

**SUBMISSION FOR THE UN UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW (FOURTH CYCLE)**

**Report: Fight against poverty**

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## FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY

### **Introduction:**

1. This work is an evaluation and monitoring report on the procedures and status in relation to the theme "Fighting against poverty" as a contribution to the Brazilian Universal Periodic Review (UPR) round of this year. This research had the guidance of Professor Dr. Juliana Viggiano as part of a summer course entitled Special Topics in International Relations - Human Rights and International Advocacy, offered by the same professor at the International Relations undergraduate course at Federal University of Santa Catarina (UFSC), in partnership with the Instituto Memória e Direitos Humanos (IMDH), and is signed by the undergraduates students in History Gabriel Gobbi Betti e Renata Juliana Faé Barp.

### **Assessments:**

2. **Recommendations 136, 137, 138 and 145**, referring to the **fight against poverty and guaranteeing access to housing**, as well as **recommendations 133, 135, 143 and 144**, referring to the **fight against poverty and social inequality**, are considered **“not fulfilled” and backtracking**. Efforts to reduce social inequality in Brazil have proved to be ineffective in combating poverty, being further hampered by the beginning of the pandemic and by official measures of the federal government, which caused the accusation and denunciation of President Jair Bolsonaro, by several governmental and non-governmental organizations, to neglect measures to combat the pandemic and promote recommendations that contributed to its worsening, mainly affecting the lower-income social sectors, increasing the severity of the problems already faced before the pandemic. Social inequality in Brazil is strongly linked to issues of gender and race, with the Afro-Brazilian population being the most affected by these problems, suffering, therefore, from income inequality, lack of access to adequate education and less occupation in the labor market, mainly in the formal job market, finding themselves forced to seek informal sectors as a source of income. Policies that guarantee access to housing have also proved to be essential in the fight against inequality and in the quest to ensure the well-being of the population. (FONTE)

3. Consecrated, in Brazil, as a constitutional right from Amendment No. 26<sup>1</sup>, enacted in the 2000s, housing is a right of every Brazilian, as expressed in its article 6, *in verbis*, “are social rights to education, health, food, work, housing, transport, leisure, security, social security, maternity and childhood protection, assistance to the destitute”. Alongside this constitutional amendment, in the early 2000s, Federal Law 10,257<sup>2</sup> was enacted, known as the Statute of the Cities, which generically aims to provide legal support to urban strategies and planning in order to guarantee the social character of private property and access to cities. Following neoliberal projects in the 1990s, urbanization<sup>3</sup> projects were financed by the private sector, restricting opportunities for housing to the lower income population, since there is an incentive for the acquisition of property, which undergoes changes in its values according to the demand for land. Consequently, alternative policies of housing to property ownership have been neglected. The following paragraphs bring to light some data derived from some Brazilian social indicators.

4. According to a study published by the IBGE (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Research), entitled “Social Inequalities by Color or Race in Brazil”<sup>4</sup>, the percentage of black or brown people employed in the informal sector was 47.3%, while that of white people was 34.6%. Being part of the informal sector, as the study points out, limits or totally restricts workers' access to various rights, such as retirement. The group of black or brown people is also the most affected by unemployment, which, according to the same study, represents 54.9% of the available workforce, 64.2% of those considered to be unemployed and 66.1% of those considered to be underutilized in 2018. The average income of white people was also 73.9% higher than that of black or brown people in 2018, a difference that the study highlights has changed little since the IBGE started collecting data.

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<sup>1</sup> Amendment No. 6. Available at: <[http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/constituicao/emendas/emc/emc26.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/constituicao/emendas/emc/emc26.htm)> Accessed on: 21/Jan/2022.

<sup>2</sup> L10257. Available at: <[http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/leis/leis\\_2001/l10257.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/leis_2001/l10257.htm)>. Accessed on: 21/Jan/2021.

<sup>3</sup> For more information, access *Profitable urbanization and housing in Brazil: from financialization to the (re)production of large housing projects, new and old patterns*. Available at: <[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/336176215\\_Urbanizacao\\_rentavel\\_e\\_questao\\_da\\_moradia\\_no\\_Brasil\\_da\\_financeirizacao\\_a\\_reproducao\\_dos\\_grandes\\_conjuntos\\_habitacionais\\_novos\\_e\\_velhos\\_padroes](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/336176215_Urbanizacao_rentavel_e_questao_da_moradia_no_Brasil_da_financeirizacao_a_reproducao_dos_grandes_conjuntos_habitacionais_novos_e_velhos_padroes)>. Accessed on: 21/Jan/2022.

<sup>4</sup> Social Inequalities by Color or Race in Brazil. Available at: <[https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/visualizacao/livros/liv101681\\_informativo.pdf](https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/visualizacao/livros/liv101681_informativo.pdf)> Accessed on: 21/jan/2022.

5. The IPEA (Institute of Applied Economic Research) makes a similar point in a survey comparing social inequality between white and Afro-Brazilian people between the years 1986 and 2019<sup>5</sup>. The conclusion was that the progress in combating inequality between these two groups was not very expressive, in which the income of white people was always expressed, on average, twice as high as that of Afro-Brazilian people. According to this same IPEA research, the fight against inequality among white people has advanced, decreasing by 11%. However, inequality among black people has increased by 14%, illustrating the inefficiency of policies to combat poverty in contemplating all racial cuts. Gender inequality is also a visible problem when analyzing the distribution of average income in Brazil. The aforementioned IBGE<sup>6</sup> study points out that men earn more than women, with the biggest difference being between the average income of a white man and a black or brown woman, where the average income of a black or brown woman would be only 44% of white male income.

6. The aforementioned IBGE study points to the difference between race and color as more expressive than the difference in income by gender although it does not take into account unpaid domestic work. Ignoring unpaid domestic work and various activities mainly attributed to women, including childcare in the family, would undermine understanding in the Brazilian scenario and ignore several gender inequalities generated, among other things, by the pressure imposed on women to take responsibility for these activities. According to professor and researcher Jordana Cristina de Jesus<sup>7</sup>, from UFRN (Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte) in her doctoral thesis, unpaid domestic work is attributed to women in 83% of cases. The researcher points out that, if the time dedicated to these activities were remunerated, it would generate an income close to 600 billion reais, about 10% of the national GDP. As already mentioned, in addition to domestic work, the division of parental work also negatively affects women, as shown by IBGE data<sup>8</sup>, which show the existence of a 35.2% participation of childless women in the labor market compared

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<sup>5</sup> Racial Inequality in Brazil in the Last Three Decades. Available at: <[https://www.ipea.gov.br/portal/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=38083&Itemid=457](https://www.ipea.gov.br/portal/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=38083&Itemid=457)> Accessed on: 21/Jan/2022.

<sup>6</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>7</sup> Housework is equivalent to almost 600 billion, points out researcher. Available at: <<https://www.folhadelondrina.com.br/folhaentrevista/trabalho-domestico-equivale-a-quase-r-600-bilhoes-aponta-pesquisadora-2988381e.html>>. Accessed on: 20/Jan/2022.

<sup>8</sup> Pandemic reinforces gender inequality in the labor market. Available at: <<https://feac.org.br/pandemia-reforca-desigualdade-de-genero-no-mercado-de-trabalho%E2%80%AF/>>. Accessed on: 21/Jan/2022.

to women with children.

7. The number of people affected by COVID-19 also proved to be extremely unequal when considering racial and gender cuts. According to a report<sup>9</sup> signed by the CNS (National Health Council) and the CNDH (National Commission on Human Rights), the number of deaths among black people during the pandemic was five times higher than among white people. The report also points to twice the chance of a white male dying from the disease compared to any other gender and/or race.

8. Another important marker to analyze progress in the fight against poverty is access to food and the number of people who are hungry in a region, another marker of inefficient policies to combat poverty is demonstrated by IBGE<sup>10</sup> data. In the years 2017 and 2018, Brazil had the lowest rate in 15 years in the number of people with access to food considered sufficient, in addition to a growth of 3 million people who go hungry in an interval of 5 years. Those numbers represent the return of a situation that had been showing improvement since the creation of the Bolsa Família program in 2003.

9. Bolsa Família was officially discontinued by President Jair Bolsonaro on November 8, 2021<sup>11</sup> with the Provisional Measure No. 1.061 of August, 9, 2021<sup>12</sup>, which promised to create its own program of social aid distribution. Auxílio Brasil, a program created by the current government, however, received several criticisms from researchers and economists. Sociologist Leticia Bartolo<sup>13</sup> criticized the bonus that the program proposes to offer for student performance in certain scientific competitive events and sports competitions for the effect they have on an even distribution of aid resources, which according to her undermines its main objective of fighting poverty. Economist Daniel Duque<sup>14</sup>, from Fundação Getúlio Vargas, also considers the proposed bonuses as harmful to the focus of fighting poverty due to its probability to be acquired by people with the least need for them within the risk

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<sup>9</sup> Complaint by the CNS and CNDH to the UN shows that blacks die five times more from COVID-19 than whites. Available at <<http://conselho.saude.gov.br/ultimas-noticias-cns/2211-denuncia-do-cns-e-cndh-a-onu-mostra-que-negros-morreram-cinco-vezes-mais-de-covid-19-que-brancos>> Accessed on: 21/Jan/2022.

<sup>10</sup> How the Brazil that feeds 1 billion in the world has 10 million going hungry. Available at: <<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IDS5VhVGSZc>> Accessed on: 20/Jan/2022.

<sup>11</sup> Bolsa Família is officially extinct today, 8; understand what changes. Available at: <<https://www.opovo.com.br/noticias/economia/2021/11/08/calendario-bolsa-familia-2021-auxilio-brasil-consulta-cpf-pagamento.html>> Access on: 23 /jan/2022.

<sup>12</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>13</sup> FROM THE FAMILY BOLSA TO BRAZIL AID. Available at: <<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1vHR6XXdvVY>> Accessed on: 21/Jan/2022.

<sup>14</sup> Ibidem.

groups in question. In addition to the distribution factor, linking bonuses to the performance of school-age young people was also a measure harshly criticized by various bodies for the pressure it would put on these young people, as is the case of the Brazilian Basic Income Network<sup>15</sup>, a group formed by three hundred civil society entities.

10. The pandemic, as previously shown, reinforced these inequalities due to, the lack of support or effective measures by the federal government in general and particularly to vulnerable groups, and the sum of structural problems already present prior to the beginning of the pandemic, such as lack of access to sanitation, a reality for most lower-income families. According to FGV Social<sup>16</sup>, Brazil had almost 28 million people living below the poverty line in 2021, an increase of 5 million compared to 2019 data. A survey carried out by FGV/Ibre<sup>17</sup> also found that the only Brazilian states that did not record a worsening in poverty between the end of 2019 and the beginning of 2021 were Acre, Pará and Tocantins, with the worsening of extreme poverty being perceived in 18 states. Records from the Ministry of Citizenship also point to an increase in extreme poverty in the country: according to data from CadÚnico<sup>18</sup> (Cadastro Único), in 2021 Brazil had the highest number of families in extreme poverty since 2012, the year in which such records began to be made by the Ministry, expressing an increase of 1 million families compared to the beginning of 2020 and totaling 14.5 million families.

11. The increase in inflation also contributed to the worsening of the living conditions of the low-income population during the pandemic. According to data from Trading Economics<sup>19</sup>, in 2021 Brazil was the third country with the highest inflation in the world. According to a survey carried out by IPEA<sup>20</sup>, the average household income per capita decreased by 4.3%, reaching R\$1,349 in 2020, compared to the

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<sup>15</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>16</sup> Almost 28 million people live below the poverty line in Brazil. Available at: <<https://www.cnnbrasil.com.br/business/quase-28-milhoes-de-pessoas-vivem-abaixo-da-linha-da-pobreza-no-brasil/>> Accessed on: 19/Jan/2022.

<sup>17</sup> Poverty worsens with pandemic across the country, except in 3 states, says survey. Available at: <<https://economia.uol.com.br/noticias/redacao/2021/08/30/pobreza-avanca-em-todos-os-estados-menos-3-com-a-pandemia-diz-research.htm>> Accessed on: 19/Jan/2022.

<sup>18</sup> The country has a record of extreme poverty with 14.5 million families in extreme poverty. Available at: <<https://noticias.uol.com.br/cotidiano/ultimas-noticias/2021/05/23/com-145-mi-de-familias-na-miseria-brasil-bate-recorde-de-extreme-pobreza.htm>> Accessed on 19/Jan/2022.

<sup>19</sup> Brazil is among the three countries with the worst inflations in the world. Available at: <<https://www.cnnbrasil.com.br/business/brasil-esta-entre-os-tres-paises-com-as-piores-inflacoes-no-mundo/>>. Accessed on: 22/Jan/2022.

<sup>20</sup> High inflation in August affected more low-income population, points out Ipea. Available at: <<https://www.cnnbrasil.com.br/business/alta-na-inflacao-de-agosto-afetou-mais-populacao-de-baixa-renda-aponta-ipea/>>. Accessed on: 22/Jan/2022.

R\$1,410 recorded in 2019 - the decline was not more expressive only due to social programs.

12. With regard to unemployment, at the end of 2021, in the quarter ended in October, according to a survey by IBGE<sup>21</sup>, rates fell from 12.6% to 12.1%, compared to the quarter ended in September, the lowest rate since February 2020 (11.8%). Data from PNAD<sup>22</sup> (Continuous National Household Sample Survey) shows that unemployment reaches 12.9 million Brazilians, with the average income in the country falling for the fifth consecutive semester, accentuating poverty among the low-income population groups.

13. When performing gender cuts, it is evident that unemployment affects mainly the female population, since the percentage of women in the labor market fell by 7.5% between 2019 and 2020, presenting the lowest rate since 1991, in contrast to a 5.1%<sup>23</sup> drop among men, who already had more expressive occupational numbers. From the intersectionality with racial factors, black women manifest themselves as the most affected by unemployment, making up 58.5% of unemployed women in Brazil<sup>24</sup> and 48.8%<sup>25</sup> of the work in the informal market.

14. Therefore, households headed by black or brown women, without a spouse and with children under 14 years of age concentrated the highest incidence of poverty: 17.3% of the residents of these arrangements had a per capita household income of less than US\$ 1.90 and 57.9%, less than US\$ 5.50<sup>26</sup>. These numbers show that women are the most affected by the vacancy of properties due to excessive burden, representing 1,588 million (56%) in 2016 and, in 2019, 1,887 million (62%)<sup>27</sup>.

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<sup>21</sup> Unemployment drops to 12.1% in October, but still reaches 12.9 million, points out IBGE. Available at: <<https://g1.globo.com/economia/noticia/2021/12/28/desemprego-cai-para-121percent-em-outubro-aponta-ibge.ghtml>>. Accessed on: 21/Jan/2022.

<sup>22</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>23</sup> Pandemic reinforces gender inequality in the labor market. Available at: <<https://feac.org.br/pandemia-reforca-desigualdade-de-genero-no-mercado-de-trabalho%E2%80%AF/>>. Accessed on: 21/Jan/2022.

<sup>24</sup> Pandemic reinforces gender inequality in the labor market. Available at: <<https://feac.org.br/pandemia-reforca-desigualdade-de-genero-no-mercado-de-trabalho%E2%80%AF/>>. Accessed on: 21/Jan/2022.

<sup>25</sup> Social inequalities by color or race in Brazil. Available at: <[https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/visualizacao/livros/liv101681\\_informativo.pdf](https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/visualizacao/livros/liv101681_informativo.pdf)>. Accessed on: 22/Jan/2022.

<sup>26</sup> Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). Summary of Social Indicators: in 2020, without social programs, 32.1% of the country's population would be in poverty. Available at: <<https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-sala-de-imprensa/2013-agencia-de-noticias/releases/32418-sintese-de-indicadores-sociais-em-2020-sem-social-programs-32-1-of-the-country-population-would-be-in-poverty-situation>>. Accessed on: 21/Jan/2022.

<sup>27</sup> Ibidem.

15. While in 2019 24 million people found themselves in a homeless situation, with the COVID-19 pandemic, this number surpassed 35 million people, which means 16% of 2020 population<sup>28</sup>. In comparison with 2016, when IBGE data showed around 101.854<sup>29</sup> individuals living in homeless situations, the increase is exponential. Although the methodology for data verification, probably undernotified, is questioned, since besides the Law 11.258<sup>30</sup> demanding Social Assistance, and the Decree 7.053<sup>31</sup> aiming for a National Policy for People in Homeless Situation and its Intersectional Accompany and Monitoring Committee, the IBGE census has its data collection based on residences. Housing occupation rates also decreased as an expected consequence. In 2019, there were a total of 3.035 million unoccupied properties, around 221 thousand more than in 2016<sup>32</sup>. Even though the number of cohabitations has presented a progressive reduction of 1,6%<sup>33</sup> between 2016 and 2019, interpreted as an improvement in housing issues, it is necessary to understand that it was a product of the increase of the population in homeless situation, leading to the increase of the habitational deficit, and consequently the aggravation of social inequality.<sup>34</sup> According to data from Habitat for Humanity Brazil, in 2020, 34 million houses didn't had access to basic sanitation, representing around 49,2% of Brazilian residences, while 48 million people do not have access to drinkable water – around

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<sup>28</sup> In Brazil, around 35 million people lives on the streets. Available at: <<https://sisejufe.org.br/noticias/das-150-milhoes-de-pessoas-em-situacao-de-rua-no-planeta-35-milhoes-vivem-no-brasil/#:~:text=No%20Brasil%2C%20cerca%20de%2035%20milh%C3%B5es%20de%20pessoas%20vivem%20em,de%20miserabilidade%20deste%20enorme%20contingente>>. Accessed on: 21/Jan/2022.

<sup>29</sup> For more information: *Population in homeless situation and public policies: Representation in Folha de São Paulo*. Available at: <<https://www.scielo.br/j/delta/a/YJvBX8ShDWhBgh76qpf8Psr/?lang=pt>>. Accessed on: 22/Jan/2022.

<sup>30</sup> L11258. Available at: <[http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2004-2006/2005/lei/l11258.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2004-2006/2005/lei/l11258.htm)>. Accessed on: 22/Jan/2022.

<sup>31</sup> Decree 7053. Available at: <[http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2007-2010/2009/decreto/d7053.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2007-2010/2009/decreto/d7053.htm)>. Accessed on: 22/Jan/2022.

<sup>32</sup> Data reviewed of housing deficit and inadequacy of properties will guide public policies. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/mdr/pt-br/noticias/dados-revisados-do-deficit-habitacional-e-inadequacao-de-moradias-nortearao-politicas-publicas>>. Accessed on: 19/Jan/2022.

<sup>33</sup> New methodology and results of housing deficit and inadequacy of properties in Brazil. Available at: <[http://fjp.mg.gov.br/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/10.03\\_Apresentacao\\_Lancamento-Deficit.pdf](http://fjp.mg.gov.br/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/10.03_Apresentacao_Lancamento-Deficit.pdf)>. Accessed on: 20/Jan/2022.

<sup>34</sup> Housing deficit reflects inequality in the country. Available at: <<https://www.fundacao1demaio.org.br/artigo/deficit-habitacional-reflete-a-desigualdade-do-pais/>>. Accessed on: 18/Jan/2022.



13 million more than showed in 2016 data, totalizing 9,6 million houses<sup>35</sup>. 100 million people neglected their sewage collection in 2016<sup>36</sup>, reflecting the increase of 14,3% in precarious habitations.

16. The Project Law PL 827/2020<sup>37</sup> prohibited eviction or vacancy of property until the end of 2021 due to the exceptional conditions caused by the corona virus pandemic, especially in the urban context. The Project Law was highly criticized by president Jair Bolsonaro, who attempted a total veto of the Law (VET 42/2021<sup>38</sup>) overturned by the National Congress. Even with the passing of the Law, more than 9.156 families were evicted and more than 60% of the cases were registered in Sao Paulo and Amazonas. More than 64.546 families were victims of eviction threats<sup>39</sup>. In rural areas, the Supreme Federal Court (STF) accepted the request from the Socialism and Liberty Party (PSOL), and Congress approved alterations to Law 14.216/2021<sup>40</sup> extending to march 2022 the deadline prohibiting eviction and vacancy due to the COVID-19 pandemic., 98% of the budget destined to the program Popular Habitation, however, have been cut, coming close to ending funds to the construction of popular housing<sup>41</sup>.

17. The program Minha Casa Minha Vida (MCMV), in place since 2009 at President Lula's second term, was responsible for subsidizing around 4 million houses in its eleven years of activities. Since 2017 the program has been targeted with budget cuts, when the president of that time, Michel Temer, paralyzed 40 thousand constructions. After that, in 2019, the budget announced by the Mixed Budget Commission of the Nacional Congress was the smallest destined to the program since its implementation, suffering a reduction by 10%, totalizing 4,6 billion,

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<sup>35</sup> Our cause. Available at: <<https://habitatbrasil.org.br/impacto/nossa-causa/>>. Accessed on: 22/Jan/2022.

<sup>36</sup> New study shows that Brazil loses the generation of up to 1,2 trillion in benefits with the absence of basic sanitation. Available at: <[https://tratabrasil.org.br/images/estudos/itb/beneficios/Press\\_Release\\_-\\_Benef%C3%ADcios\\_do\\_saneamento\\_no\\_Brasil.pdf](https://tratabrasil.org.br/images/estudos/itb/beneficios/Press_Release_-_Benef%C3%ADcios_do_saneamento_no_Brasil.pdf)>. Accessed on: 22/Jan/2022.

<sup>37</sup> PL 827/2020. Available at: <<https://legis.senado.leg.br/norma/35034346>>. Accessed on: 22/Jan/2022.

<sup>38</sup> VT 42/2021. Available at: <<https://www.congressonacional.leg.br/materias/vetos/-/veto/detalhe/14485>>. Accessed on: 22/Jan/2022.

<sup>39</sup> Our cause. Available at: <<https://habitatbrasil.org.br/impacto/nossa-causa/>>. Accessed on: 22/Jan/2022.

<sup>40</sup> L 14216/2021. Available at: <[http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2021/Lei/L14216.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2021/Lei/L14216.htm)>. Accessed on: 22/Jan/2022.

<sup>41</sup> Ibdem.

in comparison to the 5,2 billion destined in 2018<sup>42</sup>. In 2021, President Jair Bolsonaro, by Law 14.118<sup>43</sup>, ended the activities of the program MCMV, creating the program Casa Verde e Amarela, with the goal to finance 1,6 thousand properties, regularize 2 million housing situations and reform another 400 thousand until 2024<sup>44</sup>. Besides, the program should act between three ranges, with the budget ceiling of seven thousand Reais, utilizing the Guarantee Fund for Service Time (FGTS) as a payment entry to the habitation. Such amount will be subject to tax fees varying according to region and adjusted for inflation of the land as a private property, causing the people with low income to often only have access to places which are not urbanized, or not metropolitan. The right to housing, which creates adequate conditions to access other rights such as education, work, basic sanitation, leisure, transport and other conditions featured in the Constitution, is currently neglected and a privilege to social classes and individuals who can afford private properties, ignoring the problem represented by rent prices, which represents 30% of the total income of 35,8% of families living in rented habitations<sup>45</sup>. Based on these information, it is possible to notice in some cases a slight improvement of the housing issue in Brazil, although at the same time as a result of deepened social inequality and one of its catalysts.

### **Recommendations:**

- Reinforce the quality of the access to public health and the installation of health posts and hospital in peripheral zones;

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<sup>42</sup> Completing 10 years, Minha Casa Minha Vida suffers difficulties. Available at: <<https://www.brasildefatope.com.br/2019/04/17/completando-10-anos-minha-casa-minha-vida-enfrenta-dificuldades>>. Accessed on: 22/Jan/2022.

<sup>43</sup> L14118/2021. Available at: <[http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2021/Lei/L14118.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2021/Lei/L14118.htm)>. Accessed on: 22/Jan/2022.

<sup>44</sup> Casa Verde e Amarela will finance 1,6 thousand properties, regularize 2 million habitations and reform 400 thousand until 2024. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/mdr/pt-br/noticias/casa-verde-e-amarela-vai-financiar-1-6-mil-imoveis-regularizar-2-milhoes-de-moradias-e-reformar-400-mil-ate-2024>>. Accessed on: 21/Jan/2022.

<sup>45</sup> Brazilian Institute of Geography and Research (IBGE). *Synthesis of Social Indicators: In 2020, without social programs, 32,1% of the population would've been in poverty situation*. Available at: <<https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-sala-de-imprensa/2013-agencia-de-noticias/releases/32418-sintese-de-indicadores-sociais-em-2020-sem-programas-sociais-32-1-da-populacao-do-pais-estariam-em-situacao-de-pobreza>>. Accessed on: 21/Jan/2022.

- Rethink and update the rules of Auxílio Brasil in a way which the most vulnerable groups are able to access greater support and that young people at school age are not psychologically overwhelmed by being responsible for getting aid;
- Renew the deadline for the quotas system in entrance exams to universities;
- Ensure the stability of work bonds to women after they've given birth;
- Devise and implement income and food distribution programs to minimize hunger and misery grown with the pandemic;
- Free distribution of alcohol gel and masks in public health facilities.
- Design projects to ensure ways of access to housing other than private property and private companies.