

## **The role of integrated multi-sectoral programmes in the process of urbanization of slums in Brazil: evaluation of results**

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The article aims to discuss the changes in the programmatic content of the slum upgrading processes, with consequences in shaping the programs, their (re) arrangement and prospects for multisectoral action, with explicit reflection on the overall performance of the urbanization process. To this end, the essay is descriptive and will address the Integrated Multi-Sector Project (PMI), a financing line from the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES) which sought to shape an alternative model for addressing the social and economic problems, trying to cover articulated solutions for the various territorial needs, articulating, at the municipal level, investments in various urban infrastructure sectors such as sanitation, slum upgrading, transport, public and social facilities. This line had its first operation in 1997, from then until 2010 were approved another 37 loans made by municipalities in all regions of the country totaling R \$ 1,563.4 million. Despite the significant value, the trajectory of PMI, its results and performance have not been adequately evaluated, as there is no systematic evaluation of similar projects carried out by the Federal Savings Bank, operator of the proceeds from the Worker's Guarantee Fund for Time of Service (FGTS) and the Federal Budget (OGU) for slum upgrading. Currently, these are the two sources of pre-liberated resources to contracting with municipalities in this sector. Such targeting hindered the implementation of the PMI product, with the aggravating factor that the pre-liberated resources, mostly is done on a sectoral basis, while the program logic is territorial and multi-sector, although in line with the action priorities of

the Ministry of Cities (housing, sanitation, mobility and urban programs, the latter with the possibility of multi-sectoral performances). To discuss the issues presented, the essay is divided into three sessions, in addition to a general introduction of the arguments summarized here, the circumstances observed phenomenon and revisits the main arguments of literature on the subject. The first session, “the General Dynamics PMI”, discusses the changing of the program modeling a result of changes in the direction of national urban policies with reflection in intersectoral actions and results in the full urbanization of built environments. The Session 2, “Indicators Analysis and PMI results in Brazil”, addresses the partial results of a survey of beneficiaries, summarizing the data collected by the Department of Mobility and Urban Development (DEURB) / Social Infrastructure area (AS) from BNDES, which also, in order to improve the line of credit, designed a proposal for evaluation based on the analysis of operational indicators and the application of a questionnaire to municipal managers in charge of projects. The results of this preliminary assessment has directed the BNDES for new possibilities for action in urbanization, by supporting the large urban projects and the redevelopment of urban areas deteriorated, from the development of operational alternatives, defined based on urban and financial instruments, such as the Urban Operations Consortium, the Onerous Grant on the Right to Build the Potential Additional Construction Certificates (CEPAC) and public-private partnerships (PPP's). Finally, Section 3, “Comparative analysis of PMIs”, seeks to detail the overall results achieved by the projects implemented in cities in the states of Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo and São Paulo. For example, in the case of the city of Belo Horizonte, the projects represent incremental increase in quality of life, linking up with set of focused actions aimed to minimize the general conditions of social vulnerability in the served areas, with several implications in improving dimensions social, among which stands out the reduction in crime rates; reducing the number of people living in areas at risk and their subsequent relocation to new housing units; running water and sewage networks, improving the environmental conditions of the population; the opening of channels, which facilitates access to public services such as security, health, transport, social care, leisure and recreation; besides increasing



the capacity of school attendance in the region. Similar results were found in other initiatives, despite nor regular results on all the interventions.