Growing green:
the place of overcoming extreme poverty
within the sustainable development
agenda

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A world in crisis

- Financial crisis in the developed world, getting worse
- BRICS going ahead, based on different strategies
- Environmental crisis- good knowledge on causes and consequences but still high level of uncertainty
- Both crisis reveal the institutional inadequacies: challenges to governance at regional and global scale
- Number of very poor and hungry people growing fast in several countries
Crisis as opportunity

- We need to change the way we grow
- Acknowledge environmental limits
- Reduce inequalities among nations and individuals
The main issues for Rio+ 20

- Extreme Poverty Eradication
- Food and nutrition security
- Access to health
- **Equity**: beyond 1992 concepts: intergenerational, between nations and individuals, and transverse to various themes: gender, consume, jobs...
- Sustainable production and consumption
- Green, decent jobs
- Technology for sustainability
- Agriculture
- Drinking water security
- Women empowerment
- Green protocol for the financial sector
- Strength multilateralism with social participation
The Brazilian case

- Tackling poverty is the key issue for development
- Evolution of public policies, from cash transfer to integrated responses - Brazil without Extreme Poverty Plan
- Environmental concerns on the agenda: dealing with deforestation, increasing protected areas, providing incentives to natural resources use and conservation...

.....But a long road ahead
The Brazilian case

Social Expenses X GDP
The Brazilian case

Income transfer

Bolsa Família Income Transfer Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>% of GDP</th>
<th>R$ billion</th>
<th>Number of households (million)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>0.3</td>
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<td>2006</td>
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<td>2009</td>
<td>0.4</td>
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<td>2010</td>
<td>0.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% of GDP, R$ billion, and million of households

Data: % of GDP, R$ billion and million of households

* Accumulated in 12 months up to July 2011

Source: MDS
Produced by: Ministry of Finance
The Brazilian case

Source: IBGE, elaborated by SESEP/MDS

5.8 p.p. fall
## The Brazilian case

| Poverty and inequality reduction | • 28 million out of poverty (2003 – 2010); poverty index fell from 42.7% to 28.8%, and extreme poverty, from 12% to 4.8%;  
|                               | • Achievement of target 1/MDG ten years in advance  
|                               | • Decrease of Inequality: from 2001 to 2008, the income of the decile grew six times faster than the top one |
| Food and nutritional security promotion | Reduction of malnutrition among 0-5 year-olds, from 12.5% to 4.8% (2003-2008) |
| Reduction of the risk of child labor | Age 5 to 15: from 7.5% to 5.8% (2003-2008) |
The Brazilian case

Poverty Map
16.2 million

Increase of capabilities and opportunities

Income Guarantee Axis

Productive Inclusion Axis

Access to Public Services Axis

Increase in per-capita income

Increase in well-being conditions

BRAZIL WITHOUT EXTREME POVERTY PLAN
The Brazilian case

Productive Inclusion

Urban
- Generation of income and employment

Rural
- Increasing of production

- Access to means of production
- Technical assistance and guidance to families
- Access to markets
- Self consumption

- Professional qualification
- Intermediation/opportunities
- Solidary Economy
- Microcredit
- Individual Micro Enterprise - MEI
The Brazilian case

PRODUCTIVE INCLUSION

GREEN GRANT

One of the new programs of Brazil Without Poverty, Green Grant is the quarterly payment of an aid amounting to US$ 188 for the preservation of environmental assets. The poorest rural beneficiaries of the Bolsa Familia Program will therefore have an additional incentive to work in the maintenance and preservation of natural resources found in forests, extractive reserves and in areas of sustainable development.
The Brazilian case

Access to Services

- Documentation
- Energy
- Child labor
- Food Security
- Housing
- Support for street dwellers
- Education
- Health
- Social Assistance
- PAC

Ministério do Desenvolvimento Social e Combate à Fome
BRASIL
PAIS RICO E PAIS SEM POBREZA

Planalto
BRASIL SEM MISÉRIA
BRAZIL WITHOUT EXTREME POVERTY PLAN
Proposal

Creation of a Global Social and environmental Protection Programme

Objective: Overcome extreme poverty around the world, by supporting income guarantee and promoting structuring actions to assure environmental quality, food security and drinking water for all around the planet.
Thank you!

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