

⤴ Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI)
Oxford Department of International Development (ODID)
Queen Elizabeth House (QEH), University of Oxford
3 Mansfield Road, Oxford OX1 3TB



OPHI

Launch of Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network

June 6th-7th 2013
Oxford University

**Measuring and Monitoring Extreme Poverty:
the experience of computing indicators and
delivering them to three level program managers
in the *Brazil without Extreme Poverty Plan***

Paulo Jannuzzi

Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger

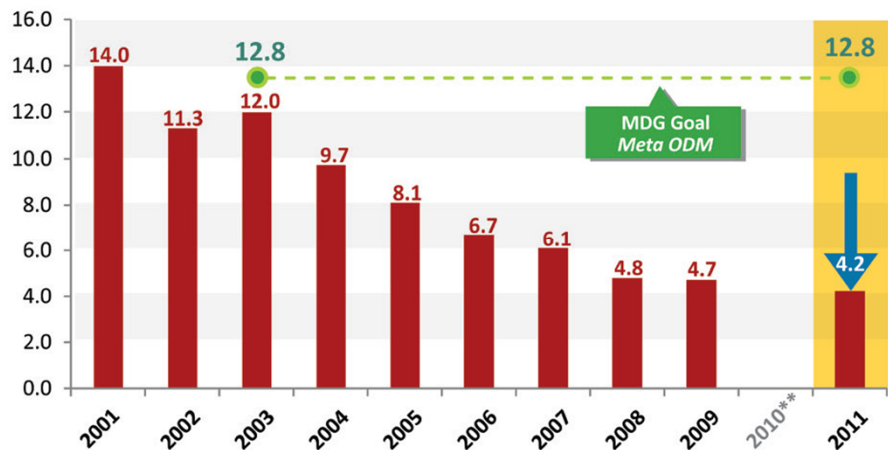
**BRASIL
SEM
MISERIA**

Ministério do
Desenvolvimento Social
e Combate à Fome

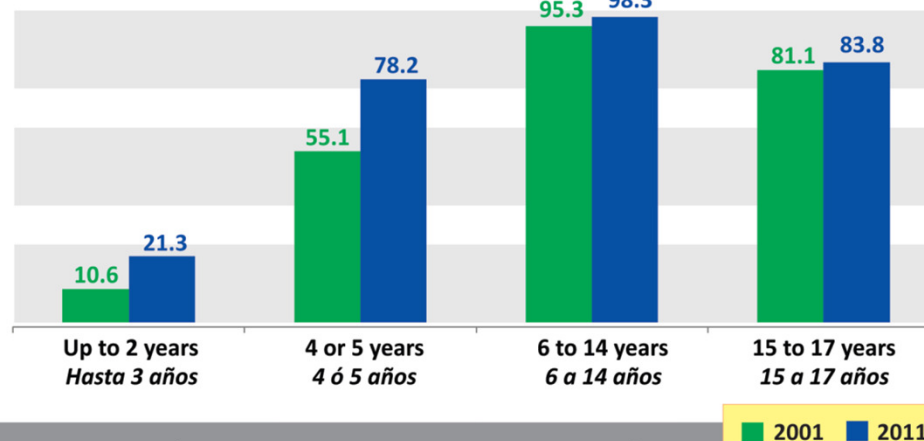
BRASIL
PAÍS RICO É PAÍS SEM POBREZA

Brasil has gone through intense social advance since the 1988 Constitution setting, specially under the 10 last years, in all regions and even more in the more vulnerable ones

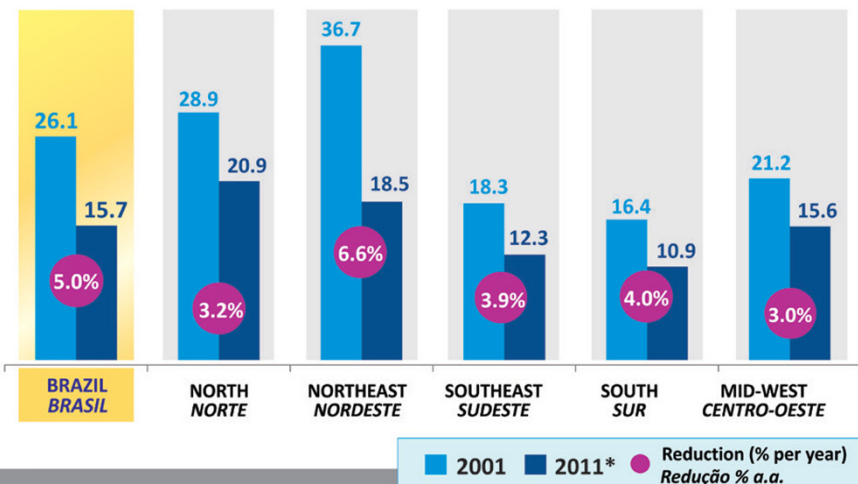
Population in Extreme Poverty*
Población en Extrema Pobreza*



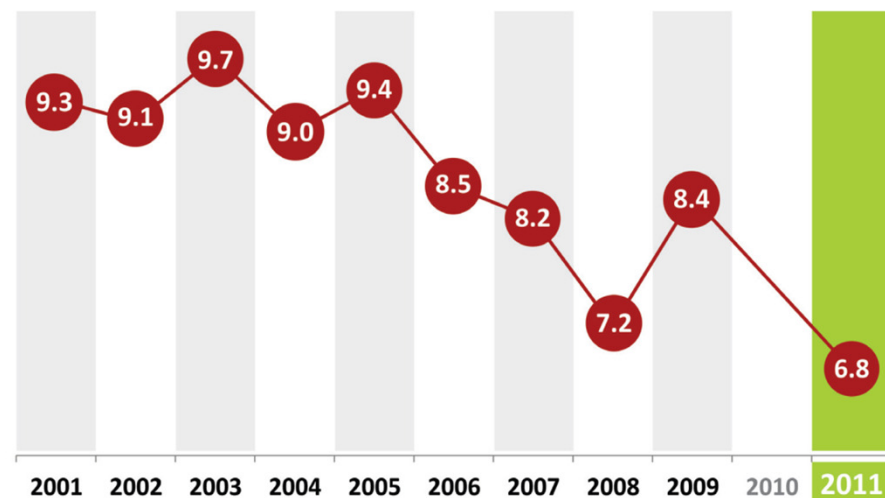
School Attendance Rate
Tasa de Frecuencia en la Escuela



Child Mortality Rate by Region (per each 1,000 born alive)
Tasa de Mortalidad Infantil por Región (por mil nacidos vivos)



Unemployment Rate (Unemployment Population / Economically Active Population)
Tasa de Desocupación (Población Desocupada / Población Económicamente Activa)

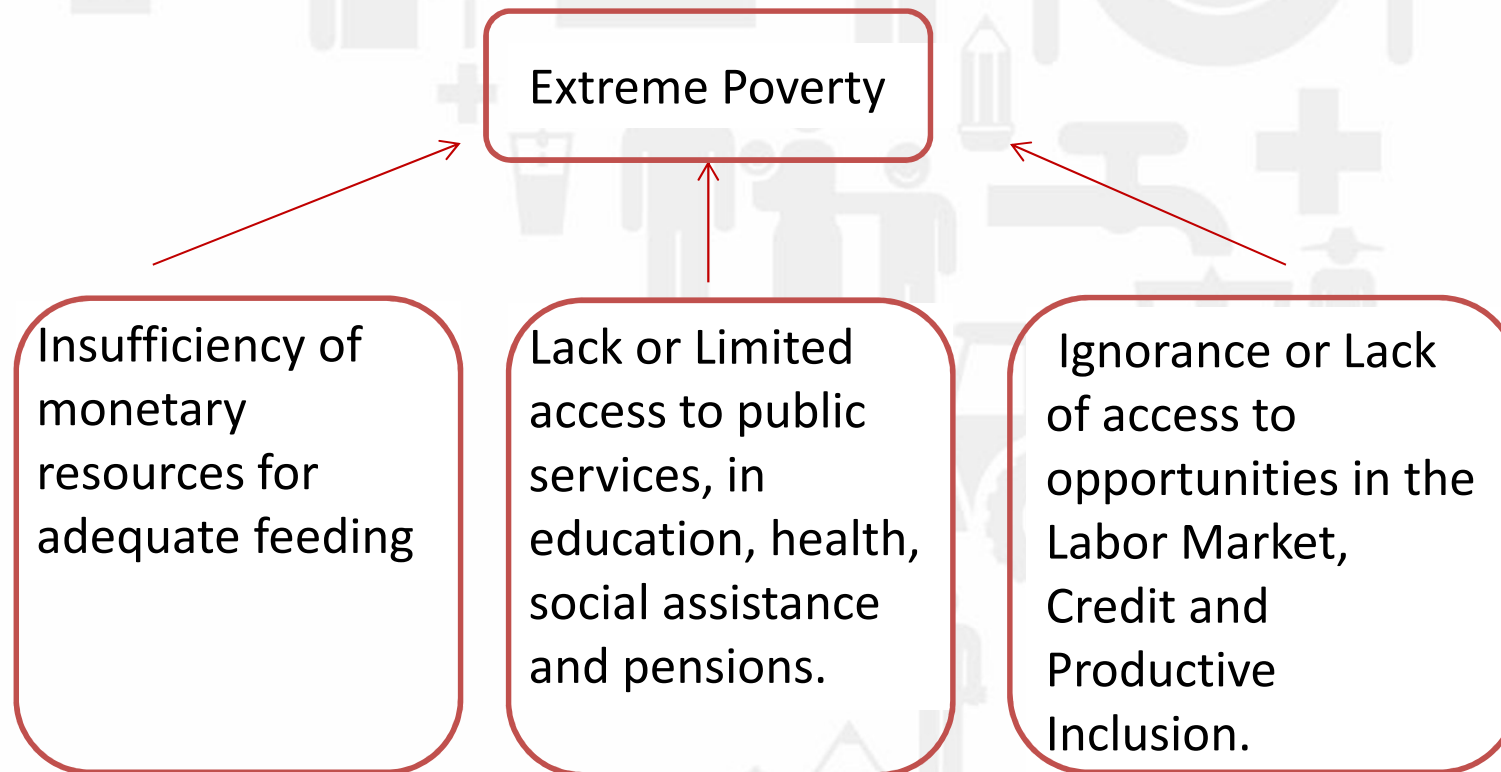


Social advances in general, specially in the more vulnerable regions and population groups, are due to four main factors

- Economic policy were oriented by social concerns and the development of domestic consumer market
- Growing resources on Universal Programs in Education, Health, Social Security and efforts to deliver them to the most vulnerable people and those living in distant places
- Specific social development programs or actions targeted to most vulnerable like cash transfers to families with not enough income, technical assistance and funding to small farmers and entrepreneurs, affirmative actions concerning gender and race, special social services design to vulnerable people (nurseries, full-time schools, incentives to college inscription etc)
- Improvements on Policy Formulation and Evaluation, Program Management and Statistical Information production

The Brazil Without Poverty Plan launched in 2011 improves the learning of this fight against poverty

- It concepts Poverty in a broader perspective: in a democratic and solidarity based society, living in an urbanized and wealthy world, no one should be deprived of means to guarantee its surveillance and food insurance, deprived of means to access social rights and deprived of means of information and access to opportunities to self improvement



From this perspective, the Strategy to overcome Extreme Poverty in Brazil involves the development and articulation of more than a hundred actions and programmes in Brazil, within more than 10 social sectorial areas, in cooperation with 27 states and 5,570 municipalities organized in three programmatic axes:

- **Cash Transfer:** to ensure social protection to families in the form of monetary resources for their survival in a situation of loss of ability to generate income, by means of Bolsa Família Program, Continued Cash Benefit and Pensions
- **Access to Public Services:** to promote the elimination of poverty through access to universal services and programmes in health care, education and social assistance as well as those created with specific focus on the poorest and on beneficiaries of Bolsa Família such as Nurseries, Full-time schools, Construction of Health Care Units in the poorest areas, and social assistance services .
- **Productive Inclusion:** enable people to overcome the condition of poverty through access to capacity building programmes , services and resources to develop individual or collective potential s such as : professional qualification programmes, job intermediation services, technical assistance to family farmers, access to microcredit, formalizing micro entrepreneurs and freelancers, etc.

Such a Complex Policy Strategy requires a complex monitoring and evaluation model with multiple panels of indicators, specific to each single program in the three axes of the Plan, produced periodically, for all geographical levels, using registers and surveys

Evaluation Indicators based on national registers and surveys

Extreme Poverty

Monitoring Indicators of actions in panels computed from national registers

Cash Transfers

Access to Social Services

Productive Inclusion

Besides producing indicators, we need to spread their effective use for management for the more than 100 thousand public servant involved in the Plan in states and municipalities:
Brazil without Extreme Poverty Plan site, accessible through www.mds.gov.br/sagi

PLANO **BRASIL SEM MISÉRIA**
no seu Município

Notícias
16/05/2013 [Novo Boletim para subsidiar a formulação de Plano Plurianual nos Municípios](#) [Ver mais](#)

Escolha o **Estado** e depois o seu **Município**:

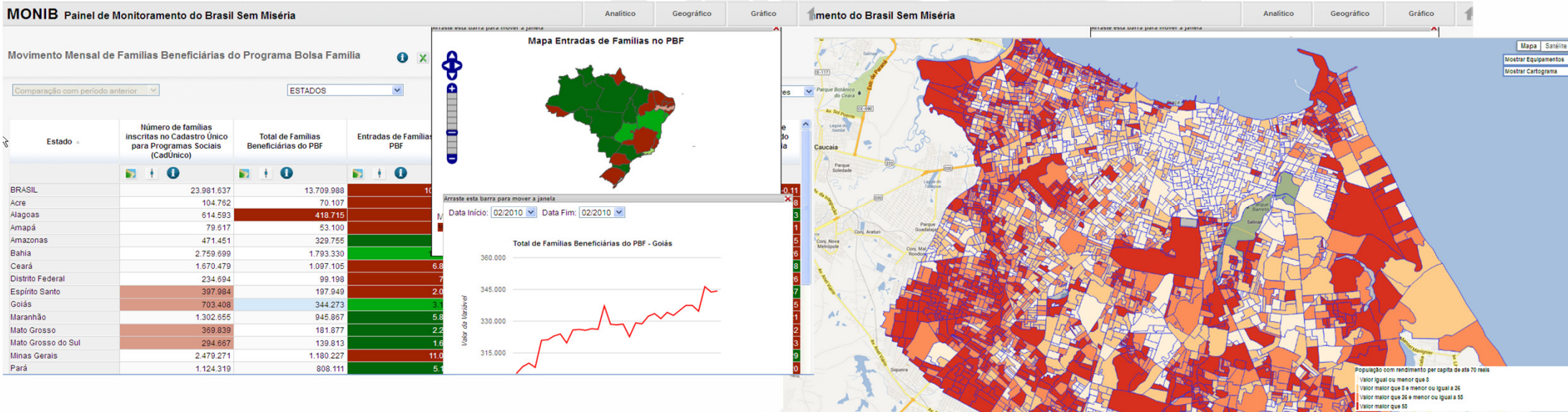
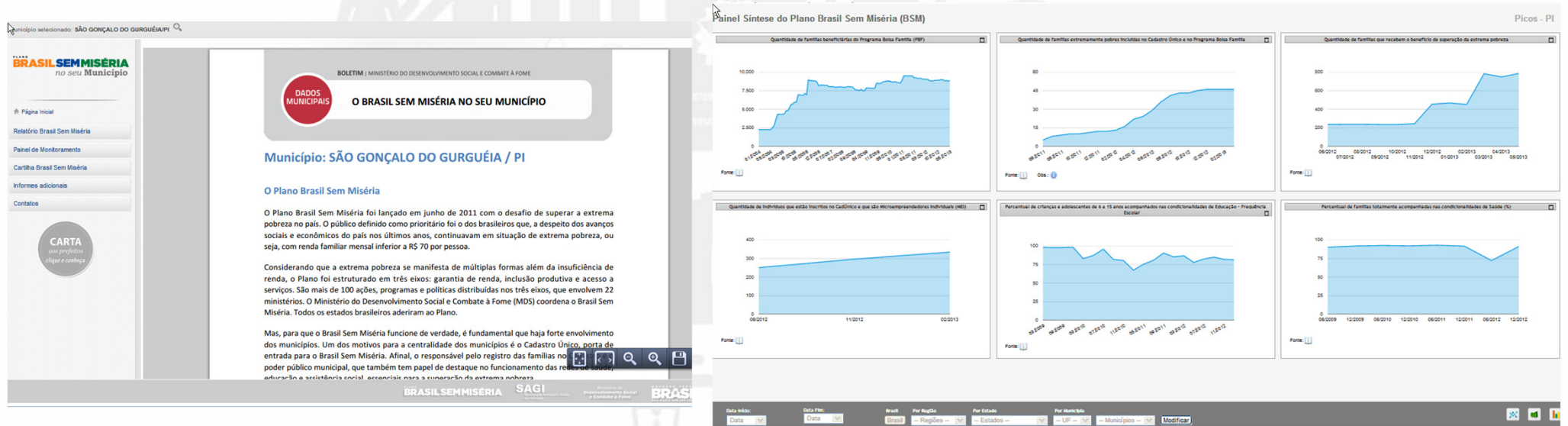
AC AL AM AP BA CE DF ES GO MA MG MS MT PA PB PE PI PR RJ RN RO RR RS SC SE SP TO

Regiões do Brasil

- Norte
- Nordeste
- Centro-Oeste
- Sul
- Sudeste

CARTA
aos prefeitos
clique e conheça

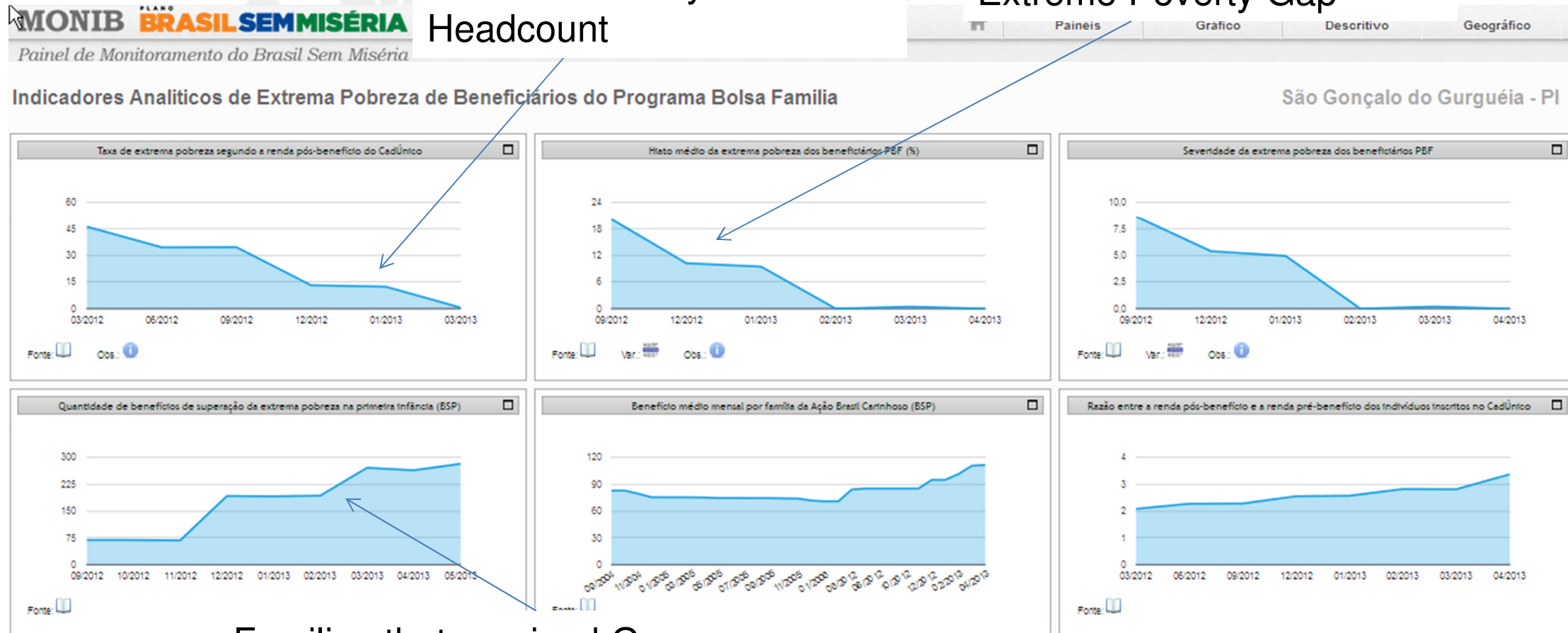
Indicators should be presented in different tools: Reports, Panels, Maps to facilitated their usage for improvement purposes



Still under validation process, there are indicator panels on monetary poverty, gap, severity and income impacts, for each municipality, in order to monitor effects of the actions of the Plan

Extreme Poverty
Headcount

Extreme Poverty Gap



Families that received Gap
Cash Transfer

Thanks !!

www.mds.gov.br/sagi

G O V E R N O F E D E R A L

BRASIL

PAÍS RICO É PAÍS SEM POBREZA