

Plano
**Brasil
Sem
Miséria**

Results Brochure
3 Years



(Brazil without Extreme Poverty Plan)

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June/2011 to June/2014

June 2014

PRESENTATION

On June 2nd, 2011, the Brazilian Federal Government launched the BRASIL SEM MISÉRIA (“Brazil Without Extreme Poverty Plan”), with the ambitious objective of overcoming extreme poverty by the end of 2014. The Plan is organized in three axes: one of cash transfers, to provide immediate alleviation of extreme poverty; the other referred to access to public services, to improve families' education, health and citizenship; and a third axis referred to productive inclusion, to increase capacities and work opportunities, as well as income generation for the poorest families.

An important mark for the Plan was reached on March 2013, when the last Brazilians registered in the Bolsa Família Program that still lived in extreme poverty crossed the extreme poverty line. That means 22 million people overcame that condition since the Plan was launched. It was the end of extreme poverty, from the income point of view, among the beneficiaries of Bolsa Família. A historical fact, which surpassed deadlines and targets. But, at the same time, it was only a beginning - because the Brazil Without Extreme Poverty Plan has been doing much more. The main results obtained in these three years are in the pages of this publication.

These achievements are changing Brazil, but there are still three great challenges ahead. One of them is keeping up the Active Searching strategy, a process that seeks to register all families with low income profile so that they can have access to the opportunities that the Single Registry provides. The second one is perfecting even more the strategies of productive inclusion that are showing positive results, such as Free Professional Qualification Courses (Pronatec BSM). And the third is offering more and better public services, tailored to those who need them most.

NOTE

The information in this publication comes from the Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger, which coordinates the Brazil Without Extreme Poverty Plan, and from other Ministries and institutions that also contribute to its implementation:

Office of the Chief of Staff, Secretary-General of the Presidency, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management, Ministry of Cities, Ministry of Labor and Employment, Ministry of Agrarian Development, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of National Integration, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Mines and Energy, besides Codevasf, Conab, DNOCS, Embrapa, FBB, Funasa, ICMBio, Incra, Sebrae, Petrobras and BNDES.

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INDEX

Income Transfers	4
22 million Brazilians overcame extreme poverty	5
Bolsa Família	6
Active Searching	10
Productive Inclusion	11
Urban Productive Inclusion	12
Free Professional Qualification Courses (Pronatec BSM)	14
Individual Microentrepreneur (MEI).....	16
Crescer Program - Oriented Productive Microcredit.....	17
Rural Productive Inclusion	18
Technical Assistance and Productive Asset Oriented Cash Transfer.....	21
Water for All Program- Domestic cisterns	22
Water for All Program - Water for production.....	23
Food Purchasing Program (PAA).....	24
Agroamigo - Rural Microfinancing Program.....	25
Bolsa Verde Program (Green Grant).....	26
Light for All Program	27
Access to Services	28
Social Assistance.....	30
Brasil Carinhoso Action.....	31
Brasil Carinhoso Action - Nurseries	32
Full Time Education.....	33
Bolsa Família impacts on Education	34
Health.....	35
Brasil Carinhoso Action - Health.....	36
Bolsa Família impacts on Health.....	37
Minha Casa Minha Vida (Housing Program).....	38

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INCOME TRANSFERS

22 million Brazilians overcame extreme poverty

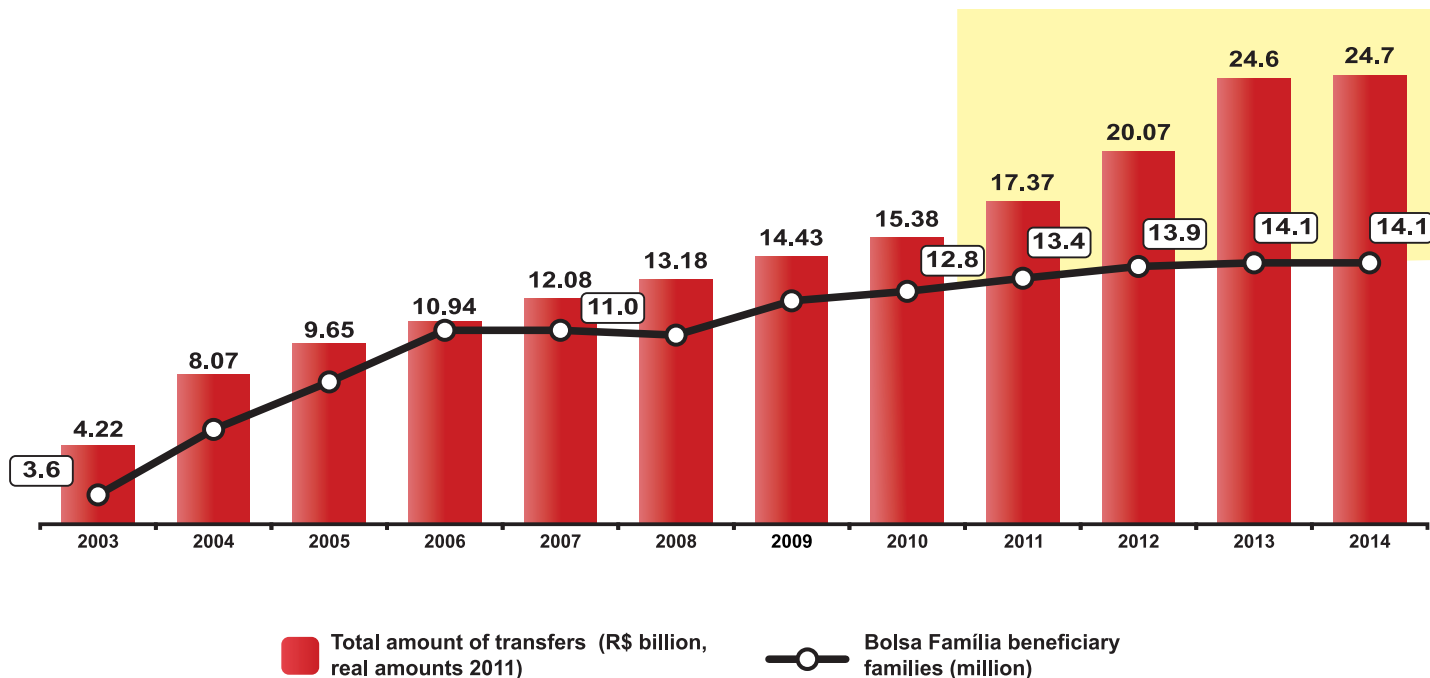
In 2011, there were 36 million people, beneficiaries of the Bolsa Família Program, who would be in extreme poverty in case they survived only on their family income. Thanks to Bolsa Família, 14 million people escaped from this condition at the time. But there were still 22 million Brazilians that even receiving the cash transfers provided by the Bolsa Família Program remained in extreme poverty. Measures taken under the Brazil without Extreme Poverty Plan lifted all these people out of extreme poverty.

In June 2014, the extreme poverty line of the Brazil Without Extreme Poverty Plan and the Bolsa Família Program were adjusted to R\$ 77 per month/per person, with an impact on the value of the benefits. All beneficiaries of the Program remain above this line.

The challenge of searching the families who are still invisible to State action, so that it can know and assist them, still remains. The Active Searching strategy was created in order to find those families, include them in the Single Registry, in the Bolsa Família and in other programs that can help them improve their lives.

BOLSA FAMÍLIA

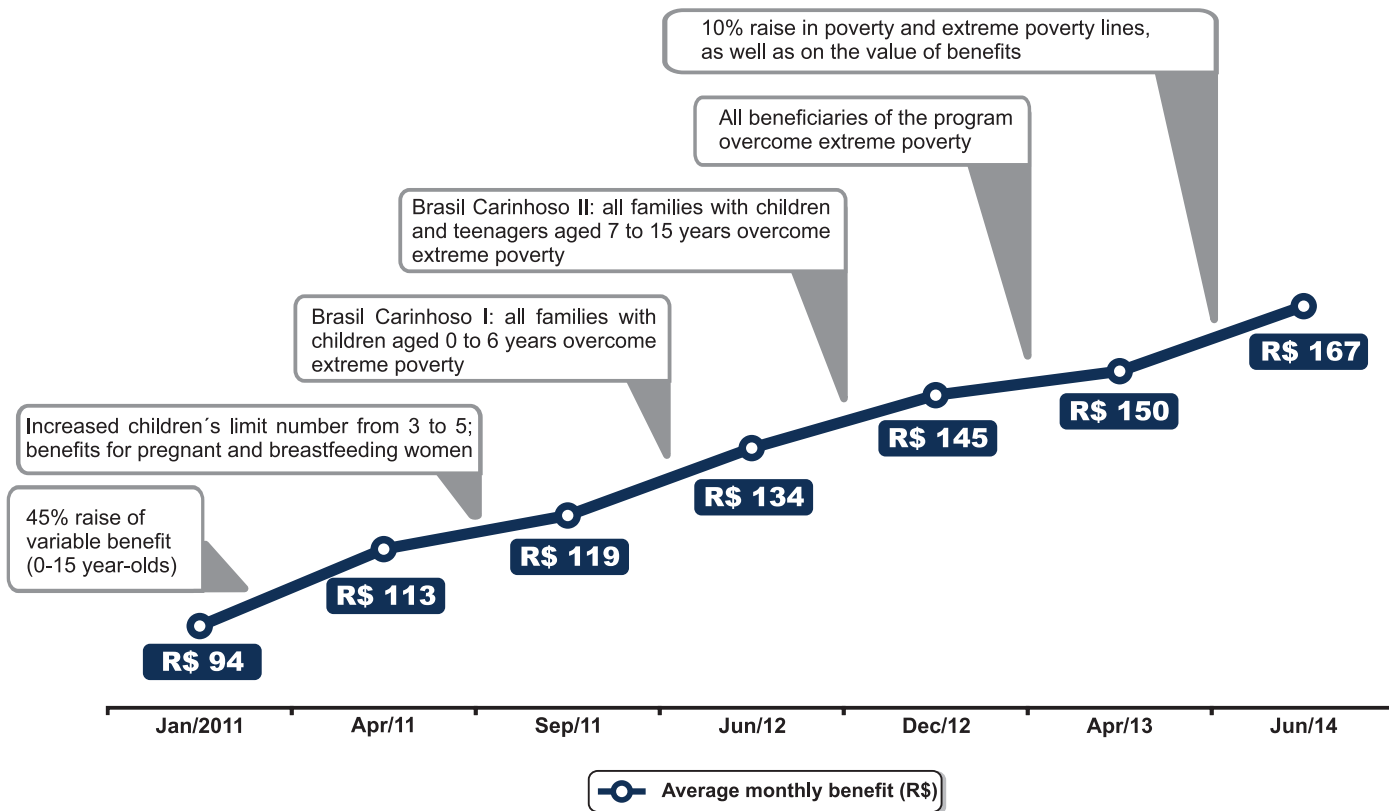
The total amount of Bolsa Família transfers had a real increase of 60% between 2010 and 2014



Source: Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger

BOLSA FAMÍLIA

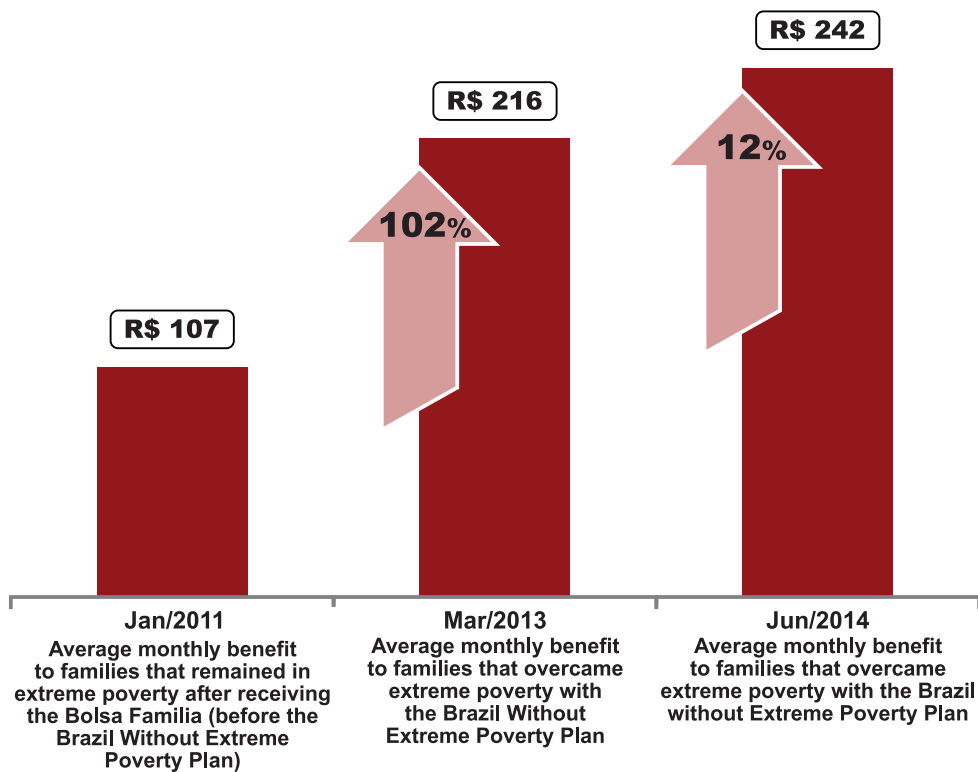
Cycle of improvement and enhancement of the Bolsa Família Program



Source: Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger, Unified Registry and Bolsa Família payroll

BOLSA FAMÍLIA

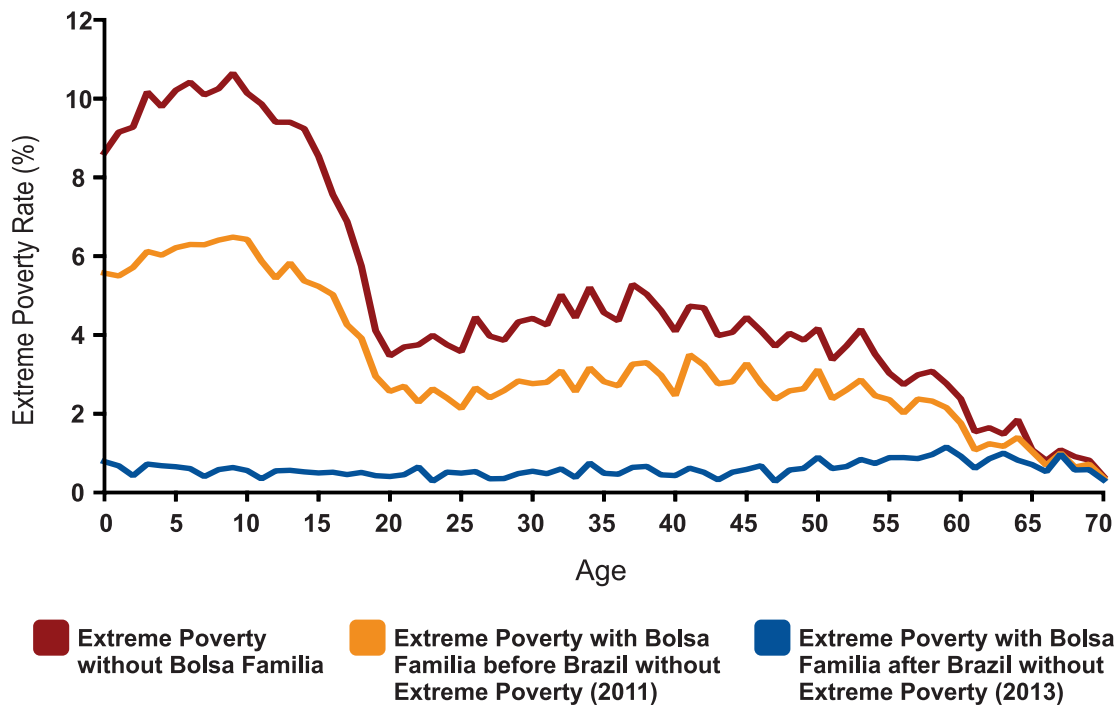
Bolsa Família invests more in those most in need



Source: Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger, Unified Registry and Bolsa Família payroll

BOLSA FAMÍLIA

Reduction of extreme poverty in all age groups, especially among children and adolescents



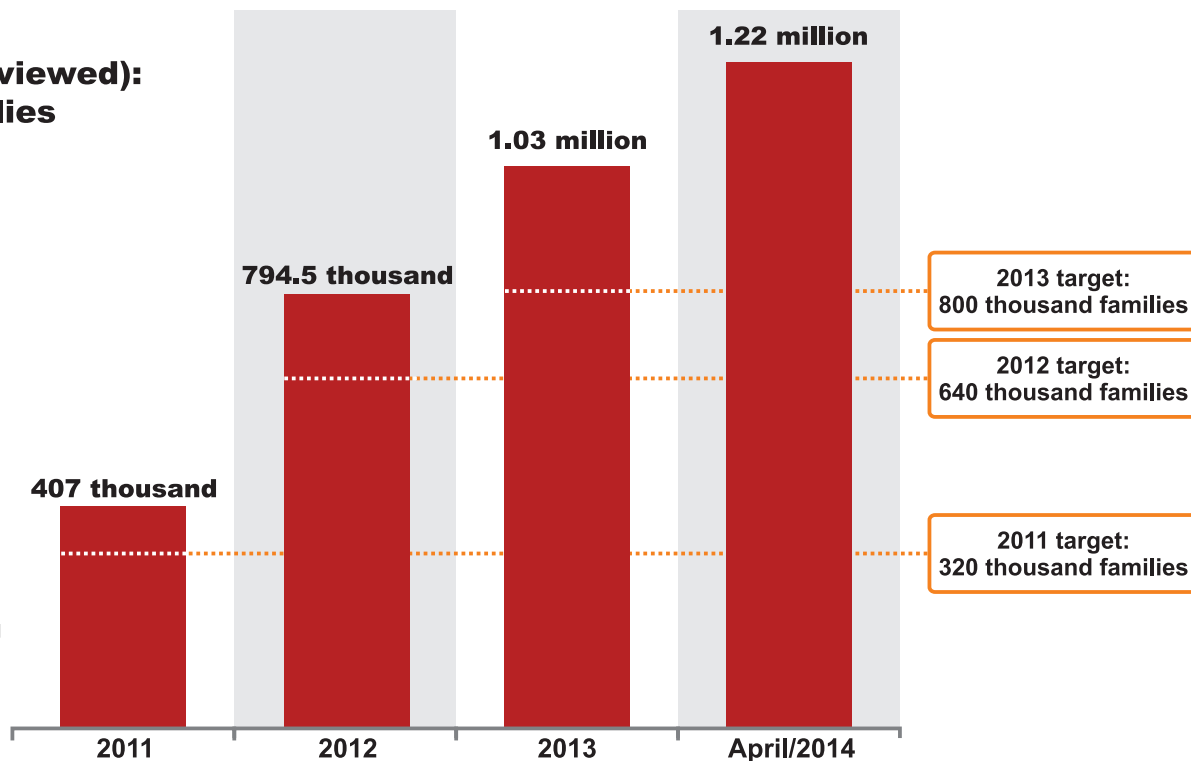
Source: DISOC/IPEA. Elaborated using the 2011 PNAD/IBGE.

ACTIVE SEARCHING



1.22 million extremely poor families have been included in the Single Registry and are receiving Bolsa Família

▲ **2014 Target (reviewed):
1.5 million families**



Source: Single Registry and Bolsa Família Payroll.

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PRODUCTIVE INCLUSION

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URBAN PRODUCTIVE INCLUSION

URBAN PRODUCTIVE INCLUSION

The objective of urban productive inclusion is to take advantage of the proven disposition of Brazil without Extreme Poverty Plan beneficiaries to work in order to promote their placement in the labor market, either through wage labor, autonomous or associated work. Professional qualification, workforce intermediation, incentive and support to entrepreneurship and the organization of cooperatives are some of the urban productive inclusion policies.

The Pronatec Program offers free technical qualification courses for low-income people. Financed by the Brazilian Federal Government, the courses are taught by qualified educational institutions. The Program has attracted many students and provided skilled workers to the market, since the types of courses offered take into account the existing opportunities in each region.

Those who act as self-employed workers can be formalized as Individual Microentrepreneurs (MEI) and access technical assistance and managerial programs coordinated by the Brazilian Service of Support for Micro and Small Enterprises (SEBRAE). They also have access to oriented productive microcredit offered by public federal banks under the Crescer Program, with interest rates reduced from 60% to only 8% per year and credit opening fees lowered from 3% to 1%.

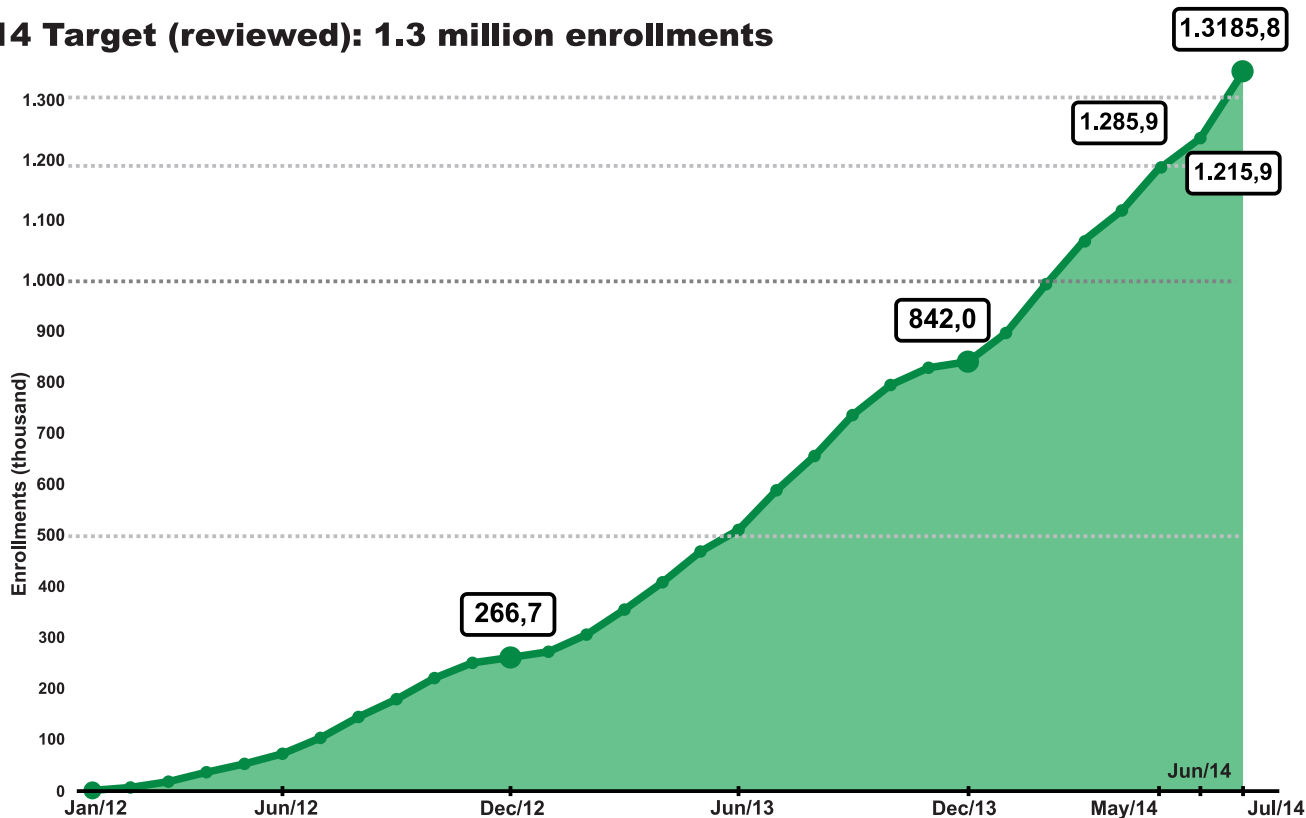
Those who work collectively may receive support from the Brazil Without Extreme Poverty Plan in the organization process, production, commercialization and access to credit.

FREE PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION COURSES (Pronatec BSM)



More than 1,319 enrollments in professional qualification courses

2014 Target (reviewed): 1.3 million enrollments



Source: SISTEC/Ministry of Education - May 30, 2014.

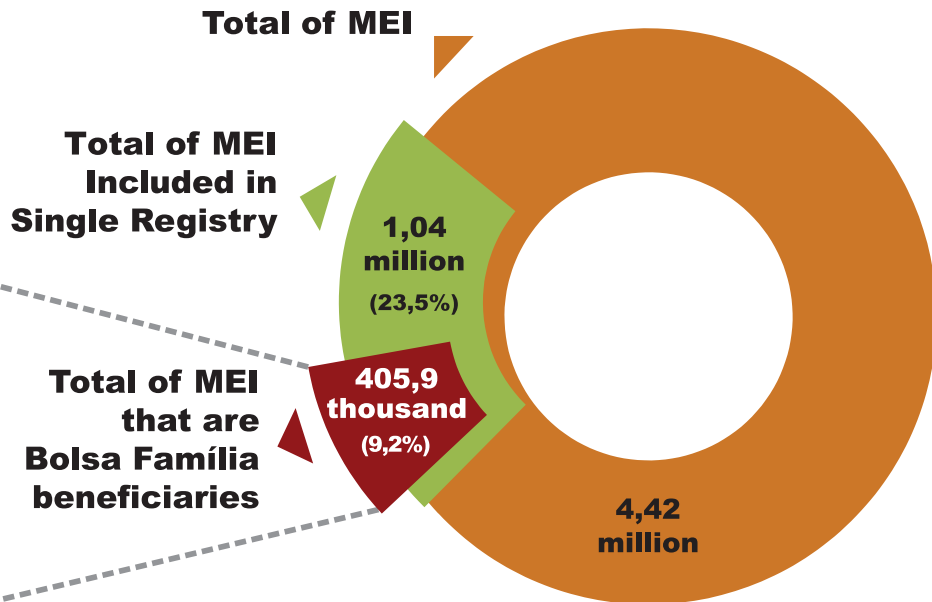
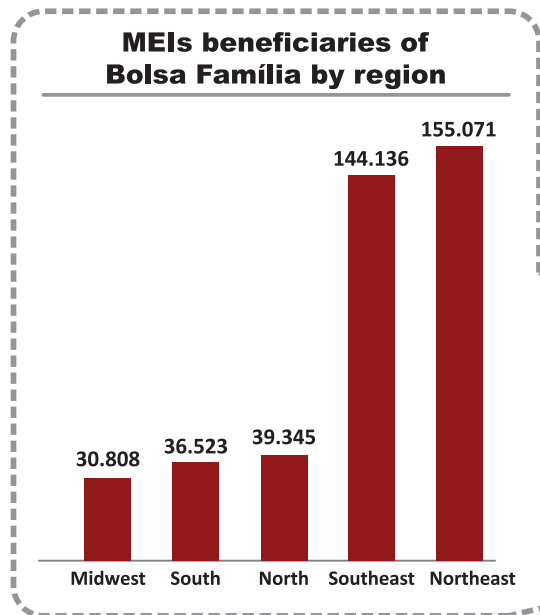
FREE PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION COURSES (Pronatec BSM)



- ▲ **Financed by federal resources**
- ▲ **Courses offered by public and private institutions**
- ▲ **Courses suited for a public with low income and low educational level**
- ▲ **68% of the enrolled are women**
- ▲ **49% of the enrolled between 18 and 29 years old**
- ▲ **3.361 municipalities with enrollments**
- ▲ **Enrollments in 594 types of courses**
 - ▲ **Administrative assistant**
 - ▲ **Computer operator**
 - ▲ **Low voltage building electrician**
 - ▲ **Tailor**
 - ▲ **Manicure and Pedicure**
 - ▲ **Receptionist**
 - ▲ **Brick Mason**
 - ▲ **Salesperson**
 - ▲ **Human Resources Assistant**
 - ▲ **Warehouse keeper**
 - ▲ **Elderly caretaker**
 - ▲ **Others**

INDIVIDUAL MICROENTREPRENEUR (MEI)

Formalization and sustainability for low-income entrepreneurs

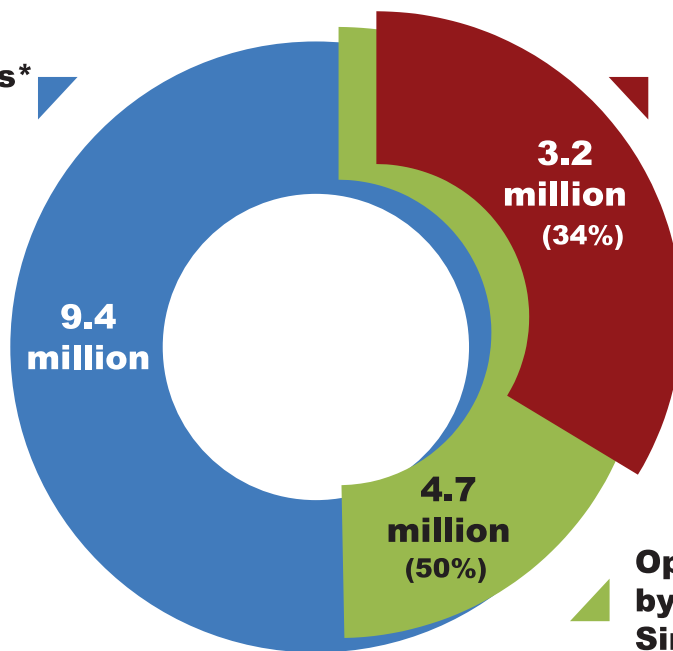


Source: Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger and Sebrae - April, 2014.

CRESCER PROGRAM - Oriented Productive Microcredit

Opportunities for structuring and expanding businesses with the support of oriented productive microcredit

Total operations*



Operations carried out by Bolsa Família beneficiaries

Operations carried out by people from the Single Registry

Operations carried out in the Brazilian Northeast

Total: 6.7 million

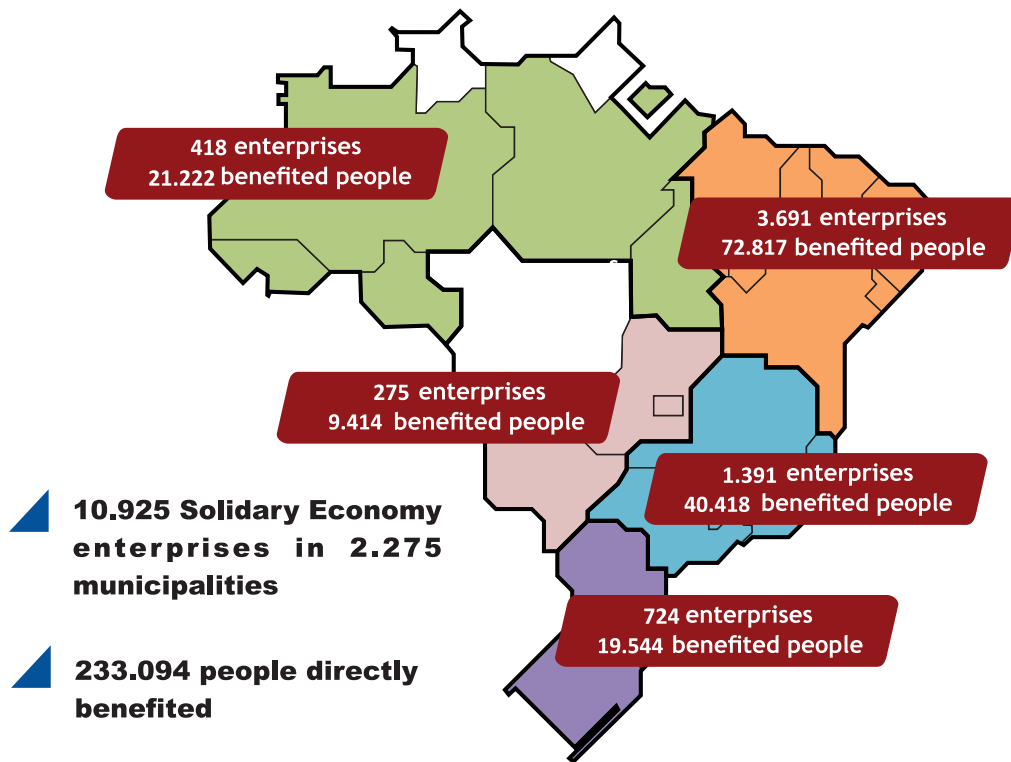
Carried out by people from the Single Registry: 4.0 million

Carried out by Bolsa Família beneficiaries: 2.8 million

(*) operations carried out by individuals. Source: Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger - April, 2014.

SOLIDARITY ECONOMY

Strengthening and expansion of solidarity economy as a strategy of emancipation



Integrated actions of popular and solidarity economy: professional training, technical assistance and incubation of solidarity enterprises and its cooperation networks, products and services commercialization.

Encouragement for the organization and development of cooperatives and cooperation networks, benefiting 39.9 thousand of solid waste pickers through training, technical assistance and infrastructure support.

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RURAL PRODUCTIVE INCLUSION

RURAL PRODUCTIVE INCLUSION

In rural areas, the target of the Brazil Without Extreme Poverty are family farmers, settlers of the land reform, forest pickers, fisherpersons, maroon communities (quilombolas), indigenous and other traditional communities. The Plan created a specific route for them, focused on increasing and improving production to raise the families' income and food supply.

To enhance the productive process, families receive individualized and continued advice and monitoring from agricultural technicians, who teach them ways to increase the production, the quality and the value of products.

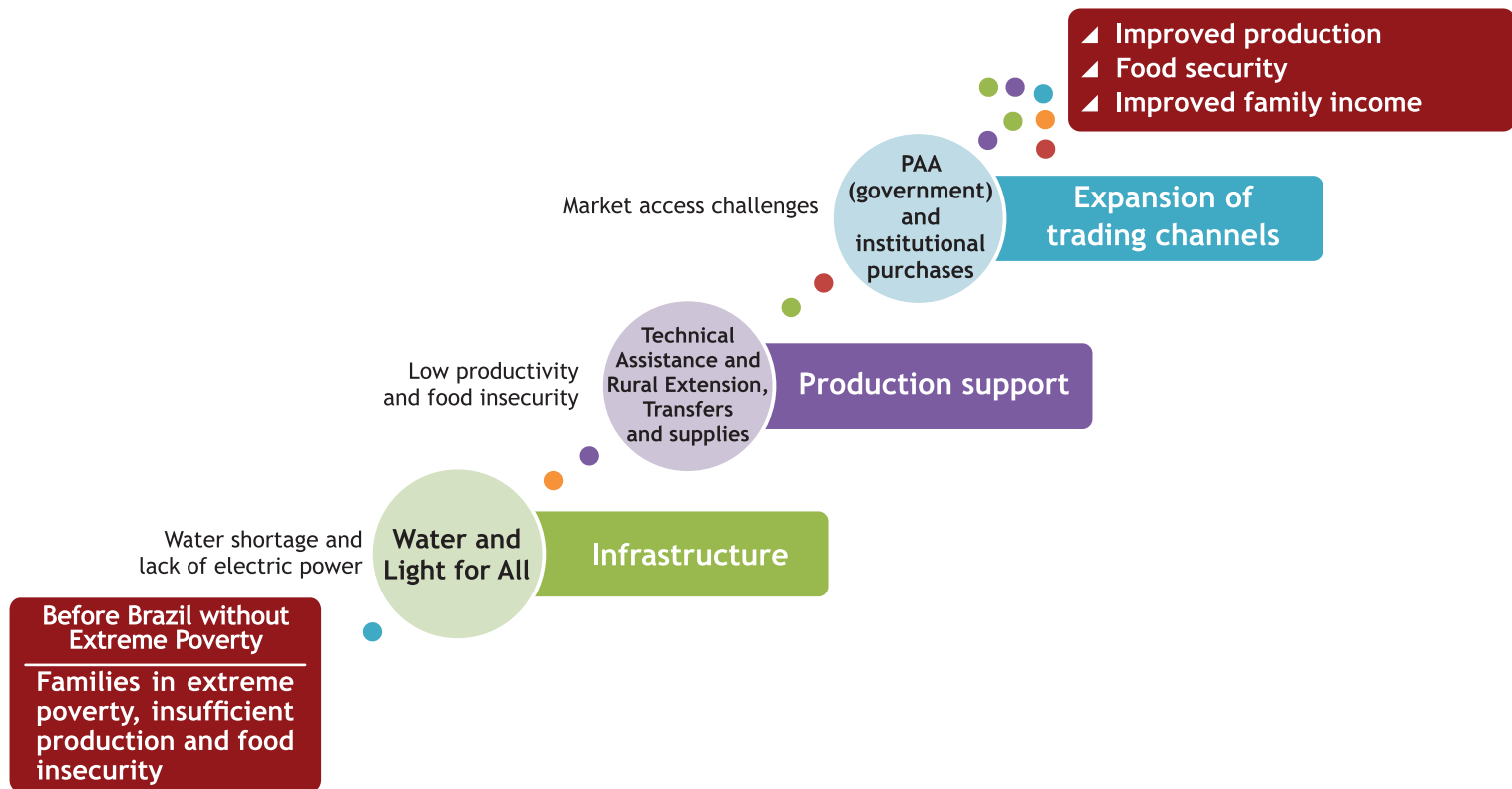
As these families do not have resources for investing in their properties, they receive 2.4 thousand Brazilian Reais in transfers to invest in the implementation of the productive project built in conjunction with the agricultural technicians. In addition, agricultural inputs and seeds are distributed.

By combining technical assistance and financial investment, families improve their nutritional situation and have surplus production to commercialize. One of the marketing channels is the Food Purchasing Program (PAA), through which the Government can buy the production of family farmers without public tender.

For those who still do not have access to electricity or water, the Water for All Program builds cisterns in the semi-arid region and the Light for All Program ensures access to electric power. This way, more and more Brazilians can remain in the land they have chosen to live and work with their families.

RURAL PRODUCTIVE INCLUSION

Rural productive inclusion route



Source: Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND PRODUCTIVE ASSET ORIENTED CASH TRANSFER

286.3 thousand families have now better conditions to increase their production and improve income



- 75 800 families with projects supported by technical assistance are already receiving fostering funds to deploy them.
- The productive projects comprise activities aimed at raising small animals (pigs, poultry, goats and sheep), cattle raising and horticulture.
- The cash transfers are aimed at purchasing animals and structures for raising them (chicken coops, pigsties).

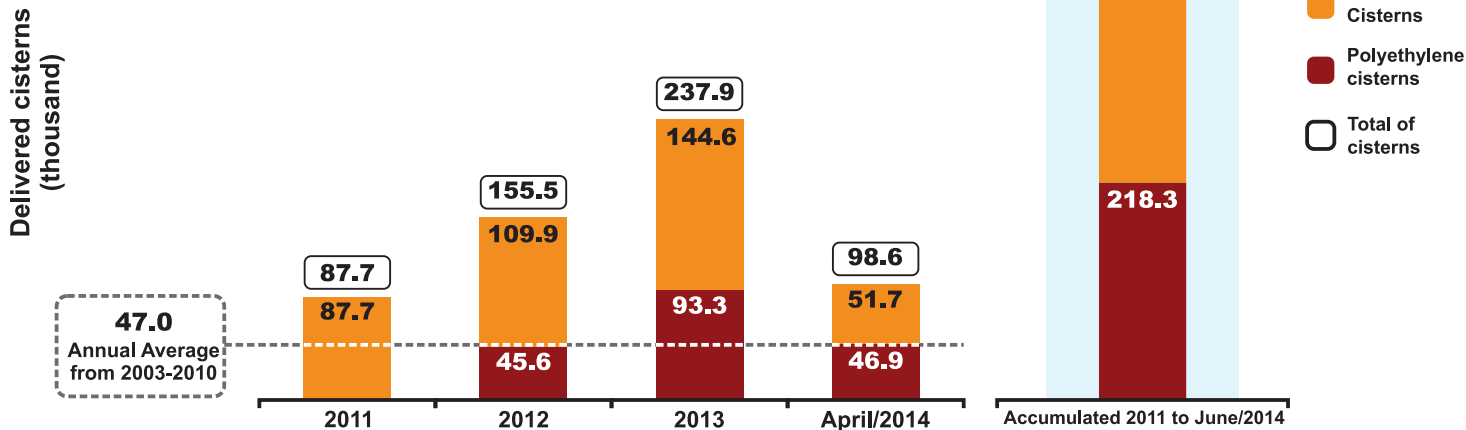
(*) States of MG, RS and DF. Source: Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger, May/2014.

WATER FOR ALL PROGRAM - Domestic Cisterns



579.6 thousand cisterns delivered to universalize access to water in the semiarid region

- 2014 Target: 750 thousand families reached
- Capacity per cistern: 16 thousand liters



Source: Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger, Ministry of National Integration, Ministry of Health and Banco do Brasil Foundation.

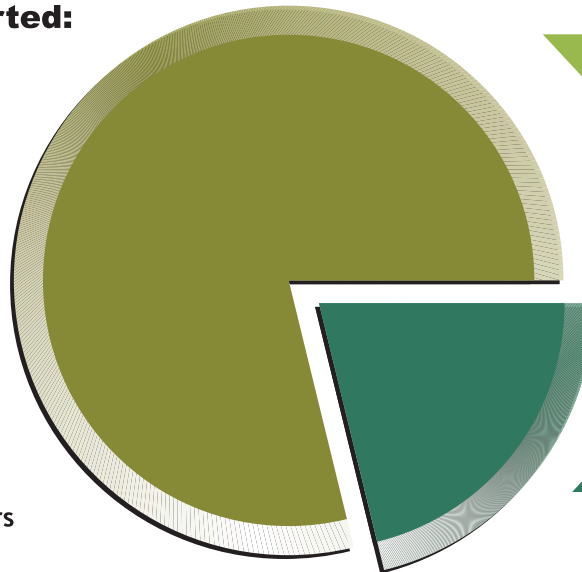


WATER FOR ALL PROGRAM - Water for Production

60 thousand production cisterns and other social technologies installed to recover the productive capacity of families affected by long-period drought in the semiarid region

Social technologies supported:

- ▲ Concrete Cisterns
- ▲ Underground barrier
- ▲ Barrier Ditch
- ▲ Small dam system
- ▲ Rock Tank
- ▲ Collective water pump
- ▲ Water blocking wall Canvas
- ▲ Small dams/ micro water reservoirs



60 thousand production cisterns and other social technologies delivered

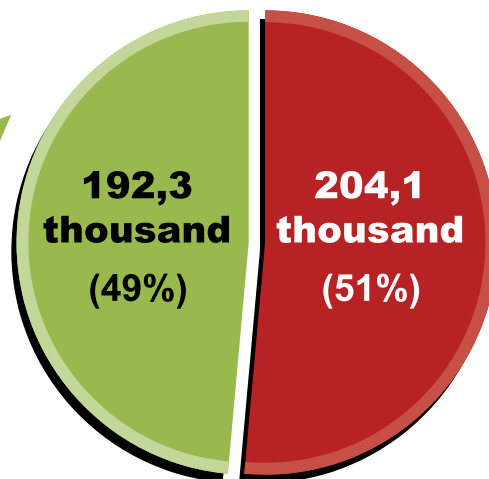
16 thousand more to be delivered by the end of 2014

(*) 2014 deliveries from MDS have not been counted. Source: Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger - April, 2014.

FOOD PURCHASING PROGRAM (PAA)

192.3 thousand operations carried out by low-income families engaged in family farming

PAA total operations carried out by families from the Single Registry

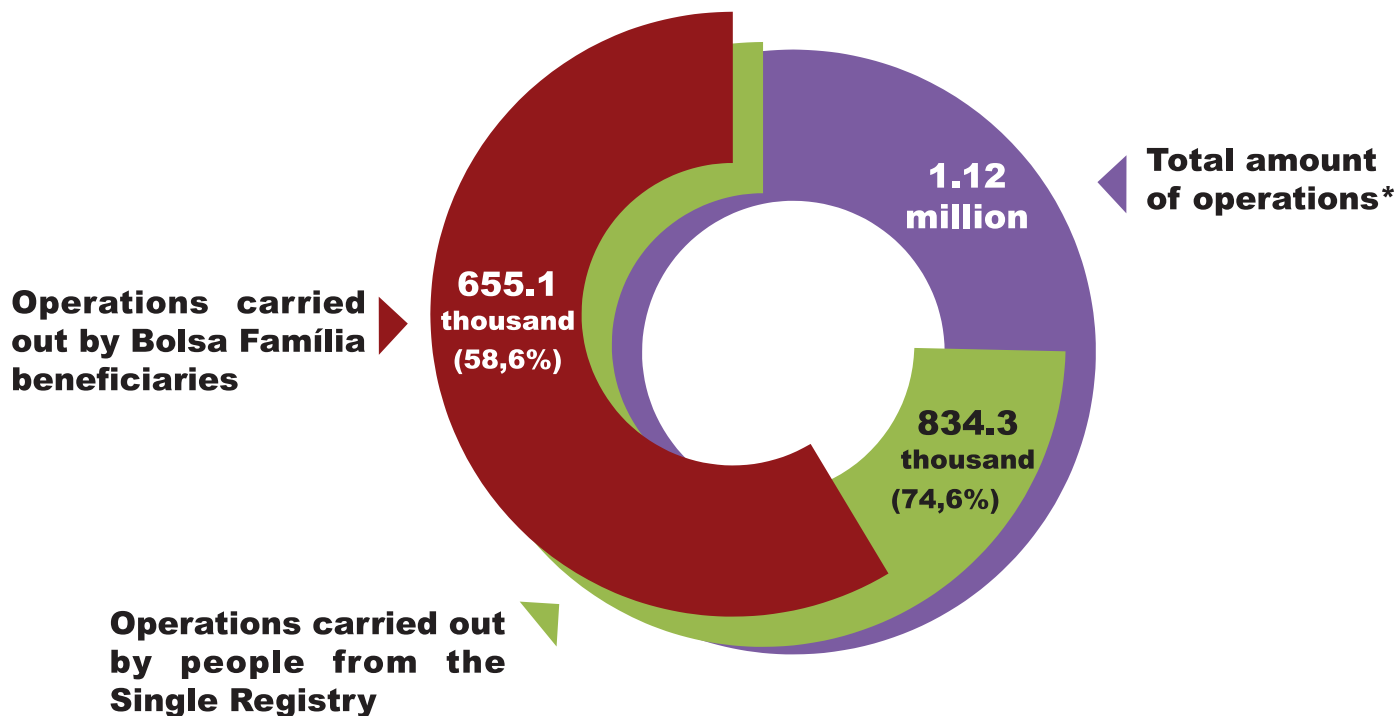


PAA total operations carried out by other families

Institutional purchases: The family farming products are also being purchased by states and municipalities in order to supply university restaurants, public hospitals, social welfare agencies and prisons of 4 states in Brazil. R\$ 30 million in family farming products have already been purchased in this modality.

AGROAMIGO

The Rural Microfinance Program from Banco do Nordeste (Northeast Bank) stimulates the development of productive activities in the countryside



(*) Operations carried out in the period from 2011 to 2013. Source: Banco do Nordeste, Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger and Ministry of Agrarian Development.

BOLSA VERDE PROGRAM (Green Grant)

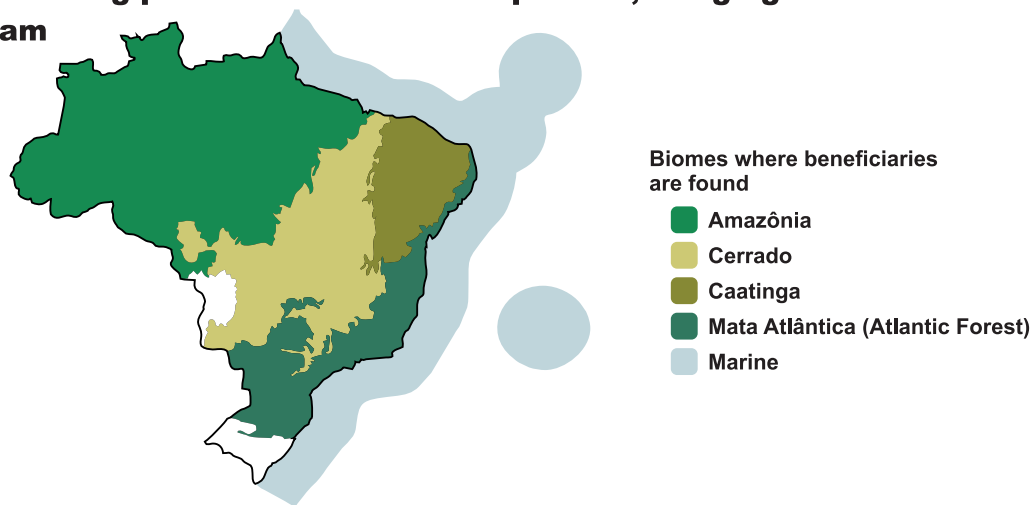
63.3 thousand families of extractivists, land reform settlers, forest pickers and riverside populations receive cash transfers to continue producing and preserving the environment

Contributes to eradicate extreme poverty and preserve the environment

Beneficiaries undertake to preserve the environment

Annual monitoring of the vegetation cover

9 task forces of Active Searching performed in 27 municipalities, bringing over 10 thousand new families to the program



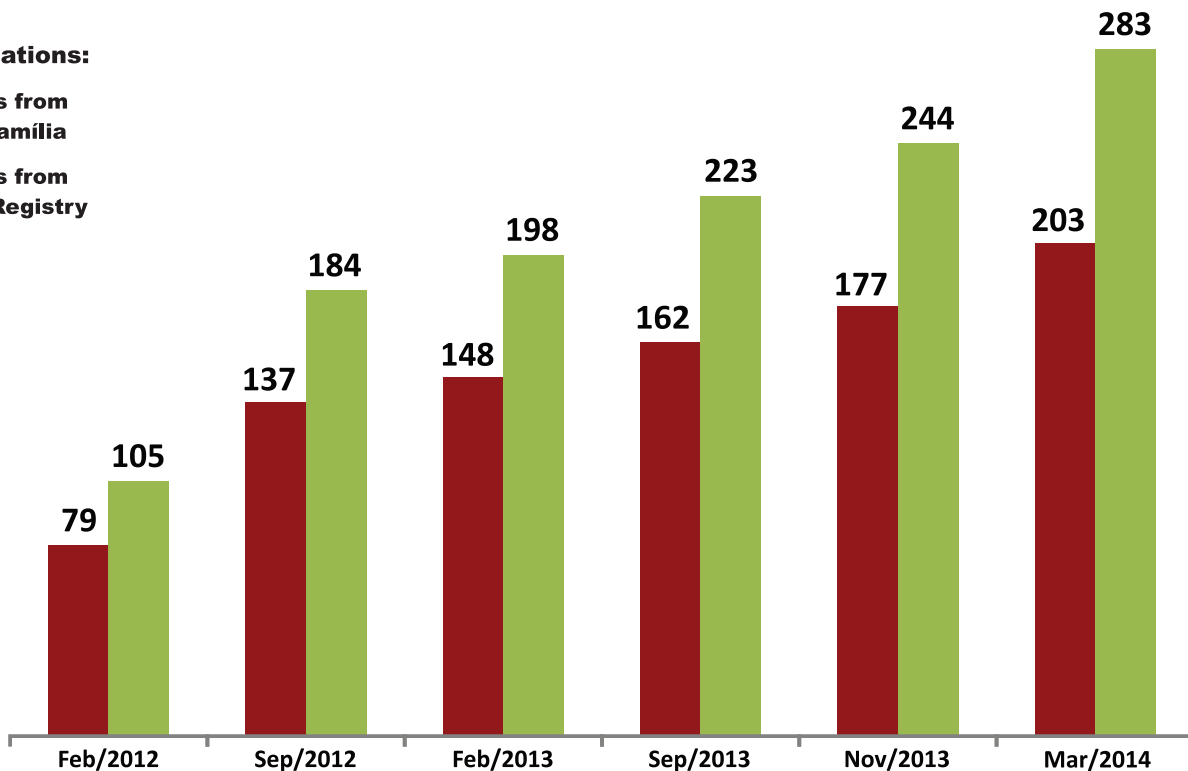
Source: Ministry of Environment, ICMBio, Inkra and SPU, May 2014.

LIGHT FOR ALL PROGRAM

283 thousand installations carried out to families from the Unified Registry. 203 thousand of them are Bolsa Familia beneficiaries

Total installations:

- Families from Bolsa Família
- Families from Single Registry



Source: Ministry of Mines and Energy and Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger, March/2014.

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ACCESS TO SERVICES

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Brazil without Extreme Poverty Plan aims to deliver public services – especially in terms of health, education and social assistance – to the poorest people and places of Brazil. Besides granting access, the aim is to expand the offer and improve the quality of the services offered to the most vulnerable populations.

Regarding Social Assistance, the offer of services and facilities is being spread over the entire country. Some important improvements were the creation of mobile teams and the delivery of speed boats to the Amazon and Pantanal regions, in order to reach isolated poor people.

One of the main challenges for the health system is to expand its network even more and offer basic services at places with the highest levels of poverty, and Brazil without Extreme Poverty Plan is making important progress in that matter. The role played by health community agents and family health teams is essential.

In terms of education – the most effective way to overcome poverty –, Brasil Carinhoso Action provides financial transfers to encourage municipalities to fill their nursery places with children from Bolsa Família. These additional funds improve the quality of services offered to children. In primary school, Brazil without Extreme Poverty Plan expands the offer of full time education in schools where most of the students are benefited by Bolsa Família.

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

Social Assistance network strengthening

▲ **1.169 mobile teams**

▲ **118 speed boats for the mobile teams (51 already delivered)**

▲ **304 Street Population Reference Centers (POP Centers)**

▲ **24.975 places for street population in host services**

The network currently counts on

▲ **7.446 Social Assistance Reference Centers (CRAS)**

▲ **2.216 Social Assistance Specialized Reference Centers (CREAS)**

BRASIL CARINHOSO ACTION



At the time when the Brazil Without Extreme Poverty Plan was launched, one of the cruelest aspects of extreme poverty in Brazil was its great incidence among children and adolescents up to 15 years-old. To assist the most vulnerable segment of this group – the children from zero to six years of age –, the Brazil Without Extreme Poverty Plan launched the Brasil Carinhoso Action. It was designed from the perspective of integral care that involves aspects of child development connected to income, education and health.

In the income transfers axis, Brasil Carinhoso filled the gap that separated children and adolescents' income from that of other age groups (see previous section on the income transfer axis).

In terms of education, Brasil Carinhoso encourages municipalities to broaden the offer of nursery places and to improve the quality of services, offering more resources to municipalities for each place occupied by Bolsa Família children.

Regarding health, Brasil Carinhoso Action prevents and treats the diseases that are more harmful to the development in early childhood. The distribution of Vitamin A and Ferrous Sulfate was expanded and the government began offering free asthma medications.




In addition, the amount transferred to the municipalities to provide meals in nurseries was increased by 66% and the Health in School Program, which promotes health in primary schools is being extended to nurseries and preschools. Well fed, healthy, enrolled in school and with bolstered family income, those kids enjoy greater opportunities to have a better future.

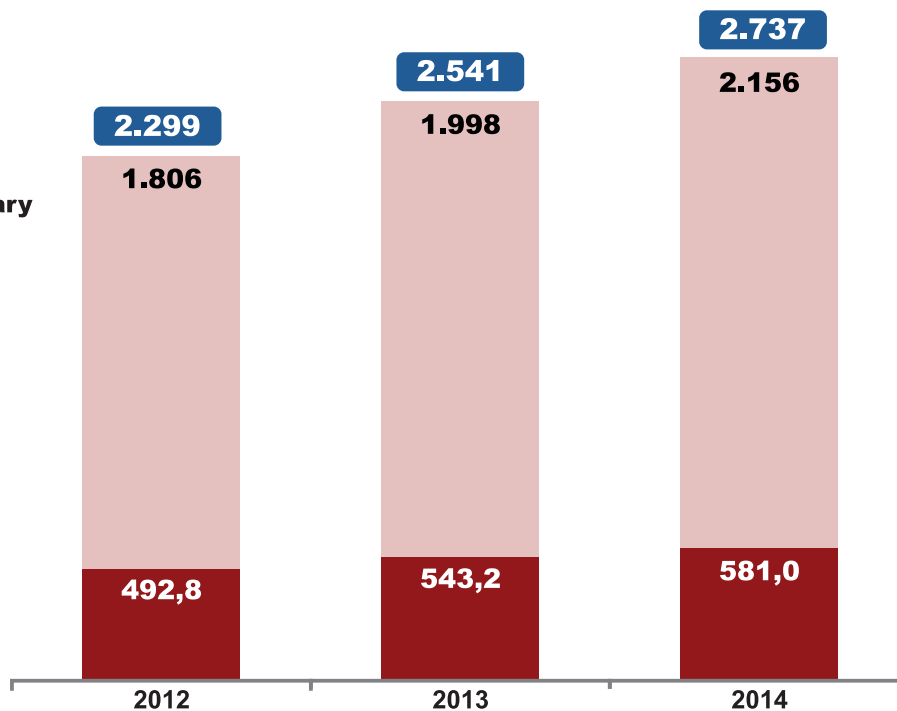
BRASIL CARINHOSO ACTION - Nurseries



More equality: expanded access for the poorest children

Enrollment(thousand):

-  Students beneficiary of Bolsa Familia
-  Students non-beneficiary of Bolsa Familia
-  Total enrollment



Source: Education Census and Ministry of Social Development, May 2014

FULL TIME EDUCATION

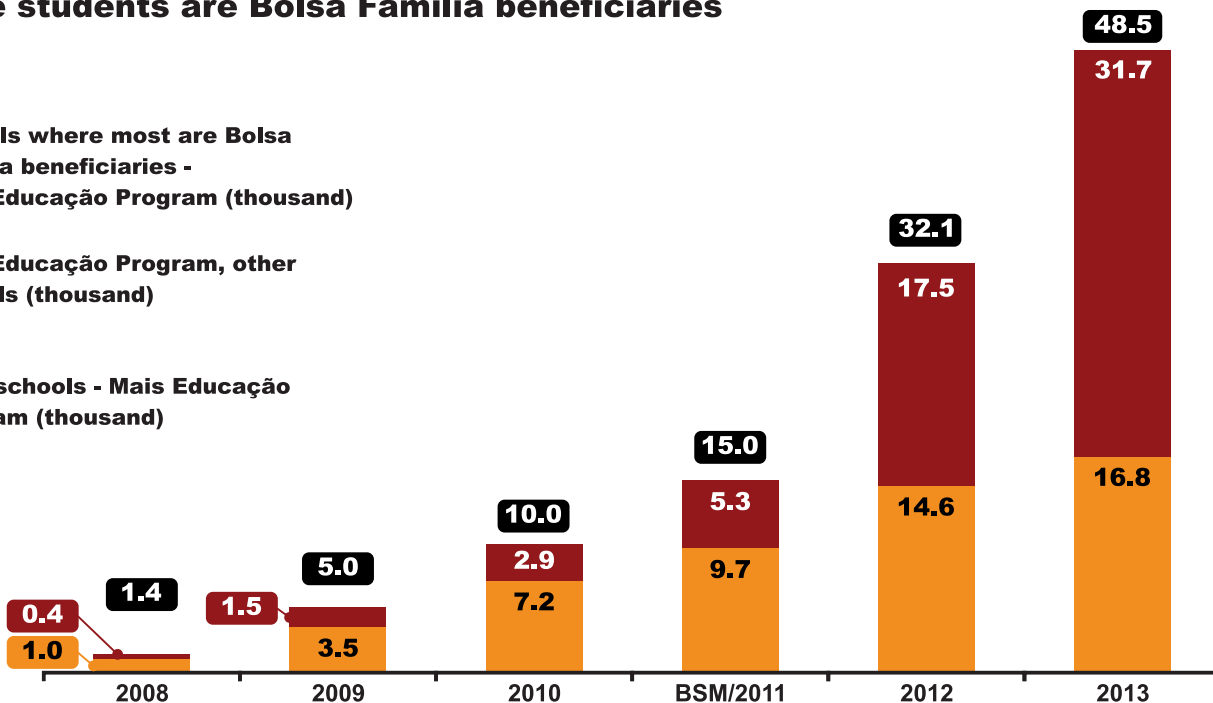
Expansion among schools in the most vulnerable territories

Priority given to schools where more than 50% of the students are Bolsa Familia beneficiaries

Schools where most are Bolsa Familia beneficiaries - Mais Educação Program (thousand)

Mais Educação Program, other schools (thousand)

Total schools - Mais Educação Program (thousand)



Source: SIMEC/MEC, July 2013.


BOLSA FAMÍLIA IMPACTS ON EDUCATION


Bolsa Família students' performance is better or equal to the public network average. They also show lower dropout rate.

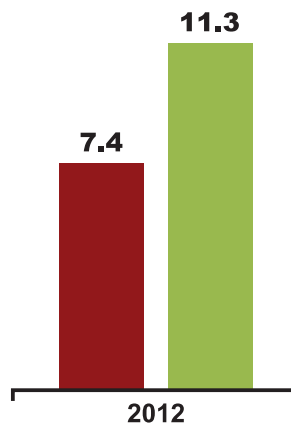
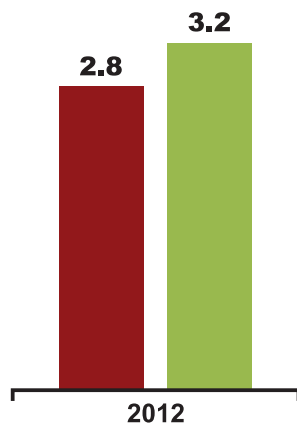
The dropout rate of Bolsa Familia students is lower than the public network average

**Dropout rate in
Primary School (%)**

**Dropout rate in
Secondary School (%)**

 **Bolsa Família Students**

 **Other Students from the public education network**



Source: Primary School Census 2012, System "Presença" and SICON.

HEALTH

Expansion of Basic Health Care to support the low-income population

Since the beginning of Brazil without Extreme Poverty Plan, the expansion of Health Care Teams in vulnerable municipalities has benefited over 3.3 million people

Currently

- 44.1 thousand schools where most of the students are Bolsa Familia beneficiaries are part of the program that promotes health in schools
- There are 29.6 thousand drugstores that provide free or subsidized medications in 4,119 municipalities

Health to promote full child development

Distribution of ferrous sulfate in the Primary Health Care Unities (UBS)

- In 2013, 402 thousand children benefited (1.2 million flasks given) in 1.595 municipalities.

Supplementation with vitamin A megadoses

- From 2013 to April/2014, 4.9 million children from 6 to 59 months of age received vitamin A supplementation.

Free asthma medication in the Brazil Popular Pharmacy Program (Programa Aqui Tem Farmácia Popular)

- 1.4 thousand people picked the medication since free distribution started (July/2012) until April/2014.

Expansion of the Health in School Program (PSE) for nurseries and primary schools

- Partial Accession of 18.4 thousand nurseries with 906.2 thousand students, and 39.8 thousand preschools with 1.77 million students.

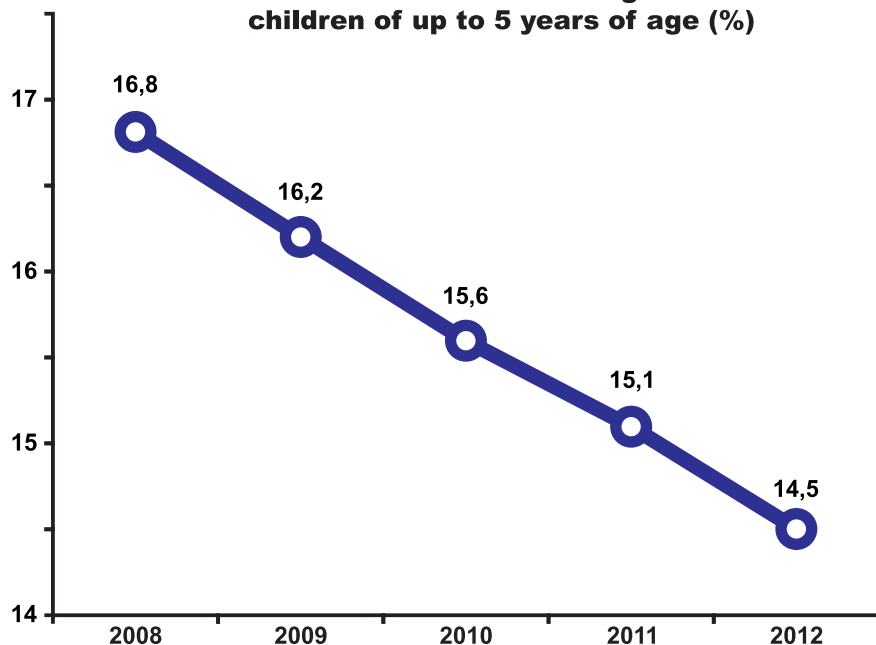
NutriSUS

- Over 330 thousand children enrolled in nurseries that joined the PSE will be fortified with micronutrients sachets starting from the second semester of 2014.

BOLSA FAMÍLIA IMPACTS ON HEALTH

Improvement in nutritional indicators and reduction of child mortality (0 to 6 year olds)

Prevalence of low stature among Bolsa Familia children of up to 5 years of age (%)



The reduction of mortality by poverty related causes is even bigger*:

- ▲ **46% reduction of mortality caused by diarrhea**
- ▲ **58% reduction of mortality caused by malnutrition**

Source: Lima, AMC, Fiocruz. Sistema de Vigilância Alimentar e Nutricional, 2008 to 2012.

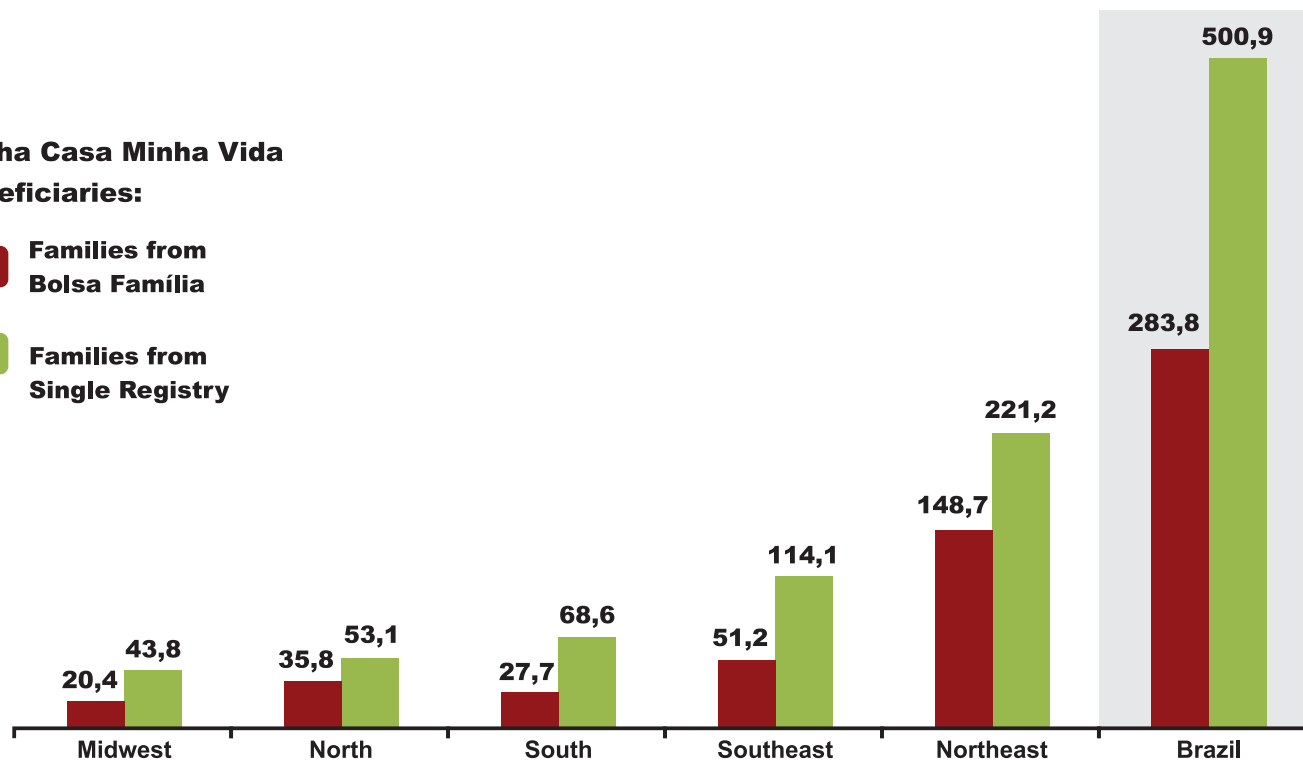
(*) Study carried out in 2.853 municipalities, covering the period from 2004 to 2009. Published on www.thelancet.com on 15/05/13 [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(13\)60](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60)

MINHA CASA MINHA VIDA (Housing Program)

More than 500 thousand low-income families have been benefited

Minha Casa Minha Vida beneficiaries:

- Families from Bolsa Familia
- Families from Single Registry



Source: Ministry of Cities and Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger, December 2013.

www.brasilsemmiseria.gov.br
www.mds.gov.br

Ministério do
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