

Brasilia Sem Miseria (Brazil)

Summary:

Brazil Without Extreme Poverty Plan (BSM) aims to overcome extreme poverty in Brazil while considering the multidimensional nature of poverty. Poverty often stems from shortcomings in food and nutritional security, education, health, access to water and electricity, housing, professional training and livelihood opportunities. The BSM was structured to address the following areas: 1) Income guarantee, 2) Access to public services, to improve families' health and education and to enhance their citizenship rights, and 3) Productive inclusion, to increase the skills, employment and income-generating opportunities of the poorest urban and rural families (BSM Plan Fact Sheet WWP, 2015).

Objectives:

- Search and Register all poor Brazilian families in the Unified Registry for Social Programs (For more details, please refer to Case Study 1) and refer them to social services. Improve this enrolment through introduction into formal employment, entrepreneurship or Solidarity Economy projects
- Ensure a minimum monthly income of R\$77,00 per capita for the members of all Brazilian families
- Deliver services and assistance in health, education etc. to the country's poorest localities and communities
- Enhance the supply of nursery care centres and improve care for Bolsa Familia children aged between 0 and 48 months
- Make public policies to create opportunities, increase incomes, and enhance the quality of life to families living in rural areas (BSM Plan Fact Sheet WWP, 2015).

Key Stakeholders:

- Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger (MDS) — Extraordinary Secretariat for Overcoming Extreme Poverty (SESEP)
- 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

Implementation strategy:

- Similar to DAY-NULM, the BSM also seeks to generate employment for the most vulnerable in the age group 18 to 65 years, using professional training courses, mediation of employment and expansion of microcredit policy. The main strategies of BSM are similar to the strategies outlined under the EST&P and SEP sub-components of DAY-NULM.
- Both programmes seek to increase the participation of urban poor in the labour market by providing training courses aligned with the nature of work available in each region.

- Both programmes promote coordination of various government programs to create new opportunities for local economic development, expand the market for small businesses, stimulate the formation of cooperatives or SHGs, and support micro-entrepreneurship by using microcredit policies

Resource Utilisation:

SESEP is responsible for managing Brazil without Poverty Plan, designed to enhance those already successfully combating poverty. 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 through thematic Situation Room which employs a system of inter-ministerial coordination and use IT tools accessible to partners, States, municipalities and citizens. The municipalities are key stakeholders, especially because these local government structures are the most aware of ground realities. (BSM Plan Fact Sheet WWP, 2015).

Impact/ Outcomes:

Thanks to BSM, almost half a million beneficiaries went on to formalise their businesses, undertaking 3.9 million microcredit operations with publicly-owned banks. In rural areas, 830,000 cisterns were built or installed in semi-arid regions, 300,000 families were provided electricity connections, and 346,000 low-income family farmers received technical assistance, tools and financial resources to improve their productivity. There was a further reduction in extreme poverty levels to approximately 3% of the population, a considerable achievement on this front.

Challenges/ Lessons Learnt:

- Using the Situation Rooms approach that includes Active Search (For more details on Active Search Programme, refer to case study 2) and Single Registry, the program offers a cost-effective approach to addressing poverty due to efficient targeting.

Replicability & Sustainability:

- BSM's results have successfully surpassed expectations. This has been possible due to firm political decisions, excellent management by the technical teams, and implementation of policies at all levels – federal, state and municipal. The sustainability of the project heavily relied on including poverty eradication as one of the topmost government priorities.

Fact Sheet:

Thematic area	Poverty Alleviation
First-year of the program	2011
Responsible institution	Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger (MDS) — Extraordinary Secretariat for Overcoming Extreme Poverty (SESEP)
Target audience	Identified from the Unified Registry for Social Programs - not just restricted 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). (BSM Plan Fact Sheet WWP, 2015).
Coverage	National, with priority, focused on certain regions