Migration in Brazil

Migration in recent years

- Relevant in the first half of the 20th century but declined in recent decades

- Foreigners currently living in Brazil: 1.100.000

- 0,6% of population (200 million)

2013

In 2013 - Haiti

- They rapidly became the second group of foreigners (157.000)

- Reinforced three main problems:

    - 1 – Outdated legislation

    - 2 – Coordination deficit - government

    - 3 – Misinformation – government, private sector and migrants

Migration in Brazil

Reinforced the role of the National Migration Chamber

20 members and 13 observers (IOM included)

- Sets the guidelines for national migration policies

- Coordinates and orients the government activities related to migration

- Analyses and issues recommendations on legislative proposals related to migrations

Migration in Brazil

Approved a New Migration Law (2017)
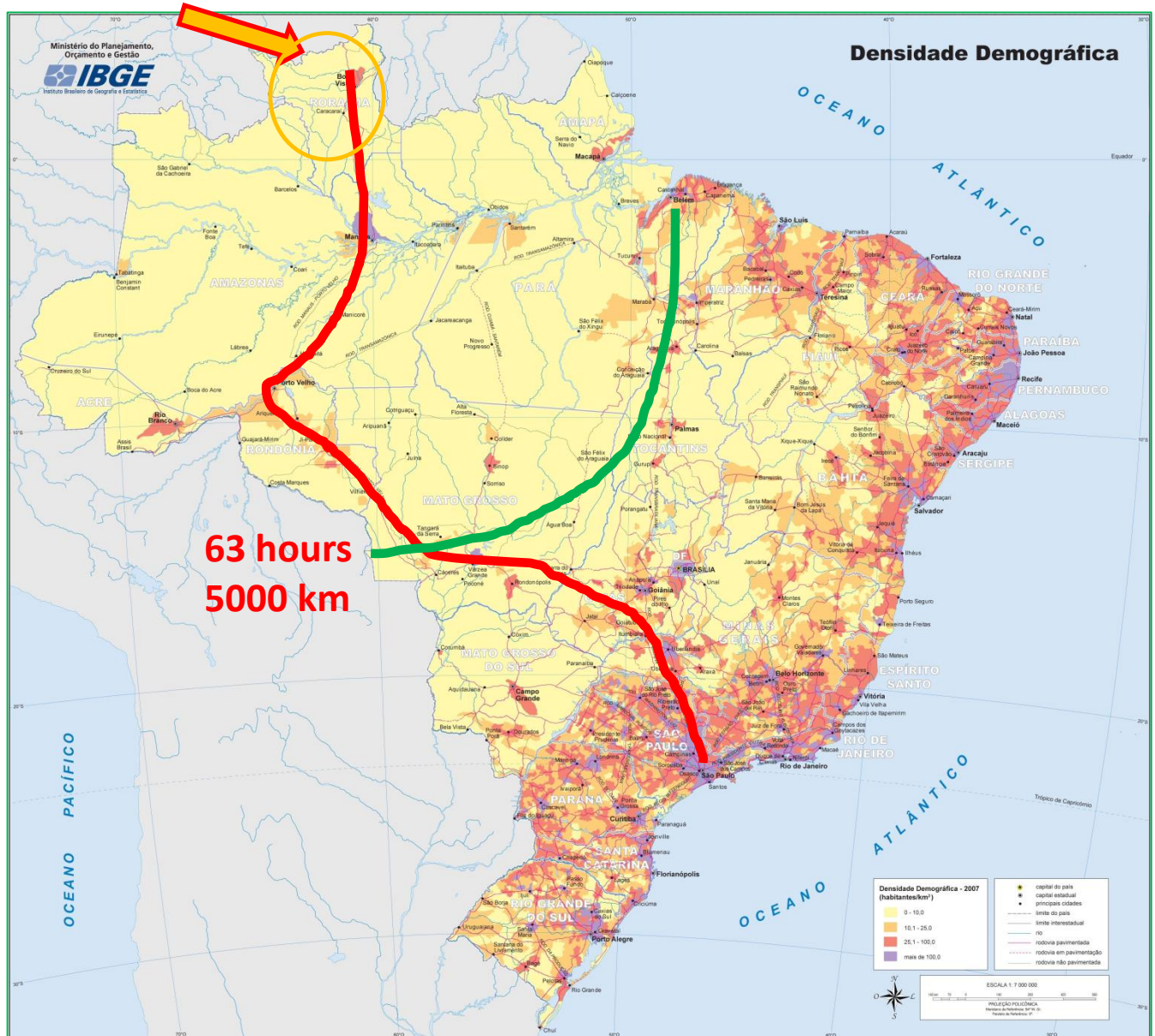
Some principles:

- Non-criminalization of migration

- Right to be a resident

- Faster naturalization process

- More flexible requirements for working visas

- Goals of social and working inclusion

- Equal access to public services and programs (education, health, legal assistance, banking)

Migration in Brazil

Migration from Venezuela (2017-18)

- Venezuelans living in Brazil:

- 2015   –   1.003

- 2016   –   3.499

- 2017   –   20.497

- 2018   –   95.500   (residents and asylum seekers until August)

- Around 400 new migrants per day in recent months.

Migration in Brazil

State of Roraima's population: 495.000

Venezuelans in Roraima: 71.000 (14%)

Venezuelans in Brazil : 95.500

Still living in Roraima: 71.000 (74%)

63 hours
5000 km

Densidade Demográfica

Migration in Brazil

Actions (at the local level):

- Partnerships with international organizations, religious groups and NGOs

- Federal Government`s support to the state of Roraima and its Municipalities

- Provision of public services at the border:

  1 – Identification and data collection

  2 – Information about migrant`s rights

  3 – Health care and vaccines

  4 – Shelter and food, when needed (17.000 meals per day)

  5 – Move to larger cities

Migration in Brazil

Reallocation (interiorization):

- Identification of cities with potential to welcome migrants;

- Meetings with local authorities and civil society organizations to explore alternatives to welcome new migrants;

- Seminars to convey information to private sector;

- Workshops with local government stakeholders to clarify, share information and better design policies at the local level;

Migration in Brazil

The road ahead:

1 – Collect and produce better information about the situation of migrants. Especially major obstacles.

2 – Reduce bureaucracy (quick access to documentation is key to migrants);

3 – Improve coordination between government institutions;

4 – Enhance the capacity of civil society organizations;

5 – Disseminate migrant`s rights among private and public sectors;