The case of forced migration to Brazil.

Aydos, Mariana Recena[1]

Baeninger, Rosana[2]

Introduction

The theme of forced migration and refugees is in evidence in the recent debate about international contemporary migration. Wide theme, marked by historic, economic and political specific situations, it involves academic debates, international agreements, humanitarian aid, actions in local communities, protocols, conventions. This means it is about population movements that have violence as a migratory factor. These forced migrations are in many cases covered by international refugee policies. Thru these policies the forced migrants might receive the specific juridical condition of refugee.

The tendencies of the Brazilian context indicate the growth of the regional forced migration (forced migrants from Latin America), as well as the growth of African forced migration. These tendencies point out the importance of the knowledge about this specific migrants.

Brazil was the first country in Latin America to elaborate a specific law for refugees, in 1997 (Federal Law no. 9474/97), in which the definition of refugee includes also individuals that due to general and severe human rights violation are obligated to leave their country of origin to seek refuge in another country. Brazil also has recently become country of refugee resettlement[3] (Baeninger et al, 2007), and allowed the re-opening of a UNHCR office in its territory. In consequence, Brazil has been taken as a model for refugee protection in South America (Jubilut, 2006).

Refugees in Brazil can count with the support of NGOs, amongst which the Caritas[4] of the cities of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, as well as the UNHCR and the Government. During the process of local integration they receive assistance for habitation, nutrition, protection and juridical orientation (Moreira, 2005).

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[1] Master student in Demography – Institute of Philosophy and Human Sciences (IFCH)/ University of Campinas (Unicamp), Brazil

[2] Population Studies Center (NEPO)/ University of Campinas (Unicamp), Brazil

[3] The resettlement occurs when the migrant has already achieved the refugee status in some other country, but for a reason of safety, health or other, cannot stay in this country any longer. The resettlement program was implemented by Brazil in 2004. Since then we have received resettled refugees from Afghanistan and Colombia and recently Palestinian refugees (2007).

[4] Caritas is an NGO from the catholic church.

Data from both Caritas, obtained for the research "Life Conditions of the Refugee Population in Brazil" (CVPR), show in the beginning of 2007 a total of 2409 refugee families registered in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, 1105 of them in São Paulo and 1394 in Rio. This paper presents results from this research. Its main objective was to achieve knowledge on the refugee population in Brazil – its social-demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, family composition, migration trajectories, occupation, habitation conditions, income, etc.), as well as social policies.

The research happened thanks to the following partnerships: Population Studies Centre/University of Campinas (NEPO/UNICAMP), United Nations High Commissariat for Refugees-Brazil (UNHCR), Archdiocesan Caritas from Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo and the Brazilian Human Rights Special Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic.

In the first two parts of the paper we present some juridical and theoretical aspects of the debate of forced migration. Following are presented some results from the field research with the forced migrants, indicating some demographic aspects as well as some of the migrant trajectories, indicating the diversity of this migration in Brazil.

1. On the juridical condition of Refugee

Human compulsory movements are not a new phenomena in recent human history, but it was in the 20th century that they've gained importance as a different kind of human movement, receiving for this a legal and institutional status by the end of Second World War, when huge population movements were observed, specially in Europe. During the war it was established the "United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration" (UNRRA), responsible of providing aid to the displaced population due to the war (Jubilut, 2007; Moreira, 2006). In 1947 the "International Refugee Organization" (IRO) was created. It worked until 1949.

During this period, Brazil signed an agreement with IRO to receive over 700 thousand displaced people from the Second World War. Howsoever, little more than 19 thousand refugees arrived in the country until 1949. The Brazilian Government signed this agreement with a specific interest in receiving war refugees with a qualified profile in order to help promote the industrialization in the country (Paiva, 2000). Even so, Brazil was the country in Latin America that received the largest number of Second World War forced migrants from Europe (Milesi & Moroni, 1998).

With the end of IRO, the UN decided to create the United Nations High Commissariat for Refugees – UNHCR. After its creation, took place *"the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to*

the Status of Refugees". That is when the juridical condition of refugee is defined, and it is later complemented by the *"1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugee"*.

In the 1951 Convention, the refugee is defined as the person who,

"As a result of events occurring before 1 January 1951 and owing to well founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the Protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it. In the case of a person who has more than one nationality, the term "the country of his nationality" shall mean each of the countries of which he is a national, and a person shall not be deemed to be lacking the protection of the country of his nationality if, without any valid reason based on well-founded fear, he has not availed himself of the protection of one of the countries of which he is a national."

In the 1967 Protocol the refugee definition was sustained, but the part related to "events occurring before 1 January 1951" was left out, once a new scenario took place. Brazil signed the Geneva Convention in 1960, and the 1967 Protocol in 1972, but the country kept the geographic reservation, which was only repealed in 1989.

Latin American countries united in 1984 for the elaboration of the *"Cartagena Declaration on Refugees"*, due to the huge masses of displaced people from the conflicts that were taking place in Central America in the 1970's and 1980's. The Cartagena Declaration widens the protection scope to the victims of generalized violence, internal conflicts and massive violation of the human rights, allowing the status of refugee to be obtained from a more subjective criteria – i.e. a personal reason instead of an objective need of protection (Zeledón, 2000). In 2004, in the 20th anniversary of the Cartagena Declaration, Latin American countries re-united for the discussion and elaboration of the *"Mexico Declaration and Plan of Action to Strengthen the International Protection of Refugees in Latin America"*[5]. Amongst the objectives of this new declaration were: the search for a more effective integration of refugees in the urban centers; the promotion of social and economic development for forced migrants and the local population who receives the migrants; and the regional program of resettlement.

In 1997 Brazil sanctioned a specific law for Refugees (Federal Law no. 9474/97), in which the principles of the Cartagena Declaration are exposed. In 1998 it was created the National Committee for Refugees (CONARE), that is a collective deliberation organ bound to the Brazilian Justice Ministry. It has the responsibility of conducting the national policy on the refugees. After this law, Brazil has been considered a model of refugee protection in South America (Jubilut, 2006).

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[5] "Mexico Declaration and Plan of Action to Strengthen the International Protection of Refugees in Latin America" (www.acnur.org)

In the year 2006, according to the UNHCR report, there were 9.9 million refugees around the world. Since 2002, the total number of refugees had been going down, but by the end of 2006 an increase in this number was observed. During this year the total increase was of 1.2 million refugees (14% increase), mostly due to Iraqis who fled for Jordan or Syria.[6]

2. The theoretical debate on the Forced Migration

The academic studies on the forced migration phenomena date from over six decades. In 1950 the first institution for the study and research of refugees was established. It was the *Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem (AWR),* created by the United States Committee for Refugees. In 1963 the first journal specifically about the theme was published, the *AWR Bulletin.* In the 1980's another four centres for the study of refugees/forced migration appeared, in Canada, the USA, United Kingdom and Sudan[7]. Also in the 1980's eight new journals were launched on the theme[8]. In the 1990's, six new centres were created[9]. The international academic production on the phenomena is vast, covering the areas of Political Sciences, Anthropology, Sociology, Geography, Psychology, Mental Heath, Law, History, International Relations, Education, Demography, Economics, Linguistics, Philosophy, etc (BLACK, 2001). In Brazil, howsoever, the academic production is still fresh, and it is focused mainly in the Law area (see Andrade, 1996; Araújo e Almeida, 2001; Jubilut, 2007).

The refugee is usually distinguished from the labor migrant as someone who is forced to migrate in opposition to someone who has made the movement voluntarily (Black, 2001). Thus, the refugee becomes a person with particular experiences and needs, for whom special measures and

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[6]   UNHCR. 2006 GLOBAL TRENDS: Refugees, Asylum-seekers, Returnees, Internally Displaced and Stateless Persons. In: http://www.unhcr.org/statistics (consultado em 02 de outubro de 2007).

[7]   1981: Refugee Documentation Project, York Universiyt, Canada (since 1988: Centre for Refugee Studies); 1982: Refugee Policy Group, Washington DC; 1983 Refugee Studies Programme, University of Oxford, UK (since 2000: Refugee Studies Centre); 1985: Refugee Studies Programme, Juba University, Sudan (now defunct). (BLACK, 2001)

[8]   1980: Refugee Reports (USCR); 1981: Refugees (UNHCR), Refugee Review (University of Minnesota); 1982: Refugee Abstracts (UNHCR: since 1994 – Refugee Survey Quarterly); 1985: World Refugee Survey (USCR); 1988: Journal of Refugee Studies (OUP/RSP), Refugee Participation Network (RSP: since 1998 – Forced Migration Review), World Refugee Report (US Bureau for Refugee Programs, Department of State), International Journal of Refugee Law (OUP). (BLACK, 2001)

[9]   1992: Moi University (Kenya) Centre for Refugee Studies; 1993: Makerere University (Uganda) Human Rights and Peace Centre; 1995: Palestine Diaspora and Refugee Center (Jerusalem), University of Dar ES Salaam (Tanzania) Centre for Study of Forced Migration, International Association for the Study of Forced Migration; 1999: UNESCO/UNITWIN Network on Forced Migration links refugee studies centre at Oxford, Na-Najah National University (Palestinian Authority), Yarmouk University (Jordan), Hassan II University (Morocco), and University of Western Cape (South Africa). (BLACK, 2001)

public policies are justified.

The definition of refugee from the 1951 Geneva Convention is widely used in academic studies, even though this definition is mainly legal, devoid of an academic meaning, as posted by Black (2001:63):

> "Yet, at best, the term simply reflects the designation of refugee enshrined in a particular Convention at a particular time, within a particular international political and economic context. As such, it could be argued to be devoid of any deeper academic meaning or explanatory power"

There are many terms in use for describing the forced migrants, including the refugee term itself, and others such as: asylum-seekers, humanitarian refugees, exiles, transferees, and even economic refugees. Nevertheless, the author affirms, the definitions of these terms are in general vague, and little evidence is presented to prove that they are sociologically significant in a sense to describe a group of characteristics that are innate, or define traces of a theoretically distinguished population. Thus, corroborates the idea that the refugee term would have an analytical use not as a label for a special general kind of person or situation, but just as a wide descriptive or legal rubric, which brings in it a world of social-economical status, personal histories and psychological situations (Malkii 1995, in Black, 2001).

To Hayden (2006) it is difficult to define a category of refugee that satisfactorily encompasses, in harmony, ethics, theory and the real world. According to the author, legal and ethical terms (definitions) don't align with the terms and definitions from the social sciences. The term refugee is in general used to categorize people in relation to space (people in movement) and rights (human, political, social). The category is based on the individual, and the efforts are to distinguish the motivations for the movement. The term refugee becomes evident in its contrast with the term "labor migrant", and for that a group of dichotomies is listed: voluntary/ involuntary; economic reason/ political reason; home society non-violent/ home society violent. These distinctions can be compiled in one: Economics/ Violence. Even in the 1967 UN definition of refuge form the UN the opposition of 'voluntary wish'/ 'forced' to leave the country appears. For Hayden, this kind of use for the refugee category implies misunderstandings in the studies about these groups of people:

> "These models distinguish between motivations to leave one's country and attractions towards the country of destination. In the case of refugees, 'pull' to another country is deemed less important than 'push' factors. (...) Legally refugees are defined by the fact that they have no choice in leaving their home; this seems to imply that they have no intentions particularly towards the host society. Consequently it is generally assumed that their

dispositions are formed towards the home and the hope of repatriation." (Hayden, 2006: 474)

The concept and the distinction between a refugee and a migrant based on the Geneva Convention is also questioned by Bertrand (1998), for whom refugee is a legal status rooted in the dialectic between the individual and the State. Legally, a individual who leaves his country and presents himself at the border of another country needs to find another systems that recognizes him and grants him a place to be. Thus, with time, the asylum (refuge) went from a personal prerogative to a State responsibility. For the author, the concept elaborated in the Geneva Convention isn't totally accepted by the scholars. For example to the psychologists it is frequently difficult to clearly distinguish a refugee from a migrant. This because a rupture between the individual and the State or Nation of origin brings closer both experiences.

> "Some migrants are refugees and some refugees are migrants, their profiles are mixed and evolve through time. Is a refugee who no longer returns home, even when all the conditions to secure a safe return are met, still a refugee? Is a migrant who flees from famine, segregation and humiliation of his ethnic appearance not a refugee?" (Bertrand, 1998: 111)

Therefore, in the theme of forced migrations, one of the main concerns of the scholars is to delimitate de differences between refugees and voluntary migrants. In other words, to apprehend the nature of forced migration, since it confuses itself in some aspects with the voluntary migration, although they seem of easy distinction.

> "Although just stated in simple terms, distinguishing between voluntary and forced migrants can be difficult. Voluntary migrants may feel compelled to seek new homes because of pressing problems at home; forced migrants may choose a particular refuge because of family and community ties, or economic opportunities. Moreover, one form of migration often leads to another. Forced migrants who settle in a new country may then bring family members to join them. Voluntary migrants may find that situations change in their home countries, preventing their repatriation and making them forced migrants." (Martin, 2002: 26)

We can see above the initial difficulties linked by the author in separating themes that are so close and with dynamics that are intercrossed and that influence one another. A categorization in ideal types is subject to concrete contexts, i.e., it must be referred in empirical data in which the forced migrant can be analyzed as voluntary migrants in some instances and the voluntary migrants can eventually be seen as forced migrants.

Therefore, the perspective here adopted does not intends to work with the legal (juridical) definition of refugees, meaning a group isolated from other types of migrations, but with the broader definition of forced migration. Forced migration encompasses in itself the idea of a process,

instead of an analyses of the individual perceived in the refugee term. In this way we can relate the phenomena of forced migration to the studies of international migrations. The evidence that there are intrinsic characters in both, the forced migration and the voluntary migration, implies that they only can be fully comprehended in their production of alterity, meaning that their definition need to be related to this alterity as well as to their clear similitude.

Thus, we adopt the perspective of taking both – voluntary (labor) and forced migration – as inter-related, but from a point that privileges the population dynamics, always considering the fluidity within the forced and voluntary migrations in the general studies of migration, interpreting the phenomena as a migratory process rather than a juridical category.

Many authors have pointed the difficulties of establishing, in what concerns to migration, the gradient of attitudes based on compulsority to the voluntary action (Murphy, 1955; Martin, 2002; Black, 2000). Still it is important to question how arbitrary these definitions can become if they are referenced in terms of legal status, separating the ordinary migrant from the one with the refugee status:

> "Immigrants seek to manipulate these narratives and trajectories by claiming or rejecting particular identities, or by redefining categories according to their own experiences. By using and reinterpreting immigration categories, immigrants try to invoke the authority of a powerful discourse, while subverting this power to their own ends." (Coutin, S.B.,1996)

From these reflections emerge questions such as: are the forced migrants a homogeneous group subordinated to external pressures? Or are they a construction of the actors who are involved in the process despite the conditions on which the legal definition of refuge can be delimitated? I.e., the fact that we can enumerate some points that show that the experience of forced migration doesn't necessarily happens in a "pure state", and even if it is close to this, in a lot of times the "ideal refugee" (from the Geneva Convention, or the Cartagena Declaration) is the one inside a group of potential forced migrants who has the least conditions of being a passive agent in the migratory process. In other words, the migrant who fit in the refugee legal category is the one who had the possibility of choosing the asylum thru a rational action. They differ from the other individuals in equal conditions, that, without resource of many types (lawyers, support institutions, social networks, money), stay effectively in the conditions of indocumented migrants without achieving – paradoxically – the condition of refugee, or even those that without these resources are "forced to stay", forced not to migrate.

To understand the special displacement processes of this population and its links in cultural and ethnic terms, or in terms of social networks, Lubkemann (2001) proposes considering the

concept of "life spaces". According to the author that is an expansion of the concept of "social world" used by E. Marx (1990). The concept of "life spaces" tries to aggregate the importance of considering impersonal aspects as well as social aspects of the environment to understand the life strategies of the agents. According to Lubkemann (2001), the notion of social world described in the social network theories is part of the attempt to transcend the criticized tendency to imagine the society as an organism that has in its base the territory; in this way the social world of an specific strata would be the sum of all the social relations of which they are subject and the forces acting in this relationships (E. Marx, 1990).

The advantage of this kind of approach is of not limiting the relations to which the subjects answer and in which they are immersed to a specific place or to national borders. Besides from the spacial issue, the temporal dimension is not neglected, as the life spaces presupposes certain horizons organized by collective organizations; i.e., culturally shared. According to Lubkemann (2001), these perspectives are organized temporally by the steps that the actors have to "overcome"; this steps are part of the life strategies that are available in that social space, thus not only space but also time composes the articulation in the concept of "life spaces". The significative advance of this concept in relation to the latter of social world is the account of interpersonal aspects such as the environment and the availability of certain socially elaborated meanings as intervenient in the routines and resources on which the culturally defined life strategies are dependents.

Even though a functionalist view might be criticized, tracing a panorama that aggregates these people around certain characters in common might sound to much organic, meaning it can preview a normality and an abnormality inside the subject's life strategies. But it is less rigid than studies such as Keller's (1975), who postulates categorical steps that are almost inexorable and by which the "refugees" without further historical or cultural specifications must pass in their seek for asylum: menace perception; decision to flee; extreme dangerous period during the escape; seek for security; 'camping behavior'; repatriation; settlement or resettlement; adjustment and acculturation; and finally the residual states ad changes caused by experience. Again it is perceived in the literature an assumption that to became "uprooted" and removed from national community means automatically to loose identity, tradition and culture.

Therefore the concepts of *culture, nationalism, identity, community, migration, displacement, territory, space and time* have to be considered. The space dimension das been important to advance the studies of intern and international migration (Baeninger, 1999), and this seem to be also the case of incorporating to the studies of forced migration concepts such as life spaces. Thus the space or temporal-spatial dimension (Harvey, 1999) is of interest as a guiding

element, or as an element guided by social relations.

In the current scenario of international migrations, the flow of forced migrants may constitute a migration modality inside the broader phenomena of international migration. I.e., it is not a migrant contingent isolated or unconnected with other migratory processes; but it certainly presents specificities and new elements for analysis and interpretation.

3. Field Research

The research was carried on in the cities of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil. These cities were chosen for them centralize the registration of refugees in Brazil. Were considered forced migrants with the legal status of refugee for the interviews. Since this population is legally protected by secrecy, the interviews were booked by Caritas's agents and had to happen in the dependences of the Caritas.

The research adopted family as the main category of analysis, considering in the formularies not only the forced migrants who received the legal status of refugee, but also other migrants and Brazilians members of the family. Family members who where not living in Brazil and had the possibility of family reunion where also considered.

The sample considered the number of refugee families registered in the cities of São Paulo e Rio de Janeiro. The info for the sample was obtained from combined data of UNHCR, CONARE and the Caritas of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, through an effort of the Caritas and UNHCR to group the information into Families, once the government (CONARE) only provides information about individuals.

In São Paulo 1015 refugees families were registered. The sample indicated 139 interviews (with a proportionality of 42.1% of questionnaires). In Rio de Janeiro the number of registered families was 1394, indicating a sample of 191 questionnaires (proportionality of 57.9%). The interview formulary contained 7 modules, contemplating 184 items.

In São Paulo, the research could not reach the ideal sample, had been realized 79 interviews. This was due to the difficulty faced by the Caritas's agents to contact refugees that had arrived in Brazil many years before, as well as to the resistance of some of the newly arrived refugees in taking part in the research. Although we did not accomplish the sample, the interviews represented about 20% of the refugee population registered in São Paulo.

In Rio de Janeiro were accomplished 201 interviews, which totalized the initial sample. But since the interviews were booked by Caritas's agents without a random draw - needed for the expansion of cases - we will work with absolute numbers instead of proportionalities. We will also work with the information of both cities together representing Brazil, since the registration of refugees mainly occurred in these two cities.

The field research showed the difficulties of working with a population which is already dispersed in the country (although registered in one of the two cities), and also a population who is protect by secrecy, and very cautious in what refers to giving information about their lives.

4. Characteristics and migratory trajectories

The number of forced immigrants captured by the research was 454, mostly from Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo and Colombia (table 1). The predominance of Angolans amongst the immigrants is due to the history of migration between the two countries, which had greater impact since the 1970's, with Angola's independence and the begging of the Angolan Civil War. The history of Portuguese colonization also units Angola and Brazil in a possible migratory process. Although the greater flow of Angolan immigrants has begun in 1970, it is during the 1990's that they start to demand the refugee status. The Congolese immigrants are the more recent ones, arriving with greater impact during the 2000's. The Colombian immigrants respond to a different trajectory, since they cross the borders of Brazil by territory. The UNHCR estimates that more than 16 thousand forced immigrants from Colombia are still in the Brazilian Rain Forest, thus not captured by this research. Nevertheless we consider the number of Colombians in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro as a starting point to achieving knowledge of this population.

In General these forced immigrants arrived in Brazil during the 1990's, decade of Civil War intensification in Angola, Liberia, Sierra Leone in the first years, and by the end of the decade and beginning of the 2000's, intensification of the civil war situations in Burundi and Democratic Republic of Congo (graphic 1 - annex).

The forced migrants arrived in Brazil at a very young age, mostly between 20 and 29 years of age. There is also a large number of kids, what indicates families migrating. A slightly predominance of male immigration with the ages of 20 and 24 years is observed. This is confirmed when we analyze the types of families.

The immigrants were dispersed in 283 families. Most of the families are formed by a *couple*

with kids, or by a *man without kids*. There is in some cases a re-composition of the family in Brazil during time, i.e., not all the immigrant from the same family arrived together or even in the same year. The *couple with kids* type of family comprehended 115 of the 283 families observed. The *man without kids* type of family comprehended 89 of the families. In the *couples with kids* type, most of the households are immigrants (112 of 115), and most of the kids are Brazilian (178 of 228). As for the wife/husband, they are relatively divided between Brazilian and immigrants (59 and 46, respectively). This indicates that more than half of the couples are formed in Brazil, and that most of the children were born Brazilian. The birth of Brazilian children can be seen in cases as a strategy for the permanence of the immigrant in Brazil, since the parents are given a visa in case they have kids born in Brazil. In the types *woman with kids* and *men with kids* there is also a predominance (more than half) of Brazilian kids. The *man without kids* type is the second majority type, probably representing a type of immigrations typical from Africans in the recent years, that is of young man immigrating alone. (Graphics 2 and 3; table 2 – annex)

Most of the immigrants from the research arrived in the cities of Rio de Janeiro (305) and São Paulo (49). The city of Santos also appears with importance (32) and that is due to the Sea Port. In 26 cases the immigrants crossed the borders of Brazil by territory, arriving in border cities (Cáceres, Chui, Corumbá, Foz do Iguaçu and Tabatinga). (Table 4 – annex)

The predominant mean of transportation is the airplane, used in 364 cases. Here we should point the importance of the Angolans, the largest group, who arrived almost entirely by plane. The arrival by boat/ship is gaining importance in recent years with the new immigration coming from Africa. (Table 5 – annex)

When asked about the first place where they lived/stayed, almost half of the them answered: friend's house, relative's house, rented/own place, temple/mesquite/church, labor place. That can indicate the presence of social networks between the migrants and the destiny before the immigration. It is also interesting to notice that the answers from "other" mostly indicates that they stayed at the house of someone they had just met. This also indicates social networks, but in this case networks that are firmed during the trip or on the arrival. Corroborating the ideal of previously existing networks, 52 immigrants indicated that they had come to Brazil at least one before the final immigration, and 215 indicated that they knew a relative or a friend before coming to Brazil.

As for the social networks that are formed or gain force in Brazil, we have the data of 291 immigrants that looked for Caritas to seek for the juridical status of refugee after and indication from a friend or family.

The migration trajectories are much diversified. These distinguished trajectories indicate that

before the refugee legal status, many of them went thru displacements of many kinds, corroborating the theories exposed above. Notice that some countries only enter in the routes when the migrants had already been in successive migrations. That is the case of Peru, Chile, Argentina and Uruguay, in Latin America; Belize, Uganda, Ivory Coast, Botswana and Gambia, in Africa. This indicates the diversity of strategies to the arrival in Brazil.

The trajectories showed below illustrate the composition of the forced migrants displacements before arriving in Brazil.

a) In Africa, the main countries of passage are South Africa and Angola.

Cameroon – Senegal - Equatorial Guinea

Congo Brazzaville – Angola – South Africa

Dubai – South Africa

Guinea Conakry – Guinea Bissau – Senegal – Gambia – Ivory Coat

Kenya – Tanzania – Mozambique – Swaziland – South Africa

Kenya – Uganda

Senegal – Spain

Tanzania – South Africa - Austria

Tanzania – Mozambique

Uganda – Kenya

Zambia – Angola

Zambia – Botswana – Namibia – South Africa

Angola – Belize – Argentina

b) In Latin America the main countries are Peru, Equator, Bolivia and Paraguay:

Equator – Bolivia – Peru

Equator – Peru – Bolivia

Equator – Peru - Bolivia – Paraguay

Peru – Chile – Equator – Argentina – Uruguay

c) In Europe:

Austria / France / France – Germany / Holland / Italy / Italy - France

d) Others (especially Jordan):

Yemen – Russia / India /Jamaica / Jordan

Jordan – Egypt – South Africa – Bolivia

Jordan – France

Labia- Jordan

5. Considerations for a research agenda on forced migrants in Brazil.

The execution of this research in partnership with the "Secretaria Especial dos Direitos Humanos da Presidência da República" (Brazilian Human Rights Special Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic), the UNHCR and the Caritas allowed a preliminary approach between the institutions dealing directly with the refugee population and the academy in Brazil. This approach is necessary to a deep analysis of the forced immigrant's situation in the country. The field work was innovative in Brazil, showing the relevance of this kind of technical-scientific cooperation agreements. We must still work on strengthening this kind of inter-institutional and interdisciplinary exchanges so that we are able to maintain the social commitments with this population. Thus, it is pertinent that an agenda of research in Brazil contains:

- Inter-institutional efforts to deepen and identify, based on empirical evidences, the forced immigrants profile: volume, home country and home cities, social-demographic characteristics of this population, such as sex, age, family composition, schooling, occupation, duration of the permanency in Brazil, etc.;
- Analysis of the tendencies of the Brazilian context in what refers to the growth of regional forced migration, demonstrating the need for reevaluation and discussion of the legal instruments of protection for this population;
- Upgrowth of researches that are able to conceptualize theoretically the forced migration, as well as its specificities in terms of the international juridical instruments of protection for this population;

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Outras fontes:
http://www.unhcr.org/statistics

TABLES AND GRAPHICS REFERRED IN THE TEXT

Table 1: Forced immigrants according to the country of birth in Brazil.

| Home Country	Frequency		Home Country	Frequency
Portugal	1		Kosovo	3
Angola	269		Liberia	13
Democratic Republic of Congo	59		Mauritania	1
Armenia	2		Nepal	1
Burundi	7		Nigeria	1
Cameroon	1		Peru	8
Chad	1		Poland	1
Colombia	35		El Salvador	1
Cuba	5		São Tomé e Príncipe	1
Eritrea	1		Sierra Leone	9
Ethiopia	1		Somalia	2
Georgia	3		Serbia	1
Holland	1		Sudan	3
Ivory Coast	3		Tanzania	1
Iran	2		Uganda	1
Iraq	20		**Total**	**454**

Font: CVPR - NEPO/UNICAMP/Secretaria Especial dos Direitos Humanos, 2007

Graphic 1: Year of arriving in Brazil.
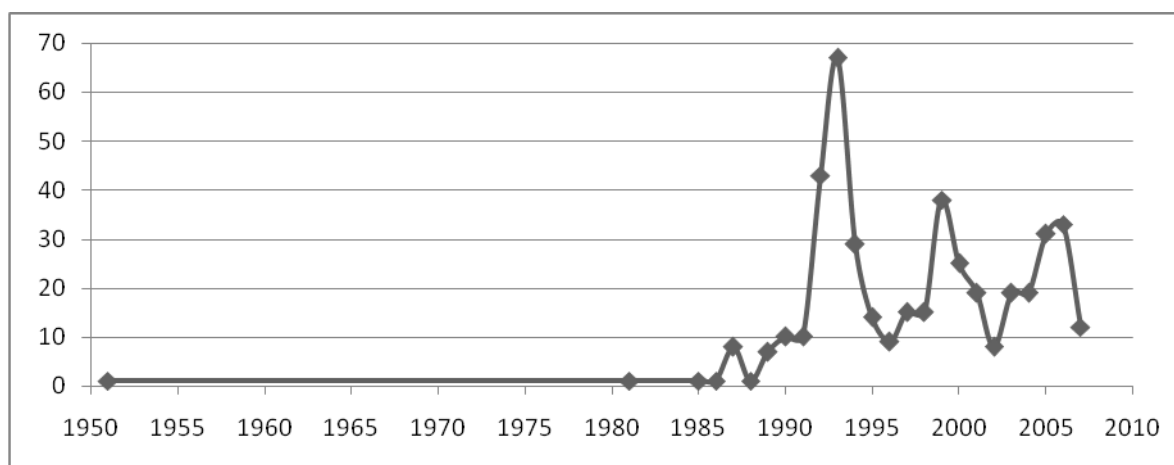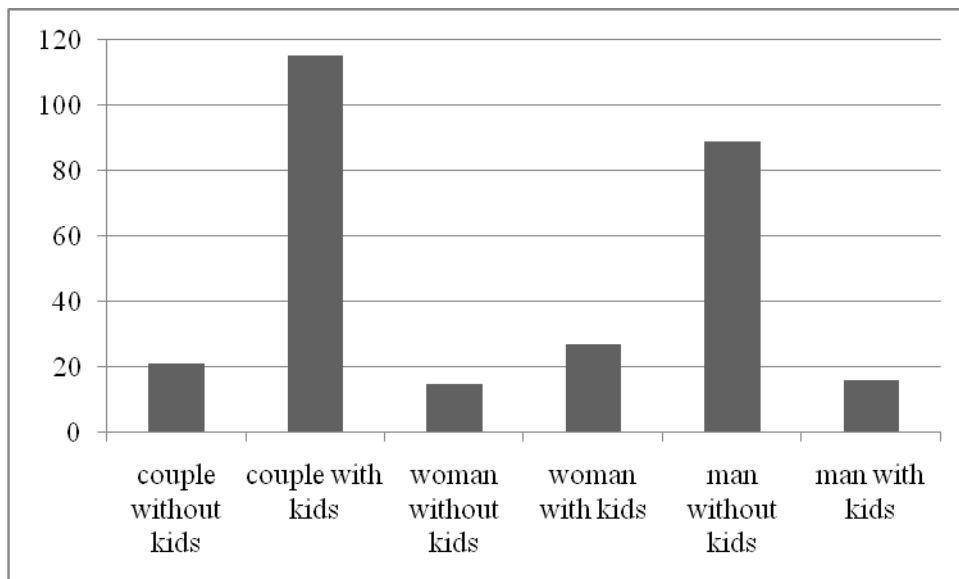

Font: CVPR - NEPO/UNICAMP/Secretaria Especial dos Direitos Humanos, 2007

Graphic 2: Age of immigration by sex (total immigrants).
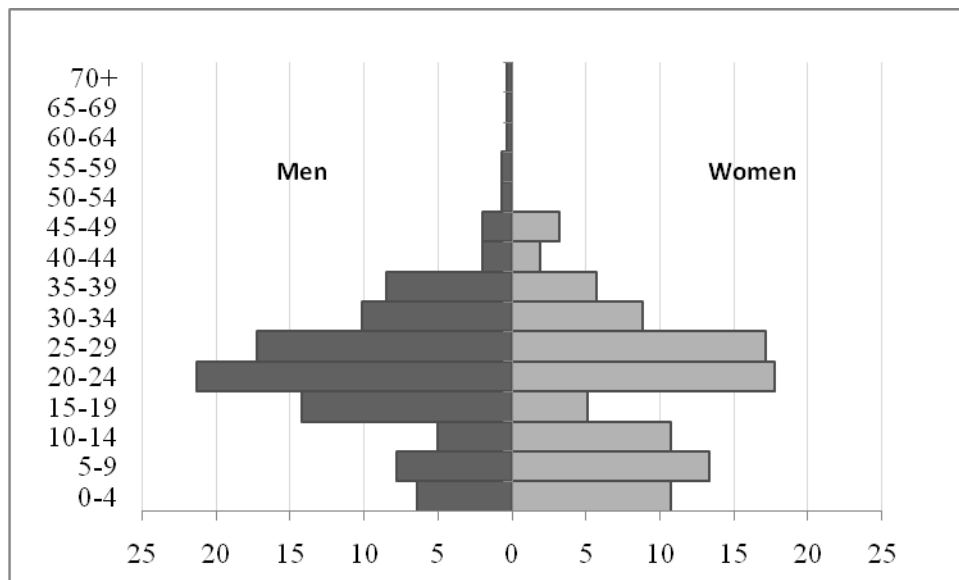
Graphic 3: Family types (total families).

Table 2: Family Types. Relation with the household by the country of birth.

(total families)

Family Type	Relation with the household	Country of Birth		
		Brazil	**Other country**	**Total**
couple without kids	responsible	1	20	**21**
	Wife/Husband	11	8	**19**
	Total	**12**	**28**	**40**
couple with kids	household	3	112	**115**
	Wife/Husband	59	46	**105**
	kids	178	50	**228**
	other relative	6	13	**19**
	non-relative	1	0	**1**
	Total	**247**	**221**	**468**
woman without kids	household	0	14	**14**
	other relative	1	1	**2**
	non-relative	0	1	**1**
	Total	**1**	**16**	**17**
woman with kids	household	0	27	**27**
	kids	37	31	**68**
	other relative	0	3	**3**
	non-relative	0	1	**1**
	Total	**37**	**62**	**99**
man without kids	household	0	89	**89**
	other relative	2	22	**24**
	non-relative	1	0	**1**
	Total	**3**	**111**	**114**
man with kids	responsible	0	16	**16**
	kids	12	4	**16**
	Total	**12**	**20**	**32**

Font: CVPR - NEPO/UNICAMP/Secretaria Especial dos Direitos Humanos, 2007

Table 3: Arrival of the migrants in the family (total families).

Arrival of the migrants in the family	Frequency
All the migrants in the family arrived in the same year	253
Migrants in the family arrived in different years	30
Total	**283**

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Table 4: City of arrival in Brazil (total immigrants).

City of arrival in Brazil	Frequency
Belém, PA	1
Belo Horizonte, MG	1
Cáceres, MT	1
Chuí, RS	1
Corumbá, MS	16
Fortaleza, CE	1
Foz do Iguaçu, PR	3
Guarulhos, SP	17
Manaus, AM	4
Rio de Janeiro, RJ	305
Santos, SP	32
São Luis, MA	1
São Paulo, SP	49
Tabatinga, AM	5
Vitória, ES	1
doesn't know	5
didn't answer	11
Total	**454**

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Table 5: Means of transportation in the arrival in Braazil (total immigrants).

Means of transportation in the arrival in Brazil	Frequency
Bus	18
Airplane	364
ship/ boat	54
Train	5
doesn't know	2
didn't answer	11
Total	**454**

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Table 6: First place that lived/stayed in Brazil (total immigrants).

First place that lived/stayed in Brazil	Frequency
hotel / hostel	129
Shelter	24
friend's house	124
relative's house	68
Street	17
work place	5
rented / own house	26
tempo / mesquite / church	6
Other	31
doesn't know	10
didn't answer	14
Total	**454**

Font: CVPR - NEPO/UNICAMP/Secretaria Especial dos Direitos Humanos, 2007

Table 7: How many times came to Brazil before immigration (total immigrants).

How many times came to Brazil before immigration	Frequency
None	387
1	39
2	8
3	3
8	1
10	1
doesn't know	1
didn't answer	14
Total	**454**

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Table 8: Who knew in brazil before immigration (total immigrants).

Who knew in brazil before immigration	Frequency
nobody	214
relatives	114
friends	101
other	7
doesn't know	4
didn't answer	14
Total	**454**

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Table 9: How contacted Caritas to request refuge (total immigrants).

How contacted Caritas to request refuge	Frequency
Federal Police	31
relatives	108
friends	183
UHNCR	4
church	7
other	65
people from the sea port	3
doesn't know	39
didn't answer	14
Total	**454**

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