

Intersectoral Public Policies -Intersectoral relations in social protection strengthening.

Rômulo Paes de Sousa

Vice Minister
Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger

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Brazil: country profile



- Population: 185.7 million
- 5 regions
- Area: 8,514,215.3 km²
- 26 States and the Federal District 5,564 municipalities
- Poverty: Approximately 11.1 million
 - families (39.4 million people)
- Extreme poverty: Approximately
 4.5 million families

Social Protection System Context

- ➤ Constitution of 1988: landmark in the guarantee of citizenship rights;
- Erradicating poverty becomes a central issue in the governmental agenda;



Social Protection System in Brazil: Pre-Systemic Stage (2003 to 2005)

- ➤ While problem definition was taking place, the former set of policies was kept.
- ➤ Management was rationalized :
 - Design and Identification of Programs;
 - Normalization;
 - Creation of MDS;
 - Convergence: Social Assistance / Food and Nutrition Security / Bolsa Família – conditioned cash transfer program;
 - Decentralization of policies.

Bolsa Família Program - CCT

Articulating three specific dimensions:

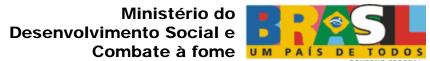
- Immediate relief of poverty through direct cash transfer to families;
- Contribution to intergenerational poverty reduction, by strengthening the right to access health and education policies, and
- Articulation with other public policies in order to develop the beneficiary families' capabilities.



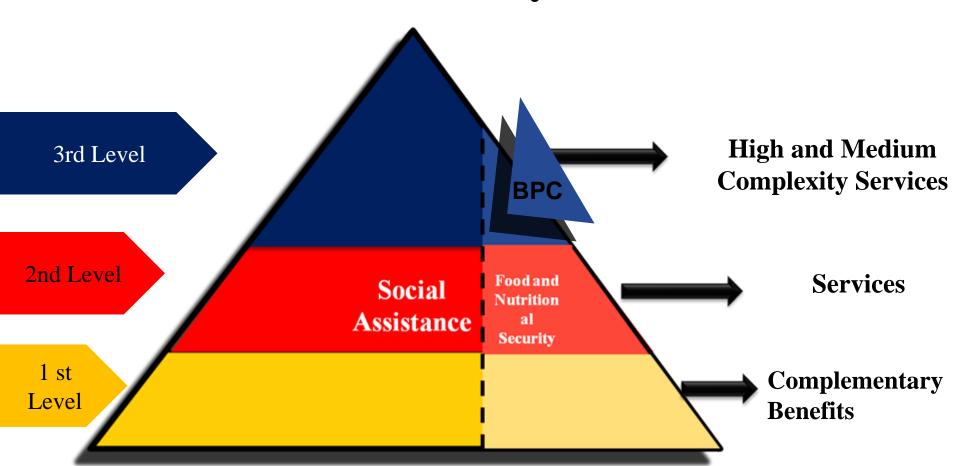
Social Protection System in Brazil: Systemic Stage (2003 to 2005)

Consolidation and articulation of actions;

- The State as an "agglutinator" of fragmentary innitiatives.
- > Pragmatic system design:
- Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS) Defining approach; means and functioning methods;
- Bolsa Familia Defining eligibility criteria, amounts, so on.



Social Protection System Levels



1st level - Benefits – Consolidation of Social Protection, achieving universalized levels in terms of target population.

Continuous Cash Benefit for the elderly and disabled in poverty 3,000,000 of beneficiaries

Bolsa Família

More than **12.7** milion families assisted. The program was responsible for **17%** of the decrease in social inequality in the country from 2003 to 2008.

CISTERNS (WATER TANK)

339 thousand units throughtout Brazil

FIGHT AGAINST HUNGER

94% of children and 82% of adults, beneficiaries from Bolsa Família, have three or more meals a day



2nd level - services – Expansion of the service network through the consolidation of SUAS in 2006;

CRAS

7,190 units throughout the country

PROJOVEM ADOLESCENTE

582,475 young people enrolled (June/2010)

PAA – Program for the Acquisition of Food from Family Agriculture

796 thousand small farmers already benefited up to 2010

FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY FACILITIES

89 Popular Restaurant s(120 thousand meals/day)

404 Community kitchens

65 Food banks



3rd level – Service Regulation – Service Network organized in hierarquical levels: Basic (Social Assistance Reference Centers - CRAS) e Specialized – Medium and High Complexity - CREAS).

SOCIAL PRODUCTIVE INCLUSION – PRÓXIMO PASSO – (NEXT STEP) PROGRAM

More than 23 thousand workers already qualified and 40 thounsand enrolled for qualification

PETI – Program for the Eradication of Child Labor 820,256 children and adolescents assisted (June/2010)

CREAS 2,036 units throughout the country



Main Challenges

Quality

- Benefits;
- Service rendering;
- Regulating services

Integration

- Intra-system: Articulation: Actions and Programs;
- Inter-system: SUAS/SISAN/PBF
- Trans-system: Conditionalities and Productive Inclusion
- Intersectoral Integration—MS, MTE, MEC, MDA.



Thank you!

Rômulo Paes de Sousa

romulo.paes@mds.gov.br

www.mds.gov.br

+ 55 (61) 3433-1089