

## “Brazil Without Extreme Poverty” Plan (Plano Brasil Sem Miséria - BSM)

<b>Thematic area</b>	<p>Income guarantee, productive inclusion and access to public services.</p> <p>The Brazil Without Extreme Poverty Plan (BSM) was created with the aim of overcoming extreme poverty in the country, while acknowledging the fact that poverty is not simply a question of lack of money. Some of the manifestations of poverty are often due to shortcomings in food and nutritional security, education, health, access to water and electricity, housing, professional training and better opportunities for people to enter the world of work. The BSM prioritizes all these areas.</p> <p>Faced by the numerous challenges, the BSM was structured to address three main priority areas:</p>
<b>Summary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Income guarantee, aimed at the immediate alleviation of poverty;</li> <li>» Access to public services, with a view to improving families’ health and education and enhancing their citizenship rights;</li> <li>» Productive inclusion, to increase the skills, employment and income-generating opportunities of the poorest urban and rural families;</li> </ul> <p>Coordinated by the Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger, the Plan involves a number of different ministries as well as partnership agreements with States and municipalities, public banks, the private sector and civil society.</p>
<b>General objective</b>	<p>Overcome extreme poverty in Brazil.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Locate and enroll in the Unified Registry for Social Programs all Brazilian families in a situation of poverty, and refer them to the services provided by the social protection network;</li> <li>» Ensure a minimum monthly income of R\$77,00 per capita for the members of all Brazilian families;</li> <li>» Deliver public services (especially health, education and social assistance) to the country’s poorest localities and people;</li> </ul>
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Increase the supply of nursery places and improve care for Bolsa Familia children aged between 0 and 48 months;</li> <li>» Improve ways of inserting the people enrolled in the Unified Registry into the world of work through formal employment, entrepreneurship or Solidarity Economy projects;</li> <li>» Make available to families living in rural areas a set of public policies aimed at creating opportunities, increasing incomes and enhancing quality of life in a sustainable manner.</li> </ul>
<b>Year launched</b>	2011.
<b>Key stakeholders</b>	Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger (MDS) — Extraordinary Secretariat for Overcoming Extreme Poverty (SESEP).

## Other stakeholders

- » Staff Office of the Presidency of the Republic (Casa Civil);
- » General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic (SG);
- » Ministry of Finance (MF);
- » Ministry of Planning and Budget (MOP);
- » Ministry of Agrarian Development (MDA);
- » Ministry of Education (MEC);
- » Ministry of Health (MS);
- » Ministry of Cities (MCidades);
- » Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE);
- » Ministry of National Integration (MI);
- » Ministry of Environment (MMA);
- » Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME);
- » Ministry of Social Security (MPS);
- » Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA);
- » Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade (MDIC);
- » Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MPA);
- » Departments in the areas of Institutional Relations, Human Rights, Women's Policies, Racial Equality and Strategic Affairs.
- » All the States and municipalities;
- » Public and private companies;
- » Not-for-profit entities.

SESEP is responsible for managing the Brazil without Poverty Plan, which is based on the integration and coordination of policies, programs and actions designed to enhance those already successfully combating poverty. A total of around 100 programs and actions currently involve various ministries, a range of federal agencies, public banks, States, municipalities, and the private and third sectors.

Actions are monitored primarily by employing a system of inter-ministerial coordination involving thematic Situation Rooms, the drafting of reports and Technical Notes, and the use of IT tools that can be freely accessed by the partners, the States, municipalities and citizens themselves.

## Management and implementation

The Situation Rooms play an important role in risk management, monitoring and evaluating the actions, identifying constraints, delays, and possible risks, highlighting appropriate remedial actions and assessing outcomes.

One of the outstanding features of the Brazil Without Poverty Plan is the robust interface between the federative entities. BSM-related dialogue with the States began as early as 2011 with the signing of deeds of undertaking between the Union and all the Brazilian states and the Federal District.

The municipalities are key stakeholders in the management of the BSM, given that local governments are closely aware of the day-to-day circumstances of citizens living in their areas. The local authorities use the Active Searching mechanism to make contact with the poorest families, and take a keen interest in the care provided for this population group in their local social assistance, health and education networks.

<b>Target audience</b>	<p>The Plan's target audience is identified from the Unified Registry for Social Programs, which assembles data on around 26.5 million families (approximately 79.2 million people). Using the Unified Registry, the government is able to identify the most vulnerable families. It subsequently makes cash transfers to these families, enrolls family members in vocational training courses, provides technical and rural extension assistance, access to water or reduced electricity charges, etc.</p> <p>The BSM is not restricted to caring only for families in extreme poverty. The Plan includes initiatives aimed at people in other income levels as well as at different target audiences (traditional and specific population groups). All of these are vulnerable and exposed in some way or other to serious poverty - to be avoided at all costs.</p>
<b>Selection criteria for target audience</b>	<p>The Unified Registry is the basic tool for identifying the target audience, but each action generates its own selection criteria.</p>
<b>Coverage</b>	<p>National, with priority focused on certain regions, in order to reach extremely poor people living in different areas throughout the country.</p>
<b>Funding sources</b>	<p>The main funding sources of the BSM are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Federal budget resources;</li> <li>» Budget transfers to the federative agencies responsible for implementing the policies;</li> <li>» State and municipal budget resources.</li> </ul>
<b>Supplementary information</b>	<p>Further information can be obtained at <a href="http://mds.gov.br/assuntos/brasil-sem-miseria">http://mds.gov.br/assuntos/brasil-sem-miseria</a> (only in Portuguese).</p>