

ANNEX

1. Name of Individual, Organization, Institution, Agency or State: Federative Republic of Brazil

Type of Entity: National Government or federal governmental ministry/agency

2. Categorization of your Work: Public administration

3. City/Town: Brasília

4. State/Province: Federal District (DF)

5. Country: Brazil

6. Contact e-mail: dcid@itamaraty.gov.br

7. What specific forms of de facto or legal discrimination or barriers towards equal enjoyment of the right to adequate housing do the following groups face in your country (please provide evidence with examples, studies, reports and relevant statistical information):

- People of African Descent, or Roma
- Racial, caste, ethnic, religious groups/minorities or other groups
- Migrants, foreigners, refugees, internally displaced persons
- Women, children or older persons
- Indigenous peoples
- Persons with disabilities
- LGBTQ persons
- Low income persons, including people living in poverty
- Residents of informal settlements; persons experiencing homelessness
- Other social groups, please specify

ANSWER: There are no de facto or legal discrimination or barriers towards equal enjoyment of the right to adequate housing. Studies from the Fundação João Pinheiro (FJP) have shown that the number of households that have women as heads of the family are increasingly higher. Women without spouses and with children, and women without spouses and without children, currently represent the highest percentage when analyzing the housing deficit in Brazil, more specifically, the deficit due to the excessive burden with rent. When looking at the total numbers of housing deficit in Brazil in 2019, the data show that 60% are families with women as the head of the household. Therefore, it is fair to conclude that women have faced bigger barriers in the access to the right to adequate housing in Brazil.

(http://novosite.fjp.mg.gov.br/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/10.03_Apresentacao_Lancamento-Deficit.pdf).

Another group that faces difficulties in access in Brazil is the lower income population. The FJP has also found that the number of households with household income up to 1 minimum wage (approximately US\$ 189) is increasingly higher as well. In 2019, families

with household incomes of up to 1 minimum wage represented 41.5% of the housing deficit.

(http://novosite.fjp.mg.gov.br/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/10.03_Apresentacao_Lancamento-Deficit.pdf).

Based on the data presented above, the Government has sought to address these specific issues in its Federal Social Housing Program (Programa Casa Verde e Amarela - PCVA). The main objective of the program is to expand the housing stock and meet the housing needs of the low-income population. In addition to targeting low-income population, the Program also seeks to prioritize households that have women as the head of the family, households with children, with people with disabilities or with elderly people. (Federal Decree 10,600, of 14 of January, 2021)

Furthermore, it should be noted that, although the right to adequate housing is ensured in current national and international legislation, achieving access to this right proves to be a major challenge due to, among other factors, the extreme vulnerability of the homeless population, as well as the transversality and the diversity of this historically marginalized population group. For this reason, the actions of the Brazilian Government place greater emphasis on public policies aimed at these people who, according to data from the Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA), correspond to 221,869 homeless people in Brazil as of March 2020. This population has characteristics and specificities that make the access to housing overly complex.

8. Discrimination in housing can affect various dimensions of the right to adequate housing and other human rights. Could you provide more details regarding the specific areas in which housing discrimination is experienced? Below are examples of various forms of discrimination that can be experienced in relation to different dimensions of the right to adequate housing:

Accessibility

- Discrimination in relation to access to land, including water and natural resources essential for habitation;
- Discrimination in relation to housing for rental or for acquisition or in accessing public or social housing;
- Access to emergency and/or transitional housing after disaster, conflict related displacement or in case of homelessness, family or domestic violence;
- Accessibility of housing for persons with disabilities or older persons, including access to housing for independent living or to care homes;
- data collection or requirements to furnish certain certifications resulting in the exclusion of particular persons from accessing housing;

Habitability

- discrimination in relation to housing conditions, overcrowding or housing maintenance;
- Exposure to health risks within the home, including lack of ventilation, heating or insulation, exposure to fire or housing collapse risk, unhealthy building materials, or other unhealthy housing covered by the WHO Guidelines on housing and health;
- Exposure to other risks which render housing uninhabitable, including sexual or gender-based violence, interference with privacy and physical security in the home and neighbourhood;

- Discrimination in relation to housing renovation or permission of housing extension;

Affordability

- Discrimination in relation to access to public benefits related to housing;
- Lack of equal access to affordable housing;
- Discrimination in public and private housing financing;
- Discrimination related to housing and service costs, housing related fees, litigation or taxation;

Security of tenure

- Discrimination in relation to ownership or inheritance of housing and land and related natural resources including water including on the basis of a distinction between formal and informal tenure arrangements;
- Discrimination in relation to evictions, resettlement and compensation for loss or damage of housing, land or livelihoods;
- Differential treatment in land or title registration, permission of housing construction;

Availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure

- Discrimination in relation to access to work, schooling, health care or public benefits based on the residential address or related to a lack of an official address;
- Public transportation services and transportation costs;
- Provision of water, sanitation, energy, waste collection and other utility services; their quality or cost, including interruptions/blackouts including policies relating to disconnection from utility services;
- spatial disparities in access to health care, education, child care, cultural and recreational facilities;

Location

- Discrimination in relation to freedom of choice of the place of residency within the country, within a particular region or location;
- Discrimination based on place of residence or address, such as exclusion from invitation to job interviews or access to credit;
- Exposure to environmental health risks, such as external air quality, flooding, toxic ground exposure; noise; risk of landslides etc.;
- Living quality and physical security in the neighbourhood, including geographical disparities in policing and law enforcement;

Cultural adequacy

- Discrimination in relation to the recognition of culturally adequate dwellings as housing as well as equal access to public space;
- Prohibition of accessing, maintaining or constructing culturally adequate housing;
- Lack of recognition of mobile forms of residency.

ANSWER: Regarding specific areas in which housing discrimination is experienced, in 2016, 2.514 million households were inadequate regarding the land situation where they are located, which corresponds to about 4.2% of the country's permanent durable private urban households. Considering absolute values, the highest numbers were observed in the Southeast region, with 1.300 million households affected, most of them located in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro (529 thousand and 499 thousand, respectively), followed by the

Northeast region, with approximately 630 thousand inadequate households in terms of land ownership, a performance influenced mainly by Bahia (228 thousand) and Pernambuco (147 thousand).

From the perspective of household income, it is observed at the national level that almost half of the inadequate households in land terms are concentrated in the income range of up to three minimum wages (minimum wage in Brazil is approximately US\$ 189). In the North and Northeast regions, the inadequacy in question is even more incident on households in this income bracket, while in the South, Southeast and Midwest regions the distribution among the other brackets is greater.

In terms of housing for rental, in 2019, the main component of the housing deficit in Brazil was the excessive burden on urban rent. In all, 3.035 million households, whose household income was less than three minimum wages, used more than 30% of it with rent, which represents 51.7% of the country's total deficit. The excessive burden with urban rent was the main component of the housing deficit in four of the five regions of the country. It was more relevant in the Southeast (67.6% of the total deficit, equivalent to 1.545 million households), the Midwest (59.3%, or 280 thousand households) and the South (58.7%, 363 thousand households).

Finally, it is important to mention that persons with disabilities can also be categorized as a group that has faced difficulties when seeking their right to adequate housing, seeing as their financial capability is often reduced.

Considering all of the problems mentioned above, the new federal social housing program was planned to address these issues. Within the Program “Casa Verde e Amarela” (PCVA) there is an initiative called “Programa de Regularização Fundiária e Melhoria Habitacional” (Land Regularization and Housing Improvement Program), which aims to provide families, as the name already indicates, with access to the document of title that guarantees the real right over the land, offering legal security, reducing land conflicts, expanding access to credit, encouraging the formalization of companies and increasing the real estate wealth in the country. Areas occupied mainly by low-income families who live in informal urban centers classified as of social interest will be covered. Homes located in areas that are not subject to regulation or risk cannot be included.

The housing improvement branch of the program, on the other hand, consists of renovating and expanding the property, facing problems such as deterioration, lack of bathroom, roof or floor, inadequate electrical or hydraulic installations and excessive density of residents, among others. Families with monthly income of up to R\$ 2 thousand may be benefited.

Concerning persons with disabilities, as already mentioned on question 7, the PCVA Program also seeks to prioritize households that have women as the head of the family, households with children, with people with disabilities or with elderly people. (Federal Decree 10,600, of 14 of January 2021)

9. Are there any particular current laws, policies or practices in your country, region or town/community that contribute to or exacerbate discrimination in relation to the right to adequate housing?

ANSWER: No. The Brazilian Government understands that this is a topic of paramount importance and that it should be extensively studied, in order for the government to set national policies so that the right of adequate housing can be assured for all, especially for the most vulnerable groups.

Also, in order to guarantee full access to adequate housing, the Brazilian Government coordinates actions related to public policies aimed at vulnerable groups, such as people living on the streets, within the framework of the National Policy for the Homeless Population (PNPSR).

The Brazilian Government formulates its public policies on the subject in accordance with: art. 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; art. 6 of the Brazilian Federal Constitution, which recognizes housing as a fundamental social right, and art. 23 of the same instrument, which attributes the common competence of the Union, the States, the Federal District and the Municipalities to promote the improvement of housing conditions and to combat the causes of poverty and the factors of marginalization, promoting the social integration of the disadvantaged sectors; the objectives of the National Policy for the Homeless Population, Decree No. 7,053, of December 23, 2009, which guarantees ample, simplified and secure access to services and programs that are part of public policies, including housing; and art. 28 of the Resolution of the National Human Rights Council No. 40, of October 13, 2020, which provides that the human right to housing must be a priority in the design and implementation of public policies, guaranteeing immediate access to safe housing, dispersed in the territory and integrated with the community.

10. Can you explain exemptions in national law that allow (certain) public, private or religious housing providers to give preferential or exclusive access to housing to members of a particular group, for example based on membership, employment contract, public service, age, disability, civil status, sex, gender, religion, income or other criteria?

ANSWER: In this topic it is important to address once again the Program “Casa Verde e Amarela” established by Federal Law n° 14,118 of January 2021 and regulated by Federal Decree n° 10,600 of January 2021.

This new Program seeks, first and foremost, to facilitate the population's access to adequate housing, ensuring better quality of life. The goal is to reach 1.6 million low-income families with housing financing by 2024.

In addition to housing financing, the program aims for land tenure regularization and home improvement, addressing problems of inadequacies, such as lack of bathroom, for example. The goal is to regularize 2 million homes and promote improvements in 400,000 homes by 2024.

Regarding preferential or exclusive access to housing to members of particular groups, it is important to emphasize that according to the Federal Law and Decree, aforementioned, the Program will prioritize households that have women as the head of the family, households with children, with people with disabilities or with elderly people.

11. In case there may be differential treatment of particular groups in relation to housing, please explain why such treatment could be justifiable according to international human rights standards - for example positive measures benefiting a particular group to overcome systematic discrimination or disadvantage-or if it would amount to discrimination?

ANSWER: The differential treatment is justifiable because it benefits particular groups considered most vulnerable in Brazil, regarding the subject of access to adequate housing. The Program targets specially the low-income population, prioritizing households that have women as the head of the family, households with children, with people with disabilities or with elderly people. The measures that benefit particular groups aim to counterbalance the disadvantages that these specific groups face when trying to access social housing.

12. What forms of spatial segregation along racial, caste, ethnicity, religion, nationality, migration status, heritage, economic status/income or other social grounds can be observed in urban and urban-rural contexts in your country?

ANSWER: Brazil has been addressing these problems through Federal Law No. 10,257, of 10/07/2001, called the City Statute, which establishes rules of public order and social interest that regulate the use of the urban property for the benefit of the collective good, security, and citizens' well-being, as well as the environmental balance.

The urban policy aims to order the full development of the social functions of the city and urban property, through the following general guidelines:

I - the guarantee of the right to sustainable cities, understood as the right to urban land, housing, environmental sanitation, urban infrastructure, transportation and public services, work, and leisure, for present and future generations;

II - democratic management through the participation of the population and associations representing the various segments of the community in the formulation, execution, and monitoring of urban development plans, programs, and projects;

III - cooperation between governments, the private sector, and other sectors of society in the urbanization process, to serve the social interest;

IV - planning the development of cities, the spatial distribution of the population, and the economic activities of the Municipality and the territory under its area of influence, to avoid and correct the distortions of urban growth and its negative effects on the environment;

V - provision of urban and community facilities, transport, and public services appropriate to the interests and needs of the population and local characteristics;

VI - ordering and controlling land use, to avoid:

a) the inappropriate use of urban properties;

b) the proximity of incompatible or inconvenient uses;

c) the fragmentation of the soil, the building, or the excessive or inadequate use of the urban infrastructure;

d) the installation of undertakings or activities that can function as traffic generating poles, without the provision of the corresponding infrastructure;

e) the speculative retention of urban property, which results in its underutilization or non-use;

f) the deterioration of urbanized areas;

g) pollution and environmental degradation;

h) the exposure of the population to the risks of disasters. (Included given by Law No. 12,608, of 2012)

VII - integration, and complementarity between urban and rural activities, with a view to the socio-economic development of the Municipality and the territory under its area of influence;

VIII - the adoption of patterns of production and consumption of goods and services and urban expansion compatible with the limits of environmental, social, and economic sustainability of the Municipality and the territory under its area of influence;

IX - fair distribution of benefits and burdens resulting from the urbanization process;

X - adequacy of the instruments of economic, tax, and financial policy and public spending to the objectives of urban development, to privilege investments that generate general well-being and the enjoyment of goods by different social segments;

XI - recovery of investments by the Government that resulted in the appreciation of urban properties;

XII - protection, preservation, and recovery of the built and natural environment, cultural, historical, artistic, landscape, and archaeological heritage;

XIII – public hearing in the Municipal Public Power for any citizen interested in the processes of implantation of undertakings or activities with potentially negative effects on the natural or built environment, the comfort or safety of the population;

XIV - land tenure regularization and urbanization of areas occupied by the low-income population through the establishment of special rules for urbanization, use, and occupation of land and building, taking into account the population's socioeconomic situation and environmental standards;

XV - simplification of land subdivision, use, and occupation legislation, and building regulations, to reduce costs and increase the supply of plots and housing units;

XVI - isonomy of conditions for public and private agents in promoting undertakings and activities related to the urbanization process, meeting the social interest;

XVII - encouraging the use, inland parcels, and urban buildings, of operating systems, construction standards, and technological inputs aimed at reducing environmental impacts and saving natural resources. (Included by Law No. 12,836, of 2013);

XVIII - priority treatment for the construction works and buildings of energy, telecommunications, water supply, and sanitation infrastructure. (Included by Law No. 13,116, 2015);

XIX - the guarantee of decent conditions of accessibility, use, and comfort in the internal dependencies of urban buildings, including those destined for housing and at the service of domestic workers, observing minimum requirements for dimensioning, ventilation, lighting, ergonomics, privacy, and quality of the materials used. (Included by Law No. 13,699, of 2018).

13. What impacts do these forms of spatial and residential segregation have on affected communities? Please point to indicators such as rates of poverty, un-employment and under-employment; prevalence rates of malnutrition; disparities in access to services and facilities (such as access to schooling, health care or other public benefits); disparities in access to infrastructure (lack of and/or poor quality provision of water, sanitation, transportation, energy, waste collection and other utility services); rates of exposure to environmental health risks (poor air quality, flooding, toxic ground exposure, etc).

ANSWER: A relevant indicator for measuring the problem of urban mobility in cities is the time that people spend commuting from home to work. When this average time exceeds 60 minutes, we can infer that the population has its quality of life compromised. As a rule, the wealthier section of population tends to spend less time commuting than the poorest. A study prepared by the Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA) in 2013 indicates that, on average, in the nine main metropolitan regions of the country and the Federal District, the poorest spend almost 20% more time than the richest people commuting. Also, the study reports that 19% of the poorest take trips lasting more than an hour (one-way only), while this proportion among the richest is only 11%.

In general, the lower-income population tends to be more vulnerable to urban mobility problems. Intersectional dimensions of gender, race, and age range, as they cross the experience of urban space, also add elements for socio-spatial segregation and inequality of access to urban mobility. According to a study prepared by the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro in 2015 (PERO, Valéria, and STEFANELLI, Victor. The issue of urban mobility in Brazilian metropolises. *Revista de Economia Contemporânea* (2015) 19 (3): p. 366-402. ISSN 1980-5527. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/198055271932>), the time spent commuting to work in Brazilian metropolitan regions varies based on gender and race characteristics.

Concerning gender differences in urban mobility, there is a tendency for women's travel time be longer. Between 1992 and 2013, male travel time increased by approximately 13%, while female travel time increased by almost 25%. An important dimension to be considered, in this case, is that the activities performed by men and women are still socially different and the inequalities in the division of domestic work imply a greater burden for women, who accumulate, in double shifts, the work functions domestic and care for the nuclear and extended family, which determines for women a pattern of displacement characterized by travel in sequence, to multiple destinations and with a predominant use of public transportation and walking.

However, the fact that public transportation is not always thought of from the perspective of specific women's needs results in greater difficulties for their circulation, when compared to men. Research carried out by the NGO ActionAid with women living in peripheral areas - in Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Norte, São Paulo, and Rio de Janeiro - showed that the lack of security restricts mobility very effectively: 75% of the interviewees revealed that they had already deviated their route due to the darkness of the street; 70% have already left home at a certain time for fear of suffering some type of harassment. Alleys, squares, bus stops, public roads, and public transportation are considered unsafe places by women from all locations.

Concerning the racial issue, it is also possible to verify inequalities in access to urban mobility. Blacks and browns have a longer commuting time than that recorded among whites, with no clear tendency to decrease over time.

Another dimension that directly affects people's ability to access economic and social opportunities in cities (employment, health services, education, leisure) is the cost of transportation as percentage of income. Based on data provided by the National Public transportation Association (ANTP), the Indicators Report for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the National Urban Mobility Policy (2018) shows that a significant

percentage of the average worker income is used for public transportation. The figures still show an increasing trend since 2010: from 9.5% of the committed income in 2010, the amount spent on transportation for 50 trips in 2015 reached 11.7% of the average income.

14. Have any particular historical or current laws, policies or practices in your country, region or town/community caused or exacerbated segregation?

ANSWER: Ensured by the Federal Constitution of 1988, the right to housing is a common competence of the Union, the states, and the municipalities. As stated in the constitutional text, they are responsible for promoting housing construction programs and improving housing and basic sanitation conditions.

Determination amplified after Constitutional Amendment nº 26/2000, the inclusion of housing in the list of social rights of citizens represents a great milestone for improving the service provided by governments.

15. In your view, what factors (current or historical) are the principal drivers of spatial and residential segregation in urban and urban-rural contexts in your country?

ANSWER: In Brazilian cities, the supply of urban infrastructure and public services is concentrated (in quantity and quality) mainly in the regions occupied by the highest-income population, generating a situation of social inequality that manifests itself in a territorial way. Also, the circulation model centered on the intensive use of the car - and the urbanism of horizontal expansion combined with it - in addition to generating costs to the environment and affecting people's health conditions, contributes to the reproduction of poverty and social exclusion in cities, as it also causes inequality in people's access to urban mobility. This is because the increasing distances and varied demands for travel, resulting from the growth of cities, have not been accompanied by policies to expand and guarantee access to public transportation; most of the time, public policies were designed with the aim of expanding the road system and improving traffic management.

16. Are there examples in your country of where spatial and residential clustering has been a result of voluntary choices of residence by members of particular groups?

ANSWER: Yes, from the perspective of urban mobility, the option of upper and middle classes to live in closed condominiums in suburban areas deepens socio-spatial segregation, as it consumes natural resources (especially water) with low-density horizontal occupations and strengthens the use of the individual car as a means of transport, causing congestion and increasing the travel time of people using public transportation and living in distant and underserved areas. The excess of automobiles strangles the space destined for public transportation, and the solutions chosen by the public authorities for the problem - investment in road works in detriment of the installation of means of mass transportation, such as BRTs and subways - have deepened these inequalities.

17. The preservation of cultural identity, the right to self-determination of indigenous peoples and the protection of minority rights are examples of grounds for which groups may choose to live separately. Can you comment on how these forms spatial/territorial

separation are evidenced in your country, if these communities they are subject to discrimination and suffer adverse consequences from spatial segregation such as through disparities in access to services, infrastructure, living conditions, etc.?

ANSWER: In Brazil, the process of demarcation of Indigenous Lands follows constitutional and legal principles established to preserve cultural and other social aspects of the native peoples living in the Brazilian territory. The process seeks to establish minimum infrastructures so that these peoples can enjoy adequate conditions for the development of their activities, with sufficient access to public services, an obligation of the Federal Government carried out by the National Indian Foundation (Funai). The recognition of quilombola (descendants from runaway slaves) territories follows a similar process.

18. In your view, are certain forms of observed residential separation/voluntary clustering compatible with human rights law and if so why? (for example to protect rights of minorities or to respect the freedom of choice of individuals to decide with whom to live together).

ANSWER: In the case of the Indigenous Lands and Quilombos (settlements of runaway slaves) it is a clear example of a situation where this separation assures the protection of minorities rights. Also, in the case of voluntary clustering, Brazilian government respects the freedom of choice of individuals to decide where and with whom to live.

19. Are there any laws or policies requiring certain individuals (and their families) to live in particular housing provided to them or in a particular geographical area (e.g. asylum seekers, migrants, IDPs, refugees, ethnic, religious, linguistic or other minorities, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, public service and military personnel)?

ANSWER: Not applicable.

20. In your view, what are the principal barriers to diminishing spatial, including residential segregation?

ANSWER: The lack of better income distribution and the necessity of deepening social housing policies and participatory urban planning processes.

From the perspective of urban mobility, the encouragement of public transportation and non-motorized commuting can impact people's social and economic well-being, as they facilitate people's access to economic and social opportunities in the cities (jobs, health services, education, leisure). To achieve that, it is important to think of transportation and urban mobility as a vector for sustainable development. In the intra-urban dimension, for example, Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) aims to be a planning practice related to the more efficient use of land and transport, by encouraging the compaction of cities from three key elements: mixed uses, high densities, and articulated transport networks. In the regional dimension, whether through the production and distribution of rolling stock, technological development aimed at the use of renewable energy sources, or the construction of infrastructure, a productive chain of urban mobility and its monetary flows can contribute to consolidate a strategy of deconcentrating of the urban network,

stimulating the development of medium-sized cities and creating new micro-regional reference centers.

21. What laws, policies or measures exist at national or local level to prevent or prohibit discrimination in relation to the right to adequate housing?

ANSWER: In this topic, it is important to address once again the Program “Casa Verde e Amarela”, established by Federal Law nº 14,118 of January 2021 and regulated by Federal Decree nº 10,600 of January 2021.

This new Program seeks, first and foremost, to facilitate the population's access to adequate housing, ensuring better quality of life. Its goal is to reach 1.6 million low-income families with housing financing by 2024.

In addition to housing finance, the program will work with land tenure regularization and home improvement, facing problems of inadequacies, such as lack of bathroom, for example. The goal is to regularize 2 million homes and promote improvements in 400,000 homes by 2024.

The Program targets specially the low-income population, prioritizing households that have women as the head of the family, households with children, with people with disabilities or with elderly people.

All of these measures that benefit particular groups aim to reduce disadvantages that these specific groups face when trying to access, in this case, social housing.

Regarding the possible patterns and practices of segregation, it is important to point out that, at this moment, the confrontation of the COVID-19 pandemic and the development of resolutions for the post-pandemic situation have taken into account the need to combat these patterns and practices of exclusion. The proposal that has been designed is to guarantee the right to adequate housing as an instrument to effectively overcome the situation on the streets and is based on the "Housing First" model, already internationally recognized. In Brazil, the project was called "Moradia Primeiro".

22. Have your State, regional or local Government adopted any positive measures, such as measures of affirmative action, to reduce discrimination, segregation or structural inequality in relation to housing? To what extent have such initiatives been successful to address housing discrimination and segregation?

ANSWER: In addition to the above mentioned, in question number 21, it is important to mention that, in 2009, the Federal Government launched the Program “Minha Casa, Minha Vida” (MCMV). A social housing program that sought to benefit low-income population, also prioritizing women and people with disabilities, MCMV greatly contributed to address the housing discrimination and segregation issue.

From its beginning in 2009 until today, the Program has delivered 5.3 million housing units and contracted approximately 6.2 million units. Though it will no longer be contracting any more units (as of 2021 any new social housing unit using Federal Government resources will be contracted through the Program “Casa Verde e Amarela”),

MCMV results and impacts cannot be overlooked and, albeit its problems, it is considered as a successful initiative in addressing housing discrimination and segregation in Brazil.

23. Have any particular laws, policies or measures been implemented to limit or reduce residential segregation? To what extent have such policies raised human rights concerns?

ANSWER: In the "Casa Verde e Amarela" Program, in every new project of building social housing units, one of the prerequisites is that the location selected to host the units must have a minimum infrastructure, including facilitated access to public transportation, allowing people to easily access the urban transport grid.

The "Housing First" model, already recognized internationally for presenting successful results in several European countries, in Canada, in the United States, in Chile and in Uruguay, is in the process of being implemented in Brazil. With the name of "Moradia Primeiro", the proposal has the following objectives: (i) to assist families and individuals with the housing service and social and technical support as a way to overcome the homeless situation; (ii) to promote access to public policies and social and community reintegration for the people served in the project; (iii) to improve the health conditions of the homeless population; (iv) to support the people served by the project in its process of building greater autonomy; (v) to consolidate references for the application of the "Housing First" methodology in Brazil; (vi) to produce hard data to support public policies; (vii) to record stories of the people served by the project in order to produce material to raise awareness among society and public management about the rights of the homeless population and the results of the project; (viii) to focus on advancing the current model of assistance to the homeless population and establishing the "Moradia Primeiro" model as a public policy.

The project has led the Federal Government, since 2019, to maintain a regular dialogue with public managers from states and municipalities for the elaboration of execution and fundraising projects for its implementation. In Brazil, there are two pilot projects of "Moradia Primeiro" underway, one in the city of Porto Alegre (Rio Grande do Sul) and another in the city of Curitiba (Paraná). The Porto Alegre project is coordinated by the City Hall (Secretariat of Health) in partnership with the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, with resources from the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Citizenship. According to the project management, the main impact on the homeless population is shown by the days off the streets (10,801 days, considering 70 people attended), which resulted in a reduction in the number of hospitalizations, in closer monitoring of health situations (clinical and mental) and a more frequent contact with the care services network of the place where they live. The Curitiba project is coordinated by the National Institute for Human Rights of the Homeless (INRUA), in partnership with the Archdiocesan Curia of Curitiba.

Access to information on the "Housing First" model within the Federal Government was first made possible through the "Sector Dialogues Project: Brazil-European Union", which allowed a technical visit to exchange experiences in 2012 between the Federal District (DF), Paris and London and allowed the holding of the "International Seminar Brazil-European Union: Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Homeless Population", and also the launching of the publication "Dialogues on the Homeless Population in Brazil: experiences from the Federal District, Paris and London" in 2013, a

publication that recorded that dialogue and pointed out suggestions for the adoption of new actions. As the continuation of the Sector Dialogues Project, it was possible to carry out technical visits, in 2019, in Spain (Madrid) and Portugal (Lisbon) to exchange experiences with entities with wide experience in the implementation of the "Housing First" model, such as the Association for the Study and Psychosocial Integration (AEIPS), in Portugal, and "HOGAS SÍ", in Spain. Subsequently, the "1st International Seminar on Housing for the Homeless Population" was held in Brazil, in December 2019, and also published the book "Is Housing First possible in Brazil? Housing Experiences for Homeless People in Europe and Brazil", which describes experiences in several European countries and in Brazil in the field. The main results achieved so far are: 1) overcoming the street situation; 2) access to permanent housing, and 3) improvement in the quality of life of those assisted. The results were measured through the follow-up reports of visits by the technical team.

In Brazil, almost R\$ 2 million have already been allocated to actions to implement the "Moradia Primeiro" since 2019. For 2022, the project is expected to expand to more states; the elaboration of a normative and budgetary proposal is set to transform the "Moradia Primeiro" project into public policy; the beginning of a course, in virtual format, specific about "Housing First" and the launching of the "Brazilian Guide to Housing First" are being planned to assist states and municipalities.

Data from experiences with the "Housing First" model outside of Brazil show that the permanence of people, previously on the street, in homes after two years is between 80% to 95%. From the access granted to homeless people to safe housing, dispersed in the territory and integrated with the community, a multidisciplinary and flexible team accompanies and helps the person to stay in the house, responding to the demands presented by the beneficiary, thus helping them to overcome their personal challenges and complete their social reintegration. The experiences reported by countries that already have a tradition in implementing the policy reveal that, in addition to being effective, it is less costly for public management compared to the costs that the state has with people who are homeless.

25. Which institutional mechanisms exist to report, redress and monitor cases of discrimination or segregation in relation to the right to adequate housing and how effective have they been to address discrimination?

ANSWER: In order to report, redress and monitor cases of discrimination, segregation or any other problems involving the Federal Government, Brazilian citizens can use the platform <https://falabr.cgu.gov.br>, which is an online channel where the population can seek to report illegal acts practiced by the public administration; compliment the Government on a successful initiative; complain about any dissatisfaction with public services; suggest ideas to better public services and administration; and make requests for services.

Through that channel, the public can achieve the Government not only in what pertains to adequate housing, but in any issue within the public administration, and is guaranteed, by the Federal Law (Law nº 12527/2011), a reply in an established deadline.

The citizens can also seek the Federal Prosecutor's Office (Ministério Público da União) if they feel that their requests were not properly met by the abovementioned channel.

26. In your view, what are the principal barriers to seek justice for discrimination/segregation in relation to the right to adequate housing?

ANSWER: In reference to the main obstacles, it should be noted that, although the right to adequate housing is ensured in current national and international legislation, achieving access to this right is a major challenge due to the extreme vulnerability of the homeless population, as well as the transversality and scope of diverse audiences historically excluded in this population group.

In this sense, the complexity the Brazilian society and the variety of groups facing segregation in relation to the right to adequate housing allied to serious inequalities regarding incomes distribution create a scenario with multiple factors to take into consideration, when taking political decisions and adopting measures in order to seek for justice regarding the right to adequate housing.

27. Can you specify how individuals and groups subject to structural discrimination or experiencing segregation can submit complaints to administrative, non-judicial or judicial bodies to seek relief? Please share any leading cases that have been decided by your courts or other agencies in this respect.

ANSWER: See answer to question 25.

28. Is any data on housing disparities, housing discrimination and spatial segregation collected and publicly available? If so where can it be accessed? Are there any practical or legal barriers to collect and share such information in your country?

ANSWER: Yes, data pertaining to housing disparities and housing discrimination can be found in the Fundação João Pinheiro website. They've conducted a very recent study on the matter that can be accessed through the following link: <http://novosite.fjp.mg.gov.br/deficit-habitacional-no-brasil>.

29. Can you kindly share any studies or surveys by local, regional or national Governments or by other institutions to understand better housing disparities, housing discrimination and spatial segregation and how it can be addressed (e.g. title and link, or kindly submit document).

ANSWER: See answer to question 28.