

# DESTINATION: BRAZIL

SUPERVISION:  
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A complete guide for tourists, immigrants and refugees.

**Carlos Eduardo Pizzolatto**

supervisor

**Destination: Brazil.**

**A complete guide for tourists, immigrants and refugees**

1<sup>st</sup> edition

**Faculdade de Letras da Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Campinas**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

This book was compiled by students from the Language Studies department at PUC-Campinas, intending to provide a coherent, well-structured, and practical guide for both Brazilian governmental and non-governmental organizations. It aims to assist those catering to foreigners falling into three categories: 1. foreign tourists; 2. legal immigrants; and 3. refugees.

The creation of this information underwent three stages. Initially, a quantitative analysis was conducted to collect the names and functions of organizations aiding foreigners, sorted based on the nature of their services. Simultaneously, the languages used by these organizations were identified, highlighting the top three languages most commonly utilized by each institution.

Subsequently, a qualitative assessment of the organizations' operations was carried out. This involved evaluating their effectiveness, relevance, and quality of service, alongside assessing the clarity and ease of understanding of the information provided for foreign individuals.

## **1. FOREIGN TOURISM**

### **1.1. Tourism in Brazil**

Nowadays, Brazil is a pretty popular touristic destination for people around the world, maybe because of the natural beauty of the country: the Amazon rainforest, for example, that represents half of the world's remaining rainforests and features highly rich biodiversity, or the Iguazu Falls, the largest fall in the world, shared with Argentina. There are also destinations and monuments the country can offer, like the Christ the Redeemer and the Sugarloaf Mountain in Rio de Janeiro, the Modernist Architecture of Brasilia, the country's capital, or even Salvador's Pillory, with its exceptional collection of 17th and 18th-century colonial buildings.

The country's culinary is also rich, having influence from European, African, Asian and indigenous people from South America. Some of the most popular Brazilian dishes are Açaí, Brigadeiros, Empadas, Farofas, Pão de Queijo and more.

Also being an exceptional country in sports culture, especially soccer, Brazil was the only country to win five world cup editions, with its wide range of legends in the sport such as Kaka, Pelé, Neymar, Ronaldo, Ronaldinho, and an amount of amazing stadiums like Maracanã, Morumbi, Mané Garrincha, Mineirão and many others.

With that in mind, Brazil is a great choice for a trip of any kind. The people in the country are also very welcoming and kind to foreign tourists, that being a well-known trait of Brazilians. Whether the meaning or the reason for the trip, Brazil will be a welcoming and unforgettable visit.

Brazil has its own Ministry of Tourism. The ministry is responsible for maintaining tourism as a sustainable economic activity, helping generate jobs and foreign exchange through it, with social inclusion provided by them with innovations in the conduct of public policies, applying a decentralized management model. Its organizational structure includes the National Secretariat for Tourism Structuring, which focuses on touristic infrastructure like planning, ordering, structuring and managing of touristic regions.

Most of the information about tourism in Brazil throughout the world is spread by Embratur, an independent social service of the Brazilian Ministry of Tourism, With touristic information, promotional material and assistance to foreign visitors. Embratur launched a website with important information available for foreign tourists called "Visit Brazil", with essential tips to help them.

## 1.2. Materials for Foreign Tourists

### 1.2.1 Embratur

WEBSITE: <https://embratur.com.br>

Embratur (Instituto Brasileiro de Turismo), also known as the Brazilian Tourist Board, is a federal state-owned agency, reporting to the Brazilian Ministry of Tourism. It works exclusively on the promotion, marketing and support of the trading of services, products and tourist destinations for foreigners.

**Does it have headquarters? In which cities?**

The headquarters is located in Brasília.

**What kind of information is available?**

Tourist information, promotional material and assistance to foreign visitors.

**What languages are available?**

The language provided by the website is only Brazilian Portuguese.

### 1.2.2. Ministério do Turismo

WEBSITE: <https://www.gov.br/turismo/>

Ministério do Turismo: Brazil's Ministry of Tourism offers information and resources for foreign tourists.

**Does it have headquarters? In which cities?**

The headquarters is located in Brasília.

**What kind of information is available?**

Sections are dedicated to tourist information, with each presenting different subjects such as news, campaigns, actions and programs as Cadastur, with registered tourist guides able to carry out activities, or an accessible tourism app which allows one to evaluate and consult the accessibility of tourist attractions, hotels, restaurants and various attractions, in addition to promoting events and campaigns related to tourism.

**What languages are available?**

The only language in which the whole website is available is Brazilian Portuguese, with just a few articles in English.

### 1.2.3. Visit Brasil

WEBSITE: <https://visitbrasil.com>

Visit Brasil: Website with important information available for foreign tourists launched by Embratur.

#### **What kind of information is available?**

Essentials information for a trip about health, safety, visa and travel papers, emergency numbers, power voltage, local weather and currency. They present different information about Brazil, categorized by culture, gastronomy, nature and outdoor activities, the sun and beaches of Brazil and destination of famous attractions of different tourist places to visit and stay in each region.

#### **What languages are available?**

The languages provided by the website are Brazilian Portuguese, English and Spanish.

### 1.2.4. VBRATA

WEBSITE: <https://vbrata.org/>

VBRATA (Visit Brazil Travel Association): VBRATA is a non-profit tourism, culture and business organization committed to promoting Brazil as a tourist and cultural destination for the traveling public and the tourist trade in the UK, Europe and Latin America.

#### **What kind of information is available?**

The organization's website provides information on local culture, such as dance, gastronomy, history, music and the Brazilians, travel tips with information about the local currency, climate, health and vaccinations and provides information for different destinations.

#### **What languages are available?**

The languages provided by the website are Brazilian Portuguese, European Portuguese, English, Spanish, Italian and French.

### 1.2.5. ABETA

WEBSITE: [Abeta.tur.br](http://Abeta.tur.br)

ABETA (Associação Brasileira de Empresas de Ecoturismo e Turismo de Aventura): It is an entity that brings together companies that operate in ecotourism and adventure tourism in a professional, sustainable and innovative way.



**Does it have headquarters? Which cities?**

Its headquarter is in Perdizes, São Paulo.

**What kind of information is available?**

The website discloses its members by state, containing different branches such as travel agencies, theme parks, tourist attractions, accommodation facilities, event organizers, consultancies, outdoor activities, and also schools and institutions committed to the culture of Outdoor Life with their different fields.

**What languages are available?**

The languages provided by the website are Brazilian Portuguese and English.

**1.2.6. BLTA**

WEBSITE: <http://blta.com.br/>

BLTA – Brazilian Luxury Travel Association: includes the main hotels and tour operators in the luxury segment in Brazil.

**What kind of information is available?**

The work focuses on presenting contemporary Brazil in an innovative way, with authenticity and sustainability as fundamental values, providing publicity about different hotels in Brazil with information about their dishes and establishments.

**What languages are available?**

The languages provided by the website are Brazilian Portuguese and English.

## **2. LEGAL IMMIGRANTS**

First of all, this text aims to gather useful information for immigrants who want to know more about their rights in a new country or even information that will help them survive in a country with an unknown language. Here are 6 websites in total (Immigrant Services, IMO - UN Migration, etc.) that are part of the support network for immigrants who want to move to Brazil, and which can be used by those who don't know where to start.

We hope it will be useful for those who need the information and that everyone who uses it will feel more welcome in Brazil.

### **2.1. Social Programs which Assist the Immigrants**

#### **2.1.1. Serviço para Imigrantes**

This page with information about and for immigrants is available on the website of the Brazilian Federal Government. There, immigrants will find information they will need to stay legally in the country. There are many services available and any information you need about staying in the country temporarily or permanently can be found. Something that makes it easier for immigrants is the possibility of translating the page into both English and Spanish.

#### **2.1.2. Guia do Imigrante**

This site is available in São Paulo's government website and it has as representatives several volunteers among them are representatives from International Relations, State Secretariat of Justice and Defense of Citizenship, Culture Secretariat, ProMigra/USP, NEPO/Unicamp, as well as many other organizations that work on the immigration agenda. The website presents a handful of information related to the use of public services such as transportation, education, health, regularization of documents to obtain the right to stay in the country and socialization and integration services for becoming a part of the Brazilian community.

The organization has a physical space located in São Paulo, and has means of contact such as telephone and email.

The website offers all this information only in Portuguese, without online translation tools.

### **2.1.3. Todos os Países do Mundo**

All Countries in the World is a consulting company that seeks to help immigrants and organizations to regularize themselves in the country. They also have a podcast and contribute to social projects which help refugees.

Through this website, immigrants can have access to the various services offered, such as naturalization, residency application, consultancy, work authorization, among others. It is also possible to follow the social work organized by the group and listen to the podcast recorded with foreigners.

### **2.1.4. OMI – ONU Migração**

The guide is high quality and the information it contains is very useful for immigrants to know how to exercise their rights correctly here in Brazil, it shows public services and social programs in the city of São Paulo, along with the inclusion of practical instructions. Unfortunately, there is no selection of languages available, translating only into Spanish, and there is no English version either.

### **2.1.5. MPT/SP:**

The materials provided by the Public Ministry of Labor in São Paulo include books with information about the labor market, workers' rights, and how the constitution of labor laws (CLT) employment works. They assist immigrants in Brazil in entering the work world while recognizing their rights. These documents are available in Portuguese, Spanish, English and French.

## **2.2. Digital Nomad Service Permit Guide – National Council of Immigration**

**General Information:** Resolution No. 45/2021 establishes the rules for granting a temporary visa and residence permit for immigrants without employment relationship in Brazil, whose professional activity can be carried out remotely, called digital nomads, for a period of up to one (1) year, and renewable for an equal period. For stays of up to 90 days, digital nomads

may enter the country as visitor/tourist, according to the rules of the visitor visa for each nationality.

**Who can apply?:** To qualify for a visa/residence permit, the immigrant must provide evidence of his/her status as a digital nomad with up-to-date required documentation.

**How to apply?:** For immigrants/requests outside Brazil: The temporary visa may be requested at any Brazilian consular representation abroad, upon presentation of the up-to-date required documents. For immigrants/requests in Brazil: The application for temporary residence permit must be submitted through the Migrantweb System of the General Coordination of Labour Immigration of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, upon presentation of the up-to-date required documents.

### **3. REFUGEES**

#### **3.1. Leaving the Country**

In Brazil we see a number of refugees coming from neighboring countries, like Venezuela for example, the main reason for the refugees of that country to come to Brazil are hunger, unemployment and the search for a better quality of life. Because of the crisis in their home country, they endure several risky situations to immigrate to a country from which they expect more opportunities for work, best quality of life, escape from political pursuit, more safety and other reasons. What these individuals normally receive are more difficulties, given your new status of “refugee”, the new life doesn’t start as they expected, but with stereotypes, discrimination in the labor market, with the culture of the country that received them, in other words, they have in front of them several ways to start a new life which will never be as the one they were previously familiarized with.

The term “refugee” was not officially defined as an international law until the 1951 Refugee Convention. The reasons for a refugee to leave their country are several, such as: fear of persecution, conflict, violence, or other circumstances that place them in need of international protection. The principal of those includes the war in their country of origin, the conflict intensifies, obliging the families to withdraw from their cities and maybe even leave their own country. Next we will see the main reasons that lead to a refuge:

##### **3.1.1. Persecution**

The most common reason people become refugees is persecution, the forms of persecution include: religious, social, national, racial and etc.

##### **3.1.2. War**

Most of history’s refugees have been direct or indirect products of war. The largest groups of refugees in the world came from the conflict in Syria, which has been raging since 2011: almost 400,000 Syrians have been killed, and another 5 million left the country.

### **3.1.3. Gender/Sexual Orientation**

The UNHCR [updated its guidelines to include](#) refugees for reasons of gender or sexual orientation in 2012:

“It is widely documented that LGBTI individuals are the targets of killings, sexual and gender-based violence, physical attacks, torture, arbitrary detention, accusations of immoral or deviant behavior, denial of the rights to assembly, expression and information, and discrimination in employment, health and education in all regions around the world, [...]” (UNHCR, 2012, p. 2)

### **3.1.4. Hunger**

It’s estimated that 20 million people in four North African and Middle Eastern countries — Somalia, South Sudan, Nigeria, and Yemen — are becoming refugees, forced from their homelands in search of food and water.

### **3.1.5. Climate Change**

In the next 83 years, an astounding 13 million coastal residents are projected to be displaced by climate change, adding to the already large population of refugees and displaced individuals.

### **3.1.6. Data of refugees that came to Brazil between 1985 until 2022**

The total number of requests for asylum without merit analysis from 1985 to 2022 corresponds to 155,579 thousand people of 164 different nationalities.

According to data from January 1985 to December 2022 on the UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner) website for Refugees (decisions without merit), the highest percentage of refugees come from Haiti (41.03%) followed by Venezuela (35.69%) and Cuba (4.24%).

The age groups stand between 30 and 45 years old (78,693) followed by the age group from 19 to 29 years old (36,989).

### **3.2. Just Arrived in Brazil. What Now?**

Brazil has the law 9.474, from July 22, 1997, the Lei Brasileira de Refúgio. This law guarantees basic rights for refugee people and has been considered a role model, because it ensures refugees' access to rights and services in the same condition as the natives, ensuring their protection as well.

To apply for asylum, you must already be in Brazil, you can't ask while still in another country. The first step is to access the Sisconare platform and make your registration. After that you must fill out the form to request asylum. The third step is to take the control number, that appears on the screen after the request form is filled out, to a unit of Polícia Federal, who's going to collect fingerprints and make the register for the person who is applying. You will receive a Refugee Protocol, which is a document of identification for the person that is requesting asylum. From the registration made in Policia Federal, you became a person requesting for asylum and the process got in line for analysis by Conare. Don't forget to check the Sisconare platform at least once a month, to see if there is any notification or news about the progress of the process.

This process can take a while because the analysis of asylum's requests is made in chronological order. In case you don't get called back to make an interview in the period of one year after registration in Policia Federal, you must go back to a unit and renew your Refugee Protocol.

If you need help to get access to know your rights, get support and help to find a job in Brazil, there are some places that can help you. The PARR is a program for support and relocation of refugees, created in October 2011 with support of ACNUR. It is dedicated to help refugees and asylum requesters by integration into the labor market. Also, the Adus Institution is an NGO (non-governmental organization) with more than 10 years, that counts with support of several Brazilian personalities such as Denise Fraga and Heloísa Périssé. The NGO acts in partnership with asylum requesters, refugees and other people that are in a situation of forced displacement for their reintegration in society, reaching for the immigrants' social valorization and integration, both economic and cultural.

### **3.3. Now That I'm Settled in Brazil, What Rights Do I Have?**

According to ACNUR, firstly you should be aware of the local laws and you must respect and follow them. If you are a kid or if you have children, they have the right of

scholarship and, basically, to live like a local kid. If you are already an adult, you have the right to look for a job. For Healthcare, you can go to a hospital without much problem. In some circumstances, when there aren't government resources, some international organizations can help you.

### **3.4. The Forced Migration to Brazil**

It is widely important to take notice that arriving in Brazil requires not only documentation, but the process of transportation and all the difficulties that come before the arrival, which are also huge worries that refugees face. The refuge itself is a legal protection offered by Brazil to any citizen of another country that needs to escape due to motives of persecution motivated by religion, race, gender, nationality, amongst other things, such as citizens who are brutally forced to leave due to generalized violence, in a situation of war — a refugee is anyone who needs to escape in order to survive and seek better life conditions, an important statement. Brazil is one of the countries that offer basic rights and access to services for refugees, although it does not take as many when compared to countries such as Turkey and Pakistan, its advances are growing larger over the years, making significant progress. For that matter, there are a few steps that must be taken in order to seek and claim asylum in Brazil — as said before, this procedure takes time and multiple steps, but ends up being successful most of the time.

There are some other things to take into consideration during this long process. Attention, if the renovation of the document is not fulfilled in cases of delay, the process is *extinguished* and a new one must be started, putting the person at the end of the line.

There are cases in which the process works differently, for countries such as Venezuela, Syria, etc, since they are in a GGVDH (*Grave e generalizada violação dos direitos humanos*) situation, in which there is an interview. This happens when the refugee does not have any sort of document, or whatsoever, to prove their nationality or risky situation, and when they do not fulfill the requirements for recognition.

#### **3.4.1. Means of transport and the difficulties during the trip**

As mentioned before, the refugee must be in Brazil already in order to take the required steps, but how does one come to the country in the first place and what are the difficulties they may face?



The ways of transport may vary according to which country the person comes from, and where they are headed to. Most of the refugees come from countries relatively closer to Brazil, Venezuela, Haiti and other countries on the border. Haitian and Venezuelans usually go to Roraima or Tabatinga, meanwhile refugees from other countries go south, arriving at the largest cities, mainly in São Paulo.

The means of transportation vary from Airplanes, Bus, Taxi, and, unfortunately, by foot in extreme cases, after a very costly trip. The conditions in those transportations also vary in terms of safety and healthy conditions, food distribution, etc.

Furthermore, there are other situations faced in those travels that may also vary a lot, since the refugees find themselves in a vulnerable condition, they may encounter problems such as theft, human trafficking or even unfair and illegal charges in different refugee routes.

The victims of human trafficking usually come from Paraguay, Bolivia, South Africa and Venezuela. The traffickers have access to these people mainly through social media. They end up getting caught for multiple reasons and face an unfortunate future in practically all cases, since Brazil does not have sufficient legal action to prevent it from happening. However, Brazil has developed extensive training to identify victims and those problems are being addressed little by little.

### **3.5. Brazilian Portuguese**

Commuting to another country is a really challenging life change, as it presents a new environment, new people, new customs and a new language. One of the most difficult aspects of adapting to a country is the language, especially for adults.

That's the reason the UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) website has different languages available, so that all the information can be easily accessed in a familiar language, making the first contact with Brazil and the relevant information to start living in the country completely understandable.

When a refugee family arrives in the country, the children start going to school and the adults, working. Of course, the necessity to come to another country implies that they need to settle in, start again.

The new arrivals' first concern is to find a job and start working. Usually, their priority is not to take Portuguese classes, which is totally understandable, after all, these people are rebuilding their lives.

Children tend to have more facility in learning it, after all they're in a constant learning process, and the school is one of the major contributors: lessons in Portuguese and interaction with teachers and other children encourage faster learning about different topics. Quite different from the adults, for whom the first contact with the language is through the job, where they learn basic phrases to be able to communicate in a specific professional context, taking a longer period of time to familiarize with Portuguese.

Well, language is power, and that is why, even if speaking Brazil's language is not the priority when arriving in Brazil, it is important to consider learning Portuguese. Without any sort of communication one might live with a lack of possibilities and opportunities.

The National Committee for Refugees (CONARE, Comitê Nacional para Refugiados), set up by the government in 1997, has started to organize courses in various capitals across the country, as well as opening up places in public schools to teach the Portuguese language. In other cities, especially small ones, different religious institutions have developed projects to welcome the refugees and teach them the language.

Nowadays, most of the Portuguese classes given for refugees are implemented by non-governmental institutions (NGOs). Here, I want to emphasize the Adus Institute's work. Adus Institute (Instituto Adus) understands how important it is to use the language as a tool to include, to help in the adaptation process and the construction of refugees' own independence. Understanding the context and experiences of refugees, the work of this NGO has taken into account the teaching of Portuguese as a host language.

In 2013 Adus started this project to teach Brazilian Portuguese to refugees and asylum seekers. Through Portuguese lessons, from basic to advanced level, the NGO desires for total social and economic integration of the refugees in Brazilian society. Speaking Portuguese gives them more autonomy, makes it easier to integrate locally and get a job.

In this Portuguese course they have attended over 4.000 refugee people, having a major social impact on their lives and those of their families. To contact Adus Institute (Instituto Adus) you can call to number +55 (11) 3225 0439 or send an email to [adus@adus.org.br](mailto:adus@adus.org.br). Adus also has programmes to help find jobs and hire refugees, for more information go to <https://adus.org.br/>.

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