimum wage

Real Minimum Wage Evolution (R\$ - annual average in 2011 prices)



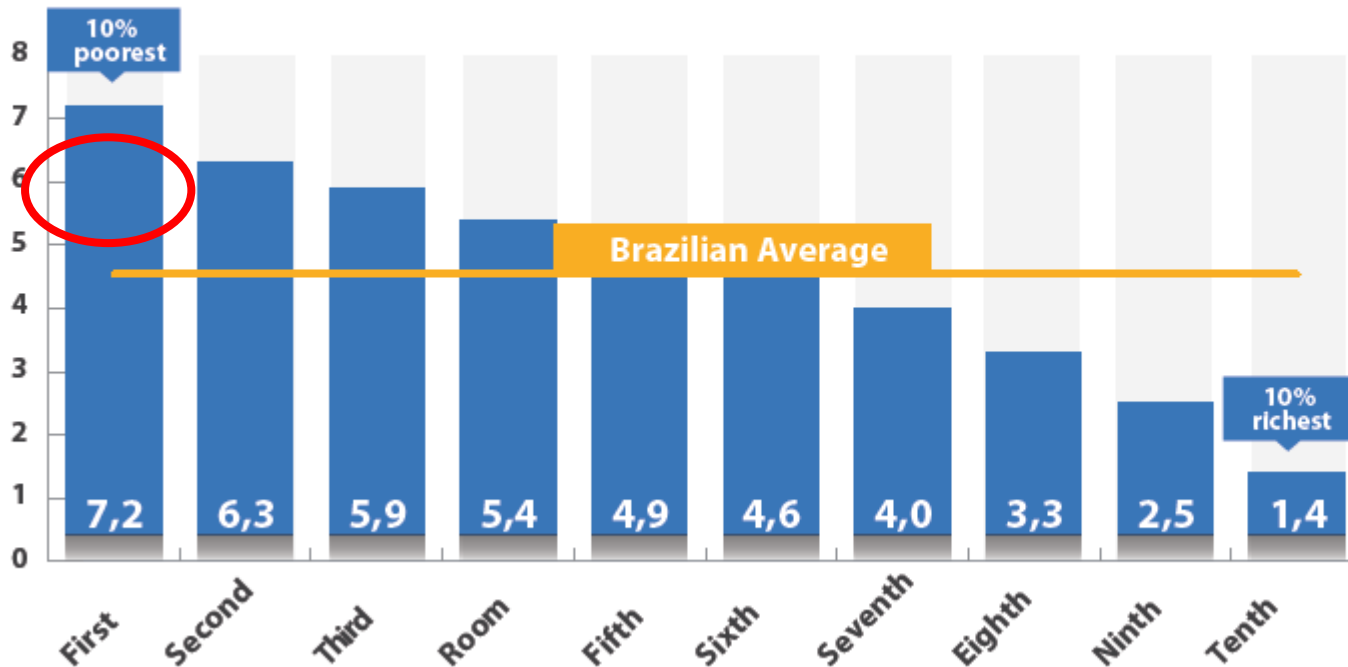
Data: R\$ - Annual average in 2011 prices

Source: IPEA
Produced by: Ministry of Finance



Income Growth Rates

Average Growth Rate of the per capita Income - 2001 to 2009



Data: Average growth rate (2001-2009)

* Estimates based on PNAD (2001 to 2009)

Source: IBGE
Elaboration: Ministry of Finance



Social Distribution

Composition of Brazilian Social Classes (millions of people)



Data: millions of people

Source: FGV

Elaboration: Ministry of Finance

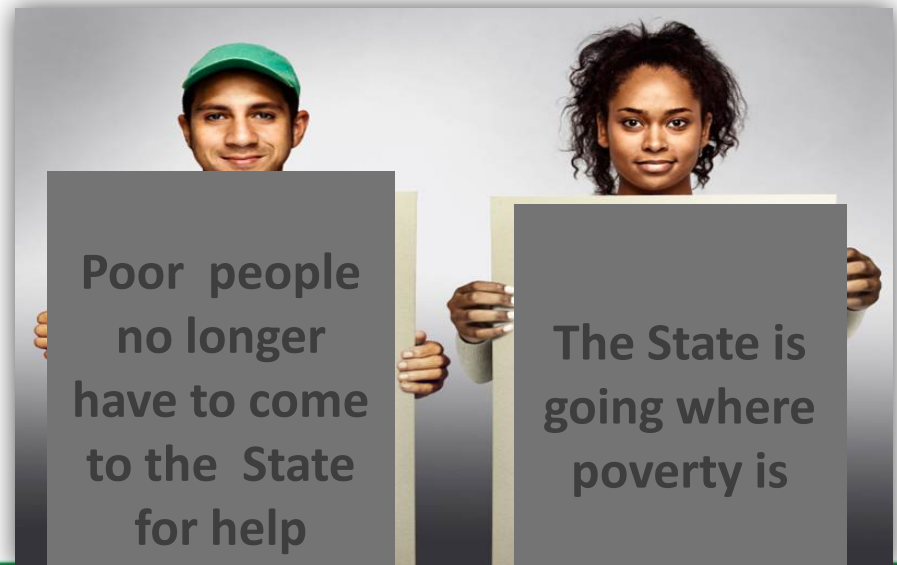


ACTIVE SEARCH

- All Bolsa Família's beneficiaries have overcome the poverty line over the past few years (22,1 million people in 3 years);
- 700.000 extreme poor families should be included in the Single Registry and in the *Bolsa Família Program* until 2014 (if this goal is achieved, Brazil will eliminate extreme poverty in its territory).

1/3 of the Brazilian families
already are registered in the
Single Registry

The Single Registry is the front
door for the public politics and
services of Brazil Without
Extreme Poverty





Thank You!