

# The Practice of Integrated and Articulated Actions within the Scope of the Brazil Sem Misery Plan - PBSM as a Instrument for the Social Inclusion of Small Beekeepers in the Semiarid Pernambuco: The Case of Beekeepers of Quixaba - PE

Me Elijalma Augusto Beserra<sup>1</sup>, Roberta Freire d'Aguiar de Almeida<sup>2</sup>, Maria Helena Maia e Souza<sup>3</sup>, Profa. Dra. Eva Mônica Sarmiento da Silva<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Mestre em Extensão Rural - UNIVASF

<sup>2</sup>Medica Veterinária - UFBA

<sup>3</sup>Pedagoga - UNICAP

<sup>4</sup>Doutorado em Zootecnia - UNIVASF

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**Keywords**— *Beekeeping, Extreme poverty, Brazil Without Poverty Plan.*

**Palavras-chave**— *Apicultura, Pobreza Extrema, Plano Brasil Sem Miséria.*

**Abstract**— *Even with all the evolution achieved by humanity, it is still possible to identify in several societies that there are people in extreme poverty. Combating this sad reality is a task not only for governments but for all those who make up this society. In Brazil, the commitment to the fight against extreme poverty formed the agenda of the social democratic governments that commanded national politics during the first two decades of the 21st century. Recognized by international agencies as a successful example of a government program aimed at the socio-economic inclusion of the most needy part of society, the Brasil Sem Miséria Plan - PBSM focused on creating structuring conditions so that individuals, in extreme poverty, could enter the job market, managing to obtain an income capable of granting them social inclusion, dignity, food sovereignty and financial freedom. In this sense, the present study aims to discuss the integrated and articulated practices promoted within the scope of the PBSM with small beekeepers in the semi-arid region of Pernambuco, especially in the municipality of Quixaba - PE. Beekeepers benefited from the program, and how the combination of actions developed by the government, society, and producers managed to change the living conditions of this group, and how these practices can be used as an example for other locations.*

**Resumo**— *Mesmo com toda evolução alcançada pela humanidade ainda é possível identificar em várias sociedades que existem pessoas inseridas em situação de extrema pobreza. Combater essa triste realidade é uma tarefa não apenas dos governantes mas de todos aqueles que compõem essa sociedade. No Brasil o compromisso com o combate à extrema pobreza compunham a pauta dos governos sociais democratas que comandaram a política nacional durante as duas primeiras décadas do século XXI. Reconhecido por agências internacionais como um exemplo exitoso de*

*programa de governo voltado à inclusão sócio econômica de parcela mais carente da sociedade, o Plano Brasil Sem Miséria - PBSM tinha como foco a criação de condições estruturadoras para que os indivíduos, em condição de pobreza extrema, pudessem ser inseridos no mercado de trabalho, conseguindo obter uma renda capaz de lhe conceder inclusão social, dignidade, soberania alimentar e liberdade financeira. Nesse sentido, o presente estudo tem como objetivo discutir as práticas integradas e articuladas promovidas no âmbito do PBSM junto a pequenos apicultores do semiárido pernambucano, em especial no município de Quixaba - PE., para tanto serão apresentados os resultados obtidos por um grupo de 24 apicultores beneficiados pelo programa, e como a junção de ações desenvolvidas por parte de governo, sociedade organiza e produtores conseguiu modificar as condições de vida desse grupo, é como essas práticas podem ser usadas de exemplo para outras localidades.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

The history of the Caatingueiro people, especially those who do not have their origins in the sugarcane or cowboy slave oligarchies, brings in its plot several moments with the mark of difficulties, in the vast majority the result of the climatic conditions of the semi-arid region, but also the result of an absence of the state that ended up creating what, in the 1960s, was described by Rio journalist Antônio Calado as the drought industry. It so happens that similar to the plants of the caatinga biome, which at the sign of the first rains sprout and release new flowers, the workers of the caatinga only need a “little fog” of support to transform the aridity of the ka'a tinga - white forest, to create a large bee pasture ready to be visited by thousands of bees.

This was basically the transformation that occurred with beekeeping in the municipality of Quixaba - PE, a city in the semi-arid region of Pernambuco, with a differentiated beekeeping potential, but which was dormant. However, through the Brasil Sem Miséria Plan - PBSM, a social inclusion program that had in its principles the idea of overcoming the extreme poverty situation of the national population (BRASIL, 2011; PIRES, 2018, p. 14; MELQUÍADES, 2021), there was a major transformation in family farming in the municipality.

But as the songwriters Luiz Gonzaga and Zé Dantas already taught, in the song “Voices of the Dry” recorded in 1953, “an alms, for the man who is healthy, either kills him with shame or vitiates the citizen” (GONZAGA and DANTAS, 1953), what the people need is not alms, the desire is for a production structure and training to enter the market, and it was in this direction that the PBSM was conceived. The idea was to provide structuring conditions so that individuals who were in extreme poverty could enter the labor market, managing to

obtain an income capable of granting them social inclusion, dignity and food sovereignty and financial freedom.

The authors of the PBSM shared the same vision as the singer from Pernambuco and the Indian economist Amartya Sen (2010) in defending the idea of promoting social inclusion through Development as Freedom (2010). This is because the issue of poverty as an instrument of exclusion cannot be understood as a merely economic issue, hence the need to seek a development that brings with it the promotion of substantive freedoms, providing freedom of socio-political and economic participation, with access to education, medical care, hygiene and dignity, elements that make up the call for instrumental freedom.

In this perspective, this descriptive, qualitative and quantitative research was developed, with the objective of demonstrating how the access to means of production and knowledge, promoted by the PBSM to the producers of Quixaba - PE, manage to leverage the beekeeping productivity of the municipality. In order to do so, documents generated by the Municipal Management Committee - CGM and by the Community Commission of Plano Brasil - CCPB created in Quixaba - PE, as well as a set of reports produced by the company Planejamento, Assistência Técnica e Extensão Rural - PLANATER, in their work of technical support, supervision, monitoring, training and development of local productive arrangements, developed in the hinterland region of Pejeú, as well as the production report made available by the beekeepers of the Rural Association of Riacho Fundo - ARRF and the Agronomic Institute of Pernambuco - IPA, referring to the period from June 2016 to June 2022.

In this work, we sought to demonstrate how liberated and inclusive development can be achieved when governmental actions are carried out in an articulated way, aimed at all individuals, and based on the broad participation of organized society. As a result, increased

productivity, inclusion in the labor market, but mainly the expansion of instrumental freedoms and idealized substantive freedoms were identified. It so happens that the flowering of bee pastures needs new rains, in the same way that the process of building the expansion of human freedoms also needs new actions that can keep renewed the structures that allow the inclusive economic development of rural producers, defends these new rains. or actions is the objective of this research work.

## II. THE PLAN BRAZIL WITHOUT MISERY

Poverty has always been a condition that has accompanied a large part of Brazilian society, recent surveys carried out by Fundação Getúlio Vargas - FGV, taking as a reference the data collected by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, when carrying out the Continuous National Household Sample Survey - PNADC, reveal that in 2021, a contingent of 62.9 million Brazilians, something close to 29.6% of the population, live with a monthly per capita income of less than R\$ 497.00 (IBGE, 2022).

The reduced effectiveness of public policies aimed at reducing poverty, associated with the global crisis caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, an infectious disease caused by the Sars-CoV-2 virus (FURLANETO et al., 2021, p. 03) - respiratory syndrome acute severe disease - coronavirus 2 - from the coronavirus family (DA SILVA et al., 2020, p. 3764), affected the life of Brazilian society, bringing in its way severe repercussions for the most high sufficient parts of society, making that, in the period from 2019 to 2021, approximately 9.6 million people were thrown into extreme poverty, as a result of the commitment of family income.

In the support of this social crisis, several studies were developed with a focus on the construction of concepts that could be related to the situation of poverty, in this perspective, the work developed by researchers such as Scalón (2011), Campello and Mello (2014), Fabel et al. (2016), Trunk and Ramos (2017), Lúcio et al. (2017), Marson (2018), Mello (2018), Ribeiro (2019) and Melquíades (2021). For these authors, poverty cannot be understood in a restrictive way as mere monetary inequality, given that the situation of poverty involves a process of precariousness of the position that the individual occupies within the society group, and consequently, its mitigation necessarily requires reinsertion of the individual into the labor market. The purpose of this intervention is to provide this group of excluded people with the conditions to access basic rights, such as health, work, education, social security and food.

In this same direction, the thinking of researchers Campello and Mello (2014) is based, who in their work teach that the expansion of poverty is not restricted to the lack of family income, however, there is no denying that the “absence of family income comes from inherent way, deepening the inequalities imposed on the poorest”, and consequently, its overcoming is a step to be followed in the direction of mitigating the poverty of a people.

Following the ideal of mitigating poverty through the incursion of the individual into the production market, the government of President Dilma Rousseff (January 1, 2011 – August 31, 2016) developed a national project that sought to lift Brazilians out of poverty, through a set of actions aimed at combating extreme poverty that was present in several regions of Brazil. In this way, in 2011, through Decree N° 7.492/2011, the Brasil Sem Miséria Plan - PBSM was created, whose philosophical basis was based on principles that were presented in its first article, which proposed to “overcome the situation of extreme poverty of the population throughout the national territory, through the integration and articulation of policies, programs and actions” (BRASIL, 2011; PIRESS, 2018, p. 14).

In the formatting as it was conceived, the PBSM focused on a target audience that was all Brazilians living in extreme poverty (PIRES, 2018, p. 15). This was the beginning of one of the first challenges of the legislation, which was to conceive the definition of what should be understood as extreme poverty. In an effort to facilitate its application, the legislation itself provided a definition of who would be identified as being in the extreme poverty range. According to the decree, all those who earn a “monthly family income of a maximum of R\$ 70.00 per capita” would be in this condition (CAMPELLO and MELLO, 2014, p. 35).

Considering that, in accordance with Law No. 12,382/2011, in 2011, the minimum wage had been stipulated at R\$ 545.00, the reference per capita income for a family to be considered as being in a situation of extreme poverty, and therefore being eligible to receive the benefits of the actions proposed by the PBSM, was something like 12.84% of the minimum wage, values that in 2022 would correspond to R\$ 155.67, or something like R\$ 5.18 per day. The truth is that this value represents very little for the national reality, even though the World Bank (2018) has adopted a per capita income of up to US\$ 1.9 per day as a metric for the extreme poverty line.

As the reference value adopted in the PBSM was, to a certain extent, linked to the minimum wage, it was necessary that this parameter was periodically readjusted, so that, in 2014, the limit to be considered as extremely

poor became the per capita income. family capita of R\$ 77.00 - Decree 8,232/2014 -, in 2016 it was raised to R\$ 85.00 - Decree 8,794/2016 -; with Decree 9,396/2018, the reference value changed to R\$ 89.00 per family member and finally, in 2021, the maximum monthly per capita family income allowed to be considered in extreme poverty was set at R\$ 100.00 according to Decree No. 10.851/2021 (BRAZIL, 2021).

The adoption of a reference value to determine what poverty or misery is, despite generating practicality in the process of selection of beneficiaries, in practice, the idea of a ceiling value, ended up proving to be a procedure that generated a lot of discord. This happened because, despite the numerous studies developed, there is still no consensus for a specific definition of what will be considered poverty or even extreme poverty. This is due to the fact that thinkers, including the economist Amartya Kumar Sen (2016), Nobel Prize in Economics in 1998, defend the thesis that the condition of poverty can reveal itself in different ways in the life of an individual or even a person. social group, that is, it would be at least vague, to promote the parameterization of the condition of poverty through the adoption of a numerical reference value.

This theory gains relevance as adherence to the idea begins to grow that in order to define the condition of poverty, it is necessary to promote a multidimensional analysis of the individual's living conditions, always observing the idiosyncratic characteristics of each region or territory. Researchers such as Campello and Mello (2014), Marson (2018), Mello (2018), Ribeiro (2019) and Melquíades (2021) argue that when working on the issue of poverty, it is important to try to identify the living conditions of the group, in this scenario, when a person or even a family group cannot have access to the essential and necessary elements to maintain a live with dignity, it is possible to say that this group or this subject is below what scholars classify as being the "poverty line", one of the causes may be the impossibility of earning a per capita income that is sufficient to provide quality of life.

Given the undeniable relevance of the PBSM, the adoption of the per capita income ceiling as the only parameter for inclusion in the program is still the subject of criticism, even for those who recognize that the PBSM was decisive for the historical moment of Brazilian society, as well as such as those that praise the social vision of a program, through which the federal government intended, and to a certain extent managed to overcome extreme poverty in Brazil, through a set of interventions aimed at guaranteeing social rights for the social classes. needy in society, through access to public services and opportunities for occupation and income generation (BRASIL, 2011, Art.

03). In fact, field technicians base their criticism on the adoption of an objective parameter to resolve issues of such subjectivity, a fact that ended up being an element of exclusion for some individuals who needed that governmental help.

Another researcher who criticizes the exclusivity of the monetary ceiling is Falcão and Costas (2014), who in their study assures that the possibility of excluding from the program the individual who had a per capita income greater than R\$ 70.00 (CAMPELLO and MELLO, 2014, p. 35), without the possibility of analyzing other subjective elements inherent to the case, it could ultimately exclude from the program a family that had an income of R\$ 70.02 per member of the group, that is, the field reality and mainly the plurality of poverties demanded that other elements be included in the analysis of identification of the so-called target audience of the PBSM.

Despite this epistemological discussion regarding the concept of extreme poverty, the PBSM adopted some methodologies that need to be highlighted, among the techniques used in the action planning process, the ones that most contributed to the success of the program was the use of data recorded in the Registry Unique of the Unified Social Assistance System - CADÚNICO in the direction of social programs, in addition, the consecration of active search procedures in the identification of the target audience and the adoption of participatory management in the development of actions can be mentioned, the latter that was concretized in the figures of the Municipal Management Committee - CGM and in the Community Commission of Plano Brasil - CCPB. There is no doubt that it was through these participatory bodies that the different spheres of governments managed to reach families living in extreme poverty (PIRES, 2018, p.14) and technically did not exist for the rulers.

Still on the forms of intervention adopted by the PBSM, the researchers Campello and Mello (2014) and Pires (2018) reveal that the 2010 Census data indicate that in Brazil there was a contingent of 16.2 million (PIRES, 2018, p. 09), of people living in extreme poverty (IBGE, 2014). Reaching those Brazilians who were not seen by the state, and who, consequently, were not covered by social protection, was a task that required the mobilization of technicians beyond the walls of the offices, an operation that involved going to the countryside and to the corners of the caatinga, and when you get there, you can not only identify people but, in addition, know the needs, needs and potential of the research subject, never imagining that your task is accomplished in just promoting the mere inclusion of a number in a computerized system. There is no denying

that it was these doctrines that made active search one of the pillars of PBSM's actions (MDS, 2013, p. 21).

To justify the importance of this active action, the research carried out by Cabral et al. (2014) reveals that the difficulty in accessing the program, in many cases, was due to “the absence of civil documentation, certain that constant migrations, residence in territories with conflicts, belonging to traditional populations that inhabit isolated or distant areas, belonging to socially excluded segments (CABRAL et al., 2014, p. 503) were certainly factors that made it difficult for many families to access the PBSM, but the lack of a civil document is a stain for that society, as not having a document meant not existing to the government and not accessing social programs.

It was by carrying out an active search that the field teams were able to identify several families, who after their location were able to register in Cadúnico, literally starting to officially exist. In the same way that it was through the active search that many individuals were able to update their data, making it possible to access public services made available by government entities, as they were inserted into the social assistance protection network of the Unified Social Assistance System - SUAS, which is “the integrated set of services, programs, projects and assistance benefits” (BRASIL, 2012, Art 9).

Similar to what Campello et al. (2014) in their work, in the process of identifying the demands and beneficiaries to be met, within the scope of the PBSM in Pernambuco, another procedure that proved to be relevant was the use, by field technicians, of social mobilization techniques conceived by the “Articulation in the Brazilian Semi-arid Region - ASA (CAMPELLO et al., 2014, p. 484). In this context, the actions developed by the Ministry of Social Development - MDS in Pernambuco were carried out by companies specialized in socio-environmental activities, which were contracted with the objective of promoting the dissemination, training and dissemination of PBSM strategies. During the duration of the program, the contractors were responsible for the mobilization actions for the formation of the CGM. In this conception, professionals in the area of social work, pedagogy, social sciences and sociology represented the front line in the process of creating the committee, which normally began in meetings with representatives of organized civil society and municipal governments to whom it was presented. The PBSM and the importance of constituting the committee is explained.

Experience has shown that the CGM was the great facilitator of the dissemination of PBSM actions. The formation of the CGM was carried out by means of election, or even, by invitation made to the main local

institutions, the form of constitution depended a lot on the level of social mobilization existing in the municipality. Usually the CGMs were composed of representatives of organized civil society, including members of producer associations and cooperatives, pastoral movements and communities, Landless Rural Workers Movements - MST, rural and urban workers unions, popular leaders and community health agents, between others. Furthermore, in some municipalities, depending on how active the committee was, it was necessary to create community commissions, which functioned as support structures for the CGM within each community.

In order to standardize the procedure, the members of the committees and commissions became responsible for carrying out a pre-registration of beneficiaries, where the adequacy of individuals to the profile established by the PBSM was verified. At a more advanced stage, having completed the equipment distribution phase, it became the responsibility of the CGM members to carry out a series of visits to the beneficiaries with the purpose of validating the information provided, an opportunity in which an active search should be carried out by potential beneficiaries who had not yet been reached by the program. After being validated, the selected families undergo training to manage the activity in which they are being inserted. Thus, after receiving the benefit, these beneficiaries were still regularly visited by technicians from the support company, with a view to carrying out training courses and the application of successive surveys with families in order to identify the socioeconomic changes produced by the intervention. In the last stage of the process, the CGM began to monitor the proper use of benefits, as well as becoming a channel for presenting new demands with public bodies.

### III. BEEKEEPING ACTION IN QUIXABA - PE

In accordance with the parameters of territorial division presented by the Planning Institute of the State of Pernambuco (Condepe/Fidem), the municipality of Quixaba - PE is politically and administratively inserted in the micro-region of the backlands of Pajeú. The headquarters in the municipality is located at the coordinates Universal Transversa de Mercator - UTM, longitude 627253.36 mE and latitude 9146678.98 mS - Zone 24 M, at a distance of 413 km from the city of Recife, capital of the State of Pernambuco. Data provided by the municipal government of Quixaba - PE indicate that the municipality has a territorial extension of 210.7 km<sup>2</sup>. The population of the municipality was estimated by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE at

6,796 inhabitants (IBGE, 2021), which gives it a population density of 32.25 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>.



Fig.1 - Location of the Municipality of Quixaba - State of Pernambuco

SOURCE: Codevasf (2017)

In a complementary way, information provided by the Mineral Resources Research Company - CPRM (2005) regarding the hydrological characteristics of the territory of the municipality of Quixaba - PE, indicates that it is inserted in the hydrographic basin of the Pajeú River, one of the sub-basins of the São Francisco River, with a smooth-wavy and undulating relief with an average altitude of 657 meters. This region is predominantly covered by vegetation characteristic of the Caatinga biome, formed by Hyper Xerophilous caatinga, typical of the hot semi-arid region - BSh, according to the Köppen-Geiger climate classification (DE MEDEIROS et al., 2018, p. 229), with an average annual rainfall of approximately 819 mm/year, concentrated especially in the months of March and April, while the dry season lasts for seven months, which results in an average annual temperature of around 27°C (APAC, 2022).

Much as a result of its geographical position, far from the main highways in the state of Pernambuco, Quixaba, according to indicators provided by the municipal government, an inventory for the year 2020, a Gross Domestic Product - GDP of approximately R\$ 56.4 million. Also according to the municipality, the contribution of the economic activity sectors to the composition of the GDP is concentrated primarily in the public administration, which represented 62% of the constitution of the municipal GDP. In addition to funds related to public administration, the participation of other areas of the economy is divided into: 25.5% of the service provision sector; 9.8% from agriculture and only 2.7% from industry.

As evidenced in the data referring to the formation of the municipal GDP, the economy of Quixaba-PE is extremely dependent on revenues from public funds such as transfers from the Municipal Participation Fund - FPM, urban and rural retirement,

insurance and social benefits. In turn, the participation of the agricultural sector is not very representative, although a large part of the population of the municipality resides in the rural area, in addition to the vast areas still little used in the region. These particularities, associated with its location close to large consumer markets such as Afogados da Ingazeira - PE and Princesa Isabel - PB, give the region a high potential for growth in other sectors of the economy, especially those related to agriculture and livestock.

Among the sectors linked to the field that can be developed, beekeeping has deserved a prominent position, given that reports presented by the BNB (2018) indicate that in 2017 approximately 600 kg of honey were produced in the municipality of Quixaba (BNB, 2018, p. 35), in a complementary way, the IBGE, in its economic yearbook, recorded that beekeepers from Quixaba produced 3,046 kg of bee honey in 2021 (IBGE, 2022). It is important to highlight that these values are very low when compared to other municipalities in the upper Pajeú, or even when considering the potential of beekeeping in the region.

In order to take advantage of the beekeeping potential of Quixaba - PE and improve the socioeconomic conditions of beekeepers residing there, members of the CGM and technicians of the Companhia de Desenvolvimento dos Vales do São Francisco and Parnaíba - Codevasf started to carry out studies to identify workers with aptitude and potential to practice the activity, as well as characteristics of being benefited in the PBSM environment. But in order for the donations to be carried out, a long way had to be covered, which had as a starting point the work of contact with the various sectors of the community and the selection of beekeepers to benefit from the production kits, similar to what was being carried out in all the municipalities that were part of the PBSM in the state of Pernambuco.

In this process, the first contact made by the members of the team of technicians took place with the municipal management in 2013, it was on that occasion where professionals approached the manager with the PBSM and the 2029 Program. First counted in the municipality, the program had as one of its pillars the participation of different local actors. Thus, considering the importance of disclosure and transparency about the actions related to the program, during the first visits to the municipality, meetings were held with technicians from different government entities, leaders of local society, workers and representatives of different popular groups that had some identification with beekeeping developed in the region, because the idea of the program was to strengthen partnerships and legitimize actions.

Based on the same fundamentals of social inclusion presented by Fahel et al. (2016) and Melquíades (2021), the first tripartite meetings took place in July 2013, which allowed for the plenary session to take place in September 2013 for the formation and training of the CGM, as well as the formation of the Community Commission within the scope of the PBSM, focused on sustainable territorial regional development and solidarity economy (FAHEL et al., 2016, p. 03). The tripartite meetings always took place in public spaces and with wide access, which made it possible for different sectors of society to access and participate, in the specific case of the first meeting, this took place at the Social Assistance Reference Center - CRAS and the following became held at the IPA headquarters.

During the training of CGM members, in addition to technicians from the federal government, represented by Codevasf and the local municipality, representatives of the Secretaries of Agriculture and Social Action, state government, were present, in the person of technicians from the Secretary of Agriculture Reform Agrária - SARA, the Pernambuco Agronomic Institute - IPA and the Executive Secretariat for Family Agriculture - SEAF, as well as representatives of organized civil society, in the form of urban and rural community associations, rural and urban workers' unions and representatives of ecclesiastical communities base - CEB. The broad popular representation allowed the foundations to be built for the

performance of the CGM, an organism that possibly was the most relevant actor in the process of socialization of the program's actions, being, in the last analysis:

The members of the CGM are responsible for articulating the program in the municipality, with the function of articulating the actions of the PBSM with the other members involved, aiming to serve the entire community in an egalitarian, competent manner, free from political pressure, or religious aptitude, of class. or gender. In addition to overseeing the implementation of the program, and ensuring that quality service is provided, CGM members are trained to carefully define the registration of beneficiaries, as well as analyze and endorse the registrations presented by the individuals who are in the audience. be benefited" (verbal information provided by Elizabete Macedo when the CGM was formed, on September 12, 2013).

All the actors present contributed to the development of the project, as in the case of the Municipal Department of Social Development - SMDS, the body that was responsible for providing the Social Identification Number - NIS of the producers on the Cadúnico platform, as well as for the regularization of data referring to the family code, registration status, registration update with the Ministry of Social Development - MDS, in addition to having been the channel used by beneficiaries in the search for the withdrawal of civil documents for producers who did not yet have them.

Despite the importance of the municipal management representatives, the events of greater construction and discovery occurred during the interviews with the producers, this process of building bonds allowed the members of the CGM to carry out the validation of the registrations with support and legitimacy of the social body, creating a feeling of belonging among the participants to the program, reducing the possibility that some of the production kits will be directed to the productive activity of beekeeping.



Fig. 02 - Meeting with members of the Municipal Management Committee, Fig. 03 - Meeting with the association of producers in Quixaba/PE.

SOURCE: Codevasf (2017)

In the last plenary of the CGM in 2013, the support and training team, those present from the associations, and members of the Committee were presented by IPA technicians, to a survey regarding the practices of beekeeping activities in the territory of Quixaba - PE. Thus, it was identified by the members of the CGM and the field teams, that the beekeeping that had been practiced in the municipality had great potential, and should be strengthened, in this way it was decided that the representatives of the CGM would seek support from Codevasf, in the sense of to promote training and donation of beekeeping equipment and utensils to beekeepers in the region, the demand was taken by popular representatives and later accepted by Codevasf.

With support from the IPA, members of the CGM associated with Codevasf's field teams began to catalog the producers that could benefit, as a result of this work, 45 family farmers were identified with the potential to be worked, so that in February In 2014 the results of the field study were passed on to the collegiate who started to carry out the validation and active search visits.

In April 2015, the members of the CGM held a plenary session, at which 24 producers were validated as having the economic and social characteristics required by the PBSM. The validation process took place during the meeting and all 45 identified producers were able to present themselves, defend their claims and then the members of the CGM, taking as a reference the documentation attached to the selection process, were able to deliberate for the selection of the applicants to the beneficiaries.

After the selection, the next step was to carry out a series of training courses in good practices of production and hygiene and handling of honey and its derivatives, the participation of the nominees was a condition for these applicants to receive their production, a fact that happened in April 2015, an opportunity in which representatives of the Quixaba City Hall - PE, SARA, IPA, SEAF, STR and CODEVASF, accompanied the delivery of the beekeeping production kits that were constituted complete outfits, beehives and fumigator.

Table 01 - Actions to Support Beekeeping in Quixaba-Pe

ACTIONS OF THE BRASIL SEM MISERIA PROGRAM IN THE AREA OF BEEKEEPING IN QUIXABA - PE							
County	Item	Benefits		All benefits			
		Beneficiary	Hive	Families	Hive	Clothing	Utensil
Quixaba/PE	KIT-02	9	180	24	630	48	24
	KIT-03	15	450				

SOURCE: Codevasf (2016)

With this intervention, it was sought to improve the productive capacity of the benefited beekeepers,

allowing these producers to enter the productive market, generating income and consequently improving the quality



of life of their families. What is certain is that six months after the distribution of beekeeping kits provided by Codevasf, the actions have already started to show results, this is because the beekeepers of the Rural Association of Riacho Fundo - ARRF, taking advantage of the first rains of the second semester, which occurred in the backlands of Pajeú, managed to populate 295 hives and carried out the first harvests. Thus, of the 24 families of producers that were benefited by the action, considering that only 4 already worked in beekeeping, with the arrival of the hives and equipment, all the other families began to obtain some sustenance for their families from the beekeeping activity.



Fig 04 - Delivery of production kits to beekeepers in Quixaba/PE; Fig 05 - Training course on good production practices.

SOURCE: Codevasf (2016)

The success of the program is clear from the statements made by the president of ARRF (Extensio), who is also one of the beekeepers who is already harvesting, according to which “we are already producing with the support of the kits and the results are excellent. Today we already have more than 200 hives populated with bees and we also have some hives with honey. In all, we already have 10 buckets of honey ready for sale, which will provide around 250 kg of honey” (verbal information provided by Ivo S. Silva on September 4, 2015).

#### IV. RESULTS ACHIEVED IN BEEKEEPING PRACTICES

Despite the numbers revealing the success of the current stage of beekeeping developed in Quixaba - PE, there are many obstacles to be overcome, the difficulties faced by beekeepers are reported in a summary presented by Mr. favorable associates has suffered from problems ranging from theft of apiaries, which caused associates to lose 30 kg of honey that was ready to be harvested, to the subtraction of hives, an offense that only in 2019 was recorded in four apiaries, causing the loss of 7 (seven) hives. Even for unusual and remarkable cases such as the flood that occurred on March 25, 2020, an opportunity that

These first results, achieved in less than six months, were only possible because the families assisted by the action, in addition to having received all the materials necessary for the development of their activities, were also covered by technical monitoring carried out by IPA technicians, as well as as well as with courses on good beekeeping production practices, given by professionals belonging to the support teams hired by Codevasf with the objective of promoting training, follow-up and monitoring of actions.

18 (eighteen) beehives were lost only in the Riacho da Onça apiary, on the border between the municipality of Quixaba - PE and Afogados da Ingazeiras - PE .

This fact resulted from a procedure that, despite being wrong, due to the lack of technical assistance and rural extension - ATER, ends up being common in a region notably lacking in water resources, where the opportunities for productive activities to occur near the gutter are not rare. of the rivers, which, because they are intermittent, end up being neglected by the producers, but, when the heavy rains such as those that occurred in March 2020, which according to information from the Pernambuco Water and Climate Agency - APAC - it was noted, on that opportunity, the occurrence of 63 mm of precipitation in the meteorological station of Quixaba - PE, Post 238, and in the post 290, located in Afogado da Ingazeira - PE, 128.0 mm of precipitation were registered, extremely high values for a region that has a historical average of precipitation of approximately 800 mm/year.

Even with the lack of ATER actions by government agencies, currently 40% of producers are not served by technical assistance, and those that are, the intervention of diakonia agents (18%) or IPA (42%) is limited. in the city, the beekeeping of Quixaba - PE has

shown all its potential, having shown in the period from June 2016 to June 2022, an average annual production of 12,977.83 kg, values that even considering the drought that

occurred in the first years of this period, far exceed the indicators known before the project was implemented, as shown in the following figure.

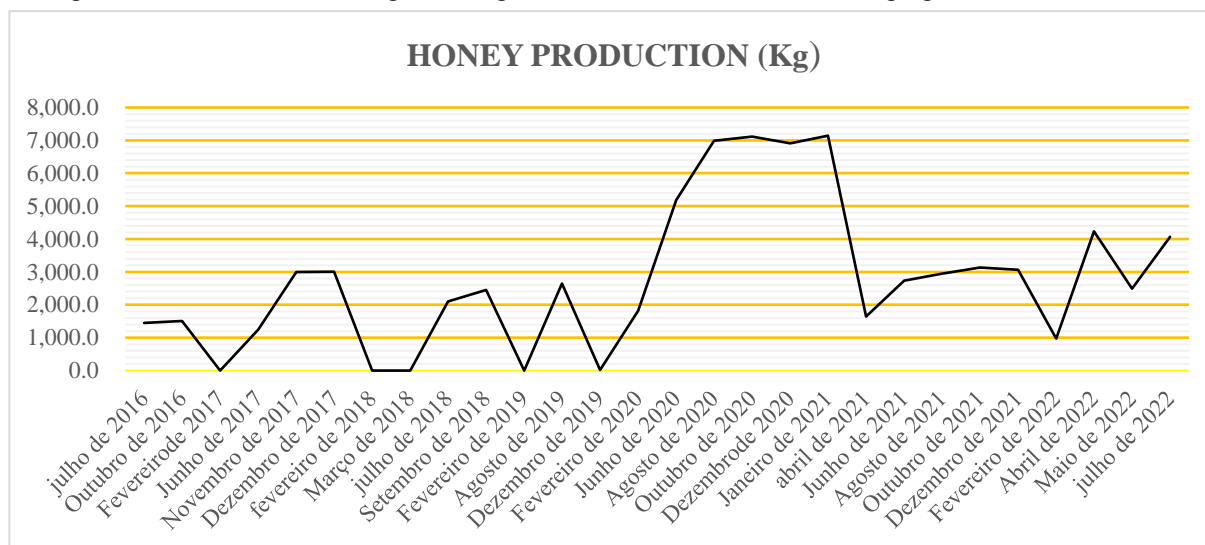


Fig 06 - Production of Honey from Quixaba-PE in the period from 2016 to 2022

SOURCE:ARRF (2022).

As if the production records were not enough to confirm the success of the project, an analysis of the socioeconomic characteristics of the first 24 selected producers would reveal a drastic change in the living conditions of beekeepers in Quixaba - PE. This is because in the original group, only 6.6% had completed higher education, while 19.9% were either illiterate or only signed their name. When the topic was income, 73.3% of the beneficiaries indicated that they depended on benefits such as retirement, harvest plan or family allowance to survive, even though 55% reported that their properties had more than 5 ha, where 93% only used labor family to obtain a per capita income of R\$ 70.00, which was the PBSM limit.

The truth is that of the 76.6% of producers who in 2015 claimed to obtain their income from agriculture, livestock and retirement, currently 50% of those involved in the project say they survive only from beekeeping, and 30% have beekeeping as the main source of income. source of income, while only 20% of beekeepers consider the marketing of honey and its derivatives as the second source of income on their property.

It's really good to know that 76.6% of beekeepers involved in the program say they have children interested in continuing their activities in beekeeping, this data indicates that the activity in Quixaba - PE still has a lot to grow, given that 100% of those consulted indicate who have electricity in their homes, while only 6.6% report still using water from ponds, with the vast majority having as their main water source the deep tubular wells (16.6%),

superficial (26.6%), cisterns (46.6%) or water mains (3.3%), a condition that allows a better control of the quality of the water to be used in the processing of honey.

Processing that is currently the major bottleneck for beekeeping developed in Quixaba - PE, the lack of a Honey Processing Unit - UBM represents a limitation for access to new markets, considering that the processed honey, even with all care and hygiene, in a place not inspected and licensed by the Agricultural Defense and Inspection Agency of the State of Pernambuco - ADAGRO, cannot enter the large retail chains or even the school lunch through the National School Food Program - PNAE.

Hence why the goal for new actions would be the implementation of UBM, an ambitious goal, but nothing that the strength of associationism can overcome, especially in a community where 90% of beekeepers are linked to a social organization, that is an association, as in case of ARRF, cooperative, union or even women's group. If unconstitutional support is lacking, through the provision of inputs such as equipment, clothing and hives, as well as assistance and training for new beekeepers, on disposition for beekeepers and bee pasture for bees.

## V. SOME CONSIDERATIONS

The experience lived by beekeepers from Quixaba - PE brings some messages that should be discussed and mainly taken as a reference in similar cases. A point that deserves to be highlighted refers to government programs

such as the PBSM, created in 2011 with the objective of mitigating the effects of extreme poverty, through interventions that had the power to guarantee the beneficiaries an income capable of alleviating their poverty condition. extreme; to make possible to the hyposufficient a form of access to the public services of education, health, hygiene and citizenship of the families; and finally promoting the “social productive inclusion” (PIRES, 2018, p. 13) of the beneficiaries, providing them with job opportunities and income generation (MELQUÍADES, 2021).

Possibly the PBSM was the first program that did not wait for the poorest families to go to the government to be assisted, there was an understanding that these families would hardly have the information or means to reach the services proposed by the program. Therefore, the solution found was the active search for people in need, who would be promptly attended by the interventions. As the poet said “go where the people are”, this was one of the hallmarks of PBSM. But just as important as the active search was the empowerment of the CGM and in particular its composition and its guidelines, based on serving the entire community in an egalitarian, competent and free of political pressure, or religious, class or gender aptitude, as highlighted by the researcher Melquíades (2021).

Well, this program, which despite some mishaps, manages to change the lives of many Brazilians, as of 2020 it has become a mere piece of budget. Data from the federal government's transparency portal reveal a 98.16% reduction in payments made in 2020 in the graph of the history of expenditures with the PBSM, something like 0.66 billion, when compared to the previous year, that is, the PBSM is still exists, but its performance is nowhere near compared to the period from 2014 to 2019, where the average execution of the program was above R\$ 30 billion.

Another point that needs to be highlighted is the importance of synchronizing the work carried out by the different spheres of government, this interaction, in addition to avoiding overlapping projects, allows the action to gain greater capillarity with the sum of the expertise and potential of the body and its technical bodies. There is no success in walking alone, it is more lasting and certainly partner experiences could make it smoother.

Finally, among the most relevant points for the success of beekeeping in Quixaba - PE, possibly the practice of ATER combined with associationism and cooperativism is possibly the great lesson that this project leaves for researchers who will later dedicate themselves to understanding how it happened. the transformation of beekeeping in Quixaba - PE from the implementation of PBSM actions.

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