

# ANNUAL REPORT

# 2022



**UNHCR  
ACNUR**

Agência da ONU para Refugiados



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This report was prepared based on information provided by the universities of the Sérgio Vieira de Mello Academic Chair. Data were collected during the months of June and July 2022 through a structured online questionnaire, depicting the second half of 2021 and the first half of 2022.

UNHCR Brazil thanks all universities that are members of the Sérgio Vieira de Mello Academic Chair for the efforts made in favor of refugees, asylum seekers and stateless people in Brazil.

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ANNUAL  
REPORT

**20  
22**

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Brasília,  
September 2022.



**Oscar  
Sánchez  
Piñeiro**

*Representative a.i.  
of UNHCR in Brazil*

## Dear Colleagues,

We have reached the 19th year of the Sérgio Vieira de Mello Academic Chair (SVMAC) in Brazil. It is with great pleasure that, for another consecutive year, we praise this enriching partnership between UNHCR and universities in favor of refugees in Brazil.

The SVMAC is currently comprised of 35 higher education institutions (HEI), distributed throughout all regions of the country. This network of universities stands out not only for its performance in the fields of teaching and research, but also for the various advocacy and outreach actions that directly benefit the refugee population in Brazil, such as Portuguese classes, psychosocial care, legal assistance and labor integration.

The work of universities in favor of refugees is more necessary than ever. According to the latest edition of the UNHCR's Annual Report, "Global Trends," released in June 2022 with updated data up until December 2021, the number of people fleeing from conflicts, violence, persecution and human rights violations has risen to 89.3 million. This number is 7% higher than the 82.4 million registered at the end of 2020, the highest verified so far, confirming a growth trend for the 10th consecutive year. The report shows that, at the end of 2021, there were 21.3 million refugees, 4.6 million asylum seekers, 4.4 million Venezuelan people displaced abroad, and 53.2 million internally displaced people. Moreover, largely due to the current conflict in Ukraine, it was found that, during the first half of 2022, the number of forcibly displaced people exceeded the 100 million threshold for the first time. These figures indicate that, despite the pandemic, persecution and human rights violations continue to drive people out of their homes on a daily basis. In Brazil, following the global trend, the number of refugees and asylum seekers remains high. Up until June 2022, there were 61,731 recognized refugees in Brazil, of which 49,829 were Venezuelan refugees. In addition, as of December 2021, there were about 110,000 asylum seekers in the country.

In this sense, and in line with a whole-of-society-approach and the Global Compact on Refugees, the work of the SVMAC in favor of refugees is of utmost importance. It is a privilege to be able to count on such an articulate network of universities in Brazil that actively work for the benefit of thousands of refugees every day. As you will see below, between 2021 and 2022, the SVMAC promoted access to higher education for almost 500 people in need of international protection, revalidated more than 100 diplomas, and offered Portuguese courses that benefited more than 2,500 refugees and asylum seekers. Thus, this network is essential so that, together, we continue to strengthen the search for protection and solutions for the thousands of people in need of international protection who are in Brazil, so that they can rebuild their lives in peace and with dignity.

To all the Chair colleagues, our most sincere thank you and the certainty of the continuous renewal and strengthening of our partnership!

In 2003, UNHCR initiated an academic dissemination and training program in Latin America to strengthen the learning of professors and university students in the areas of International Refugee Law, International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law. The project's initiative was named “Sérgio Vieira de Mello Academic Chair” in honor of Sérgio Vieira de Mello, Brazilian who died in Iraq in 2003 in an attack to the UN headquarters in that country, after spending a large part of his professional career at the United Nations working with refugees as a UNHCR official.

In the last 19 years, the SVMAC has been a key player to ensure that refugees and asylum seekers have access to rights and services in Brazil, being motivated by the strengthening of an inclusive approach, protective education and applied research to consolidate hosting refugees in the university environment and host communities. The SVMAC's engagement is, thus, multifaceted and aligned with the whole-of-society-approach that underlies the Global Compact on Refugees. The SVMAC is currently composed of 35 HEI distributed throughout 13 states in the country and its initiatives generally fall under the following pillars:



**TEACHING**, including access to higher education - the SVMAC promotes the dissemination of issues related to the forced displacement of people, mainly promoting the teaching of International Refugee Law, International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law. This axis is the basis for the creation of the SVMAC, and it is through teaching that the academic training and the strengthening of teachers and students' knowledge on the mentioned subjects take place. Through this axis, the SVMAC also promotes the access of refugees and asylum seekers to higher education, supporting this population not only with specific admission procedures and university permanence programs, but also offering support with the revalidation of diplomas.



**RESEARCH**, the SVMAC axis focused on research encourages the dissemination of themes related to refugee protection and their local integration in Brazil. The SVMAC promotes international protection through curricular and extracurricular activities, including public conferences, academic seminars and academic publications. The SVMAC has been able to generate quantitative and qualitative data and provide a greater understanding of the socio-cultural dynamics that impact local integration, contributing to the making of public policies aimed at this population, providing greater visibility to refugee protection within the academic community, civil society, the private sector and the host community.



**OUTREACH** and Community Services - university outreach means the interdisciplinary process that promotes sharing, with the external public, of the knowledge acquired through teaching and research developed at the university. It can be defined by the articulation of scientific knowledge, acquired in the academic environment, and the needs of the community in which the university is inserted, interacting and transforming social reality\*. This process has a direct impact on the lives of refugees, through which the SVMAC ensures a network of support and assistance and promotes greater local integration and peaceful coexistence with the host communities. Among the university outreach projects developed by the SVMAC in favor of the refugee population, we

highlight the following: general health services, mental health services and psychosocial support, teaching of the Portuguese language, legal aid and labor integration.



**ADVOCACY AND PUBLIC POLICYMAKING** - Universities also advocate for the strengthening of governments' responses and authorities' influence, non-governmental partners and society in general in the adoption of practices that ensure the protection of refugees at the municipal, state and/or national levels. Experience shows that the potential to discuss not only the admission and revalidation of diplomas for refugees, but also various issues such as housing and work conditions, are paramount in current institutional activities.

Therefore, the SVMAC is a fundamental protection network through which the coordinated action of HEI in favor of the refugee population is created and constantly strengthened. HEI may, within the framework of the SVMAC, coordinate efforts to protect refugees through sharing information and good practices. Each university acts through undergraduate and/or graduate courses in the areas of teaching, research and outreach to strengthen an inclusive approach, protective education and applied research, in order to consolidate a welcoming environment to people in need of international protection to the university life and to ensure means of peaceful coexistence with the local community, including through advocacy actions.

Mohammed Amine, Moroccan refugee who joined the master program at Universidade Federal Fluminense

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# 35

## Higher Education Institutions affiliated to the Academic Chair

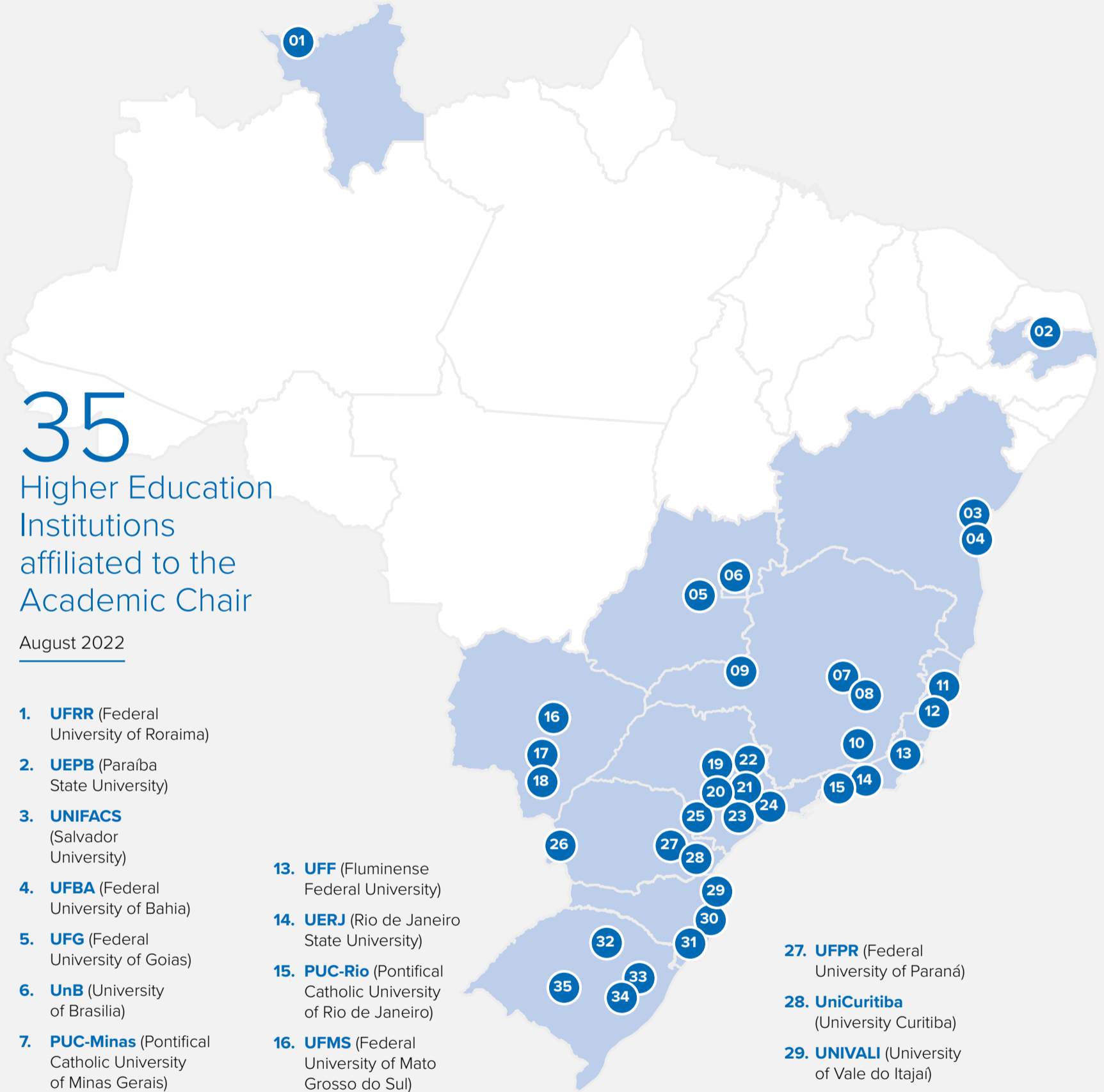
August 2022

1. **UFRR** (Federal University of Roraima)
2. **UEPB** (Paraíba State University)
3. **UNIFACS** (Salvador University)
4. **UFBA** (Federal University of Bahia)
5. **UFG** (Federal University of Goiás)
6. **UnB** (University of Brasília)
7. **PUC-Minas** (Pontifical Catholic University of Minas Gerais)
8. **UFMG** (Federal University of Minas Gerais)
9. **UFU** (Federal University of Uberlândia)
10. **UFJF** (Federal University of Juiz de Fora)
11. **UFES** (Federal University of Espírito Santo)
12. **UVV** (University of Vila Velha)

13. **UFF** (Fluminense Federal University)
14. **UERJ** (Rio de Janeiro State University)
15. **PUC-Rio** (Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro)
16. **UFMS** (Federal University of Mato Grosso do Sul)
17. **UFGD** (Federal University of Grande Dourados)
18. **UEMS** (Mato Grosso do Sul State University)
19. **PUC-SP** (Pontifical Catholic University of São Paulo)
20. **UFABC** (Federal University of ABC)
21. **UNISANTOS** (Catholic University of Santos)

22. **UNICAMP** (University of Campinas)
23. **UNIFESP** (Federal University of the State of São Paulo)
24. **USP** (University of São Paulo)
25. **UFSCAR** (Federal University of São Carlos)
26. **UNILA** (University of Latin American Integration)

27. **UFPR** (Federal University of Paraná)
28. **Unicuritiba** (University Curitiba)
29. **UNIVALI** (University of Vale do Itajaí)
30. **UFSC** (Federal University of Santa Catarina)
31. **PUC-RS** (Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul)
32. **UPF** (University of Passo Fundo)
33. **UNISINOS** (University of Vale do Rio dos Sinos)
34. **UFRGS** (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul)
35. **UFSM** (Federal University of Santa Maria)



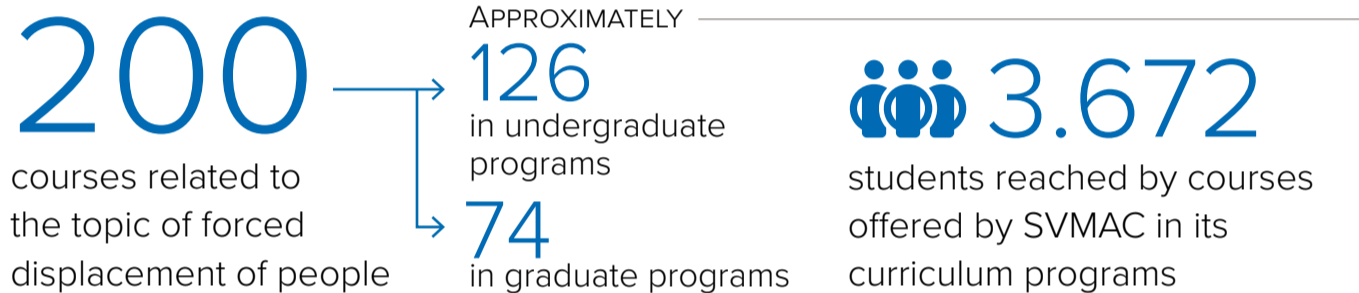


## TEACHING

As mentioned, through the **TEACHING** Axis, the SVMAC aims to disseminate themes of international protection of human rights and refugees, by teaching International Humanitarian Law, International Human Rights Law and International Refugee Law. It is through teaching that academic training and qualification of teachers and students in these subjects are possible. It is also within this scope that refugees and asylum seekers can have access to higher education, through the promotion of specific admission and re-admission academic notices aimed at the refugee population and support in the revalidation of diplomas.

### Courses

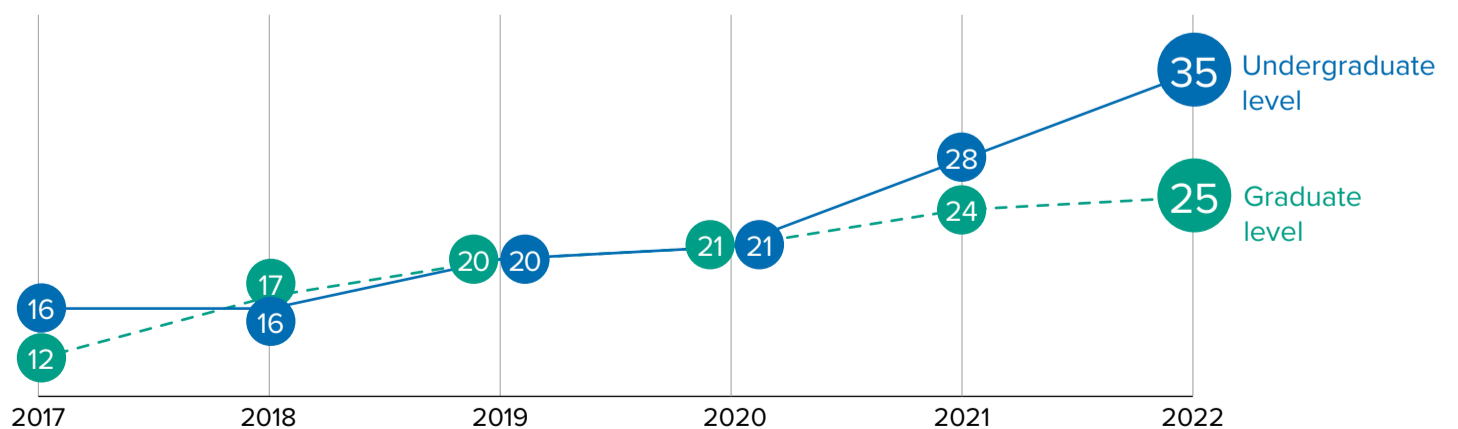
BETWEEN JULY 2021 AND JULY 2022



Through the SVMAC, it is possible to reach a wide range of students and courses, showing not only the multidisciplinary character of the forced displacement theme, but also the efforts of the SVMAC in promoting it. Currently, there are courses related to the theme offered in the programs of Agricultural Sciences, Anthropology, Applied Social Sciences, Collective Health, Communications, Contemporary International Politics, Demography, Economics, Geography, History, International Relations, International Security, Journalism, Language and Literature, Law, Linguistics, Management, Medicine, Social Sciences, Psychology, Public Pedagogy, Social Work, Sociology, Sustainability and Technology.

All SVMAC-affiliated HEI offered courses in their undergraduate programs, and 25 of them offered graduate courses.

### Number of HEI with courses on refugee protection





## Facilitated admission

Facilitated admission into higher education for forcibly displaced people is one of the initiatives of the SVMAC that aims to intensify the processes of local integration and takes into account difficulties inherent to the condition of forced displacement. Oftentimes, refugees are compelled to leave their countries of origin without bringing their documents with them to prove their academic history and/or previous admission to a HEI. In addition, language barriers are frequent in the early years of integration into their new host communities. In this sense, the SVMAC seeks to make some requirements that would be necessary for admission into higher education more flexible for refugees.

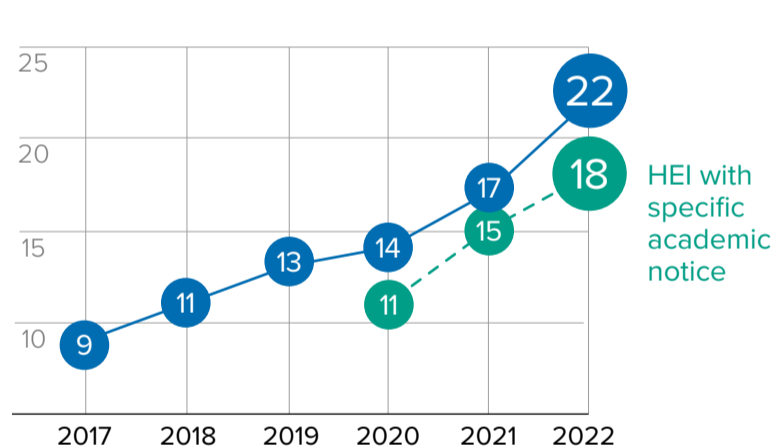
Between 2021 and 2022, 22 universities had facilitated admission procedures for undergraduate and graduate programs, and in 18 of them it occurred through a specific notice for refugees and/or other people with international protection needs. The SVMAC was thus able to ensure 771 specific vacancies for refugees and asylum seekers in undergraduate courses.

PUC-Minas, UEMS, UEPB, UFABC, UFBA, UFF, UFJF, UFMG, UFMS, UFPR, UFRGS, UFSC, UFSCAR, UFSM, UFU, UNICAMP, UniCuritiba, UNIFESP, UNILA, UNISANTOS, UNIVALI e UVV.

**Vacancies for refugees and asylum seekers in undergraduate programs**

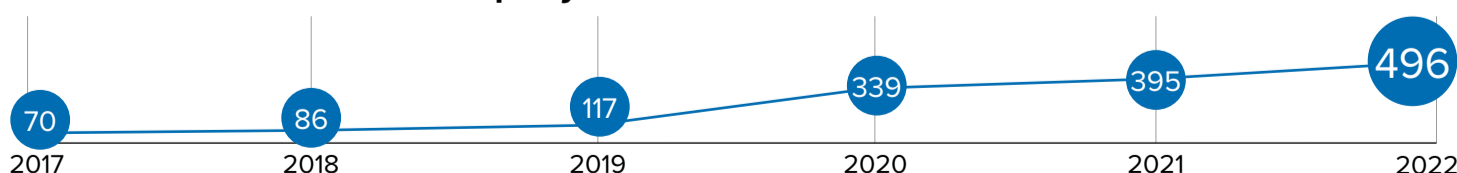


**HEI with facilitated admission for undergraduate and graduate programs**



Currently, 470 refugees and asylum seekers are undergraduate students, in addition to 18 master's students and 08 doctoral students. Thus, between 2021 and 2022, the SVMAC promoted access to higher education to almost 500 refugees and/or other people in need of international protection. The number of students belonging to these groups who are regularly enrolled, however, may be higher. Some universities reported that the current enrollment registration carried out online does not support this classification, making it difficult to identify these people in the academic environment.

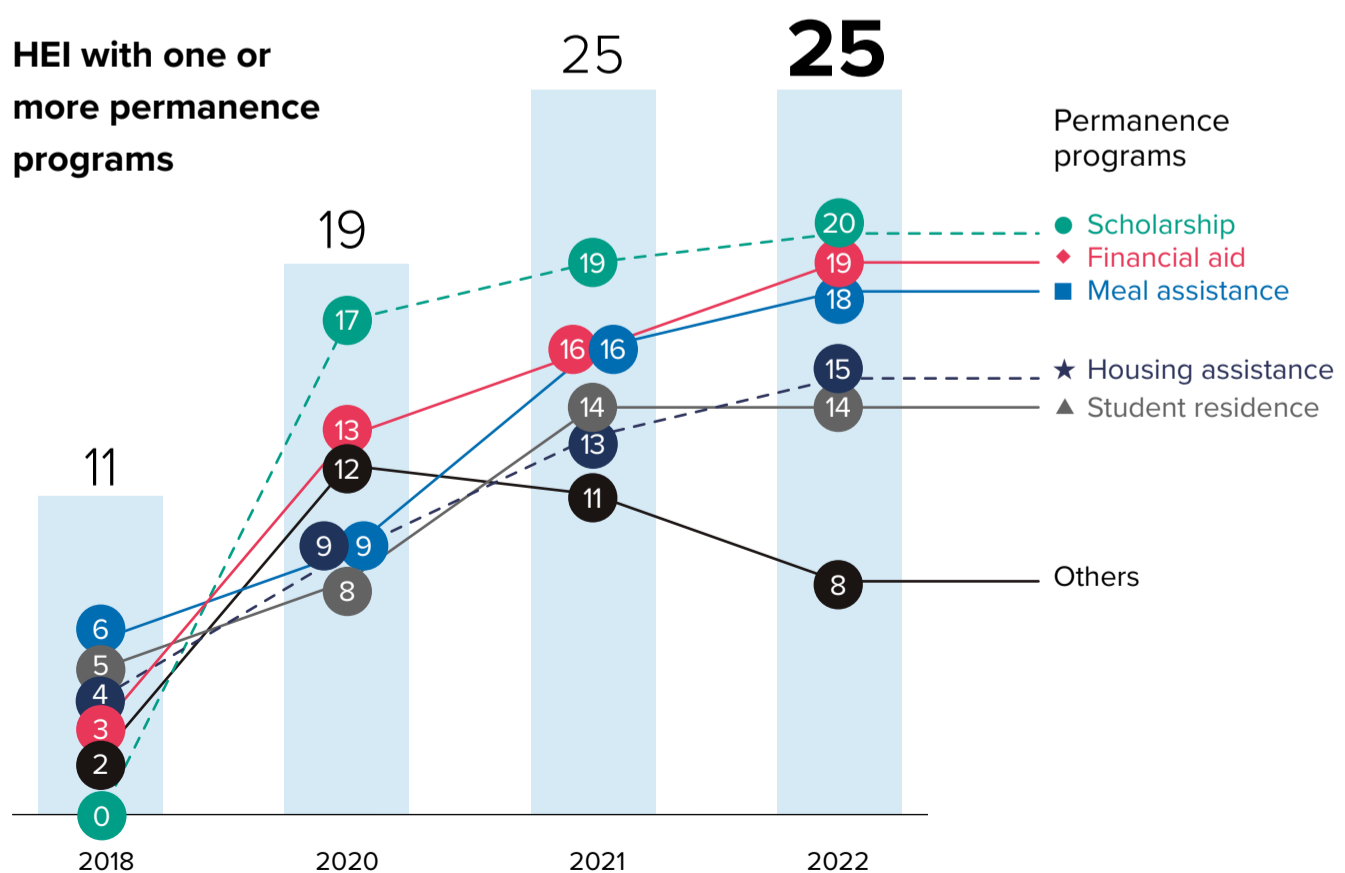
**Students enrolled at the HEI per year**



The UFSM Technical and Higher Education Access Program for refugees, asylum seekers, stateless people and migrants in vulnerability was established by Resolution 041/2016, with the following criteria: expansion of the possibility of access for this population, documentary facilitation to prove high school or equivalent studies -applying in practice what the Refugee Protection Law already provides and waiving the need for high school studies to be recognized by the State Education Departments - approval with a minimum grade in the National High School Exam; in addition to the possibility of creating 5% additional vacancies in all courses upon authorization from the respective commissions. The UFSM's policy had been paralyzed for three years, but was resumed in 2022. Similarly, UFRGS, UNISANTOS and UEPB reported that they had suspended their processes during the pandemic, but that they are resuming these projects. In addition, UFSC, UFU and UEMS reported that new facilitated admission processes were approved at their respective universities and that there will be notices in 2022.

### University permanence programs

For many people, the lack of resources for accommodation, meals and transportation makes it difficult or impossible to remain at the university. To avoid an increase in dropout rates, some universities have supported students on several fronts, such as financial aid, scholarships, housing assistance, vacancies in student residence, support with transportation assistance, among others. With the integrality of these actions in mind, the UFBA maintains an Assistance and Support Program for Students of Low Socio-economic Condition. UNISANTOS, in turn, has a project to accompany students, contacting students and coordinators of the programs in which they are enrolled in order to assess ways to assist them.



Among the universities affiliated with the SVMAC, several support permanence initiatives, such as those below:

**1. Scholarship:** ...

Including scientific initiation scholarships and others that cover the monthly fee. Private universities reported granting scholarships of up to 100%, while UFU and UFSM, for example, mentioned the existence of their own public notices to grant scholarships to refugees, asylum seekers, stateless people and vulnerable immigrants.

**2. Food assistance:**

Mostly through the provision of free meals at university restaurants (URs)

**3. Student residence:**

Some HEI have student residences that can be accessed according to available vacancies:

	Scholarship <sup>1</sup>	Financial aid	Meal assistance <sup>2</sup>	Housing assistance <sup>3</sup>	Student residence
PUC-Minas	●				
UEMS	●	◆	■		
UEPB	●	◆	■	★	▲
UFABC	●	◆	■	★	
UFBA	●	◆	■	★	▲
UFF	●	◆	■	★	▲
UFJF			■	★	▲
UFMG	●	◆	■	★	▲
UFMS	●	◆	■	★	
UFPR	●	◆	■	★	▲
UFRGS	●	◆	■	★	▲
UFRR		◆	■	★	▲
UFSC		◆	■	★	▲
UFSCAR	●	◆	■	★	▲
UFSM	●	◆	■		▲
UFU	●	◆	■	★	▲
UNICAMP	●	◆	■	★	▲
UniCuritiba	●				
UNIFESP	●	◆	■		
UNILA	●	◆	■	★	▲
UNISANTOS	●	◆			
UNIVALI	●	◆			
UVV	●				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>

## Diploma revalidation

The SVMAC has been engaged in establishing revalidation procedures sensitive to the specific situation of the refugee population. This also means taking into account issues related to language barriers or the absence of supporting documents to prove their respective academic qualifications. Diploma revalidation allows refugees to find better employment opportunities and achieve self-reliance. In addition, by having the possibility to continue developing their life projects and educational/professional aspirations, refugees can actively contribute to the development of their host communities.

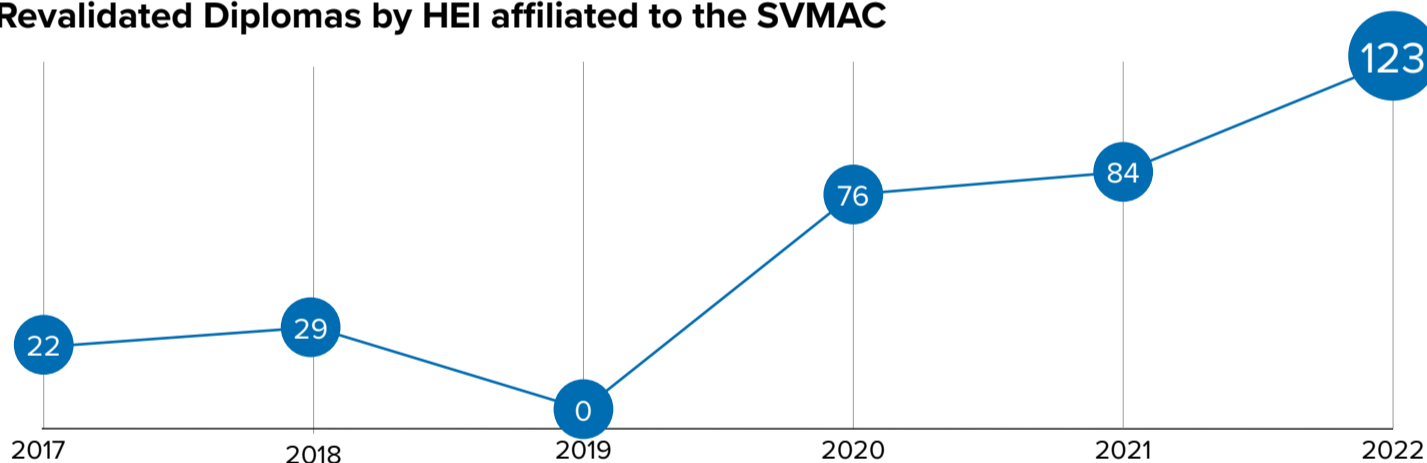
In Brazil, in order for the diploma issued by a foreign institution to be recognized as valid, the person must submit a series of documents to a public university, which will be responsible for analyzing whether or not that diploma is equivalent to a valid curriculum in the country. In this sense, the SVMAC creates revalidation procedures aimed specifically at the refugee population, so that these people can ultimately continue with their studies

and eventual academic aspirations as well as access job vacancies consistent with the professional training obtained in their countries of origin.

Recognizing the difficulties of those who were forcibly displaced in search of international protection, often without personal documents, article 14 of Regulatory Ordinance no. 22 of December 13, 2016, of the Ministry of Education, provides that people recognized as refugees in Brazil are entitled to a facilitated process to revalidate their diplomas, so that this population has the opportunity to keep their previously obtained academic achievements. In addition, the states of São Paulo (Law no. 16.685/2018), Rio de Janeiro (Law no. 8.020/2018) and Paraná (Law no. 19.830/2019) approved state laws that determine exemption from the payment of diploma revalidation fees at public universities for refugees living in the respective states. Other universities are acting through advocacy activities with the University Councils or local and state political representatives for similar determinations that may expand the free diploma revalidation benefit.

Between 2021 and 2022, 123 diplomas of refugees, stateless people, asylum seeker or humanitarian visa holders were revalidated by the HEI that make up the SVMAC. The universities with the highest number of revalidated diplomas this year were: UFF (43), UFMS (36) and UFPR (21).

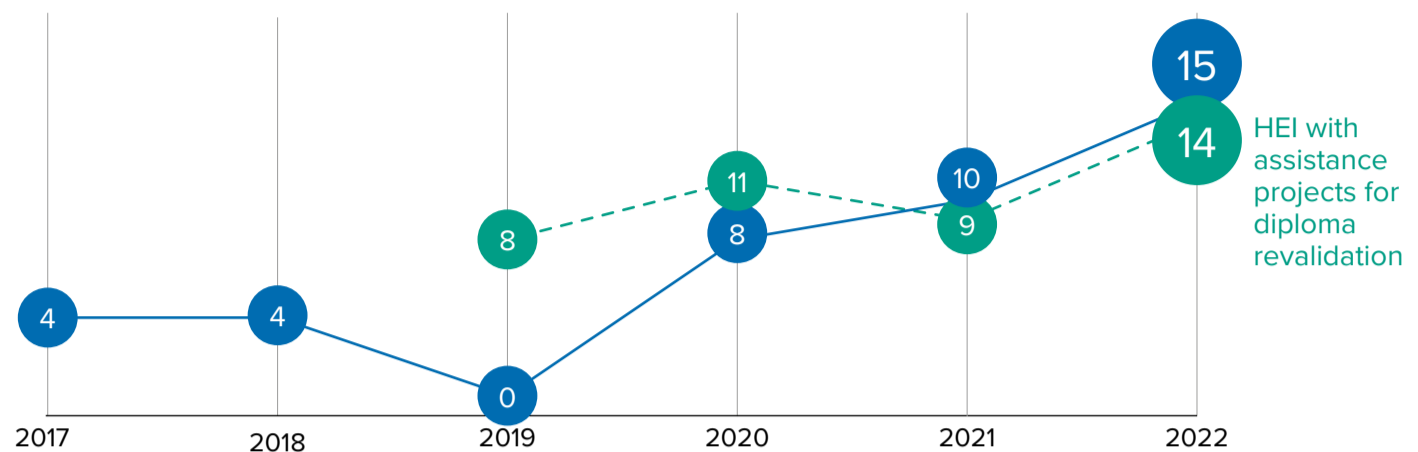
#### Revalidated Diplomas by HEI affiliated to the SVMAC



It appears that the revalidated diplomas referred to various programs, including Administration, Architecture, Art History, Biological Sciences, Civil Engineering, Economic Sciences, Education, Journalism, Law, Legal Science, Mathematics, Mechanical Engineering, Medicine, Nursing, Odontology, Pharmacy, Physics, Physiotherapy, Psychology, Social Sciences and Veterinary.

PUC-RS, UEMS, ..... To collaborate with diploma revalidation, 15 HEI currently affiliated with the SVMAC have a specific program or standard on facilitating diploma revalidation for refugees, stateless people, asylum seekers or humanitarian visa holders. In this case, the revalidation process for undergraduate diplomas obtained abroad is made more flexible when a document is missing. The documentary situation can be justified, and compensatory proof can be made. The curriculum of the completed program must be presented for its equivalence to be analyzed.

### HEI with facilitated diploma revalidation procedures



The nationalities of beneficiary refugees are also diverse, but the beneficiaries between 2021 and 2022 were mainly Venezuelan and Syrian.



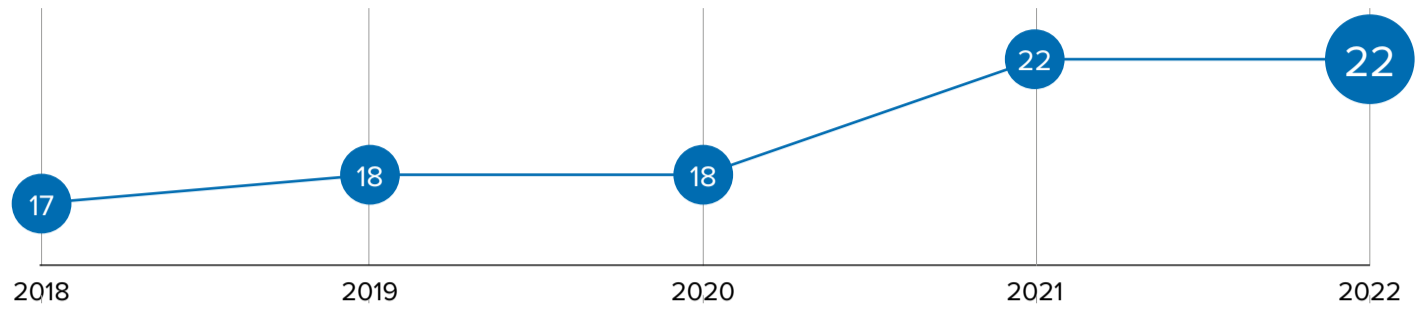
## RESEARCH

As explained, the SVMAC axis focused on research aims to encourage and promote themes related to the protection and local integration of refugees in Brazil and around the world. The HEI are responsible for disseminating and promoting the theme of international protection through curricular and extracurricular activities, including public conferences, participation in seminars, publications and the provision of research scholarships to outstanding students and teachers.

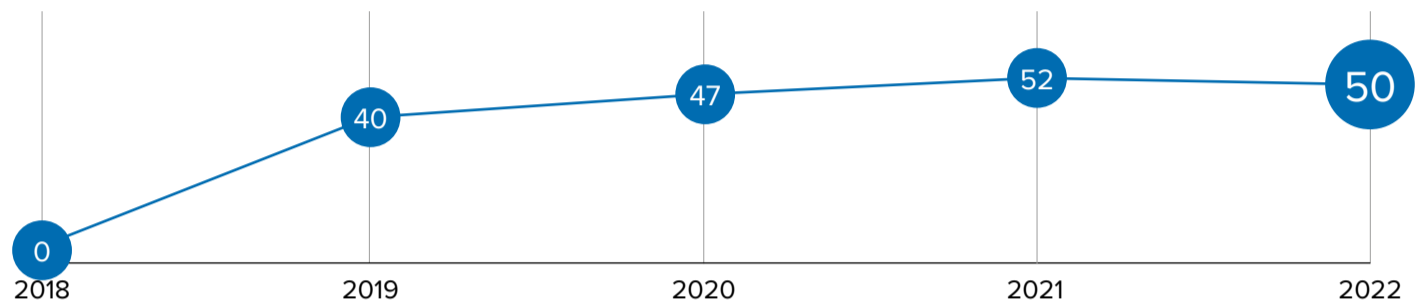
Data generation is also a fundamental component, as it enables a greater understanding of the sociocultural dynamics that impact the local integration of refugees, helping in the development of public policies aimed at this population. In addition, quantitative and qualitative research also promote greater visibility of the theme of refugee protection in the academic community, civil society, private sector and host communities. Thus, in many cases, in partnership with the UNHCR, programs are developed to disseminate and raise awareness on the subject of forced displacement in Brazil and around the world, in general through the training of public agents and host communities involved in supporting and integrating refugees and asylum seekers in the country. Among the research carried out, we highlight the “Opportunities and challenges for local integration of people of Venezuelan origin interiorized in Brazil during the Covid-19 pandemic” research carried out by the SVMAC of UFMG, UFRR and PUC-Minas, in partnership with UNHCR.

Between 2021 and 2022, the SVMAC motivated the creation or maintenance of 50 research groups on forced displacement or related topics, with lines of research that permeate the issue of refugees, asylum seekers and migration in general. The UNHCR also encourages research work in partnership with civil society, academia and public institutions, as well as the dissemination of quantitative and qualitative data on the refugee population and asylum seekers in Brazil.

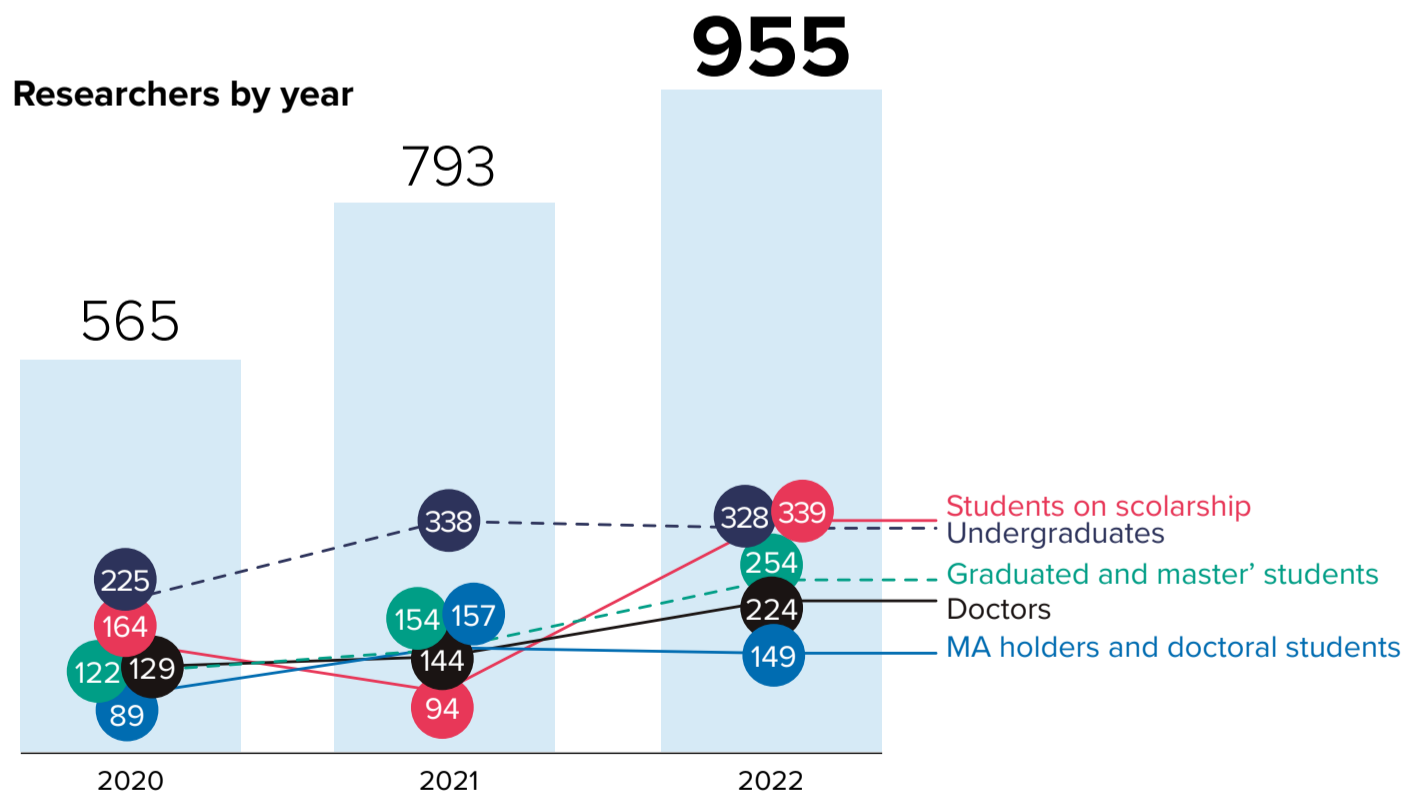
### Universities with research groups



### Research groups



These groups are composed of 955 researchers, including undergraduates (328 researchers), graduated and master's students (254), master's diploma holders and doctoral students (149) and doctorate diploma holders (224). Of these, 339 researchers receive research scholarships from state and federal funding institutions. At the end of this report, there is a [non-exhaustive list of papers published by SVMAC members](#) between 2021 and 2022.



## OUTREACH

University outreach is an interdisciplinary process that promotes interaction between HEI and other sectors of society. It is an educational, cultural, scientific and political process

[National Policy on University Outreach](#)

[National University Outreach Plan. Updated Edition.](#)

Accessed on July 28, 2021.

- that transforms and is transformed along with the social sectors they operate\* with. Rather than being a third function of the university, outreach is understood as a vision of the
- university's activities in society\*.

The outreach has a direct impact on the lives of refugees and asylum seekers, and it is one of the most immediate means of ensuring protection. It is through these activities that a support and assistance network for the vulnerable population is ensured and greater local integration and peaceful coexistence between refugee and native populations are promoted. For universities, it is an excellent way to allow future professionals to contact other cultures, something essential for professional growth.

In this report, we address outreach projects within the following themes:



**Health Services**



**Mental Health and Psychosocial Support**



**Portuguese Language Teaching**



**Legal Aid**



**Labor Integration**

It is our understanding that the activities carried out by the HEI that make up the SVMAC are diverse and not all of them fall into these five categories chosen to compose this report. In the field of Architecture and Housing, for example, the UFRGS maintains the *Kombit – Collective Workforce for Housing* project, in which a multidisciplinary group acts on demand, providing technical assistance, carrying out cartographies, incidence and supporting popular collective workforce efforts along with initiatives led by groups in displacement to gain access to housing. UFU reported the *Integrated Formative Actions (AFIN)* project, which assists in preparing refugee students, asylum seekers, stateless people and immigrants in vulnerability from public schools for admission into Higher Education, having assisted 69 people in the base year of this report. Still, these are large categories that cover the vast majority of the activities carried out by HEI in outreach projects.

Below, we report the service data on each of the outreach activities per year



## Health Services

Both the Federal Constitution of 1988 and Law 9.474/97 ensure asylum seekers and refugees' right to access health services. Effective access to this right is one of the main challenges for this population. Especially during the pandemic, access to health and the vaccine has become an important topic.

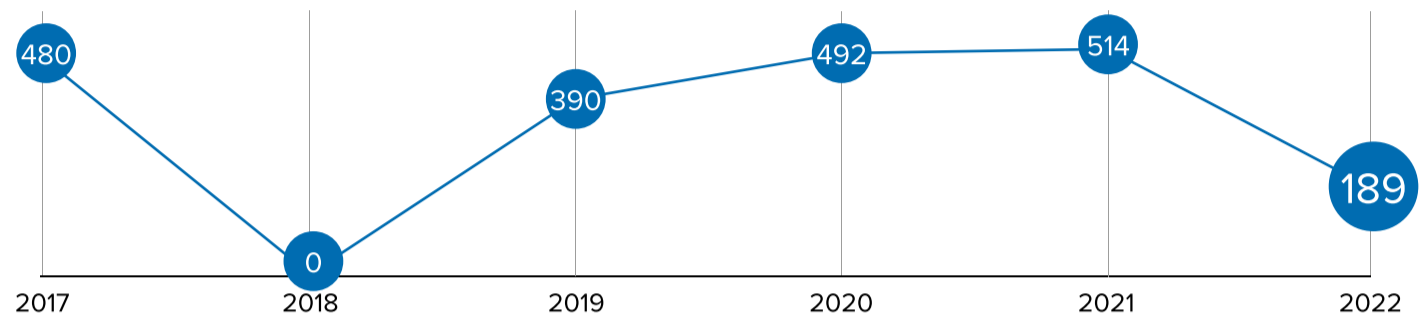
That is why, each year more HEI linked to the SVMAC offer additional services to support the physical and mental health of the refugee population in general, provided by the various undergraduate or graduate programs, mainly through their Health Care, Medicine and Psychology departments.

Some examples of available services are: access to hospitals and clinics maintained by the HEIs, as well as to community services of primary and dental care, emergency care

PUC-Minas, UEMS, ...  
UERJ, UFBA, UFF,  
UFJF, UFMG, UFMS,  
UFPR, UFRGS,  
UFRR, UNICAMP,  
UniCuritiba,  
UNIFESP, UNILA  
e UVV.

and referrals to the health area. In addition, activities and training for the awareness of managers and professionals working in the health area are also under development by the universities of the SVMAC. In 2022, 16 universities offered services in this area, having provided around 189 services.

### Health services



The SVMAC of UFRGS, through the *Anfòm* project, carried out a partnership with the Municipal Health Secretariat of Porto Alegre (Equities Center) initially to prepare informative material on the flux of assistance for refugees, asylum seekers, stateless people and migrants receiving primary health care from SUS (Brazilian unified health care system) and guidance material for health professionals. As a result of this partnership, 2,300 people were reportedly assisted.



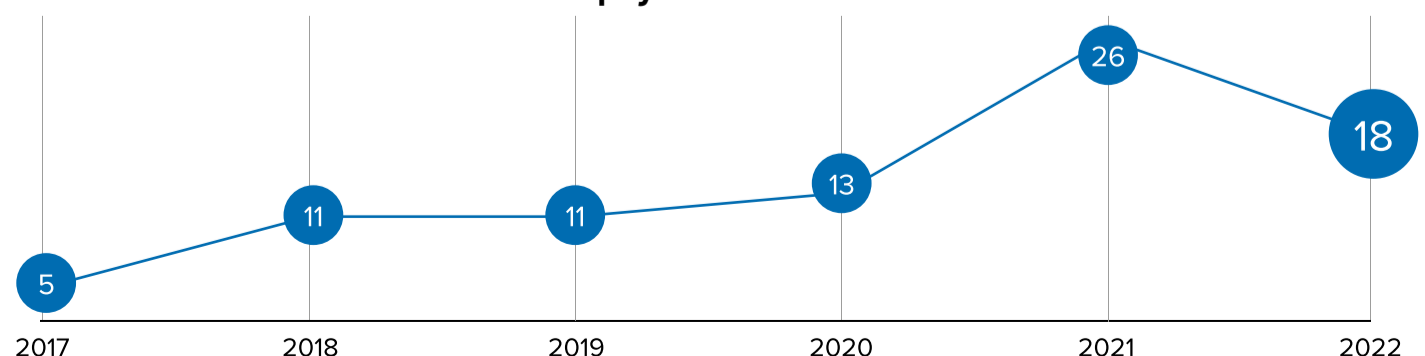
### Mental health and psychosocial support

Forced displacements create profound situations that can cause or deepen traumas in the people who have experienced them. That is why access to and support for mental health and psychosocial well-being are fundamental to welcome, strengthen and empower people in need of international protection. This is how this population will feel prepared to start their lives again in Brazil. One of the UNHCR's protection efforts is to ensure that medium and long-term risks and consequences related to mental health and psychosocial well-being are prevented and mitigated.

PUC-Minas, UERJ, ...  
UFBA, UFF, UFGD,  
UFJF, UFMG,  
UFPR, UFRGS,  
UFRR, UFSC,  
UFMS, UNICAMP,  
UNIFESP, UNILA,  
UNISANTOS,  
UNIVALI e UVV.

In 2022, 18 HEI reported that they offered these services. Often the referral is made by civil society organizations that have the most direct contact with asylum seekers and refugees. The HEI are a fundamental element of this support network in the integration and protection of this population. Throughout the year of this report, over 90 services were provided.

### HEI that offers mental health and/or psychosocial services





UFF's *Daily Refugee Life (Cotidiano Refugiado)* project is a training project that also provides assistance in partnership with the São Vicente de Paula Refugee Center in Rio de Janeiro. Professionals are trained in two modules. In the first module, training is given on assisting the refugee population and asylum seekers, addressing topics related to International Refugee Law, Geography, International Politics, History and Cinema. Participants in the second module are undergraduate students from the sixth semester on or graduate students who wish to assist this population. In this module, there are weekly meetings divided into clinical supervision and theory case studies.



### Teaching the Portuguese language

Knowledge of the Portuguese language is one of the challenges faced by the newly arrived forcibly displaced population in Brazil. Without it, there is great difficulty in their social and labor integration. In addition to local integration, knowledge of the Portuguese language is important to ensure protection, since oftentimes the local network of services is only communicated in this language.

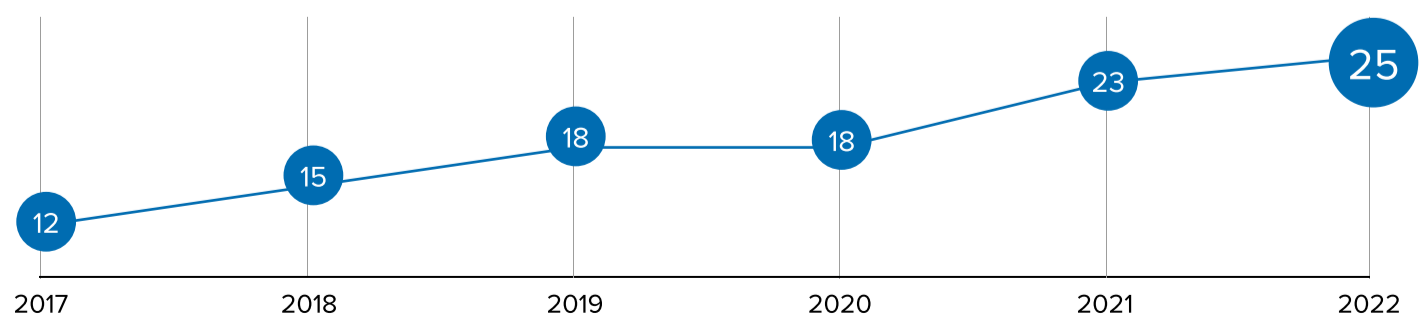
That is why the HEI of the SVMAC are encouraged to provide free access for asylum seekers and refugees, enrolled in universities or not, to language courses offered by institutions, preferably Portuguese for foreigners.

With the goal of creating citizenship through the learning of the Portuguese language, PUC-Minas promotes the LER project, which aims at the interaction and social emancipation of children, young people and adults in situations of asylum in Brazilian society through actions of education, art and culture, focusing on Portuguese as a host language and linguistic-discursive proficiency. Over 340 people participated in the project in the last year. The UFSC maintains a PLAM (Portuguese as a Host Language) project that aims to teach free Portuguese classes in partnership with Pastoral do Imigrante. The project has served the immigrant community since 2016. The project encompasses two types of outreach actions: (a) the offering of short training courses for teachers to give lessons on Portuguese as a Second Language and (b) the offering of Portuguese language courses for refugees, asylum seekers, stateless people and vulnerable migrants.

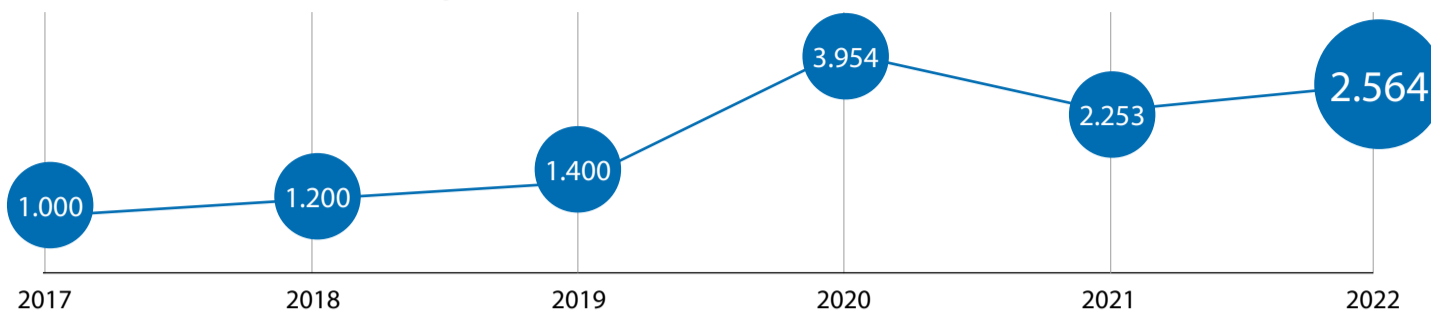
The UNHCR encourages more HEI to engage in this activity, as well as more vacancies to be made available. In 2022, 25 universities offered Portuguese courses to over 2,500 refugees and asylum seekers between 2021 and 2022.

PUC-Minas, UEMS, UEPB, UERJ, UFABC, UFBA, UFF, UFGD, UFJF, UFMG, UFMS, UFRGS, UFRR, UFSC, UFSCAR, UFSM, UFU, UNICAMP, UniCuritiba, UnB, UNIFACS, UNIFESP, UNILA, UNIVALI e UVV.

#### HEI that offer Portuguese courses



### Annual vacancies in Portuguese courses



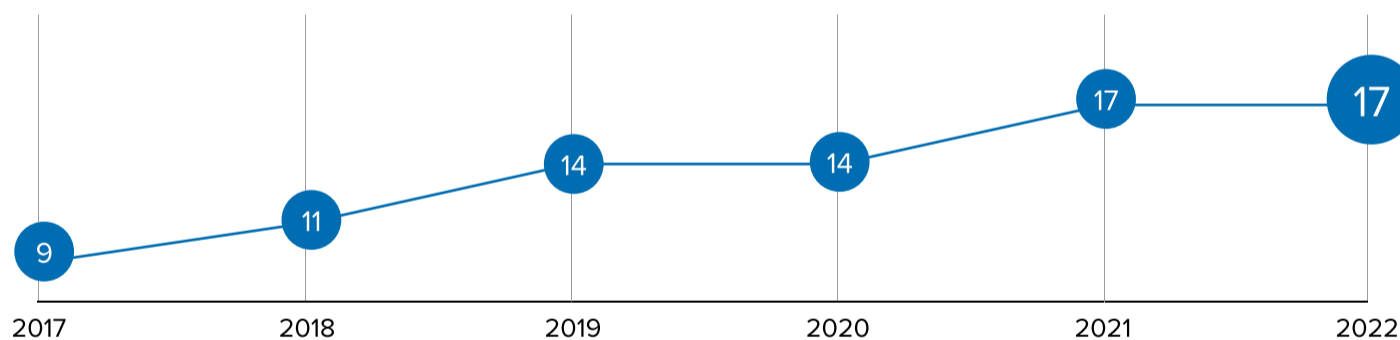
### Legal aid

Access to justice and legal aid are essential elements to protect refugees and asylum seekers as well as to integrate them into the host society. It is through the legal centers from HEI linked to the SVMAC that an effective way is found to make such services economically accessible to the population, in addition to enabling students to have experience in the area and an intercultural life experience.

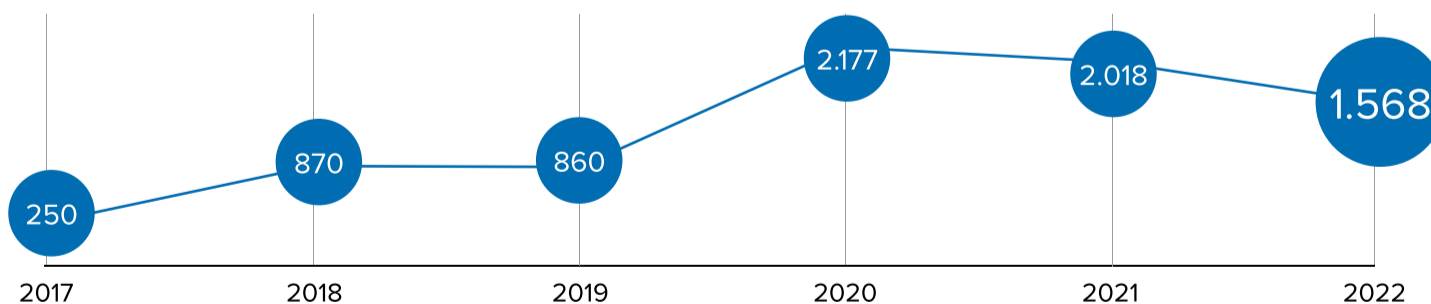
PUC-RS, UEPB, .....  
UFGD, UFJF,  
UFMG, UFMS,  
UFPR, UFRGS,  
UFSC, UFSM,  
UFU, UniCuritiba,  
UNIFACS,  
UNISANTOS,  
UNIVALI, UPF  
e UVV.

In 2022, 17 universities offer a legal aid services, having provided more than 1,500 services between 2021 and 2022. These numbers demonstrate the relevance of ensuring this service to this population and the UNHCR encourages other HEI to develop projects and implement similar services in their planning.

### HEI that offer legal aid



### Legal aid



During the calendar year of this report, there have been numerous initiatives to support the pre-documentation of refugees and asylum seekers, especially due to the indication that the validity periods of documents suspended during the pandemic will be resumed. In order to prevent many people from having expired documents or having to wait many days to be assisted, the Federal Police have sought partnerships with civil society to expedite these services. In these processes, the HEI that are part of the SVMAC have

been an important mobilizing actor for the activities carried out. Among the SVMAC that supported joint efforts or specific flows are UFSC, UNIFESP, UPF, UFRGS, UNIVALI and PUC-SP.

## Labor Integration

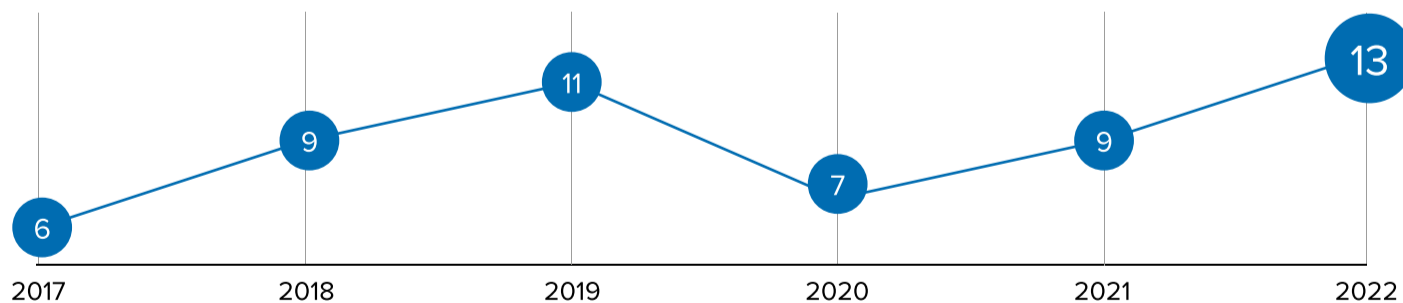
It is through work and employment that refugees can fully integrate in Brazil, achieving financial independence and self-sufficiency. Work has always been related to the prospect of being treated with dignity and to promoting means for their empowerment. When integrated in a labor-related perspective, the population contributes economically to the diversification of the economy, as well as with its capacities for society as a whole.

Information about entering the formal labor market, labor rights that asylum seekers and refugees should have as soon as they arrive in Brazil, and access to the Employment Record Card (CTPS) are essential. The HEI have much to contribute with services, guidance on labor rights and assistance in this area, as well as the generation of data on the profile and potential of this population. In this sense, the UFRGS, with support from the PUC-RS, signed a partnership with the *Parobé State Technical School* and the Volunteering and Solidarity Association (AVESOL), offering courses for 40 refugees, asylum seekers, stateless people and vulnerable migrants. The trainees in this course will have their hiring supported by *Porto Alegre's Construction Workers' Union (STICC-POA)*. The UNIVALI, in turn, partnered with the Itajaí City Council to support the services provided by the "Job Desk", which operates in the City Council. Among the services that will be supported by UNIVALI'S SVMAC are mediation with the employer and the preparation of resumes.

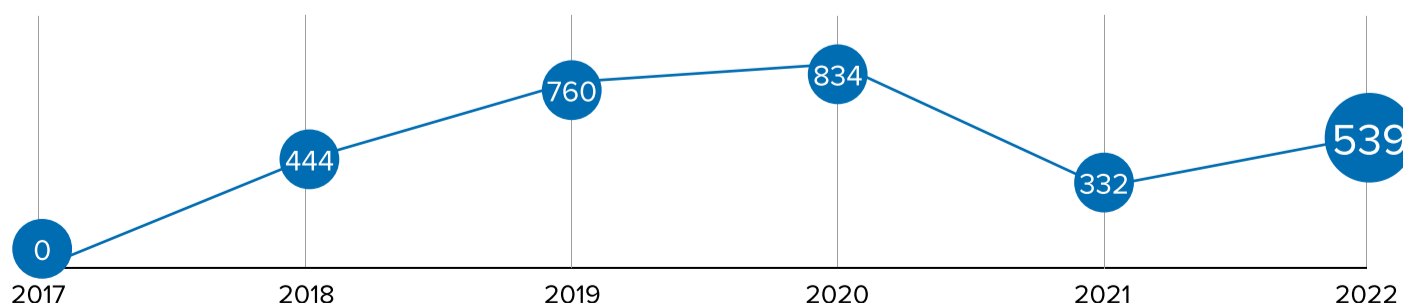


PUC-Minas, PUC-RS, UEMS, UEPB, UFJF, UFRGS, UFRR, UFSC, UFSM, UFU, UniCuritiba, UNIVALI e UVV. Between July 2021 and July 2022, 13 universities offered labor integration services. During this period, the number of labor integration services was around 539.

### HEI that offer labor integration assistance



### Labor integration assistance





## EVENTS HELD

Between July 2021 and July 2022, the HEI associated with the SVMAC held 123 events, including courses, seminars, workshops, lectures, conversation circles, book launches and collective workforce efforts.

Online content promoted by universities is available at [acnur.org/portugues/catedra-sergio-vieira-de-mello/eventos](https://acnur.org/portugues/catedra-sergio-vieira-de-mello/eventos)



## ADVOCACY

Universities play an important role in strengthening government responses and helping influence authorities, non-governmental partners and society as a whole to adopt practices that ensure protection for those in need. They help transform policies and services that affect displaced and stateless persons at the municipal, state and/or national level. In 2022, **22 universities** promote advocacy actions at various levels, participating in networks and committees for the refugee, migrant or asylum seeker population and supporting municipal and state governments in preparing hosting plans.

PUC-Minas, PUC-RJ, UVV, UNIVALI, UNISINOS, UEPB, UNICAMP, UEMS, UFBA, UFGD, UFG, UFMG, UFRR, UFSM, UFABC, UFES, UFPR, UFRGS, UFF, UNIFACS, UPF e UFJF.

## CONCLUSION

As seen in the last 19 years, the SVMAC has been a key player to ensure that refugees and asylum seekers have access to rights and services in Brazil, motivated by the strengthening of an inclusive approach, protective education and applied research to consolidate welcoming refugees in the university environment and in host communities. The SVMAC's engagement is thus multifaceted and aligned with the whole-of-society-approach that underlies the Global Compact on Refugees.

The main benefits for the refugee population identified within the scope of the 35 SVMAC' activities in the last year are:



### Teaching

#### ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION AND UNIVERSITY PERMANENCE

**22** HEI with **facilitated admission procedures** for undergraduate and graduate courses

↳ **18** through specific academic notice for refugees and/or other people with international protection needs



**771**

**specific vacancies** for refugees and/or other people with international protection needs

Distribution of refugee people and asylum seekers enrolled in the HEI

**470**  
undergraduate program

**18**  
master program

**8**  
doctoral program



**25** HEI have **university permanence programs** that range from housing and meal assistance to the offering of scholarships

#### TOPIC OF FORCED DISPLACEMENT OF PEOPLE

**200**

subjects related to the topic offered by the HEI

↳ **126**  
in undergraduate programs

↳ **74**  
in graduate programs



**3.672**

**students reached** by subjects offered by SVMAC in its curriculum

#### DIPLOMA REVALIDATION

**15** HEI with **specific program or norms** on facilitating diploma revalidation



**123** revalidated diplomas

from refugees, stateless people, asylum seekers or humanitarian visa holders



## Research

The SVMAC motivated the creation or maintenance of

**50**

research groups on forced displacement or related topics

**LINES OF RESEARCH:** permeate the issue of refugees, asylum seekers and migration in general.

## CONSTITUTION OF THE GROUPS

224

doctorate diploma holders

328

undergraduates

955

researchers

339

researchers receive research scholarships from state and federal funding institutions.

149

master's diploma holders and doctoral students

254

graduated and master's students



## Outreach and Community Services



16 HEI offered **health services**

189 services

**SERVICES:** access to hospitals and clinics maintained by the HEIs, as well as to community services of primary and dental care, emergency care and referrals to the health area. About 189 people were assisted.



18 HEI offered **mental health services and psychosocial support**

90 services

Often the referral is made by civil society organizations that have the most direct contact with refugees and asylum seekers. The SVMAC is a fundamental element of this network to welcome and support the integration and protection of this population.



25 HEI offered **Portuguese courses**

2.500 benefited people



17 HEI offered **legal aid services**

more than 1.500 assistances



13 HEI offered **local integration services**

more than 500 services

**SERVICES:** information on the entry into the formal labor market, labor rights for the refugee population, and how to issue an employment record card in Brazil, among other actions



## Advocacy and public policymaking

22

HEI promoted **advocacy actions**, at the municipal, state and/or national level, participating in networks and committees for the refugee, migrant or asylum seeker population and supporting local and state governments in preparing hosting plans.

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