

# **Brazilian Cooperation for International Development**

**2010**

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**Secretariat of Strategic Affairs of the Presidency of the Republic (SAE/PR)  
Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)  
Ministry of External Relations (MRE)  
Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC)**

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Brasília, 2014

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Ministry of External Relations (MRE)  
Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC)**

**Editor**

Renato Baumann

**Directorate of International Studies,  
Political and Economic Relations (Dinte)  
of the Institute for Applied  
Economic Research (Ipea)**

**Research Team**

João Brígido Bezerra Lima (Coordinator)

Marcos Antonio Macedo Cintra

Manuel José Forero Gonzalez

Rodrigo Pires de Campos

Gustavo da Frota Simões

Leana Silva Luz

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**Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) of  
the Ministry of External Relations (MRE)**

**Technical Team**

Fernando José Marroni de Abreu

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Márcio Lopes Corrêa

Laura Segall Corrêa

Camila Guedes Ariza

Fernanda Campello Torres Lopes Asfora

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This publication presents the expenditures and institutional arrangements for the execution of Brazilian cooperation for international development (Cobradi) by the federal government in 2010.

The public expenditures considered in this report correspond to disbursements made by public officials in carrying out responsibilities assumed in treaties, conventions, agreements, protocols, institutional acts or international commitments.

These expenditures refer to the provision of personnel, infrastructure and financial resources, by training individuals and strengthening organizations and institutions abroad; organizing or participating in missions or peacekeeping operations; managing of joint scientific-technological programs and projects with other countries and research institutes; offering humanitarian cooperation; supporting the integration of refugees in national territory; paying contributions and participation shares in international organizations, and official donations, organized by modalities according to prevailing international terminology.

The survey of the Union's expenditures with Cobradi was carried out by involving and obtaining the commitment of approximately 91 federal institutions. These institutions made available their records and approved these in electronic form, in a web environment, with the mobilization of approximately 250 public servants and collaborators.

Information regarding policy guidelines for international cooperation, obtained through interviews with officials, as well as the use of publications and official documents were also included in the survey of the expenditures and the description of the institutional arrangements.

Expenditures in Brazilian cooperation in 2010 totaled R\$ 1.6 billion, equivalent to US\$ 923 million, representing a nominal increase of 91.2% when compared to 2009. Of this total, R\$ 1.3 billion (81.4%), corresponding to US\$ 752 million, account for expenditures in multilateral cooperation and R\$ 302 million (18.6%), equivalent to US\$ 171 million, in bilateral cooperation.

Regarding the expenditures made in Cobradi according to world region: R\$195 million, corresponding to US\$ 111 million, were linked to actions carried out in Latin America and the Caribbean, representing 68.1% of total expenditures; R\$ 65 million (22.6%), equivalent to US\$ 37 million, to actions in Africa; R\$ 12 million (4.3%), equivalent to US\$ 7 million, to cooperation with countries

in Asia and the Middle East; R\$ 12 million or US\$ 7 million (4.0%) to European countries; R\$ 3 million (1.1%), corresponding to US\$ 2 million to countries in North America, and R\$ 26 thousand (0.01%), equivalent to US\$ 15 thousand to Oceania.



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## FOREWORD

International solidarity and the promotion of other peoples' socioeconomic progress are commitments Brazil, as a nation, holds in high regard. The Brazilian creative and innovative ways allow us to assist other countries in their quest for sustainable development. Nevertheless, this effort is not fully known.

*Brazilian Cooperation for International Development 2010* is a publication meant to provide more information and transparency about the topic. Designed by the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), under the Ministry of External Relations (MRE), and the Institute for Applied Economics Research (Ipea), under the Secretariat for Strategic Affairs of the Presidency of the Republic (SAE/PR), in partnership with a number of federal public institutions, it compiles data and information about the main activities Brazil has, bilaterally or multilaterally, carried out with other developing countries. The initiatives covered here encompass a broad range of areas, such as technical, educational, scientific and technological cooperation, as well as humanitarian aid, assistance to refugees, maintenance of peacekeeping forces and contributions to international organizations.

Published in 2010, the first issue of *Cobradi* dealt with cooperation actions implemented from 2005 to 2009. Among other reasons, its widespread repercussion can be related to the fact that it was the first time a developing country disclosed information on its development cooperation based on a methodology that reflected the particular characteristics of its South-South cooperation model, a modality seen by the Brazilian Government as a foreign policy priority. Expected to come out on an annual basis, this report continues to keep its edge, given that the current issue is the result of significant improvements on data collection, processing and interpretation that have been made lately.

In short, it is about practicing transparency and proving the usefulness of efforts at promoting cooperation, both for Brazilian citizens, who will have means for analysis, and also for the governments of other developing countries willing to better evaluate cooperation opportunities abroad.

International cooperation is not an end in itself. Behind the figures and the methodologies shown here, there are nations and human beings seeking socioeconomic development for the benefit of their people and to increase their participation in the international community. Hence, it is worth saying that the continuing commitment of the Brazilian Government is none other than this: using foreign policy as a means to express solidarity.

Antonio de Aguiar Patriota  
**Minister of State for External Relations**



## PRESENTATION

Cooperation for international development experiences a singular moment since its conception at the end of World War II. If, on one hand, the exhaustion of the structures and policies that make up the traditional architecture of cooperation for international development is evident; on the other hand, there are glimpses in the horizon of opportunities to reconfigure this architecture.

Similar to what occurs with trade and finance, cooperation for international development adjusts gradually to relevant issues of the international agenda, namely: the global financial crisis; the increasing role of emerging economies; commitments assumed regarding climate issues; the Millennium Development Goals and the challenges established in the adoption of sustainable development strategies.

With regard to the global negotiations on the agenda, worth mentioning are the commitments to improve the processes of cooperation for development; transparency practices, and the availability of data and records on cooperation with free access that may be consulted by citizens; the place of South-South and triangular cooperation, and the adoption of partnership mechanisms, sharing knowledge accumulated by national institutions with countries that seek to overcome constraints to achieve acceptable standards of development.

In this movement of reconfiguration of the international agenda, Brazil has expanded its performance and promoted the policy of diversifying its global insertion by means of cooperation for international development.

The research coordinated by Ipea in the period 2010-2012, along with federal agencies responsible for implementing public policies, allowed for a greater understanding of how they organize and articulate when providing their body of knowledge within international partnerships. Such knowledge becomes instrumental to the Brazilian government to better position itself in current and future negotiations, while seeking to rearrange the architecture of cooperation for international development.

This publication presents the expenditures and institutional arrangements for the execution of Brazilian cooperation for international development (Cobradi) by the federal government in 2010. It is a continuation of the pioneer publication on the subject for the period 2005-2009 and provides elements to begin a new cycle of research that gathers more inputs for the planning and formulation of cooperation for international development policies.

Marcelo Côrtes Neri  
**Minister of the Secretariat of Strategic Affairs  
of the Presidency of the Republic (SAE/PR)**  
**President of the Institute for Applied Economic Research**



## INTRODUCTION

At the end of the II World War, the issue of cooperation assumed a central position in the discussions of a new architecture for the international system, ranking among the major purposes set out in paragraph 3, Article 1, Chapter I of the San Francisco Charter, or the Charter of the United Nations (UN), 1945:

To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.<sup>1</sup>

It is by means of the ongoing negotiations in favor of international cooperation that international agendas and policies in various sectors are configured and reconfigured, expressed in legal instruments such as treaties, agreements, charters and conventions. What is generally called international cooperation includes cooperation for international development; international regimes in diverse sectors; international commitments and obligations of a State with other States, international organizations, and civil society.

Knowledge of the nature and scope of international cooperation, in its many forms, is, among others, a strategic element in the reflection and planning of the State's international insertion. Without such knowledge, one runs the risk of not being able to appreciate the potential of international insertion, and therefore wastes resources and efforts on processes with little relevance to national, regional or international goals.

In this context, the federal government's decision to take on the challenge of mapping the various expressions of its current international cooperation is considered an evolution towards the improvement of Brazil's international cooperation policy. Cooperation among peoples for the progress of humanity appears in Article 4 of the Federal Constitution (FC) of 1988 as one of the governing principles of Brazil's international relations.

The research led by Ipea and the Brazilian Cooperation Agency of the Ministry of External Relations (ABC/MRE), in partnership with the entire federal public administration, makes explicit and characterizes the expenditures made by the federal government in Brazilian cooperation for international development (Cobradi).

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1. UN – United Nations. *Charter of the United Nations*. Available at: <<http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/chapter1.shtml>>.

The surveys conducted during the preparation of the *Brazilian Cooperation for International Development 2010* report, with the participation of representatives from different agencies of the federal public administration, allowed Ipea and ABC/MRE to accumulate learning, and highlighted the need to revise the instrumental definition of Cobradi and improve the adopted methodology.

Actions of Cobradi executed by the federal government were, in the period of the reports made to date, implemented with budgetary resources from the National Treasury used in the adoption of responsibilities assumed in treaties, conventions, agreements, protocols, institutional acts or international commitments. These actions are distinguished by being implemented by the federal government, by technical staffs that provide time and knowledge to engage in the understanding, reflection and joint search for solutions to common development challenges.

Expenditures with Cobradi come from budgetary sources listed in the Annual Budget Law among the expenditures made by the public administration, not considered investment or grant – with the exception of official donations. It is worth mentioning that financing (investments with varying rates of return) and debt pardons do not constitute current expenditures and, therefore, were not included in the present publication.

There are, in fact, two types of expenditures made by the federal government in cooperation for international development: *i*) with servants and collaborators of the federal public administration, including airfares, per diems, salaries, work hours, scholarships and donations, and *ii*) those resulting from commitments and obligations of the Brazilian federal government with international organizations.

This publication ends a first cycle of approximation to Brazilian international cooperation, at the same time it glimpses opportunities and possibilities for advancements in future studies. It is, therefore, an attempt to strive towards the continuous capture and recording of official data that account for expenditures and describe their nature in order to generate more knowledge regarding Cobradi.

One of the biggest challenges faced while preparing the *Brazilian Cooperation for International Development 2010* report consisted in raising annual expenditures actually made by the federal government in international cooperation, by sensitizing and mobilizing servants and collaborators of 91 public agencies that work on different government policies.

In this sense, Ipea developed an electronic form, made available in virtual environment, allowing the release and corresponding validation of data by the agencies of the Federal Government. The release of this information was made by representatives of the participating institutions, thus ensuring its legitimacy.

The difficulties faced, since 2010, with the completion of the first experience



of the federal government in systematizing information for the period 2005-2009, increased the awareness that acting alone has limited potential. It is essential to work in partnership and through networks, as was the case of this survey.

This publication is, therefore, the result of the mobilization and effective participation of all federal agencies that performed actions of cooperation for international development on the basis of commitments, agreements and understandings with partner countries and international organizations.



## EXPENDITURES MADE BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN BRAZILIAN COOPERATION FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (COBRADI) IN 2010

The expenditures made by the federal government in Cobradi, presented in this chapter, corresponds to personnel, infrastructure and financial resources used in training individuals, and strengthening organizations and institutions abroad; organizing or participating in missions or peacekeeping operations; managing of joint programs and scientific-technological projects with other countries and research institutions; offering humanitarian cooperation; supporting the integration of refugees in the country; paying contributions and participation shares in international organizations, and official donations, organized in this publication by modalities in accordance with prevailing international terminology.

It is worth mentioning that to simplify the numerical records relating to expenditures, the values included in this report have been rounded to two decimal places, excluding therefore the registration of cents. Thus, the totals registered in the Tables may present a margin of difference, higher or lower, without compromising the magnitude of the expenditure.

Table 1 presents the consolidation of these expenditures according to modality.

TABLE 1  
Expenditures with Cobradi, by modality (2010)

Modality	Total (R\$)	Total (US\$)	Proportion (%)
Technical cooperation	101,676,174	57,770,554	6.3
Scientific and technological cooperation	42,255,987	24,009,084	2.6
Educational cooperation	62,557,615	35,544,099	3.8
Humanitarian cooperation	284,186,759	161,469,749	17.5
Support and protection of refugees	1,039,225	590,469	0.1
Peacekeeping operations	585,063,470	332,422,426	36.0
Expenditures with international organizations	548,361,950	311,569,290	33.7
<b>TOTAL (Cobradi)</b>	<b>1,625,141,181</b>	<b>923,375,671</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: ABC/MRE, Anatel, Aneel, ANP, Anvisa, BNDES, Caixa, Capes, CEPLAC, CGU, CONAB, CONARE/MJ, CPRM, DPF/MJ, Embrapa, ENAP, ESAF/MF, Fiocruz, FNDE, GSI/PR, Ibama, IBGE, ICMBio, INMET, Ipea, Mapa, MiniCom, SAIN/MF, MinC, MCTI, MD, MDA, MDIC, MDS, ME, MMA, MME, MPA, MPS, MRE, MS, MTE, MTur, MCidades, SAE/PR, SEAIN/MP, SPOA/MP, SDH/PR, SENAD/MJ, SPM/PR, Serpro, Sesu/MEC and SETEC/MEC.

Elaboration: Ipea.

Note: 1 PTAX-BCB average exchange rate, calculated by the Central Bank (BCB).

Obs.: the meanings of the acronyms listed in the source are found in the *Glossary of Acronyms*, at the end of this publication.

Table 2 presents the total expenditures made in Cobradi, in 2010, compared to those made in 2009, and the variation of these expenditures during the period. Note the significant increase observed in total expenditures, particularly in humanitarian cooperation.

TABLE 2  
Comparison of expenditures with Cobradi (2009-2010)

	2009			2010			Variation in the period 2009-2010 (%)
	Value (R\$)	Value (US\$)*	Proportion of total (%)	Value (R\$)	Value (US\$)*	Proportion of total (%)	
Technical cooperation	97,744,760	55,536,795	11.5	101,676,174	57,770,554	6.3	4.0
Educational cooperation	44,473,907	25,269,265	5.2	62,557,615	35,544,099	3.8	40.7
Scientific and technological cooperation <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	42,255,987	24,009,084	2.6	-
Humanitarian cooperation <sup>2</sup>	87,042,331	49,455,870	10.2	285,225,984	162,060,218	17.6	227.7
Peacekeeping operations	125,409,000	71,255,114	14.8	585,063,470	332,422,426	36.0	366.5
Contributions made to international organizations	495,159,128	281,340,414	58.3	548,361,950	311,569,290	33.7	10.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>849,829,123</b>	<b>482,857,458</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,625,141,181</b>	<b>923,375,671</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>91.2</b>

Source: ABC/MRE, ABIN, ANAC, Anatel, Aneel, ANP, Anvisa, BNDES, Caixa, Capes, CEPLAC, CGU, CONAB, CONARE/MJ, CPRM, DPF/MJ, Embrapa, ENAP, ESAF/MF, Fiocruz, FNDE, GSI/PR, Ibama, IBGE, ICMBio, INMET, Ipea, IPHAN, MCTI, Mapa, MiniCom, , MinC, MI, MMA, MME, MPA, MPS, MRE, MS, MTE, MCidades, MTur, SAE/PR, SEAIN/MP, SPOA/MP, SAIN/MF, SDH/PR, SENAD/MJ, SPM/PR, Serpro, Sesu/MEC and SETEC/MEC.

Elaboration: Ipea.

Note:\* PTAX-BCB average exchange rate, calculated by the Central Bank (BCB).

Note:<sup>1</sup> In 2009, no data on scientific and technological cooperation were collected.

Note:<sup>2</sup> Includes refugees.

Obs.: the meanings of the acronyms listed in the source are found in the *Glossary of Acronyms*, at the end of this publication.

Among the expenditures made by the Brazilian federal government in 2010 (Table 3 and Figure 1) in technical, scientific and technological, educational and humanitarian cooperation bilaterally, 68.1% corresponded to the processes of cooperation with Latin America and the Caribbean: R\$ 195 million, equivalent to US\$ 111 million. Expenditures made in cooperation with Africa totaled R\$ 65 million (US\$ 37 million), corresponding to 22.6% of the total. While in Asia and the Middle East expenditures amounted to R\$ 12 million (4.3% of total), equivalent to US\$ 7 million, in Europe expenditures in 2010 reached R\$ 12 million (4.0%), corresponding to US\$ 7 million, in North America the value was of R\$ 3 million (1.1%), equivalent to US\$ 2 million, and in Oceania expenses amounted to R\$ 26 thousand (US\$ 15 thousand), corresponding to 0.01% of total.

**TABLE 3**  
**Expenditures with Cobradi, by region (2010)**

Region	Value (R\$)	Value (US\$) <sup>1</sup>
Latin America and the Caribbean	194,990,431	110,790,018
Africa	64,680,495	36,750,281
Asia and the Middle East	12,263,908	6,968,129
Europe	11,524,543	6,548,036
North America	3,010,410	1,710,460
Oceania <sup>2</sup>	25,938	14,737
<b>TOTAL<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>286,495,725</b>	<b>162,781,661</b>

Source: ABC/MRE, Anatel, Aneel, ANP, Anvisa, BNDES, Caixa, Capes, CEPLAC, CGU, CONAB, CPRM, DPF/MJ, Embrapa, ENAP, ESAF/MF, Fiocruz, FNDE, GSI/PR, Ibama, IBGE, ICMBio, INMET, Ipea, Mapa, MiniCom, MCTI, MD, MDA, MDIC, MDS, ME, MF, MinC, MMA, MME, MPA, MPS, MRE, MS, MTE, MTur, MCidades, SDH/PR, SENAD/MJ, SPM/PR, Serpro, Sesu/MEC and SETEC/MEC. Elaboration: Ipea.

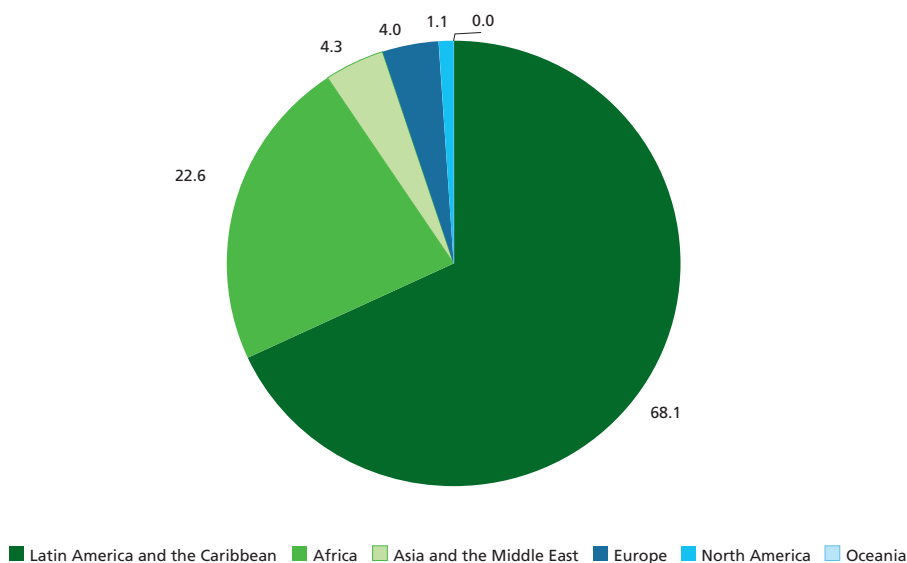
Note:<sup>1</sup> PTAX-BCB average exchange rate, calculated by the Central Bank (BCB).

Note:<sup>2</sup> The exact proportion of expenditures with Cobradi, in Oceania, corresponds to 0.01%.

Note:<sup>3</sup> The total does not include R\$ 15,262,302, equivalent to US\$ 8,671,763, considering the impossibility of identifying expenditures with countries or regions.

Obs.: the meanings of the acronyms listed in the source are found in the *Glossary of Acronyms*, at the end of this publication.

**FIGURE 1**  
**Expenditures with Cobradi, by region (2010)**  
(In %)



Source: ABC/MRE, Anatel, Aneel, ANP, Anvisa, BNDES, Caixa, Capes, CEPLAC, CGU, CONAB, CPRM, DPF/MJ, Embrapa, ENAP, ESAF/MF, Fiocruz, FNDE, GSI/PR, Ibama, IBGE, ICMBio, INMET, Ipea, Mapa, MiniCom, MCTI, MD, MDA, MDIC, MDS, ME, MF, MinC, MMA, MME, MPA, MPS, MRE, MS, MTE, MTur, MCidades, SDH/PR, SENAD/MJ, SPM/PR, Serpro, Sesu/MEC and SETEC/MEC. Elaboration: Ipea.

Obs.: the meanings of the acronyms listed in the source are found in the *Glossary of Acronyms*, at the end of this publication.

As additional information, Table 4 shows expenditures according to region and respective countries. Note that these expenditures compromise activities with countries that have reached varying degrees of development.

**TABLE 4**  
**Expenditures with Cobradi, by region and country (2010)**

Region/country	Value (R\$)	Value (US\$) <sup>1</sup>	Proportion (%)
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>194,990,431</b>	<b>110,790,018</b>	<b>100.0</b>
1 - Haiti	92,460,069	52,534,130	47.4
2 - Chile	31,833,211	18,087,052	16.3
3 - Argentina	16,686,642	9,481,047	8.6
4 - Peru	8,726,283	4,958,115	4.5
5 - Paraguay	6,973,581	3,962,262	3.6
6 - Colombia	6,557,855	3,726,054	3.4
7 - Uruguay	5,011,925	2,847,684	2.6
8 - Cuba	4,687,923	2,663,593	2.4
9 - Bolivia	4,407,482	2,504,251	2.3
10 - Jamaica	3,505,995	1,992,043	1.8
11 - Guatemala	3,065,721	1,741,887	1.6
12 - Ecuador	1,758,184	998,968	0.9
13 - El Salvador	1,618,837	919,794	0.8
14 - Venezuela	1,567,202	890,456	0.8
15 - Mexico	1,562,519	887,795	0.8
16 - Suriname	1,013,901	576,080	0.5
17 - Costa Rica	793,923	451,093	0.4
18 - Dominican Republic	727,320	413,250	0.4
19 - Panama	607,371	345,097	0.3
20 - Nicaragua	353,459	200,829	0.2
21 - Santa Lucia	286,722	162,910	0.2
22 - Guyana	184,388	104,766	0.1
23 - Honduras	152,098	86,420	0.1
24 - Trinidad and Tobago	109,514	62,224	0.1
25 - Belize	103,331	58,711	0.1
26 - Granada	97,560	55,432	0.1

(Continues)

## Expenditures Made by the Federal Government in Brazilian Cooperation for International Development (Cobradi) in 2010

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(Continued)

Region/country	Value (R\$)	Value (US\$) <sup>1</sup>	Proportion (%)
27 - Barbados	93,492	53,120	0.1
28 - St. Vincent and the Grenadines	22,088	12,550	0.01
29 - Bahamas	21,834	12,406	0.01
<b>Asia and the Middle East</b>	<b>12,263,908</b>	<b>6,968,129</b>	<b>100.0</b>
1 - East Timor	6,409,410	3,641,710	52.3
2 - India	1,682,706	956,083	13.7
3 - Pakistan	1,529,039	868,772	12.5
4 - Palestine Territory	827,591	470,222	6.7
5 - Armenia	536,609	304,891	4.4
6 - Japan	219,446	124,685	1.8
7 - Afghanistan	199,507	113,356	1.6
8 - China	191,956	109,066	1.6
9 - Saudi Arabia	104,784	59,536	0.9
10 - Kazakhstan	102,553	58,269	0.8
11 - Iran	85,892	48,802	0.7
12 - Israel	72,188	41,016	0.6
13 - Nepal	64,871	36,859	0.5
14 - North Korea	62,909	35,744	0.5
15 - Russia	51,957	29,521	0.4
16 - Vietnam	49,877	28,339	0.4
17 - Ukraine	33,305	18,923	0.3
18 - South Korea	9,687	5,504	0.1
19 - Jordan	7,204	4,093	0.1
20 - Singapore	5,740	3,262	0.1
21 - Turkey	5,000	2,841	0.04
22 - United Arab Emirates	4,530	2,574	0.04
23 - Thailand	3,156	1,793	0.03
24 - Indonesia	2,418	1,374	0.02
25 - Lebanon	1,572	893	0.01
<b>North America</b>	<b>3,010,410</b>	<b>1,710,460</b>	<b>100.0</b>
1 - United States	2,948,172	1,675,098	97.9
2 - Canada	62,239	35,363	2.1

(Continues)

(Continued)

Region/country	Value (R\$)	Value (US\$) <sup>1</sup>	Proportion (%)
<b>Africa</b>	<b>64,680,495</b>	<b>36,750,281</b>	<b>100.0</b>
1 - Cape Verde	15,758,050	8,953,437	24.4
2 - Guinea Bissau	13,736,411	7,804,779	21.2
3 - Mozambique	8,625,830	4,901,040	13.3
4 - Sao Tome and Principe	6,709,641	3,812,296	10.4
5 - Angola	4,652,166	2,643,276	7.2
6 - Senegal	2,178,251	1,237,643	3.4
7 - Democratic Republic of Congo	1,232,762	700,433	1.9
8 - Liberia	1,212,836	689,111	1.9
9 - Mali	992,558	563,953	1.5
10 - Benin	897,430	509,903	1.4
11 - Burkina Faso	792,312	450,177	1.2
12 - Kenya	775,015	440,349	1.2
13 - Ghana	707,120	401,773	1.1
14 - Cameroon	667,107	379,038	1.0
15 - Algeria	659,371	374,643	1.0
16 - Chad	555,980	315,898	0.9
17 - Nigeria	512,719	291,317	0.8
18 - Sierra Leone	462,171	262,597	0.7
19 - Gabon	438,526	249,162	0.7
20 - South Africa	363,862	206,740	0.6
21 - Egypt	343,342	195,081	0.5
22 - Tanzania	293,943	167,013	0.5
23 - Republic of Congo	214,321	121,773	0.3
24 - Equatorial Guinea	182,758	103,840	0.3
25 - Morocco	177,140	100,647	0.3
26 - Sudan	174,449	99,119	0.3
27 - Ivory Coast	168,788	95,902	0.3
28 - Zambia	162,755	92,474	0.3
29 - Botswana	160,966	91,458	0.2
30 - Namibia	157,851	89,688	0.2
31 - Mauritania	153,983	87,490	0.2

(Continues)



## Expenditures Made by the Federal Government in Brazilian Cooperation for International Development (Cobradi) in 2010

23

(Continued)

Region/country	Value (R\$)	Value (US\$) <sup>1</sup>	Proportion (%)
32 - Zimbabwe	116,047	65,936	0.2
33 - Guinea	62,198	35,340	0.1
34 - Eritrea	53,538	30,419	0.1
35 - Togo	49,936	28,373	0.1
36 - Uganda	45,203	25,684	0.1
37 - Tunisia	42,785	24,310	0.1
38 - Gambia	30,109	17,107	0.1
39 - Malawi	28,200	16,023	0.04
40 - Comoros	28,018	15,919	0.04
41 - Lesotho	20,439	11,613	0.03
42 - Madagascar	20,439	11,613	0.03
43 - Burundi	20,125	11,435	0.03
44 - Rwanda	18,554	10,542	0.03
45 - Ethiopia	9,641	5,478	0.01
46 - Mauritius	5,671	3,222	0.01
47 - Swaziland	5,671	3,222	0.01
48 - Central African Republic	3,510	1,994	0.01
<b>Europe</b>	<b>11,524,543</b>	<b>6,548,036</b>	<b>100.0</b>
1 - Spain	3,294,227	1,871,720	28.6
2 - Switzerland	2,896,985	1,646,014	25.1
3 - Finland	1,309,027	743,765	11.4
4 - European Commission	1,011,047	574,459	8.8
5 - France	804,551	457,131	7.0
6 - Germany	573,032	325,586	5.0
7 - Italy	352,170	200,096	3.1
8 - Portugal	284,648	161,732	2.5
9 - Slovenia	211,000	127,984	1.8
10 - United Kingdom	225,251	119,886	2.0
11 - Belgium	203,025	115,355	1.8
12 - Norway	164,000	93,182	1.4
13 - Bulgaria	80,000	45,455	0.7
14 - Netherlands	50,308	28,584	0.4

(Continues)

(Continued)

Region/country	Value (R\$)	Value (US\$) <sup>1</sup>	Proportion (%)
15 - Czech Republic	25,622	14,558	0.2
16 - Poland	12,644	7,184	0.1
17 - Ireland	10,726	6,094	0.1
18 - Denmark	10,225	5,810	0.1
19 - Austria	6,054	3,440	0.1
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>25,938</b>	<b>14,737</b>	<b>100.0</b>
1 - Australia	25,938	14,737	100.0

Source: ABC/MRE, Anatel, Aneel, ANP, Anvisa, BNDES, Caixa, Capes, CEPLAC, CGU, CONAB, CPRM, DPF/MJ, Embrapa, ENAP, ESAF/MF, Fiocruz, FNDE, GSI/PR, Ibama, IBGE, ICMBio, INMET, Ipea, Mapa, MiniCom, MCTI, MD, MDA, MDIC, MDS, ME, MF, MinC, MMA, MME, MPA, MPS, MRE, MS, MTE, MTur, MCidades, SDH/PR, SENAD/MJ, SPM/PR, Serpro, Sesu/MEC and SETEC/MEC.

Elaboration: Ipea.

Note:<sup>1</sup> PTAX-BCB average exchange rate, calculated by the Central Bank (BCB).

Obs.: the meanings of the acronyms listed in the source are found in the *Glossary of Acronyms*, at the end of this publication.

## **INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND EXPENDITURES ACCORDING TO MODALITIES OF BRAZILIAN COOPERATION FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (COBRADI) IN 2010**

### **1 TECHNICAL COOPERATION**

The Brazilian government's international technical cooperation aims at training individuals and strengthening organizations and institutions abroad. The essence of its process is the transfer and sharing of national knowledge and technologies, which have the potential for adaptation, absorption and the generation of positive impacts on the autonomous development of other countries.

It is based on the experience accumulated by national government institutions in the formulation, planning, implementation, and monitoring of domestic sectoral and intersectoral policies, recognized internationally as innovative. The involvement of the Brazilian government in this modality is demand-driven.

International technical cooperation executed by the Brazilian federal government is made effective on a non-commercial basis, through channels of intergovernmental and inter-institutional negotiation and articulation, and through specific legal instruments. It may be executed through specific activities or in a more structured and comprehensive way, in sectoral or intersectoral development programs and projects.

All this effort is implemented mainly by employees of the federal public administration along with their foreign counterparts, in the understanding, reflection and joint search for solutions to development challenges in partner countries. In addition to formulas, methods, instruments and policy guidelines, they bring and reflect on the history, culture and the intrinsic values of public governance in Brazil.

Technical cooperation between the federal government and partner countries aims to produce positive impacts on populations, change and raise living standards, transform realities, promote sustainable growth and contribute to social development.

The definition of the Brazilian technical cooperation agenda follows national policy guidelines, particularly belonging to foreign policy and the international dimension of public policies. The physical presence of representatives of the Brazilian government abroad ensures the transfer or sharing of knowledge and local technologies for international development, as well as projects and expands the country's presence abroad. Concurrently, channels of communication open up and are enhanced, which, in turn, may lead to new fronts – independent of

technical cooperation – of political, economic, financial and trade relations between Brazil and partner countries.

The Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), established by the Decree nº 94,973 of September 25<sup>th</sup>, 1987, under the Ministry of External Relations (MRE), is responsible for the coordination, negotiation, approval, monitoring and evaluation, at national level, of cooperation for development in all areas of knowledge; both that received from other countries and international organizations, as well as that between Brazil and developing countries. The projects of international technical cooperation within the horizontal (or South-South) modality, coordinated and financed by ABC/MRE, are demand-driven, through embassies and Brazilian delegations abroad, the embassies and offices of international organizations in Brasília, or visits to Brazil made by foreign official missions.

ABC/MRE is responsible for sending and supervising technical missions to developing countries, composed of experts from Brazilian institutions, aiming to collect information and prepare technical programs. Therefore, it participates in all the stages of preparation of specific activities, projects or programs, including their assessment, once it is also responsible for financing the projects. The agency is also incumbent of representing the Brazilian government in meetings and events, in Brazil and abroad, that deal with international technical cooperation as an instrument for promoting development.

International technical cooperation between the federal government and partner countries is, today, carried out by more than 170 federal government institutions, including ministries, public entities, foundations and companies, in areas as diverse as agriculture, education, vocational education, health, environment, public administration, transportation, energy, sanitation, construction of popular housing, culture and justice.

These institutions comprise the current system of Brazilian technical cooperation for international development. Noteworthy, in this system, is the participation of the Presidency of the Republic through the presidential diplomacy; the Ministry of External Relations (MRE) through the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), and its network of embassies abroad, and ministries and related sectoral entities.

The legal basis, underpinning the actions of technical cooperation of the Brazilian government in the world, rests on Article 4 of the 1988 Constitution, which deals with the principles governing the international relations of the Federative Republic of Brazil, and establishes in section IX, the principle of “cooperation among peoples for the progress of humanity”. The sole paragraph of this article states that “The Federative Republic of Brazil shall seek the economic, political,

social and cultural integration of the peoples of Latin America, viewing the formation of a Latin American community of nations” (Brazil, 1988, Article 4).

On this legal basis rests the international agreements – known as framework agreements – between Brazil and partner countries. Each initiative for international technical cooperation, performed as isolated activity or as development project requires an additional legal, specific formality denominated “complementary agreement”. This instrument, signed between representatives of ABC/MRE, the national ministry or related entity, and the institution linked to the foreign government, includes the delineation of the object of cooperation and its form of execution.

Developed countries or international organizations are increasingly approaching Brazil to negotiate additional support for the execution of Brazilian technical cooperation in the world through “triangular cooperation” or “trilateral cooperation” arrangements depending on the technical capabilities of Brazilian institutions, the cultural and linguistic similarities with other nations and the approaches of horizontal exchange. Within the Brazilian government, the effectiveness of these triangular arrangements depends on the respect for the principles of Brazilian technical cooperation, namely cooperation generated by a request, without conditionalities, based on the use of local resources and non-profit.

Brazil already maintains such arrangements with Japan, Germany, the United States, Italy, Australia, the United Kingdom, France, Canada and Spain. Recently the country signed a memorandum of understanding to develop triangular cooperation with Israel, Egypt and Australia. It also develops triangulation with traditional international organizations such as:

- International Labor Organization (ILO);
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO);
- World Food Program (WFP);
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA);
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco);
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

Brazil has also been expanding its range of partnerships with other organizations such as the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP).

In 2010, Brazil’s technical cooperation in the world amounted to R\$ 102 million or US\$ 58 million (Table 5); bilateral cooperation prevailed corresponding to 82% of total expenditures, and multilateral cooperation with 18%.

TABLE 5  
Expenditures made by the federal government in technical international cooperation, according to laterality – Cobradi (2010)

Laterality <sup>1</sup>	Total (R\$)	Total (US\$) <sup>2</sup>	Proportion (%)
Bilateral <sup>3</sup>	83,211,196	47,279,089	81.8
Multilateral	18,464,978	10,491,465	18.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101,676,174</b>	<b>57,770,554</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: ABC/MRE, Anatel, Aneel, ANP, Anvisa, BNDES, Caixa, CEPLAC, CGU, CONAB, CPRM, DPF/MJ, Embrapa, ENAP, ESAF/MF, Fiocruz, FNDE, GSI/PR, Ibama, IBGE, INMET, Ipea, Mapa, MiniCom, MCTI, MD, MDA, MDIC, MDS, ME, MF, MinC, MMA, MME, MPA, MPS, MRE, MS, MTE, MCidades, MTur, SDH/PR, SPM/PR, Serpro, Sesu/MEC and SETEC/MEC.

Elaboration: Ipea.

Note:<sup>1</sup> ABC/MRE's administrative costs (R\$ 5,328,060 or US\$ 3,027,307) were distributed according to laterality.

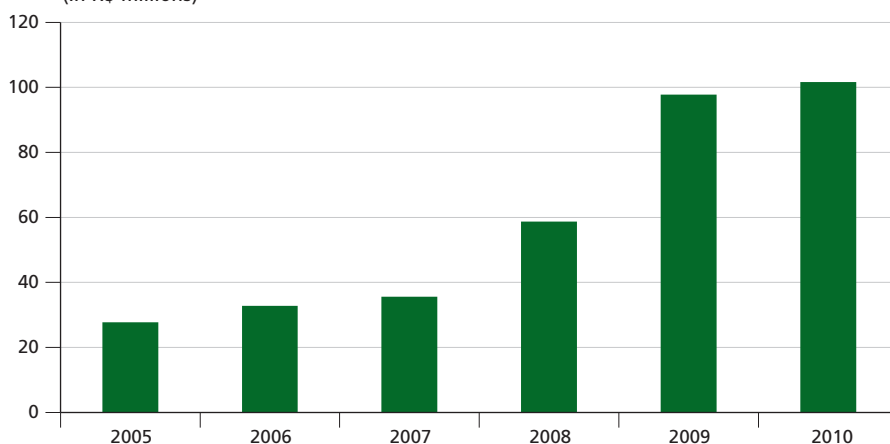
Note:<sup>2</sup> PTAX-BCB average exchange rate, calculated by the Central Bank (BCB).

Note:<sup>3</sup> Brazilian international bilateral technical cooperation amounts to R\$ 71,253,671 by country, equivalent to US\$ 40,485,040; R\$ 5,764,473 by bloc of countries, equivalent to US\$ 3,275,269, and R\$ 1,824,043 (US\$ 1,036,388) correspond to resources allocated to Brazilian embassies abroad to support activities of technical cooperation.

Obs.: the meanings of the acronyms listed in the source are found in the *Glossary of Acronyms*, at the end of this publication.

Figure 2 shows the variation of the expenditures made in technical cooperation by the Brazilian federal government in the period 2005-2010. It is noteworthy that there was a significant increase between 2005 (R\$ 25 million or US\$ 16 million) and 2010 (R\$ 101 million or US\$58 million).

FIGURE 2  
Expenditures made by the Brazilian government in international technical cooperation (2005-2010)  
(In R\$ millions)



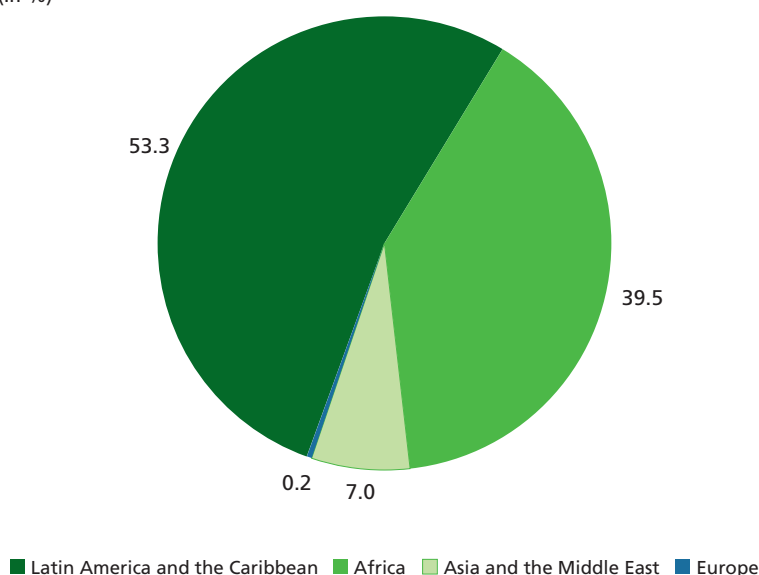
Source: ABC/MRE, ABIN, ANAC, Aneel, Anatel, ANP, Anvisa, BNDES, Caixa, Capes, CEPLAC, CGU, MCidades, CONAB, CPRM, DPF/MJ, Embrapa, ENAP, ESAF/MF, Fiocruz, FNDE, GSI/PR, Ibama, IBGE, INMET, Ipea, IPHAN, Mapa, MiniCom, MCTI, MD, MDA, MDIC, MDS, ME, MF, MinC, MMA, MME, MPA, MPS, MRE, MS, MTE, MTur, SAE/PR, SDH/PR, SPM/PR, Serpro, Sesu/MEC and SETEC/MEC.

Elaboration: Ipea.

Obs.: the meanings of the acronyms listed in the source are found in the *Glossary of Acronyms*, at the end of this publication.

The distribution of expenditures made in Brazilian technical cooperation according to world region (Figure 3) presents a certain balance between countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (53.3% of total), and Africa (39.5% of total). Asian countries are identified as the third largest partner (7.0% of total). Data regarding cooperation with developed countries in Europe, North America and Oceania were not included among the records in this report – with the sole exception of Spain.

**FIGURE 3**  
**Brazilian technical cooperation, by region – Cobradi (2010)**  
 (In %)



Source: ABC/MRE, Anatel, Aneel, ANP, Anvisa, BNDES, Caixa, CEPLAC, CGU, CONAB, CPRM, DPF/MJ, Embrapa, ENAP, ESAF/MF, Fiocruz, FNDE, GSI/PR, Ibama, IBGE, INMET, Ipea, Mapa, MiniCom, MCTI, MD, MDA, MDIC, MDS, ME, MF, MinC, MMA, MME, MPA, MPS, MRE, MS, MTE, MCidades, MTur, SDH/PR, SPM/PR, Serpro, Sesu/MEC and SETEC/MEC.  
 Elaboration: Ipea.  
 Obs.: the meanings of the acronyms listed in the source are found in the *Glossary of Acronyms*, at the end of this publication.

In 2010, Brazil carried out technical cooperation with 99 countries (Table 6), particularly in Latin America and the Caribbean, and in Africa.

**TABLE 6**  
**Expenditures made by the federal government in international technical cooperation, by region or country – Cobradi (2010)**

Region/country	Value (R\$)	Value (US\$)*	Region/country	Value (R\$)	Value (US\$)*
Haiti	9,953,934	5,655,645	Namibia	157,851	89,688
Peru	5,361,837	3,046,498	Mauritania	153,983	87,490
Sao Tome and Principe	5,160,787	2,932,265	China	143,612	81,598

(Continues)

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Region/country	Value (R\$)	Value (US\$)*	Region/country	Value (R\$)	Value (US\$)*
Mozambique	5,093,786	2,894,196	Nigeria	129,303	73,468
Jamaica	3,311,048	1,881,278	Equatorial Guinea	127,868	72,652
Cape Verde	2,976,507	1,691,197	Spain <sup>1</sup>	124,929	70,982
East Timor	2,911,236	1,654,111	Zimbabwe	116,047	65,936
Guatemala	2,855,426	1,622,401	Saudi Arabia	104,784	59,536
Guinea-Bissau	2,762,667	1,569,697	Santa Lucia	103,814	58,985
Argentina	2,088,814	1,186,826	Belize	103,331	58,711
Paraguay	1,938,941	1,101,671	Kazakhstan	102,553	58,269
Bolivia	1,743,313	990,519	Grenada	97,560	55,432
Cuba	1,542,666	876,515	Trinidad and Tobago	74,637	42,408
Senegal	1,259,347	715,538	Israel	72,188	41,016
Angola	1,237,285	703,003	North Korea	62,909	35,744
Liberia	1,212,836	689,111	Pakistan	55,211	31,370
Venezuela	1,209,782	687,376	Eritrea	53,538	30,419
Uruguay	1,067,144	606,332	Togo	49,936	28,373
Suriname	1,013,901	576,080	Vietnam	49,877	28,339
Colombia	997,119	566,545	Russia	48,157	27,362
Mali	992,558	563,953	Guinea	46,616	26,486
El Salvador	935,142	531,331	Uganda	45,203	25,684
Mexico	827,402	470,115	Egypt	45,038	25,590
Burkina Faso	792,312	450,177	Tunisia	42,785	24,310
Palestinian Territory	791,207	449,549	Ivory Coast	41,552	23,609
Algeria	659,371	374,643	India	36,246	20,594
Benin	658,915	374,384	Honduras	33,844	19,230
Dominican Republic	639,065	363,105	Ukraine	33,305	18,923
Ecuador	584,301	331,989	Gambia	30,109	17,107
Kenya	565,750	321,449	Malawi	28,200	16,023
Chad	555,980	315,898	Comoros	28,018	15,919
Ghana	523,151	297,245	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	22,088	12,550
Sierra Leone	462,171	262,597	Bahamas	21,834	12,406
Panama	440,946	250,538	Lesotho	20,439	11,613
Armenia	363,109	206,312	Madagascar	20,439	11,613
South Africa	317,274	180,269	Rwanda	18,554	10,542
Costa Rica	306,322	174,047	South Korea	9,687	5,504

(Continues)



(Continued)

Region/country	Value (R\$)	Value (US\$)*	Region/country	Value (R\$)	Value (US\$)*
Tanzania	293,943	167,013	Ethiopia	9,641	5,478
Chile	284,223	161,491	Jordan	7,204	4,093
Democratic Republic of Congo	222,896	126,645	Iran	6,758	3,840
Nicaragua	219,849	124,914	Singapore	5,740	3,262
Republic of Congo	214,321	121,773	Mauritius	5,671	3,222
Afghanistan	199,507	113,356	Swaziland	5,671	3,222
Guyana	184,388	104,766	United Arab Emirates	4,530	2,574
Sudan	174,449	99,119	Thailand	3,156	1,793
Cameroon	172,175	97,827	Indonesia	2,418	1,374
Morocco	172,140	97,807	Lebanon	1,572	893
Gabon	168,447	95,708	Burundi	1,536	873
Zambia	162,755	92,474	Poland	318	180
Botswana	160,966	91,458			

**TOTAL: R\$ 71,253,671 or US\$ 40,485,040**

Source: ABC/MRE, Anatel, Aneel, ANP, Anvisa, BNDES, Caixa, CEPLAC, CGU, CONAB, CPRM, DPF/MJ, Embrapa, ENAP, ESAF/ME, Fiocruz, FNDE, GSI/PR, Ibama, IBGE, INMET, Ipea, Mapa, MiniCom, MCTI, MD, MDA, MDIC, MDS, ME, MF, MinC, MMA, MME, MPA, MPS, MRE, MS, MTE, MCidades, MTur, SDH/PR, SPM/PR, Serpro, Sesu/MEC and SETEC/MEC.

Elaboration: Ipea.

Note: \* PTAX-BCB average exchange rate, calculated by the Central Bank (BCB).

Obs.: the meanings of the acronyms listed in the source are found in the *Glossary of Acronyms*, at the end of this publication.

In 2010, Brazil's technical cooperation was executed with budgetary resources of 44 institutions belonging to the federal public administration, as discriminated in Table 7.

**TABLE 7**  
**Expenditures made by the federal government in international technical cooperation according to institution – Cobradi (2010)**

Institution	Value (R\$)	Value (US\$) <sup>1</sup>
Ministry of External Relations (MRE) <sup>1</sup>	80,126,110	45,526,199
Federal Police Department of the Ministry of Justice (DPF/MJ)	2,414,124	1,371,661
Ministry of Health (MS)	1,969,442	1,119,001
Geological Service of Brazil (CPRM) linked to the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)	1,754,670	996,972
Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI)	1,615,893	918,121
Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa) linked to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (Mapa)	1,481,688	841,868
Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade (MDIC)	1,468,934	834,621
Special Secretariat for Policies for Women of the Presidency of the Republic (SPM/PR)	1,446,805	822,048

(Continues)

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Institution	Value (R\$)	Value (US\$) <sup>1</sup>
Ministry of Defense (MD)	1,404,143	797,809
Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz) linked to the Ministry of Health (MS)	1,130,915	642,565
Ministry of Culture (MinC)	870,390	494,540
Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea) linked to the Secretariat of Strategic Affairs (SAE)	597,928	339,732
Brazilian Federal Savings Bank (Caixa) linked to the Ministry of Finance (MF)	502,926	285,754
Special Secretariat for Human Rights of the Presidency of the Republic (SDH/PR)	453,163	257,479
Ministry of the Environment (MMA)	437,401	248,523
School of Finance Administration of the Ministry of Finance (ESAF/MF)	428,661	243,558
Ministry of Communication (MiniCom)	393,807	223,754
Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) linked to the Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management (MP)	363,156	206,339
National Health Surveillance Agency (Anvisa), linked to the Ministry of Health (MS)	357,794	203,292
Ministry of Cities (MCidades)	305,757	173,726
Federal Service of Data Processing (Serpro) linked to the Ministry of Finance (MF)	267,354	151,906
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (Mapa)	264,694	150,395
Secretariat of Higher Education (Sesu) of the Ministry of Education (ME)	258,340	146,784
National School of Public Administration (ENAP) linked to the Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management (MP)	247,139	140,420
Ministry of Sports (ME)	137,657	78,214
Ministry of Social Security (MPS)	106,219	60,352
Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE)	105,806	60,117
Institutional Security Office of the Presidency of the Republic (GSI/PR)	98,207	55,799
National Telecommunications Agency (Anatel)	92,293	52,439
Secretariat of Technological and Professional Education (SETEC) of the Ministry of Education (MEC)	76,187	43,288
Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger (MDS)	73,161	41,569
Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)	61,759	35,090
Ministry of Agrarian Development (MDA)	58,493	33,235
National Supply Company (CONAB) linked to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (Mapa)	55,688	31,641
National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES) linked to the Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade (MDIC)	50,026	28,424
National Fund for Educational Development (FNDE) linked to the Ministry of Education (MEC)	48,981	27,830
Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MPA)	34,675	19,702
Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama) linked to the Ministry of the Environment (MMA)	33,248	18,891

(Continues)

(Continued)

Institution	Value (R\$)	Value (US\$) <sup>1</sup>
National Agency of Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels (ANP)	25,015	14,213
National Meteorology Institute (INMET) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (Mapa)	19,130	10,869
Brazilian Electricity Regulatory Agency (Aneel)	14,896	8,464
Ministry of Tourism (MTur)	10,735	6,099
Comptroller General of the Union (CGU)	9,618	5,465
Ministry of Finance (MF)	3,144	1,786
<b>Total</b>	<b>101,676,174</b>	<b>57,770,554</b>

Source: ABC/MRE, Anatel, Aneel, ANP, Anvisa, BNDES, Caixa, Capes, CEPLAC, CGU, CONAB, CPRM, DPF/MJ, Embrapa, ENAP, ESAF/MF, Fiocruz, FNDE, GSI/PR, Ibama, IBGE, ICMBio, INMET, Ipea, Mapa, MiniCom, MCTI, MD, MDA, MDIC, MDS, ME, MF, MinC, MI, MMA, MME, MPA, MPS, MRE, MS, MTE, MCidades, MTur, SDH/PR, SAE/PR, DAS, SENAD/MJ, SPM/PR, Serpro, Sesu/MEC and SETEC/MEC.

Elaboration: Ipea.

Note:<sup>1</sup> PTAX-BCB average exchange rate, calculated by the Central Bank (BCB).

Note:<sup>2</sup> This value is distributed between: the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC): R\$ 77,633,782, equivalent to US\$ 44,110,103; Division of New and Renewable Energy Resources (DRN): R\$ 1,513,798, equivalent to US\$ 860,113; the Department of Africa (DEAF): R\$ 893,816, equivalent to US\$ 507,850; the Department of Trade and Investment Promotion (DPR): R\$ 69,594, equivalent to US\$ 39,542, and the Rio Branco Institute (IRBR): R\$ 15,120, corresponding to US\$ 8,591.

Obs.: the meanings of the acronyms listed in the source are found in the *Glossary of Acronyms*, at the end of this publication.

Below are topics and prominent areas of Brazilian technical cooperation, indicative of the urgent need to further advance research on this body of knowledge accumulated by the federal public administration and its potential contributions.

**BOX 1**

**Public policies and urban development**

Brazilian government's international technical cooperation began including the exchange of experiences and knowledge on urban development, social programs, government funds, service network and financial inclusion based on the performance of the Brazilian Federal Savings Bank (Caixa) as a public policy agent.

In 2010, Brazil developed projects with the governments of Cape Verde, Mozambique, Venezuela and Guatemala. Cooperation with African countries and Venezuela emphasized the issue of urban development; while the payment of social benefits characterized cooperation with Guatemala.

The project supporting urban development in Cape Verde was based on the knowledge and experience acquired by the Brazilian government in implementing the program '*Minha Casa Minha Vida*' (My House, My Life), which served as basis for the program '*Casa para Todos*' (Homes for All) addressing Cape Verde's housing infrastructure. The commitment made by the two countries aimed at reducing the housing deficit by 20%, corresponding to the construction of 8,000 housing units and the rehabilitation of 15,000 old units.

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Cooperation in Cape Verde is focused on professional and technical qualifications, the adoption of low-cost technologies and reducing environmental impact; the profitability of new forms of financing and tax incentives; the democratization of housing loans with special attention to the situation of women heads of household, as well as guarantee schemes for low income families.

Among the achievements the following stand out: sizing the housing deficit and revitalizing housing units; housing program manuals; developing the National Strategic Plan for Housing; structuring the guarantee fund which provides financial support for housing policy, as well as supporting the design of the housing policy; social work handbook, describing methodologies of social intervention; training in unsubstantiated income analysis; single registry for social housing beneficiaries, which allows the identification of housing programs' beneficiary households and a financial model to support the program '*Casa para Todos*' (Homes for All).

Brazil's technical cooperation with the government of Mozambique is linked to the theme of urban development and contributes to reducing the housing deficit in the country through the knowledge transfer of public housing policies, building systems with non-conventional materials, supporting the creation of a national system to track construction costs and indexes; setting up a laboratory for the analysis of construction materials and an incubator for popular projects at the Training Centre for Technologies of Namialo, as well as supporting the implementation of an inter-institutional graduate course.

Cooperation aims at the training of teams in Mozambique and Brazil, and among the results achieved the following are included: approval of housing policy; transfer of unconventional construction methodologies and knowledge transfer for the implementation of popular incubators; formulation of a methodology to implement the monitoring of civil construction costs and indexes; structuring and drafting the enhancement project: Training Centre for Technologies of Namialo. The project is executed by the Brazilian Federal Savings Bank (Caixa) in partnership with the University of São Paulo (USP), the University of Campinas (Unicamp), the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ) and the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS).

Technical cooperation between the governments of Brazil and Venezuela supports the elaboration of a sustainable development plan for the slums of Caracas, in particular, in San Agustín del Sur, one of the first slums in metropolitan region of Caracas, chosen as a pilot project. Among the initial achievements the following are included: presentation of the Brazilian intervention experience in slums to Venezuelan technicians; support the development of the Sustainable Development Plan for San Agustín del Sur, validated by the community, and the presentation of the Venezuelan methodology for community organization.

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Moreover, within the area of cooperation with Venezuela, the agreement between the Bank of Venezuela and Caixa was included to implement a model of correspondents and the sharing of experiences and methodologies for its installation, enabling greater bankability for the Venezuelan population, the democratization of financial products and services, as well as a correspondents pilot program.

Technical cooperation between the governments of Brazil and Guatemala allowed for the sharing of experiences and methodologies regarding the program '*Bolsa Família*' and Guatemalan social programs. A single registry model for beneficiaries, used in Brazil, its operationalization, how payments are made through welfare offices, and the model of decentralized management that allows monitoring and transparency throughout the process were presented. From this exchange of experiences, the Guatemalan government created its centralized registration process and database, and supported the creation of a process to facilitate and enable the payment of benefits to the population served by social programs.

Source: Caixa.

## BOX 2

### **Human rights**

Cooperation provided by Brazil for the promotion, protection and defense of human rights has developed and strengthened as the Brazilian government enhances its human rights policies. It is no coincidence that the number of bilateral cooperation projects in this field has expanded since the creation of its own ministry, today in the form of the Special Secretariat for Human Rights of the Presidency of the Republic (SDH/PR). Policies and actions such as the National Program for Human Rights (PNDH), the Human Rights in Film (*Mostra Cinema e Direitos Humanos*), and Brazil's performance during the first cycle of the UN Universal Periodic Review Mechanism drew the attention of other countries that began demanding that Brazil shares its experiences.

Technically, the projects of bilateral cooperation in human rights have the same nature as other projects executed by the Brazilian government within the framework of technical cooperation, focusing on the socialization of Brazilian experiences and strengthening the institutional capacity of countries with which it cooperates. However, the projects, because they are in the field of human rights, are distinguished by their transversal character, the valorization of participatory mechanisms and the belief in the State's responsibility to promote and protect the rights of all. Cooperation in human rights tends to work within a longer-term horizon, aiming to strengthen institutions and the civil society of cooperating countries for the permanent defense and promotion of human rights in their territory.

The oldest project of bilateral cooperation developed by Brazil is in support of a national policy, in Guinea-Bissau, to ensure the right to basic documentation or birth registration. In 2010, the project produced a joint and bilingual publication entitled *Brasil – Guiné-Bissau: Olhares Cruzados pela Identidade* (Brazil-Guinea Bissau: Perspectives Crossed by Identity).

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The year 2010 was also marked by the beginning of negotiations for the development of numerous projects of cooperation in human rights. Examples include a proposal of cooperation with Cape Verde for the rights of children and adolescents and to strengthen the National Commission for Human Rights and Citizenship. Another example was the beginning of a dialogue with the Colombian government to promote and defend the rights of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transvestites and transgender (LGBT) population and to combat sexual violence against children and adolescents.

Brazil also provides cooperation in the area of the rights of persons with disabilities, education in human rights, and film and human rights. Obviously, there is the possibility that this list may expand depending on the demands made by countries.

It should be noted that Brazil's policy of cooperation in human rights is based on legal principles listed in the Federal Constitution. In accordance with the Resolutions nº 46/182 and nº 58/114 of the UN General Assembly, the country underscores the principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and sovereignty. Additionally, Brazil respects the principle of non-intervention in matters of domestic jurisdiction, while promoting non-indifference in face of humanitarian emergencies.

Source: SDH/PR.

**BOX 3****Health**

Cooperation executed by the Brazilian Ministry of Health and other national institutions specialized in the field of public health is carried out through the exchange of experiences, by sending Brazilian technicians to conduct training in countries that request this cooperation; by supporting the structuring of services, through initiatives aimed at institutional strengthening; with the visits of health professionals from different countries to become acquainted with areas of excellence of the public health policy in Brazil; by donating medications and health supplies, and training of health professionals. Exceptionally, cooperation additionally involves the construction and donation of equipment and health supplies, such as in the case of cooperation with post-quake Haiti, Ghana and Mozambique.

Triangular cooperation combines what Brazil has to offer with the capacity of traditional donors, especially through technical and financial contributions, enhancing the comparative advantages of all actors involved.

In 2010, the main areas of Brazilian cooperation in health, by number of projects, were: human milk bank, HIV/AIDS, dengue fever, blood and blood products, environmental monitoring and information systems in health. In addition, the organization of the Unified Health System (SUS) awakens a growing interest of countries, particularly within the Union of South American Nations (Unasur), besides policies of decentralization, hospital management, pharmaceutical assistance (Popular Pharmacy) and health.

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Brazilian experience with human milk banks is one of the main areas of international development cooperation. In 2010, year when there was a constant demand by partner countries, more than 30 units were in operation. This cooperation includes, besides technical skills for collecting milk and the control of its quality, the physical installation of equipment that makes up the milk bank and the bank's existence in the web. The initiative has a direct impact on reducing child mortality, particularly in the case of premature or underweight newborns, as well as mothers who, for different reasons, are prevented from breastfeeding, including cases of infectious diseases.

Cooperation in HIV, the main request in regions such as Africa, reflects the success of Brazilian policies based on universal access to diagnosis, treatment and care, as well as prevention strategies that include the fight against stigma and discrimination of various kinds, and the recognition of the right to diversity, freedom and equality. This cooperation is a result of a joint effort involving civil society, people living with HIV and different interest groups.

Source: MS.

#### BOX 4

#### **Agriculture, livestock and food supply**

The federal government has made continuous efforts to strengthen the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa), in recognition of its important role in the consolidation of the Brazilian model of agriculture within a modern, scientific, entrepreneurial and internationally competitive framework.

Among the measures adopted, the process of internationalization of the company in the 2000s was strongly stimulated. The company's actions have been carried out in three ways: scientific cooperation, technical cooperation and technology business.

It was only with the issuance of the Provisional Measure nº 504, published in the Official Gazette of the Union (DOU) on September 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2010, that Embrapa adjusted to the legal framework, adequately meeting the demands of developing countries for technologies developed by the company.

The company has focused on bilateral cooperation by means of technical cooperation projects, with emphasis on technical training to strengthen institutions and the capacity building of human resources.

In 2010, due to changes in the strategy adopted by the company, 44 projects of international technical cooperation were executed, 32 of these distributed among 15 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the other 12 projects between 11 African countries. There were also two training programs with countries in Latin America and an isolated activity in Africa, as well as prospective missions, workshops and scientific missions.

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Special attention should be given to four structural actions underway in Africa: Mozambique Tropical Savannah Agricultural Development Project (ProSavana); support given to the development of the cotton sector in countries of the Project Cotton-4 (Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad and Mali); support given to the development of rice-growing in Senegal, and technical support for Mozambique's Agricultural Innovation Platform. Among these actions, Cotton-4 achieved greater international projection and demanded greater government effort. Established in mid-2009, the structural project is aimed at promoting significant changes in the technological paradigms of a strategic economic sector in these countries, the cultivation of cotton; a product of strong economic and social impact in their internal markets, propitious for development and success in the confrontation of national and international challenges. The goal is to increase productivity, generate genetic diversity and improve the quality of the cotton grown in these countries, thereby contributing to the development and autonomous economic empowerment of the Cotton-4. The basis of the project's activity is centralized at the Research Station of the Regional Agricultural Research Centre of Sotuba, in Bamako, Mali's capital.

ProSavana constitutes the most ambitious action of triangular cooperation involving Brazil and Japan. With ProSavana, Brazilian technical cooperation, in its trilateral character, gained new dimension. The program is based on the Brazilian experience of transforming the *Cerrado* (Savannah) in the new agricultural frontier, with the development of appropriate technologies for the production of different varieties and cultivars adapted to the Mozambican Savannah. The program integrates components of Brazilian technical cooperation and Japanese financial cooperation.

Within the framework of international cooperation in agriculture, the main areas of Embrapa's actions are in food security, capacity building of human resources, the validation of varieties, the improvement of production systems and regional development. In 2010, Embrapa allocated budget funds in the amount of R\$ 1.5 million (US\$ 852 thousand) in technical cooperation, mainly for the payment of employees' work hours.

Source: Embrapa.

## BOX 5

### Education and professional training

Brazil undertakes various initiatives of horizontal cooperation in education, particularly in the areas of youth and adult education, and professional training. The most significant example of this action is the Youth Leaders for the Multiplication of Good Socio-Educational Practices, carried out in Guinea-Bissau, within the context of triangular cooperation between the African country, Brazil and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco), and fully funded by the Brazilian Cooperation Agency of the Ministry of External Relations (ABC/MRE).

The Project, which anticipates the adaptation of methodologies developed by the Elos Institute and the Gol de Letra Foundation, is based on the community's mobilization around the collaborative work of promoting differentiated spaces of learning, assisting families and strengthening communities through socio-educational activities, and empowering young local leaders.

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A second line of action of the Project involves the Ministry of Education (MEC) transferring the Open School Program, developed in partnership with Unesco. Another initiative with a significant impact on the segment of young people in developing countries are the professional training centers developed in partnership between ABC/MRE and the National Industrial Training Service (Senai). Professional training centers have been installed in Angola, Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau, while two others are being implemented in Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe.

The centers offer courses in motor mechanics, civil construction, electricity, clothes and computer science. Besides these initiatives, ABC/MRE and Senai are negotiating the creation of two centers to train people with disabilities in the civil construction industry, in Morocco; a center in the textile sector, in Mali, and another in the area of furniture manufacturing in Cameroon. In South Africa, the first structural project of ABC/MRE involves the establishment of the Center for Professional Training and Entrepreneurship, which is in the final stages of negotiation and will have an important role in mitigating the problems caused by unemployment.

In the area of youth and adult education, Brazilian action in combating illiteracy in Africa is noteworthy, with projects developed by the Ministry of Education (MEC) and the NGO Solidarity in Literacy in Mozambique, Cape Verde, and Sao Tome and Principe. In addition to projects in education, those that promote the inclusion of youth in society by means of digital inclusion and sports programs are worth mentioning. Under the program of digital inclusion, telecentres are being implanted in Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe, Liberia and Angola, whose goal is the access to new technologies, training young people in the maintenance and operation of microcomputers and on topics such as free software.

Source: ABC/MRE.

## BOX 6

### **UNDP Brazil – South-South Cooperation**

UNDP Brazil supports the Brazilian government in its global development agenda through South-South Cooperation. Projects and actions, coordinated by the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), are carried out by mapping and transferring Brazilian knowledge in a set of thematic areas including food security, agriculture, health, education, poverty reduction, democratic governance, among others, as well as capacity building and inclusion of new partners in triangular cooperation arrangements.

The dissemination and implementation of human milk banks (HMB) in other countries, which is an example of Brazilian technical cooperation, had the support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The combination of low cost and the effectiveness of collection methods and quality control developed by the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz) allowed Brazil to organize one of the largest and most complex HMB networks in the world. Recognition stimulated demand and, in the last five years, Brazilian experience has inspired the establishment of human milk banks in 24 countries in Latin America, Africa and even Europe.

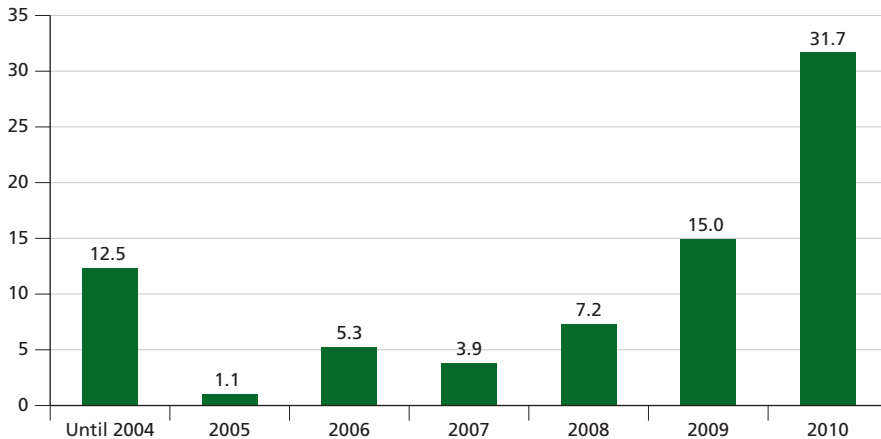
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To enhance global support offered to South-South Cooperation, UNDP signed with the country's Ministry of External Relations (MRE) the document "Strategic Alliance between UNDP and Brazil". The alliance facilitates the realization of activities and development initiatives in countries with which the Brazilian government maintains cooperation agreements. This alliance reinforces UNDP's commitment to Brazilian South-South Cooperation and offers the Brazilian government a set of instruments and tools that enable: *i*) exchange of information and knowledge; *ii*) transfer of technology; *iii*) capacity development; *iv*) structuring of vocational schools, health units, laboratories and public services for the population of partner countries. Relying on its national network of offices, experts and global partners, UNDP contributes to the implementation of Brazilian South-South Cooperation projects in over 80 countries, providing technical assistance, operational support, development services and high-level advice. These activities are carried out in coordination and in fine tune with the guidelines and priorities of ABC. UNDP's partnership with ABC also includes the institutional strengthening of the very agency, improving the system of project management in its various aspects.

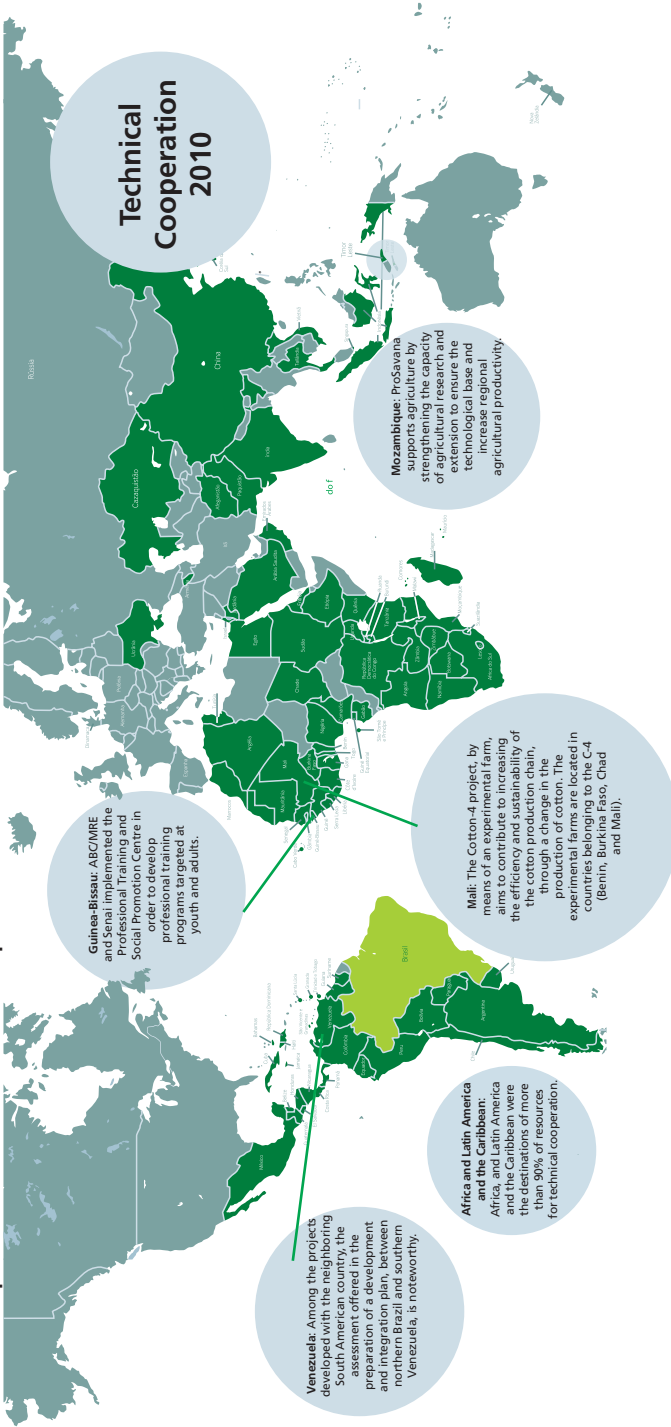
In 2010, UNDP Brazil's projects executed US\$ 31.7 million to carry out South-South Cooperation. Table 8 shows the consolidation of these expenditures for the period 2004-2010.

**TABLE 8**  
**UNDP Brazil – South-South Cooperation**  
(In US\$ millions)



Source: UNDP.  
Elaboration: Ipea.

MAP 1  
Brazil's partner countries in technical cooperation



Source: ABC/MRE archives.

## 2 EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION

The Brazilian federal government, through its institutions, both in an articulated way or individually, grants scholarships and assumes direct and indirect costs associated with the objective of providing education to foreigners, strengthening their organizations and institutions.

Most of this education is offered on domestic soil, at teaching and research institutions, public and private, by inter-ministerial coordination involving more directly the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (Capes), a foundation of the Ministry of Education (MEC) created in 1951, the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq), a collegiate body of the Ministry of Science and Technology (MCT) also created in 1951, and the Division of Educational Themes of the Department of Culture (DCE) of the Ministry of External Relations (MRE).<sup>2</sup>

More recently, institutions of the Brazilian federal government, in partnership with Capes and CNPq, began to provide educational cooperation also on foreign soil, in order to promote greater integration between the trained human capital and their local institutions.

Brazil's educational cooperation, which grants scholarships to foreigners and bears the associated costs, may be academic or technical. Cooperation of an academic nature aims exclusively at complementing the academic training of undergraduate and postgraduate foreign students. Cooperation of a technical nature aims at the non-academic training of professional staffs that execute activities linked to government institutions.

In 2010, educational cooperation totaled R\$ 63 million (US\$36 million). Of this total, eminently academic cooperation totaled a little over R\$ 60 million (97%), equivalent to US\$ 34 million, while technical cooperation amounted to R\$ 2 million (3%), corresponding to US\$ 1 million. It is, therefore, a priority for the Brazilian government to grant resources for additional academic training (undergraduate and graduate) of foreigners in Brazil.

### 2.1 Academic educational cooperation

The performance of the Brazilian federal government on this issue is made effective through an articulation between the Secretariat of Higher Education (Sesu) of the Ministry of Education (MEC), the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI), and their respective funding agencies – the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq) and the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (Capes) – and the Ministry of

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2. Former Division of Educational Cooperation (DCE). Despite the name change to the Division of Educational Issues, the previous acronym remains in use.

External Relations (MRE), through diplomatic and consular representations, and the General Secretariat of External Relations.

National development agencies are expanding and diversifying international educational cooperation for the training of foreigners. Government agencies act as articulators, advisors and evaluators of the process of educational cooperation with partner countries.

Programs of Brazilian agencies seek to enhance the collaboration between higher education institutions. There are two main programs of educational cooperation carried out by the Brazilian federal government that have existed for decades, and for which there are records of public spending in 2010: Undergraduate Student Agreement Program (PEC-G) and Postgraduate Student Agreement Program (PEC- PG).

### 2.1.1 PEC-G

The Undergraduate Student Agreement Program (PEC-G), a partnership between the Ministry of Education (MEC) and the Ministry of External Relations (MRE) in force since 1964, provides students from developing countries, with which Brazil has an agreement of cultural, educational, or scientific and technological cooperation, with studies at undergraduate level in Brazilian public and private institutions of higher education.

In 2010, according to data from MEC and MRE, the Brazilian federal government spent a total of R\$ 31 million (US\$ 18 million) on graduate educational cooperation (Table 9). This includes spending on scholarships and aid, administrative costs and granting airfares to a share of these students, based on an assessment of their meritorious academic performance.

**TABLE 9**  
**Expenditures made by the federal government in the PEC-G – Cobradi (2010)**

Institution	Total (R\$)	Total (US\$)
Ministry of External Relations (MRE)	<b>1,672,106</b>	<b>950,060</b>
Secretariat of Higher Education of the Ministry of Education (Sesu/MEC) <sup>1</sup>	<b>29,346,984</b>	<b>16,674,423</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31,019,090</b>	<b>17,624,483</b>

Source: DCE/MRE and Sesu/MEC.

Elaboration: Ipea.

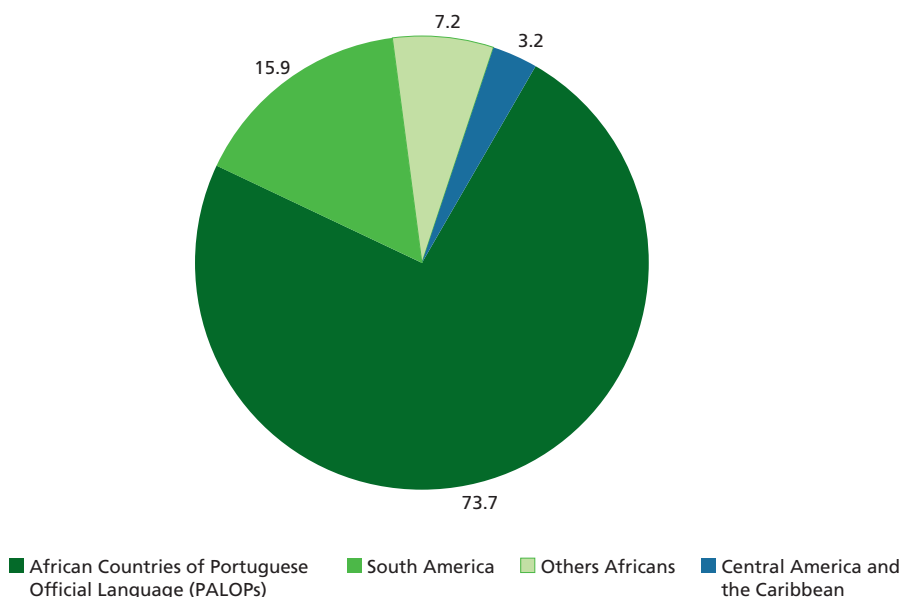
Note:<sup>1</sup> PTAX-BCB average exchange rate, calculated by the Central Bank (BCB).

Note:<sup>2</sup> Of the total expenditures made by Sesu/MEC, R\$ 25.6 million (US\$ 15 million) refer to scholarships, while R\$ 3.8 million (US\$ 2.2 million) relate to additional support given to nationals belonging to African countries through the Milton Santos Project for Access to Higher Education (Promisaes).

Figure 4 shows the regions of origin of foreign scholars linked to the PEC-G, with active enrollment in 2010. Of the total 1,643 students, 1,211 (73.7%) were from African Countries of Portuguese Official Language (PALOPs); 261 (15.9%)

from South America; 118 (7.2%) from other African countries, and 53 (3.2%) from Central America and the Caribbean.

FIGURE 4  
Proportion of students belonging to the PEC-G, according to region of origin – Cobradi (2010)  
(In %)



Source: DCE/MRE and SESu/MEC.  
Elaboration: DCE/MRE.

Table 10 presents the number of PEC-G students by country of origin. It is worth bearing in mind that both Figure 4 and Table 10 reflect the expenditures made in a continuous flow of foreign students in different stages of academic training in Brazil.

TABLE 10  
Number of students belonging to the PEC-G according to country of origin – Cobradi (2010)

Country	Number of Students <sup>1</sup>
Cape Verde	532
Guinea-Bissau	436
Angola	147
Paraguay	123
Sao Tome and Principe	63
Peru	43
Democratic Republic of Congo	43

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Country	Number of Students <sup>1</sup>
Bolivia	35
Ecuador	35
Mozambique	33
Cameroon	20
Nigeria	18
Colombia	15
Benin	13
Ghana	8
Haiti	8
Jamaica	8
Kenya	8
Costa Rica	7
Honduras	7
Barbados	6
Panama	6
Argentina	5
Chile	4
Guatemala	4
Nicaragua	4
Ivory Coast	3
Gabon	2
Senegal	2
El Salvador	1
Guinea	1
Dominican Republic	1
Uruguay	1
Trinidad and Tobago	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,643</b>

Source: DCE/MRE and Sesu/MEC.

Elaboration: Ipea.

Note:<sup>1</sup> Number of active students in 2010, according to information given by the Higher Education Institutions (HEI) participating in the PEC-G.

There are many federal higher education institutions linked to the PEC-G. In 2010, 47 of these Brazilian institutions hosted foreign students linked to the program, whose distribution by institution is presented in Table 11.

**TABLE 11**  
**Distribution of students by higher education institution – Cobradi (2010)**

Number of foreign students	Higher education institution
Between 0 and 20	UFGD, CEFET/RJ, IFCE, UFCSA, FURG, UFS, Ufam, UFBA, UFCG, UFG, UFJF, Ufla, UFMT, UFPEL, UFRPE, UTFPR, UFSJ, UFSM, UFT, UFTM, UFMVJM, Unifel, UNIFESP and Ufra
Between 21 and 40	UFPA, UFMS, UFOP, UFPB, UFPI, UFPR, UFRJ, UFSCAR, UFU and UFV

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Number of foreign students	Higher education institution
Between 41 and 60	Ufes and Unirio
Between 61 and 80	UFAL, UFF, UFRGS and UFRN
Between 81 and 100	UFMG, UFPE, UFSC and UnB
Between 101 and 120	UFRJ
more than 140	UFC

Source: Sesu/MEC.

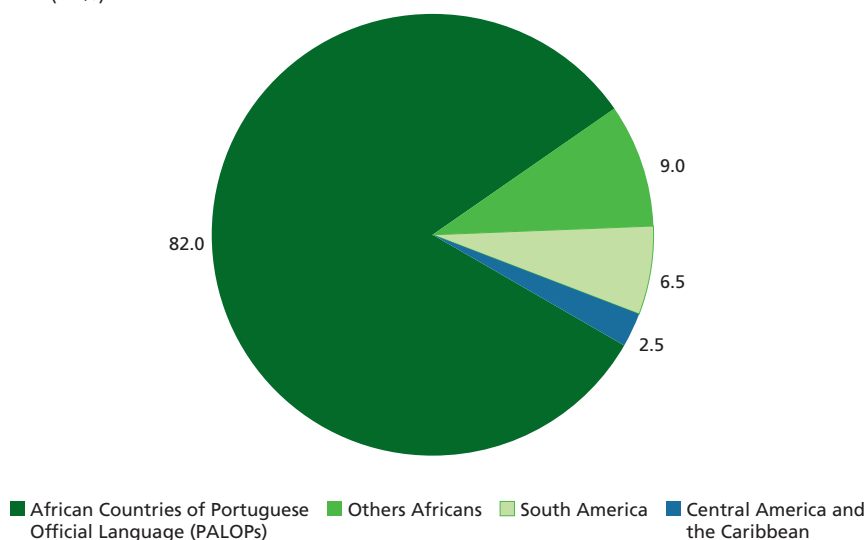
Elaboration: Ipea.

Obs.: the meanings of the acronyms listed in the table are found in the *Glossary of Acronyms*, at the end of this publication.

Through special programs, the Brazilian government provides additional financial aid to foreign students of low income countries or students with demonstrated academic merit. The Milton Santos Project for Access to Higher Education (Promisae), created by the Decree n° 4,875 of November 11<sup>th</sup>, 2003, grants mainly to nationals from African countries, linked to the PEC-G, additional financial aid amounting to a monthly minimum wage (Table 9). In 2010, Promisae benefited a total of 749 foreign students. Figure 5 shows the regional origin of the students benefited by the project; it is noteworthy that 82% are from the African Countries of Portuguese Official Language (PALOPs).

FIGURE 5

**Proportion of Students benefited by Promisae, according to region of origin – Cobradi (2010)**  
(In %)



Source: Sesu/MEC.

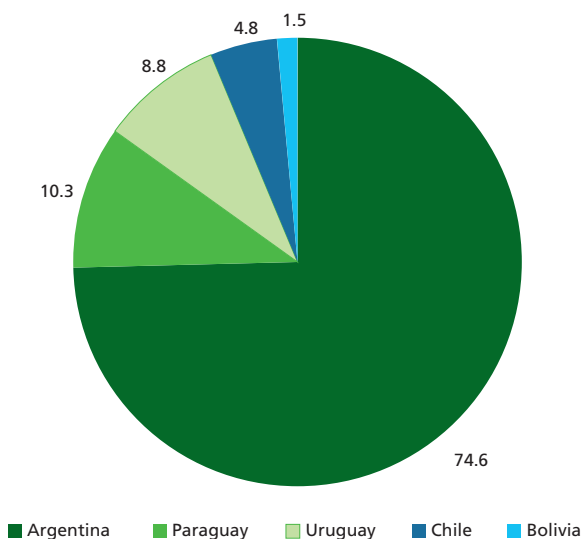
Elaboration: Ipea.



Another special program that strengthens educational cooperation is the Regional Academic Mobility Program between Mercosur accredited courses (Marca), executed since 2006, and developed and implemented by the Educational Sector of Mercosur. The program includes graduate courses, evaluated and approved by the Regional Accreditation System of Undergraduate Programs for Mercosur (Arcusur), given by institutions in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Students belonging to courses accredited by Marca have the opportunity of applying for a student foreign exchange, for one academic semester, at an institution of the participating countries. In Brazil, the Secretariat of Higher Education (Sesu) of the Ministry of Education (MEC) and Capes are responsible for its administration. The Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (Capes) supports the program since 2008. In 2010, MEC contributed a total of R\$ 2 million (US\$ 1 million) to the Marca program. Figure 6 identifies the resources allocated to the Marca program by the Brazilian government, by country of destination, as a percentage of the total expenditures. Around 75% of the resources were allocated to Argentinian students.

FIGURE 6  
**Expenditures made by the federal government in students benefited by the Marca program, according to country of origin – Cobradi (2010)**  
 (In %)



Source: Sesu/MEC and Capes.  
 Elaboration: Ipea.

Lastly, the full and free access of foreign students, enrolled in the PEC-G, to the Unified Health System (SUS) is noteworthy. However, the figures regarding this universal access were not included in this survey.

### 2.1.2 PEC-PG

The Postgraduate Student Agreement Program (PEC-PG) is a partnership between the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (Capes), the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq) and the Ministry of External Relations (MRE), in force since 1981, with the aim of providing foreign students with the opportunity of carrying out postgraduate studies in Brazilian higher education institutions, in diverse areas of knowledge.

Students come from developing countries with which Brazil has an agreement of cultural, educational, or scientific and technological cooperation. Masters Scholarships are granted by CNPq and, in exceptional cases, Capes, and PhD scholarships are granted by Capes.

According to Table 12, the federal government disbursed, in 2010, a total of R\$ 14.6 million (US\$ 8.3 million) on the PEC-PG, a value below its expenses with the PEC-G. This includes spending on scholarships and aid, associated administrative costs and airfare grants for the arrival of a part of these students. The payment of return airfares is, in this case, granted to all foreign students, unlike what happens in the PEC-G.

TABLE 12  
Expenditures made by the federal government in the PEC-PG – Cobradi (2010)

Institution	Total (\$R)	Total (US\$) <sup>1</sup>
Ministry of External Relations (MRE)	153,219	87,056
Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (Capes)	11,798,341	6,703,603
National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq)	2,680,094	1,522,779
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,631,650</b>	<b>8,313,438</b>

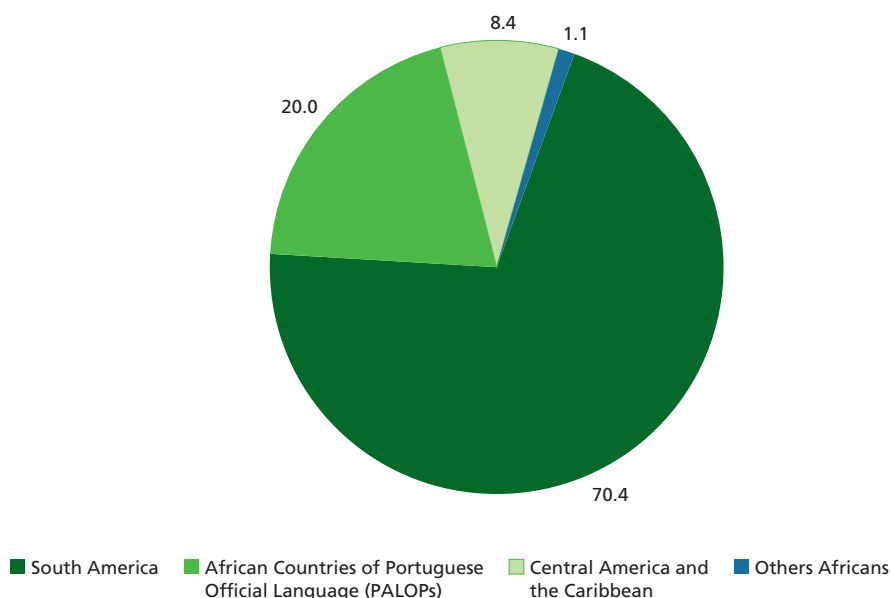
Source: DCE/MRE, Sesu/MEC, Capes and CNPq.

Elaboration: Ipea.

Note: <sup>1</sup> PTAX-BCB average exchange rate, calculated by the Central Bank (BCB).

Figure 7 shows the origin of foreign students benefited by the PEC-PG. Unlike the PEC-G, which serves undergraduate students, it is observed that most of the postgraduate students, 70.4%, come from countries in South America, followed by 20% corresponding to students that come from the African Countries of Portuguese Official Language (PALOPs), 8.4% from Central America and the Caribbean, and 1.1% from other African countries.

FIGURE 7  
**Region of origin of students benefitted by the PEC-PG – Cobradi (2010)**  
 (In %)



Source: DCE/MRE, Sesu/MEC and Capes.  
 Elaboration: DCE/MRE.

Table 13 specifies the number of PEC-PG students by Brazilian funding institution and country of origin. It is noteworthy that both Figure 7 and Table 12 reflect the expenditures made in 2010 in a steady stream of foreign students, in different stages of academic training in Brazil.

TABLE 13  
**PEC-PG students by funding institution and country of origin – Cobradi (2010)**

Country	Number of students – CNPq	Number of students – CAPES	Total
Colombia	15	128	<b>143</b>
Peru	12	47	<b>59</b>
Argentina	6	30	<b>36</b>
East Timor	-	26	<b>26</b>
Cape Verde	9	12	<b>21</b>
Bolivia	8	10	<b>18</b>
Mozambique	2	15	<b>17</b>
Ecuador	7	9	<b>16</b>

(Continues)

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Country	Number of students – CNPq	Number of students – CAPES	Total
Uruguay	4	12	<b>16</b>
Cuba	2	12	<b>14</b>
Angola	6	7	<b>13</b>
Chile	4	7	<b>11</b>
Guinea-Bissau	2	9	<b>11</b>
Mexico	2	8	<b>10</b>
Paraguay	2	5	<b>7</b>
Costa Rica	1	3	<b>4</b>
Guatemala	-	3	<b>3</b>
Panama	1	2	<b>3</b>
Venezuela	2	1	<b>3</b>
Ivory Coast	-	2	<b>2</b>
Dominican Republic	1	1	<b>2</b>
Cameroon	-	1	<b>1</b>
Egypt	-	1	<b>1</b>
El Salvador	1	-	<b>1</b>
Nicaragua	1	-	<b>1</b>
Nigeria	1	-	<b>1</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>440</b>

Source: MRE, Capes and CNPq.

Elaboration: DCE/MRE.

Obs.: the hyphen represents the absence of students in the program.

Regarding the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (Capes), the institutional guidelines are: prioritize cooperation programs that promote closer relations between Brazil and its partners in development, mainly with countries of interest to Brazilian foreign policy, as well as technically assist countries with deficiencies in higher education.

Since 2004, Capes' policy of international cooperation has put emphasis on cooperation with countries belonging to the Southern Axis, especially Latin America and Africa, and Portuguese-speaking countries. Capes supports bilateral programs with Argentina, Cuba, Haiti, Uruguay and East Timor, as well as initiatives with blocs of countries, such as Mercosur, through joint research projects, university partnerships, special projects and individual scholarships.

As in the case of the PEC-G, students linked to PEC-PG have access to the Unified Health System (SUS). However, the implicit costs associated with this universal access were not included in this survey.

### 2.1.3 Other relevant bilateral academic programs and projects

The Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel's (Capes) expenditures, some in partnership with other federal agencies, in specific programs and projects of educational cooperation for the academic education of foreign staffs<sup>3</sup> are worthy of note. Among these, the following programs stand out:

- 1) Program for Teacher Qualification and Portuguese Instruction (East Timor). The program, created by the Decree n° 5,274 of November 18<sup>th</sup>, 2004, trained 998 East Timorese in 2010. At the level of bachelor's degrees, courses in biology, physics, mathematics and chemistry were offered; at the level of specialization, courses in environmental education, teaching and educational management. Courses were also given in the instrumental instruction of the Portuguese language to teachers of pre-school and primary education. Apart from Capes, on behalf of Brazil, the Federal University of Santa Catarina (UFSC) and the Division of Educational Themes of the Department of Culture of the Ministry of External Relations (DCE/MRE) are also involved. On behalf of the partner country, the National University of East-Timor, the National Institute for Training of Teachers and Education Professionals, the Ministries of Education, of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, of Finance, of Natural Resources, Minerals and Energy Policy, of Social Solidarity and the National Intelligence Service also participate.
- 2) Capes and the Ministry of Higher Education of Cuba (MES) Program. According to data made available by Capes, the program funded between 1997, year of its creation, and 2010, 220 scholarships, 61% of which were for exchange doctorate students and 39% for postdoctoral degrees. Specifically in 2010, 20 Cuban teachers received scholarships from Capes, including 55% for exchange doctorate programs and 45% for post-doctoral degrees. The institutions of origin of the Cuban teachers benefitted from the Capes scholarship, in 2010, were:
  - a) the University of Havana;
  - b) the University of Oriente;
  - c) the Institute of Animal Science;
  - d) the Agrarian University of Havana;
  - e) the Central University "Marta Abreu" de Las Villas;

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3. In addition to the informed expenditures, Capes' associated administrative costs for its programs of educational cooperation in the value of R\$ 706,120.32, equivalent to US\$ 401,205, must be taken into account.

- f) the National Center for Animal and Plant Health;
- g) the Guantanamo University Center;
- h) the University Center of Las Tunas;
- i) the Experimental Station “Indio Hatuey”;
- j) the Higher Polytechnic Institute Jose Antonio Echevarria;
- k) the University of Camaguey;
- l) the University of Guantanamo;
- m) the University of Holguin.

The Brazilian higher education institutions that received these Cuban teachers were:

- a) São Paulo State University – UNESP (three teachers);
  - b) University of São Paulo – USP (three);
  - c) Federal University of Minas Gerais – UFMG (two);
  - d) Federal University of Rio de Janeiro – UFRJ (two);
  - e) Federal Rural University of Rio de Janeiro – UFRRJ (two);
  - f) State University of Campinas – UNICAMP (two);
  - g) Federal University of Lavras – Ufla (one);
  - h) Federal University of Paraíba – UFPB (one);
  - i) Federal University of Pará – UFPA (one);
  - j) Federal University of São Carlos – UFSCAR (one);
  - k) Federal University of Santa Maria (one);
  - l) University of Brasília – UnB (one).<sup>4</sup>
- 3) The Ministry of Science and Technology of Mozambique and CNPq’s Postgraduate Scholarship Program. This program aims to enable Mozambican citizens to carry out their studies in institutions of higher education in Brazil, seeking to enhance their knowledge and experience in the hope of contributing to the socioeconomic development of their country, as well as greater interaction with Brazil. The work program was signed on November 5<sup>th</sup>, 2003, by the ministers of science and technology of Brazil and Mozambique. Through CNPq,

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4. In 2011, there were 28 new applications, 64% for exchange doctorate programs and 36% for post-doctoral degrees.

the Brazilian government has pledged to provide 40 scholarships in masters and doctoral modalities, to be carried out in Brazilian higher education institutions in priority areas for the development of human resources in Mozambique.

- 4) Brazil-Argentina cooperation for joint research: Ministry of Science, Technology and Productive Innovation (MYNCT) of Argentina. The Cooperation Program Brazil-Argentina for joint research was created to support the scientific exchange between research groups of Argentines and Brazilians through integrated actions, including researchers, academics and postgraduate fellows from masters and doctoral levels (Argentina, [n.d.]).
- 5) Language of Letters and Numbers Program (PLLN): Jose Aparecido Oliveira Program and Amilcar Cabral Program (Cape Verde). The Language of Letters and Numbers Program (PLLN) was created in view of the difficulty African students had in following some university courses, and the absence of African students in the areas of science and engineering in Brazil. To achieve this goal, intensive and short term courses were created for math and Portuguese high school and elementary school teachers of African countries, providing reinforcement to candidates. Therefore, in support of Brazil's international cooperation with African countries, and in line with the objectives of the CPLP, Capes established, through the Federal University of Ceará (UFC), the Language of Letters and Numbers Program, composed of two projects: Amilcar Cabral Program<sup>5</sup> (PLLN/PAC), which teaches math, and Jose Aparecido de Oliveira Project<sup>6</sup> (PLLN/PJAO), which teaches the Portuguese language. In 2011, the Colinas de Boe Project (PLLN/PCB) was established with the aim of training math and Portuguese elementary school teachers of Guinea-Bissau. The program, in existence since 2008, is funded by the Brazil-Cape Verde Basic Agreement on Technical and Scientific Cooperation - signed on April 28<sup>th</sup>, 1977, and regulated by the Decree nº 85,545 of December 16<sup>th</sup>, 1980, and by the Agreement on Cultural Cooperation between the Government of the Federative

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5. Considered the "father" of the Cape Verdeans nationality, Amilcar Cabral was an African leader whose actions went beyond the political arena, playing an important cultural role both in Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau. A native of Guinea-Bissau, Amilcar Cabral founded in 1956 the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC), which fought for the self-determination of these two countries. Also in 1956, Cabral, alongside Agostinho Neto, founded the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA). In 1973, Amilcar Cabral, who in 1962 assumed the leadership of the PAIGC, was assassinated in Conakry, Guinea.

6. Jose Aparecido de Oliveira was governor of the Federal District from 1985 to 1988 and Minister of Culture during the government of Sarney, besides being Brazil's ambassador to Portugal and one of the founders of the CPLP.

Republic of Brazil and the Government of the Republic of Cape Verde, signed on February 7<sup>th</sup>, 1979, and regulated by the Decree nº 85,621 of January 6<sup>th</sup>, 1981. Besides Capes, UFC, the embassy of Brazil in Cape Verde and the Ministry of Education of Cape Verde are also involved. In 2010, the program was responsible for training a total of 96 math and Portuguese high school teachers of Cape Verde, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe.

- 6) The Graduate Studies Associated Centers Brazil/Argentina (CAPG-BA). The CAPG/BA Program (the Graduate Studies Associated Centers) aims to promote academic exchange in priority areas between higher education institutions, to train high-level human resources in Brazil and Argentina, in several areas of knowledge. It is intended for Argentinian and Brazilian higher education institutions that have graduate courses of excellence, recommended by Capes and the National Commission for University Evaluation and Accreditation of the Ministry of Education of Argentina, with grade greater than or equal to 5 (Capes) or A and B (the Argentinian Committee).
- 7) Associated Centers for the Strengthening of Postgraduate Studies Brazil/Argentina (CAFP-BA). The Associated Centers for the Strengthening of Postgraduate Studies Brazil/Argentina, fruit of the cooperation Capes/SPU, stimulates academic partnerships between Brazil and Argentina, mutually reinforcing academic activities and postgraduate training, emphasizing the exchange of faculty and graduate students. It is intended for Brazilian and Argentinian higher education institutions that have graduate courses recommended by Capes and the National Commission for University Evaluation and Accreditation of the Ministry of Education of Argentina.
- 8) Teachers Training Program in Guinea-Bissau. The Scientific and Technical Cooperation Agreement between the Government of Brazil and the Government of Guinea-Bissau was signed on May 18<sup>th</sup>, 1978. The work program aims to support the development of human resources at the Amilcar Cabral University (UAC). It encompasses the mobility of teachers and students, as well as postgraduate programs and research. Its purpose is social inclusion, reduction of inequalities and the improvement of citizen's living conditions in their respective countries, encouraging bilateral cooperation in the fields of higher education and science, in priority areas identified in common accord by the governments of the two countries. The program also aims to strengthen the Amilcar Cabral University (UAC) of Guinea-Bissau, which is the central focus of this program of educational cooperation.



- 9) Capes and UDELAR Program (Uruguay). The program awards scholarships to teachers of the *Universidad de la República* (UDELAR), Uruguay. In 2010, 12 Uruguayan teachers received scholarships from Capes, nine for masters programs and three for doctoral programs. According to Capes' data, in 2010, USP, UFSM, UFSC and UFRGS each received two Uruguayan scholars, while UFPR, UFPEL, UERJ and PUC-RS received one Uruguayan scholar each.
- 10) Emergency Program in Higher Education for Haiti (Pro-Haiti). The program aims to contribute to the reconstruction of Haiti by supporting the training of human resources and restructuring of higher education institutions in Haiti, which may include other modalities considered relevant to the program.

Table 14 presents Brazilian disbursements with each of the programs described. The prioritization of resources with programs in East Timor, African Countries of Portuguese Official Language (PALOPs) and Cuba is observed.

**TABLE 14**  
**Total expenditures made by the federal government in other bilateral academic programs and projects – Cobradi (2010)**

Bilateral academic programs and projects	Total (R\$)	Total (US\$) <sup>1</sup>
Program for Teacher Qualification and Portuguese Instruction with East Timor (East Timor)	2,565,924	1,457,911
Capes and Ministry of Higher Education of Cuba (MES) Program	2,057,956	1,169,293
The Ministry of Science and Technology of Mozambique and CNPq's Postgraduate Scholarship Program	1,656,648	941,277
Brazil-Argentina cooperation for joint research (MINCYT)	1,286,649	731,051
Language of Letters and Numbers Program - Jose Aparecido Oliveira Program (Cape Verde)	779,100	442,670
Language of Letters and Numbers Program - Amilcar Cabral Program (Cape Verde)	779,100	442,670
Associated Centers for the Strengthening of Postgraduate Studies Brazil/Argentina (CAFP-BA)	395,313	224,610
The Graduate Studies Associated Centers Brazil/Argentina (CAPG-BA)	373,151	212,017
Teachers Training Program in Guinea-Bissau	338,000	192,045
Capes and UDELAR Program (Uruguay)	427,549	242,925
Pro-Haiti	35,332	20,075
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,694,722</b>	<b>6,076,546</b>

Source: Capes.

Elaboration: Ipea.

Note: <sup>1</sup> PTAX-BCB average exchange rate, calculated by the Central Bank (BCB).

Interviews with representatives of the Ministry of External Relations (MRE) and the Ministry of Education (MEC) also indicated the existence of the Incentive Program for Undergraduate Research (PFCM). Through this program, students from Angola, Cape Verde and Mozambique are selected to participate in short-

term activities, in Brazil, during their school holidays, which produce knowledge in certain areas of research, technology and innovation, and that might awaken and stimulate the approximation of theoretical training to the realities of practical application. The activities are held during the months of January and February, and in August and September, each year. The program began in 2007 in Angola and Mozambique, and in 2009 in Cape Verde. It is based on protocols of intent and memorandums of understanding signed between the countries in 2007 and 2009. In 2010, 80 Angolans, 74 Mozambicans and 31 Cape Verdeans were benefited in the following areas of knowledge: biological sciences, agricultural sciences, engineering, health sciences and exact sciences. Government and academic institutions of the respective countries articulated to coordinate the actions of this program. In 2010, Capes' expenditures with the program totaled R\$ 672 thousand, equivalent to US\$ 382 thousand.

The Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (Capes) also supports the Master's Program in Public Health with Mozambique and Angola, which began in 2009. The Masters is offered by the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz), through its graduate programs in Parasite Biology, Tropical Medicine, Cellular and Molecular Biology, and Teaching in Biosciences and Health. The aim is to support the structuring of clinical, epidemiological and laboratory research, as well as health diagnosis. Students come to Brazil to participate in Fiocruz's Exchange Master's Program, funded by Capes. In 2010, five Angolan scholars participated in the program; there were no scholars from Mozambique. The total expenditure for this program was approximately R\$ 78 million, equivalent to US\$ 44 million.

The Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI) and the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq) also reported expenditures in 2010, respectively, with scholarships for foreign participants of summer courses (Summer Fellowship Program) in an amount of about R\$ 14 thousand, equivalent to US\$ 8 thousand, and scholarships for visiting specialists in an amount of approximately R\$ 246 thousand, corresponding to US\$ 140 thousand.

Finally, the Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade (MDIC) awarded masters scholarships to two foreign students from Costa Rica and Uruguay. This is the Professional Master's Program at the National Institute of Metrology, Quality and Technology (INMETRO), offered by the institution itself. MDIC's scholarships, in 2010, totaled R\$ 270 thousand, equivalent to US\$ 153 thousand.

It is worth noting that in 2010, Capes, CNPq and MCTI reported expenditures with administrative costs associated to academic cooperation (work hours, airfares and per diem) in an amount close to R\$ 903 thousand, corresponding to US\$ 513 thousand.

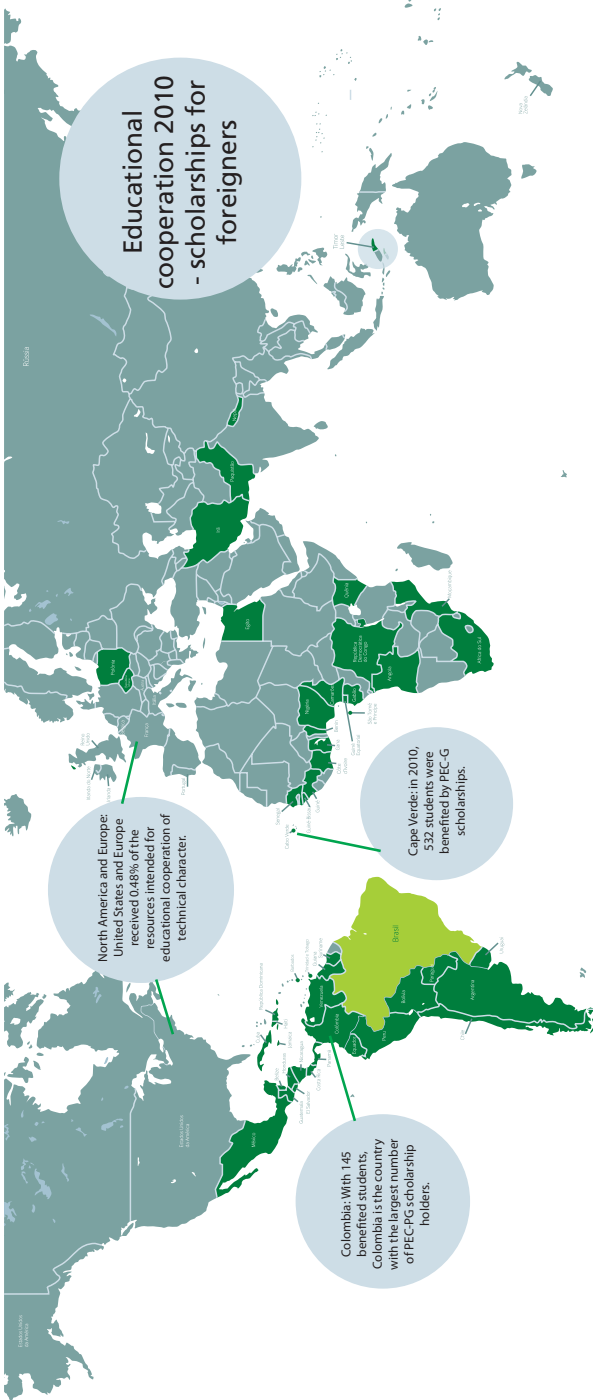
## 2.2 Technical educational cooperation

Ministries and agencies of the federal government administration, individually, also offer educational cooperation, eminently technical, through the granting of scholarships and aid to foreigners, assuming the associated administrative costs. The total expenditure of the Brazilian federal government institutions with this type of educational cooperation, in 2010, was R\$ 2 million, equivalent to US\$ 1 million.

Among the records of expenditures of federal institutions with this kind of cooperation the following four stand out:

- 1) Training courses for sergeants, supply officers, and pilot officers, for nationals of Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Paraguay, offered by the Ministry of Defense (MD), with expenditures totaling R\$ 786 thousand (US\$ 447 thousand);
- 2) Scholarships provided by Ipea to researchers from Angola, Argentina, Belgium, Burundi, Colombia, Cuba, United States, France, England, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, United Kingdom, Czech Republic, East Timor and Venezuela, totaling R\$ 410 thousand (US\$ 233 thousand);
- 3) Scholarships and airfares provided by the Rio Branco Institute (IRBR/MRE) to nationals of Angola, Argentina, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, East Timor and the Palestinian Territory, so they may take part of their diplomatic training courses in Brazil, totaling R\$ 529 thousand (US\$ 301 thousand);
- 4) Distance learning specialization course for researchers, in alcohol and other psychoactive drugs, promoted by the National Secretariat for Policies on Drugs (SENAD), in partnership with the University of São Paulo (USP) for nationals of Angola, Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua and Venezuela, with expenditures totaling R\$ 259 thousand (US\$ 147 thousand).

MAP 2  
Brazilian educational cooperation in the world



Source: ABC/IRE archives.

### 3 SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION

International scientific and technological cooperation is characterized by the articulation between two or more institutions of different countries, which through the contribution of human (scientists), physical, financial and technological resources, jointly execute programs or research projects of common interest, in order to contribute to the advancement of knowledge. Science and Technology (S&T) is a strategic component of Brazilian economic and social development, and cooperation in this area carries the potential of contributing to domestic development and that of partner countries.

There are three major forms of international cooperation in science and technology, today, which characterize all the partnerships identified under the federal government of Brazil: the large scientific programs and projects of international cooperation; regional and bilateral programs and projects of scientific and technological cooperation, and actions and partnerships established directly between scientists.

The first Cobradi report, covering the period 2005-2009, combined the modalities of technical and scientific cooperation, and of technological cooperation. This report considers scientific and technological cooperation separately, in an attempt to describe in more detail expenditures in joint research between the Brazilian government and other countries or international organizations. Care was taken so as to avoid the duplication of expenditures of one or the other modality. One should keep in mind, however, that in practice there are strong points of intersection between them.

The institutionalization of government support for science and technology in Brazil began in the 1950s. The Brazilian government began to create institutions whose function was to give greater dynamism to this area. The creation of CNPq and Capes in 1951, and in the next decade, the Financier of Studies and Projects (FINEP) widened the prospects of support for basic science and technology in the country.

National policies on science and technology, in Brazil, were gradually defined, based on the organization of large national conferences on science and technology where, traditionally, representatives from the government, academy, and various entities and organizations of Brazilian civil society participated. From the First Conference, convened in 1985, the Ministry of Science and Technology (MCT), now Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI) was born; supreme government institution responsible for formulating the National Policy on Science, Technology and Innovation. The other conferences took place in 2001, 2005 and 2010.

The original option of carrying out extended public debate on science, technology and innovation (ST&I) policy, in Brazil, has contributed to the formulation of a national policy for ST&I. The *White Book on Science, Technology and Innovation* and the *Blue Book: 4<sup>th</sup> National Conference on Science, Technology and Innovation for a Sustainable Development*, which resulted from a large national mobilization, reflect a wide range of needs and expectations, national, regional and local, in strategic objectives and guidelines, composing what is already seen as a State policy for science and technology in Brazil (Brazil, 2002; Brasil & CGEE, 2010).

Brazil has been climbing important steps in science and technology, nationally and globally. The number of Brazilian scientific publications and quotes of Brazilian authors has been increasing in national and international journals, indicators of quality in S&T in the world today. Internally, the Brazilian government set the target to ensure the investment of 1.8% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Science, Technology and Innovation (ST&I) until 2015. This investment will put Brazil on par with prominent countries in this area, such as South Korea and India. In 2010, 1.2% of the GDP was invested in the area, and approximately 50% came from the business sector.

Challenges remain in strengthening and expanding international cooperation in science and technology. Currently, the main ones are: to increase the active participation of the country, particularly of its industry, in advanced stages of execution of large international collaborative scientific projects; improve the alignment between international agreements and conventions, and national priorities in ST&I; encourage more efficient processing in the analysis and approval of agreements for international scientific collaboration; modernize customs procedures, with the exchange of equipment between laboratories in the country and those abroad, and improve accountability mechanisms to promote joint research. The MCTI has been taking concrete actions aimed at overcoming these challenges in order to create greater alignment between scientific and technological international cooperation and strategies, and national scientific and technological potentials.

Despite difficulties, Brazilian participation in strategic spaces of international articulation in S&T has broadened. Among the most prominent is the country's participation in the G8+5, through the Brazilian Academy of Sciences (ABC). Along with scientists from science academies of South Africa, Germany, Canada, China, United States, France, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, UK and Russia, Brazil offers development proposals on S&T to the political leaders of these countries. Other prominent spaces are the Science and Technology in Society Forum (STS Forum), the World Science Forum, the Unesco's Forum on ST&I, the New Frontiers in Science Diplomacy Conference, and COP-15.

Brazil also participates in the following international S&T non-governmental organizations: Academy of Sciences for the Developing World (TWAS) and its regional office (TWAS-ROLAC); the International Council for Sciences (ICSU) and its regional office (ICSU-LAC); the Inter-Academy Panel for International Issues (IAP); the Inter-Academy Council (IAC), and the Inter-American Network of Academy of Sciences (Ianas). Besides actions in spaces of political articulation, Brazil, through the participation of its scientists, is present in large scientific projects of international collaboration, as well as high energy physics projects for the Large Hadron Collider (LHC), led by the Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire (CERN), and the design of the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (Iter). The country also participates in major astronomy projects such as the Planck satellite and the Very Large Telescope (VLT), and in consortia such as Gemini, Southern Astrophysical Research (Soar) and the Canada-France-Hawaii Telescope (CFHT), as well as research related to climate change, Antarctica, the Amazon, genome and proteome (Human Genome Project). Noteworthy are the activities and projects in the Center of Structural Biology of Mercosur's (CeBEM) multicenter clinical research, as well as the observatories: Gemini, Soar and CFHT.

The China-Brazil Earth Resources Satellite (CBERS) program aims to build satellites in partnership with China through the National Institute for Space Research (INPE). The National Laboratory of Astrophysics' resources are used and budget resources are included in the Pluriannual Plan (PPA). In the case of CBERS, a satellite has already been launched and two more launches have been scheduled.

**BOX 7**

**Synchrotron light sources and nanotechnology**

The Brazilian Association for Synchrotron Light Technology (ABTLuS) coordinates the National Synchrotron Light Laboratory (LNLS), responsible for the operation of the only synchrotron light source in Latin America. Designed and built with Brazilian technology, it allows the realization of research at atomic and molecular level in virtually all areas of science and technology: biology, catalysis, energy, physics, geology, nanostructure materials, environment, anthropology and polymers. LNLS is planning the construction of Sirius, a third generation synchrotron source, which will open other research opportunities for Brazilian and international sciences.

Research activities conducted in beam lines have the support of 14 national and international technical groups responsible for the development of new instrumentations, and the maintenance and construction of equipment used in the storage ring, and in the beam lines.

These groups carry out, annually, over a thousand hours of machine studies with the aim of refining operations, reducing the vertical emission of the electron beam, increasing the photon flux, testing and installing new equipment, among others.

Institutionally, the country counts on federal and state development agencies that allow the strengthening of the international ties of Brazilian science. Besides Capes, CNPq and FINEP, the country also has state foundations that support research. Together, these are structuring institutions and are central for the strengthening of ST&I, nationally and internationally.

The Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (Capes), through its Directorate of International Relations (DRI), is responsible for scholarship programs abroad. It operates in North-South and South-South international cooperation programs, and special programs that include: individual scholarships abroad, doctoral colleges, joint research projects, university partnerships, visiting professors from abroad, schools of higher education, in addition to general cooperation programs.

The National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq) has different funding mechanisms for international cooperation. In the period 2007-2010, priority was given to the allocation of resources in strategic partnerships with countries of South America and Africa, by means of, respectively, the South American Program to Support Cooperative Activities in Science and Technology (Prosul) and the Thematic Cooperation Program on Science, Technology and Innovation with African countries (Pro-Africa). Partnerships with developing countries belonging to India, Brazil and South Africa group (Ibsa) and the Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa group (BRICS) were also established.

Regarding the Financier of Studies and Projects (FINEP), several initiatives are noteworthy, such as the Technological Cooperation Agreement with Spain, made with the Centre for the Development of Industrial Technology, a Spanish public organization; cooperation agreements with France, signed with the Financement de L'Innovation et de la Croissance des PME (Oseo), Agence Nationale de la Recherche (ANR) and the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS); the Innovative Program in Latin America, and the Ibero-American General Secretariat's (SEGIB) S&T program, which involved 19 Latin American countries, as well as Spain and Portugal. The Financier of Studies and Projects (FINEP) also funds the China-Brazil Earth Resources Satellite (CBERS), and supports the implementation of the Brazil Center for Climate Change and Energy Technology Innovation.

Besides development agencies, Brazil has institutions and companies that develop activities of cooperation in science and technology. They are: the Butantan Institute, the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz), the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa); the National Institute of Metrology, Quality and Technology (INMETRO); Petroleo Brasileiro S.A. (Petrobras), and the Geological



Service of Brazil (CPRM). In 2008, Fiocruz established its representative office in Maputo, Mozambique's capital. Embrapa has a wider physical presence abroad, with laboratories in the United States, France, South Korea, Panama, Mozambique and Senegal, as well as cooperation projects in Acra, the capital of Ghana, and in Caracas, capital of Venezuela.

Among the institutions directly linked to the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI) with the potential for international cooperation in science and technology, the following research institutes (in alphabetical order) are worthy of attention:

- a) Brazilian Association for Synchrotron Light Technology (ABTLuS) – Campinas, Sao Paulo;
- b) Center for Physics Research (CBPF) – Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro;
- c) Center of Excellence in Advanced Electronic Technology (CEITEC) – Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul;
- d) Centre for Mineral Technology (Cetem) – Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro;
- e) Centre for Strategic Technologies of the North East (Cetene) – Recife, Pernambuco;
- f) Center for Information Technology Renato Archer (CTI) – Campinas, São Paulo;
- g) Brazilian Institute of Information in Science and Technology (IBICT) – Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro;
- h) Mamiraua Institute for Sustainable Development (IDSMD) – Tefe, Amazonas;
- i) National Institute of Pure and Applied Mathematics (Impa) – Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro;
- j) National Institute for Amazonian Research (INPA) – Manaus, Amazonas;
- k) National Institute for Space Research (INPE) – São José dos Campos, São Paulo;
- l) National Semi-Arid Institute (Insa) – Campina Grande, Paraíba;
- m) National Institute of Technology (INT) – Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro;
- n) National Laboratory for Astrophysics (LNA) – Itajubá, Minas Gerais;
- o) National Laboratory for Scientific Computing (LNCC) – Petrópolis, Rio de Janeiro;

- p) Museum of Astronomy and Related Sciences (MAST) – Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro;
- q) Emilio Goeldi Museum (MPEG) – Belém, Pará;
- r) National Observatory (ON) – Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, and
- s) National Education and Research Network (RNP) – Brasília, Federal District; Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro; Campinas, São Paulo, and São Paulo, São Paulo.

According to the survey, the Brazilian federal government in 2010 disbursed a total of R\$ 42 million, equivalent to US\$ 24 million, in the modality of scientific and technological international cooperation. Of this total, R\$ 32 million (US\$ 18 million), or 76.6% were channeled through bilateral routes, and R\$ 10 million (US\$ 6 million), or 23.4% multilaterally (Table 15). Among bilateral expenditures, R\$ 17 million (US\$ 10 million) relating to work hours and administrative costs are included.

The topics of scientific and technological international cooperation vary among research fields such as physics, synchrotron light technology, information technology, mineral technology, space, alternative energies, water resources, climate change, astrophysics, astronomy and biotechnology.

TABLE 15  
**Expenditures made by the federal government in scientific and technological, bilateral and multilateral, international cooperation – Cobradi (2010)**

Cooperation in S&T	Bilateral			Multilateral			Total (R\$)	Total (US\$)
	Value (R\$)	Value (US\$)*	Proportion (%)	Value (R\$)	Value (US\$)*	Proportion (%)		
	32,353,196	18,382,498	76.6	9,902,791	5,626,586	23.4	<b>42,255,987</b>	<b>24,009,084</b>

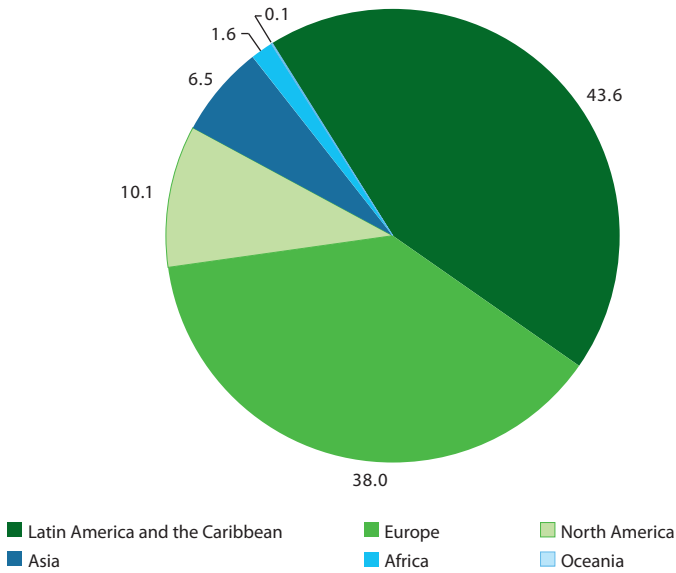
Source: MCTI and ICMBio

Elaboration: Ipea.

Note:\* PTAX-BCB average exchange rate, calculated by the Central Bank (BCB).

The destination of the expenditures made in scientific and technological cooperation, in 2010, followed the regional distribution shown in Figure 8. There is a clear prioritization of investments made in Latin America and the Caribbean (43.6% of total). Secondly, European countries (38.0%) stand out, traditional Brazilian partners of cooperation in ST&I, especially in large projects of international scientific collaboration. Partnerships with countries in North America and Asia make up the third and fourth largest expenditures in scientific and technological cooperation. Together, these regions account for 98.3% of this modality of cooperation. Africa (1.6%) and Oceania (0.1%) comprise the remaining expenditures in this modality.

FIGURE 8  
**Expenditures made by the federal government in scientific and technological cooperation by region – Cobradi (2010)**  
 (In %)



Source: MCTI and ICMBio.  
 Elaboration: Ipea.

The Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI) holds agreements of bilateral scientific and technological cooperation in various regions of the world. The regions with the largest concentration of agreements are the Americas, especially Argentina and the United States, and Europe – with France and Portugal being most prominent. A more detailed analysis of expenditures – by country in 2010 – highlights the partnership between Brazil and Argentina, totaling R\$ 9 million (US\$ 5 million). Table 16 presents Brazil’s 25 main partners in scientific and technological cooperation. In Latin America and the Caribbean – besides Argentina – Uruguay, Cuba, Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela and Chile stand out.

TABLE 16  
**Expenditures made by the federal government in scientific and technological cooperation:  
 Brazil's 25 major partners – Cobradi (2010)**

Number	Country/region	Value (R\$)	Value (US\$) <sup>1</sup>
1	Argentina	9,362,954	5,319,860
2	Spain	3,169,299	1,800,738
3	United States	2,898,398	1,646,817
4	Switzerland	2,896,985	1,646,014
5	India	1,646,460	935,489
6	Finland	1,309,027	743,765
7	Pakistan	1,297,428	737,175
8	European Commission	1,011,047	574,459
9	France	789,500	448,580
10	Germany	573,032	325,586
11	Uruguay	485,835	276,043
12	Cuba	467,015	265,349
13	Colombia	430,482	244,592
14	Italy	343,029	194,903
15	Mexico	279,212	158,643
16	Paraguay	270,823	153,876
17	Portugal	269,719	153,250
18	Egypt	262,996	149,429
19	Japan	219,446	124,685
20	Gabon	215,600	122,500
21	Slovenia	211,000	119,886
22	Venezuela	209,135	118,827
23	Mozambique	179,910	102,222
24	Norway	164,000	93,182
25	Belgium	159,500	90,625
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>29,121,831</b>	<b>16,546,495</b>

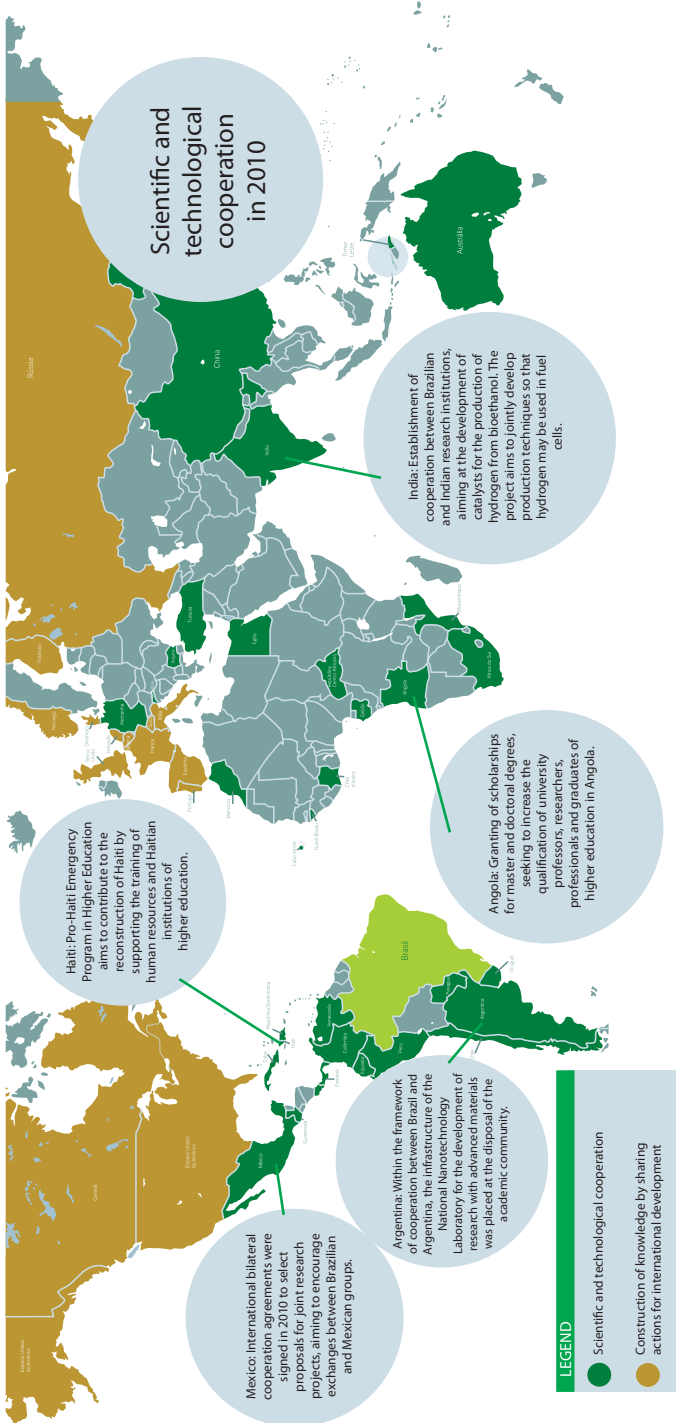
Source: MCTI.

Elaboration: Ipea.

Note:<sup>1</sup> PTAX-BCB average exchange rate, calculated by the Central Bank (BCB).

It should be noted that CNPq spent R\$ 2.6 million (US\$ 1.5 million) and R\$ 1.2 million (US\$ 659 thousand) in the Prosul and Proafrica programs, respectively.

MAP 3  
Brazil's partner countries in scientific and technological cooperation



Source: ABC/IRE archives.

## BOX 8

**Cosmology, relativity, astrophysics and high energy physics**

The Brazilian Center for Physics Research (CBPF) has contributed to the foundation of international organizations such as the Latin American Center for Physics (CLAF). Its importance in the promotion of research in Physics, in Latin America, was recognized by the Academy of Sciences for the Developing World (TWAS), in 1997, as one of its centers of excellence for the realization of research internships in developing countries.

In the area of high energy physics, since 1980, Brazil participates of international projects developed at FERMILAB (United States) and CERN (Switzerland). Since 2000, the country began effectively participating in the Pierre Auger Observatory Project, which includes around 20 countries. In the area of cosmology, Brazil has been participating in the Institute for Cosmology and Relativistic Astrophysics (Icra) project; the country's collaboration in the international program was approved by the National Congress. From 2007, Icra officially began its involvement in major projects of observational cosmology, such as the Dark Energy Survey (DES), the Baryon Oscillation Spectroscopic Survey (BOSS/SDSS) and Soar Gravitational Arc Survey (Sogras).

The consortium denominated DES-Brazil is made up of researchers and technicians belonging to the following institutions: the National Observatory (ON), the Brazilian Center for Physics Research (CBPF), the National Laboratory for Scientific Computing (LNCC), and the Institute of Physics at the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS). Its main objective is to study the nature of dark energy. A recent discovery indicates that dark energy represents approximately 70% of the content of the universe and is responsible for the acceleration of its expansion.

Source: MCTI.

Within the framework of multilateral cooperation in S&T, Brazil executes expenditures related to the participation of the country in international organizations and programs on the topic (Table 17).

TABLE 17

**Expenditures made by the federal government in multilateral scientific and technological cooperation, by organism – Cobradi (2010)**

Organism	Value (R\$)	Value (US\$) <sup>1</sup>
Southern Common Market (Mercosur)	2,591,095	1,472,213
Gemini Observatory	2,059,528	1,170,187
Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP)	1,203,062	683,558
Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB)	1,198,903	681,195
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)	957,061	543,785
Canada-France-Hawaii Telescope (CFHT)	848,642	482,183
India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA)	420,221	238,762
Group on Earth Observations (GEO)	306,111	173,927

(Continues)

(Continued)

Organism	Value (R\$)	Value (US\$) <sup>1</sup>
Swiss Foundation for Technical Cooperation	214,192	121,700
South American Program to Support Cooperative Activities in Science and Technology (Prosul)	77,048	43,777
World Engineering Anthropometry Resource	19,980	11,352
Academy of Sciences for the Developing World (TWAS)	6,949	3,948
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,902,792</b>	<b>5,626,586</b>

Source: MCTI, ICMBio and Capes.

Elaboration: Ipea.

Note:<sup>1</sup> PTAX-BCB average exchange rate, calculated by the Central Bank (BCB).

Among the Brazilian institutions responsible for the largest expenditures with scientific and technological cooperation in 2010, the most prominent is CNPq (Table 18). Among the research institutes of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI) the following stand out: the Brazilian Association for Synchrotron Light Technology (ABTLuS), the National Laboratory for Astrophysics (LNA), the Brazilian Center for Physics Research (CBPF), the National Institute of Technology (INT), the National Institute for Space Research (INPE), the Emilio Goeldi Museum in the State of Para (MPEG), among others.

TABLE 18

**Expenditures made by the federal government in scientific and technological international cooperation by institution – Cobradi (2010)**

Institution	Value (R\$)	Value (US\$) <sup>1</sup>
National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq)	22,817,154	12,964,292
Brazilian Association for Synchrotron Light Technology (ABTLuS)	5,438,600	3,090,113
National Laboratory for Astrophysics (LNA)	4,077,587	2,316,811
Brazilian Center for Physics Research (CBPF)	1,460,895	830,054
National Institute of Technology (INT)	695,080	394,932
National Institute for Space Research (INPE)	306,111	173,927
National Institute for Amazonian Research (INPA)	251,503	142,900
Emilio Goeldi Museum in the State of Para (MPEG)	244,828	139,107
Center for Information Technology Renato Archer (CTI)	78,078	44,363
Museum of Astronomy and Related Sciences (MAST)	50,891	28,915
Centre for Mineral Technology (Cetem)	21,128	12,004
National Semi-Arid Institute (Insa)	4,748	2,697
Secretariat for Information Technology Policy of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	4,570	2,597
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35,451,173</b>	<b>20,142,712</b>

Source: MCTI.

Elaboration: Ipea.

Note:<sup>1</sup> PTAX-BCB average exchange rate, calculated by the Central Bank (BCB).

## BOX 9

**Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS) and climate change**

Brazil has been proactively engaging in large worldwide research groups on the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS) and climate change. The National Institute for Space Research (INPE) performs a number of initiatives in different action fronts. Some of these initiatives are described below.

- 1) Group on Earth Observations (GEO). This group was officially established in 2003 to coordinate the construction of the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS) as a way of assisting governments in developed and developing countries to respond to natural disasters, manage resources and promote the welfare of their citizens. Since then, the Group on Earth Observations (GEO) has grown to become a partnership of close to 87 governments and 61 leader international organizations. The National Institute for Space Research (INPE) has actively participated, including, in some cases, as co-chair of various committees, subcommittees and leading GEO's tasks, with emphasis on initiatives related to data democratization, which aim to train developing countries to make maximum use of earth observation data.
- 2) Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research (IAI). In compliance with the provisions laid down in a written international agreement in 1995, Brazil, through INPE, offers headquarters, logistical and administrative support to the Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research (IAI) since the beginning of its activities in the country, in 1997.

The IAI, an intergovernmental organization supported by 19 countries of the Americas, aims to increase the scientific capacity of the region regarding the understanding of the phenomenon of global climate change and its socioeconomic implications, by promoting research and scientific studies of interest to the region.

- 3) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The IPCC is a scientific intergovernmental body responsible for the review and assessment of scientific, technical and socioeconomic information produced worldwide, relevant to the understanding of climate change. INPE has contributed to the IPCC by making available experts, from its staff, to participate in the proceedings, working groups meetings and task forces of this intergovernmental panel, in some cases, even as chairpersons or co-chairpersons of these groups.

Source: MCTI.

**4 HUMANITARIAN COOPERATION**

International humanitarian cooperation is the way in which the Brazilian government supports countries and people in crisis and emergency. Cooperation begins with a request for Brazilian support made by the affected country, international organizations and civil society entities. Humanitarian cooperation includes the request of funds, food, medicines, shelter and rescue workers, among others. Based on the request, the ministries and institutions that comprise the Brazilian Interministerial Working Group for International Humanitarian Cooperation, coordinated by the Ministry of External Relations and created by Presidential Decree on June 21<sup>st</sup>, 2006, analyze the possibilities of complying and immediately notify the international counterpart.



Humanitarian cooperation aims at the immediate relief of a disaster situation and the overcoming, in the long term, of the conditions of vulnerability of countries and populations. Brazil proposes horizontal and sustainable partnerships in social, economic and environmental issues.

In accordance with the Resolutions nº 46/182 and nº 58/114 of the General Assembly of the UN, Brazil's policy of humanitarian cooperation follows the principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence. Brazil respects the principle of non-intervention in matters of domestic jurisdiction, while promoting non-indifference to humanitarian emergencies.

The Interministerial Working Group on International Humanitarian Cooperation (GTI-CHI), composed of fifteen ministries,<sup>7</sup> and coordinated by the MRE<sup>8</sup> has allowed, in recent years, the increase in the number and diversity of actions taken. Regarding investments in humanitarian cooperation, an increasing trend since 2006 may be observed (Figure 9). Under the budget heading 2D28 (Special Assistance for Operations Abroad), in 2007, Brazil executed R\$ 3 million (US\$1.7 million) in ordinary credit and over R\$ 19 million (US\$ 11 million) in outstanding loans, approved by Provisional Measure and destined for emergency outbreaks in Palestine, in the amount of R\$ 31.8 million (US\$ 18 million).

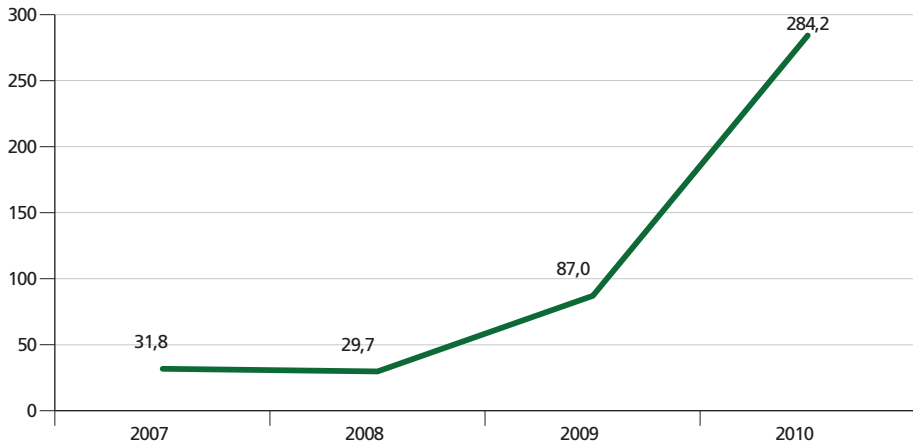
The budget in 2008 totaled R\$ 29.7 million, equivalent to US\$ 16.9 million. In 2009, it increased considerably, reaching a figure of R\$ 87.0 million (US\$ 49.5 million), allocated to activities of international humanitarian cooperation. In the same year, Brazil made one of the first large donations of food (45 thousand tons) to Cuba, Haiti, Honduras and Jamaica, in partnership with the World Food Program (WFP) and the Government of Spain. In 2010, the sum of the values reached R\$ 284.2 million, equivalent to US\$ 161.5 million; including approximately R\$ 130 million (US\$ 73.9 million) in extraordinary credits, authorized by the Provisional Measures nº 480 and nº 486, to cover the actions of recovery and reconstruction of Haiti, after the severe earthquake of January 12<sup>th</sup> of that year. It should be noted that the Ministry of External Relations (MRE), the Ministry of Defense (MD) and the Ministry of Health (MS) executed humanitarian cooperation activities in 2010, according to records made available by these ministries.

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7. Besides the Ministry of External Relations (MRE), the following make up the working group: Chief of Staff Office of the Presidency of the Republic; Ministry of Defense (MD); Ministry of Justice (MJ); Ministry of Finance (MF); Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (Mapa); Ministry of Health (MS); Ministry of National Integration (MI); Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger (MDS); General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic; Institutional Security Cabinet of the Presidency of the Republic (GSI/PR); Ministry of Education (MEC); Ministry of Agrarian Development (MDA); Ministry of Communications (MiniCom), and the Special Secretariat for Human Rights (SDH/PR).

8. Within the Ministry of External Relations (MRE), General Coordination of International Action against Hunger (CGFome) is responsible for monitoring the subject.

FIGURE 9  
**Expenditures made by the federal government in humanitarian cooperation – Cobradi (2007-2010)**  
 (In R\$ million)



Source: MI, CONAB, MD, MS and MRE.  
 Elaboration: Ipea

Brazil recognizes human rights – fundamental and universal, which the State has a duty to protect, promote and provide. Brazilian humanitarian cooperation is based on the guarantee of those rights even in crises and emergencies.

Humanitarian cooperation is inspired by the mechanisms of the Zero Hunger Program, in particular the Family Grant, the Food Purchase Program and the Brazil National School Feeding Program. Income transfer by acquiring the local production of family farming constitutes the country's main strategy of humanitarian cooperation to fight hunger and achieve social inclusion.

Wherever possible, Brazil links its humanitarian cooperation activities, based on emergency response, with foundations of a structural nature. The expected outcomes shape the main difference between the two types of actions – the former will produce immediate effects, while the latter will provide long-term consequences.

Emergency actions promote the immediate relief of conditions of deprivation and suffering by providing financial resources, food, water, shelter and medicines, and the deployment of search and rescue teams. The expectation, frequency and number of requests for support, by countries and international organizations, have grown in recent years.

The structural aspect of humanitarian cooperation aims at local socioeconomic development through the creation of virtuous circles locally. These circles are created by buying local agricultural products, often produced in small scale. In-

come generation allows the farmer to boost the local economy stagnated in times of crises or emergencies.

The virtuous circle is further propagated when local purchases from family farms are geared to national school feeding programs. This social technology provides benefits for school-aged children, with proven increase in attendance and in their ability to learn. Besides this, the families and communities of the students, counting on a sure buyer, improve their socioeconomic condition, critical for the human and food security of children, families and communities.

Humanitarian cooperation can occur directly with the partner country (bilateral) or through different international organizations and nongovernmental organizations (multilateral cooperation). In bilateral partnerships, Brazil uses the network of embassies and consulates for the coordination of activities. In the case of multilateral action, Brazil financially supports programs of UN agencies or humanitarian appeals (emergency support programs for cases of severe humanitarian crisis).

Brazil increased the number of multilateral humanitarian actions in 2010 and maintains that the UN needs to play a central role in the coordination, harmonization and coordination of humanitarian cooperation. The Brazilian government retains partnerships with diverse institutions, listed as follows:

- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (Ocha);
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO);
- World Food Program (WFP);
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR);
- United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR);
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF);
- Pan American Health Organization (Paho);
- World Health Organization (WHO);
- International Organization for Migration (IOM);
- International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC);
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

International humanitarian cooperation and disaster risk reduction are treated in a complementary manner, with emphasis on prevention, respect for human lives and the economy of financial and environmental resources. The existence of

vulnerabilities exposes countries to adverse events, causing social-environmental disasters. Following the guidelines of the Hyogo Framework for Action, Brazil provides support for the prevention, management and recovery from these disasters, especially through the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), and the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) of the World Bank.

Civil society's engagement and the coordination among international organizations, States, NGOs and community centers are essential to the efficiency, transparency and legitimacy of operations. Ideally, civil society collaborates by, among other activities, providing information on local needs, and the monitoring and evaluation of results.

Mercosur's Specialized Meeting for Socio-natural Disaster Risk Reduction, Civil Defense, Civil Protection and Humanitarian Assistance (REHU) articulates the views of members. Member countries have developed policies for prevention and disaster reduction, taking into account hydrographic, urban-territorial, socioeconomic and environmental aspects.

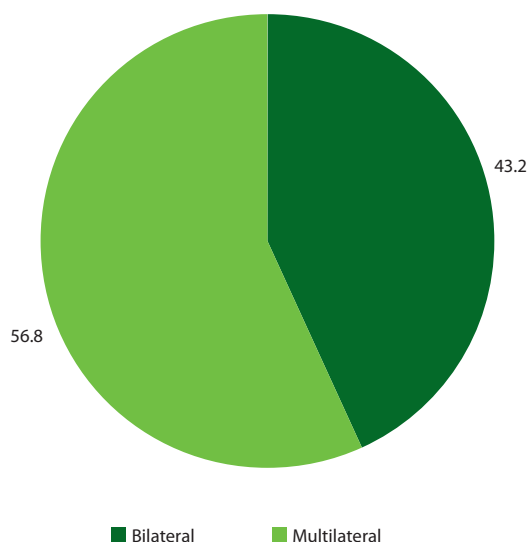
The Regional Meeting on Enhancing International Humanitarian Assistance in Latin America and the Caribbean (RRMIAH), organized with the support of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (Ocha), is the main forum on this topic. Its events were held in Mexico City (2008), in Florianópolis (2009) and in Buenos Aires (2010). The forum allows for discussion and the alignment of regional policies for disaster risk reduction, humanitarian cooperation and related issues, from human rights to adequate food, to science and technology. RRMIAH, moreover, maintains coordination with mechanisms of regional integration, such as the Latin American and Caribbean Summit on Integration and Development (CALC).

In 2010, Brazil joined the Good Humanitarian Donorship initiative. This group is composed of more than 30 countries, including major international donors (USA, Canada, Japan and countries belonging to Western Europe). GHD's basic document consists of "23 principles", including humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence and shared responsibility among partner countries, international organizations and civil society.

Proof of expenditures and final evaluation reports are procedures which enable the continuous improvement of cooperation activities and the monitoring of events locally. International partner organizations have protocols for accounting and reporting, which include sending detailed financial, photographic and media records, as well as the description of the impacts on the participating population.

In 2010, the Brazilian government realized over seventy humanitarian cooperation activities in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, Asia and the Middle East. Due to the earthquake in January of that year, efforts were directed mainly to Haiti, which received the support of sixteen projects. Most operations had a multilateral character (Figure 10), and around 60 of them involved international agencies and NGOs in their execution.

**FIGURE 10**  
**Bilateral and multilateral humanitarian cooperation – Cobradi (2010)**  
(In %)



Source: MD, MS and MRE.  
Elaboration: Ipea.

**BOX 10**  
**Humanitarian cooperation in health**

Humanitarian cooperation in health focuses on the donation of medicines and other medical supplies, and the deployment of health professionals, when requested. This action takes place as response to disasters, conflicts, and shortages of strategic health supplies. There are also donations that are made as the result of technical cooperation, as is the case of the Laços Sul-Sul Initiative, which provides the dispatch of antiretroviral drugs to Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe, Paraguay, Bolivia and Nicaragua, in addition to Caricom countries, for which shipments are made through Saint Lucia.

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Aiming at a better coordination of humanitarian actions, the Ministry of Health (MS) created the Technical Group for Humanitarian Assistance, established by Ministerial Decree nº 1,650 of August 13<sup>th</sup>, 2008, in order to follow the increasing participation of the Brazilian government in international humanitarian actions.

MS is a member of the Interministerial Group for Humanitarian Cooperation, coordinated by Ministry of External Relations (MRE), and maintains its activities in accordance with foreign policy and the Brazilian state's principles of solidarity and cooperation for the development of peoples.

Source: MS.

#### BOX 11

##### **Acquisition, storage and release of government stocks**

The National Supply Company (CONAB) acts as executor of the federal government policies focused on agriculture, specifically for the purchase, storage and the release of public stocks to be donated, and also in the logistical support for their shipment, including the formalization of legal instruments for their release and their quality certification. The state company is also responsible for packing and transporting products to the international departure area and the issue of the corresponding tax documentation. In the case of donations, food from public stocks and acquisition of products from family farms are also used.

Source: CONAB.

#### BOX 12

##### **International actions to fight hunger**

CGFome, created in 2004, is the focal point in the Ministry of External Relations (MRE) for issues concerning international humanitarian cooperation; food and nutritional security, including the right to food; agricultural development (agrarian reform and family farms), and artisan fishing. CGFome coordinates the participation of Brazil in the Brazil-Argentina Social Institute, the World Social Forum, the Dialogue with Civil Society, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (Ifad), the United Nations World Food Program (WFP), and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Until 2003, Brazil's humanitarian operations were punctual and did not constitute a foreign policy priority. With the launch of the Zero Hunger Program, debates increased at the federal level, and the State assumed its responsibilities in eradicating hunger and poverty. Brazilian foreign policy reflected this change and sought to promote the Zero Hunger strategy internationally.

The international scenario also led to the establishment of an institutionalized mechanism for immediate response to emergencies, considering the greater occurrences of social and environmental disasters and the resulting difficulty of response by the affected countries.

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The crisis in southern Lebanon in 2006 serves as an example: given the urgent need to remove a large contingent of Brazilians, the importance of rapid mobilization of resources to allow the evacuation of citizens in the case of emergencies and response to socio-environmental crises in general was revealed.

Therefore, in 2007, CGFome began to count on a regular budget of R\$ 2.5 million (US\$ 1.4 million), which reached R\$ 35 million (US\$ 20 million) in 2010. Brazilian resources were allocated to humanitarian action in over 70 countries. Priority was given to buying local food from family farms to be distributed to vulnerable communities, particularly through school feeding programs. The experience of the Brazilian Food Purchase Program (PAA), recognized by the Secretary General of the UN as one of the best practices that contributes to the achievement of MDGs, was replicated. The establishment of the Interministerial Working Group on International Humanitarian Cooperation (GTI-CHI) in 2006 was another important factor in structuring Brazilian humanitarian cooperation, bringing together government agencies, international organizations and civil society in planning, discussing and coordinating action strategies.

Besides the development of humanitarian projects in partnership with international organizations, CGFome follows multilateral forums on disaster risk reduction and food and nutritional security, consolidating the position of Brazil and promoting the exchange of experiences with other countries.

CGFome's work seeks to address the issue of the human right to adequate food within a wide perspective, ranging from emergency aspects of hunger to structural issues such as access to land and water, rural development, agrarian reform and family farming. This form of treatment of the subject proved to be successful and even inspired other countries to prepare their own models.

Source: CGFome/MRE.

### BOX 13

#### **Donation of Food and Tents during Disasters**

Humanitarian Cooperation was executed by the Ministry of National Integration (MI), in the period 2007 to 2010, through the donation of food and tents (Table 19); within the same framework in which other donations from the Brazilian government, in this type of international cooperation, have been carried out – namely, upon the request of the country affected by disasters or conflicts making their populations vulnerable. In 2010, R\$ 827 thousand (US\$ 470 thousand) were allocated to support efforts to counter the impacts of floods that occurred in Peru and Venezuela.

Source: MI.

TABLE 19

**Expenditures made by the Ministry of National Integration (MI) in humanitarian cooperation: donation of food and tents, according to the nature of the calamity and country – Cobradi (2007/2010)**

Characterization	2007 Value		2008 Value		2009 Value		2010 Value	
	(R\$)	(US\$)*	(R\$)*	(US\$)*	(R\$)	(US\$)*	(R\$)	(US\$)*
Donation of food								
Hurricane – Jamaica	77,000	43,750	-	-	-	-	-	-
Earthquake – Peru	428,000	243,182	-	-	-	-	-	-
Floods – Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,500	15,057
Hurricane – Cuba	-	-	260,652	148,098	-	-	-	-
Drought – Paraguay	-	-	260,652	148,098	-	-	-	-
War – Israel	-	-	-	-	74,900	42,557	-	-
Donation of tents								
Floods – Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	801,000	455,114
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>505,000</b>	<b>286,932</b>	<b>521,304</b>	<b>296,195</b>	<b>74,900</b>	<b>42,557</b>	<b>827,500</b>	<b>470,170</b>

Source: Department for Minimization of Disasters linked to the National Secretariat of Civil Defense, of the Ministry of National Integration (MI).

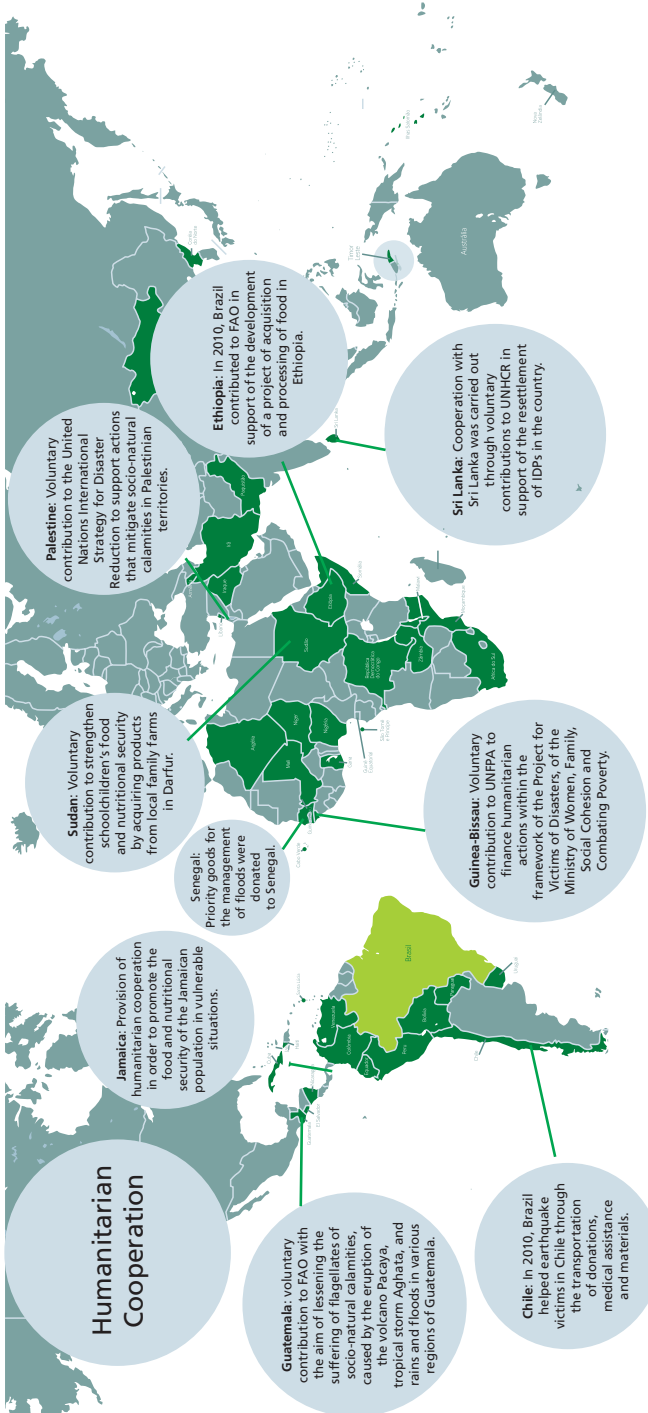
Elaboration: Ipea.

Note:\* PTAX-BCB average exchange rate, calculated by the Central Bank (BCB).

Obs.: the hyphen represents the absence of expenditures with the country.



MAP 4  
Brazilian humanitarian cooperation in the world



Source: ABC/IMRE archives.

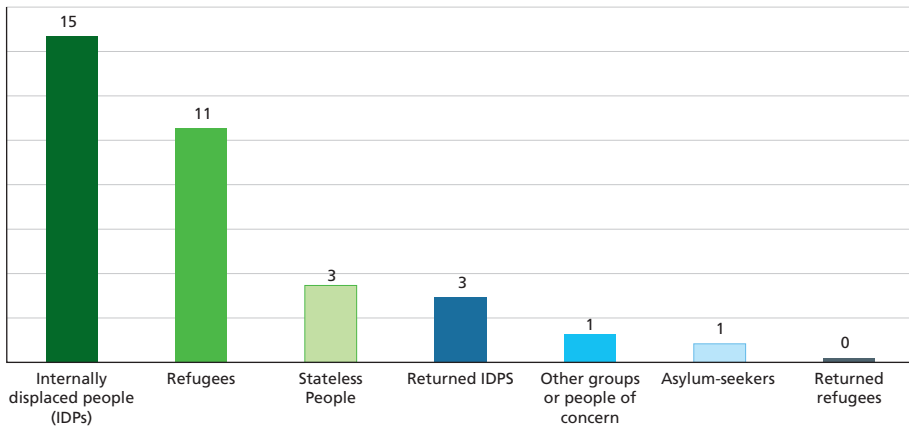
## 5 SUPPORT AND PROTECTION OF REFUGEES

International protection and the search for a durable solution to the problems experienced by refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons are attributions of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), tasking the International Organization for Migration (IOM) with the protection of migrants. These institutions are active in international cooperation with the United Nations (UN) and other international actors, guiding their actions in accordance with the principle of shared responsibility.

The UN records 43.7 million people driven from their land by civil wars, religious, ethnic or political persecution, or natural disasters. This number corresponds to the highest peak of displaced persons since the Balkans conflict, and 80% of these refugees are sheltered in developing countries.

FIGURE 11

**Number of refugees: population under UNHCR'S mandate – Cobradi (2010)**  
(In millions)



Source: UNHCR.

Brazil recognizes as a refugee any individual that: *i*) due to well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a social group, or political opinion, is outside the country of his/her nationality and is unable or unwilling to avail him/herself of the protection of that country; *ii*) not having a nationality and being outside the country of his/her former habitual residence, is unable or unwilling to return to it due to the reasons previously described; *iii*) due to grave and generalized violation of human rights, is obliged to flee their country of nationality to seek refuge in another country (Brazil, 1997, Article 1).

The National Committee for Refugees (Conare), an agency of the Ministry of Justice, executes the refugee policy in Brazil based on the principles enshrined in Article 4 of the Federal Constitution, in the determinations of the Law nº 9.474/1997

and in compliance with the terms of the memorandum signed by the Brazilian government and the UNHCR (*op.cit.*).

The Brazilian refugee law is in compliance with the Geneva Convention of 1951, the Optional Protocol of 1967, and the Cartagena Declaration of 1984. It privileges the tripartite character of the recognition of refuge – i.e. in Conare there are representatives from civil society (Caritas Archdiocese of São Paulo and Caritas Archdiocese of Rio de Janeiro), representatives from the federal government,<sup>9</sup> and a representative from the UNHCR, without the right to vote.

In November 2010, eighteen Latin American countries signed the Brasília Declaration on the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons in the Americas. The document reiterates many of the commitments made by the twenty signatories to the Mexico Plan of Action of 2004, adopted to strengthen the international protection of refugees in Latin America, and encourages the exchange of good practices and lessons learned in the region. The eminently regional approach, present in the Plan of Action of Mexico, is reiterated in the Brasília Declaration, a commitment that encourages states to: adopt mechanisms to address new situations of displacement not foreseen in the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees; execute the programs Borders of Solidarity, Cities of Solidarity and Solidarity Resettlement; achieve durable solutions for refugee problems; adopt measures to prevent new flows of refugees; deal with mixed migration, and adopt alternatives to irregular migration.

The refugee seeks the recognition of his or her status upon arrival in national territory, before any migration authority at the border, assuring the refugee the prerogative of not being expelled to his or her country of origin. The process starts when the competent authority requests statements regarding the reasons for the request. This same authority is responsible for contacting the UNHCR so it may give its opinion on the matter and offer suggestions to facilitate the conduct of the proceedings. Integration into Brazilian society is accomplished through NGOs, such as Caritas of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, and the Migration and Human Rights Institute (IMDH) in Brasília.

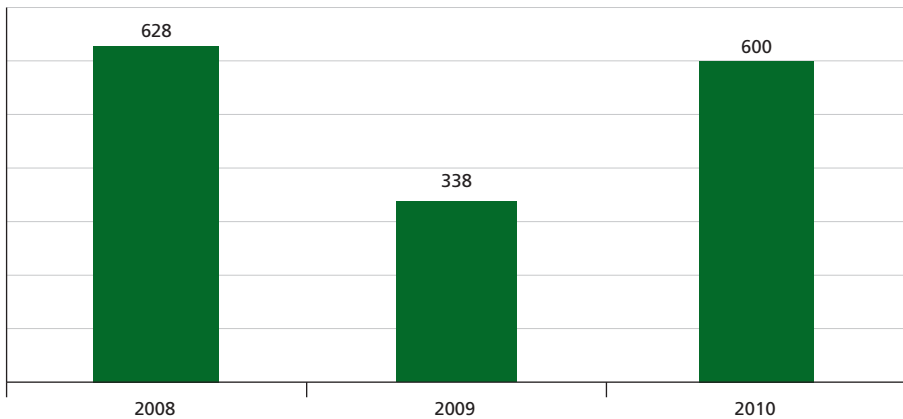
The federal government allocated in the 2010 Annual Budget Law R\$ 600 thousand (US\$ 341 thousand) to Conare under the heading *shelter support for refugees*. This total is channeled to NGOs working with the subject. Figure 12 shows the total spending, 2010 Brazilian currency (reais), in the last three years of the existing PPA (2008-2011).

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9. The following belong to Conare: a representative of the Ministry of Justice, who chairs the committee; a representative of the Ministry of External Relations; a representative of the Ministry of Labor and Employment; a representative of the Ministry of Health; a representative of the Ministry of Education; a representative of the Federal Police Department; a representative of an NGO that is dedicated to assistance activities for refugees, representing civil society, and a representative of UNHCR, with voice but no voting rights.

In addition to this contribution of budgetary resources, Brazil provides staff from the Ministry of Justice (MJ) to act in Conare. This staff moves across the country to conduct interviews with refugees. Expenditures with the staff's work hours, in addition to travel and per diem, totaled R\$ 439 thousand, equivalent to US\$ 250 thousand, in 2010. The total funds expended by the federal government in the modality of refugees totaled R\$ 1 million (US\$ 590 thousand).

FIGURE 12  
**Expenditures made by the federal government in support of refugees – Cobradi (2008-2010)**  
 (In R\$ thousands)



Source: Conare.  
 Elaboration: Ipea.

Local integration in the country of asylum is one of three durable solutions sought out by UNHCR for its population of interest (the other two are voluntary repatriation in the country of origin and resettlement in a second country) and the main solution used in Brazil. The majority of refugees in the country reside in urban areas, and the cities of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro are the main entry points for this population. There are also a large number of refugees in the Federal District and Manaus. Considering this number, UNHCR counts on partners who implement projects to assist asylum seekers and refugees located in the regions in which they operate. These are: *i*) Caritas Archdiocese of São Paulo (CASP) *ii*) Caritas Archdiocese of Rio de Janeiro (CARJ) and *iii*) Migration and Human Rights Institute (IMDH). These three institutions also receive funds from the Ministry of Justice, through Conare, to implement projects for the local integration of refugees. In the Amazon there are two operational partnerships: the Pastoral Care of Migrants of Manaus and the

Pastoral Care of Human Mobility of Tabatinga, registering that at the end of 2010, UNHCR established a partnership with Caritas Archdiocese of Manaus (CAM) to assume responsibilities in Manaus.

In order to meet the basic needs of newcomers while they obtain self-sufficiency, UNHCR provides, through the actions of its partners, temporary humanitarian assistance determined according to specific subsistence needs in each case. In general, this assistance includes a maintenance grant, payment of the Taxpayer Registration Number (CPF) and the Work and Social Security Registry (CTPS) fees, psychosocial support, school supplies, local transportation to classes, job search, services of the Federal Police and, in cases of emergency, medication (when not available within the public network). UNHCR's actions also include Portuguese classes, cultural orientation, and referral to accredited institutions in order to assist refugees with job training and job search. Besides direct assistance, refugees receive orientation and guidance on accessing existing public policies, such as welfare, housing, health, education and security, in an effort to achieve integration into Brazilian society.

UNHCR also provides a legal unit in each partner organization that works with applicants for first country of asylum. In these units, applicants are assisted by lawyers in preparing civil society's opinion regarding his or her eligibility for refuge to be submitted to Conare/MJ. Lawyers also provide legal guidance for procedures in Brazil and referrals to the Public Defender's Office. Other services offered under the program for the promotion of the welfare of refugees in Brazil include supporting the elderly and/or disabled, as well as victims of sexual and gender violence with the help of UNHCR's partners and referrals to public services and competent authorities.

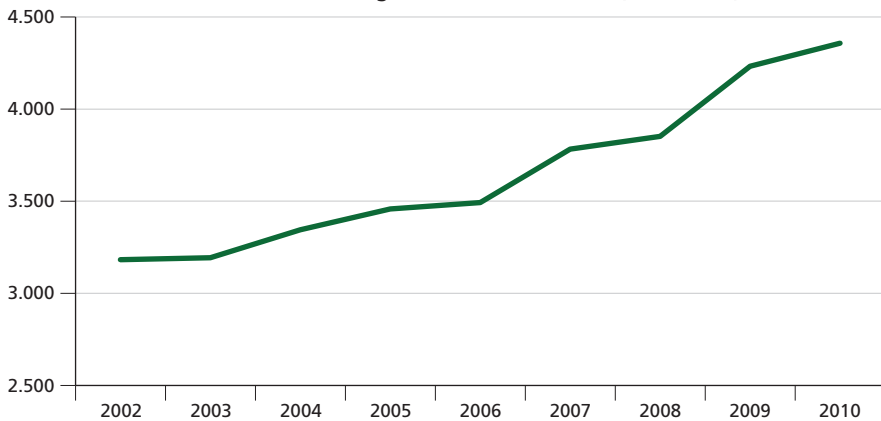
Official statistics show that by the end of 2010, the number of refugees recognized by traditional means of eligibility was 3,952; 64.53% of African origin; 22.44% from the Americas, 10.67% were Asians, 2.25% European and 0.11% stateless. Of this total, 2,820 were supported by UNHCR's projects.

The funding of actions to protect and support refugees is made feasible by agreements signed between the federal government and Caritas in São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and the Migration and Human Rights Institute (IMDH) in the Federal District, that transfer the funds received to networks of protection. Accordingly, Caritas has signed several agreements with institutions such as the National Industrial Training Service (Senai), the National Commercial Training Service (SENAC), the Social Service of Commerce (SESC) to provide Portuguese classes, job training and computer services to refugees. The federal government also contributes to UNHCR for Humanitarian Assistance, but this aid is not limited to refugees in the country. In 2010, Brazil destined

R\$ 3 million, equivalent to US\$ 1.7 million, to UNHCR as a voluntary contribution to the activities of refugee settlement abroad.

According to records kept in Conare/MJ, Brazil currently shelters more than 4,4 thousand refugees from 76 nationalities. Of these, 3,971 are recognized by the traditional forms of eligibility (those that applied for asylum while in Brazil and obtained refugee status), and 430 recognized by the UN resettlement program. Figure 13 shows the number of refugees in Brazil from 2002 to 2010.

FIGURE 13  
Variation of the number of refugees in Brazil – Cobradi (2002-2010)



Source: UNHCR.

On August 10<sup>th</sup>, 1999, the Brazilian government and UNHCR signed a Framework Agreement to begin a resettlement program in the country. However, it was in 2002 that Brazil received the first resettled refugees, a group of Afghans. The following year, the resettlement of Colombian refugees began; a nationality that maintained a steady number of annual arrivals since then.

In 2010 this program was implemented by three partner agencies: the Antônio Vieira Association (ASAV) in Porto Alegre; the Center for the Defense of Human Rights in Guarulhos (CDDH) and the Centre for Human Rights and Popular Memory (CDHMP) in Natal. Families are resettled in the host cities of these agencies and neighboring cities within the state.

In addition to access to the same range of services and assistance offered to applicants and refugees of first country of asylum, during their first year of stay, the program provides rent payment and furniture to each resettled family. Resettled refugees receive closer assistance by UNHCR's partner agencies, including home visits, support for income generation and close monitoring of job search and their effective integration in national policies.

By 2010, 407 people were resettled in the following cities, according to state:

- Rio Grande do Sul: Caxias do Sul, São Leopoldo, Santa Maria, Bento Gonçalves, Passo Fundo, Serafina Corrêa, Guaporé, Venâncio Aires, Pelotas, Rio Grande, Sapiranga and Sapucaia do Sul.
- São Paulo: Campinas, São José dos Campos, Jundiaí, Itatiba, Caçapava, Caraguatatuba, Tremembé, Taubaté, Guararema, Santa Isabel, Mogi das Cruzes, Jaú and Louveira.
- Rio Grande do Norte: Natal, Parnamirim and Tibau do Sul.

Brazil has a network for migrants and refugees, based on solidarity, which operates in the five geographical regions of the country: North, Midwest, South, Northeast and Southeast.

In the North, 14 institutions integrate the solidarity network: In the state of Acre, in Rio Branco, the Pastoral Care of Human Mobility, and in Brasília, the Center for Human Rights and Popular Education and Nossa Senhora das Dores Parish operate. In the state of Amapá, the Nossa Senhora das Graças Parish is active, with headquarters based in Oiapoque. Caritas of Manaus, the Center for the Defense of Human Rights, the Pastoral Care of Human Mobility, Tefé's Caritas and the Pastoral Care of Migrants of the Archdiocese of Manaus are part of the partnership for migrants and refugees in the state of Amazonas. In the state of Pará, there is the Commission for Justice and Peace of the CNBB. The Pastoral Care of Migrants of the Archdiocese of Porto Velho is the representative of the state of Rondônia. In the state of Roraima, the representation is made by the Center for Migration and Human Rights, based in Boa Vista.

In the Midwest region, in addition to IMDH, headquartered in Brasília/DF, the following make up the network of solidarity in Brasília: the Pastoral Care of Migrants of the Archdiocese of Brasília, the Pastoral Care of Human Mobility of the CNBB, and the Santo Andre Support House. In the state of Goiás, the Migrant Welcome Center of Goiânia is active, and in Mato Grosso, the Pastoral Center for Migrants and the Pastoral Care of Migrants. In Mato Grosso do Sul, the Pastoral Care of Migrants of Campo Grande, the Migrant's Support Center (Cedami), the Pastoral Care of Human Mobility of Corumbá, the Catholic Commission for Borders, and the Pastoral Care of Migrants of the Archdiocese of Dourados operate.

In the Southern region, the solidarity network for migrants and refugees acts through the Migrants House and the Center of Attention to Migrants (CEAMIG), in the state of Paraná; Antônio Vieira Association; the Center of Attention to Migrants; Italo-Brazilian Integration and Immigrant Assistance Center (Cibai); the Social Welfare House, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, and the Pastoral Care of Migrants in the state of Santa Catarina, and headquartered in Florianópolis.

In the Northeast, working in this area are the following institutions: the regional representation of Brazilian Caritas in Ilhéus, in the state of Bahia; the Pastoral Care

of Migrants of the Archdiocese of Fortaleza, in the state of Ceará; the Diocesan Center for the Support of the Small Farmer (CEDAPP) in the state of Pernambuco, and Human Rights Centre of Natal, in the state of Rio Grande do Norte.

Finally, the Southeast region has 12 institutions participating in the solidarity network, in its four states. In Espírito Santo, there is the Center for Refugee Support of Espírito Santo and Caritas Archdiocese of Vitória. In the state of Minas Gerais, protection is given through the Vicariate for Social Action of the Archdiocese of Belo Horizonte, as well as the Archdiocese of Mariana and the Center for Information and Technical Assistance (CIAAT). In the state of Rio de Janeiro, protection is under the responsibility of Caritas Archdiocese of Rio de Janeiro. Finally, the state of São Paulo has six institutions, namely: Caritas Archdiocese of São Paulo; Center for the Defense of Human Rights Guarulhos; Shelter Home for Refugee and Ex-convict Women; Pastoral Center for Migrants; Migrant Support Centre, and the Pastoral of the Catholic University of Santos.

This network provides assistance to refugees, as well as resettlement, the defense of human rights, and the promotion and integration of migrants in Brazil or in border regions.

The network also operates advocating for a public policy in favor of refugees and, although each institution of the solidarity network is autonomous, its articulation is under the responsibility of the Migration and Human Rights Institute (IMDH) with the support of the UNHCR.

## 6 PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Brazil's presence in UN peacekeeping operations constitutes a clear and significant expression of the country's commitment to peace and international security. These operations are also one of the main instruments of the collective security system established by the UN Charter.

Its goal is to provide a secure environment in which parties to a potential conflict, or one that has already ended, find or sign political solutions to the problems that may give or have given rise to conflict. In other words, the parties to the conflict are not replaced in the task of resolving the dispute, although they may and should be assisted in various ways.

The deployment of these operations is the primary responsibility of the UN Security Council (UNSC) and occurs through the adoption of a resolution by consensus or affirmative vote of at least nine member states with a seat in this body, which must necessarily include permanent Council members<sup>10</sup> (UN, 2010).

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10. The UNSC is composed of representatives of fifteen Member States, ten of whom have temporary participation and five are permanent members with veto power.



In late 2010, the UN (2012) had approximately 100 thousand men and women (military, police and civilian personnel) in 15 peacekeeping operations with a budget of R\$ 7.8 billion, corresponding to US\$ 4.4 billion, for the period 2010-2011, funded by regular contributions made by all Member States (UN, 2013).

These operations take place under the command and operational control of the General Secretariat and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the UN (DPKO).

### **6.1 Brazil and peacekeeping operations**

Brazil participates in UN peacekeeping operations since 1948, through the mobilization and employment of more than 32 thousand military personnel – troop members, military observers and staff officers – and police personnel that participated in operations in Africa (Congo, Angola, Mozambique, Liberia, Uganda, Sudan, among others), in Latin America and the Caribbean (El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Haiti), in Asia (Cambodia, East Timor) and in Europe (Cyprus, Croatia). In five of these operations Brazil deployed troops, that is, formed military units: Suez (United Nations Emergency Forces – UNEF I), Angola (United Nations Angola Verification Mission – Unavem III), Mozambique (United Nations Operation in Mozambique – ONUMOZ), East Timor (United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor – UNTAET and United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor – UNMISSET) and Haiti (United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti – MINUSTAH). In the specific case of MINUSTAH, the military component of the Mission has been led by a Brazilian officer since its creation in 2004.

In December 2010, Brazil assumed the position of 13<sup>th</sup> largest contributor of troops to peacekeeping missions, with 25 police personnel, 46 military observers and 2,196 military troops, totaling 2,267 people involved in nine missions (UN,[n.d] a) – Table 20.

**TABLE 20**  
**Peacekeeping operations: total number of Brazilian men and women by mission, location and occupation**

Mission	Location	Occupation	Subtotal	Total
United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (Minurso)	Western Sahara	Military observer	11	<b>11</b>
		Policepersons	3	
United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)	Haiti	Troops	2,187	<b>2,190</b>
United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	Cyprus	Troops	1	<b>1</b>
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	Lebanon	Troops	2	<b>1</b>
United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	Liberia	Military observer	2	<b>4</b>
		Troops	2	
United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN)	Nepal	Military observer	6	<b>6</b>

(Continues)

(Continued)

Mission	Location	Occupation	Subtotal	Total
United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS)	Sudan	Policepersons	2	<b>24</b>
		Military observer	20	
		Troops	2	
United Nations Integrated Mission in East Timor (UNMIT)	East Timor	Policepersons	20	<b>23</b>
		Military observer	3	
United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (Unoci)	Ivory Coast	Military observer	4	<b>7</b>
		Troops	3	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>2,267</b>	

Source: UN ([n.d.]).

Brazil's participation cannot be understood solely as the strict maintenance of security in these countries. The activities of Brazilian troops seek to have a wider and transversal impact, which is consistent with the current mandates of peacekeeping missions.

It is worth noting that peacekeeping operations, established since 1990s, consolidated the understanding that the stability of countries coming out of conflict will be more easily achieved by multidisciplinary peacekeeping operations. That is, besides security, mandates began to incorporate other elements, such as the following:

- 1) Demobilization, disarmament and reintegration of combatants;
- 2) Support for social and political reconciliation;
- 3) Organization and monitoring of elections;
- 4) Strengthening law enforcement, judicial and penitentiary institutions;
- 5) Promotion and protection of human rights and fight against impunity;
- 6) Reconstruction of basic infrastructure;
- 7) Protection of refugees and internally displaced persons;
- 8) Humanitarian assistance;
- 9) Creation of an environment conducive to job creation, investment and socio-economic development.

In summary, the establishment of solid foundations for development is an important part of the effort to guarantee the sustainability of peace. The lack of prospects, and the impossibility of social and economic inclusion does not cause in itself conflicts, but it would be difficult to sustainably overcome conflict without the communities perceiving, in their social and economic reality, the value of peace.

The decision to deploy Brazilian troops to join the UN peacekeeping forces involves political, military and legal considerations. The process begins with the UNSC's decision to create a peacekeeping operation. The UN Secretariat then consults the Member States on their availability to contribute troops, police personnel and equipment.

In Brazil, the request is initially examined by the Ministry of Defense (MD) and the Ministry of External Relations (MRE). If the opinion is favorable, the two ministers send a joint explanatory statement to the president suggesting the deployment of troops. In the event of a favorable decision by the President of the Republic, the matter is submitted to Congress, pursuant to the Law nº 2953 of November 17<sup>th</sup>, 1956. If granted, the congressional authorization for the deployment of the Brazilian Armed Forces abroad is formalized by means of a Legislative Decree. This procedure is repeated for every peacekeeping operation to be established with the deployment of a Brazilian military contingent. There is no need for congressional authorization when Brazilian participation is effected by sending military observers.

Internally, Brazilian participation in peace operations is defined in the National Defense Strategy, based on the National Defense Policy, as one of the priorities and one of the vectors of Brazilian Armed Forces' projection internationally (Brazil 2005, 2008). In the long term, the Brazilian government set as a goal in the 2022 Brazil Plan the participation in peace operations and humanitarian actions of interest to the country, seeking to fulfill the UN mandate (Brazil, 2002).

It is worth mentioning that in 2010, the government structured the Brazilian Peacekeeping Operations Joint Center (CCOPAB) in Brazil, denominated the Sérgio Vieira de Mello Center to prepare military and civilian personnel, both Brazilians and from friendly countries, to act in peacekeeping operations and humanitarian demining.

From an operational standpoint, Brazil's participation is an operation of considerable logistical complexity which consists in mobilizing troops, providing instruction and training, transporting and maintaining a number of military personnel and their equipment in an area of operations in foreign territory, where they complete tasks assigned by the UNSC Resolution. The necessary operational measures for the institution of these missions are triggered by the Ministry of Defense (MD), and the expenditures made by the Armed Forces are carried out with funds previously included in the Annual Budgetary Law.

These measures include four phases: *i*) preparation and mobilization: medical and psychological assessment of selected personnel, language teaching, courses, internships, training and exercises aimed at the operational readiness of the contingent and the concentration of troops for these activities and

deployment; *ii*) technical field assessment, mission that provides information in the area of operations for the contingent, maintenance of military equipment at the site of operation to ensure its ready availability, and logistical arrangements related to expatriation and repatriation of material; *iii*) contingent's employment, and *iv*) demobilization: the necessary activities for the return of personnel and material, characterized primarily by medical and psychological assessment of the military personnel returning from the mission, and by the custody and transportation of replaced material, and its maintenance so it may be used in other activities.

## 6.2 Brazil and the MINSTAH in post-earthquake Haiti

Due to the earthquake that struck Haiti on January 12<sup>th</sup>, 2010, the UNSC authorized an increase of 2 thousand military personnel in MINUSTAH (UN, 2010). As the main contributor of troops, Brazil was invited to deploy a second battalion of infantry to that country. Table 21 shows the distribution of resources for the preparation, support, employment and the demobilization of two Brazilian battalions in Haiti.

TABLE 21  
Expenditures made by the federal government in MINUSTAH: distribution according to operational phase – Cobradi (2010)

Operational Phases	First battalion		Second battalion		Total		Proportion (%)
	(R\$)	(US\$)*	(R\$)	(US\$)*	(R\$)	(US\$)*	
Preparation and mobilization	45,371,215	25,779,099	117,441,015	66,727,849	162,812,230	92,506,949	34.8
Logistic support	22,770,231	12,937,631	58,939,551	33,488,381	81,709,782	46,426,013	17.5
Employment of troops	59,171,355	33,620,088	153,161,955	87,023,838	212,333,310	120,643,926	45.5
Demobilization	2,877,199	1,634,772	7,447,479	4,231,522	10,324,678	5,866,294	2.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>130,190,000</b>	<b>73,971,591</b>	<b>336,990,000</b>	<b>191,471,591</b>	<b>467,180,000</b>	<b>265,443,182</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: MD.

Note: \* PTAX-BCB average exchange rate, calculated by the Central Bank (BCB).

Brazilian contribution was authorized by the Legislative Decree n° 75 of January 25<sup>th</sup>, 2010, which allowed an increase of up to 1,300 military personnel. Brazil deployed two infantry battalions in the UN Peace Mission in Haiti, in four operational phases, funded with budget resources allocated to the Ministry of Defense (Table 21). Of the executed expenditure, 80.3% is concentrated in the stages of preparation (34.85%) and employment (45.45%).

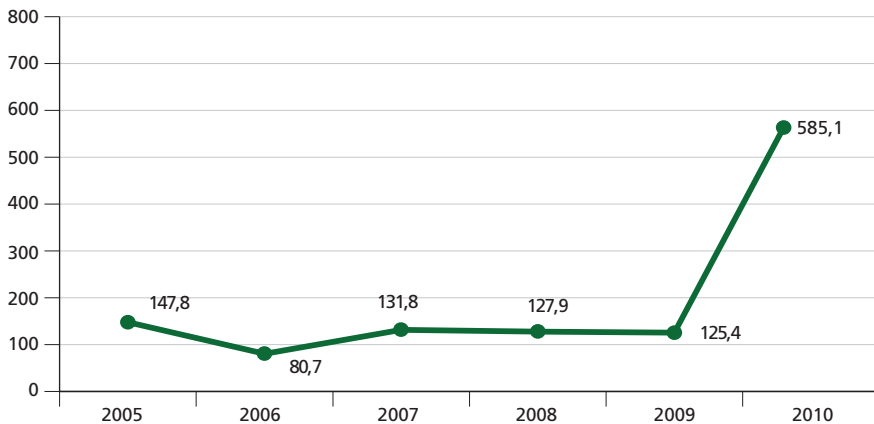
Bearing in mind these elements, in 2010, Brazilian troops in Haiti, acting under the UN flag, provided important logistical support to the relief effort following the earthquake, including the campaign to fight cholera. Also pursuant to the mandate of MINUSTAH, Brazilian military contributed to the demolition

of condemned buildings; cleaning of canals; removal of debris from public roads, schools, hospitals and churches, and the reconstruction of public buildings, such as the National Penitentiary. The role of Brazilian troops was important for the presidential elections, through the provision of logistical support and security for its preparation and implementation.

Brazilian cooperation also took place through the actions of the Brazilian Engineering Company, under the Brazilian Army, in reconstruction activities, which is a pioneering initiative of strategic partnership in bilateral and multilateral actions. Brazilian troops were active in the recovery of national roads and public streets of Port au Prince, in support of the efforts of the Haitian government to improve local infrastructure. The mission was also active in the construction of one hundred water tanks to capture and store rain water in the region of Ganthier.

MINUSTAH incorporates essentially military activities (mobilization, demobilization, disarmament and reintegration of combatants) and provision of humanitarian assistance, as well as actions to support socioeconomic development. R\$ 467 million, equivalent to US\$ 265 million, were invested in these military activities (Table 21).

**FIGURE 14**  
**Variation of expenditures made by the federal government in peacekeeping operations – Cobradi (2005-2010)**  
 (In R\$ millions)



Source: MD.  
 Elaboration: Ipea.

In 2010, the Ministry of Defense (MD) executed R\$ 673 million, equivalent to US\$ 383 million, of its fiscal budget in peacekeeping operations. Expenditures made in military activities during these operations were presented to the UN for subsequent reimbursement, according to the standard norm that regulates the

matter. The variation of these expenditures in the period 2005-2010 is detailed in Figure 14, showing a strong increase in these values between 2009 and 2010, according to the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the UN and the Brazilian government.

That same year, the UN reimbursed the National Treasury the equivalent of R\$ 89 million (US\$ 50 million) related to repayments of military activities in MINUSTAH, carried out before 2010. In this study, we consider the amount of R\$ 585 million<sup>11</sup> (US\$ 332 million) as the total federal government expenditures with these operations.

It is worth mentioning that the Brazilian government transferred R\$ 23 million to the United Nations (UN) system, corresponding to US\$ 13 million, for peacekeeping missions, as detailed in Table 22. To avoid overlapping of values, this record is not included in Table 24 where contributions made to international organizations are recorded.

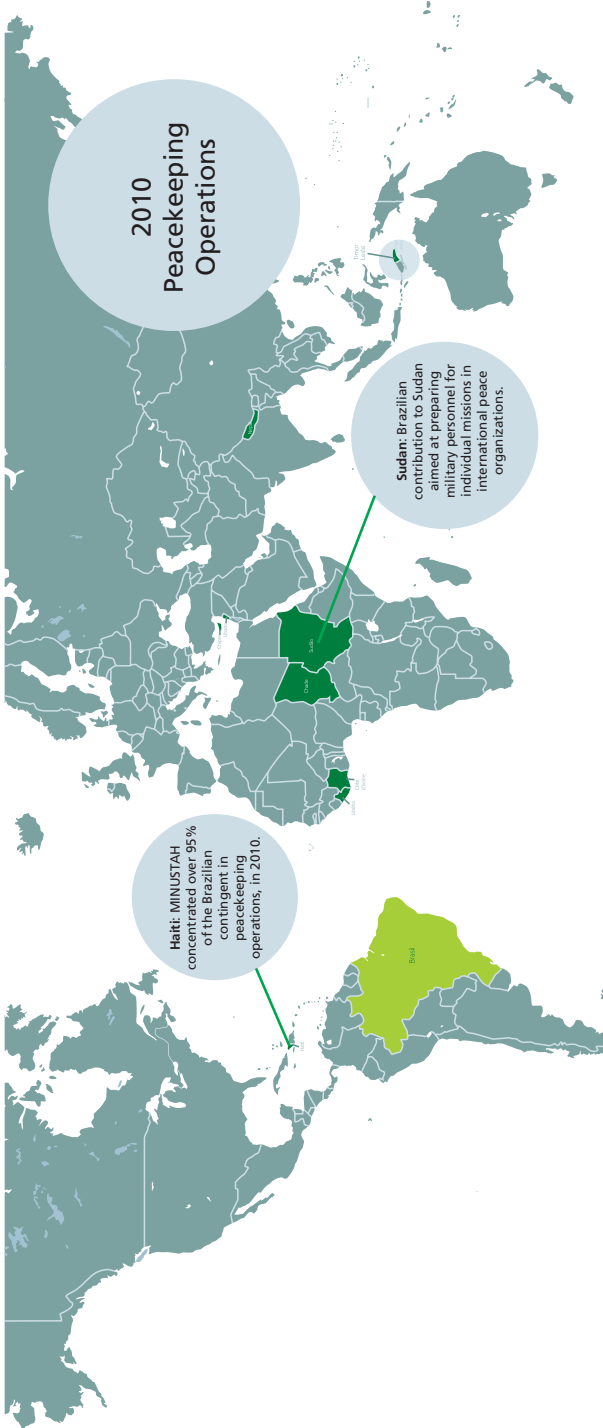
TABLE 22  
**Expenditures made by the federal government in payments of contributions for UN peacekeeping missions – Cobradi (2010)**

Peacekeeping Mission	Values (R\$)	Values (US\$) <sup>1</sup>
United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT)	1,887,923	1,072,684
United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)	1,727,124	981,320
United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (Monusco)	5,130,820	2,915,239
United Nations Mission in DARFUR (UNAMID)	7,112,706	4,041,310
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	128,505	73,014
United Nations Peacekeeping force for Cyprus (UNFICYP)	79,219	45,011
United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	2,063,954	1,172,701
United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS)	3,632,945	2,064,173
United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (Unoci)	338,970	192,597
United Nations support to the African Union Mission in Somalia (Unsoa)	656,741	373,148
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,758,907</b>	<b>12,931,197</b>

Source: The Integrated System of Federal Government Financial Administration (Siafi) and SPOA/MP.  
Note:<sup>1</sup> PTAX-BCB average exchange rate, calculated by the Central Bank (BCB).

11. Calculation: US\$ 382,872,159 - US\$ 50,449,733 = US\$ 332,422,426.

MAP 5  
Brazilian participation in UN peacekeeping operations



Source: ABC/IMRE archives.

## 7 CONTRIBUTIONS MADE TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

This report gathers in this section the actual expenditures made in 2010 by the federal government in *i*) payment of contributions to multilateral organizations, *ii*) payment of quotas in multilateral development funds *iii*) other expenditures. These expenses totaled R\$ 548 million, equivalent to US\$ 312 million (Table 23).

TABLE 23

### Expenditures made by the federal government in the payment of contributions to international organizations – Cobradi (2010)

	Total (R\$)	Total (US\$) <sup>1</sup>	Proportion (%)
<i>i</i> ) Regular contributions to international organizations	236,224,475	134,218,452	43.1
<i>ii</i> ) Payment of quotas in multilateral development funds	306,777,475	174,305,383	55.9
<i>iii</i> ) Other expenditures	5,360,000	3,045,455	1.0
<b>TOTAL (Cobradi)</b>	<b>548,361,950</b>	<b>311,569,290</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: SEAIN/MP, SPOA/MP and SAIN/MF.

Elaboration: Ipea.

Note:<sup>1</sup> PTAX-BCB Foreign exchange rate daily average.

The Secretariat of International Affairs (SEAIN), agency belonging to the structure of the Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management (MP) manages the process of payment of contributions to financial and non-financial international organizations in which Brazil participates, and is responsible for verifying the necessary legal apparatus for its execution.

The expenditures of the federal government in the payment of contributions in 2010 totaled R\$ 236 million, equivalent to US\$ 134 million, and represent 43.1% of total payments made to international organizations that year (Table 23).

Of the total contributions paid, R\$ 102 million, equivalent to US\$ 58 million, corresponded to Brazil's participation in the United Nations System (UN), that is, 43.4% of the total contributions made in 2010 (Table 24).

TABLE 24

### Expenditures made by the federal government in the payment of contributions to multilateral organizations – Cobradi (2010)

Organization	Total (R\$)	Total (US\$) <sup>1</sup>	Proportion (%)
UN System	102,482,566	58,228,731	43.4
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco)	13,725,770	7,798,733	5.8
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (Unido)	13,156,029	7,475,017	5.6
Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)	12,722,303	7,228,581	5.4
Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO)	12,211,994	6,938,633	5.2
Organization of American States (OAS)	11,124,854	6,320,940	4.7
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	7,452,415	4,234,327	3.2
World Health Organization (WHO)	7,291,272	4,142,768	3.1

(Continues)



(Continued)

Organization	Total (R\$)	Total (US\$) <sup>1</sup>	Proportion (%)
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (Iica)	6,007,786	3,413,515	2.5
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	5,095,173	2,894,985	2.2
Pan American Center for Foot and Mouth Disease (Panaftosa)	4,156,661	2,361,739	1.8
International Criminal Court (ICC)	3,640,454	2,068,440	1.5
Brazilian-Argentine Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials (ABACC)	3,498,181	1,987,603	1.5
Other Organizations <sup>2</sup>	33,659,017	19,124,441	14.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>236,224,475</b>	<b>134,218,452</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: SEAIN/MP.

Elaboration: Ipea.

Note:<sup>1</sup> PTAX-BCB average foreign exchange rate calculated by the Central Bank (BCB).

Note:<sup>2</sup> Included under the denomination "other organizations" are the following: Aecesis, Aladi, APPC, Tordesillas Group of Universities Association, Columbus Association, BIE, BIPM, Bireme, Caaci, CCAMLR, Cema, ICA, AUGM, CGMW, HCCH, CIC, ICGEB, ICMM, IPC, Cites, CISM, CLAD, CLAC, CLAF, Basel Convention, Stockholm Convention, Ramsar Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Cosave, PCA, CPLP, EA, OIE, FIAF, Flacso, ILZSG, INSG, IAAC, IAF, Iais, IAI, ICCA, ICCAT, ICCROM, Icom, IIF, Ifla, Iias, IUCB, ILAC, ILANUD, IMO, Interpol, Iipes, IOPS, IPC-IG, ISA, ISMN, IUGS, Mercosur, ICAO, OEI, ISO, ICO, OIE, Olade, WCO, WTO, UNWTO, WIPO, Opanal, OPCW, UPOV, ACTO, OIV, PEFC, Ritla, SEGIB, Sela, SRVSOP, ITLOS, IUGG, UICC, ITU, LU, UNIDROIT, UPAEP and Wada.

Obs.: the meanings of the acronyms listed in the note are found in the *Glossary of Acronyms*, at the end of this publication.

The Brazilian government assigned to the Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management (MP) the responsibility of serving as a liaison body between the following Multilateral Development Financial Institutions (MDFI): Inter-American Development Bank Group (IDB)<sup>12</sup>; the African Development Bank Group (AfDB)<sup>13</sup>, the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (Ifad); Financial Fund for the Development of the Basin Plate (FONPLATA), and the Andean Development Corporation (CAF).

Also within MP's responsibilities, along with the mentioned institutions, is the payment of capital contributions that arise from the country's participation in the processes of adhesion or recovery of resources. MP is also the operational focus of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and responsible for the country's operations with foreign institutions, such as the European Investment Bank (EIB), Japan International Cooperation Agency (Jica), Kreditans talt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) and the French Development Agency (AFD).

Resources directed to multipurpose multilateral organizations, such as regional banks, may correspond, in certain cases, to contributions that leverage the capital and allow the granting of loans to beneficiaries on favorable terms when compared to market alternatives. These regular contributions are not part of this report, since Brazil benefits from this type of official credit for development; therefore, they are not recorded in Table 25.

<sup>12</sup> The Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC) and the Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF) are included in the IDB Group.

<sup>13</sup> The African Development Fund (ADF) is included in the AfDB.

Regional banks have funds called “concessional windows”, financed primarily by voluntary contributions, paid in quotas, which enable donations and highly concessional loans and from which Brazil does not benefit, registered in this case as Development Funds. In 2010, Brazil allocated R\$ 168 million, equivalent to US\$ 96 million, to the International Development Association (IDA) corresponding to the payment of quotas relative to the 13th, 14th and 15th recomposition of the Association’s capital (Table 25).

Brazil made payment of shares to the African Development Fund (ADF) in the amount of R\$ 4 million (US\$ 3 million). These two institutions, the International Development Association (IDA) and African development Fund (ADF), have allocated resources in the last decade privileging governance and public administration projects, in the case of IDA, and transportation and governance in the case of ADF.

The Fund for Structural Convergence and Institutional Strengthening of Mercosur (Focem) aims to further the process of regional integration in the Southern Cone by reducing asymmetries, creating incentives to stimulate competitiveness and social cohesion among the bloc’s member countries. Created in December 2004 and established in June 2005, the Fund’s intention is to finance projects that improve the infrastructure of smaller economies and less developed regions of the Mercosur, boost economic productivity of the “Member States”, promote social development, especially in border areas, and support the operation of the bloc’s institutional structure.

Focem is a monetary fund established by the Decision 45/04 – CMC (Common Market Council) on December 16<sup>th</sup>, 2004, and implemented by the CMC Decision 18/05 on June 19<sup>th</sup>, 2005, to which Brazil allocated R\$ 134 million, corresponding to US\$ 76 million, in 2010 (Table 25).

TABLE 25  
Expenditures made by the federal government in the payment of quotas in development funds – Cobradi (2010)

Fund	Total (R\$)	Total (US\$) <sup>1</sup>	Proportion (%)
International Development Association (IDA)	168,340,479	95,647,999	54.9
Fund for the Structural Convergence of MERCOSUR (Focem)	133,999,145	76,135,878	43.7
African development Fund (ADF)	4,437,850	2,521,506	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>306,777,475</b>	<b>174,305,383</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: SEAIN/MP and SAIN/MF.

Elaboration: Ipea.

Note: <sup>1</sup> PTAX-BCB Foreign exchange rate daily average.

In 2010, the Brazilian federal government contributed to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) R\$ 3 million, equivalent to US\$ 2 million, and to the India-Brazil-South Africa Fund Against Hunger and Poverty (IBSA) the amount of R\$ 1.9 million, corresponding to US\$ 1.1 million (Table 26).

The transfer to the UNHCR was made by the Ministry of External Relations (MRE) and the contribution to Ibsa was allocated to the United Nations Development Program which, through its Special Unit for South-South Cooperation, manages the Fund’s appropriations stimulating projects in relatively less developed countries or in post-conflict situations. The Trilateral India-Brazil-South Africa Dialogue Forum was established to share experiences that may contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

**TABLE 26**  
**Other expenditures made by the federal government – Cobradi (2010)**

Fund	Total (R\$)	Total (US\$) <sup>1</sup>	Proportion (%)
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	3,500,000	1,988,636	65.3
India-Brazil-South Africa Fund (IBSA)	1,860,000	1,056,818	34.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,360,000</b>	<b>3,045,454</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: General Coordination of Budget and Finance (COF) of the Ministry of External Relations (MRE) and UNHCR (2010).  
Elaboration: Ipea.

Note:<sup>1</sup> PTAX-BCB Foreign exchange rate daily average.

### **CONCLUDING REMARKS**

The Cobradi report focused on the Federal Government’s expenditures, in 2010, corresponding to expenses made by public institutions in carrying out responsibilities assumed in treaties, conventions, agreements, protocols, institutional acts and commitments.

It is an exercise in the transparency of government actions and the employment of R\$ 1.6 billion, equivalent to US\$ 923 million, corresponding to cooperation for development, which signifies, at the same time, the enhancement of the government’s ability to monitor these actions and improve the availability of public information.

Brazil destined R\$ 548 million, equivalent to US\$ 312 million, as contribution to 143 international organizations and established cooperative relations with 124 countries, building innovative and creative relationships committed to the sustainable development of other countries.

Of the total of public expenditures with Cobradi, R\$ 286 million, corresponding to US\$ 163 million, on actions of technical cooperation; scientific and technological cooperation; educational cooperation and humanitarian cooperation carried out

directly with countries, 68.1% corresponded to the processes of cooperation with Latin America and the Caribbean and 22.6% with African countries.

The prevalence of Cobradi actions in Latin America reaffirms the constitutional principles underlying the country's international relations, especially with regard to "the economic, political, social and cultural integration of the peoples" in the region, "viewing the formation of a Latin-American community of nations" (sole paragraph of Article 4 of the Federal Constitution of Brazil).

Unlike traditional relations of international cooperation, Brazil established partnerships, shared lessons learned and spread knowledge through the use of the Federal Government's technical staffs who engaged in the understanding, reflection and joint search for solutions to common challenges of development.

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## GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

ABACC	Brazilian-Argentine Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials
ABC	Brazilian Academy of Science
ABC/MRE	Brazilian Cooperation Agency
ABTLus	Brazilian Association for Synchrotron Light Technology
ACTO	Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization
ADF	African Development Fund
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFD	French Development Agency
Aecesis	Asociación Internacional de Consejos Económicos y Sociales e Instituciones Similares
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
Aisa	Office of International Affairs
Aladi	Latin American Integration Association
Anatel	National Telecommunications Agency
Aneel	Brazilian Electricity Regulatory Agency
ANP	National Agency of Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels
ANR	Agence Nationale de la Recherche
Anvisa	National Health Surveillance Agency
APPC	Alliance of Cocoa Producing Countries
Arcusur	Regional Accreditation System of Undergraduate Programs for Mercosur
ASAV	Antônio Vieira Association
AUGM	Asociación de Universidades Grupo Montevideo
BCB	Central Bank of Brazil
BIE	Bureau International des Expositions
BIPM	International Bureau of Weights and Measures

Bireme	Latin American and Caribbean Center on Health Sciences Information
BNDES	National Bank for Economic and Social Development
BOSS	Baryon Oscillation Spectroscopic Survey
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
Caaci	Iberamerican Audiovisual and Cinematographic Authorities Conference
CAF	Andean Development Corporation
Caixa	Brazilian Federal Savings Bank
CALC	Latin American and Caribbean Summit on Integration and Development
CAM	Caritas Archdiocese of Manaus
Capes	Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel
CAPG-BA	Graduate Studies Associated Centers between Brazil and Argentina
Caricom	Caribbean Community
CARJ	Caritas Archdiocese of Rio de Janeiro
CASP	Caritas Archdiocese of São Paulo
CBERS	China-Brazil Earth Resources Satellite
CBPF	Brazilian Center for Physics Research
CCAMLR	Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
CCOPAB	Brazilian Peacekeeping Operations Joint Center
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CDDH	Centre for the Defense of Human Rights – Guarulhos
CDEMA	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency
CDHMP	Centre for Human Rights and Collective Memory
CEAMIG	Migrant Resource Centre
CeBEM	Center of Structural Biology of MERCOSUR
Cedami	Centre of Assistance for the Migrant
CEDAPP	Diocesan Center for the Support of the Small Farmer



CEFET-RJ	Celso Fonseca Suckman Federal Center of Technological Education of Rio de Janeiro
CEITEC	Center of Excellence in Advanced Electronic Technology
Cemla	Center for Latin American Monetary Studies
CEPLAC	Executive Commission for the Cocoa Farming Plan
CERN	Conseil Européen pour La Recherche Nucléaire
Cetem	Centre for Mineral Technology
Cetene	Centre for Strategic Technologies of the North East
CFHT	Canada-France-Hawaii Telescope
CGfome	General Coordination of International Action against Hunger
CGMW	Commission for the Geological Map of the World
CGU	Comptroller General of the Union
CIAAT	Center for Information and Technical Assistance
Cibai	Italo-Brazilian Integration and Immigrant Assistance Center
CIC	Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee of La Plata Basin Countries
CII	Inter-American Investment Corporation
CISM	International Military Sports Council
Cites	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CLAC	Latin American Commission for Civil Aviation
CLAD	Latin American Centre for Development Administration
CLAF	Latin American Center for Physics
CMC	Common Market Council
CNBB	National Conference of Brazilian Bishops
CNPq	National Council for Scientific and Technological Development
CNRS	Centre National de La Recherche Scientifique
Cobradi	Brazilian Cooperation for International Development
COF	General Coordination of Budget and Finance
CONAB	National Supply Company
Conare	National Committee for Refugees

COP 15	United Nations Climate Change Conference
Cosave	Conesul Committee of Plant Health and Safety
CPF	Taxpayer Registration Number
CPLP	Community of Portuguese Language Countries
CPRM	Geological Service of Brazil
CTBTO	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
CTI	Center for Information Technology Renato Archer
CTPS	Work and Social Security Registry
DCE	Division of Educational Themes of the Department of Culture
DEAF	Department of Africa of the Ministry of External Relations
DES	Dark Energy Survey
Dinte	Directorate of Studies and Economic Relations and International Policies
DRN	Division of New and Renewable Energy Resources of the Ministry of External Relations
DOU	Official Gazette of the Union
DPF	Federal Police Department
DPKO	Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the UN
DPR	Department of Trade and Investment Promotion of the Ministry of External Relations
DPROJ	Projects Division
DRI	Directorate of International Relations
EA	European co-operation for Accreditation
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
EIB	European Investment Bank
Embrapa	Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation
ENAP	National School of Public Administration
ESAF	School of Finance Administration
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FC	Federal Constitution

FERMILAB	Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory
FIAF	International Federation of Film Archives
FINEP	Financier of Studies and Projects
Fiocruz	Oswaldo Cruz Foundation
Flacso	Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences
FNDE	National Fund for Educational Development
Focem	Mercosur Structural Convergence Fund
FONPLATA	Financial Fund for the Development of La Plata Basin
FURG	Federal University of Rio Grande
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Fund
GEO	Group on Earth Observations
GEOSS	Global Earth Observation System of Systems
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
GHD	Good Humanitarian Donorship
GSI/PR	Institutional Security Office of the Presidency of the Republic
GTI-CHI	Interministerial Working Group on International Humanitarian Cooperation
HCCH	Hague Conference on Private International Law
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IBICT	Brazilian Institute of Science and Technology Information
IAAC	Inter-American Accreditation Cooperation
IAC	Inter-Academy Council
IAF	International Accreditation Forum
IAI	Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research
IAI	Inter-American Institute for Global Change
Iais	International Association of Insurance Supervisors
Ianas	Inter-American Network of Academy of Sciences
IAP	Inter-Academy Panel for International Issues

Ibama	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources
IBGE	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics
IBICT	Brazilian Institute of Science and Technology Information
Ibsa	India, Brazil and South Africa
ICA	International Council on Archives
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICCA	International Congress and Convention Association
ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
ICCROM	International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Heritage
ICO	International Coffee Organization
ICGEB	International Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology
ICMBio	Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation
ICMM	International Committee of Military Medicine
Icom	International Council of Museums
Icra	Institute for Cosmology and Relativistic Astrophysics
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICSU	International Council for Sciences
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDSMD	Mamiraua Institute for Sustainable Development
IFCE	Federal Institute of Education, Science and Technology of Ceará
Ifla	International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions
Iias	International Institute of Administrative Sciences
IIC	Inter-American Investment Corporation
Iica	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
IIF	Institute of International Finance
IJCB	International Journal of Central Banking

ILAC	International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation
ILANUD	United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
ILO	International Labor Organization
Ilpes	Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning
ILZSG	International Lead and Zinc Study Group
IMDH	Migration and Human Rights Institute
IMO	International Maritime Organization
Impa	National Institute of Pure and Applied Mathematics
INMET	National Meteorology Institute
INMETRO	National Institute of Metrology, Quality and Technology
INPA	National Institute for Amazonian Research
INPE	National Institute for Space Research
INSA	National Semi-Arid Institute
INSG	International Nickel Study Group
INT	National Institute of Technology
Interpol	International Criminal Police Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IOPS	International Organization of Pension Supervisors
IPC	International Pepper Community
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPC-IG	International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth – United Nations Program for Development
Ipea	Institute for Applied Economic Research
IRBR	Rio Branco Institute
ISA	International Seabed Authority
ISMN	International Standard Music Number
ISO	International Sugar Organization
Iter	International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor

ITLOS	International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IUGG	International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics
IUGS	International Union of Geological Sciences
Jica	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KfM	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
LU	Latin Union
LGBT	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transvestites and transgender
LHC	Large Hadron Collider
LNA	National Laboratory for Astrophysics
LNCC	National Laboratory for Scientific Computing
LNLS	National Synchrotron Light Laboratory
Mapa	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply
Marca	Regional Academic Mobility Program between MERCOSUR accredited courses
MAST	Museum of Astronomy and Related Sciences
MCidades	Ministry of Cities
MCT	Ministry of Science and Technology
MCTI	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation
MD	Ministry of Defense
MDA	Ministry of Agrarian Development
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDFIs	Multilateral Development Financial Institutions
MDIC	Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade
MDS	Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger
MDR	Lower Relative Development
ME	Ministry of Sports
MEC	Ministry of Education
Mercosur	Southern Common Market
MF	Ministry of Finance

MI	Ministry of National Integration
MIF	Multilateral Investment Fund
MinC	Ministry of Culture
MINCYT	Ministry of Science, Technology and Productive Innovation of Argentina
MiniCom	Ministry of Communication
MINURCAT	United Nations Mission in Central African Republic and Chad
Minurso	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
MJ	Ministry of Justice
MMA	Ministry of the Environment
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
Monusco	Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
MP	Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management
MPA	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture
MPEG	Emilio Goeldi Museum in the State of Para
MPLA	Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola
MPS	Ministry of Social Security
MRE	Ministry of External Relations
MS	Ministry of Health
MTE	Ministry of Labor and Employment
MTur	Ministry of Tourism
NC	National Congress
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OAS	Organization of American States
Ocha	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OEI	Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture
OHCHR	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

OIE	International Office of Epizootics
OIE	World Organization for Animal Health
Olade	Latin American Energy Organization
ON	National Observatory
ONUMOZ	United Nations Operation in Mozambique
Opanal	Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean
OPCW	Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
Oseo	<i>Soutient L'Innovation et la croissance des PES</i>
OIV	International Organization of Vine and Wine
PAA	Food Purchase Program
PAC	Amilcar Cabral Project
Paho	Pan American Health Organization
PALOPs	African Countries of Portuguese Official Language
Panaftosa	Pan American Center for Foot and Mouth Disease
PCA	Permanent Court of Arbitration
PCB	Colinas de Boe Project
PEC-G	Undergraduate Student Agreement Program
PEC-PG	Postgraduate Student Agreement Program
PEFCC	Pan-European Forest Certification Council
Petrobras	<i>Petroleo Brasileiro S.A.</i>
PFCM	Incentive Program for Undergraduate Research
PJAO	José Aparecido de Oliveira Project
PLLN	The Language of Letters and Numbers Program
PNDH	National Program for Human Rights
PPA	Pluriannual Plan
PR	Presidency of the Republic
Pro-Africa	Thematic Cooperation Program on Science, Technology and Innovation with African countries



Pro-Haiti	Program to Support Personnel Training and the Restructuring of Higher Education Institutions in Haiti
Promisaes	Milton Santos Project for Access to Higher Education
ProSavana	Mozambique Tropical Savannah Agricultural Development Project
Prosul	South American Program to Support Cooperative Activities in Science and Technology
PTAX	Exchange rate calculated by the Central Bank of Brazil
PUC-RS	Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul
REHU	MERCOSUR's Specialized Meeting for Socio-natural Disaster Risk Reduction, Civil Defense, Civil Protection and Humanitarian Assistance
Ritla	Latin American Technological Information Network
RNP	National Education and Research Network
ROLAC	Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
RRMIAH	Regional Meeting on Enhancing International Humanitarian Assistance in Latin America and the Caribbean
SAE	Secretariat of Strategic Affairs
SDH	Special Secretariat for Human Rights
SDSS	Sloan Digital Sky Survey-III
SEAIN	Secretariat of International Affairs
SEGIB	Ibero-American General Secretariat
Sela	Latin American and the Caribbean Economic System
SENAC	National Commercial Training Service
SENAD	National Secretariat for Policies on Drugs
Senai	National Industrial Training Service
Serpro	Federal Service of Data Processing
SESC	Social Service of Commerce
Sesu	Secretariat of Higher Education
SETEC	Secretariat of Technological and Professional Education
Siafi	Integrated System of Federal Government Financial Administration

SNJ	National Secretariat of Justice
Soar	Southern Astrophysical Research
Sogras	Soar Gravitational Arc Survey
SPM	Special Secretariat for Policies for Women
SPOA	Secretariat of Planning, Budget, and Administration
SRVSOP	Regional Safety Oversight Cooperation System
ST&I	Science, Technology and Innovation
STS Forum	Science and Technology in Society Forum
SUS	Unified Health System
TWAS	Academy of Sciences for the Developing World
UAC	Amilcar Cabral University
Udelar	Universidad de la República
UERJ	Rio de Janeiro State University
UFAL	Federal University of Alagoas
Ufam	Federal University of Amazonas
UFBA	Federal University of Bahia
UFC	Federal University of Ceará
UFCG	Federal University of Campina Grande
UFCSPA	Federal University of Health Sciences of Porto Alegre
Ufes	Federal University of Espírito Santo
UFF	Fluminense Federal University
UFG	Federal University of Goiás
UFGD	Federal University of Grande Dourados
UFJF	Federal University of Juiz de Fora
Ufla	Federal University of Lavras
UFMG	Federal University of Minas Gerais
UFMS	Federal University of Mato Grosso do Sul
UFMT	Federal University of Mato Grosso
UFOP	Federal University of Ouro Preto
UFPA	Federal University of Pará

UFPB	Federal University of Paraíba
UFPE	Federal University of Pernambuco
UFPEL	Federal University of Pelotas
UFPI	Federal University of Piauí
UFPR	Federal University of Paraná
Ufra	Federal Rural University of Amazônia
UFRGS	Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul
UFRJ	Federal University of Rio de Janeiro
UFRN	Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte
UFRPE	Federal Rural University of Pernambuco
UFRRJ	Federal Rural University of Rio de Janeiro
UFS	Federal University of Sergipe
UFSC	Federal University of Santa Catarina
UFSCAR	Federal University of São Carlos
UFSJ	Federal University of São João Del-Rei
UFSM	Federal University of Santa Maria
UFT	Federal University of Tocantins
UFTM	Federal University of Triângulo Mineiro
UFU	Federal University of Uberlândia
UFV	Federal University of Viçosa
UFVJM	Federal University of Jequitinhonha and Mucuri Valleys
UICC	Union for International Cancer Control
UN	United Nations
UNAMID	United Nations Mission in Darfur
Unasur	Union of South American Nations
Unavem	United Nations Angola Verification Mission
UnB	University of Brasília
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEF	United Nations Emergency Forces

Unesco	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNESP	São Paulo State University
UNFICYP	United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICAMP	State University of Campinas
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
Unido	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNIDROIT	International Institute for the Unification of Private Law
Unifel	Federal University of Itajubá
UNIFESP	Federal University of São Paulo
Unifil	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
Unirio	Federal University of the State of Rio de Janeiro
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
UNMIN	United Nations Mission in Nepal
UNMIS	United Nations Mission in Sudan
UNMISSET	United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor
UNMIT	United Nations Integrated Mission in East Timor
Unoci	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
Unsoa	United Nations Support Office for African Union Mission in Somalia
UNTAET	United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor
UNWTO	World Tourism Organization
UPAEP	Postal Union of the Americas, Spain and Portugal
UPOV	International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
USP	University of São Paulo

UTFPR	Federal Technological University of Paraná
VLT	Very Large Telescope
Wada	World Anti-Doping Agency
WCO	World Customs Organization
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

## ILLUSTRATIONS

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- 8 – Cosmology, relativity, astrophysics and high energy physics
- 9 – Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS) and climate change
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### List of Collaborators by Institution

National Telecommunications Agency (Anatel)

Focal Point     Andrea Mamprim Grippa

Collaborator    Priscila Machado Reguffe

Brazilian Electricity Regulatory Agency (Aneel)

Focal Point     Lara Cristina Pereira

National Agency of Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels (ANP)

Focal Point     Gustavo Pacheco Gondim

National Health Surveillance Agency (Anvisa)

Focal Point                     Renata Alves de Oliveira Carvalho

Supporting the Focal Point    Lilian Cunha  
  Mateus Rodrigues Cerqueira

Administrators                   Alessandro Belisário  
  Ana Cláudia Bastos de Andrade  
  Maria Helena Figueiredo da Cunha  
  Telma Rodrigues Caldeira

Operators                         Bruno Zuffo Batalha  
  Cammilla Horta Gomes  
  Leandro Teixeira de Morais  
  Mayara Roriz Nascimento  
  Rogério Luiz Ferreira

National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES)

Focal Point                         Paulo Roberto de Oliveira Araújo

Supporting the Focal Point	Elba Cristina Lima Rego
Collaborators	Francisco Ohana Pinto de Sant'Ana Anna Carolina Tofahrn Frederico Rezende Silva

Caixa Economica Federal (Brazilian Federal Savings Bank – Caixa)

Focal Point	Maria Letícia de Paula Macedo
Supporting the Focal Point	Ana Lúcia Façanha Morelli Patricia Marie Jeanne Cormier
Administrator	Glauceiny de Souza Lima
Operator	André Ricardo Maebashi
Collaborators	Márcia Rocha de Aguiar Leandro Coelho Ferreira Rubenilson Cerqueira de Natividade

Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (Capes)

Focal Point	Thais Mere Marques Aveiro
Supporting the Focal Point	Camila Saeko Kobayashi de Pinho Cristina Haffner Lívia Rejane do Amaral Roberta Peixoto Areas Silva Talita Moreira de Oliveira

Executive Commission for the Cocoa Farming Plan of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (CEPLAC)

Focal Point	Abdon Rocha Brandó
Supporting the Focal Point	Luís Ricardo Brüggemann

Comptroller General of the Union of the Presidency of the Republic (CGU/PR)

Focal Point	Roberta Solis Ribeiro
Supporting the Focal Point	Alexandre Andrade Pires



Supporting the Focal Point	Ana Paula Soares Silva Vitor de Lima Magalhães
Operator	Laís Jordão Viana Carvalho
School of Finance Administration (ESAF/MF)	
Focal Point	Paulo Mauger
Supporting the Focal Point	Tânia de Fátima Nunes Assunção Valéria Duque dos Santos
Collaborators	Mila Lopes Mesquita
Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz)	
Focal Point	Luiz Eduardo Fonseca
Supporting the Focal Point	Eduardo Arraes Norma Brandão
National Fund for Educational Development (FNDE)	
Focal Point	Rosane Nascimento
Supporting the Focal Point	Eduardo Manyari
Institutional Security Office of the Presidency of the Republic (GSI/PR)	
Focal Point	Colonel José de Castro Gama
Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama)	
Focal Point	Vitória Maria Bulbol Coelho
Supporting the Focal Point	Henrique Saule Roselane Castelo Branco Gomes

## Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

Focal Point La-Fayette Côrtes Neto  
Collaborators Daniel Spitalnik Nathan  
Antonio Fernando de Andrade Alves

## Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio)

Focal Point Juliana Von Sperling  
Supporting the Focal Point Flavio Daniel Baran

## National Meteorology Institute (INMET)

Focal Point Alaor Moacyr Dall'Antonia Junior  
Supporting the Focal Point Cristiana Alvez Motta dos Santos  
Kelly Cristina Pereira de Moraes

## Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)

Focal Point João Brígido Bezerra Lima  
Supporting the Focal Point Pedro Henrique Angotti de Moraes  
Administrators Guilherme de Oliveira Schmitz  
Manuel José Forero Gonzalez  
Rodrigo Pires de Campos  
Gustavo Da Frota Simões  
Ricardo Pereira  
Douglas Silva  
Leana Luz  
Hilbernon Delgado Onofre  
Clíneo Monteiro França Bisneto

Collaborators  
Graziela Ferreira de Oliveira  
Leônidas Pires Neto  
Arno Luiz Guedes Corrêa Junior  
Gabriela da Silva Barreto

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (Mapa)

Focal Point  
Supporting the Focal Point  
Administrators  
Juliano Vieira  
Guilherme Henrique Figueiredo Marques  
Jucely Olindina de Lima Rabello  
Lêda Laboissiere  
Ricardo de Cunha Cavalcanti Júnior  
Roberto Lorena de Barros Santos  
Sávio Rafael Pereira

Ministry of Cities (MCidades)

Focal Point  
Collaborators  
Davi Hoerlle Santos  
Samya Valeska Pedreira Oliveira  
Júlia Lins Bittencourt  
Daniel Alves de Medeiros

Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI)

Focal Point  
Supporting the Focal Point  
Lia Prado Arriavbene Cordeiro  
Ana Lúcia Stival  
Leonardo Jordão  
Petronio Caldas Franca

## Administrators

Aline Roberta Halik  
Ana Luiza Merçon Xavier  
Ana Paula Rodrigues  
Ana Rita Alves  
Andréa C. de Lima Rizzo  
Beatriz Ronchi Teles  
Bruno Castilho  
Carlos Oiti Berbet  
Fabiane Rabelo da Costa  
Flávio Cruinel Brandão  
Flávio Velame Teixeira da Costa  
Hilcea Santos Ferreira  
José Jorge Abraim Abdalla  
José Ribeiro Magalhães  
José Rodrigues Camelo  
Leon Sinay  
Magalli Henriques  
Márcia Reis Brandão  
Maria Tereza Duarte  
Maribel Alves Fierro Sevilla  
Marylin Peixoto da Silva Nogueira  
Paulo Egler  
Samantha Nunes  
Selmo Rachevsky  
Valdemar Sérgio Silva

## Operators

Alexandra Pinto Aniva  
 Ana Luiza Silva de Moura Libório  
 Antenor César Vanderlei Corrêa  
 Daniella Bonatto  
 Fernanda Torres  
 Henrique de Oliveira Miguel  
 Izaura Matiko Yamada  
 Luiz Fabrini  
 Marcelo André de Oliveira Barros  
 Maria Emília Sales  
 Maria Lucia Affonso Barcelos  
 Maria Lucilene Araujo Barros  
 Maurício Moutinho da Silva  
 Norma Santos Paes  
 Patricia Amelia Olano Morgantti  
 Selma Santos de Freitas  
 Wania Lucia da Mota  
 Wilson Cury

## Ministry of Communications (MiniCom)

Focal Point Igor de Freitas Vasconcelos  
 Operator Lillian Rodrigues Sena Assunção

## Ministry of Culture (MinC)

Focal Point Elisabeth Rosemary da Silva  
 Supporting the Focal Point Ana Julia Castro Fernandes  
 Administrators Moema Salgado  
 Tiago Cordeiro



Collaborators	Cyntia Uchoa Marcelo Brito
Ministry of Defense (MD)	
Focal Point	Colonel Roberto Simões Ferreira Filho Corvette Captain Reginaldo Pinto Sampaio
Administrators	Colonel Paulo Nogueira Colonel Vitor Carlos Antunes Lieutenant-Colonel Péricles Cruz Corvette Captain Rejane Chagas
Operators	Colonel Celso Luiz de Souza Lacerda Lieutenant-Colonel Laudercy de Aguiar Dias Navy Captain Virginia Cruz de Aragão Third Sergeant Juraci Rosa da Luz CollaboratorsColonel Fernando César Hernandez Corvette Captain Marcelo Augusto Teixeira
Ministry of Agrarian Development (MDA)	
Focal Point	Leonardo Recupero
Supporting the Focal Point	Leonardo Pereira Batista
Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade (MDIC)	
Focal Point	Peter Ivan Stossel
Supporting the Focal Point	Ramdas Couto e Silva

Administrators	Adriana de Azevedo Silva Arnaldo Oliveira Neto Clóvis Luiz Zimmermann Iloana Rocha Paes Keithy Garcia Luiz Maurício de Araújo Navarro Marcus Vinicius Ferreira de Mello Maria Beatriz B. Nogueira Maria Gracilene Roberto Belota Patricia Helena Vicentini Patricia Lima Favaretto Yana Dumaresq Sobral
Operators	Daniel França Oliveira Nanahira de Rabelo e Sant'Anna
Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger (MDS)	
Focal Point	Marcelo Lucio Saboia Fonseca
Supporting the Focal Point	Aldelita Leite Paixão Amanda de Albuquerque Jardim Rocha Pollyanna Rodrigues Costa
Operators	Ellen Cristine Bonadio Benedetti Heloína Suecena Fonseca Ivone Alves de Oliveira Luciane Pereira Soares Luis Gabriel Dupret Carvalhal
Ministry of Sports (ME)	
Focal	Point Ana Maria Prestes Rabelo
Supporting the Focal	Point Diogo Vilhena Barroso

## Ministry of Finance (MF)

Focal Point	Isabela Moori de Andrade
Administrators	Artur Cardoso de Lacerda Fernando Augusto Coimbra Gomes Ines Aparecida Baptista do Nascimento
Operators	Eugênio Messer Rybalowsky Fabiano Silvio Colbano
Colaborators	Ludmila Vidigal Silva

## Ministry of Justice (MJ)

Focal Point	Renato Zerbini Ribeiro Leão
Operators	Rosianne Santos Vidal

## Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Focal	Julio Cesar Baena
Supporting the Focal Point	Tatiana Lopes de Oliveira

## Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)

Focal	Helena Cláudia Cantizano
-------	--------------------------

## Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MPA)

Focal	Francisco Osvaldo Barbosa
Supporting the Focal Point	Raquel de Menezes Barbosa Amorim

## Ministry of Social Security and Social Assistance (MPS)

Focal Point	Eduardo Basso
Colaborators	Dagmar Alves Rabelo da Silva

## Ministry of External Relations (MRE)

Focal Point	Laura Segall
Supporting the Focal Point	Camila Guedes Ariza
Administrators	Bruno Carvalho Arruda Carlos Henrique Moscardo de Souza Celeste Cristina Machado Badaró Fernanda Asfora Jonas Paloschi Juliana Gaspar Ruas Michel Laham Neto Osvaldo Pizzá Paulo André Moraes de Lima Pedro Vinícius do Valle Tayar Roberto Avellar
Operators	Ana Paula Fereira Denis Willrich Divina de Andrade Filipe Galheno Marques Flávio Santos Libório Barros Lorena Peterle Modolo Braz Luciano Neiva Cabral Mariana Maciel Fonseca Mateus Oliveira Rocha Renan Costa Curtulo Samantha Hamada Possi Taís Amorim Cardoso Thiago Balduino Romariz Vicente de Azevedo Araújo Filho

## Ministry of Health (MS)

Focal Point	Mauro Teixeira Figueiredo
Supporting the Focal Point	Marina Bolfarine Caixeta
Operators	Caio Gonçalves de Oliveira
	Eneida Freitas
	Kátia Sousa
	Lícia Lemos
	Pollyana Silva

## Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE)

Focal Point	Raquel Aparecida de Carvalho Oliveira
Supporting the Focal Point	Charles Alyson Fonteneles Moura
	Warlen Soares Ferreira

## Ministry of Tourism (MTur)

Focal Point	Patric Krahl
Administrator	Soraya Magalhães da Costa

## Secretariat of Strategic Affairs of the Presidency of the Republic (SAE/PR)

Focal Point	Maria Cecilia Costa Perez
-------------	---------------------------

## Secretariat of International Affairs of the Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management (SEAIN/MP)

João Guilherme Machado  
Benvindo Belluco  
Henrique Pissaia

## Special Secretariat for Human Rights of the Presidency of the Republic (SDH/PR)

Focal Point Michelle Morais de Sá e Silva  
Supporting the Focal Point Focal Point Tatianne Santos Ferreira

National Secretariat for Policies on Drugs of the Ministry of Justice (SENAD/MJ)

Focal Point Giuliana Biaggini Diniz Barbosa

Special Secretariat for Policies for Women of the Presidency of the Republic (SPM/PR)

Focal Point Marcelo de Vargas Kilca  
Collaborators Marismar S. Pereira  
Renata Laviola  
Rosa Maria M. da Rocha  
Rufino Correia

Federal Service of Data Processing (Serpro)

Focal Point Suzana Maria da Silva Castro  
Collaborators Ana Maria Amorim  
José Maria Leocádio  
Carlos Alberto Py Borba

Secretariat of Higher Education of the Ministry of Education (Sesu/MEC)

Focal Point Paulo Mayall Guilayin  
Operator Gabriel Portilho Moreira

Secretariat of Technological and Professional Education (SETEC/MEC)

Focal Point Rodrigo Torres de Araújo Lima  
Supporting the Focal Point Ana Carolina Oliveira Batista



## **Ipea – Institute for Applied Economic Research**

### **PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT**

#### **Coordination**

Cláudio Passos de Oliveira

#### **Supervision**

Everson da Silva Moura

Reginaldo da Silva Domingos

#### **Typesetting**

Bernar José Vieira

Cristiano Ferreira Araujo

Daniella Silva Nogueira

Danilo Leite de Macedo Tavares

Diego André Souza Santos

Jeovah Herculano Szervinsk Junior

Leonardo Hideki Higa

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#### **Bookstore**

SBS – Quadra 1 – Bloco J – Ed. BNDES, Térreo

70076-900 – Brasília – DF

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Correio eletrônico: [livraria@ipea.gov.br](mailto:livraria@ipea.gov.br)





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