



UNHCR

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés

Country Operations Plan 2008-2009

Brazil

2008-2009 Country Operations Plan
Brazil

Part One: Context and Strategy

Operational Context

Socially oriented programmes and poverty reduction started to show results in terms of real income transfer to the poorest sectors of Brazilian society, which promoted feelings for continuity of the government and, despite criticism over corruption scandals, the government was re-elected with a wide margin of ballots. After a period of instability since the fall of the national currency in 1999, Brazil's economy gradually recovered and is in good shape, with a registered GNP growth rate of 2.3% during 2005.¹

The deterioration of the security situation, due to organized crime in the two major urban areas of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo represent a problem that State governments have been finding increasingly difficult to cope with. In Rio de Janeiro, a Federal Police Force has already been deployed to support the State. In the Amazon Region, near the borders, the security situation has also been deteriorating. Although there is a sharp rise in drug-related violent actions in border areas, and rumours of forced recruitment in Brazilian border areas, there is no confirmed report of armed group activities in Brazilian territory.

Brazil is a signatory of the main international human rights instruments². Since 16/11/1960, when it was ratified, Brazil is part of the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees, further ratifying the 1967 Protocol in 1972 and removing the geographical reservation on 09/12/1989. Brazil enacted the refugee act *Law number 9.474/97*, in effect since 23rd July 1997. The law contains the protection mechanism of the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol and incorporates the broader definition of the 1984 Cartagena Declaration, the formulation "*generalized violation of human rights*", which applies to situations of generalized violence and armed conflict.

The majority of refugees in Brazil have an urban profile. By law, refugees and asylum seekers are formally granted access to social and economic rights such as health care, education and work. Insertion in the labour market and affordable accommodation remain the main challenge to refugee's self-reliance. Benefits from national laws include protection against SGBV and HIV/AIDS.

The identification, survey and assessment of a significant population of concern in the Amazon region, which surpasses many times the recognized refugee population in Brazil, poses important challenges to the office. Since the majority of these people are in remote riverside areas and indigenous communities, a government system with the support of UNHCR is much needed to effectively grant

¹ World Bank,

² ICCPR, ICESCR, CEDAW, CAT, CERD, CRC and the Rome Statute of the ICC. In the regional level, Brazil has also ratified the most important Regional human rights instruments like the Inter-American Convention on Human Rights; the Belém do Pará Convention on Violence Against Women, (November 25th 1995), San Salvador Protocol on Social and Economic Rights, (August 21st 1996); Asunción Protocol on the Abolition of Death Penalty, (August 13th 1996); Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Abolish Torture, (July 20th 1989); Inter-American Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Disabled Persons, (August 15th 2001). Brazil has also accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

them access to RSD procedures. Programmes to provide legal counselling, assistance and integration support are also a major challenge.

The resettlement program has been gaining more importance as a protection tool and its continued development is a key protection objective in Brazil. The acceptance by Brazil in 2007 of a group of 107 Palestinian refugees stranded in a camp in the Jordanian desert for the past 4 years is an expression of the country's commitment towards the Mexico Plan of Action and its Solidarity Resettlement component. It is anticipated that in 2008 many of those refugees will request family reunification with relatives still suffering persecution in Iraq and other countries of the middle-east.

Maintain the eligibility rate at the high levels where they are today is also a challenge. Continue the jurisprudence systematization and support the development of the complementary protection mechanism for humanitarian sensitive cases through the National Migration Council are also main protection priorities. The consolidation of the protection networks, which are fully functioning, and its expansion in the Amazon area, providing continuous monitoring, early warning about border crosses and immediate humanitarian assistance to asylum seekers will be vigorously pursued. The continuous training of Federal Police Officers remains a major priority.

Since 2002, with the failure of the last Colombian Government attempt to reach a peace settlement with the guerrilla groups, the conflict has been aggravating sharply. The activities of armed groups into the southern part of the country affected the border areas with Brazil.

Populations of concern/ themes³ to be addressed in UNHCR programmes

1. 3,500 recognized Refugees, including 1,700 Angolans: Local Integration, gradual inclusion in existing public policies and the Voluntary Repatriation of refugees of various nationalities.
2. 20,000 Refugees, Asylum-seekers and people of concern: Local Integration of spontaneously-arrived refugees, mainly Colombians in the Amazon region
3. 400 resettled Refugees: Resettlement assistance for refugees, mainly Colombians from Ecuador and Costa Rica; family reunification, especially for the Palestinian refugees arrived in 2007.

³ A "theme" is chosen when several, different populations are covered under one programme (e.g. an urban programme) or when the programme is mainly directed at the capacity building of institutions (e.g. "asylum system development"). Use themes only if you cannot establish a programme around one well defined refugee/returnee/IDP population. A theme is not any cross-cutting issue. Cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, environmental management etc. should be included in the programme for the relevant beneficiary populations wherever possible (see Chapter 4, Section 4.2).

Summary results of 2007 Participatory Assessment with populations of concern:

Issues	Places reported	Planned Measures
Delays in the issuance of Id. Cards cause problems, especially with regard to access to credit facilities.	São Paulo, Amazon region	Sensitize CONARE for the need to resolve this technical problem promptly. Problem affects all foreigners in Brazil.
Certain Federal Police Officers are unaware of RSD procedures	Amazon	Capacity-building to the Federal Police, including a comprehensive training of trainers program in the Amazon region (planned for 2007/2008).
The use of the word “refugee” in the Id. Card leads to misconceptions and discrimination on the part of employers.	National	Advocate for the withdrawal of the term “REFUGEE” from identity cards.
The travel document issued for refugees by the Brazilian Government is restrictive.	National	Advocate for the adoption by CONARE of a CTD.
The municipal shelter facility in Manaus is often overcrowded with patients.	Amazon	Immediate set-up of a temporary shelter in Manaus (activity to be implemented early 2007) coordinate with Municipality and Church for the rehabilitation of the transit facility for migrants and refugees.
House purchase is not a viable option in big cities, for most refugees. Rental is difficult, since refugees have no social network or material assets to use as guarantees. Many refugees are living in risk areas, including physical risk and elevated social risk (urban shanty towns).	National, especially in Rio de Janeiro and the Amazon.	Promote refugees’ access to Government housing programs. Advocate for the creation of a specific public policy for refugees on housing. Promote the settlement of refugees in smaller cities and towns.
Access to public health system in remote border regions is difficult.	Amazon	Promote basic health projects for the most remote zones of the Amazon region, in the framework of DLI, in collaboration with UNICEF and UNDP office in Manaus.
There is access to public health services, but some sectors are deficient, such as psychological and dental care. There are also difficulties in obtaining medicines.	São Paulo and mainly Rio de Janeiro	Promote agreements with Universities for the provision of psychological and dental care, in the framework of the SVM Chair. Individual support for needy cases to purchase prescribed medicines, unavailable in the public health system.

Issues	Places reported	Planned Measures
Refugees and asylum seekers can not afford Portuguese language tuition.	Amazon	As of 1 st April, refugees and asylum seekers in Manaus have access to Portuguese tuition, under an agreement signed between Caritas Rio and Caritas Manaus, funded by UNHCR.
Some refugees have faced difficulties enrolling their children in public schools.	Amazon	The aforementioned agreement provides for a social assistant in Manaus to facilitate refugees and asylum seekers access to primary and secondary education, in accordance with Brazilian legislation.
Access to University education is unaffordable	National	More agreements will be sought with Universities, in the framework of the SVM Chair, for the provision of scholarships to refugees.
Lack of resources to afford professional training opportunities.	Amazon, Rio de Janeiro	Under the agreement recently signed in March, between Caritas Rio de Janeiro and Caritas Manaus, provisions exist to support refugees' access to professional and vocational training. Furthermore, agreements will be sought with these educational institutions for the provision of grants to refugees.
Difficulties finding income generation opportunities due to the lack of proven professional experience in Brazil.	São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Amazon.	A pilot project involving volunteer students willing to assist refugees by accompanying them to job interviews with employers will be launched this year, in an effort to increase refugees' access to job opportunities. Another pilot project will be conducted with selected firms, involving subsidizing refugees' first 3 months salaries, using the funds foreseen for subsistence allowances.
Difficulties with the recognition of University diplomas from country of origin.	National	Negotiate with a University of reference for the recognition of refugee diplomas. Explore the possibilities of distance learning, available at many Universities in Brazil.
Difficult access to the informal labour market for street vendors.	National	CREDISOL has recruited a staff member in São Paulo and is looking for another one for Rio de Janeiro, to provide advice and integrate beneficiaries of the credit scheme in local networks.
Child care services are over-crowded, with usually one-year waiting lists. Makes it difficult for freshly arrived single mothers to integrate in the labour market.	National	Single mothers will receive subsistence allowances until their children obtains a placement in a public child-care facility.

Issues	Places reported	Planned Measures
There should be a larger period of assistance for vulnerable cases, such as single headed families, refugees with chronic diseases, elderly, etc.	National	These cases are assessed individually by the social assistant and supported in accordance with their needs. All attempts are being made to include vulnerable cases in the Brazilian social welfare system, namely, through the newly recruited Public Policies Articulator.
There are delays and taxes for refugees to obtain permanent residency and naturalization. There is also misinformation on procedures and requirements.	São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro	In 2007 UNHCR is supporting those refugees wishing to obtain naturalization or permanent residency as a durable solution. The issue of delays will be dealt with through negotiations with the competent authorities, mediated by CONARE.
Cases of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) are much higher than the number reported officially. There is also misinformation among Implementing Partners.	National	The SOP's for Brazil were elaborated and all IP's and UNHCR staff were duly trained. UNHCR has requested strict adherence to the agreed procedures.
Local population lacks information on refugee issues, which leads to misconceptions and discrimination (reported even by children in school environment).	National	The issue of awareness-raising is a priority for the Office, and will feature prominently on this year's WRD celebrations. However, it must be noted that much of the discrimination that affects refugees in Brazil, a country where social inequality is rife, is related to their economic status and/or race, and not only their legal status.
There is specific discrimination against Colombians, linking them to drug-dealers, violence and terrorism.	National, but mainly in São Paulo and the Amazon	Aside from the planned PI activities for 2007, it is planned to promote the Colombian cultural identity through a fair trade handicraft project, in collaboration with a specialized NGO.
Some refugees complained that they were victims of exploitative working relationships	National	The training workshop for IP's lawyers, planned for April 2007, will be an opportunity to streamline procedures to be followed in case refugees are exploited by their employers. Furthermore, a leaflet will be given to all refugees explaining their labor rights and where to get help in such cases.

UNHCR StrategyAchievements to date per programme, as defined by population of concern or theme1. Local Settlement Project:

- Surveys conducted in the Amazon region revealed the presence of an estimated 15-20,000 Colombians in need of international protection in the Brazilian Amazon region. Preliminary arrangements were made with civil society organizations and relevant government departments in order to improve the access of this population of concern to RSD procedures and basic assistance. According to the survey, the population of concern to UNHCR in the Amazon region can be estimated as follows:
 - a) 2,500 indigenous in the areas of Alto Amazonas and Alto Rio Negro;
 - b) 4,000-6,000 persons in the city of Manaus;
 - c) 2,000-3,000 in Tabatinga/Letícia border region;
 - d) Up to 12,000 population of concern settled in towns and riverside villages along the big rivers connecting Colombia to Brazil (comprising the States of Amazonas, Acre and Rondônia).
- Based on the premise that the customary right to freedom of movement for border indigenous populations, enjoyed in times of peace, ceases to exist in conflict situations, the Office is supporting a survey to identify and locate indigenous refugees in the Amazon region, who can no longer return to their places of origin due to the conflict. The Government has welcomed the initiative, which will enable the formulation of specific policies addressing the protection and assistance needs of indigenous people of concern.
- In order to facilitate and substantiate future CONARE RSD decisions, the office has decided to finance a study to gather jurisprudence on past RSD decisions. The compilation will be a valuable contribution for the capacity-building of CONARE, especially in light of the need to speed-up the RSD procedures in order to effectively protect the estimated 17,000 Colombians of concern to UNHCR in the Amazon region. It will also contribute to the sustainability of CONARE, in the event that its composition changes.
- The protection networks, which are a valuable source of information on cross-border movements and provide emergency material and legal assistance to needy asylum seekers, have been expanded, comprising now over 100 Organizations throughout the country.
- An agreement was reached in April between UNHCR, the Special Secretary for the Promotion of Racial Equality – SEPPIR, municipal authorities and NGO's in Santos – the biggest port in Brazil – to improve the standards of treatment to (mostly African) undocumented migrants, including asylum seekers, entering through that port. This pilot experience will be replicated in two other major ports in 2007: Recife and Salvador.
- An agreement promoted by the office was reached between the Special Secretary of Human Rights and the Campinas Federal University – UNICAMP – for the realization of a survey on the living conditions of spontaneously arrived refugees in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. The results of the survey are expected to provide a powerful advocacy tool to be used in the promotion of the inclusion of refugees and asylum seekers in social welfare

programs, as well as in the promotion of specific public policies for refugees and asylum seekers.

2. Resettlement Project:

- At the end of 2006, Brazil hosted 218 resettled refugees. 18% of these refugees arrived under the fast track procedure.
- Owing to the dispersion policy introduced in 2004, resettled refugees have enjoyed the solidarity of the local authorities and civil society, which resulted in their successful integration, as shown by the figures below:
 - 19% of resettled refugees own their house.
 - 6% of refugee families covered their own house rental fees.
 - Over 80 enterprises, government Departments, NGO's, social clubs, churches, educational institutions and personalities comprise the social network established in 22 towns of 5 States who host resettled refugees in Brazil.
 - 77% of the population in working age (over 18 years) is involved in income generation activities.

3. General achievements for both resettled and spontaneous refugees:

- The pursuance of self-reliance among refugees continued to be at the heart of the Brazil program. Pilot initiatives involving partnerships with the private sector, in the framework of *Cidades Solidárias* brought about modest results, particularly in RS and São Paulo. The credit scheme, launched in 2005, provided an income opportunity for 45 refugee families and 169 local and migrant families.
- Pre-school aged children continued to benefit from public child care facilities in the same terms as nationals. Refugee children and adolescents continued to enroll in public schools with no hindrances, although in the Amazon region there were cases of refugees who faced difficulties in their access to public school. Owing to agreements established between our implementing partners and professional training institutions, qualifying refugees throughout the country continued to take full advantage of professional training opportunities with UNHCR covering only the transport costs to attend the courses. Some beneficiaries of this type of assistance also received subsidized meals.
- Besides the protection and assistance activities delivered by UNHCR partners to spontaneous and resettled refugees, much emphasis was placed in increasing the contributions of the Government and the civil society to the UNHCR Program. As a result of a concerted effort, a growing number of refugees has benefited from government welfare programs, scholarships, legal assistance, emergency accommodation, donations, cultural and economic opportunities, etc. Refugees affected by HIV/AIDS continued to access existing government programs in the same terms as nationals, and UNHCR strengthened its collaboration with UNAIDS, with a view to identify suitable partners to promote family planning among refugees and foster support to extremely vulnerable refugees, particularly in the Amazon region.

- UNHCR participated actively in the preparation of the UNDAF for Brazil, covering the period 2007-2011, ensuring the inclusion of refugees, asylum-seekers, migrants and people of concern to UNHCR in all UN poverty-alleviation plans.
- Several measures were implemented with a view to reduce the gap in assistance between resettled and first country of asylum refugees, including the set-up of a micro-credit scheme, psychological care for victims of violence, and the gradual hand-over of responsibilities for refugee assistance to the Government and civil society.
- National and international refugee law instruments were disseminated through the re-printing and distribution of 5,000 copies of a booklet with legal material. Besides, UNHCR and its partners supported and attended several academic seminars and lectures on refugee issues in different States throughout the country. BO Brazil has been sought by an increasing number of students researching refugee issues. The Office answered these queries, and widely distributed relevant publications.
- Several publications and sensitization leaflets in Portuguese were printed and distributed in 2006 to policy makers, partners, relevant officers, journalists, diplomatic body, academics and the general public. Collaboration with other Portuguese-speaking countries in terms of dissemination of relevant material in Portuguese is increasingly important. The office has also contributed very actively to Refview, the Americas Bureau magazine, which is regularly distributed. Finally, the office designed and printed out 40,000 copies on rights of refugees and migrants, to be distributed throughout the country. The initiative followed the first mission to the Amazon region, where ignorance about the rights of refugees and migrants was assessed as a major block to the regularization of migratory status.
- The Cátedra Sérgio Vieira de Mello Chair continued to represent an important contribution to the refugee program, with agreements signed or under-negotiation with 9 Universities throughout the country. Under these agreements, different Universities provide facilities for the admission of refugee University students, essential services, such as odontological and psychological assistance, translation services, the inclusion of refugees in courses, mainly technical short courses, etc. The negotiation with the Universidade Federal do Amazonas, where there are an estimated 17,000 people of concern to UNHCR, was initiated, and a SVMC agreement should be signed in 2007. This University participated actively in the surveys conducted to estimate the number of persons of concern to the Office in that region, during 2006.
- The impact of the Colombian situation in Brazil, received special media coverage. A partnership was developed with *Rede Globo de Televisão*, the most important Brazilian TV network, which took the plight of African refugees and the work of UNHCR as an issue for a widely viewed soap opera.

Protection and Solutions Strategy for 2008-2009 per programme as defined by population of concern or theme

The strategy for 2008 and 2009, as agreed between UNHCR and the Government, will focus on the following priorities:

1. Local Integration Project:

(a) Specifically for the Amazon region:

- Establish a joint strategy for accelerated RSD procedures.
- Organize tripartite (Government-UNHCR-civil society) actions and roving teams to access the population without status in remote areas.
- A protection strategy on RSD access for indigenous people of concern, jointly with indigenous organizations.
- Reinforce and expand National and Regional Protection networks in close coordination with partners and Human Rights organizations at local, State and Federal level.
- Advocate for the population of concern's access to basic rights (i.e. freedom of movement, right to physical integrity and mental health, children's right to education, access to work and basic health, etc).
- Develop and implement a comprehensive protection-training program for border officials, lawyers, civil society organizations, journalists and community leaders.
- Improve capacity building of local partners on the identification of vulnerable cases, following UNHCR policy priorities, and measures to address them.
- Promote Participatory Assessments and develop a protection profiling initiative to identify major needs.
- Provision of temporary shelter for asylum-seekers and refugees arriving in the towns of Manaus and Tabatinga.
- Provision of additional assistance for vulnerable cases in the Sectors of transport, subsistence, health, education, community services, legal assistance and income generation.

(b) Countrywide:

- Implement an extensive training and capacity-building program targeting the Federal Police and other State authorities involved with refugee issues;
- Provide follow-up and lobbying for the ratification of the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and the full implementation of the 1954 Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons.
- Provide follow-up and contribute to the implementation of the humanitarian protection resolutions of CONARE and of the National Migration Council as a complementary protection tool.
- Contribute to the consolidation of CONARE as a professionalized institution of the Brazilian State.
- Continue to improve and complement the CONARE compilation on jurisprudence, with further landmark cases.

2. Resettlement Project:

- Strengthen the implementation of the resettlement program as a durable solution and a protection tool, ensuring that the fast-track procedure is fully functioning.
- Widen the scope of the resettlement program to include resettled refugees from other nationalities, including Palestinians.
- On the basis of lessons learnt during the first three years of implementation of the resettlement program, and in preparation for a substantial increase in the numbers of refugees to be resettled to Brazil, build the capacity of the civil society to institutionalize

and streamline good practices in a more systematic manner, and increase/diversify the number of partners.

3. Repatriation Project:

- Promote and facilitate the voluntary repatriation of refugees for whom this is a viable option, especially Angolan long-stayers.
- Promote and facilitate the granting of permanent residency and naturalization for other long-stayers not willing to repatriate.

Overall Objectives and their Links to GSOs/ RSOs

Within the Mexico Plan of Action framework, especially its components of Research and Doctrinal Development, Training and Institutional Capacity-building, “Solidarity Cities”, “Borders of Solidarity” and “Solidarity Resettlement”, the objectives for 2008/2009 are as follows:

1. **Ensuring protection for all persons of concern to UNHCR**, with priority given to:
 - Develop and implement, in coordination with the Brazilian Government, a protection strategy for Colombian population of concern in the Amazon region, including access to Refugee Status Determination (RSD) procedures and guarantee of *non-refoulement*. This will include establishing a more effective **presence in the region and engaging in tripartite roving teams to access the rural and Indigenous populations**.
 - Ensure that CONARE will adopt swift RSD procedures for persons of concern in the Amazon region.
 - Develop a specific protection strategy for Indigenous population in the Amazon region, especially in the Alto Rio Negro and Alto Solimões regions. Establish partnerships with key actors, such as the Governmental institution (FUNAI) and local civil society organizations.
2. **Affirming and developing an international protection regime**, with priority given to:
 - Promoting the continued consolidation of Brazilian RSD criteria, ensuring the continuous update of jurisprudence, building institutional memory to avoid the possible detrimental effects that fast rotation of Government officers could have on the quality of protection being delivered.
3. **Realizing the social and economic well being of persons of concern**, with priority given to:
 - Ensuring that initial humanitarian assistance is delivered to refugees and asylum-seekers. Identify vulnerable cases and address their needs, focusing particularly in policy priorities such as women, children, elderly and refugees with special needs, guaranteeing the attainment of minimum standards of assistance and human rights.
 - Provide initial assistance and support to local integration for urban persons of concern in the Amazon region, mainly in Manaus. Special attention shall be given to vulnerable cases, such as Afro-Colombians, children, including adolescents, and women heads of household.
 - Guarantee humanitarian assistance and viable options for local integration for rural and Indigenous populations in the Amazon region, through the articulation with local Government, academic and civil society institutions.
 - Propose the QIPs (Quick Impact Projects) model to the Brazilian Government to stimulate the local integration of persons of concern in remote areas of the Amazon, also benefiting the host community (solidarity borders).

- Guarantee that refugees and people of concern are included in existing Public Policies, and also that specific ones be developed to facilitate their local integration. Stimulate the greater intercommunication between concerned Government ministries and departments, in different levels. Special attention shall be given to sensitive issues such as housing, and to vulnerable populations, such as African refugees.
 - Ensure that refugees and asylum-seekers are included in national HIV/AIDS programs, receiving adequate information on prevention and treatment. Foster local partnerships for HIV/AIDS prevention and response among refugee population, including UN Agencies and civil society organizations.
- 4. Responding to emergencies in a timely and effective manner**, with priority given to:
- In collaboration with other UNHCR Offices in the region, and our protection networks, maintain an updated contingency planning for the Bolivian situation and sensitive border areas with Colombia, ensuring that concerned partners are mobilized and articulated.
- 5. Attaining durable solutions**, with priority given to:
- Pursue local integration of refugees, focusing primarily on self-reliance achievement through: educational and professional skills training, access to University, partnerships with private sector for job placement, access to micro-credit schemes and provision of child care. Micro-credit shall benefit also migrants and members of hosting communities.
 - Promote durable solutions for long-staying refugees, especially Angolans, the largest refugee caseload in Brazil. Promote their access to a more favourable legal status, such as granting of permanent residence or naturalization, providing adequate information and material support.
 - For those refugees for whom it is a viable durable solution, continue to facilitate the voluntary, safe and dignified repatriation, especially for Angolans. Pursue special efforts with relevant actors to make procedures for the voluntary repatriation of Angolans more flexible.
 - Strengthen Brazilian resettlement capacity, through training activities with Government and civil society partners, consolidation of criteria and promotion of “twinning arrangements” with traditional resettlement countries.
 - Guarantee the reception of resettled refugees in need of international protection from the region – mainly Colombians from Ecuador, Costa Rica and Panama – as well as from other regions.
 - Stimulate the regional cooperation among emerging resettlement countries, guaranteeing expertise sharing and the consolidation of a humanitarian space in the Southern Cone.
- 6. Developing dynamic partnerships**, with priority given to:
- Expand the national and regional Protection Networks, including the involvement of more institutions of different levels and expertise, in order to enhance monitoring of border regions and delivery of protection and assistance. Promote actively the capacity-building and training of the Protection Networks, and develop effective communication channels.
 - Guarantee that all programs and activities respond to the findings of participatory assessments conducted with the beneficiary populations to identify protection gaps and solutions proposed by themselves, in accordance to a rights-based approach.
 - Consolidate and expand the Sergio Vieira de Mello Chair project, promoting International Refugee Law and International Humanitarian Law principles. Ensure also that Universities are actively involved in protection and integration assistance for asylum-seekers and refugees, through the provision of services such as legal assistance, language training, psychological assistance, among others.
- 7. Guaranteeing age, gender and diversity perspective in all programs**, with priority given to:

- Ensure that UNHCR overall priorities of Age, Gender & Diversity Mainstreaming are included in local operations at all levels, and that such priorities be reflected in programs and transmitted to national counterparts. Actively implement the Accountability Framework for Age, Gender & Diversity Mainstreaming.
- Guarantee effective mechanisms for prevention and response to Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), ensuring that partners are aware of and use the Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs).

8. Strengthening external relations, with priority given to:

- Further develop Public Information activities, in order to gain greater visibility for UNHCR operations in Brazil and globally, guaranteeing a quantitative and qualitative media coverage. Raise attention to refugees rights and needs, supporting fundraising initiatives.
- Maintain and broaden a good network of partners from Government, UN Agencies, international organizations, diplomatic corps, civil society, academy and private sector, guaranteeing that effective partnerships for refugees' protection and integration are established.
- Further promote resources mobilization efforts, including a continued and increased contribution from the Brazilian Government to UNHCR and Implementing Partners programs. Explore also private sector fundraising opportunities, both with the corporative sector and with individuals.

9. Optimizing security arrangements, with priority given to:

- Ensure the safety of staff members operating in the remote areas of the Amazon region through the use of satellite communication equipment.

10. Improving management, with priority given to:

- Consolidate a Results-Based Management practice throughout operations in Brazil, including improved policy development, participatory planning, reporting and evaluation. Harmonize policies and assistance standards among partners, in order to reduce gaps.

Planning Figure Table

Planning Figures⁴				
Population	Dec. 2006	Dec. 2007	Dec. 2008	Dec. 2009
Colombians of Concern in the Amazon region	17,000	17,000	18,000	20,000
Spontaneously arrived Refugees	3,274	3,996	4,942	4,712
Asylum-seekers	401	275	380	480
Resettled refugees	218	418	748	1,078
Non-refugee Stateless	91	140	180	100
	20,984	21,789	24,180	26,390

⁴ These planning figures should summarize Annex 3 of the 2007 COP/ROP.

Total				
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Partnership and Collaboration

In order to fulfil its commitment to improve access to RSD procedures in the Amazonian border with Colombia, and ensure adequate standards of assistance to Colombian *invisibles*, the Office is supporting a new partnership between Caritas Rio de Janeiro and Caritas Manaus, for the provision of basic legal and material assistance. This assistance will be offered to asylum-seekers in Manaus, the State Capital of the Amazon, and Tabatinga., right at the border with Colombia, through which many Colombians enter into Brazil, fleeing the violence in their home country. This collaboration will be strengthened in 2008/9.

Encourage Government's efforts to speed-up the issuance of refugee Identity Cards and the granting of permanent residency and citizenship for eligible refugees. These were two issues identified during the 2007 participatory assessment, found to substantially delay and hamper refugees' economic integration. At the same time, UNHCR will insist on the need to withdraw the word *REFUGEE* from the Identity Cards, as a way to facilitate refugees' access to the local labour market and prevent stigmatisation and discrimination.

The fast rotation scheme applied to Federal Police Officers serving in the Amazon region is a cause of concern, for it demands special efforts to ensure adequate reception of refugees in this region, where thousands of people of concern are thought to be established, and where thousands more continue to arrive. The Amazon is the region with highest refugee influx. However, it is also the region with least UNHCR/partner presence. UNHCR, in close cooperation with CONARE and the Special Human Rights Secretary will conduct a training of trainers' workshop for Federal Police (FP) Officers, to ensure compliance with established RSD procedures and national refugee legislation throughout the Amazon region.

UNHCR's participation in the CCA/UNDAF process in Brazil, effectively ensured that the needs of displaced populations, such as refugees and asylum seekers, are duly taken into account in the UN plans covering the period 2007-2011. UNHCR will promote a consensus among Government partners and UN Agencies, on the need to promote development projects in the Amazonian region, in the policy framework of the DLI initiative.

UNHCR Brazil is actively participating in the United Nations Country Team, and special actions with some agencies present in the country are planned. Specific social security policies for refugees and asylum seekers will be pursued, in close collaboration with UNDP and the Ministry of Social Development. Prevention of gender-based violence is a concern that will be addressed through a partnership with UNIFEM and the Special Secretary for Women's Policies. UNAIDS will also work in partnership with UNHCR in Brazil, to conduct activities on HIV/AIDS and MST prevention benefiting refugee-hosting communities, especially in the Amazon region. A special agreement is planned with UNICEF and the Ministry of Education to facilitate access to education of refugee children in the Amazon region.

In order to increase refugees' access to income generating activities in the informal market, UNHCR has launched a partnership with CREDISOL – a reputable micro-credit institution, in 2005. The aim is to gradually include refugees into existing Government-run credit programs, targeting the most vulnerable families, by building-up their credit-worthiness in Brazil, through this special fund.

Lack of access to adequate housing is a problem that affects the vast majority of refugee families in Brazil, as it affects many Brazilians. UNHCR and its partners estimate that some 30% of refugees in Brazil live in high-risk areas. Partnerships will be fostered at the Federal, State and Municipal level for the inclusion of refugees in existing housing programs.

Women-at risk, single mothers with numerous children, and other vulnerable cases make up a substantial portion of the resettled refugee population, and their needs in terms of psychological care, professional training, child care, job orientation, housing, etc, are such that they often require longer assistance periods, sometimes even more than the 18 months that were established as a ceiling. Special funding channels and partnerships at the local level will have to be fostered to ensure the welfare of these families, and their effective socio-economic integration in Brazil. A special project targeting refugee artisans will be implemented, in partnership with a reliable Brazilian fair trade partner, specializing in the promotion of cultural identity.

Implementing partners have shown operational capacity to assist refugees, and a series of meetings and training activities will be conducted on a regular basis to enhance their capacity to focus more on durable solutions, as well as to increase their project management skills.

The Brazilian Government is effectively involved in providing protection, but also promoting local integration. Through different instances – federal, state and municipalities – some programs and initiatives that could benefit refugees and asylum-seekers have already been identified. Human Rights Secretaries, as well as the CONARE itself, are engaged in promotional activities. Some parliamentarians are involved in migration projects, enabling the development of public policies that will have a direct impact on the well-being of the beneficiary population.

The majority of the recognized refugee caseload (some 75%) is composed of refugees of African origin. Observing this trend, UNHCR Brazil has developed a partnership with the Special Ministry for Policies of Racial Integration (SEPPPIR) covering important protection aspects of the reception of asylum seekers, especially at major ports.

Enterprises and Universities will be encouraged to open their doors to refugees. UNHCR will advocate at the level of the Ministry of Labour for the non-inclusion of refugees and asylum seekers in the quota for foreigners that is stipulated by law and which must be respected by all enterprises.

Special negotiations will be conducted with the Department of Foreigners, of the Ministry of Justice, to facilitate the naturalization of those eligible long-staying refugees who wish to opt for this durable solution. For Angolans wishing to repatriate, negotiations will be conducted in 2007 with the Angolan Embassy, to try and facilitate the rather heavy consular procedures which are presently in place.

Assumptions and Constraints

1. Assumptions:

- CONARE will put in place a flexible RSD procedure to respond to the influx of Colombian refugees in the Amazon region, in 2007.
- CONARE will cover the costs of its participation in at least 2-3 joint selection missions to Ecuador and Costa Rica, in the framework of the resettlement project.

- UNHCR will declare a cessation clause for Angolan refugees (except very exceptional cases, e.g., Cabinda) in 2009.
- The repatriation of Angolan refugees will gain a certain momentum by the end of 2007, and the Angolan Government will introduce more flexible procedures for the voluntary repatriation, with a resulting increase in the number of returnees from 30 in 2007, to 50 in 2008. There will be no voluntary repatriation project in 2009.
- 100 Angolan refugees and 50 of other nationalities will request naturalization. Out of these, 50 Angolans and 20 of other nationalities will have their requests approved.
- Colombians, Congolese from DRC and Iraqis will continue to arrive to Brazil in growing numbers. The Amazon region will continue to be the main point of arrival of Colombians into Brazil.
- The relationship between UNHCR and the Special Secretary of Human Rights will continue to be strengthened. In 2009, UNHCR will share office premises with this Government Department in Manaus.
- CONARE will accept to receive 30 resettled Palestinian refugees per year, in 2007/2008/2009.
- The Government will have a budget to fund at least two or three selection missions per year, to Ecuador/Costa Rica.

2. Constraints:

- Excessive bureaucracy in Brazil will hamper UNHCR's efforts to hand-over financial responsibility for the Refugee assistance program to the Government;
- Difficulties in obtaining eligible refugees naturalization will hamper the achievement of durable solutions for many refugees, who have to wait for periods of 2-3 years, before concluding the procedure.
- The economic limitations of the country will continue to be a constraint for UNHCR programmes in Brazil, although there are encouraging perspectives for the coming years, due to a good economic trend. However, the major constraint continues to be the seriously unequal distribution of the national income, which affects extremely poor people and especially refugees.
- The continental dimension of the country is a major constraint as it makes border monitoring a very expensive activity. The far remote northern Amazonian border with conflict stricken Colombia is a major concern, with rising asylum applications and lack of protection capacity.

Potential for Durable Solutions and Phase Out

If our assumption of a cessation clause for Angolan refugees in 2009 proves correct, half of the present population of recognized refugees in Brazil – the Angolan refugees – will finally cease to be of UNHCR concern, thereby releasing much needed resources for fresh Colombian arrivals.

On the other hand, if the Government eases its red-tape on naturalization requests, many more refugees would find a durable solution, thereby enabling the Office to fully concentrate its attention on the Amazon region, the development of Government capacity to care for its refugees, and to consolidate its position as an emerging resettlement country.

Summary Management Strategy for UNHCR

During 2007 and 2008, UNHCR will focus on consolidation of partnerships in the Amazon region, with special attention given to the cities of Manaus, Tabatinga border point and the indigenous communities around São Gabriel da Cachoeira, building-up on previously established contacts, and extending the protection networks. Estimates of people of concern, the assessment of their needs and their main geographical locations will be refined. In 2009, the focus will shift towards the training of new partners in the Amazon region, and the provision of protection and assistance for riverside hosting communities, in the framework of DLI.

Another important focus of UNHCR activities in Brazil in the years to come is the gradual hand-over of responsibilities to the Brazilian Government, the formulation of specific public policies for refugees and the universal access of refugees to existing social welfare programs. At the time of writing this plan, it is expected that special funding will be obtained to hire two consultants on local integration in 2007. In 2008, a proposed position of Durable Solutions Officer - Integration (NOA) is proposed to be created, to continue working closely with CONARE, in the area of Local Integration. Fund raising from Private Sector and government sources will continue to be vigorously pursued.

The resettlement programme has been gaining more importance as a protection tool and its continued development is a key protection objective in Brazil. The planned increase in the number of resettled refugees to Brazil will require present implementation modalities to be streamlined and consolidated, through capacity-building of our partners and an upgrade of the office's present staffing table.

1. Justification for post requirements:

2008

BO Brasilia has now been re-opened for three years. Its staffing table comprises of 2 international staff – the Representative, P-5 and the Admin/Program Officer, P-3 - and 4 national staff – a NOA Assistant Protection Officer, a NOA Assistant Public Information Officer, a GL4 Admin/Finance Clerk, and a GL2 Driver. Three National UNV's – an Assistant External Relations Officer/Fund-Raising, an Assistant Program Officer and a Receptionist/PI Clerk support the Office in the attainment of its fund-raising objectives, in the monitoring of Program implementation and in information dissemination.

With the increased complexity of the Brazil operations, deriving from the need to improve access to RSD procedures and basic assistance to thousands of people of concern in the Amazon region, and the increasing importance of the resettlement project, more staffing resources will be required. Therefore, we propose the following changes:

i. BRASILIA COUNTRY OFFICE

Creations:

We request the creation of an experienced International Protection Officer P-3 post, to deal exclusively with the protection needs of the Colombian caseload in the Amazon region, including indigenous populations affected by the conflict. The position will enable the effective implementation of a comprehensive protection training program targeting local authorities, including FP Officers, and will go a long way in ensuring access to RSD procedures, thereby reducing the invisibility of the population of concern in that region. This will enable the current NOA Assistant Protection Officer based in Brasilia to focus more on the development of legal aspects of public policies affecting refugees and asylum seekers countrywide.

A new NOA position of Assistant Durable Solutions Officer (Integration) is being requested to support the office's efforts in promoting the inclusion of refugees in existing public policies as well as promoting specific public policies for refugees and asylum seekers.

We also request the creation of a GI-5 Senior Program Clerk post, to replace the current NUNV Assistant Program Officer post. The creation is justified by the need to build the institutional memory of UNHCR Brasilia Office, a weakness that has highlighted by the recent Deputy Director's mission to Brazil. The creation is needed to deal with the increased complexity of the operation, as it increases its focus on durable solutions and thrives to build-up a program that reaches out for the thousands of people of concern in the Amazon region.

Upgrading and Change of Title:

We request the upgrade of the Admin/Finance Clerk post (GL-4) to Senior Admin./Finance Clerk (GL-5) in view of the increased responsibilities in the area of Staff administration and management, and the increased complexity of the operation.

2009

i. BRASILIA COUNTRY OFFICE

Upgrading and change of Title

The Admin/Program Officer position has been acting as Deputy Representative for the past two years. In 2009, given the increased responsibilities in the areas of human resources and negotiations at Government level, expected from this position, we propose to upgrade this post to Senior Admin/Program Office, in line with the increased complexity of the Brazil operations. The post will have the responsibility to strengthen and develop local integration strategies for all refugees, as well as a crucial role in the hand-over of financial responsibility of the refugee program to the Government, through the promotion of effective public policies that translate into practice the refugee rights, as spelt-out in the national legislation on refugees.

In view of the increased responsibilities and leadership required from this position, which is responsible for the capacity-building of CONARE, we propose to upgrade the post of Assistant Protection Officer (NOA) to NOB, Associate Protection Officer, to support the expected sharp rise in the caseload that will result in the increased access to RSD procedures in the Amazon region, with the support of the Field Unit. This position will also be responsible for the specific protection policies for indigenous populations of concern/refugees, as well as ensuring the full cooperation of the Federal Police to issue refugee documents on time, the need to negotiate with the Department of Foreigners to speed-up naturalization procedures for a substantial back-log of long-staying refugees.

ii. FIELD UNIT MANAUS

Transfer

We propose to transfer the post of Protection Officer P-3 to Manaus in 2009, in order to establish a permanent presence in that region, to deal with the growing influx of Colombians of concern to UNHCR. This transfer is justified by the need to adequately ensure refugees' access to RSD procedures and humanitarian assistance. The Protection Officer will be assisted by an Assistant Field Officer (NUNV-Specialist), and a NUNV- Field Service (Field Clerk).

2. Justification for Administrative Budgets

2008

6XX – Non-expendable property: The 150% increase is requested for the purchase of 3 computers for the new proposed staff and air conditioners for the office. It is also anticipated that a Groupwise post office will be set-up at the UNHCR Office in Brasília, given the increased number of staff.

03X – Temporary Assistance: The 650% increase in this line is justified by the increase in the number of staff. It is computed on the basis of three months absence (e.g. maternity leave, etc) at the GL-5 level.

05X – Overtime: The line is doubled for 2008, in relation to 2007, due to the increase in the number of GL staff members.

41X – Rental and Maintenance of premises: Provisions are made to re-organize the office space, in view of additional staff members. The increase will also cover an increase in the price of rent, as foreseen in the lease agreement. Requested increase: 35%

42X – Utilities: The slight increase (25%) is to cover the increased use of electricity, due to additional staff.

43X – Rental of Equipment and Vehicles: An increase by 125% is requested to cover the needs in terms of boat rental costs, while conducting surveys in the Amazon region.

44X – Communications: A 36% increase is requested to cover the growing communication needs with partners and staff on mission in the Amazon region.

45X – Hospitality: The intensification of negotiations with Government officials regarding the hand-over of responsibilities for the financial support to the refugee program and the protection needs of people of concern in the Amazon region, as well as the increased fund-raising efforts at the local level will require more resources under this chapter of expenditure. A 25% increase is being requested.

46X – Maintenance of furniture, equipment and vehicles: the 37% increase requested under this Chapter is to cover a contract with a professional firm that will be responsible for maintenance of IT equipment at the Office.

49X – Miscellaneous Services: A 90% increase in this chapter is requested to cover miscellaneous services in the Amazon region, in connection with the surveys to be conducted to determine the location and figures of the population of concern.

7XX – Improvements to premises: The re-organization of office space to accommodate new staff members, as well as a contribution to the Special Secretary of Human Rights, that will accommodate UNHCR Manaus Field Unit in 2009, will require an estimated USD 4,000.

31X – Training Services: We request USD 1,500 under this Chapter, to train the newly appointed staff on relevant issues.

Security costs included in ABOD: 12-month contract for security guard and alarm system. Payment of satellite phone bills.

2009

5XX – Materials and office supplies: A small increase by 20% in relation to 2008 budget is requested due to the increase in the number of staff.

2XX – Travel on Official business: An increase by 11% is requested in 2009, in relation to the 2008 budget, to cover an increasing number of missions to the locations where Colombians of concern have settled in the Amazon region. This increase is also justified by the fact that in order to start receiving Palestinian refugees on resettlement it will be necessary to start a new partnership, with an NGO having the appropriate profile, which will require several staff missions for monitoring and training purposes.

41X – Rental and maintenance of premises: The requested increase by 4% is justified by the need to organize officespace at the Special Secretary of Human Rights in Manaus, in order to accommodate the UNHCR Field Unit.

42X – Utilities: An increase by 32% is requested to cover the rise in the price of utilities, as well as the additional needs resulting from the establishment of a presence in Manaus.

43X – Rental of Equipment and Vehicles: A 105% increase is requested in view of the increased needs for boat rental in the Amazon region, to visit the locations most impacted by the presence of population of concern.

44X – Communications: A 45% increase is requested to cover the additional satellite communication bills, resulting from the expansion of our operations in the Amazon region.

46X – Maintenance of furniture, equipment and vehicles: The increase by 40% is justified by the increasing maintenance needs of the UNHCR vehicle, which is over 10 years old.

49X – Miscellaneous Services: The 160% increase is requested in order to cover eventual needs related to the establishment of a field unit in Manaus.

7XX – Improvements to Premises: The slight increase by 25% is requested to cover eventual restructuring works in the Office of the Special Secretary of Human Rights, to accommodate the Field Unit in Manaus.

Part Two - RBM Results Tables by Programme

- Summary Table for the Programme showing overall Budget and Sectoral Budgets
- Sectoral Tables showing Sector Objectives, Baselines, Targets, Specific Links to GSO Sub-Objectives and Targets, Summary Budgets by target for implementing partners and UNHCR

Country (or Sub-Region)	BRAZIL			
Population of Concern/ Theme # 1	20,000 refugees, asylum-seekers and people of concern: Local Settlement of spontaneously-arrived refugees, mainly Colombians in the Amazon region	Relevant Project(s):	08-09/AB/BRA/LS/401	
Overall Goal (s)	Consolidate the local integration of refugees in Brazil, contributing to increase access to RSD procedures in the remote Amazon region, and finding durable solutions for refugees in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. Provide basic assistance to asylum seekers and refugees, especially during the first 6 months of their arrival.	Budget for the Programme		
		2008	2009	Total
		981,163	934,649	1,915,812

Sector Objective(s)⁵ C- DOMESTIC NEEDS/HOUSEHOLD SUPPORT	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
To ensure national minimum standards of subsistence to destitute refugees and asylum seekers for a limited period while alternatives are identified.	Presently, an average of 155 refugees per month, mainly in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo benefit from this assistance.	In 2009, it is expected that refugees in the Amazon region will be increasingly benefiting from the assistance foreseen under this Sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic needs of vulnerable refugees are covered for an initial period of 6-8 months. • Strategy in place to facilitate self-reliance. • Local integration is promoted immediately after the arrival of refugees. • The Government assumes the running costs of the temporary shelters in Manaus and Rio de Janeiro and contributes to the running costs of a shelter for women in São Paulo. • Half the subsistence allowances for asylum seekers in the Amazon region, and 100% of subsistence allowances in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo are covered by the Government.

⁵ Maximum 3 objectives per sector

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006 ⁶	Link to GSO ⁷	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
Until end 2006, there was very limited assistance to asylum seekers in the Amazon region. At present, an agreement has been signed between Caritas Rio de Janeiro and Caritas Manaus for the provision of basic assistance in the capital Manaus and Tabatinga border town.	GSO 3.1/ 3.2	258 refugees and asylum seekers (40% women) benefit from subsistence allowances.	364 refugees and asylum seekers (45% women) receive this type of assistance.			376 asylum seekers (50% women) receive subsistence allowances.		
Sub-Totals				152,885			85,457	
Total Budget for the Sector					152,885	238,342		85,457

Sector Objective(s) ⁸ : F – HEALTH/NUTRITION	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
1. Refugees have access to adequate health care services.	In the Amazon region, the health system is very deficient. From the vast Amazon State, people travel to Manaus to receive specialized medical treatment. The Northern Region, comprising the Amazon	Promote the access of refugees, asylum seekers and people of concern, particularly in the Amazon region, to basic health services, including reproductive services.	Refugee women have access to reproductive health services Reproductive health projects developed in the Amazon region.

⁶ Problems that require a multi-sectoral response should be planned and budgeted for in each relevant sector. For each core problem/ area of focus indicate the source of the baseline information, (Participatory Assessment (PA), Standards and Indicator Report (SIR), Annual Protection Report (APR), Joint Food Assessment (JFA), Other Assessments (OA))

⁷ Indicate the specific numeric reference to GSO Sub-Objectives, e.g. 2.1, 3.1, etc.

⁸ Maximum 3 objectives per sector

2. Reduce STD's, including HIV/AIDS and early pregnancies among refugee women	State, presents the highest natality rate in Brazil, and one of the highest percentages of infant mortality, in relation to the total mortality ⁹	In collaboration with UNICEF and UNDP, who established offices in Manaus, promote greater access to public health services in the remote areas most affected by the presence of Colombians of concern to UNHCR.	
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Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006 ¹⁰	Link to GSO ¹¹	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
<p>1. Public health is provided to refugees in Brazil, in the same terms as for nationals. The female population has access to these services, including specialized ones.</p> <p>2. Within the framework of institutional arrangements, public and private health care centers provide general medical</p>	GSO 3.1/ 3.2	1,200 refugees and asylum seekers (50% female) benefit from assistance under this Sector.	2,000 refugees and asylum seekers (50% female) benefit from assistance under this Sector.			3,000 refugees and asylum seekers (50% female) benefit from assistance under this Sector.		

⁹ IBGE, 2004

¹⁰ Problems that require a multi-sectoral response should be planned and budgeted for in each relevant sector. For each core problem/ area of focus indicate the source of the baseline information, (Participatory Assessment (PA), Standards and Indicator Report (SIR), Annual Protection Report (APR), Joint Food Assessment (JFA), Other Assessments (OA)

¹¹ Indicate the specific numeric reference to GSO Sub-Objectives, e.g. 2.1, 3.1, etc.

<p>assistance, as well as specific medical services to refugees, particularly mental health services.</p> <p>3. UNHCR covers certain expenditures related to drugs, medical examinations and specific treatments, when these are not available free of charge.</p> <p>4. The Brazilian population is mostly catholic, and this fact reflects in a low acceptance rate of family planning methods in general, and condoms in particular.</p>							
Sub-Totals				49,239		52,124	
Total Budget for the Sector				49,239	101,363		52,124

Sector Objective(s) ¹² H – COMMUNITY SERVICES	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
<p>1. To promote and facilitate legal, economic and social integration by providing adequate counseling to refugees within a gender/age focus.</p> <p>2. To deliver basic assistance to a small caseload of elderly refugees.</p> <p>3. New-born refugees have access to essential clothing.</p>	<p>A partnership with Caritas Manaus has just been established, under the umbrella of Caritas Rio de Janeiro, for the provision of basic assistance to asylum seekers and refugees in the Amazon region.</p>	<p>Develop the capacity of relevant civil society partners to care for refugees and asylum seekers in the main areas of concentration of people of concern in the Amazon region, including indigenous communities.</p> <p>Develop the capacity of our traditional partners to promote durable solutions for protracted cases of assistance in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo,.</p>	<p>80% of refugees and asylum seekers in the Amazon region achieve self-reliance after an initial period of assistance of 6-8 months.</p> <p>Gradual reduction of the protracted caseload in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, through the identification of adequate durable solutions for their specific cases.</p> <p>Refugees enjoy full social, economic and civil rights.</p> <p>Cases with special needs are timely referred to competent government /civil society institutions.</p>

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006 ¹³	Link to GSO ¹⁴	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
<p>1. In Brazil, large segments of the population still have limited access to basic public services. The country has a market economy with a very large informal sector.</p>	<p>GSO 2.3/ 3.1/ 3.2/ 3.3 3.4/</p>	<p>All eligible refugees and asylum seekers benefit from national welfare programs and public services in the same terms as nationals.</p> <p>30% reduction in the old social worker's caseload of</p>	<p>All eligible refugees and asylum seekers benefit from national welfare programs and public services in the same terms as nationals.</p> <p>Capacity-building of</p>			<p>All eligible refugees and asylum seekers benefit from national welfare programs and public services in the same terms as nationals.</p>		

¹² Maximum 3 objectives per sector

¹³ Problems that require a multi-sectoral response should be planned and budgeted for in each relevant sector. For each core problem/ area of focus indicate the source of the baseline information, (Participatory Assessment (PA), Standards and Indicator Report (SIR), Annual Protection Report (APR), Joint Food Assessment (JFA), Other Assessments (OA)

¹⁴ Indicate the specific numeric reference to GSO Sub-Objectives, e.g. 2.1, 3.1, etc.

		Angolan refugees in Rio de Janeiro by year-end. Wide dissemination of a study conducted in partnership with the Government and UNICAMP, on the living conditions of refugees, targeting mainly decision-makers.	our new partner in Manaus, and consolidation of the regional protection network.					
2. The social services units of UNHCR implementing partners are responsible for refugees' effective local integration.	GSO 3.2/ 3.3/ 5.3	Build-up partnerships with relevant State and municipal Government Departments, particularly in the Amazon region.	In the framework of DLI, promote the development of State actors susceptible of ensuring the well-being of vulnerable refugees in the long-term.			Development of an effective protection network in the region, capable of reaching out to people of concern in the most remote region of the Amazon region.		
Sub-Totals				239,271			237,641	
Total Budget for the Sector					239,271	476,912		237,641

Sector Objective(s) ¹⁵	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
I – EDUCATION			
1.			

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006 ¹⁶	Link to GSO ¹⁷	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD

¹⁵ Maximum 3 objectives per sector

¹⁶ Problems that require a multi-sectoral response should be planned and budgeted for in each relevant sector. For each core problem/ area of focus indicate the source of the baseline information, (Participatory Assessment (PA), Standards and Indicator Report (SIR), Annual Protection Report (APR), Joint Food Assessment (JFA), Other Assessments (OA))

¹⁷ Indicate the specific numeric reference to GSO Sub-Objectives, e.g. 2.1, 3.1, etc.

1.1	Refugees have access to the public education system in Brazil at primary and secondary level.	GSO 1.2/3.4	220 refugee children of primary school age and 40 children of secondary school age enrolled in public schools. 50% are girls.	400 refugee children of primary school age and 80 children of secondary school age enrolled in public schools. 50% are girls.			700 refugee children of primary school age and 150 children of secondary school age enrolled in public schools. 50% are girls.		
1.2	Language courses are organized for asylum seekers and refugees with the cooperation of local institutions.	GSO 3.3/3.4	150 refugee students (of whom 65% women) attend/conclude regularly basic Portuguese language courses.	500 refugee students (of whom 50% women) attend/conclude regularly basic Portuguese language courses.			750 refugee students (of whom 65% women) attend/conclude regularly basic Portuguese language courses.		
1.3	Unemployment rate in Brazil is relatively high (16.2% in 2004, according to UNDP). In addition, there are high rates of under-employment in Brazil, which has a market economy with large number of temporary / precarious jobs (58% of labor force earns a living in the informal sector – UFRJ, 2004).	GSO 2.4/3.4/5.2/5.3	250 refugees (50%) receive support to find a job. 60% of the beneficiaries of this activity obtain a remunerated position in the local labor market. 60 refugees (50% women) benefit from the credit scheme.	350 refugees (50%) receive support to find a job. 60% of the beneficiaries of this activity obtain a remunerated position in the local labor market. 80 refugees (50% women) benefit from the credit scheme.			500 refugees (50%) received support to find a job. 60% of the beneficiaries of this activity obtain a remunerated position in the local labor market. 120 refugees (50% women) benefit from the credit scheme.		
1.4	Most refugees								

are young unskilled persons. Agreements with governmental and non governmental institutions are implemented in order to provide technical training opportunities for refugees.								
Sub-Totals				157,814			184,257	
Total Budget for the Sector					157,814		342,071	184,257

Sector Objective(s) ¹⁸ O- LEGAL ASSISTANCE/ PROTECTION	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
Strengthening the legal framework for refugee protection through the promotion/implementation of national legislation, regulations for RSD and the application of criteria in accordance with recommended standards. Support the institutionalization of CONARE to ensure that decisions are taken in line with best practices and	<p>Migration and human rights are two critical subjects in intra-regional debates. There is a high concentration of foreigners in the Amazon region, fuelling xenophobic feelings. The Colombian population, in particular, is stigmatized as being involved in drugs traffic.</p> <p>Brazil is characterized by the existence of an important number of illegal migrants. Among these migrants there are undetermined numbers that have simply opted out of asylum, either due to fear or</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that CONARE will adopt swift RSD procedures for persons of concern in the Amazon region. • Develop a specific protection strategy for Indigenous population in the Amazon region, especially in the Alto Rio Negro and Alto Solimões regions. Establish partnerships with key actors, such as the Governmental institution (FUNAI) and local civil society organizations. • Develop and implement, in coordination with the Brazilian Government, a protection strategy for Colombian population of concern in the Amazon 	<p>Increasing numbers of persons of concern to UNHCR, including indigenous populations, enjoy the protection of the Brazilian Government, thereby accessing their civil rights and integrating successfully in the Brazilian society.</p> <p>Future Participatory Assessments show a decrease in the feelings of discrimination on the part of refugees and asylum seekers in the Amazon region.</p> <p>Reliable reports indicate no instances of <i>refoulement</i> in Tabatinga and other border towns.</p> <p>The jurisprudence of CONARE is continuously</p>

¹⁸ Maximum 3 objectives per sector

<p>international standards.</p> <p>All asylum seekers have access to RSD procedures in accordance with international standards. Needy asylum seekers and refugees receive support for complying with documentation requirements.</p> <p>To maintain/increase the support of the civil society towards refugees and asylum seekers.</p>	<p>for other reasons, and they remain unaware of their rights.</p> <p>Strengthening and expanding “protection networks” through existing and or additional partners is therefore one of the major objectives of this Office. Such efforts are however limited by lack of resources and a much reduced number of staff-time that can be devoted to this task. The aforementioned protection network would provide information about reasons for leaving/moving, as well as routes and destinations.</p>	<p>region, including access to Refugee Status Determination (RSD) procedures and guarantee of <i>non-refoulement</i>. This will include establishing a more effective presence in the region and engaging in tripartite roving teams to access the rural and Indigenous populations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting the continued consolidation of Brazilian RSD criteria, ensuring the continuous update of jurisprudence, building institutional memory to avoid the possible detrimental effects that fast rotation of Government officers could have on the quality of protection being delivered. Consolidate and expand the protection networks in the Amazon region. 	<p>updated.</p> <p>The number of protection network partners in the Amazon region expands, in accordance with the geographical location of people of concern to UNHCR.</p> <p>The Brazilian Government grants permanent residency and citizenship to those qualifying refugees willing to opt for this type of durable solution.</p>
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Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006 ¹⁹	Link to GSO ²⁰	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
	GSO 1.1/ 1.3/ 2.3/ 2.4/ 2.6	500 refugees (30% women) are assisted financially to obtain their documentation.	1,300 refugees (40% women) are assisted financially to obtain their documentation.			1,500 refugees (50% women) are assisted financially to obtain their documentation.		
1.2 According to Brazilian law, refugees become permanent residents	GSO 5.3	Long-staying refugees, especially Angolans, will be presented with their options for durable	UNHCR facilitates the obtention of permanent residency and or naturalization					

¹⁹ Problems that require a multi-sectoral response should be planned and budgeted for in each relevant sector. For each core problem/ area of focus indicate the source of the baseline information, (Participatory Assessment (PA), Standards and Indicator Report (SIR), Annual Protection Report (APR), Joint Food Assessment (JFA), Other Assessments (OA))

²⁰ Indicate the specific numeric reference to GSO Sub-Objectives, e.g. 2.1, 3.1, etc.

<p>after 6 years of residency with refugee status. There is a formal application procedure for naturalisation, which requires at least 4 years of permanent residency status in Brazil, no criminal record and Portuguese literacy. There is also a special mechanism for foreigners from Portuguese-speaking countries, who are entitled to naturalization one year after the required period of permanent residency.</p>		<p>solutions. Afterwards, before the end of the year, assistance will be withdrawn and, by year-end, only 250 vulnerable, or recently arrived Angolans will benefit from UNHCR assistance.</p> <p>An estimated 200 refugees will seek UNHCR's assistance to obtain a more permanent legal status in Brazil (permanent residency/naturalization)</p>	<p>to an estimated 400 eligible refugees.</p>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The conflict in Colombia has brought a growing number of asylum seekers to Brazil. According to a recent survey conducted by UNHCR, some 17,000 Colombians live in a refugee-like situation on the Brazilian side of the Amazonian border. Colombians presently represent 80% of the total population of 	<p>GSO 2.2/ 1.2/ 1.1/ 2.1/ 2.3/ 2.4</p>	<p>50 presently "invisible" refugees in the Amazon region gain access to all the civil, social and economic rights accorded to them by law.</p> <p>Regular protection training for federal police conducted at strategic border points.</p>	<p>850 presently "invisible" refugees in the Amazon region gain access to all the civil, social and economic rights accorded to them by law.</p> <p>Regular protection training for federal police conducted at strategic border points.</p>			<p>1,000 presently "invisible" refugees in the Amazon region gain access to all the civil, social and economic rights accorded to them by law.</p> <p>Regular protection training for federal police conducted at strategic border points.</p>		

concern to UNHCR in Brazil. They are unaware of their rights and/or have in fact shunned seeking asylum.								
Protection networks strategically located in border points provide information about reasons for leaving/moving, as well as routes and destinations.	GSO 2.4/ 6.4	Reports from at least 10 organizations about the situation of refugees in the Amazon region are regularly received and show a growing commitment of the government and the civil society towards refugee protection and assistance.	Reports from at least 20 organizations about the situation of refugees in the Amazon region are regularly received and show a growing commitment of the government and the civil society towards refugee protection and assistance.			Reports from at least 30 organizations about the situation of refugees in the Amazon region are regularly received and show a growing commitment of the government and the civil society towards refugee protection and assistance.		
Sub-Totals				181,911	20,673		184,145	20,673
Total Budget for the Sector					202,584	407,402		204,818

Sector Objective(s)²¹ P – Agency Operational Support	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
1. 1. To facilitate and support the adequate and efficient running of project activities. Project management is in accordance with UNHCR rules and audit recommendations 2 Raise awareness, building	1.1 The agencies cooperate with part of the operational costs of UNHCR program (use of premises, assignment of personnel, payment of utilities where applicable). However, they cannot cover all the operational costs of UNHCR projects. Sector administration is concentrated on delivery of assistance.	Contributions from IP's, civil society and the Government cover at least 50% of total project needs.	Implementing partners deliver the assistance in a timely manner Full accountability for UNHCR's contribution to the program Media and general public well informed of UNHCR and partner achievements. Better understanding of refugee issues. National institutions express interest in supporting activities in favor of refugees

²¹ Maximum 3 objectives per sector

constituencies in favor of refugees through PI activities leading to enhance protection and local integration of refugees.	1.2 PI activities continue to be expanded and to be used as support for the protection and integration of refugees.		
	1.2 PI activities continue to be expanded and to be used as support for the protection and integration of refugees.		

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006 ²²	Link to GSO ²³	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
1. Adequate and efficient running of project activities in accordance with UNHCR rules and audit recommendations.	GSO 10.1/10.4	Audit reports show that funds have been managed in accordance with the provisions of the Sub-Agreements	Build-up IP capacity in the Amazon region.			Build-up IP capacity in the Amazon region.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise awareness, building constituencies in favor of refugees through PI activities leading to enhance protection and local integration of refugees. 	GSO 8.1/8.2/8.3	<p>Media and general public well informed of UNHCR and partner achievements. Better understanding of refugee issues.</p> <p>National institutions express interest in supporting activities in favor of refugees.</p>	Sensitization campaign conducted in the Amazon region, to reduce stigmatization of Colombian refugees.			Sensitization campaign conducted in the Amazon region, to reduce stigmatization of Colombian refugees.		

²² Problems that require a multi-sectoral response should be planned and budgeted for in each relevant sector. For each core problem/ area of focus indicate the source of the baseline information, (Participatory Assessment (PA), Standards and Indicator Report (SIR), Annual Protection Report (APR), Joint Food Assessment (JFA), Other Assessments (OA))

²³ Indicate the specific numeric reference to GSO Sub-Objectives, e.g. 2.1, 3.1, etc.

Sub-Totals			153,889	25,481		164,871	25,481	
Total Budget for the Sector				179,370	369,722		190,352	

Country (or Sub-Region)	BRAZIL
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Population of Concern/ Theme # 1	Resettled Refugees	Relevant Project(s):	08-09/AB/BRA/RE/500 – Assistance to resettled refugees in Brazil		
Overall Goal (s)	Facilitate the local integration of some 660 resettled refugees in Brazil, mainly Colombians from Ecuador/Costa Rica/Panama and Palestinians	Budget for the Programme			
		2008: USD 939,465	2009: USD 890,652.54	Total: USD 1,830,117.50	

Sector Objective(s)²⁴: B – TRANSPORT	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
1. Transport is organized to receive resettled families at the airport.	- Refugees are not provided transportation to their final destinations.	- 660 resettled refugees receive transportation assistance to their final destinations.	- The transit period between the 1 st country of asylum and the final destination is less than 36 hours.

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006 ²⁵	Link to GSO ²⁶	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
1.1 Resettled refugees arrive at the nearest airport to the area where	GSO 5.3	200 resettled refugees are assisted	330 resettled refugees are assisted	12,375	0	330 resettled refugees are assisted	12,375	0

²⁴ Maximum 3 objectives per sector

²⁵ Problems that require a multi-sectoral response should be planned and budgeted for in each relevant sector. For each core problem/ area of focus indicate the source of the baseline information, (Participatory Assessment (PA), Standards and Indicator Report (SIR), Annual Protection Report (APR), Joint Food Assessment (JFA), Other Assessments (OA))

²⁶ Indicate the specific numeric reference to GSO Sub-Objectives, e.g. 2.1, 3.1, etc.

they will resettle. At the airport, they are picked up by a rented vehicle that will take them to their new residence.								
Sub-Totals				12,375			12,375	
Total Budget for the Sector						24,750		

Sector Objective(s) ²⁷ : C - SUBSISTENCE	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
1. . Ensure national minimum standards of living to needy resettled refugees for a limited period while self-reliance alternatives are identified.	- Assistance is given to resettled families from 12 to 24 months, depending on the degree of vulnerability.	- Limit the period of assistance to 12 months; - Negotiate with the Brazilian government to contribute with half of the total subsistence allowances for 2009.	- Refugees do not depend on the subsistence allowances after a 12 month period.

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006 ²⁸	Link to GSO ²⁹	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
• Subsistence and clothing allowances for the newly arrived refugees are necessary at this stage where	GSO 1.2/ 3.2/ 3.3	200 resettled refugees are assisted	330 resettled refugees are assisted	176,780	0	330 resettled refugees are assisted	97,174	0

²⁷ Maximum 3 objectives per sector

²⁸ Problems that require a multi-sectoral response should be planned and budgeted for in each relevant sector. For each core problem/ area of focus indicate the source of the baseline information, (Participatory Assessment (PA), Standards and Indicator Report (SIR), Annual Protection Report (APR), Joint Food Assessment (JFA), Other Assessments (OA))

²⁹ Indicate the specific numeric reference to GSO Sub-Objectives, e.g. 2.1, 3.1, etc.

the people are dependent on UNHCR assistance. Most people arrive with few or no personal belongings.								
Sub-Totals				176,780	0		97,174	0
Total Budget for the Sector							273,954	

Sector Objective(s)³⁰: F – HEALTH/NUTRITION	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
1. Ensure minimum standards in health care to resettled refugees through their incorporation in public and private health centres; 2. Provide basic health and psychological care to victims of violence, including SGBV.	- Refugees benefit from the Brazilian public health system. - Special psychological and dental care cases are supported by UNHCR.	-Reference medical centres for refugees are established in some Brazilian cities.	- The period between the request and the meeting with a doctor is less than one month; - Treatment more efficient and adapted to refugees' specific needs.

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as	Link to GSO	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for	UNHCR Budget for 2008	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in

³⁰ Maximum 3 objectives per sector

³¹ Problems that require a multi-sectoral response should be planned and budgeted for in each relevant sector. For each core problem/ area of focus indicate the source of the baseline information, (Participatory Assessment (PA), Standards and Indicator Report (SIR), Annual Protection Report (APR), Joint Food Assessment (JFA), Other Assessments (OA))

of end 2006 ³¹	³²			2008 in USD	in USD		USD	USD
1.1 UNHCR covers extraordinary health-related expenditures to supplement assistance provided by the state.	GSO 3.1	- Extraordinary psychological and dental care expenses are covered by UNHCR	- Extraordinary psychological and dental care expenses are covered by UNHCR	19,038	0	- Extraordinary psychological and dental care expenses are covered by UNHCR	19,038	0
Sub-Totals				19,038	0		19,038	0
Total Budget for the Sector							38,076	

Sector Objective(s) ³³ : G – SHELTER/INFRASTRUCTURE	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
1. Facilitate the access of refugees to special subsidized public programmes. 2. Guarantee that resettled refugee families are installed in individual dwellings, with a minimum of furniture and domestic utilities.	- All resettled refugee families arriving in Brazil receive rental assistance for a 12 month period and a settling grant to cover expenses with furniture/others.	- Find alternatives to allow refugees to accede the public housing programmes or to credit schemes.	- Refugees are able to pay their rental costs after a 12 month period.

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006 ³⁴	Link to GSO ³⁵	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
1.1 Refugees arrived with very few possessions. They are assisted to set-up their	GSO 3.2/ 1.2/ 5.4	200 resettled refugees are assisted	330 resettled refugees are assisted	196,731	0	330 resettled refugees are assisted	216,542	0

³² Indicate the specific numeric reference to GSO Sub-Objectives, e.g. 2.1, 3.1, etc.

³³ Maximum 3 objectives per sector

³⁴ Problems that require a multi-sectoral response should be planned and budgeted for in each relevant sector. For each core problem/ area of focus indicate the source of the baseline information, (Participatory Assessment (PA), Standards and Indicator Report (SIR), Annual Protection Report (APR), Joint Food Assessment (JFA), Other Assessments (OA))

³⁵ Indicate the specific numeric reference to GSO Sub-Objectives, e.g. 2.1, 3.1, etc.

homes in Brazil							
Sub-Totals			196,731	0		216,542	0
Total Budget for the Sector						413,273	

Sector Objective(s) ³⁶ : H – COMMUNITY SERVICES	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
1. Facilitate the refugees' legal, social, cultural and economic integration through the provision of adequate counselling.	Upon their resettlement, refugees receive from implementing partners social services adequate counselling and socio-cultural orientation.		

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006 ³⁷	Link to GSO ³⁸	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
1.1 Refugees have need reference institution for information and counselling	GSO 3.3/ 5.4/ 5.3	200 resettled refugees are assisted	330 resettled refugees are assisted	146,063	0	330 resettled refugees are assisted	146,063	0
Sub-Totals				146,063	0		146,063	0
Total Budget for the Sector						292,126		

³⁶ Maximum 3 objectives per sector

³⁷ Problems that require a multi-sectoral response should be planned and budgeted for in each relevant sector. For each core problem/ area of focus indicate the source of the baseline information, (Participatory Assessment (PA), Standards and Indicator Report (SIR), Annual Protection Report (APR), Joint Food Assessment (JFA), Other Assessments (OA)

³⁸ Indicate the specific numeric reference to GSO Sub-Objectives, e.g. 2.1, 3.1, etc.

Sector Objective(s) ³⁹ : I - EDUCATION	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
<p>1. Ensure children enrolment to basic education, through the provision of school material subsidy.</p> <p>2. Guarantee nursery care for pre-school aged children, so their parents can integrate into the local labour market.</p> <p>3. Facilitate the learning of the local language through the provision of special tuition courses.</p> <p>4. Adult refugees have the necessary qualifications to compete in the local labour market.</p>	<p>- Special cases receive assistance for kindergarten;</p> <p>- Children and adolescents receive a one-time grant for books and other materials;</p> <p>- All adult refugees receive Portuguese classes during three months;</p> <p>- Capacity-building and training is provided after careful analysis.</p>	<p>- Establish partnerships with educational institutions in pre-school, primary and secondary level;</p> <p>- Partnerships with training institutions are signed and special prices are available for refugees;</p> <p>- Successful resettled refugee cases are able to provide support for newcomers in what concerns information on the 2nd country of asylum, cultural orientation and Portuguese training.</p>	<p>- Primary education, secondary education and kindergarten are fully funded either by the government or the civil society;</p> <p>- After three months in Brazil, resettled refugees are able to communicate in the local language.</p>

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006 ⁴⁰	Link to GSO ⁴¹	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
1.1 Refugees have access to basic public education in Brazil.	GSO 3.4	Some 80 children and adolescents receive support for books and uniform.	Some 129 children and adolescents receive support for books and uniform.	9,521.88	0	Some 129 children and adolescents receive support for books and uniform.	9,521.88	0
1.2 Public nursery facilities are not widespread in the areas of resettlement	GSO 3.4/ 5.3	Some 16 small children receive support for kindergarten, either public or private	Some 26 small children receive support for kindergarten, either	21,180.30	0	Some 26 small children receive support for kindergarten, either public or private	21,180.30	0

³⁹ Maximum 3 objectives per sector

⁴⁰ Problems that require a multi-sectoral response should be planned and budgeted for in each relevant sector. For each core problem/ area of focus indicate the source of the baseline information, (Participatory Assessment (PA), Standards and Indicator Report (SIR), Annual Protection Report (APR), Joint Food Assessment (JFA), Other Assessments (OA))

⁴¹ Indicate the specific numeric reference to GSO Sub-Objectives, e.g. 2.1, 3.1, etc.

			public or private					
1.3 In cooperation with local implementing partners, refugees can attend language courses (Portuguese).	GSO 3.4/ 5.3/ 5.4	Some 104 adults receive support to attend Portuguese classes.	Some 175 adults receive support to attend Portuguese classes.	18,942.16	0	Some 175 adults receive support to attend Portuguese classes.	18,942.16	0
1.4 Arrangements are promoted with the Ministry of Labour in order to provide technical training opportunities for these refugees through the National Services for Training.	GSO 3.4/ 5.4/ 5.3	Some 20 resettled refugees receive support to attend capacity-building/training courses.	Some 33 resettled refugees receive support to attend capacity-building/training courses.	11,929.66	0	Some 33 resettled refugees receive support to attend capacity-building/training courses.	11,929.66	0
Sub-Totals				61,574	0		61,574	0
Total Budget for the Sector						123,148		

<p>Sector Objective(s)⁴²: N – INCOME GENERATION</p>	<p>Current year situation</p> <p>Single women heads of household have difficulties integrating.</p> <p>Poverty alleviation is a major priority of the UN system in Brazil.</p> <p>Fair Trade is an important component of any poverty alleviation strategy.</p> <p>ARTESOL is an NGO in Brazil, specializing in the production of handicrafts to be fairly traded. This NGO is registered with IFAT, the International Fair Trade Association.</p>	<p>Objective for 2008 to 2009</p> <p>To establish and train a group of 50 Colombian artisan women. The course will include 4 modules and is implemented over two years (2008/20090), and includes elements of citizenship, cooperative work, literacy, gender issues, product conception, price formation, marketing, etc.</p> <p>Once the group is established and trained, the NGO ARTESOL will purchase and promote a portion of its produce, through major department stores.</p>	<p>Impact indicators</p> <p>50 Colombian women, mainly women heads of household, will obtain a regular income of at least one minimum salary, after the two-year training.</p> <p>The promotion of the refugee products will contribute to improve the perception of the public at large about refugees in general and Colombians in particular, reducing stigmatization and promoting the cultural identity of Colombians.</p>
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⁴² Maximum 3 objectives per sector

	Colombians are highly stigmatized, and there is a need to improve their image, since they are perceived as violent and generally suspected of involvement in drugs traffic.		
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Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006 ⁴³	Link to GSO ⁴⁴	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
During the PA conducted in 2007, many refugees complained of stigmatization. Refugee women single heads of household usually take over two years to integrate, and often find it difficult to become self-reliant.	GSO 3.2/ 1.2/ 2.3/ 8.1/ 7.1		One group of 50 women is established and the first two modules of the training course are imparted	48,077	0	The same group receives the second and third module of the training course. By the end of 2009, the group will be producing a sizeable amount of attractive Colombian handicrafts that will be marketed throughout Brazil, through major Department stores.	48,077	0
Sub-Totals				48,077			48,077	
Total Budget for the Sector						96,154		

Sector Objective(s) ⁴⁵ : O – LEGAL ASSISTANCE / PROTECTION	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
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⁴³ Problems that require a multi-sectoral response should be planned and budgeted for in each relevant sector. For each core problem/ area of focus indicate the source of the baseline information, (Participatory Assessment (PA), Standards and Indicator Report (SIR), Annual Protection Report (APR), Joint Food Assessment (JFA), Other Assessments (OA))

⁴⁴ Indicate the specific numeric reference to GSO Sub-Objectives, e.g. 2.1, 3.1, etc.

⁴⁵ Maximum 3 objectives per sector

<p>1. Promote sustained support of the governmental authorities to UNHCR's resettlement programmes.</p> <p>2. Resettled refugees are duly documented.</p> <p>3. Increase implementing and operational partners' capacity to receive and foster local integration of resettled refugees</p>	<p><u>Legal framework:</u> On August 10, 1999, a Framework Agreement was signed between the Government of Brazil and UNHCR for the establishment of a refugee resettlement programme.</p> <p><u>Documentation of refugees:</u> Proper documentation is provided to resettled refugees granting them the enjoyment of the rights of the Convention and in particular to practice income generation activities and to access the labour market.</p> <p><u>Capacity-building:</u> Due to multiple agents of persecution and also to better integration prospects, Colombian refugees need to be resettled in different regions of the country, which requires a proper network of partnerships.</p>	<p>1. Promote sustained support of the governmental authorities to UNHCR's resettlement programmes.</p> <p>2. Resettled refugees are duly documented.</p> <p>3. Increase implementing and operational partners' capacity to receive and foster local integration of resettled refugees</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional relations with Government are improved, through its participation in all stages of resettlement programmes (selection, reception, integration). • Refugees are properly documented, facilitating their access to public services, educational opportunities and to the labour market.
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Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006 ⁴⁶	Link to GSO ⁴⁷	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
1.1 The Federal Police's capacity to expedite the issuance of refugee Id. Cards needs to be strengthened as matter of urgency. All foreigners, not only refugees, suffered from the same problem in	GSO 2.1/ 2.2/ 2.3/ 2.4/ 2.6/ 5.4	- 1 Resettlement Manual adapted to the Brazilian context is published and distributed; - Jurisprudence of the National Committee for Refugees' compiled in one publication; - Training courses with the Federal Police are carried in different regions of	- Training courses with the Federal Police are carried in different regions of Brazil; - Two joint selection missions are set; - Refugees are duly documented; - Delays in the issuance of documents	156,548.85	6971,15	- Training courses with the Federal Police are carried in different regions of Brazil; - Two joint selection missions are set; - Refugees are duly documented; - Delays in the issuance of documents are reduced.	156,548.85	6971,15

⁴⁶ Problems that require a multi-sectoral response should be planned and budgeted for in each relevant sector. For each core problem/ area of focus indicate the source of the baseline information, (Participatory Assessment (PA), Standards and Indicator Report (SIR), Annual Protection Report (APR), Joint Food Assessment (JFA), Other Assessments (OA))

⁴⁷ Indicate the specific numeric reference to GSO Sub-Objectives, e.g. 2.1, 3.1, etc.

2006. In some cases, by the time the document reached their bearers, it was already expired (these documents are valid only for two years).		Brazil; - Two joint selection missions are set; - Refugees are duly documented; - Delays in the issuance of documents are reduced.	are reduced.					
1.2 The possibility of systematically identifying foster families to accompany the resettled refugees during the first year of their arrival in similarity with the practice in other resettlement countries.	GSO 5.4/ 5.3	-2 National meetings with both implementation and operational partners are carried out.	- 2 National meetings with both implementation and operational partners are carried out;	0	0	- 2 National meetings with both implementation and operational partners are carried out;	0	0
Sub-Totals				156,548.85	6971,15		156,548.85	6971,15
Total Budget for the Sector						327,040		

Sector Objective(s)⁴⁸: P – AGENCY OPERATIONAL SUPPORT	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
1. Ensure that project management is in accordance with UNHCR rules and audit recommendations. 2. Facilitate the adequate and the efficient running of project activities.	- Administrative costs are covered through contributions for the payment of salaries, bank charges, utilities, communication and other services as required by the programme. - Resettlement issues are adequately approached by local integration service	- Increase IPs-OPs contributions to administrative costs, such as the payment of salaries, bank charges, utilities, communication and other services as required by the programme; - Increase public awareness on refugee issues, enhancing fund-raising activities and facilitating the dispersion policy.	- UNHCR share on Agency Operational Support decreases; - Reported cases of stigmatization decreased.

⁴⁸ Maximum 3 objectives per sector

3. Increase public awareness on refugee issues, enhancing fund-raising activities.	providers.		
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Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006 ⁴⁹	Link to GSO ⁵⁰	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
1.1 Part of operational costs of the program is covered by the implementing partner either with human resources (Director, Administrative Staff) and office facilities.	GSO 8.3/ 6.4/ 10.1/ 10.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance to resettled refugees is properly delivered (efficiently and timely). All implementing partners concluded the sub-projects properly. All implementing partners inform about the contributions of civil society, public sector, private sector, and the agency itself, measured in local currency by each sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance to resettled refugees is properly delivered (efficiently and timely). All implementing partners concluded the sub-projects properly. All implementing partners inform about the contributions of civil society, public sector, private sector, and the agency itself, measured in local currency by each sector. 	71,883.92	12,323.23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance to resettled refugees is properly delivered (efficiently and timely). All implementing partners concluded the sub-projects properly. All implementing partners inform about the contributions of civil society, public sector, private sector, and the agency itself, measured in local currency by each sector. 	82,257.92	12,323.23

⁴⁹ Problems that require a multi-sectoral response should be planned and budgeted for in each relevant sector. For each core problem/ area of focus indicate the source of the baseline information, (Participatory Assessment (PA), Standards and Indicator Report (SIR), Annual Protection Report (APR), Joint Food Assessment (JFA), Other Assessments (OA))

⁵⁰ Indicate the specific numeric reference to GSO Sub-Objectives, e.g. 2.1, 3.1, etc.

1.2 Public Information activities are carried out, enabling resources mobilization, new partnerships and reducing stigmatization of the refugee population.	GSO 8.1/ 8.2/ 8.3	- Realization of public information activities, including seminars, publications, media contacts, national good-will ambassador contact and fund-raising activities. - Present project budget is fully funded.	- Carry out of public information activities, including seminars, publications, media contacts, national good-will ambassador contact and fund-raising activities. - Present project budget is fully funded.	0	31,403.85	- Realization of public information activities, including seminars, publications, media contacts, national good-will ambassador contact and fund-raising activities. - Present project budget is fully funded.	0	31,403.85
Sub-Totals				71,883.92	43,726.08		82,257.92	43,726.08
Total Budget for the Sector						241,596		

Country (or Sub-Region)	BRAZIL
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Population of Concern/ Theme # 1	Refugees (mainly Angolans)	Relevant Project(s):	08/AB/BRA/RP/300 – Repatriation Assistance to Refugees of Various Nationalities in Brazil	
Overall Goal (s)	Facilitate the voluntary repatriation of some 50 refugees in 2008.	Budget for the Programme		
		2008 USD 55,715	2009 NONE	Total USD 55,715

Sector Objective(s)⁵¹	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
1. Provide a durable solution to Angolans and refugees of other nationalities wishing to return home.	With the signing of the peace agreement in Angola in 2002, an increasing number of Angolan refugees are considering repatriation as a durable solution. They face serious difficulties in their successful	- Refugees wishing to repatriate are assisted with air tickets to return home; - Assistance given to cover excess baggage for returnees.	- Returnees' return is facilitated.

⁵¹ Maximum 3 objectives per sector

2. Alleviate refugee's material difficulties in the initial period of their return	integration in Brazil, which is hampered by their low qualifications.		
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Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006 ⁵²	Link to GSO ⁵³	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
1.1 Refugees live in very precarious conditions and thus can not afford their return air tickets.	GSO 5.1/	- Refugees wishing to repatriate are assisted with air tickets to return home;	- Refugees wishing to repatriate are assisted with air tickets to return home;	46,067.31	0	-	-	-
1.2 After over ten years in Brazil, most refugees have accumulated certain personal belongings. Some have studied while in Brazil and they need their academic books to be able to perform their professional duties upon return to Angola.	GSO 5.3	- Assistance given to cover excess baggage for returnees.	- Assistance given to cover excess baggage for returnees.	4,032.70	0	-	-	-
Sub-Totals					0		-	-
Total Budget for the Sector						46,100	-	

⁵² Problems that require a multi-sectoral response should be planned and budgeted for in each relevant sector. For each core problem/ area of focus indicate the source of the baseline information, (Participatory Assessment (PA), Standards and Indicator Report (SIR), Annual Protection Report (APR), Joint Food Assessment (JFA), Other Assessments (OA))

⁵³ Indicate the specific numeric reference to GSO Sub-Objectives, e.g. 2.1, 3.1, etc.

Sector Objective(s) ⁵⁴ : O - O – LEGAL ASSISTANCE / PROTECTION	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
1. Provide a durable solution to Angolans and refugees of other nationalities wishing to return home.	With the signing of the peace agreement in Angola in 2002, an increasing number of Angolan refugees are considering repatriation as a durable solution. They face serious difficulties in their successful integration in Brazil, which is hampered by their low qualifications	- Extension of information campaign mainly targeted at Angolan refugees.	- Refugees are well-informed on UNHCR repatriation programme; - Angolan refugees are well-informed on the naturalization procedures in Brazil.

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006 ⁵⁵	Link to GSO ⁵⁶	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
1.1 There is a lack of information among Angolan refugees in Brazil about the prevailing conditions in Angola. The most important questions that refugees have relate to the possibilities of family tracing and the access to jobs.	GSO 5.1	- Information campaign targeting Angolan refugees; - A repatriation assistant operates within Caritas Rio de Janeiro to follow-up on all repatriation issues with the Angolan Consulate, Brazilian enterprises and Angolan airline, as well as to provide feedback to be used in the information campaign.	- Information campaign targeting Angolan refugees; - A repatriation assistant operates within Caritas Rio de Janeiro to follow-up on all repatriation issues with the Angolan Consulate, Brazilian enterprises and Angolan airline, as well as to provide feedback to be used in the information campaign.	0	9,615	-	-	-
Sub-Totals				0	9,615			

⁵⁴ Maximum 3 objectives per sector

⁵⁵ Problems that require a multi-sectoral response should be planned and budgeted for in each relevant sector. For each core problem/ area of focus indicate the source of the baseline information, (Participatory Assessment (PA), Standards and Indicator Report (SIR), Annual Protection Report (APR), Joint Food Assessment (JFA), Other Assessments (OA))

⁵⁶ Indicate the specific numeric reference to GSO Sub-Objectives, e.g. 2.1, 3.1, etc.

Total Budget for the Sector			9,615	
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Part Three- Comprehensive Assessment of Needs per Programme⁵⁷

Contributions by the host government, refugee and/or local communities

In general, the host Government is successful in providing legal and physical protection to refugees under its jurisdiction. The Government's contribution towards refugees' local integration is still largely limited to the universal access to public health services and basic education. However, CONARE and the Secretary of Human Rights have been increasing the level of their contributions to the refugee assistance program, mainly in terms of human resources (lawyers) shelter and psychological care. UNHCR is currently engaged in an effort to overcome existing bureaucratic barriers which hamper the use of these Government resources to cover refugees and asylum seekers subsistence allowances.

The civil society has contributed substantially to the integration of refugees through religious and commercial associations. The former provide basic community services, such as emergency accommodation during the first days of their arrival, and clothes donations, and the later, free professional qualification courses, among other services. More support from the private sector and State-owned enterprises (in donations or in job opportunities) will be vigorously pursued.

Financial contributions of partners (operational costs only)

Programme	UNHCR	Government	Operational Partners	Implementing partners	Unmet needs	Total
08/AB/BRA/RP/300	\$ 55.715,00	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ 55.715,00
08/AB/BRA/LS/401	\$ 981.163,00	\$ 698.605,77	\$ 349.073,41	\$ 187.998,25	\$ 295.761,00	\$ 2.216.840,43
08/AB/BRA/RE/500	\$ 939.465,00	\$ 108.758,21	\$ 56.194,26	\$ 53.745,19	\$ 103.121,75	\$ 1.232.457,66
09/AB/BRA/LS/401	\$ 934.649,00	\$ 783.701,92	\$ 349.073,41	\$ 187.998,25	\$ 295.762,00	\$ 2.255.422,58
09/AB/BRA/RE/500	\$ 987.826,00	\$ 108.758,21	\$ 56.194,26	\$ 53.745,19	\$ 83.587,50	\$ 1.232.457,66
TOTAL	\$ 3.898.818,00	\$ 1.699.824,11	\$ 810.535,34	\$ 483.486,88	\$ 778.232,25	\$ 6.992.893,33

Key Assumptions:

- The Government's (CONARE) direct contribution to the refugee assistance program will be maintained for 2008 at the same level anticipated for 2007 (R\$ 1 million), and it will grow to include half the assistance provided to resettled refugees during 2009.
- The bureaucratic barriers presently being faced in the allocation of these resources will be resolved during 2007, thereby enabling the Government to cover the costs of the following activities:

⁵⁷ The purpose of this table is to provide an indicative picture of the overall needs of persons/ issues of concern to UNHCR and to show the important contributions of other partners. Compiling this information is limited by the challenge of trying to apply standards in the contexts in which UNHCR is working. UNHCR's approach in preparing this table is to undertake standards-based assessments of need which take into account implementation capacity as well as what is reasonable in a given country context. The table includes the key assumptions underpinning the arrival at estimated financial requirements.

- 100% of the subsistence allowances for spontaneously arrived refugees in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo;
 - The running costs of a shelter to be set-up in Manaus with a capacity of 50 persons, for newly arrived refugee families, as well as their initial assistance (3 months of subsistence allowances);
 - The running costs of a men's shelter with a capacity for 20 persons in Rio de Janeiro;
 - A contribution to a women's shelter in São Paulo
 - The art-therapy project that has been ongoing in São Paulo
- Partnerships will be established with professional education institutions and language tuition schools in Manaus, to attend the educational needs of asylum seekers and refugees.

Unmet needs:

1. Local Integration Project:

An additional **USD 89,685** is required per year to cover the administrative costs of a new partner to implement the protection and assistance activities in the Amazon region.

In order to facilitate the local integration of refugees in the Amazon region, especially women artisans, an additional **USD 96,153** is needed in 2008/2009, which reflects the cost of inclusion into the fair trade market of one artisan group. The project would benefit 50 artisan women, and is geared towards preservation of cultural identity.

The consolidation of the protection networks in the Amazon, central to the UNHCR strategy to reach out to Colombians of concern in that region, will require the provision of limited support to partners in locations most affected by their presence. An estimated **USD 58,000** would be needed per year to provide limited administrative support to an estimated 20 partners of the protection networks in locations most affected by the presence of Colombians of concern.

USD 100,000 per year would be needed to ensure the implementation of micro-projects (QIP's) benefiting the main Amazonian communities hosting people of concern.

2. Resettlement Project:

Considering the average cost per beneficiary per year of USD 3,084 per person, including administrative costs and UNV's, we have a shortfall of **USD 186,709.25** for the period 2008/9.

3. Office structure:

In order to take full advantage of the fund-raising possibilities in Brazil, it would be advisable to set-up a Public Sector Fund Raising (PSFR) Unit in São Paulo, where most big companies are based. The Unit would be composed by one P-3 External Relations Officer, and two National UNV's. Should the Bureau approve this recommendation, the Country Office will incorporate it in the structure of the 2008/9 COP.