



*The mission to overcome extreme poverty throughout the country within one presidential term (four years) led to the design of Plano Brasil sem Miséria (the Brazil Without Extreme Poverty Plan) in such a way as to ensure that it would encompass the entire country quickly and with decisive impact.*

*Execution time was short, activities were numerous and diversified and the target audience and territory were immense. Thus, it became clear that this challenge would have to be faced jointly by all federal entities. As such, a firm political decision was required from the heads of the Executive branch at all three levels of government (federal, state and municipal), in addition to a strong commitment from technical teams in different areas within the three levels of government<sup>1</sup>.*

*Respect for the autonomy of federative entities lies at the root of the success in achieving federal coordination in the “Brazil Without Extreme Poverty Plan”.*

*While the federal level focused on solutions that were simple to implement, of larger scale and national in scope, in the state and municipal levels the goal was to execute shared management initiatives as best as possible among the federative entities while, at the same time, offering other solutions in keeping with the spirit of the Plan, but adapted to local realities.*

## THE STATES AND “BRAZIL WITHOUT EXTREME POVERTY” PLAN

### Regional and state pacts

The president of the Republic and the minister in charge of coordinating “Brazil Without Extreme Poverty” (from the Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger) visited all five regions of the country.

In each region, there was a launch ceremony for the Plan, during which terms of commitment were signed with governors of the 27 states of the country, formalising the pact to overcome extreme poverty. In these documents, the parties (the Federal Government and the state governments) commit to the intergovernmental actions needed to implement the “Brazil Without Extreme Poverty”, involving the three axes of the Plan — income security, access to services and urban and rural productive inclusion — and agree to mutual support in strengthening actions in education, health and social care.

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### The commitment of the states

- I) Coordinate Plan actions within their borders;
  - II) Carry out actions in keeping with the three axes of the Plan;
  - III) Design state policies for the extremely poor, in coordination with federal and municipal actions;
  - IV) Use the information in the Unified Registry;
  - V) Improve and expand public policies on social development within their borders and promote cross-cutting efforts; and
  - VI) Support municipalities.
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<sup>1</sup> The Brazilian Constitution states that the country is a Federative Republic composed of three federative entities: the Union (Federal Government), the states and the municipalities - all of them autonomous. Brazil has a total of 26 states plus the Federal District and 5,570 municipalities. Each level of government has its own specific responsibilities in the political and administrative organisation of the country and, in some cases, some of these responsibilities are shared - such as in social welfare and the health sector.

### State plans to end extreme poverty

Once the regional pacts were established, most Brazilian states began devising their own respective strategies to overcome extreme poverty, inspired by the three axes model and the active search in the “Brazil Without Extreme Poverty” Plan. The state plans included actions at the federal level as well as initiatives managed by state governments. As such, the effort to overcome extreme poverty gained state components and was adapted to the different manifestations of poverty throughout Brazil.

The Extraordinary Secretariat for Overcoming Extreme Poverty (Sesep), the division of the Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger (MDS) responsible for coordinating the “Brazil Without Extreme Poverty” Plan activities, was put in charge of liaising with the states and assisting them in preparing their plans in line with the strategy at the federal level. Twenty out of the 26 states and the Federal District have launched plans for overcoming poverty and extreme poverty, as shown in the table below.

#### State plans to overcome extreme poverty

Acre	Brazil Without Extreme Poverty Plan
Amapá	<i>Família Cidadã</i> Program
Bahia	<i>Vida Melhor</i> Program
Distrito Federal	DF Without Extreme Poverty Plan
Espírito Santo	<i>Incluir</i> Program
Goiás	<i>Renda Cidadã</i> Program
Maranhão	<i>Viva Oportunidades</i> Program
Mato Grosso	<i>Mato Grosso</i> Without Extreme Poverty Plan
Minas Gerais	<i>Travessia</i> Program
Paraíba	Paraíba Without Extreme Poverty Plan
Paraná	<i>Família Paranaense</i> Program
Piauí	<i>Mais Viver</i> Program
Rio de Janeiro	Rio Without Extreme Poverty Plan
Rio Grande do Norte	RN <i>Mais Justo</i> Program
Rio Grande do Sul	RS <i>Mais Igual</i> Program
Rondônia	<i>FutuRO</i> Plan
Santa Catarina	Santa Catarina Without Extreme Poverty Plan
São Paulo	São Paulo <i>Solidário</i> Program
Sergipe	Sergipe <i>Mais Justo</i> Program
Tocantins	Tocantins Without Extreme Poverty

Source: MDS

The states not listed above may not have launched programmes officially, but they nonetheless rely on strategies to overcome extreme poverty that fall in line with “Brazil Without Extreme Poverty” Plan — including designating specific agencies to coordinate such crosscutting efforts. Overall state coordination lies in the hands of social development secretariats, social assistance, government or *Casa Civil* (the office of the gubernatorial chief of staff), but there are cases where agencies were created specifically to manage the state Plan.

### State Supplementation of *Bolsa Família* Program

Another important step was the fact that the 11 states adapted or launched their own income transfer programmes supplementary to *Bolsa Família* Program. These supplementary initiatives made up the income guarantee axis in the plans enacted by Acre<sup>2</sup>, Amapá, the Federal District, Espírito Santo, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, Rondônia, Santa Catarina and São Paulo.

The states entered into Technical Cooperation Agreements with MDS to use the same magnetic card used in *Bolsa Família* to pay a state supplement to the benefits provided to families in those states.

Some states had already had experiences in paying fixed amounts to each household within their supplementary programmes, but the prevailing model after the release of the “Brazil Without Extreme Poverty” Plan entailed closing the extreme poverty gap. In this model, the state supplements the amount paid by the Federal government in order to bridge the gap (or difference) between the household’s monthly income *per capita* — calculated including the *Bolsa Família* benefit — and the minimum amount defined by each state as its extreme poverty line. In several cases, the extreme poverty line at the state or district level is higher than the R\$ 70 line set by the “Brazil Without Extreme Poverty” Plan (adjusted to R\$ 77 in June 2014). In others cases, the line remained the same as in the Plan.

The scenario changed when “Brazil Without Extreme Poverty” Plan launched *Brasil Carinhoso* Action, aimed at overcoming extreme poverty in early childhood, as the Federal Government began paying a new *Bolsa Família* benefit that to close the extreme poverty gap. Thus, the state supplementation based on this model (gap closure) and the same line (R\$ 70 monthly per capita, subsequently adjusted to R\$ 77) ceased its effects and had to be renegotiated by the state governments and the Federal Government.

By August 2014, seven states had active *Bolsa Família* supplementations: the Federal District, Espírito Santo, Mato Grosso, Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina, as shown in the table below. The Federal District increased its district line to the poverty level (R\$ 140).

#### Pacts to supplement *Bolsa Família* (August 2014)

Programme	State	Target audience	Extreme poverty reference used in closing the gap
DF Without Extreme Poverty	Federal District	Households with <i>per capita</i> income under R\$ 140	District line of R\$ 140
<i>Bolsa Capixaba</i>	Espírito Santo	Households with income <i>per capita</i> under R\$ 97 and children up to 6 years of age	State line of R\$ 97
<i>Panela Cheia</i>	Mato Grosso	Households with income per capita under R\$ 87 and children up to 6 years of age	State line of R\$ 87
<i>Família Paranaense</i>	Paraná	Households with per capita income under R\$ 87	State line of R\$ 87

2 In the case of Acre, supplementation was instituted prior to “Brazil Without Extreme Poverty”. The other supplements were agreed or re-agreed upon in the Plan.

<i>Renda Melhor</i>	Rio de Janeiro	Households with assumed per capita income under R\$ 100	State line of R\$ 100
<i>RS Mais Igual</i>	Rio Grande do Sul	Households with per capita income under R\$ 100	State line of R\$ 100
<i>Santa Renda</i>	Santa Catarina	Households with income per capita under R\$ 87 and children and adolescents up to 15 years of age	State line of R\$ 87

Source: MDS.

### Federative pact seminars

Over time, alignment among the actions undertaken by the states and the Federal Government for a Brazil without Extreme Poverty and the emergence of a number of specific state initiatives aimed at combating extreme poverty in its various forms across the country have led to a wide range of experiences throughout the nation. In interacting with the states, Sesep realized that managers were eager to showcase their experiences and learn about the initiatives of other states.

The idea of sharing state experiences in the fight against extreme poverty eventually paved the way for two editions of the “National Seminar on Federative Pacts for Brazil Without Extreme Poverty” — in Rio de Janeiro (2012) and Brasília (2013). The event was skipped in 2014 because of general elections (for president and governors), but a third edition is expected in 2015.

The 2013 event included the launch of the *Brasil sem Miséria no seu Estado* (Brazil without Extreme Poverty in your State) website, an *online* tool for monitoring the Plan’s actions at the state level, created based on *Brasil sem Miséria no seu Município* (Brazil without Misery in your Municipality), a publicly-acclaimed website discussed at greater length later in this text.

## THE MUNICIPALITIES AND “BRAZIL WITHOUT EXTREME POVERTY” PLANO

### Municipal engagement and Federal Government support

Municipalities are at the heart of the strategy in the “Brazil Without Extreme Poverty” Plan. A major reason why the municipalities are central to this Plan is the Unified Registry, a gateway to “Brazil Without Extreme Poverty” Plan. After all, the municipal governments are responsible for adding the families to the Registry and interacting with them directly, through municipal health, education and social assistance networks essential to overcoming extreme poverty.

All 5,570 Brazilian municipalities have actions under the “Brazil Without Extreme Poverty” Plan, including *Bolsa Família* Program and the Welfare Benefit for the Elderly and Disabled (BPC, Benefício de Prestação Continuada). Between 2010 and 2014 (the first phase of the Plan), there was a 95% increase in transfers made directly by the Federal Government to citizens through the *Bolsa Família* and 70% of those made through the BPC<sup>3</sup>. While these funds do not make it into city’s coffers, they have a sizeable impact on the city’s dynamics from an economic perspective.

Strong municipal involvement in the “Brazil Without Extreme Poverty” can be seen in the results achieved by the Plan in active searches, vocational qualification through *Pronatec*,

<sup>3</sup> In both cases, the increases refer to nominal values.

actions in day-care centres under *Brasil Carinhoso* and the increase in the number of schools where the majority of children benefit from of *Bolsa Família* and which have instituted full-time school days under *Mais Educação* Program — just to name a few of the key actions. Without the huge efforts made by municipal authorities - be it in social assistance, education, health or other areas — this would not have been possible.

It is important to note that the municipalities were not alone in this endeavour. In their support, “Brazil Without Extreme Poverty” Plan implemented a number of measures such as increasing the amount of funds transferred to municipal governments with less bureaucracy — by means of deposits in a specific fund, without the need to enter into contracts or agreements. With logistical support from state governments, the Federal Government conducted thousands of in-person visits to mayors, secretaries and other municipal managers. It also created online tools to facilitate the design, implementation and monitoring of state and municipal strategies for tackling poverty (as discussed later in this text).

### Transfers to municipalities

The active search and management of the Unified Registry and *Bolsa Família* — among many other activities aimed at providing social assistance to the poorest and most vulnerable populations — fall under the responsibility of the Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS). The assistance network and its services are critical to the success of the “Brazil Without Extreme Poverty” Plan. As such, strengthening them was a paramount task in the strategy to overcome extreme poverty.

Between 2010 and 2014, there was a real increase of 30.23% in the federal budget for social assistance, including funds for expanding the network and its services.

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### More transfers to the social assistance network

With a network spread across the country,<sup>4</sup> SUAS is managed through a tripartite co-funding scheme involving the federal, state and municipal governments. In this scheme, the central government makes regular and scheduled transfers to the other government levels through funds set up specifically for this purpose by the states and municipalities. Such “fund to fund” transfers reduce bureaucracy by dispensing with the need to sign agreements, contracts or similar instruments when transferring funds.

One example of increased municipal transfers comes in the form of *Acessuas Trabalho* (the National Programme for Promoting Access to the Labour Market). Established under the aegis of the “Brazil Without Extreme Poverty” Plan, *Acessuas Trabalho* transfers funds from the Federal Government to social assistance at the municipal level, allowing cities to implement actions that help promote the integration of social assistance users into the labour market. Between 2012 and 2014, local governments received R\$ 254.4 million in transfers from *Acessuas Trabalho* for productive inclusion initiatives aimed at low-income individuals.

The creation of new actions, services, equipment and programmes such as *Acessuas Trabalho* itself, the mobile teams<sup>5</sup> and the social assistance boats<sup>6</sup> (these last two items were very important

4 In 2014, there were 10,675 SUAS service centres available to the population across the country.

5 Additional Reference Center for Social Assistance (Cras) teams are assigned to provide services to families living in remote places or dispersed throughout the territory, prioritising the extremely poor families. Convened under “Brazil Without Extreme Poverty”, they contribute decisively to the active search.

6 They were conceived under “Brazil Without Extreme Poverty” to support mobile teams, enabling them to reach locations accessible only by water. In addition to the boats, beneficiary cities also receive maintenance funds regularly.

for the active search) helped breathe new life into the municipalities' fight to overcome extreme poverty. Between the beginning of "Brazil Without Extreme Poverty" Plan until early 2015, 1,254 mobile teams were set up and 123 river vessels and 15 ocean vessels were delivered.

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From 2012 to 2014, municipalities received an additional R\$ 1.32 billion in funds through the "fund to fund" mechanism (from the Federal Government to other entities) under *Brasil Carinhoso*, to invest in day-care (more information can be found in the text about the axis of access to services, in this series). In this case, however, the difference is that these are funds not specifically in the field of social assistance, but rather in education — which was already making transfers for day-care. Through *Brasil Carinhoso*, these transfers were increased by 50% for day-care vacancies occupied by children in the *Bolsa Família* Program — thus stimulating the services provided to the poorest segment of the population with less coverage.

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### **Strengthening the Decentralised Management Index (DMI)**

The Decentralised Management Index (IGD) is used in managing federal transfers to municipalities to strengthen actions related to the Unified Registry and *Bolsa Família*, according to their quality management practices. The more municipalities improve their coverage, update the Registry and monitor *Bolsa Família*'s health and education conditionalities, the more funding they receive.

For these transfers, we multiply a reference value by the number of households served in the municipality. The reference value was adjusted by 30% by the "Brazil Without Extreme Poverty" Plan, but the main change promoted by the Plan was in the way federal transfers to municipalities were calculated: previously, all *Bolsa Família* households were included; with the "Brazil Without Extreme Poverty" Plan, all households with updated records in the Unified Registry were included — a much larger number of households per municipality. Therefore the amount transferred to municipalities through the DMI rose from R\$ 300 million in 2011 to R\$ 503 million in 2013.

The success of this mechanism inspired the creation of a similar transfer structure, the Unified Social Assistance System DMI (DMI SUAS).

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### **The challenge following the 2012 elections**

The 2012 municipal elections in Brazil constituted a particular challenge because of the possibility of major changes occurring in municipal governments and, consequently, in the staff that coordinated and executed actions "at the forefront". That is what happened — 72% of Brazilian municipalities elected new mayors. The "Brazil Without Extreme Poverty" Plan, however, saw this as an opportunity to seek the engagement of new municipal administrations. Not all municipal administrations knew everything about the Plan and its corresponding programmes, so the possibility of introducing them to mayors early on in their terms - encouraging them to design their own strategies to overcome extreme poverty — was seen as a unique opportunity.

Sesep would not be capable of providing customised services to all municipalities. The mobilising capacity of states, municipal associations and partner entities would have to be put to good use.

7 In Brazil, elections for mayors take place two years after the elections for president and governors. This "mismatch" ensures mayors will take office halfway through the president's and governors' terms and strategies.

An action plan was created jointly with the municipalities, including:

- a.** Designing promotional material to explain the programmes in a simple, clear and objective fashion (over 15,000 copies of *Cartilha Brasil sem Miséria no seu Município* — Primer “Brazil Without Extreme Poverty” in your Municipality — which was distributed to mayors and other municipal managers and posted on the Plan website);
- b.** Periodically publishing online reports customised to each municipality in Brazil, containing information about the status of the “Brazil Without Extreme Poverty” Plan programmes in the city (*Relatórios Brasil sem Miséria no seu Município* — Reports on “Brazil Without Extreme Poverty” in your Municipality);
- c.** Holding events in the states, with in-person attendance by mayors and other municipal managers (thus avoiding travel to the country’s capital);
- d.** Making use of events hosted by partners to hold discussions with mayors and other municipal managers.

As a result, many cities have devised their own strategies to overcome extreme poverty inspired by “Brazil Without Extreme Poverty”, or specific strategies for reducing extreme poverty in early childhood, inspired by *Brasil Carinhoso* Action, a Plan initiative devoted to children aged 0 - 48 months.

#### **Reports on “Brazil Without Extreme Poverty” in your Municipality**

The idea of providing an online tool that municipal managers could use anywhere and at any time to update the information on the status of the main “Brazil Without Extreme Poverty” programmes in their cities took shape throughout the year 2012 — but it would not be simple to implement.

If the report were restricted to tables, many people might not understand what the numbers meant. The decision was made to compose short texts to explain the programmes in question and their indicators. In several cases, this enabled comparisons between city results and national averages and offered guidance on measures to take if outcomes fell short of expectations.

As such, MDS developed the reports “Brazil Without Extreme Poverty” in your Municipality (see the example of the city of Rio de Janeiro attached to this document), with information about the tools, programmes and actions that comprise the Plan. Updated every two months, the reports contain analytical content in text and graphical form — a powerful tool to portray the municipal landscape. Consolidating information from multiple sources into a single report — simple, friendly, comprehensive and affordable - favours local management, thus facilitating strategic planning and actions to overcome extreme poverty and focusing investments on vulnerable areas. As an open-access tool, it has also contributed to the transparency of government actions, allowing citizens to check and monitor the progress of policies.

#### **“Brazil Without Extreme Poverty” in Your Municipality Web Portal**

By having the information in the Primer and the report compiled in the same place, managers could learn more about programmes and services — as well as their objectives and target audiences — and find ways to strengthen them in their respective territories, making them more easily-accessible to all citizens. To that end, MDS built a web portal — the “Brazil Without Extreme Poverty” in your Municipality web portal, [www.brasilsemmiseria/municipios](http://www.brasilsemmiseria/municipios), bringing all the documentation together in a single location.



A “monitoring panel” was later developed for the portal, enabling users to check programme results and their evolution over time. The ability to view the Plan’s historical indicators allows for diagnoses that are more accurate and the detection of any obstacles to the development of actions; it also improves initiatives at the local level and provides for higher-quality monitoring and planning processes.

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### **Building the portals**

In order to make the information available at the “Brazil Without Extreme Poverty” in your Municipality web portal, a database was assembled containing more than 70 indicators and variables from at least 20 different official sources, allowing documents to be generated with a wide range of constantly updated information on each of the different states and municipalities.

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### **In-person dialogue with municipal managers**

As previously mentioned the information in the primer and in the portal reports was not restricted to the internet: based on these two instruments, the MDS team had 3,430 in-person meetings to discuss “Brazil Without Extreme Poverty” Plan with municipal managers throughout 2013; these meetings took place during events held in Brasília and different states.

### **The “Brazil Without Extreme Poverty” in the State web portal**

After the launch of the “*Brazil Without Extreme Poverty*” in your Municipality web portal, Secretaries and other state managers reported on the importance of that instrument for their work. However, especially in the case of states with many cities, they complained about the difficulties of having to consult hundreds of local reports. Hence, the decision was made to create the “Brazil Without Extreme Poverty” in your State web portal ([www.brasilsemmiséria.gov.br/estados](http://www.brasilsemmiséria.gov.br/estados)). It contains customised information by state, updated every two months, as well as spreadsheets with data about the main programmes by municipality. With it, managers can compare results, develop regionalised diagnoses and plan the management of actions within their territory.

### **This text is based on the following article:**

COSTA, Patricia Vieira da; OLIVEIRA, Luciana Alves de; SOUSA, Marconi Fernandes de; NAKASHIMA, Caio. A articulação federativa no Plano Brasil sem Miséria. In: CAMPELLO, Tereza; FALCÃO, Tiago; COSTA, Patricia Vieira da (Orgs). **O Brasil sem miséria**. Brasília: MDS, 2014.





## THE BRAZIL WITHOUT EXTREME POVERTY PLAN IN YOUR MUNICIPALITY

### Municipality:RIO DE JANEIRO/RJ

#### The *Brazil Without Extreme Poverty Plan*

The *Brazil Without Extreme Poverty Plan* was launched with the challenge of overcoming extreme poverty in the country. The priority target audience was defined as Brazilians living in extreme poverty (those receiving a monthly family income of less than R\$77 per person).

With the launch of the *Brazil Without Extreme Poverty Plan*, the formula for calculating the benefits of the *Bolsa Família* Program, aimed at the poorest families, has changed. All the BFP beneficiary families have now surpassed the level of extreme poverty.

Given that extreme poverty manifests itself in multiple ways in addition to insufficient income, the Plan was structured to tackle three key areas: income security, productive inclusion and access to services. The three areas involve 22 ministries and include over 100 actions, programs and policies. The Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger (MDS) coordinates the *Brazil Without Extreme Poverty Plan*, which has been adhered to by all the Brazilian states.

For the Brazil Without Extreme Poverty Plan to work as well as possible, it is essential to count on robust involvement by the municipalities. The Unified Registry, as the gateway to the Brazil Without Extreme Poverty Plan, is one of the reasons why the municipalities themselves have such a core role in the Plan. The municipal government is responsible for enrolling families in the Registry, which also plays a prominent role in the functioning of the health, education and social assistance networks that are essential for overcoming extreme poverty.

#### The Unified Registry and the Plan's target audience in your municipality

The MDS uses Unified Registry data to monitor the Brazil Without Extreme Poverty Plan. The Registry provides individualized data, updated at least every two years, on those Brazilians with a household income of up to half a minimum wage per capita, and makes it possible to know who these people are, where they live, the profile of each family member and the characteristics of their homes.

According to the Unified Registry records of December 2014 and the *Bolsa Família* expenditure balance sheet of January 2015, the municipality has:

- 512, 947 families registered in the Unified Registry; and
- 226, 893 beneficiary families of the *Bolsa Família* Program (11.46% of the municipality's population).



## THE BRAZIL WITHOUT EXTREME POVERTY PLAN IN YOUR MUNICIPALITY

### Municipality:RIO DE JANEIRO/RJ

#### Cadastral coverage and Active Searching

To assess the management requirements of the Unified Registry in each municipality, the MDS works with municipal estimates of the number of families that should be included in the Registry (all families living in the municipality with monthly incomes of up to half a minimum wage per person).

From June 2011 to November 2014, the municipality registered in the Unified Registry and enrolled in the *Bolsa Família* Program a total of 50,991 families who were in extreme poverty. All the families enrolled in the Program have now emerged from extreme poverty.

The municipality has a cadastral coverage that is lower than official estimates. This means that to reach all the families in the target audience, Active Searching actions need to be carried out to include a further 24,905 families. This task must be accompanied by measures to improve the quality of data recorded in the Registry.

#### Income Security

##### *Bolsa Família* Program

In January 2015, the municipality had 226,893 families in the *Bolsa Família* Program. This represents 77.35% of the estimated total number families that fit the income profile of the Program (77.35% coverage).

R\$ 33.180.014,00 were transferred to the Program's beneficiary families in January 2015.

From June 2011 (the start of the *Brazil Without Extreme Poverty Plan*) to January 2015, the total number of beneficiary families increased by 24.91%.

In March 2013, the *Brazil Carinhoso* benefit that had been initially paid to extremely poor families with children between 0-5 years old was extended to all the *Bolsa Família* families. With this adjustment, all the families enrolled in the Program overcame extreme poverty.

#### Monitoring of conditionalities

Families must assume a number of commitments when enrolled in the *Bolsa Família* Program: children and youths must attend school; children must be vaccinated and receive nutritional counseling; and pregnant women must present for antenatal care.



## THE BRAZIL WITHOUT EXTREME POVERTY PLAN IN YOUR MUNICIPALITY

### Municipality:RIO DE JANEIRO/RJ

In the municipality, 87.37% of children and youth (aged between 6-17 years) from families benefiting from the Bolsa Família Program are monitored for school attendance. The national monitored average is 92.03%. Given that the municipality is below average, it is important that the municipality's social welfare and education secretariats liaise in order to increase this percentage (i.e. to increase the number of families whose children's school attendance is tracked).

In the healthcare area, 75.53% of families that fit the profile (i.e. those with children of up to 7 years old and/or pregnant women) are monitored. The national average is 73.44%. In this respect the municipality is above average, but it is still important that welfare and health secretariats continue to work jointly to increase the number of families that are health-monitored.

### Variable benefits for pregnant and lactating women

In addition to providing specific benefits for families with children and youths, the *Bolsa Família* Program began in 2011 also to pay benefits to pregnant and lactating women. In January 2015, 5,381 families in the municipality received the variable benefit for pregnant women (BVG) and 3,048 families received the variable benefit for lactating women (BVN).

### Access to Services

#### Social Assistance

To tackle the challenge posed by the size and the territorial scope of the Brazil Without Extreme Poverty Plan, focused on the country's most vulnerable people, it was necessary for the Plan to have recourse to a network with the same characteristics - the Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS).

The success of the *Brazil Without Extreme Poverty Plan* depends on the SUAS functioning correctly, with integrated action between the municipal social assistance secretariat and the secretariats of labor, education, health and others that are involved in the strategy to overcome extreme poverty.

Strengthening the municipal social assistance agenda, particularly with regard to the structuring of the SUAS, requires funding reinforcement. This is why the MDS provides the municipalities with funds to expand the SUAS system and improve its services.



## THE BRAZIL WITHOUT EXTREME POVERTY PLAN IN YOUR MUNICIPALITY

### Municipality:RIO DE JANEIRO/RJ

In January 2015 the municipality had within its territory:

- 47 Reference Centers for Social Assistance (CRAS), co-financed by the MDS.
- 17 Specialized Reference Centers for Social Assistance (CREAS), co-financed by the MDS.
- Four Specialized Reference Centers for Social Assistance for the Homeless Population (POP Centers), co-financed by the MDS.
- 1,550 places in Shelters for the Homeless Population, co-financed by the MDS.

### Health

By October 2014, the municipality had received transfers of funds from the Ministry of Health for the construction of 22 Primary Health Units in places with high concentrations of poverty - one at the preparatory stage, five implemented, 16 completed (none cancelled).

### Education

#### *Brasil Carinhoso*

The *Brasil Carinhoso Action* provides financial incentives to municipalities to increase access of the poorer population to early childhood education services. The goal is to encourage an increase in the number of places for children (from *Bolsa Família* beneficiary families) aged from 0-48 months in public day care centers, or in centers contracted out by the government and, by making more resources available, to improve care for children and their families.

In order to achieve this, the MDS tops up the value of the amounts transferred by the Ministry of Education (MEC) to the Maintenance and Development of Basic Education Fund (FUNDEB). Are intended 50% more resources for each child beneficiary of the *Bolsa Família*.

In 2012, 5,505 children of the *Bolsa Família* were identified in 450 nurseries of the municipality. As the result of the *Brasil Carinhoso* initiative, the MDS provided supplementary funding for nurseries amounting to R\$ 3.751.217,10.

The municipality has submitted a request for supplementary funding based on it having identified a further 12,183 *Bolsa Família* children attending 786 nurseries. This month, the status of your municipality in SIMEC was "payment duly made". To learn how and when to use the resources, please read FNDE Resolution 17/2013 carefully.



## THE BRAZIL WITHOUT EXTREME POVERTY PLAN IN YOUR MUNICIPALITY

### Municipality:RIO DE JANEIRO/RJ

#### Full-Time Schooling

The *Mais Educação* program is a strategy designed to boost the delivery of full-time education in the country by fostering the extension of the school day in the public schools to a minimum of seven hours a day. The provision of full-time education involves, in addition to the existing curricular activities, others such as pedagogical support, environmental education, sports and arts. The Federal Government transfers funds to reimburse schools for expenditure on meals and transport for monitors, purchase of permanent and consumable materials, contracting of services and procurement of teaching kits.

The provision of full-time education is one of the strategies aimed at overcoming extreme poverty. Thus, the schools where more than 50% of the students come from families that receive the *Bolsa Família* are prioritized by the *Mais Educação* program.

In 2013, the municipality adhered to offer full-time education in 653 elementary schools, 121 of which have over half of their students benefiting from the *Bolsa Família* Program.

#### Productive Inclusion

##### National Program for Access to Technical Education and Employment (Pronatec Brazil Without Poverty)

The *Pronatec Brazil Without Poverty* program offers free vocational training courses lasting at least 160 hours for people over 16 years-old, with priority given to those who are enrolled in the Unified Registry.

Funded by the MEC, courses are taught by institutions with recognized technical quality such as those belonging to the "S" system (SENAI, SENAC, SENAT and SENAR), the Federal network of vocational, science and technical education, and the State, district and municipal vocational and technological education networks.

The student receives all educational and teaching materials as well as "student assistance" consisting of food and transportation, or the funds to pay for them.

Over 500 different courses are offered in areas such as civil construction, services, the hospitality industry, commerce, bars and restaurants, care for the elderly, computer operator, electrician, administrative assistant, etc. There are learning opportunities for people with different educational levels — from those with basic literacy to students who have finished high school, depending on the course required.



## THE BRAZIL WITHOUT EXTREME POVERTY PLAN IN YOUR MUNICIPALITY

### Municipality:RIO DE JANEIRO/RJ

By providing vocational qualifications, *Pronatec Brazil Without Poverty* increases the chances of low-income people to benefit from available employment opportunities.

Municipalities of any population size can join the Program without the need for signing any agreement with the Union and are not required to provide municipal government counterpart payments. The municipal governments can renegotiate with the schools, on a quarterly basis, the provision of *Pronatec Brazil Without Poverty* courses in their municipality.

From January 2012 to December 2014, 3,032 enrollments were recorded in courses offered by *Pronatec Brazil Without Poverty* in the municipality.

For 2014, it was agreed that 4,982 *Pronatec Brazil Without Poverty* places would be available in the municipality.

### The Acessuas Trabalho Program

The *National Program for the Promotion of Access to the World of Work* (Acessuas Trabalho) transfers Federal Government funds to municipalities for them to develop actions to promote the productive inclusion of people targeted by social assistance. These actions involve inter alia mobilization and referral to *Pronatec Brazil Without Poverty* (and to other productive inclusion initiatives), and the monitoring of students' course attendance.

Acessuas Trabalho transfers totaled R\$ 853.378,00 in 2013.

### Additional information

Population: 6,453,682 inhabitants

#### INCOME TRANSFER

Program	Coverage	Total transferred in 2014 (R\$)
Bolsa Família	226,893 families (January 2015)	R\$ 396.379.308,00
Continuous Welfare Benefit for the Elderly and Disabled (BPC)	99,647 persons (December 2014)	R\$ 846.401.675,49

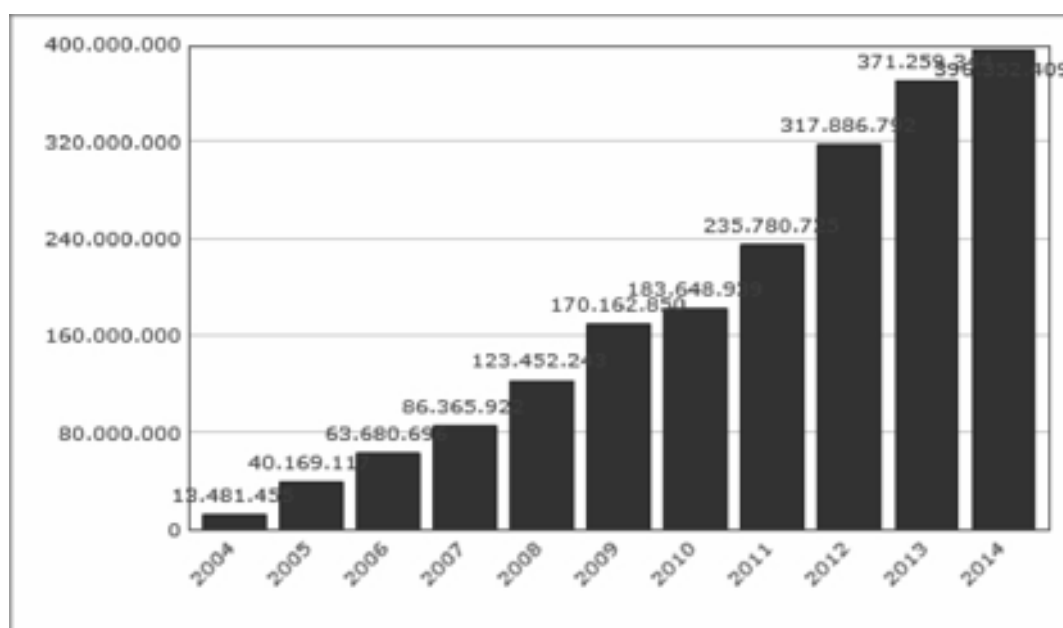
In 2014, the total resources transferred by Continuous Cash Benefit for the Elderly and Disabled (BPC) and the Bolsa Família Program (R\$ 1.242.780.983,49) represents 596.14% of the amount transferred by the Municipalities Participation Fund (FPM) (R\$ 208.471.188,90).



## THE BRAZIL WITHOUT EXTREME POVERTY PLAN IN YOUR MUNICIPALITY

### Municipality:RIO DE JANEIRO/RJ

From 2004 to 2014, the amount of resources transferred by the Bolsa Família Program increased by 2839.98%.



### FUND TO FUNDO TRANSFERS

	Funds available in account (R\$)
IGD PBF	438.763,71 (December 2014)
IGD SUAS	14.651,59 (December 2014)
Basic Social Protection	2.192.198,03 (December 2014)
Special Social Protection	4.916.136,95 (December 2014)

### NETWORK CO-FUNDED BY THE MDS - EQUIPMENTS AND TEAMS

	Deployed	Pending deployment	Total co-financed by the MDS
Reference Centers for Social Assistance (CRAS)	47	0	47
Specialized Reference Centers for Social Assistance (CREAS)	14	3	17
Specialized Reference Centers for Social Assistance for the Homeless Population (POP Centers)	1	3	4
Social Assistance Itinerant Teams ( <i>Equipes volantes</i> )	0	0	0

Report prepared on 27 February 2015.