MEXICO
Measuring poverty by mandate of the law

- Current income per capita
- Average educational backwardness at household
- Access to health services
- Access to social security
- Quality of living spaces
- Housing access to basic services
- Access to food
- Degree of social cohesion
Methodological Approach

Poverty Measurement

Social Rights
- Constitutional guarantees
- Poverty associated with social deprivation

Welfare
- Economic policy and income have impact on social development
What are the main features of the new methodology?

Wellbeing: 
Current income per capita

Income

POPULATION

Six Social Rights: 
Education
Health
Social Security
Housing
Basic services
Feeding

Deprivations
Social Rights
What are the main features of the new methodology?
What are the main features of the new methodology?
What are the main features of the new methodology?

With deprivations

Vulnerable people by social deprivations

MULTIDIMENSIONALLY POOR

Without deprivations

Vulnerable people by income

Economic wellbeing line

EWL

Income

6 5 4 3 2 1 0
What are the main features of the new methodology?

**With deprivations**

*Vulnerable people by social deprivations*

**Without deprivations**

**Economic wellbeing line**

**EWL**

**MWL**

**EXTREME Multidimensional Poverty**

**Moderate Multidimensional Poverty**

**Vulnerable people by income**

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Income
Advantages of the methodology

• Insert poverty within the broad objectives of social policy
• Visualize the progress of social policy not only on income but on multiple deprivations
• Distinguish action areas of economic policy and social policy on social development
**Total Population 2008**

- **Vulnerable people by social deprivations**
  - 33.0% 35.2 millions 2.0 Intensity
  - Without Deprivations 18.3% 19.5 millions

- **Moderate Multidimensional Poverty**
  - Extreme MD Poverty 10.5% 11.2 millions 3.9 Deprivation
  - 33.7% 36.0 millions 2.3 Intensity
  - Vulnerable people by income 4.5% 4.8 millions

**Graph Key**
- MWL: Minimum wellbeing line
- EWL: Economic wellbeing line

**Source**
OPHI - Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative
Senior Population 2008

Vulnerable people by social deprivations

- 34.0%
- 2.4 millions
- 2.0 Intensity

Without Deprivations

Moderate Multidimensional Poverty

- 32.5%
- 2.3 millions
- 2.3 Intensity

Vulnerable people by income

- 4.3%
- 0.3 millions

- 17.2%
- 1.2 millions

Economic wellbeing line

Minimum wellbeing line

EXTREME MD Poverty

- 12.0%
- 0.8 millions
- 3.9 Deprivation
Indigenous Population 2008

Vulnerable people by social deprivations
- 20.0%
- 1.4 millions
- 2.8 Intensity

Moderate Multidimensional Poverty
- EXTREME
- 39.2%
- 2.7 millions
- 4.2 Deprivation

- MD Poverty
- 36.5%
- 2.5 millions
- 3.1 Intensity

Without Deprivations
- 3.1%
- 0.21 millions

Vulnerable people by income
- 1.2%
- 0.1 millions
Multidimensional poverty incidence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ranks</th>
<th>Total of States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[20% - 40%)</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[40% - 60%)</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[60% - 80%]</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Percentage of population with social deprivations

**Mexico, 2008**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social deprivation</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to social security</td>
<td>64.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to health services</td>
<td>40.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational backwardness</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to food</td>
<td>21.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing access to basic services</td>
<td>18.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of living spaces</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CONEVAL estimations with information from MCS-ENIGH, 2008
Change in the number of poor people, 2008-2010

- **Income Poverty**
  - **2008**: 44.5% (48.8 million)
  - **2010**: 46.2% (52.0 million)

- **Extreme poverty**
  - **2008**: 10.6% (11.7 million)
  - **2010**: 10.4% (11.7 million)

- **Social Deprivations**
  - **Access to Health Care**: -9.0
  - **Social Security**: -2.9
  - **Houseing**: -2.5
  - **Basic Services**: -0.8
  - **Education**: -2.3
  - **Food security**: 4.1
  - **Extreme income poverty**: 3.2

Millions of people
Changes in the number of people in extreme poverty, by state

- México: 214
- Veracruz: 183
- Jalisco: 43
- Yucatán: 35
- Querétaro: 32
- Sonora: 27
- Tamaulipas: 23
- Guanajuato: 21
- Sinaloa: 19
- Nayarit: 19
- Zacatecas: 16
- Baja California Sur: 14
- Campeche: 13
- Tlaxcala: 8
- Chihuahua: 4
- Colima: 4
- Distrito Federal: 4
- Baja California: -3
- Coahuila: -4
- Aguascalientes: -4
- San Luis Potosí: -5
- Durango: -16
- Quintana Roo: -22
- Oaxaca: -22
- Morelos: -27
- Nuevo León: -30
- Tabasco: -38
- Hidalgo: -61
- Guerrero: -69
- Chiapas: -72
- Michoacán: -98
- Puebla: -170

Miles de personas

- 2008: 10.6%
- 2010: 10.4%

An increase of 38,000

Mexican people in extreme poverty
Changes 2008-2010

With deprivations

Vulnerable people by social deprivations

Without deprivations

Economic wellbeing line

Minimum wellbeing line

EWL

MWL

EXTREME Multidimensional Poverty

Moderate Multidimensional Poverty

Vulnerable people by income

Changes 2008-2010

With deprivations

Vulnerable people by social deprivations

Without deprivations

Economic wellbeing line

Minimum wellbeing line

EWL

MWL

EXTREME Multidimensional Poverty

Moderate Multidimensional Poverty

Vulnerable people by income
The average number of social deprivations of poor people by state (blue = 2008; green = 2010)

Poor people can have up to 6 deprivations.
COLOMBIA
Selection of Variables

Criteria for variable selection

1. Frequent usage (national or international); literature review; discussion with experts; other indicators. IPM-OPHI Internacional, NBI, ICV y Sisbén III.
2. Indicators can be affected by public policies.
3. Availability of information (in the survey of Quality of Life in Colombia).

Criteria to validate variables

- Precision of the sample to estimate the variable – estimated coeff of variation <15%.

*EL DANE utiliza:
0-7: Estimación precisa
8-14: precisión aceptable
15-20 ó 15-25: Precisión regular y por lo tanto se debe utilizar con precaución.
Household as Unit of Analysis

- The deprivations are experienced simultaneously by household members not by isolated persons. Colombia’s MPI is compatible with the public policy instruments that are designed to reduce poverty. This is justified by the Constitution. “La garantía de las condiciones de vida digna en los acuerdos sociales no está dada por la responsabilidad de los individuos de forma aislada” - Constitución Política de Colombia

- There is empirical evidence in Colombia that households respond to adverse situations, not just isolated individuals. - Combination of actions involve different members of the household

- The instruments, programmes and strategies for poverty reduction in Colombia are focused on the household not on isolated individuals. Examples of such programmes: – SISBEN, UNIDOS, Familias en Acción
DIMENSIONS

Educational conditions
Childhood and youth
Work
Health
Housing & Public services
Dimensions, Variables and Weights

Educational Conditions 0.2
- Schooling
  - School Attendance
  - At the right level
  - Access to infant services
- Illiteracy 0.1
  - No Child Labour 0.05

Childhood & Youth 0.2
- Absence of long-term unemployment
  - Formal work

Work 0.2
- Coverage

Health 0.2
- Access to health care given a necessity

Housing & Public Services 0.2
- Improved Water
  - Sanitation
    - Flooring
      - Exterior Walls
      - Overcrowding 0.04

Formal work 0.1
- No Child Labour 0.05

Access to health care given a necessity 0.1

Coverage 0.1

Sanitation 0.04
## Weights & Poverty Cut-off

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nested Weights</th>
<th>Poverty Cutoff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Equal among dimensions</td>
<td>Statistical Criteria for Poverty Cutoff $k$:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Equal among indicators within each dimension</td>
<td>1. Each indicator CVE &lt; 15%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Robustness of $k$ (for relevant rankings)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Statistical significance of the difference between indicators for each value of $k$.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Incidence (H) And Adjusted Headcount (M0) for k = 5/15

Fuente: DNP, DDS, SPSCV. 2011
## Intensity or Average Deprivation Share (A)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fuente: DNP, DDS, SPSCV. 2011
Incidence (H) For all values of k (1997-2008)

Fuente: DNP, DDS, SPSCV. 2011
Percentage of hh with deprivations in each dimension: Poor vs non-poor, 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deprivation</th>
<th>Non Poor</th>
<th>Poor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tasa de empleo formal</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logro educativo</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rezago escolar</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aseguramiento en salud</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analfabetismo</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hacinamiento</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eliminación de excretas</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acce fuente de agua mejorada</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acce a servicios para la pr infancia</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trabajo infantil</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acce serv salud dada</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Necesidad</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pisos</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asistencia escolar</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desempleo de larga duración</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material paredes ext</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fuente: DNP, DDS, SPSCV. 2011
MPI in Policy – Public Goals

• The Government of Colombia goals with the indicators of the MPI.

• The goals are based on the ‘national plan’ and the goals that the different ministries or sectors had set for themselves.

• Progress towards the goals will be reviewed at the Cabinet and Ministerial level.

• As a result of these targets, there is also a goal for the overall reduction in MPI Headcount.
Applications to public policies

National Development Plan 2010-2014: goals in the reduction of poverty using a complete profile (MPI & income)
Applications to public polices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poverty</th>
<th>Base Line 2009</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>Alert</th>
<th>Goal 2011</th>
<th>Goal cuatrienio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income poverty (% LP)</td>
<td>40.2%</td>
<td>34.1%</td>
<td></td>
<td>35.9%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extreme income poverty (%LI)</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPM (Multidimensional poverty)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base line 2008</td>
<td>34.6%</td>
<td>29.4%</td>
<td></td>
<td>25.7%</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduated families from extreme poverty (Unidos )</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>581</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.000</td>
<td>350.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gini (Income)</td>
<td>0.557</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.556</td>
<td>0.544</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FUENTE: DNP-DDS-SPSCV
## Applications to Public Policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poverty</th>
<th>Inequity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poverty (autonomous income)</td>
<td>Gini (autonomous income)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="#" alt="MESEP" /> <img src="#" alt="DANE" /></td>
<td><img src="#" alt="MESEP" /> <img src="#" alt="DANE" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty (income after subsidies)</td>
<td>Gini (with subsidies)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="#" alt="DNP" /></td>
<td><img src="#" alt="DNP" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPI Colombia</td>
<td>Human Opportunity Index</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **MESEP**: Métrica de Evaluación de la Situación de las Personas en Colombia
- **DANE**: Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos de Colombia
- **DNP**: Departamento Nacional de Planeación de Colombia
- **OPHI**: Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative
- **Banco Mundial**: World Bank
Applications to public polices

Institutional agreement on the measure of poverty
Applications to public polices

The National Department of Statistics acquired the responsibility of producing the official poverty measurements.

Technical and methodological decision are defined in a committee (NPD, DSP, external experts)
Applications to public policies

High official commission
Monitoring an integrated poverty reduction
Applications to public polices

Poverty committee: monitoring poverty reduction

- Leaders
  - Counselor for the Presidency
  - National Planning Department
- Permanent members
  - Ministry of Health
  - Ministry of Labor
  - Ministry of Housing
  - Ministry of Agriculture
  - Ministry of Education
  - Ministry of Finance
Applications to public polices

Geographical Targeting
(Poverty maps
Municipal MPI
Colombia)
Applications to public polices

Poverty maps Municipal MPI Colombia (geographical targeting)

Municipal MPI Colombia Headcount ratio, urban-rural areas, 2005
Applications to public polices

Conditional Cash Transfer
Applications to public policies

Conditional Cash Transfer
Applications to public polices

Methodology for measuring “graduation” from extreme poverty using MPI. Safety Net
Applications to public polices

MPI-Colombia within the methodology for social promotion from the extreme poverty strategy

A family is “promoted” from UNIDOS if:

- Not in extreme income poverty
- Not multidimensionally poor
Applications to public policies

Public policy effects
micro-simulations

The method of micro data imputation may be used in the construction of counterfactual scenarios to evaluate the effect of public policy on the MPI behavior
BRASIL
Minas Gerais

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Growth Rate</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19,597,330</td>
<td>0,91</td>
<td>16,715,216 (85,29%)</td>
<td>2,882,114 (14,71%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Population > Chile (17,067,369, 2011)
- GDP = (U$ 154 billion) < Hungary (U$ 156,7 billion, 2011)
- Territory = 586,528 km² > France (547,030 km²)
- Extreme poverty < Argentina (3,7%, 2010)
Minas Gerais

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Rural</th>
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<td>0,91</td>
<td>16,715,216 (85,29%)</td>
<td>2,882,114 (14,71%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Up to 6%
- + 6%
- + 12%
- + 18%
- + 24%

Source: Word Bank, 2010 (U$ 1,25 per day)
Starting Point

Despite being a wealthy state, Minas Gerais presents severe social inequalities.
### Illiteracy rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Illiteracy Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brasil</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norte</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nordeste</td>
<td>19.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudeste</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sul</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centro-Oeste</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minas Gerais</td>
<td>8.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campos das Vertentes</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Mineira</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jequitinhonha</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitana</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noroeste de Minas</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norte de Minas</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oeste de Minas</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sul / Sudeste de Minas</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triângulo / Alto Paranaíba</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vale do Mucuri</td>
<td>20.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vale do Rio Doce</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zona da Mata</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Censo Demográfico 2010 (IBGE).
Toilet

2,6% Brasil
4,6% Norte
7,8% Nordeste
0,4% Sudeste
0,5% Sul
0,6% Centro-Oeste

1,3% Minas Gerais
0,3% 1. Campos das Vertentes
0,9% 2. Central Mineira
8,8% 3. Jequitinhonha
0,2% 4. Metropolitana
2,2% 5. Noroeste de Minas
7,3% 6. Norte de Minas
0,2% 7. Oeste de Minas
0,2% 8. Sul / Sudeste de Minas
0,2% 9. Triângulo / Alto Paranaíba
5,5% 10. Vale do Mucuri
1,1% 11. Vale do Rio Doce
0,3% 12. Zona da Mata

Source: Censo Demográfico 2010 (IBGE).
**Water**

17,1% Brasil
45,5% Norte
23,4% Nordeste
9,7% Sudeste
14,5% Sul
18,2% Centro-Oeste

13,7% Minas Gerais
14,3% 1. Campos das Vertentes
13,4% 2. Central Mineira
31,4% 3. Jequitinhonha
5,0% 4. Metropolitana
21,4% 5. Noroeste de Minas
20,9% 6. Norte de Minas
10,9% 7. Oeste de Minas
18,0% 8. Sul / Sudeste de Minas
9,7% 9. Triângulo / Alto Paranaíba
27,1% 10. Vale do Mucuri
22,5% 11. Vale do Rio Doce
19,0% 12. Zona da Mata

**Note:** Households not connected to the main supply.

**Source:** Censo Demográfico 2010 (IBGE).
Social Policies

The results of this analyses pushed the government to elaborate some solutions. One of that culminated in the development of a public policy called Programa Travessia.

The program design involves:
• Multidimensional approach to poverty
• Intersectoriality
• Transversality

Objective
Promoting social and economic inclusion of the poorest and most vulnerable populations through articulation of territorial public policies.
Transversality

Programa TRAVESSIA

Secretary of State for Social Development

Secretary of State for Work and Employment

Secretary of State for Education

Secretary of State for Health

Secretary of State for Regional Development
Travesia

PROGRAMA TRAVESSIA

- Travessia social
- Travessia Renda
- Travessia saúde
- Travessia Educação
- Com licença eu vou à luta
- Banco travessia

Escolha de municípios - Porta a Porta - Mapa de Privações - Plano Travessia - Inclusão Social e Produtiva
Travesia

Municipalities Selection

- HDI
- Total of population
- Intersectoral character
- Decisions of the selection
HDI by Municipality in Minas Gerais
Travesia

PROGRAMA TRAVESSIA

Escolha de municípios
Porta a Porta
Mapa de Privações
Plano Travessia
Travessia social
Travessia Educação
Com licença eu vou à luta
Banco travessia
Travessia Renda
Inclusão Social e Produtiva

OPHI
Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative
The municipality indicates an articulator that will oversee the implementation of Porta a Porta;

The Travessia Program staff enables the municipal articulator on the methodology;

The articulator multiplies the information to people in the community (social visitors) that will do the survey.

The visitors are organized by region and are responsible for ALL households visited in the area.

The social visitor conducts the survey questionnaire for data collection.

The municipality is divided into regions. This division is held in conjunction with the Social Welfare and Health teams.

Household survey
Travesia

PROGRAMA TRAVESSIA

Escolha de municípios
Porta a Porta
Mapa de Privações
Plano Travessia

Travessia social
Travessia Educação
Com licença eu vou à luta

Travessia saúde

Travessia Renda

Banco travessia

Inclusão Social e Produtiva
Multidimensional Poverty

Labour Dimension:
- Child Labour
- Rate Dependence
Results of Porta a Porta in 130 municipalities of Minas Gerais
# Household Survey

## Households Surveyed by Porta a Porta

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mesoregion</th>
<th>Household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norte de Minas</td>
<td>86,096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jequitinhonha</td>
<td>34,429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vale do Rio Doce</td>
<td>29,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zona da Mata</td>
<td>22,241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitana de Belo Horizonte</td>
<td>21,501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triângulo Mineiro / Alto Paranaíba</td>
<td>19,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noroeste de Minas</td>
<td>16,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vale do Mucuri</td>
<td>10,661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sul / Sudeste de Minas</td>
<td>10,378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oeste de Minas</td>
<td>7,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Mineira</td>
<td>4,089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campo das Vertentes</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>263,234</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Municipalities tracks by MPI

Note: In 2010 Brazil was the MPI of 0.039 and 0.011 in 2011.
Private Households by MPI Indicator

- Anos de Estudos: 188 mil
- Água Potável: 64 mil
- Sanitário: 62 mil
- Matrícula das Crianças: 43 mil
- Revestimento do Piso: 25 mil
- Flooring: 22 mil
- Bens Domésticos: 16 mil
- Mortalidade Infantil: 9 mil
- Child Mortality: 8 mil
- Desnutrição: 7 mil

OPHI Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative
Travesia

Escolha de municípios → Porta a Porta → Mapa de Privações → Plano Travessia

PROGRAMA TRAVESSIA

- Travessia Educação
- Travessiasocial
- Travessia saúde
- Travessia Renda
- Banco travessia
- Com licença eu vou à luta

Inclusão Social e Produtiva
Travesia

Plano Travessia is the identification and definition of actions that will provide overcoming poverty in municipalities. The actions of the Plan are defined with the participation of local authorities.

Once drafted, the Plano Travessia subsidizes the Work Plan to be built and signed by the State Government and the municipalities for implementation of actions under the Travessia Social.
Map of Deprivations

Consolidated worksheet

Map of deprivations of municipalities

Value of private homes by dimension
Travesia

Escolha de municípios

Porta a Porta

Mapa de Privações

Plano Travessia

Travessia social

Travessia Educação

Com licença eu vou à luta

Travessia saúde

Banco travessia

Travessia Renda

Inclusão Social e Produtiva

PROGRAMA TRAVESSIA
The Committee

• The Committee is the institutional space of coordination, determination and monitoring of the Travessia Program. It has intersectoral character, being composed of twelve Secretaries of State, one holding company of electric energy generation, transmission, distribution and commercialization, other company of water supply and sanitation and the Articulation, Social Partnership and Participation Office.

• Decisions on the selection & monitoring of municipalities are countersigned within the Committee.