

National Progress Report on Implementing the New Urban Agenda

Ministry of Regional Development

Federative Republic of Brazil

NATIONAL POLICY FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The National Secretariat for Mobility and Regional and Urban Development is responsible for preparing the National Urban Development Policy (PNDU). This process began in 2019 and continues until today, 2021, expanding the debate on the Policy's content with other sectors of the federal government, subnational governments, representatives of the academia, the private sector, and civil society.

The main purpose of the PNDU is to reduce social and spatial inequalities at the intra-urban and supra-municipal levels, contributing to balance the benefits and burdens of the urbanization process, as well as at the city network level, assuming a complementary and convergent role with the National Regional Development Policy.

From this perspective, it is understood that the role of the Federal Government is to support Brazilian municipalities in their constitutional mandate to implement the sustainable urban development agenda, through a programmatic development of the Policy, aligned with it.

The assumptions of this Policy under preparation are:

- Pursuit of urban development, based on sustainability and the reduction of social and spatial inequalities;
- Territorial diversity of Brazilian cities, with several urban and environmental, economic and financial, socio-cultural, and political and institutional singularities;
- Dealing with historical and emerging issues of Brazilian cities, such as digital transformation, climate and demographic changes, among others;
- Need for an integrated approach: intersectoral, from a multiple-level perspective about urban development challenges and actions.

In addition, the Policy elaboration process is committed to incorporating pacts assumed in the global agendas to which Brazil is a signatory: (1) 2030 Agenda/ Sustainable Development Goals; (2) New Urban Agenda; (3) Paris Climate Agreement; (4) Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction; (5) Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development.

The National Urban Development Policy, currently being prepared, is in line with international agendas both because the systemic approach to urban development and the incorporation in its content of specific points highlighted by these agendas.

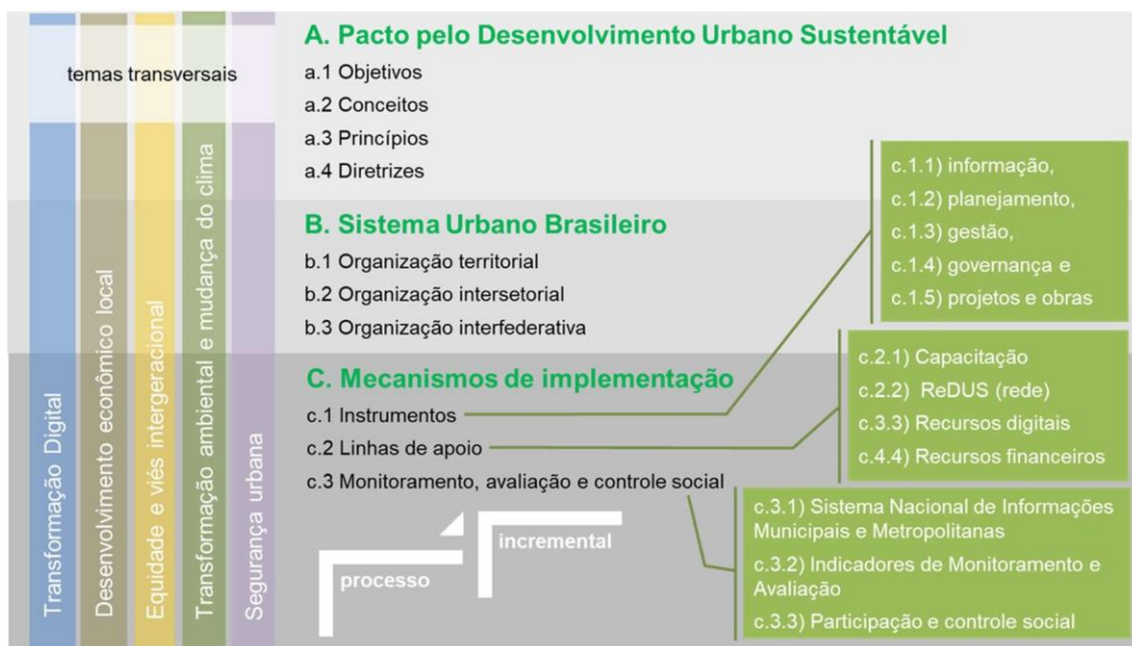
- With greater intensity, in addition to contributing to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11: sustainable cities and communities, it contributes to SDG 15: life on land and SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals;
- With moderate intensity, it contributes to SDG 1: no poverty; SDG 5: gender equality; SDG 6: clean water and sanitation; SDG 8: decent work and economic growth; SDG 9: industry, innovation, and infrastructure; SDG 10: reduced inequality; SDG 13: climate action; and
- With lower intensity, it contributes to SDG 2: zero hunger, SDG 3: good health and well-being; SDG 4: quality education; SDG 7: affordable and clean energy; SDG 12: responsible consumption and production; SDG 14: life below water; and SDG 16: peace and justice, strong institutions.

Regarding the New Urban Agenda, more than being broadly aligned with it, the PNDU may be deemed a specific Brazilian response to the first pillar of implementation: “national urban policies”, which, in turn, respond to the other pillars: urban legislation, rules and regulations (systematization of instruments); urban planning (multiscale) and design (intermediate-scale – structuring urban systems); local economy and municipal finance (local economic development); and local implementation (support for municipalities and supra-municipal bodies), as presented below.

BRUNO, Ana Paula. “Desenvolvimento Urbano: o contexto de formulação da PNDU” [“Urban Development: the context for preparation of the PNDU”], 2020 (pages 95 and 96). Available at: https://www.gov.br/mdr/pt-br/assuntos/desenvolvimento-urbano/SEINFRA_TCU_Desenvolvimento_Urbano_APB_final_para_publicacao_site_MDR.pdf

The structure of the PNDU under preparation takes into account a new urban pact in Brazil, the introduction of a new logic of understanding the territory from the perspective of an integrated, inclusive, and sustainable urban development; multi-level governance; in addition to revising instruments for effective implementation, a broader scope of financing for sustainable urban development. Additionally, it considers cross-sectional topics (or structuring topics for new debates) for urban development: climate change; inter-generational bias; social equity; digital

transformation; local economic development; and urban security.



Legend:

Transformação Digital = Digital Transformation

Desenvolvimento econômico local: Local economic development

Equidade e viés intergeracional = Equity and inter-generational bias

Transformação ambiental e mudança do clima = Environmental transformation and climate change

Segurança urbana = Urban security

Temas transversais = cross-sectional topics

Pacto pelo Desenvolvimento Urbano Sustentável = Pact for Sustainable Urban Development

Objetivos = Goals

Conceitos = Concepts

Princípios = Principles

Diretrizes = Guidelines

Sistema Urbano Brasileiro = Brazilian Urban System

Organização territorial = Territorial organization

Organização intersetorial = Intersectoral organization

Organização interfederativa = Interstate organization

Mecanismos de implementação = Implementation mechanisms

Instrumentos = Instruments

Informação = information

planejamento = planning

gestão = management

governança = governance

projetos e obras = projects and works

Linhas de apoio = Support lines

Capacitação = Training

ReDUS(rede) = SUD-Net(network)

Recursos digitais = Digital resources

Recursos financeiros = Financial resources

Monitoramento, avaliação e controle social = Monitoring, assessment, and social control

Sistema Nacional de Informações Municipais e Metropolitanas = National Municipal and Metropolitan Information System

Indicadores de Monitoramento e Avaliação = Monitoring and Assessment Indicators

Participação e controle social = Participation and social control

SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SUDG)

The PNDU preparation process is inspired by the New Urban Agenda creation process itself. It aimed at expanding as much as possible the participation of subnational and local governments, civil society organizations, local communities, private sector representatives, professionals, scientific and academic communities in the update and agreement upon a new Brazilian Urban Agenda based on sustainability.

The national agenda for sustainable urban development will result in strategic goals – the Sustainable Urban Development Goals (SUDGs) – that will guide the National Policy and the joint actions of urban development agents in Brazil. Thus, this agenda represents a shared vision of the future for Brazilian cities.

It is important to clarify that the movement to prepare the National Agenda was also based on precepts outlined by the New Urban Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Therefore, in our view, it also contributes to the implementation of these Agendas.

A base text was prepared for the participative process to create the SUDGs: “Bases para a atualização colaborativa da Agenda Nacional de Desenvolvimento Urbano Sustentável” [Bases for a collaborative update of the National Agenda for Sustainable Urban Development” – available at the website of the Ministry of Regional Development (MDR) (https://www.gov.br/mdr/pt-br/assuntos/desenvolvimento-urbano/politica-nacional-de-desenvolvimento-urbano/PNDU_TextoBase.pdf).

The text aimed to support the implementation of 6 collaborative creation workshops (one national and one in each region of the country) and a forum for free contributions from the civil society. In the end, the contributions will be taken into account in the technical creation of the Agenda, which will be taken to Public Consultation, expected for December 2021.

The SUDG creation movement, as explained in the base text for the participative process (page 13), is a strategy to:

- engage people and institutions and mobilize different resources. The objective is to jointly create and implement a national agenda for the sustainable urban development of Brazilian cities;
- assist municipal and state governments to establish their agendas, together with the society and according to their realities;
- establish a reference framework so the country can monitor bottlenecks and improvements in the implementation of this national agenda. The goal is to exchange experiences and assess the impacts of the actions on the territory.

The PNDU and its preparation process acknowledge the following: international agreements to which Brazil is a signatory; the contribution of subnational and local governments, civil society, and other actors to the implementation of sustainable urban development; the commitment to promoting sustainable urban development in an integrated and coordinated manner inside the country; the local diversity and culture; the need to deal with climate change in the cities.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

A Program for Sustainable Urban Development will be developed as a programmatic development of the PNDU and refers to the chapter “Implementation Mechanisms” of the preliminary structure of the Policy. Therefore, its preparation runs parallel to the preparation of the policy, and it shall be detailed and implemented after the publication of the policy. For this reason,

the PNDU shall guide it to seek greater efficacy and effectiveness in the use of public resources.

It is an initial concept of what may become a Program (ProDUS), as a concrete externalization of the PNDU, which organization and implementation depend on a technical, financial, and operational model, including properly scaling the team and the institutional structure.

Even though ProDUS is still being created, there is already relative clarity about its scope and fields of action, whose execution shall be aligned with the concept of “territory” of the PNDU and guided by the Sustainable Urban Development Goals (SUDG) – a public and collaborative agenda prepared with the subnational entities, academia, and civil society, associated with the Policy.

Up to this moment, the ProDUS is organized into five lines of action and four support axes:

Lines of action: (1) Information, (2) Planning, (3) Management, (4) Governance, and (5) Projects and works, and the actions shall include:

1. Support to the production and update of municipal information, with an emphasis on georeferenced land registers and generic value plans, in order to support urban management and planning processes, including improvement of municipal collection processes;
2. Support to the preparation and revision of urban planning and regulation instruments, with an emphasis on master plans (PDs) and integrated urban development plans (PDUIs), in order to ensure proper land-use planning and management, including the capture of urban surplus values;
3. Support to the enhancement of urban management processes and mechanisms, with an emphasis on the availability of digital solutions to simplify and speed up the processes, based on information and planning, in order to ensure the implementation of actions in the territory;
4. Support to the implementation of innovative urban governance processes, with an emphasis on organizational changes and interstate governance, intersectoral governance, and public participation processes (Government-Society relationship), in order to continuously and transparently promote the political agreements required for urban development; and
5. Support to urban organization projects and works, in order to improve the use and utilization of urban spaces, to the benefit of people, with an emphasis on reducing intra-urban inequalities; it is possible to see at least three fields of action: (1) to encourage new urban centralities; (2) to encourage the organization of public space and urban facilities systems; (3) to encourage the

recovery of degraded areas with infrastructure availability.

Such actions shall be implemented according to the methods adjusted to the typologies proposed in the PNDU. This should be materialized through the availability of “modular packages”, whose methods and products shall be adjusted to the complexities of the municipalities and the urban inter-city arrangements.

The rationale behind these lines is related to the understanding that one of the PNDU’s specific tasks, as a national policy, is to support the municipalities and other implementing agents (interstate governance bodies, for example) in the implementation of their respective urban development actions, based on evidence (information), visions of the future associated with desired urban development standards (planning), the perception that achieving results in urban development is a *continuum*, a process (management), and the political agreement with society, among government sectors and levels (governance). All these are requirements for the preparation of projects and execution of works.

The programmatic development of the policy brings together the background initiatives in the four axes mentioned above, the initiatives of intervention in the territory, and initiatives to support the institutional development of municipalities and supra-municipal entities, which include awareness, training, and technical assistance actions for sustainable urban development (...)

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Some initiatives already in progress in this General Coordination Office are based on the logic of the ProDUS. Among those that correlate with the implementation of the New Urban Agenda (NUA), it is possible to mention: the formulation of local sustainable urban development strategies with pilot cities; the development of an Urban Education line; the launching of modular packages for urban registers; application of a National Land Information System for Urban Development.

BRAZILIAN CHARTER FOR SMART CITIES

Another initiative conducted by this Office which contributes to the implementation of the NUA in Brazil is the Brazilian Charter for Smart Cities. This is an initiative linked to the process of building the National Urban Development

Policy, since it aims to support the promotion of sustainable urban development standards, considering the Brazilian context of digital transformation, in order to make better cities available for the people.

The Charter is a political document that expresses a public agenda for smart cities in Brazil. It has the goal of guiding a comprehensive audience around a shared view: cities that use technology to achieve sustainable urban development and improved quality of life for the people. Thus, it is a national strategy for implementing more sustainable cities, considering the perspective of digital transformation as a relevant and emerging aspect that impacts the society (lifestyle, work, economic development) and the organization of the space (cities and regions).

In its creation process, it was necessary to take into account the Brazilian context of digital transformation in the cities. This context involves two essential aspects: the great Brazilian territorial diversity and the socio-economic and spatial inequalities of historical origin.

The initiative of preparing a Charter was driven by the challenge of integrating two agendas that, until now, were taking separate paths: urban development and technologies. The Charter made this integration aiming at environmental, urban, social, cultural, economic, financial, and digital sustainability.

As the process of creating the National Agenda for Sustainable Urban Development (the SUDGs), the Charter was the result of a collaborative process that lasted one year and involved more than 200 people in a community. They are linked to institutions from different sectors: municipalities, as well as their representative institutions, states, educational and research institutions, private institutions, in addition to other federal government agencies. The collaborative process of drafting the Charter enabled:

- The collective formulation of a national concept of smart cities consistent with the actual issues faced by Brazilian municipalities;
- The creation of a common public agenda to guide municipalities and other institutions in the support, planning, and implementation of “smart city” actions;
- The identification and integration of existing actions, as well as guidance on the preparation of policies, programs, plans, projects, works, rules, and credit facilities that aim the implementation of the public agenda inaugurated by the Charter;
- The consolidation of an active community for the Brazilian Charter for Smart Cities;

- The guidance and creation of inputs to the cross-sectional axis of the National Urban Development Policy (PNDU), which addresses digital transformation.

The Brazilian Charter for Smart Cities is an initiative of the Ministry of Regional Development, through the Secretariat for Mobility and Regional and Urban Development, in a partnership with the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation. The action is supported by Projeto Andus (Project Andus), a project of partnership between the Brazilian and German governments to support the national agenda for sustainable urban development in Brazil, counting with the participation of the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (GIZ) GmbH (German Corporation for International Cooperation) and financed by the International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the Federal Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety – BMU.

This agenda has recommendations for the implementation of 8 Strategic Goals:

1. To integrate digital transformation into the sustainable urban development policies, programs, and actions, respecting the diversities and taking into account the inequalities present in Brazilian cities;
2. To provide equitable access to quality Internet for everyone;
3. To establish data and technology governance systems, with transparency, security, and privacy;
4. To adopt innovative and inclusive models for urban governance and to strengthen the role of the government as a manager of the impacts of the digital transformation on the cities;
5. To promote local economic development in the context of digital transformation;
6. To encourage types of and instruments for financing sustainable urban development in the context of digital transformation;
7. To foster a massive and innovative movement for public education and communication for greater engagement of society in the process of digital transformation and sustainable urban development;
8. To build ways to understand and assess, in a continuous and systemic way, the impacts of digital transformation on cities.

The document is available at the MDR website: https://www.gov.br/mdr/pt-br/assuntos/desenvolvimento-regional/projeto-andus/Carta_Bras_Cidades_Inteligentes_Final.pdf

LOCAL STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The General Coordination Office for Support to Regional and Urban Management of the Ministry of Regional Development also acts with pilot cities. These actions are developed within the scope of Project Andus (Support to the National Agenda for Sustainable Urban Development).

The goal of Project Andus is to support federal, state, and local actors in the implementation of sustainable urban development and management strategies. In order to do so, the international agendas are taken into consideration, especially the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the New Urban Agenda (NUA).

In the context of Project Andus, one of the main activities is the cooperation with pilot cities, which serve as instances where urban planning practices and their instruments are enhanced and tested, in a given local context, with the possibility of replication. Thus, an environment of exchange and dissemination of knowledge among levels of government and between the Project initiatives is provided, resulting in the creation/experimentation of methods, practical training, and recommendations at national and municipal levels.

Between 2019 and 2020, Project Andus supported six municipalities in the country. During this period, the municipalities developed strategies and guidelines for sustainable urban development with the support of Project Andus. A part of this process was to adapt these strategies and guidelines to the existing local rules and reality.

The selection of municipalities took into account criteria that allowed for territorial diversity typical of Brazil. In this way, it was possible to build approaches and methodologies so that other municipalities can adapt it to their realities.

The municipalities and the topics addressed in each one of them in the first phase of the project are as follows:

Municipality	Topic addressed	Characteristics of the municipality
Anápolis, GO	Green Areas System	Medium size, located between two capital cities and outside the Metropolitan Area
Campina Grande, PB	Regional Hub	Regional hub city that is part of and influences a large territory. Located in the Northeastern semi-arid region.

Eusébio, CE	Financing of Urban Development	Small size, within the Metropolitan Area of Fortaleza, CE
Fortaleza, CE	Social Equity	Large size, state capital and center of the Metropolitan Area
Hortolândia, SP	Verticalization and Land Control	Medium size, within the Metropolitan Area of Campinas, SP
Tomé-Açu, PA	Organization of the territory	Small size, outside the Metropolitan Area and within the Amazon context

In 2021, Project Andus selected another 9 municipalities and a municipal consortium to adjust the initial experiences and replicate them to their realities. The activities involve mentoring and training in sustainable urban development for municipalities and correspond to a second stage of actions to support municipalities.

Five axes are being worked on: four thematic axes and one integrating axis. The thematic axes are linked to the experiences of the six partner municipalities of the first stage: (1) environmental agenda in the cities; (2) financing sustainable urban development; (3) macrozoning to organize the territory; and (4) verticalization in the occupation and use of urban land. The integrating axis deals with the preparation and revision of master plans.



Legend:

Temas: = Topics:

Densidade = Density

Financiamento = Funding

Macrozoneamento = Macrozoning

Soluções baseadas na natureza = Nature-based solutions

The criterion to choose the municipalities took into account, among other requirements, municipalities led by women and the quality of the proposal submitted by the candidate city. In addition, they also sought to gather a group representing the existing diversity in Brazil. In order to do so, aspects such as population size, biome, territorial dynamics, economic dynamics, and vulnerability were taken into account.

The partner municipalities in these activities are: Caruaru, PE; Amajari, RR; Manaus, AM; Caxias do Sul, RS; Sobral, CE; Rio de Janeiro, RJ; Maringá, PR; Juiz de Fora, MG; and Naviraí, MS. The Inter-Municipal Consortium of the Western Metropolitan Region of São Paulo – Cioeste, composed of the following municipalities, is also a partner: Barueri, Jandira, Carapicuíba, Osasco, Cotia, Pirapora do Bom Jesus, Itapevi, Santana do Parnaíba, Vargem Grande Paulista, Araçariquama, and Cajamar.

As a result, the MDR expects to gather inputs for the creation of a National Urban Development Policy that is comprehensive, inclusive, and directly related to each Brazilian municipality. In addition to the experience, it will bring recommendations for the development of a line of technical support to municipalities, under the logic of the PNDU.

URBAN EDUCATION

One of the largest work scopes refers to the organization of a strategy for sustainable urban development education, which ranges from the perspective of urban education for children to offering training courses for managers and technicians, organized in learning paths that cover a comprehensive (conceptual, strategic, operational) content in sustainable urban development.

The initiative aims to disseminate information and knowledge relevant to more sustainable urban development processes aligned with the PNDU and the Brazilian Charter for Smart Cities.

The activities and products are intended to serve the different groups related to the

city and urban development, such as: i) the managers/decision makers in the field of sustainable urban development at the federal, state, and local levels; ii) the urban development and environment experts and technicians at the federal, state, and local levels; and iii) the civil-society and private-sector actors. It aims at promoting inclusive and accessible public communication actions directed to urban development, including awareness about the major changes the Brazilian cities are going through.

Urban education has the following fronts: Campaign and Training.

The CAMPAIGN for Sustainable Urban Development aims at communicating and raising awareness among the different population profiles about issues relating the daily life in the cities with the major global changes and innovative solutions for planning, management, and governance. The Campaign is directed to all segments of the target audience, considering the characteristics of each one, the degree of involvement necessary, and their decision and action scope.

As for TRAINING, learning paths and distance learning (DL) courses related to the main topics of Sustainable Urban Development are being planned. They will provide for alternative and flexible learning paths, in which options of means and resources will be offered to the participants so that they build their path, making choices according to their needs, interest, and availability.

Urban development as a local, but also interstate and collective task requires a network of people aware and capable of mobilizing local actions that effectively change the living conditions in the cities.

Such initiative is being carried out in partnership with the Federal University of the Semiárido (UFERSA) to be disseminated nationwide. But it also counts on actions by Project Andus.

Among the products under development or completed are: the Guide for preparation and revision of Master Plans; DL Introduction Course on Sustainable Urban Development: basic concepts; DL Course on Planning Instruments; a Guide for Integration of Ecosystemic Services in urban planning; a Guide for Municipal Environmental Zoning in urban planning processes.

GUIDE FOR PREPARATION AND REVISION OF MASTER PLANS

The Guide for preparation and revision of Master Plans is a publication issued by Project Andus, available at the website *Capacidades* of the MDR: <https://www.capacidades.gov.br/biblioteca/detalhar/id/368/titulo/guia-para-elaboracao-e-revisao-de-planos-diretores>.

The document was produced aiming at providing the cities with technical support in their territorial planning and management processes, which culminate in the preparation or revision of their master plans. The Guide aims at systematizing potentialities and challenges found in the diversity of Brazilian municipalities, presenting an innovative and interactive method that enables the municipality's technical team to delineate circuits based on the identification of its concrete problems, leading to potential ways to deal with these problems that make sense in their specific realities. The circuits interconnect problems and strategies with instruments and tools. This enables the reader to navigate the content on an objective and practical way and helps to draft master plans that are more suitable for each reality.

The Guide instructs the municipalities to deal with their problems inherited from the past, but also to bring a look into the future to the plan, guided by the notion of sustainable urban development. The Guide also provides guidance to the participative creation of this municipal planning instrument. Additionally, it leads to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and NUA by the local technical teams. The Guide connects its strategies with the scope of the SDGs at the local level.

In 2021, the Guide is being revised to include the point of view of climate change and adaptation and mitigation actions for urban planning. More information and complementary strategies will be included so that the municipalities deal with the issue in their territories.

NATIONAL SECRETARIAT FOR HOUSING

It is important to highlight that the “New Urban Agenda” (<https://uploads.habitat3.org/hb3/NUA-Portuguese-Brazil.pdf>), adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito (Ecuador, 2016), and approved by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) on December 2016, introduces three commitments for sustainable urban development: i) Sustainable urban development for social inclusion and the eradication of poverty; ii) Sustainable and inclusive urban prosperity and opportunities for all; and iii) Environmentally sustainable and resilient urban development.

Accordingly, it can be noticed that policies implemented and actions developed under the management of this National Secretariat for Housing (SNH) are in concert with the commitments in the Agenda, as their general objective is to promote the right of the low-income population to proper housing by means of policies and actions intended to urbanization, land title regularization, housing improvements in poor settlements, subsidized production or acquisition of properties in urban

and rural areas, and housing financing.

Aiming at developing a Brazilian housing policy that favors the reduction of inequalities, the federal government launched the Casa Verde e Amarela Program, established by Law No. 14,118 of January 12, 2021, in order to make access to proper housing easier for the population and improve their quality of life.

Among their goals, several actions contribute to the achievement of the commitments of the New Urban Agenda, as described in Federal Law No. 14,118 of 2021 below:

ARTICLE 3. THE GOALS OF THE CASA VERDE E AMARELA PROGRAM ARE:

I – to increase the number of houses available to meet the housing needs, especially of the low-income population;

II – to improve the existing number of houses available to solve housing inadequacies, including those related to land, multi-ownership, sanitation, infrastructure, and public facilities;

III – to encourage the modernization of the construction industry and technological innovation aiming at cost reduction, environmental sustainability, and improvement of the quality of the houses produced in order to expand the service provided by the Casa Verde e Amarela Program;

IV – to promote institutional development and capacity building of the public and private officials in charge of promoting the Casa Verde e Amarela Program, as to strengthen their actions while discharging their duties; and

V – to encourage the inclusion of micro-enterprises, small companies, and individual microentrepreneurs from the civil construction industry and of nonprofit private entities in the Casa Verde e Amarela Program actions. (Federal Law No. 14,118 of 2021, Art. 3)

In addition to their goals, it is important to highlight that the different service lines under the Program aim to promote the sustainable development of the cities from a perspective that considers the social, environmental, and economic dimensions and has, as one of its guidelines, housing provision consistent with the local reality, acknowledging the country's regional and cultural diversity.

Additionally, we inform that since 2019 the Federal Government has delivered more than 1 million housing units (HU), which enabled the promotion of the right to proper housing for the low-income population, delivering 402,317 HU in 2019, 422,556 HU in 2020, and 176,978 HU as of June 2021; this information may be related to Target 11.1 of SDG 11, which is “By 2030, ensure access for all to

adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.”

CASA VERDE E AMARELA PROGRAM

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The purpose of the program is to promote the right to housing of families residing in urban areas with a monthly income of up to seven thousand Reais (BRL 7,000) and of families residing in rural areas with an annual income of up to eighty-four thousand Reais (BRL 84,000). Moreover, it aims at enhancing and diversifying the options offered to meet the different housing needs in the country.

The different service lines established by the Program aim to promote the sustainable development of the cities based on a perspective that considers the social, environmental, and economic dimensions and has, as one of its guidelines, the housing service consistent with the local reality, acknowledging the country’s regional and cultural diversity.

Accordingly, the housing undertakings started to contribute to the performance of the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), established to be achieved up to 2030, especially SDG 11 – Sustainable cities and communities. It will also strengthen the Brazilian projection in multilateral debates on urban sustainability.

The program is currently in a phase of preparation of the non-statutory rules for implementation of the service lines for **subsidized production or acquisition of properties in urban and rural areas**, managed by the Housing Production Department – DPH. Furthermore, with respect to **housing financing**, attention is called to the adjustments made to the financing system, with the reduction in the final interest rates to the borrowers in transactions with funds from the Government Severance Indemnity Fund for Employees (FGTS).

SANITATION

It is important to note that the Brazilian Government has approved, in 2021, the New Sanitation Legal Framework, which established the bases to achieve the universalization of services through a set of strategies involving stricter regulations, proper service provision scale, and attracting capital to accelerate investments.

The target of the new law is to supply water to 99% of the population and provide sanitary sewer service to 90%.