

# SUAS

UNIFIED SOCIAL ASSISTANCE SYSTEM

“HOW TO USE”



*Zina*





Ministry of Social Development and  
Fight Against Hunger (MDS)  
National Council for Social Assistance (CNAS)

# **SUAS**

## **UNIFIED SOCIAL ASSISTANCE SYSTEM**

### **“HOW TO USE”**

2<sup>nd</sup> edition

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Support



PAULUS  
SOCIAL



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# PRESENTATION

CNAS presents the updated version of the **SUAS Handbook - “How to use”**, designed as one of the efforts to strengthen the organization, participation and protagonism of users in decisions that guarantee the execution and effective control of the Social Assistance Public Policy in a participatory, collective and democratic manner. More recently, SUAS user segments held a collective debate to review the resolution that characterizes them and defines their rights, their organizations and their participation in the Social Assistance Public Policy and the Unified Social Assistance System. As a result of this process, CNAS approved Resolution CNAS No. 99 on April 4, 2023.

This booklet aims to inform, mobilize and encourage the participation of users in the Public Social Assistance Policy and in SUAS. It focuses on the importance of empowering people to participate and intervene in social assistance policy, whether in care spaces, services and public units (Social Assistance Reference Center - CRAS, Specialized Social Assistance Reference Centers - CREAS, Specialized Reference Center for the Homeless Population - POP Center, Day Center, Community Center and Shelter Unit), or in the services offered by social assistance entities and organizations.

The importance of user participation extends to participation in democratic and electoral processes, in meetings of social assistance councils at the three federative levels and in activities that deal with social assistance programs, projects, benefits and services, such as the deliberative spaces of municipal,

state and Federal District conferences and the National Social Assistance Conference.

The users who participated in the 1st National Meeting of SUAS Users, in their letter from Brasília, on April 19, 2017, stated: “We defend a State Policy and not a Government Policy; the strengthening of social control in defense of the full comprehensiveness of the Social Assistance Policy; a SUAS that protects the population in situations of social vulnerability, the professionalization of workers through public tenders; training and qualification actions; robust and growing budget, with the implementation of the Social Assistance Policy, organized in the format of a Universal Unified System and its social control, with shared management; quality social assistance services that integrate with other services and do not discriminate against SUAS users”.

This booklet emphasizes who the users are, what their rights are, and the ways of participating in SUAS instances, not only as subjects of social assistance rights, but as evaluators and proposers of actions that guarantee their rights provided for in the Federal Constitution and in the Organic Law of Social Assistance - LOAS.

**MARGARETH ALVES DALLARUVERA**

President of CNAS



# INTRODUCTION

This booklet was specially made for you, user of the Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS). Here you will find information about your rights and how you can participate in the construction of the Social Assistance Policy in the country, in accordance with the Resolution of the National Council for Social Assistance (CNAS) No. 99, of April 4, 2023 and other regulations that organize SUAS as a participatory system.

CNAS Resolution No. 99, which describes users, their rights, their organizations and their participation in the Social Assistance Public Policy and in SUAS, guarantees you the right to participate, monitor and learn more about the Social Assistance Policy, in addition to contributing to its improvement and enhancement in a democratic manner. Remember, you are the protagonist of the Social Assistance Policy and, therefore, you need to know SUAS, participate, evaluate and collaborate in decision-making that guarantees quality social assistance services and benefits that are committed to the real needs and human dignity of the entire Brazilian population.

Social Assistance is your right to social protection!

**Social Assistance is a Public Policy  
and a right to social protection  
for every citizen who needs it**

# 1. Do you know what **SUAS** is?



The Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS) guarantees social protection to you, your family and your community in facing difficulties, vulnerabilities and risks, through services, benefits, programs and projects.

Social Assistance is a policy that aims to provide social protection to all Brazilians through a network that meets their diverse needs. Everyone in need should have access to SUAS.

The service is provided by SUAS workers who seek to understand each person's situation and work to improve living conditions, relationships and social inclusion.



## **2. Do you know how SUAS is financed?**

The SUAS financing model is shared. This means that transfers of financial resources through fund-to-fund payments are mandatory. Fund-to-fund payments are the direct transfer of resources from federal funds to State, Municipal and Federal District funds, which strengthens the better management of the Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS).

It is a condition for municipalities and states to receive resources from the Union that they create and operate properly:

- a)** Municipal Council for Social Assistance;
- b)** Municipal Social Assistance Plan;
- c)** Municipal Social Assistance Fund;

SUAS resources are not yet mandatory in the public budget, unlike what happens in Health and Education. With regard to SUAS, users need to work together with Social Assistance Councils, workers, entities and managers to carry out political articulation to ensure approval of a Constitutional Amendment that guarantees mandatory resources in the public budget, for the better functioning of CRAS, CREAS and all public units of SUAS, in the same way as it happens with the funding, maintenance and investments made in the Health Center and School in their community.

### 3. Who are the **SUAS** users?



SUAS users are people of diverse origin, color, race, gender identity, ethnicity, religion, nationality, who make up Brazilian society as subjects of rights, who find themselves in situations of social lack of protection, vulnerability and risk, weaknesses at different moments of human life (childhood, adolescence, youth, aging, disabilities), all forms of discrimination and violence (physical, psychological, sexual, among others), deprivation, ruptures in family and community ties, income insecurity, affected by emergencies, calamities and disasters.

People who depend on special care, people who abuse alcohol and drugs and who interfere with their ability to care for/protect their children, family and/or any member, people who have lost their jobs or, even when there is a natural disaster in the community, as a result of climate change, can also access

SUAS. In Social Assistance, these situations of lack of protection are known by the term social vulnerability.

SUAS users also include people who are at risk, that is, who experience situations of physical, psychological, sexual violence, child labor, among others.

Any person, whether a refugee, immigrant, indigenous, quilombola, gypsy, urban, rural, forest and water population, traditional communities or members of other peoples has the right to social assistance. These services are free and no charges may be made.

**I am a beneficiary of the Bolsa Família Program,  
can I also be a user of social assistance?**

Of course! Beneficiaries of the Bolsa Família Program are part of the priority public for social assistance.

Look for a Social Assistance Reference Center (CRAS) or another unit that is part of SUAS.

## 4. What are the rights of SUAS users?

According to Art. 5 of the National Council for Social Assistance (CNAS) Resolution No. 99, of April 4, 2023, users have the following rights, guaranteed within the scope of the Public Social Assistance Policy:

- I. access and enjoy services, programs, projects, benefits and income transfer within the scope of the quality Social Assistance Policy, ensuring the supremacy of meeting social needs over the demands of economic profitability, in accordance with the established parameters and standards;



- II. guidelines on services, programs, projects, benefits and income transfer, within the scope of the Public Social Assistance Policy, in clear, simple and accessible language;
- III. the right to exercise political power in defense of citizenship; and
- IV. architectural, methodological, instrumental, attitudinal, programmatic and communications accessibility.

**§1°** The right to access care, advice and the defense and guarantee of rights must provide and guarantee the user:

- I. to know the name and credentials of the person assisting you;
- II. to be respected in their human dignity, being treated in a considerate and respectful manner, free from guardianship, vexatious and/or coercive procedures;
- III. to be attended with less waiting time and according to your needs;
- IV. to receive referrals to other services or institutions in writing, clearly and legibly, identifying the name of the professional responsible for the referral;
- V. to have your privacy protected, observing the professional ethics of SUAS workers, as long as it does not pose risks to other people; and
- VI. to have your identity respected and preserved.

**§2°** The right to have access to information and guidance regarding services, programs, projects, benefits and income

transfers within the scope of the Public Social Assistance Policy, in clear, simple and accessible language, includes:

- I. information and guidance on how to express your demands and needs for services, programs, projects, benefits and income transfer within the scope of the Public Social Assistance Policy;
- II. access to the records made in the medical records that concern you, if you so wish;
- III. information about services, programs, projects and benefits provided by the Socio-assistance network and social protection network; and
- IV. other information that may contribute to the construction of your autonomy as a subject of rights.

**§3°** The right to exercise political power in defense of citizenship will ensure:

- I. the guarantee that you will be represented in the different instances of SUAS by your peers, that is, by users;
- II. access to opportunities to exercise social and political protagonism and citizenship;
- III. access to participation in different spaces for user organization, such as associations, forums, public policy and rights defense and guarantee councils, social movements, user councils and committees, community organizations, among others;
- IV. the filling of vacancies in the user segment is done exclusively by another user, at the three levels of

Government; and

- V. carrying out another specific electoral process until the vacancies for the user segment are filled.

**§4°** The right to quality socio-assistance services, programs, projects, benefits, income transfers, in accordance with SUAS parameters, must guarantee the user:

- I. care, monitoring, guidance and referral to the social assistance network, in its basic and specialized services, or to institutions and/or services of other public policies, by professionals with adequate training and prepared to work in the SUAS;
- II. access to social protection reference spaces, integrated into the social assistance network, which guarantees reception, autonomy, family and community coexistence or living together;
- III. guaranteeing access to the social assistance services network;
- IV. professional attention that promotes the development of their self-esteem, their potential and capabilities and the achievement of their personal and social autonomy;
- V. access to activities for social interaction and strengthening ties, anchored in local culture and the secular nature of the State;
- VI. the experience of professional actions aimed at building personal, collective and social projects, to strengthen and rescue family, community and social ties;
- VII. legal and social guidance in cases of threat and/or

violation of individual and collective rights, through technical and procedural action and coordination with the Rights Guarantee System;

- VIII. the implementation of the right to family and community life associated with the guarantee of full protection for children, adolescents, young people, elderly people and people with disabilities;
- IX. inter-institutional and inter-sectoral coordination for access to actions to prepare for decent work (training, qualification, professional requalification) for productive inclusion; and
- X. the evaluation of the services and benefits enjoyed, with a professional and institutional listening space to express their opinion and proposals.

### **That means:**

1. Know the worker who is assisting you. You have the right to know the professional's name and area of expertise.
2. To be respected and treated with care, without discrimination or prejudice.
3. Receive quick service and receive the assistance you need, using accessible language.
4. Know the services that are being offered to you, receive referrals in writing, clearly and legibly, identified with the name of the responsible professional.
5. Have your privacy protected.



## II – To be informed or guided about social assistance services, programs, projects and benefits



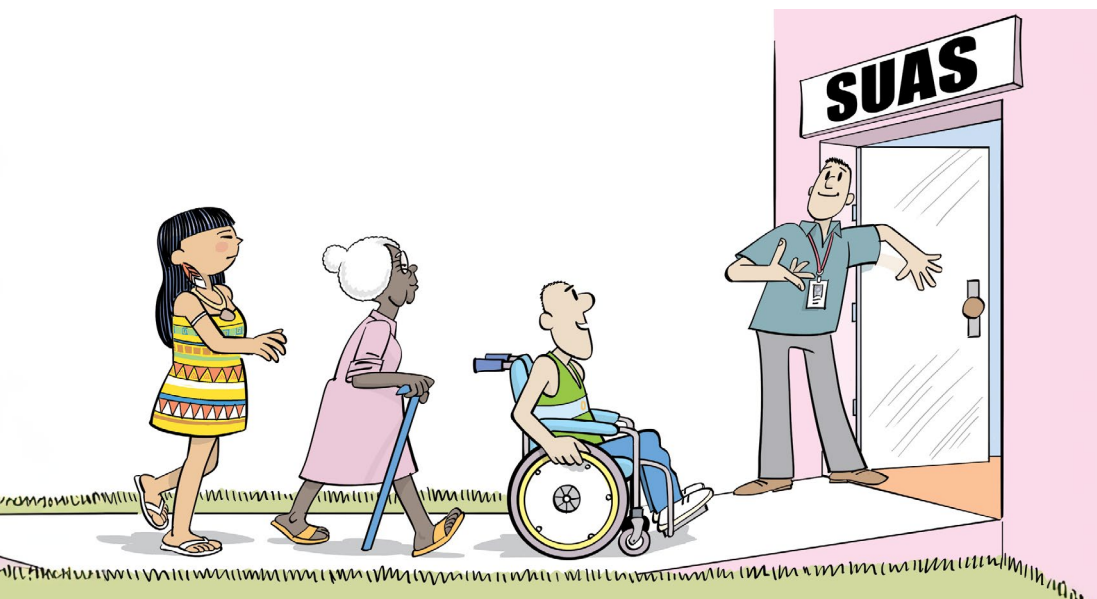
### That means:

1. Have clear, simple information and accessible language
2. Receive guidance on how to access social assistance services, programs, projects and benefits;
3. Have access to records made in social assistance files;
4. Have information about programs and projects to support popular associations and cooperatives;
5. Have access to any information about public policies and other issues that can help you build your autonomy.

### III- Have your rights recognized.

#### That means:

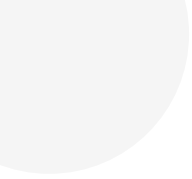
1. Know that you can and should participate in the construction of the Public Social Assistance Policy;
2. Participate in different spaces for organizing and representing users, such as associations, forums, public policy councils, social movements, among others;
3. Have access to resources and services that help provide or expand functional abilities of people with disabilities.



## **IV– Have access to quality social assistance services and programs**

### **That means:**

1. Have the right to care, guidance and referral to the Social Assistance network, or to institutions and services of other public policies, by professionals with adequate training and prepared to work in SUAS;
2. Have access to public social assistance units, such as Social Assistance Reference Centers (CRAS), Specialized Social Assistance Reference Centers (CREAS) or Specialized Reference Centers for the Homeless Population (POP Centers), among other spaces that guarantee social protection and coexistence with family and community;
3. Have access to the services offered by the Social Assistance network;
4. Be attended to by a qualified professional;
5. Participate in activities that foster social interaction and strengthen bonds, in accordance with your culture, that reinforce universal principles and without any prejudice;
6. Being encouraged to build a life project and restore ties with your family and community;
7. Receive guidance in cases of threats and/or violation of rights, with support from the rights guarantee system;
8. Have access to opportunities for professional and/or social inclusion, in addition to productive inclusion actions, as well as public services and programs or



projects that facilitate entry or reintegration into the world of work;

9. Have the possibility to evaluate the service received, with the opportunity to listen and express your opinion..

And remember, the social assistance units and services are made for you. It is important that you are informed about how they work and their purposes. Users contribute to a welcoming environment in the service, with respectful treatment to workers and other users of the Service, without discrimination based on race, sex, sexual orientation, origin, class, religion or any other prejudices, as well as helping to preserve the structure of the Units.

**Important:** Whenever possible, inform about delays or cancellations of previously scheduled interviews, appointments or visits.

## 5. Can I contribute to the Construction of Social Assistance Policy?



SUAS users can certainly help to build social assistance policy in several ways. You can create or be part of organizations, associations, social movements, forums, local user councils or other organizations that have among their objectives the defense and guarantee of individuals and groups of SUAS users.

These collective demonstrations and user organizations can also elect representatives to participate in social control bodies, such as municipal, state and national social assistance councils.

**Attention!** In this case, users need to be part of their representative organizations, and be democratically elected among those who carry out services, programs, projects, benefits, income transfer and defend the rights of users of the Social Assistance Policy.

## 6. What are the SUAS user organizations?



According to Art. 4, §2, of CNAS Resolution No. 99/2023, the following are considered users organizations:

- I. **user groups** - are forms of informal organization of users of the National Social Assistance Policy whose territorial base is limited to the territory of the corresponding SUAS unit.
- II. **user associations** - legally constituted organizations, for the representation and defense of specific social groups and segments (gypsies, quilombolas, victims of disasters, disabilities and others), under the terms established in §1 of this Article.
- III. **associations and community centers** that have the presence of SUAS users in their management and deliberation bodies and affirm in their statutes their commitment to defending the rights of SUAS users.

**IV. user forums** – are user organizations, with continuous and regular operation, those whose main objectives are the articulation, mobilization, representation and defense of users, concerning human rights and a dignified life, considering:

**a) municipal-based forum**, which brings together User Groups and other forms of mobilization and articulation of users within a municipality;

**b) state-based forum**, one that brings together 5 (five) or more municipalities within a state unit of the Federation;

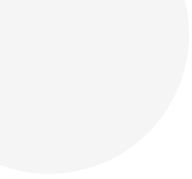
**c) national-based forum**, one that brings together 5 (five) or more states within the national territory and encompassing organization in 2 (two) or more regions of Brazil; and

**d) Federal District forum**, which brings together User Groups and other forms of mobilization and articulation of users in at least 3 (three) Administrative Regions.

**V. movements** – user organizations, with continuous and regular operation, whose main function is to mobilize and defend the rights of SUAS users and other social protection policies, considering:

**a) municipal-based movement**, which brings together users of SUAS and other social protection policies within 1 (one) municipality;

**b) state-based movement**, one that brings to-



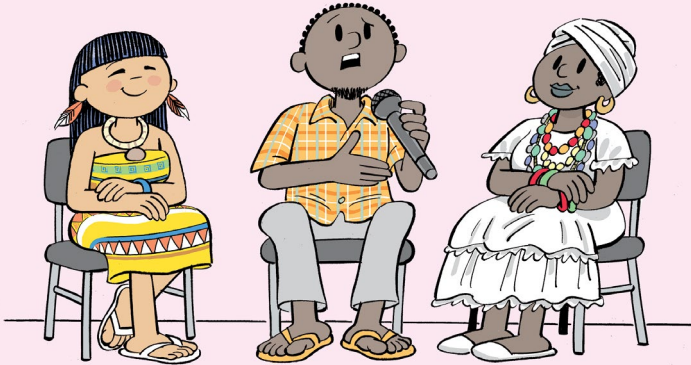
gether users of SUAS and other social protection policies in 5 (five) or more municipalities within a state unit of the federation;

**c) national-based movement**, which brings together SUAS users in 5 (five) or more states within the national territory, including organization in two or more regions of Brazil; and

**d) movement of the Federal District**, which brings together users of SUAS and other social protection policies in at least 3 (three) administrative regions.



## 7. Can I participate in Social Assistance Councils?



**Of course!** It is very important for social assistance policy that you participate in councils as an advisor or as a listener at meetings to learn what is happening in the SUAS in your city. In addition to the councils, you can and should participate in conferences, user forums, fronts and social assistance movements. You can also contact the Secretariats through the ombudsman's office to report any problems you have faced, or ask entities, organizations, workers and managers to guide you on how to participate in social assistance policy.

### **Know that:**

- I. All users can participate in spaces for social participation in social assistance services and in formal SUAS management bodies, such as councils (municipal, state, national).

- II. Social Assistance Councils have the duty to promote training programs for users and community and social movement leaders;
- III. Social Assistance Councils must hold forums, seminars, hearings, discussion groups and events in which users can present their ideas, reflections, debates, demands and solutions together with representatives or user organizations..

**Attention!** Public managers or entities or organizations providing social assistance and SUAS workers do not represent users on social assistance councils and conferences.

**DID YOU KNOW THAT: The Social Assistance Policy management agency must promote and ensure the participation of users in SUAS participation and deliberation bodies (councils and conferences) and in social control activities (such as plebiscites, public hearings, among others).**

## 8. Reporting and Information Channels

**?** **If you have been discriminated against at a SUAS unit, where can you report it?**

**?** **Where can users seek information and support if they are unable to access the right they are seeking or want to complain or report the lack of service and the conditions of the unit?**

There is the **General Ombudsman of the Brazilian Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger - MDS** which is at the service of citizens.

The Ombudsman's Office is responsible for receiving, examining and forwarding reports, complaints, compliments, suggestions, requests for measures and requests and clarifying doubts about policies, programs and actions, such as the Bolsa Família Program, services, Continuous Benefit Payment - BPC and other Social Assistance benefits.

]Through the Relationship Center you can request information and clarify your doubts about actions and programs.

The Ombudsman's website is:

[www.gov.br/mds/pt-br/canais\\_atendimento/ouvidoria](http://www.gov.br/mds/pt-br/canais_atendimento/ouvidoria)

## SERVICE CHANNELS:

### Telephone – 121

The service is free and the call must be made using a land-line or cell phone.

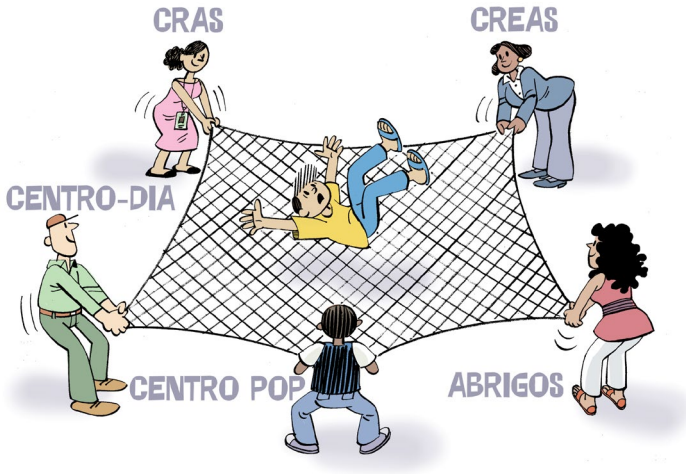
### Opening hours:

**Human Service: Monday to Friday, from 7am to 7pm**

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- There is the possibility of making your request, manifestation, complaint or request, by filling out an **ELECTRONIC FORM** available on the ombudsman's website.
- You can send your letter to: Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco A, 2nd Floor – Postal Code: 70.054-906 - Brasília/DF
- If you live in the Federal District, there is also face-to-face service and you can schedule an appointment on the ombudsman's website.
- If your right to social assistance is not being respected, you can go to the **Public Prosecutor's Office**, as provided for in the Organic Law on Social Assistance.

## 9. Find out more about the Social Assistance Policy



The social assistance policy has different spaces and services to receive the user according to their demand and need at each moment. See below the main ones:

**What is CRAS?** Social Assistance Reference Center, better known as CRAS. It serves the population in vulnerable situations and provides families with services, programs, projects and benefits offered by the social assistance policy.

**What is CREAS?** At the Specialized Social Assistance Reference Centers (CREAS), families and individuals are assisted in situations of rights violation, abandonment, neglect,

threats and mistreatment, who have had their family or community ties broken, and whose lives are under threat.

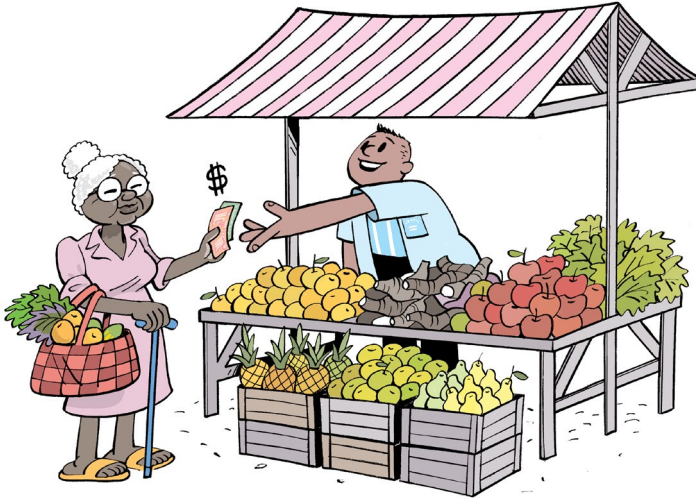
**What is Day Center?** The Day Center is a specialized Social Protection unit of SUAS that serves children, young people, adults with disabilities, as well as elderly people in situations of dependency, providing a varied set of activities: group, social and community coexistence; personal care; strengthening of bonds and expansion of social relations; support and guidance for family caregivers; access to other services in the territory and to assistive technologies for autonomy and coexistence, contributing to avoid social isolation of the person with disabilities and/or elderly and the family caregiver without replacing them.

**What is POP Center?** This unit also serves as a support and social protection point for people who live and survive on the streets. It should promote access to spaces for storing belongings, personal hygiene, food and guidance on issuing documentation. The POP Center address can be used as a reference, such as for documents or for including homeless people in the Unified Registry.

**What is a shelter service?** The shelter service is a place where people who need protection and housing are welcomed, cared for, protected and have their basic needs met. These services are often known by the population as “shelters” and are organized by age group or situation in which the person being served finds themselves.

Shelters can be for a fixed period, temporary or permanent. These are types of shelter services: Homes; Transitional Homes; Inclusive Residences; Shelters in Residential Homes; Shelters in Foster Families; and Protection Service in Situations of Public Disasters and Emergencies. This means that there are shelters for families, children and adolescents, the elderly, women who are victims of violence, migrants, refugees, homeless people, transgender people and adults with disabilities.

## 10. What benefits am I entitled to?



Benefits are direct transfers provided for in the form of goods or monetary transfers (money). The social assistance benefits of SUAS are:

### **CONTINUOUS BENEFIT PAYMENT (BPC)**

**BPC** is a constitutional benefit, of an individual nature, regulated by the Organic Law of Social Assistance – LOAS/1993, not for life and non-transferable, which guarantees the monthly payment of 1 (one) minimum wage to the elderly person, aged 65 or over, and to the person with a disability of any age, who proves that they do not have the means to support themselves



or be supported by their family. The BPC is part of Basic Social Protection within the scope of the Unified Social Assistance System – SUAS and to access it it is not necessary to have contributed to Social Security.

To be entitled to the benefit, the disabled or elderly person must prove that by dividing the family's monthly income by the number of people in the family, this amount is equal to or less than a quarter of the minimum wage.

Expenses with health treatments, medicines, special food and diapers for elderly or disabled people, or with services that should be offered at the Day Center, as long as they are frequent and are not provided by the Unified Health System (SUS) or the Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS), can be discounted from family income for the purposes of accessing BPC, during the benefit application process itself.

**It is important to highlight that all these items must be guaranteed by SUS**

**Attention:** If there is an elderly person in the family aged 65 or over or a person with a disability who already receives BPC or social security benefits, in the amount of up to 1 (one) minimum wage, this amount will not be counted as family income for the purposes of requesting BPC for another member who meets the benefit criteria.

## How to apply for the Continuous Payment Benefit – BPC?

It is mandatory to be registered in the Unified Registry and if so, it must be up to date.

The person can contact the Social Assistance Reference Center (CRAS) in their municipality or in the Federal District to receive information about the BPC and the support needed to apply for it.

The applicant can also access the service directly through the website or the mobile application “Meu INSS” or by calling 135 (the call is free from landlines). If the applicant needs any support, they can go to a Social Security Agency (APS).

**It is important to highlight that it is not necessary to pay intermediaries or agents to submit a BPC request to the INSS.**

**Attention: To have access to BPC, you must be registered in the Unified Registry for federal government programs. Look for a registration office or the Social Assistance Reference Center (CRAS) in your municipality or in the Distrito Federal**

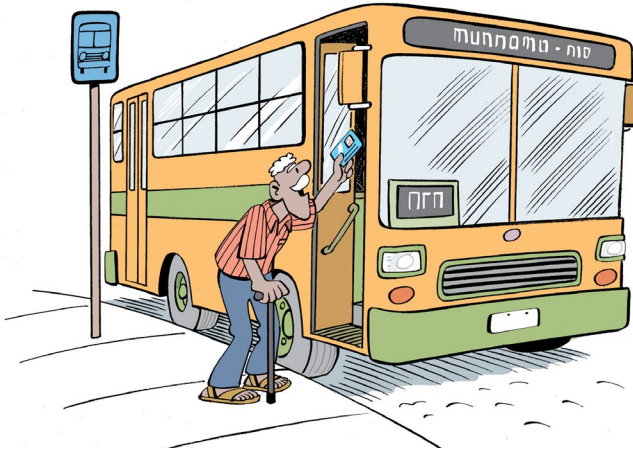
## OCCASIONAL BENEFITS

Occasional Benefits are offered to individuals and families who are unable to cope, on their own, with adverse situations or situations that weaken the maintenance of the individual and their family, such as birth, death, temporary vulnerability or a disaster or public calamity.

To request the Occasional Benefit, the person must go to the Social Assistance units in the municipality or in the Distrito Federal.



## SENIOR CITIZEN CARD

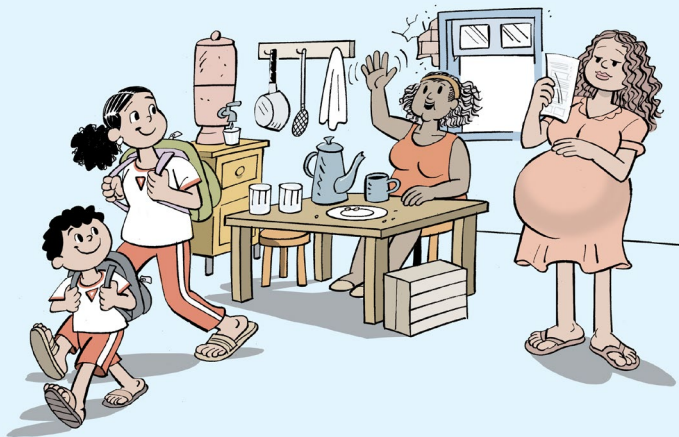


The **Senior Citizen Card** is a right provided for in art. 40 of the Elderly Persons Statute (Law No. 10,741/2003), and regulated by decree No. 9,921, of July 18, 2019, for elderly people with an individual income equal to or less than two minimum wages.

With this card, elderly people can access interstate transport free of charge, with two seats reserved per vehicle and, if they are occupied, it is still possible to obtain at least a 50% discount on tickets.

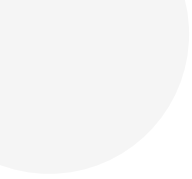
**How to apply?** Look for the Social Assistance Reference Center (CRAS) closest to your home, presenting a photo ID, CPF or NIS (Social Identification Number).

## BOLSA FAMÍLIA PROGRAM



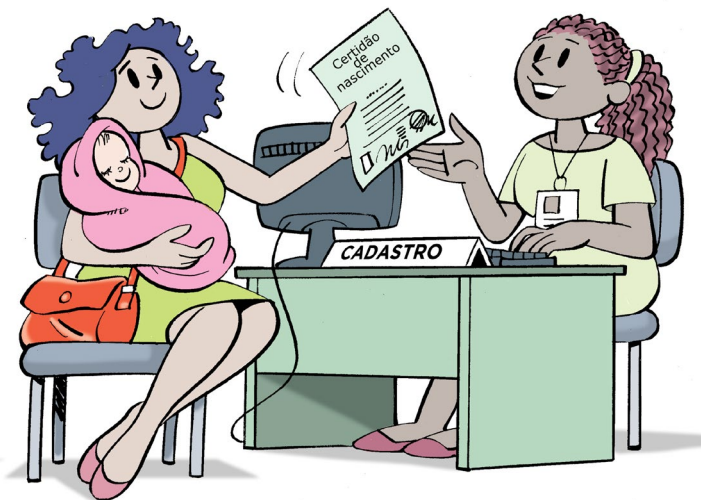
**Bolsa Família** is a conditional income transfer program that guarantees the right to income for families living in poverty and registered in the Unified Registry. To receive the monetary benefit that the program transfers every month, families must commit to keeping their children and adolescents in school, their children up to date with their vaccination schedule, and pregnant women receiving prenatal care. These are basic rights for everyone!

It is the responsibility of the public authorities to offer health and education services so that families can comply with the conditions.




**How to register?** To join the Bolsa Família Program, the family must be registered in the Unified Registry and meet the current per capita income criteria. Registration is only carried out by municipalities, which must provide guidance to families on how the program works. Look for a Social Assistance Reference Center (CRAS) unit or the department responsible for the Unified Registry and Bolsa Família in your municipality.

## 11. What is Unified Registry?



The **Unified Registry** for Federal Government social programs is an important tool for identifying and characterizing the socioeconomic status of families served by the social assistance policy. It is used to know and identify individuals and families in situations of social vulnerability and to assist the Government in developing public policies aimed at this population. Currently, 30 federal programs already use the Unified Registry database to manage their actions, including the Bolsa Família Program, Continuous Benefit Payment, Social Electricity Tariff, Senior Citizen Card, Minha Casa Minha Vida Program and exemption from public tender fees.



From the moment your family is registered, whenever there is any change (such as change of address, children's school, income, entry and exit of a family member) you must update your registration.

The family must contact the CRAS or the department responsible for the Unified Registry in their city and update this information. Even if there is no change in the family, you must update the data every 2 years, without fail.

### **How to register?**

Go to the department responsible for the Unified Registry in your city. If you do not know where it is, look for the Social Assistance Reference Center (CRAS) closest to your home and ask for this information.

To be registered, a family member over the age of 16 must be responsible for answering the interview questions carried out during registration.

It is very important that the person responsible of the family declares all the people who reside in their household and their respective incomes.

It is essential that families' self-declaration and privacy are respected when passing on information to the Unified Registry operator, as well as that the information provided by families corresponds to their reality.



## WHAT DOCUMENTS I NEED TO REGISTER

### 1. For the person responsible for the family:

- CPF or Voter Registration Card;
- If your family is Indigenous, you can present the Indigenous Birth Administrative Registry (RANI) or other identification documents, such as Birth Certificate, Marriage Certificate, ID and Working Permits;
- If your family is Quilombola, other identification documents are accepted, such as Birth Certificate, Marriage Certificate, ID and Working Permits.

### 2. For other family members, present any of these identification documents:

- Birth Certificate, Marriage Certificate, CPF, ID, Working Permits or Voter Registration Card.



**Important:**

Although the CPF is not mandatory for all members of the Unified Registry, it is highly recommended that the family member responsible inform the CPF of all family members who have the document. This information helps in the process of identifying beneficiaries for all programs that use the Unified Registry to grant benefits.

## **FINAL WORDS**

**Congratulations, you have reached the end of reading SUAS - How to use!** We hope that you have learned a lot about social assistance rights and are motivated to contribute as a citizen in defending social assistance policy as a duty of the State and a Citizen's Right.

“We must have hope, but hope from the verb to hope; because there are people who have hope from the verb to wait. And hope from the verb to wait is not hope, it is waiting. To hope is to get up, to hope is to go after it, to hope is to build, to hope is to not give up! To hope is to carry on, to hope is to join with others to do things differently...” (Paulo Freire)

**Let's build together the SUAS we want! See you next time.**

**MARGARETH ALVES DALLARUVERA**

President of CNAS



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SOCIAL

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E ASSISTÊNCIA SOCIAL,  
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