BRAZIL WITHOUT EXTREME POVERTY PLAN
STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME RURAL POVERTY

Recent Developments in the Role and Design of Social Protection Programmes
A Policy Dialogue, Expert Workshop and South-South Learning Event

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In recent years, 28 million Brazilians have left poverty.

In spite of this, 16.2 million people remain in extreme poverty in Brazil.

To overcome this situation, the Brazilian government created the Brazil Without Extreme Poverty Plan, which enhances and amplifies the best recent experiences in the area of social protection.
Requires a group of public policies structured in three axis of action:

1. Income Guarantee
2. Social Services Access
3. Productive Inclusion

16.2 million

Increased of income and welfare

Increase of capacities and opportunities
Unified Registry of Social Programmes as gateway to the actions of BSM

- There are about 22 million Families registered

- Until 2013, all households into extreme poverty should be included in the Bolsa Família Program

- In rural areas, besides the inclusion of families in the Unified Registry, the qualification is required for access of rural development policies
  - Emission of Pronaf’s Aptitude Statement (DAP)
Half of the 16.2 million people in extreme poverty is located in rural Brazil

Summing up 7.6 million people, of which 5 million in rural Northeastern Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brazil and Regions</th>
<th>Total people</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Urban Total people</th>
<th>Rural Total people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>16.267.197</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>8.673.845</td>
<td>7.593.352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North</td>
<td>2.658.452</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>1.158.501</td>
<td>1.499.951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>9.609.803</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>4.560.486</td>
<td>5.049.317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>2.725.532</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>2.144.624</td>
<td>580.908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>715.961</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>437.346</td>
<td>278.615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>557.449</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>372.888</td>
<td>184.561</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fonte: Censo IBGE 2010
Thus, the axis of the productive inclusion of the Brazil Without Extreme Poverty Plan sought to reorient policies to support the Brazilian family farming to get to the core of rural poverty.
Considering,

strengthening and improving of existing instruments

- technical assistance and rural extension, marketing support and availability of inputs

and creating innovative tools

- nonrefundable monetary resources transferred directly to families for productive structure
**Brazil Without Extreme Poverty Plan**

**Productive rural inclusion**

- **Technical assistance and rural extension (ATER)**
- **Resources to invest (Foment)**
- **Market Access: PAA, PNAE and private markets**
- **Social and productive infrastructure: “Água Para Todos” water supply program “Luz Para Todos” energy access program**

**Goal attendance until 2014**

- 250,000 small scale farmers, settlers, indigenous and traditional communities
**Brazil Without Extreme Poverty Plan**

**Rural productive inclusion**

- **ATER and Fomentation**
  - ATER as the main axis of the strategy
    - direct action towards families, mainly by the continued and individualized monitoring of the technicians
      - because these families have specific vulnerabilities that have made them not included in the public policies up to now.
      - because these families, even if they have accessed the public policies, haven’t overcome the extreme poverty condition
    - specific methodology of attendance
      - monitoring per family, collective activities, pre-selected list of beneficiaries and active search
**ATER and Fomentation**

- The beneficiary families should attend to the following criterious:
  - Subscription in the Single Registry and extreme poverty condition
  - To sign of a Adhesion Term to the Program and presentation of a productive project

- Stimulation of the productive framework
  - Non-reimbursable resources, transferred directly to the families through the PBF card in the course of 2 years - INNOVATION!
  - R$ 2,400,00 per family especially directed to the food production
    - Expansion of the self consumption
    - Formation of surplus that can be directed to the markets in order to expand income generation
Water and electric energy in the rural area

- There are major challenges to make rights effective, considering the induction of productive inclusion in rural areas
  - In particular, under the BSM
  - will be universalized the access to water for human consumption in the semiarid
  - will be expand the access to water for the food production
  - and the “Luz para Todos” Program had already assured access to a important part of the demand
    - In 2011, 257 thousand rural domiciles that didn’t had access to electric energy
    - With 1 year of BSM, 114 thousand attendances
Questions for debate

- How to promote the social and economic diversification of the rural areas?
- How to ensure the development of families and of their initiatives for income generation and occupation?
Possible answers

- Under the scope of BSM, it was put as a goal the improvement of policies to support the family agriculture focusing specially on the rural extreme poverty.

- The Brazilian government analyzed strictly the policies focusing them, so as to benefit the families who had not benefited at all by the governmental policies.
Possible answers

- The Brazilian state playing the “arbiter”
  - Because the execution of public policies involves different instruments of operationalization and government levels
    - Establishing effective conditions and criterias for its articulation
  - Because the direction of the private investments and of the productive and social infrastructure may establish a variety of opportunities for the rural environment
    - Recognizing territories where the poverty is located, making the local attributes valueable and identifying productive chains with potential productive inclusion