Brazilian Cooperation for International Development

2011-2013

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Federal Government of Brazil

Ministry of Planning, Development and Management
Minister Dyogo Henrique de Oliveira

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This edition of the survey on 'Brazilian Cooperation for International Development' (Cobradi – *Cooperação Brasileira para o Desenvolvimento Internacional*), presents data about the Federal Government's international cooperation activities from 2011 to 2013.

This survey was initially conceived to systematise federal government expenditures, but now it expands its scope and goes a step further by proposing an overview of Brazilian cooperation practices and analysing both its procedures and the subjects that have been disseminated by Cobradi activities.

In the pursuit of a commitment to ensuring the transparency of Federal Government enterprises, the survey includes information collected from 95 different Brazilian government agencies or associated institutions. This fact demonstrates the plurality of players (national and international) engaged in this survey and the variety of subjects it encompasses.

Brazilian cooperation is present in 159[1] countries on every continent, totaling an overall disbursement of BRL2.8 billion (equivalent to USD1.5 billion) from 2011 to 2013, in which expenditures regarding international organisations are predominant (53 per cent).

Cobradi activities included the following practices (outside of expenditures with international organisations): the deployment of civil servants to disseminate successful Brazilian practices; foreign student training through scholarship grants and openings in Brazilian educational institutions; participation in international science and technology networks, contributions to the mitigation of humanitarian problems, support for the integration of refugees in Brazil and participation in the country's peacekeeping operations.

Presenting Cobradi activities from 2011 to 2013 provides a more thorough and accurate understanding of Brazilian international cooperation and emphasises its diversity and range. Additionally, this study also encourages an examination of how international cooperation for development should be evaluated. It suggests that we move beyond the mere quantification of expenditures.

1. The number of countries refers to the countries with which Brazil has cooperated directly, to international organisation host countries or institutions or to the countries of origin of individuals who benefited from Brazilian Cooperation for International Development.

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FOREWORD

The examination of *Brazilian Cooperation for International Development* (Cobradi*)* activities has been part of the International Studies, Political and Economic Relations Directorate (Dinte) of the Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea) agenda since 2010. In partnership with the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE), Ipea designed and implemented its own methodology for collecting, organising and recording Brazilian government expenditures with Cobradi-related activities and systematising the repertoire of technical and scientific knowledge disseminated by ABC. This pioneering initiative resulted in two reports that present official Cobradi data. The first report refers to the 2005-2009 period and the second one refers to 2010. This third report now covers an extensive network of 93 governmental players that pursue Cobradi activities and includes data and information about its architecture and substance.

Ipea introduces here within a new perspective on the international debate regarding this topic. One that allows alternate readings to those centered on expenditures and provides empirical data for future research in cognizance of ongoing transformations in the international scenario, especially those related to International Development Cooperation (IDC) evaluation. Together, it falls in line with Ipea's mission of improving national public policies. Research in these last seven years was thoroughly grounded in Cobradi circumstances, both in terms of configuration and of organisational design. The publication of the *2011-2013 Cobradi Report* consequently reiterates the federal government's commitment to ensuring transparency and access to data on public policy implementation.

Ernesto Lozardo
President of the Institute for Applied Economic Research

PREFACE

Brazil's prominence as a protagonist in several International Development Cooperation (IDC) modalities is enduring. Notwithstanding, the current multiplicity of operative mechanisms involves several facets of Brazilian cooperation that continue to grow annually. This is within a context in which the evident and positive engagement of a growing number of developing countries in South-South Cooperation should be emphasised.

The 2011-2013 Cobradi report unequivocally demonstrates the commitment of Brazilian public institutions to ensuring a qualified and timely response to partnership requests from other developing countries. These proposals have not diminished since 2005, a year that marks the starting point of the systematic survey of Brazilian cooperation for international development. This finding is particularly relevant for Brazilian foreign policy, which considers social solidarity as a key instrument in the promotion of progress in three dimensions of sustainable development – social, economic and environmental – as recommended by the Rio+20 Conference in 2012.

The Brazilian government recognises international cooperation as an important instrument to promote development and has sought to improve its management capacity thereof, including the demonstration of its results. The evolution of the methodology that directed the development of the Cobradi Report is one of the elements in this process.

Brazil has discussed its experience of deploying several modalities of international cooperation abroad with its foreign counterparts in the context of several international fora. We have two driving purposes, namely, to collaborate with consolidating practices associated with the multiform nature of exchanges between developing countries and to contribute to the evolution of international cooperation by enriching its political, conceptual and operational base. The latter purpose is enabled by the unique features of the horizontal relations between developing countries.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE) is legally responsible for coordinating international cooperation activities in line with Brazilian diplomacy directives. The MRE has endeavored to consolidate specific government policies for this vast scope of exchanges, which include proposing a series of new instruments and the development of regulations for this segment. The measures that are currently being designed to strengthen the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) are part of this agenda. ABC continues to be important for the Brazilian State as it celebrates its thirtieth anniversary in 2017.

The information that Ipea assembled and organised in this volume reveals the effort and the profound commitment of Brazilian institutions involved in South-South cooperation to building partnerships that are effectively aligned with national priorities concerning the development of Brazil's partner countries. Brazilian cooperation strives to design structuring activities collectively and with partner engagement, and their implementation practices fully respect each country's individuality. The effectiveness of the above-mentioned proceedings is evident in the results achieved in many fields such as food security and fight against hunger, agricultural development, education, health, social inclusion, development policies and human capital development – guidelines that invigorate Brazilian foreign policy.

João Almino
Director of the Brazilian Cooperation Agency

INTRODUCTION

During the last seven years, the federal government carried out studies on Brazilian Cooperation for International Development (Cobradi) with the objective to: *i)* understand the expenditures that were actually made; *ii)* systematise the technical and scientific knowledge repertoire conveyed by Cobradi activities and; *iii)* analyse the sustainability of international development practices.

This effort began in 2010, when the Presidential Chief of Staff's Office (PR–*Casa Civil*) requested surveys from the Institute of Applied Economic Research (Ipea), under the Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management (MP), and from the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE).

Due to the magnitude of the challenge required to acquire data and information about Cobradi's operations, the 2005–2009 period was chosen as the first survey's time-frame. These challenges arose from the large number of direct and indirect management agencies and foundations that have pursued international cooperation enterprises in Brazil. As such, the study attempts to systematise such records in reliable and accessible databases.

"The classification of quantified resources followed a set of pre-defined categories based on the review of international methodologies in order to allow a certain degree of comparability between the data that was collected and the data that is internationally available " (Ipea, 2010, p. 13), especially from the experiences of the United Nations (UN) and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Ipea consequently developed an electronic form in a virtual environment that allowed for the recording of disbursements that actually incurred and the corresponding referendum of representatives (focal points) from public institutions involved in Cobradi projects, programmes and activities.

This electronic form was initially adopted to collect data from public agencies that executed the international technical cooperation programmes and projects that were coordinated by the ABC. The original forms were adjusted and adapted to also include institutions that pursued international cooperation activities in education (scholarships), human rights, food security, peacekeeping operations, and to record contributions from international organisations.

This allowed for the preparation of two reports (Cobradi 2005-2009 and Cobradi 2010), both edited by Ipea with versions in English and Portuguese.

The second Cobradi Report (2010), published in 2013, incorporated revisions and other improvements that resulted in more detailed information, in its organisation and regional subdivision, and in the description of institutional arrangements. This second edition contributed to a better understanding of Cobradi peculiarities by comparing its experiences to that of more traditional donor countries.

Without losing sight of the existing international framework (Ipea, 2010), the evolution of the survey led to an abandonment of preconceived definitions,[1] which created the possibility of delving into fundamental issues such as those relating to the operation of Brazilian cooperation.

The core of the present report is the 2011-2013 data set. This information is a result of the consolidation and improvement of data collection and presentation methodology regarding federal government expenditures with International Development Cooperation (IDC). A historical series that begins with data from 2005 was added to this core set, encompassing nearly ten years of data about Cobradi activities. Official data shows that the federal government spent approximately BRL7.9 billion on Cobradi enterprises over the course of nine years, which corresponds to roughly USD4.1 billion (see Tables 1A and 1B).

1. Such as the definition of Brazilian cooperation for international development adopted in the first report, which was strongly influenced by the consolidated OECD definition (Ipea, 2010, p. 11).

TABLE 1
Brazilian government expenditures with cooperation for international development
1A - 2005-2013 (BRL)

Modality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Technical cooperation	27,755,711	32,801,149	35,599,272	58,738,113	97,744,760	101,676,174	76,390,347	66,412,814	68,803,402	565,921,743
Educational cooperation	56,104,205	56,454,858	56,376,649	70,666,567	44,473,907	62,557,615	34,646,482	43,500,716	51,441,211	476,222,210
Scientific and technological cooperation[1]	-	-		-	-	42,255,987	122,424,762	140,926 898	114,883,132	420,490,779
Humanitarian cooperation	1,185,826	55,243,59	31,804,809	29,744,779	87,042,331	284,186,759	121,271,980	214,714,376	46,813,527	822,288,747
Refugee support and protection	-	-	-	-	-	10,392,25	7,887,750	8,060,186	3,931,500	20,918,661
Peacekeeping operations	147,793,000	80,709,000	131,773,000	127,919,000	125,409,000	585,063,470	67,263,976	40,380,374	22,319,849	1,328,630,669
Expenditures with International Organisations	299,145,649	509 533 964	445,421,638	457,249,201	495,159,128	548,361,950	555,368,404	490,426,159	549,106,534	4,349,772,626
Total	**531,984,391**	**685,023,329**	**700,975,368**	**744,317,659**	**849,829,126**	**1,625,141,181**	**985,253,701**	**1,004,421,523**	**857,299,155**	**7,984,245,435**

Sources: Ipea (2010, 2013), ABC/MRE, UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), AEB, Aisa/MS, National Health Surveillance Agency (Anvisa), CAIXA, Training Coordination Higher Education Personnel (Capes)/Ministry of Education (MEC), Executive Commission for the Cocoa Farming Plan (Ceplac)/Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa), International Action Coordination General to Fight Hunger (CGFome)/MRE, National Council for Scientific and Technological Development/Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (CNPq/MCTI), Conab, National Committee of Refugees/Ministry of Justice (Conare/MJ), CPRM, DCE/MME, DNPM/MME, Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa), Enap, Esaf, Fiocruz, Ibama, Ibram, Inmet, Ipea, Iphan, MCidades, MCTI, MDS, MME, MPA, MPS, MTE, MTur, Sain/MF, SDH/PR, Seain/MP, SESu/MEC, and the Secretariat of Health Surveillance/Ministry of Health (SVS/MS).
Preparation: Ipea.
Note: [1] From 2005 to 2009, the data on scientific and technological cooperation were inserted into the technical cooperation modality.

1B - 2005-2013 (USD)[1]

Modality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Technical cooperation	11,422,103	15,046,399	18,256,037	32,097,330	48,872,380	57,770,553	45,617,071	33,970,749	31,846,055	294,898,677
Educational cooperation	23,088,150	25,896,724	28,911,102	38,615,610	22,236,954	35,544,099	20,689,408	22,251,006	23,809,864	241,042,917
Scientific and technological cooperation[2]						24,009,084	73,106,869	72,085,370	53,174,326	222,375,648
Humanitarian cooperation	487,994	2,534,110	16310158	16,253,978	43,521,166	161,469,749	72,418,476	109,828,325	21,667,913	444,491,870
Refugee support and protection						590,469	4,710,229	4,122,857	1,819,718	11,243,273
Peacekeeping operations	60,820,165	37,022,477	67,575,897	69,901,093	62,704,500	332,422,426	40,167,190	20,654,923	10,330,872	701,599,543
Expenditures with International Organisations	123.105.205	233.731.176	228.421.353	249.862.951	247.579.564	311.569.290	331,642,424	250857370	254,157,155	2,230,926,490
Total[3]	**218,923,618**	**314,230,885**	**359,474,548**	**406,730,962**	**424,914,563**	**923,375,670**	**588,351,667**	**513,770,600**	**396,805,904**	**4,146,578,417**

Sources: Ipea (2010, 2013), ABC/MRE, UNHCR, AEB, Aisa/MS, Anvisa, CAIXA, Capes/MEC, Ceplac/Map CGFome/MRE, CNPq/MCTI, Conab, Conare, CPRM, DCE/MRE, DNPM, Embrapa, Enap, Esaf, Fiocruz/MS, Ibama, Ibram, Inmet, Iphan, MCidades, MCTI, MDS, MME, MPA, MPS, MTE, MTur, Sain/MF, SDH/PR, Seain/MP, SESu/MEC and SVS/MS.

Preparation: Ipea.

Notes: [1] Conversions from the Brazilian real (BRL) to US dollars (USD) throughout the text were made using the PTAX exchange rate calculated by the Central Bank of Brazil. This corresponds to the arithmetical average of the rates obtained in four daily visits to exchange dealers. From 2005 to 2013, USD1 was equivalent to BRL2.43 in 2005, BRL2.18 in 2006, BRL1.95 in 2007, BRL1.83 in 2008, BRL2 in 2009, and BRL1.76 in 2010. From 2011 on, four decimal digits started being used, in which BRL1.6746 in 2011, BRL1.9550 in 2012, and BRL2.1605 in 2013.

In the period 2005-2009, the data on scientific and technological cooperation were inserted into the technical cooperation modality.

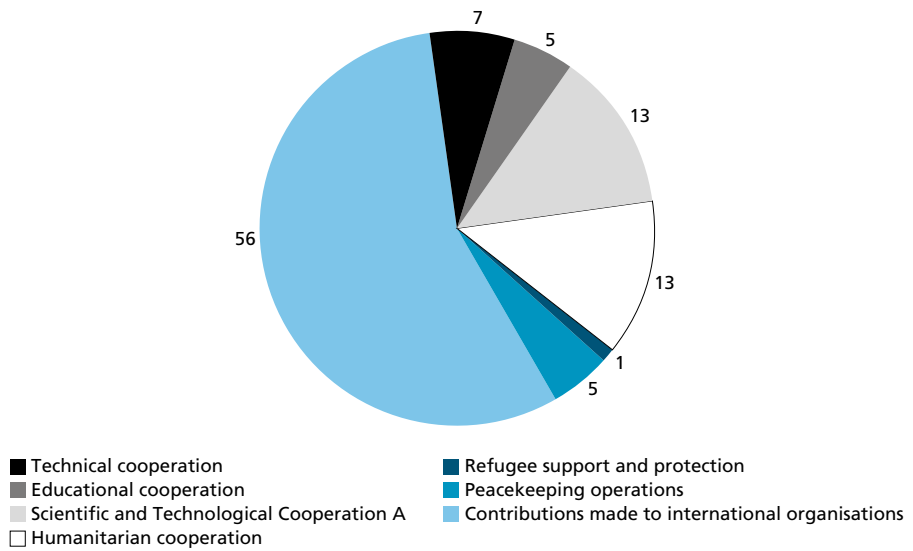
Some of the values may vary more or less due to the automatic rounding done by the software.

The volume of resources that were disbursed, especially until 2010, have eventually lead to exaggerated interpretations of Brazil's new profile regarding ICD. As a result, Cobradi researchers were advised to act with caution.

To begin with, it is necessary to demystify the idea of "Brazil as an emerging donor". The country's consistent contribution to international development is a known fact, as demonstrated in the first Cobradi reports, and so is its situation as an international aid recipient.

This does not mean, of course, that Brazil does not contribute to traditional systems of development cooperation. Observing the expenditures incurred between 2011 and 2013 in the figure below we perceive that 56 per cent of the total corresponds to contributions made to international organisations, which highlights the fact that the federal government prioritises Cobradi multilateral activities (see Figure 1).

FIGURE 1
Brazilian government expenditures in Cobradi (2011-2013)
(per cent)



Sources: ABC/MRE, UNHCR, AEB, Aisa/MS, Anvisa, CHEST, Capes/MEC, Ceplac/Map CGFome/MRE, CNPq/MCTI, Conab, Conare, CPRM, DCE/MRE, DNPM, Embrapa, Enap, Esaf Fiocruz/MS, Ibama, Ibram, Inmet, Ipea, Iphan, MCidades, MCTI, MDS, MME, MPA, MPS, MTE, MTu, Sain/MF, SDH/PR, Seain/MP, SESu/MEC and SVS/MS.
Preparation: Ipea.

Another feature that sets Brazil apart from the traditional donor concept was perceived by the examination of Brazilian international cooperation modalities, which prioritise the exchange of experiences and the use of public institutions. In this case, governments officials and institutions are the primary instrument of the country's contribution for international development.

It is precisely in this area—the identification of subjects and techniques shared by Brazilian officials and institutions—that the greatest diversity within Cobradi activities lies. This third Cobradi report states that in order to appreciate Brazilian contribution to international development it is essential to firstly understand Brazil's actions and then its expenditures.

Thus, it became clear that besides gauging federal government expenditures with ICD, an analysis of its nature was critical to a more correct understanding of Brazilian Cooperation for International Development activities.

This new approach, which permitted the inclusion of Cobradi structures and contents, is an improvement in the natural evolutionary process of data collection methodologies and more mature perceptions about Brazilian development cooperation.

Furthermore, this report comes at a time when existing references to ICD are under discussion worldwide. It is worth mentioning that in 2015 the United Nations advanced an international dialogue on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that were established for the first fifteen years of the millennium, and later became the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). At the same time, both the UN and the OECD are showing a growing tendency to discuss the traditional metrics used for assessing development cooperation.

In this context, this report reinforces its mission of furnishing transparent and accessible data about the application of federal government public policies. It does this by focusing on what the country actually does by using the concept of practices. The report also introduces new perspectives to the international debate on the subject, enabling alternative readings to those that exclusively emphasise expenditures.

In general, the research involved networking and developing partnerships. The result was the creation of explanatory material with instructions for data collection, work meetings to detail and consolidate final data, the processing of records by researchers and the preparation of the survey report as discussed and validated with partner institutions.

In 2011, the platform initially designed for the survey and the use of the electronic form for data collection was cancelled. This represented an additional challenge for the survey, because it was then necessary to redesign the presentation and

the data received by the partner institutions. The data also needed to be adjusted to available and frequently used programmes, such as word processors and spreadsheets.

Data available in text files and spreadsheets significantly increased the data processing work done by Ipea researchers. It also allowed the researchers to customise data requests and test an alternative approach. This not only allowed for the identification of Cobradi expenditures, but it also explained the meaning of Brazilian international cooperation by detailing what was tentatively defined as a practice.

The requested information about expenditures was linked to expenses funded by the implementing institutions' own budgetary resources for: financing and donations,[2] staff work hours, per diems and airfare, materials and equipment, facilities and other costs associated with the implementation of cooperation.

The inclusion of these items—and their importance in the overall result of Brazilian expenditures with ICD—confirmed the uniqueness of the Brazilian experience. What made set this experience apart from mere investment flows was the usage of consolidating public assets such as knowledge and human resources.

In these efforts to compile data, the study contacted 93 stakeholders who worked with Brazilian international cooperation in 172 countries[3]. The figures presented in this report constitute the body of Cobradi-related official data available at the federal government level.

The selection of public policies and specific types of activities for in-depth detailing of Cobradi practices was based on a previously defined list of issues and on direct contact with partner institutions.

The exploratory nature of this choice—driven by availability, communication availability and by the importance of the chosen area or institution for the entire cooperative modality—allowed for experimentation with a new approach, indicating potential courses for future studies. In this very report it has already produced a more detailed and qualified description of Cobradi activities.

Without disregarding contributions from other partners, special attention was awarded to ABC, Anvisa, CAIXA, CGFome, CNPq, Embrapa, MCTI, MDS, SVS/MS, Conare/MJ and Ipea itself. Contact with these institutions was intensified (in person, by telephone and electronically), to achieve the most thorough survey possible, qualifying Cobradi and highlighting some of its main features.

It is important to point out that the modalities used in the previous studies were maintained—technical cooperation, educational cooperation, scientific and

2. Particularly relevant in humanitarian cooperation.

3. The number of countries refers to countries with which Brazil has cooperated directly, to host countries of international organisations or institutions, or to the countries of origin of individuals that benefited from Cobradi.

technological cooperation, humanitarian cooperation, refugee support and protection, peacekeeping operations and contributions made to international organisations—in order to consolidate the 2005-2013 systematised database.

An emphasis on the description of the Brazilian international cooperation practices highlighted the transversal nature of many such activities. On the one hand, this showed the difficulty of placement into one (and only one) pre-existing modality. On the other hand, it suggested an increasing difference from traditional modalities through the identification of categories that are derived from practice, in an effort to provide an adequate understanding of Brazilian cooperation.

Brazilian international cooperation expenditures and practices were presented using two basic procedures: *i)* in the case of expenditures, a basic standard presentation was adopted, with yearly and per period totals, detailing the contributions of each agency involved in each type of cooperation whenever possible. Such data was usually presented in each chapter under the name of Brazilian government expenditures and; *ii)* with respect to practices, each chapter of the report presents the regimental context or legal basis of the Brazilian international activities in the field, observing each modality's peculiarities and describing, in most cases, a significant set of actions that epitomise Cobradi.

The Brazilian contribution to international development, including its procedures and substance, was outlined based on the analysis of some key institutions' performance and the initiatives they implemented.

Given the extent and diversity of the initiatives effected by the Brazilian government during the report period, only certain practices were detailed. Other practices were presented through summary tables whenever possible, as in the case of technical cooperation. These tables indicate the possibility of expanding the report in the future and also provide a portfolio of recurrent practices and subjects in Brazilian cooperation.

Likewise, a set of countries and regions that have promoted national development through Brazilian cooperation was presented without linking them to any specific practice or expenditure. In this case, the goal was to identify the geographical extent of Cobradi.

The *2011–2013 Cobradi Report* has seven chapters and concluding remarks besides this *Foreword*.

Chapter 1 presents technical cooperation. This modality is based on the transfer and sharing of knowledge and experiences. Its implementation is conditioned to external demand and is mainly operated by federal officers or agents funded with resources from the Federal Government Budget.

Granting scholarships and offering opportunities to foreign students in Brazilian educational institutions are the essence of Brazilian educational cooperation—the object of Chapter 2.

An overall portrayal of the foreign students from several educational levels in this country was drawn by identifying the main programmes and Brazilian government initiatives in this field. This also reveals the expressive involvement of educational institutions throughout Brazil's five regions. Other initiatives are also addressed in the chapter, confirming the diversity and scope of Brazilian educational cooperation.

Brazilian scientific and technological cooperation is addressed in the following chapter. It emphasises the Brazilian government's research funding and the practices related to agricultural and space research as examples of Brazilian cooperation in this matter.

Scientific and technological Brazilian cooperation, a singular Cobradi modality, assures the country's leading role in the production of cutting edge scientific knowledge. At the same time, it provides Brazilian researchers access to this type of knowledge, which is apparent in research output, social organisations, public agencies and companies described in chapter 3.

The humanitarian cooperation practices undertaken by Brazil are documented in chapter 4. These practices are described mainly by the Brazilian government's engagement in emergency situations through the transfer of funds to specialised humanitarian cooperation agencies in the United Nations system, the deployment of experts and the donation of food, medicines and other essential items.

Medium and long term humanitarian cooperation activities were effected by mobilising human resources for institutional strengthening purposes and by the empowerment of individuals and communities in order to prevent recurring humanitarian crises. In this context, the Brazilian government's food and nutritional security initiatives are highlighted, such as the reinforcement of family farming, the encouragement of local food purchase and the national school meal programmes.

In chapter 5, the report presents a set of actions and procedures that were undertaken by the Brazilian government to address both general and specific issues regarding the protection and support of refugees living in the country.

The protection and support activities that are shown herewith portray the Brazilian State's political endeavors based on the records kept by the National Committee for Refugees, in keeping with the global guidelines set by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The participation of the Cáritas Archdiocese of São Paulo (Casp), the Cáritas Archdiocese of Rio de Janeiro (Carj), the Migration and Human Rights Institute (IMDH), the Solidarity Network for Migrants and

Refugees (Redemir), the Sérgio Vieira de Mello Center (CSVM) and state and municipal committees in data collection is prominent.

The Brazilian role in peacekeeping operations and international security under UN auspices is presented in Chapter 6. This chapter focuses on multilateral efforts to refer and peacefully solve armed conflicts. Examples include the Brazilian contribution to Haiti's development, alongside the military component of the United Nations Stabilisation Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). These examples are presented as potential sources of future research.

Chapter 7 presents the contributions made to international organisations due to financial commitments made between the Federative Republic of Brazil and said international organisations. The entities and funds for the implementation of international agreements and commitments are of a permanent or temporary nature, financed with funds from the Federal Government Budget. In this case the diversity of institutions with which Brazil contributes is emphasised, along with financial disbursements.

Finally, it is important to state that the Cobradi survey aims to describe the specific nature of Brazilian cooperation and, concurrently, it support the ongoing process of public policy improvement that complements it. Therefore, this publication ends with a section of concluding remarks that identify pertinent problems that were encountered and lays down proposals and recommendations.

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CHAPTER 1

TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Technical cooperation (TC) is the largest and most diverse modality of Brazilian Cooperation for International Development (Cobradi).

Between 2011 and 2013, eighty-eight federal government agencies operated TC activities in 128 total countries[1] and in four different country federations (the Community of Portuguese Language Countries, African Countries of Portuguese Official Language, South Atlantic Peace and Cooperation Zone – ZPCSA – and Mercosur)

TC is based on the transfer or sharing of knowledge and experiences on a non-commercial basis between countries or between a country and an international organisation. A thorough description of practices adopted by federal government agencies involved in Cobradi entails the need to study records of international technical cooperation agreements, memorandums of understanding, official visits and technical missions, participation in international events and scholarship grants for foreigners. These practices entail part of international cooperation efforts by the federal government during the period of implementation.

It should be noted, moreover, that the prevailing understanding of Brazilian technical cooperation leads to an approach centered on the actors of TC when thought from the logic of federal government expenditures. Such is the case with activities funded by the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC). From the implementation point of view by Cobradi, however, this chapter intends to focus on Brazilian International Cooperation for Development (ICD) practices in order to provide more visibility to the substance and *modus operandi* of technical cooperation implementing agencies.

In the same vein, it is important to note that Brazilian technical cooperation differs from traditional aid because it is implemented by federal public officials or agents and funded by resources from the Federal Government Budget (FGB). This means that it may range from sharing successful experiences at the national

1. It is important to note that during the period of analysis a part of the Brazilian technical cooperation was developed in national territory through: trainings, course offerings, international events organisation, among others, with the presence of technical or foreign delegations that visited the country to better understand Brazilian practices or exchange experiences in several fields of knowledge.

level to the training of individuals and strengthening foreign institutions in partner countries. Such practices are mainly conditioned to external demand.

ABC is at the center of this network for the implementation of Brazilian ITC. The agency was created on September 25, 1987 through Art. 41 of Decree No. 7,304 of 22 of September 2010, in order to:

> "Plan, coordinate, negotiate, coordinate, approve, implement, survey and evaluate technical cooperation projects, programmes and activities nationally in all fields of knowledge, whether received from other countries and international organisations or delivered to developing countries by Brazil, including related activities in technical cooperation management training and dissemination of information."

Even though ABC's performance is a key element in any attempt to formalise the Brazilian Government's technical cooperation, such cooperation cannot be circumscribed solely to actions that are financed or coordinated by the ABC.

In fact, technical cooperation managed by other federal government institutions far exceeds the efforts which are coordinated by ABC – a fact revealed by analysing data from these institutions.

Data on Brazilian technical cooperation will be organised into two groups for this survey's purposes. The first refers to federal government expenditures incurred by federal agencies. Such expenditures are related to airfare and per diems, work hours, purchase of materials and equipment, rental or purchase of the physical premises and other costs associated with the flow of knowledge and expertise between people and institutions. These expenditures do not constitute Brazilian financial flows abroad because they are merely used to mobilise Brazilian professionals so that the demands of international technical cooperation can be met.

The second group comprises the practices that the Brazilian government shared with partner countries. Therefore, this chapter attempts to present the federal government practices and the nature of the shared knowledge in a non-exhaustive and innovative way by not limiting itself to the mere quantification of expenditures.

For the research on expenditures, the first step was to collect the available ABC data on TC expenditures. Only then would additional data be collected with the agency's partner institutions and other Brazilian technical cooperation implementing institutions.

In order to understand such practices, the study moves beyond expenditure records so that we were able to determine the broadest scope of practices. The practices were autonomously performed institutions outside of those that were financed and coordinated by ABC. Therefore, this study was able to access other contents relating to Brazilian cooperation abroad, amounting to much more than ancillary data.

It's important to observe that the survey selected six public policies[2] to further the knowledge of cooperation based on the description of its practices. The policies help to measure and qualify the Brazilian federal government's cooperation for development efforts. This was done to shed light on the international role of the Brazilian federal government in TC to promote international development.

The chapter ends with a summary of the main contributions of federal agencies that operated this modality during the analysis period.

1.1 Expenditures with technical cooperation

This section investigates government expenditures by considering three central aspects: *i)* temporal variation of disbursements; *ii)* nominal and relative share of each federal government agency in total expenditures for the 2011-2013 three-year period and; *iii)* diverse Brazilian government resource allocation with international technical cooperation in the 2011-2013 triennium.

The federal government spent BRL 211.6 million with international technical cooperation activities between 2011 and 2013. Figures decreased between 2011 and 2012 and increased in 2013 (see Table 2).

TABLE 2
Federal government expenditures with technical cooperation (2011-2013)
(BRL)

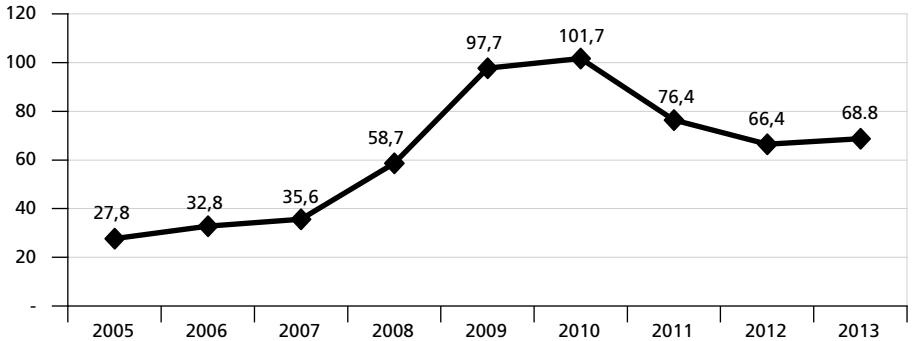
	2011	2012	2013	Total
Expenditure with technical cooperation	76,390,347	66,412,814	68,803,402	211,606,564

Sources: ABC/Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE), Office of International Health Affairs (Aisa)/Ministry of Health (MOH), National Health Surveillance Agency (Anvisa), CAIXA, Executive Commission for Cocoa Farming Plan (Ceplac)/Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (Mapa) National Supply Company (Conab), Geological Service of Brazil (CPRM), National Department of Mineral Production (DNPM), Brazilian Agricultural Research corporation (Embrapa, National School of Public Administration (ENAP), School of Finance Administration (Esaf), Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz)/MS, Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama), the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibram), National Meteorology Institute (Inmet), Ipea, National Historic and Artistic Heritage Institute (Iphan), Ministry of Cities (MCidades), Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger (MDS), Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MPA), Ministry of Social Security (MPS), Ministry of Labour and Employment (MTE), Ministry of Tourism (MTur), Special Secretariat for Human rights (SD /PR) and the Secretariat of Health Surveillance (SVS)/MS.
Preparation: Ipea.

2. The six chosen public policies and their implementing institutions were: Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger (MDS), Urban Development and Inclusion Bank (CEF), Human Rights (SDH), Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa), Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea), and Public Health (Fiocruz, Anvisa, Secretary of Health Surveillance – SVS, Aisa, Secretary of Labour Management and Health Education – SGTES, Secretariat of Health Care – SAS, Special Secretariat of Indigenous Health – SESA, National Agency of Supplementary Health – ANS and the National Institute of Cancer José Alencar Gomes da Silva – Inca), in addition to ABC. These policies were chosen due to their availability on detailed actions, accessibility and relevance.

From 2005 to 2013, federal government expenditures on technical cooperation experienced a strong decrease from 2011 to 2012 and recovered slightly in 2013, remaining higher than what was registered for 2008 (see Figure 2).

FIGURE 2
Federal government expenditures with technical cooperation (2005-2013)
(BRL million)



Sources: ABC/MRE, Aisa/MS, Anvisa, CAIXA, Ceplac/Mapa, Conab, CPRM, DNPM, Embrapa, Enap, Esaf, Fiocruz/MS, Ibama, Ibram, Inmet, Ipea, Iphan, MCidades, MDS, MME, MPA, MPS, MTE, MTur, SDH/PR e SVS/MS.
Preparation: Ipea.

Regarding the nominal and relative participation of federal agencies that operated TC activities, ABC stands out because it was responsible for 71.6 per cent of these expenditures, which were made with MRE funds allocated for the Agency. The remaining 28.4 per cent were related to other federal public administration agencies (see Table 3). Part of the expenditures submitted by federal agencies (except ABC) refer to the work hours of experts from these federal agencies that were deployed to implement technical cooperation activities.

TABLE 3
Federal government expenditures with international technical cooperation by federal agency (2011-2013)
(BRL)

Federal Agencies	2011	2012	2013	Total	Share (per cent)
ABC	59,857,297	45,683,440	45,914,223	151,454,961	71.6
Embrapa	3,474,823	4,761,012	3,408,398	11,644,233	5.5
Aisa/MS	2,544,997	3,862,190	3,132,525	9,539,712	4.5
Anvisa	1,847,279	22,27,076	1,754,220	5,828,575	2.8
MDS	378,651	883,074	3,908,804	5,170,529	2.4
CPRM	1,172,933	1,610,606	1,122,451	3,905,990	1.8
Ipea	924,808	1,166,722	911,448	3,002,978	1.4
SVS/MS	61,755	935,953	1,627,193	2,624,901	1.2

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Federal Agencies	2011	2012	2013	Total	Share (per cent)
MTE	1,073,653	811,137	711,931	2,596,721	1.2
MME	863,436	782,992	807,771	2,454,199	1.2
Fiocruz	744,700	746,040	768,260	2,259,000	1.1
Iphan	501,974	396,632	771,266	1,669,872	0.8
Enap	384,184	355,070	683,922	1,423,176	0.7
CASHIER	634,792	258,256	371,065	1,264,113	0.6
MPS	187,561	-	958,052	1,145,613	0.5
MCidades	242,006	388,964	395,186	1,026,156	0.5
Ibram	393,340	118,574	395,100	907,014	0.4
Mtur	267,153	312,538	301,794	881,485	0.4
Ibama	82,482	426,124	321,530	830,136	0.4
Esaf	325,471	251,649	212,062	789,182	0.4
Ceplac	197,143	224,308	44,482	465 933	0.2
DNPM	75,701	89,644	109,430	274,775	0.1
MPA	2,395	71,710	106,984	181,089	0.1
Inmet	74,087	29,198	27,485	130,770	0.1
Conab	73,981	6,920	32,671	113,572	0.1
SDH	3,745	12,985	5,149	21,879	0.0
Total	**76,390,347**	**66,412,814**	**68,803,402**	**211,606,564**	**100**

Sources: ABC/MRE, Aisa/MS, Anvisa, CAIXA, Ceplac/Mapa, Conab, CPRM, DNPM, Embrapa, Enap, Esaf, Fiocruz/MS, Ibama, Ibram, Inmet, Ipea, Iphan, MCidades, MDS, MME, MPA, MPS, MTE, MTur, SDH/PR e SVS/MS.
Preparation: Ipea.

In addition, the geographical distribution of the federal government expenditures data is also presented, offering a complementary approach to the understanding of federal government expenditures on technical cooperation.

The federal government's TC activities (as shown in Table 4: agencies that operated TCs) are the sum of cooperation expenditures with: *i)* countries and groups of countries;[3] *ii)* regional activities;[4] *iii)* international and regional organisations; iv) events in Brazil and abroad and; v) ITC management.

The following events that took place during the analysis period are noteworthy: the strong partnership with Mozambique, the predominance of Portuguese-speaking countries as chief partner countries and the presence of the countries that are part of the Cotton-4 Project (Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad and Mali). Cotton-4

3. In this representation, there are records with multiple partners, derived from data originally provided by the sources. Therefore, the complexity of formulating a panoramic and realistic view of the Brazilian technical cooperation is revealed when there is an attempt to place it, for example, in a bilateral versus multilateral classification.

4. Regional activities refer to actions of regional character done for the benefit of a group of countries, such as workshops held in a given country.

is characterised by the dissemination of good agricultural practices and technology for these countries' cotton sectors (see Table 5).

The expenditures incurred by the federal government with developed countries, such as France, USA, Italy and Spain, among others, refer to its participation in skill and knowledge exchange activities to promote international development which are held in these countries (see Table 4).

TABLE 4
Federal government expenditures with international technical cooperation by country and groups of countries (2011-2013)
(BRL)

Country/groups of countries	2011	2012	2013	Total
Mozambique	5.771.000	6.618.212	7.355.734	19.744.946
São Tomé and Príncipe	2.473.347	1.581.042	3.620.022	7.674.411
East Timor	2.196.603	1.739.022	1.072.548	5.008.173
Benim, Burkina Faso, Chad and Mali	322.040	1.246.612	3.039.660	4.608.312
Guinea Bissau	2.892.354	969.213	680.440	4.542.008
El Salvador	1.358.042	1.376.380	1.056.637	3.791.060
Peru	1.113.694	905.567	1.732.108	3.751.369
Guatemala	2.289.895	440.481	58.848	2.789.224
Angola	1.066.361	936.444	726.824	2.729.630
Haiti [A]	1.388.288	-199.446	1.531.405	2.720.247
Cuba	920.631	1.261.696	490.080	2.672.407
Paraguay	1.367.709	965.840	74.130	2.407.679
Cape Verde	1.259.199	462.827	625.850	2.347.876
Uruguay	751.717	769.888	789.794	2.311.399
Senegal	1.067.841	793.989	359.527	2.221.356
Jamaica	205.338	511.517	1.440.114	2.156.969
Ecuador	764.113	1.035.911	257.997	2.058.022
Venezuela	1.093.376	742.062	52.964	1.888.402
Benin	292.200	1.125.808	350.550	1.768.558
Dominican Republic	384.105	806.698	552.073	1.742.876
France	444.383	540.205	693.733	1.678.321
Bolivia	509.731	642.537	353.765	1.506.033
Mercosul countries	407.399	596.615	470.074	1.474.088
Suriname	631.673	594.307	134.493	1.360.473
Algeria	855.985	224.523	204.955	1.285.463
Colombia	620.501	219.430	250.973	1.090.904
Guiana	479.833	415.098	169.364	1.064.296
Nicaragua	168.486	271.786	436.309	876.581

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Country/groups of countries	2011	2012	2013	Total
Democratic Republic of Congo	281.759	419.728	133.769	835.256
Argentina	553.488	84.794	148.371	786.654
El Salvador, Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru and Paraguay	-	-	675.879	675.879
Burkina Faso	-	121.033	503.552	624.585
Togo	97.072	409.585	103.210	609.867
Honduras	4.652	310.291	292.808	607.751
Suriname and French Guiana	288.651	318.897	-	607.548
Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay	-	249.408	313.079	562.487
Italy	446.381	-5.304	77.870	518.947
Ghana	328.816	180.446	600	509.862
U.S.	181.953	233.122	85.380	500.455
Countries of the Peace Zone and Cooperation of South Atlantic (ZPCSA)	79.113	-	408.498	487.610
Costa Rica	345.197	119.693	7.676	472.566
Mexico	217.861	127.510	51.887	397.258
Panama	108.810	209.138	76.774	394.722
Zambia	93.671	123.460	160.001	377.131
Tanzania	187.869	137.594	43.397	368.861
Chile	80.562	191.022	76.776	348.360
Switzerland	157.770	61.581	125.377	344.728
Spain	15.122	182.130	141.767	339.019
Congo Republic	147.020	167.762	-	314.782
Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP)	261.409	26.389	23.960	311.759
Palestine	52.661	253.589	-	306.250
Camareroon	44.894	235.304	24.400	304.598
Liberia	51.278	125.476	75.772	252.526
Kenya	119.461	109.266	-	228.727
Malawi	109.036	117.591	-	226.628
Ivory Coast	57.148	137.609	27.544	222.301
Germany	20.419	109.464	80.888	210.771
Países Africanos de Língua Oficial Portuguesa (Palop)	6.204	146.909	32.616	185.730
Tunisia	-	184.197	617	184.814
China	129.773	16.859	37.272	183.904
Nigeria	137.317	34.690	9.702	181.709
Ethiopia	61.885	114.060	5.151	181.096
Japan	67.876	49.473	59.822	177.171

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Country/groups of countries	2011	2012	2013	Total
Trinidad and Tobago	131.530	40.486	-	172.016
South Africa	97.974	31.165	40.452	169.591
Namibia	112.324	42.818	-	155.141
Estonia	-	154.538	-	154.538
Botswana	23.138	74.212	39.032	136.382
Sri Lanka	-	-	134.508	134.508
Mauritania	41.852	59.186	24.461	125.500
Fiji	-	97.059	13.827	110.886
Sudan	-	70.918	36.597	107.516
Canada	62.971	19.359	19.641	101.971
Tailand	53.264	47.036	-	100.299
Russia	-	63.730	34.911	98.641
United Kingdom	3.175	67.697	26.597	97.469
Armenia	80.732	-	-	80.732
Grenada	46.280	-	31.111	77.391
India	400	73.768	600	74.768
Mozambique and Portugal	2.800	-	67.338	70.138
Equatorial Guinea	65.489	-	-	65.489
Zimbabwe	64.309	-	-	64.309
Israel	-	-	62.548	62.548
Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay	58.878	-	-	58.878
Bahamas	-	-	56.033	56.033
Pakistan	400	55.537	-	55.937
Guinea	53.449	1.598	-	55.047
Mozambique and Malawi	-	-	51.852	51.852
Norway	20.268	14.066	16.836	51.170
Georgia	-	48.977	-	48.977
Syria	47.304	-	-	47.304
Australia	-	16.091	29.983	46.074
Saint Kitts and Nevis	15.700	-	27.654	43.354
Iran and Canada	43.210	-	-	43.210
Saint Lucia	16.070	24.317	1.728	42.115
Portugal	16.252	-	24.711	40.963
Belize	40.519	-	-	40.519
South Korea	18.623	19.626	-	38.249
Gabon	37.918	-	-	37.918
England	27.977	9.141	-	37.118
Mozambique and South Africa	-	2.450	33.570	36.020

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Country/groups of countries	2011	2012	2013	Total
Afghanistan	24.636	8.930	-	33.566
Belgium	8.507	-	23.799	32.306
Angola and Mozambique	-	24.840	2.800	27.640
Dominican Republic, Ecuador and Paraguay	-	-	27.136	27.136
Philippines	19.771	2.114	5.212	27.097
India and China	26.699	-	-	26.699
India, Congo, Senegal, Tanzania, Swaziland and Malaui	-	-	26.574	26.574
Bulgaria	21.651	-	-	21.651
Iran	19.654	-	-	19.654
Sweden and Italy	-	-	18.771	18.771
Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	-	18.768	-	18.768
Austria	2.350	14.208	2.188	18.746
Spain and Switzerland	-	16.477	-	16.477
Ecuador and the Dominican Republic	-	16.105	-	16.105
Germany, Portugal, Luxembourg and Belgium	-	-	15.980	15.980
Japan and Bolivia	14.721	-	-	14.721
Germany and Switzerland	-	-	13.847	13.847
Vanuatu	-	-	13.827	13.827
Mozambique and Tanzania	-	-	13.200	13.200
Norway and Sweden	-	-	12.857	12.857
Belgium and Switzerland	-	11.452	-	11.452
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	10.370	10.370
Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Suriname	-	-	8.642	8.642
Netherlands	7.909	-	-	7.909
Burundi	7.515	-	-	7.515
Dominica	-	-	7.264	7.264
Sweden	6.270	600	-	6.870
Senegal and Niger	-	-	6.800	6.800
Nepal, Fiji and Nigeria	-	-	6.079	6.079
Argentina, Bolivia, Chile and Paraguay	6.038	-	-	6.038
Bangladesh	-	-	5.915	5.915
Slovenia	-	5.170	-	5.170
Thailand and Malaysia	-	-	5.170	5.170
Turkey	-	5.135	-	5.135
French Guiana	-	-	4.880	4.880
Uganda	-	-	4.202	4.202

(Continues)

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Country/groups of countries	2011	2012	2013	Total
Lesotho	3.424	-	-	3.424
Colombia and Bolivia	3.349	-	-	3.349
Scotland, Poland and Italy	-	3.200	-	3.200
Ireland	-	-	2.350	2.350
Saudi Arabia [1]	-4.524	4.815	1.752	2.043
Indonesia	1.379	400	-	1.779
New Zeland	-	-	1.713	1.713
Uruguay and Portugal	-	1.713	-	1.713
Egypt	-	400	1.000	1.400
Vietnam	430	400	-	830
Belize and Grenada	-	727	-	727
Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda and Zimbabwe	600	-	-	600
Oman	-	600	-	600
Mauritius	400	-	-	400
Mali	400	-	-	400
Sierra Leone	-	-	400	400
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	164	-	-	164
Malasya	163	-	-	163
Ukraine [1]	-3.387	-	-	-3.387
Morocco [1]	-8.531	-	-	-8.531
North Koreia [1]	-33.019	-	-	-33.019
Total	**39.140.346**	**34.066.863**	**33.402.107**	**106.609.316**

Sources: ABC/MRE, Aisa/MS, Anvisa, CAIXA, Ceplac/Mapa, Conab, CPRM, DNPM, Embrapa, Enap, Esaf, Fiocruz/MS, Ibama, Ibram, Inmet, Ipea, Iphan, MCidades, MDS, MME, MPA, MPS, MTE, MTur, SDH/PR e SVS/MS.
Preparation: Ipea.
Note: [1] According to the ABC, the negative values data refers to activities of reimbursement of expenses that were not delivered as originally planned in the project document. There was no case of return of funds by foreign government, since Brazil does not transfer money to partner countries within its technical cooperation initiatives.

In addition to the expenditures made with countries and groups of countries, the data also identifies expenditures with "regional activities". These are seminars held in a given country to benefit a broader group of countries from the same geographic area. Such is the case of training South American soldiers and promoting school meal programmes throughout the African continent. Regarding the implementation of human milk banks, ABC coordinates several bilateral Brazilian technical cooperation projects that contribute to the reinforcement of the Ibero-American network of human milk banks. In such cases, expenditures with Africa were prevalent, at approximately BRL9.2 million, followed by South America, Latin America and countries of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) with BRL1.4 million, BRL1.2 million and BRL1.0 million, respectively. Expenditures with Central America (BRL535,000) and with Asia (USD5,000) conclude these records (see Table 5).

TABLE 5
Federal government expenditures with international technical cooperation by regional activity (2011-2013)
(BRL)

Regional	2011	2012	2013	Total
Regional – Africa	3,835,537	2,846,310	2,558,022	9,239,870
Regional – Central America	16,795	449,702	68,809	535,306
Regional – South America	392,989	704,029	342,017	1,439,035
Regional – Latin America	497,502	630,031	73,806	1,201,339
Regional – Asia	-	5,454	-	5,454
Regional – CARICOM countries	474,546	239,143	305,759	1,019,448
Total	**5,217,369**	**4,874,669**	**3,348,413**	**13,440,452**

Sources: ABC/MRE, Aisa/MS, CPRM and Embrapa.
Preparation: Ipea.

Brazilian cooperation activities cannot be restricted to any country, group of countries, or to regional activities, as stated previously. Rather, cooperation activities are implemented by regional and international organisations, and includes the participation of Brazilian government representatives with knowledge sharing events in Brazil and abroad.

In the case of expenditures with technical cooperation implemented by regional and international organisations, the disbursements relating to the Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO)/the World Health Organisation (WHO) are noteworthy. Together, they total BRL5.1 million throughout the period of analysis. These funds were provided by the federal government (see Table 6).

Although these expenses are related to technical cooperation initiatives implemented by international organisations and funded by federal agencies, such activities are not part of the portfolio of trilateral technical cooperation projects coordinated by ABC. Those projects are developed within established partnership programmes with international organisations.

TABLE 6
Federal government expenditures with international technical cooperation by regional/international organisation (2011-2013)
(BRL)

Regional and international organisations	2011	2012	2013	Total
PAHO/WHO	2,350,006	1,162,021	1,643,855	5,155,882

Source: Aisa/MS.
Preparation: Ipea.

The sharing of knowledge and techniques through international events held in Brazil and abroad[5] completes the framework of federal government expenditures in the international cooperation modality. In this case, there was a prevalence of expenditures for events held abroad. These expenditures (BRL20.6 million) were higher than disbursements for the promotion of domestic events (BRL16.2 million) – as seen in Table 7.

TABLE 7
Federal government expenditures with international technical cooperation according to the location of events (2011-2013)
(BRL)

Location of event	2011	2012	2013	Total
In Brazil	7,324,949	5,930,100	2,960,988	16,216,038
Abroad	5,054,828	5,493,453	10,039,631	20,587,912
Total	**12,379,777**	**11,423,553**	**13,000,619**	**36,803,950**

Sources: ABC/MRE, Aisa/MS, Anvisa, Ceplac/Mapa, DNPM, Embrapa, Enap, Esaf, Fiocruz/MS, Ibama, Ibram, Inmet, Ipea, Iphan, MCidades, MDS, MME, MPS, MTE, MTur e SVS/MS.
Preparation: Ipea.

Finally, BRL40.3 million represents the expenditures incurred by ABC with technical cooperation management (aggregated values). In addition, USD9.2 million are itemised as "other records" because they do not fit into the categories above (see Table 8).

TABLE 8
Federal government expenditures with international technical cooperation by type (2011-2013)
(BRL)

Record	2011	2012	2013	Total
Countries and groups of countries	39,140,346	34,066,863	33,402,107	106,609,316
Events	12,379,777	11,423,553	13,000,619	36,803,950
Regional	5,217,369	4,874,669	3,348,413	13,440,452
Regional and International	2,350,006	1,162,021	1,643,855	5,155,882
TC Management (ABC)	17,302,848	11,589,270	11,454,291	40,346,409
Other records	-	3,296,438	5,954,117	9,250,555
Total	**76,390,347**	**66,412,814**	**68,803,402**	**211,606,564**

Sources: ABC/MRE, Aisa/MS, Anvisa, CAIXA, Ceplac/Mapa, Conab, CPRM, DNPM, Embrapa, Enap, Esaf, Fiocruz/MS, Ibama, Ibram, Inmet, Ipea, Iphan, MCidades, MDS, MME, MPA, MPS, MTE, MTur, SDH/PR e SVS/MS.
Preparation: Ipea.

5. Such events range from domestic training sessions to the participation of civil servants in meetings, conferences, workshops, technical visits and forums.

Regarding expenditures by geographical region, there is a prevalence of expenditures with Africa (BRL62.8 million) and Latin America and (the) Caribbean (USD61.5 million). Other regions, (Oceania, Europe, Asia and the Middle East and North America) totaled BRL10.9 million (see Table 9).

TABLE 9
Federal government expenditures with international technical cooperation by region (2011-2013)
(BRL)

Regions	2011	2012	2013	Total	Share (per cent)
Africa	22,059,553	19,877,279	20,896,283	62,833,115	46.4
Latin America and (the) Caribbean	25,079,064	21,020,528	15,420,578	61,520,170	45.5
Oceania	2,196,603	1,755,113	1,118,071	5,069,787	3.7
Europe	1,195,047	1,184,626	1,277,571	3,657,243	2.7
Asia and Middle East	506,220	753,503	361,537	1,621,260	1.2
North America[1]	244,924	252,481	105,021	602,426	0.4
Total[2]	**51,281,412**	**44,843,530**	**39,179,060**	**135,304,002**	**100**

Sources: ABC/MRE, Aisa/MS, Anvisa, CAIXA, Ceplac/Mapa, Conab, CPRM, DNPM, Embrapa, Enap, Esaf, Fiocruz/MS, Ibama, Ibram, Inmet, Ipea, Iphan, MCidades, MDS, MME, MPA, MPS, MTE, MTur, SDH/PR e SVS/MS.
Preparation: Ipea.
Notes: [1] Except Mexico.
[2] The amounts related to the expenditures with the CPLP, events abroad, PAHO/WHO, ZPCSA, management of technical cooperation, groups of countries from different continents and values posted as "other records" were not included because it is not possible to classify them according to the regions of the table.

1.2 Some technical cooperation practices

Besides expenditures, TC may also be understood through the description of its practices by grouping them according to associated policies and emphasising their substance (knowledge and techniques).

In this section, Cobradi's activities of TC are introduced according to groups of the following practices: social development and the fight against hunger, urban development and financial inclusion, human rights, agricultural research, economic research and public health.[6] The section concludes with a non-exhaustive survey on other Brazilian government practices that may offer opportunities for future developments in research.

6. It is important to note that the diversity of data sources and of the nature of shared practices, besides the level of detail of the available information, prevented the uniform treatment of these practices, however, their description and understanding was sought in this report.

1.2.1 Social development and the fight against hunger

In recent years, Brazilian social policies have been effective in the fight against hunger and poverty. According to a World Bank report, the percentage of the Brazilian population living in extreme poverty fell from 10 per cent to 4 per cent between 2011 and 2013. Overall, 25 million people have overcome extreme or moderate poverty in Brazil (Ceratti, 2015).

The Ministry of Social and Agrarian Development (MDS) was responsible for implementing policies regarding this matter, which led to numerous requests from foreign governments interested in understanding the Brazilian experience. The MDS was created in 2004 as a product of three extinct government structures: *i)* the Ministry of Food Security and Nutrition (Mesa); *ii)* the Ministry of Social Welfare (MAS) and; *iii)* the Executive Secretariat of the *Bolsa Família*[7] Programme's Ministerial Management Board.[8]

The federal government decided to centralise initiatives that promote social inclusion, food and nutritional security, comprehensive assistance and minimum citizenship income for families living in poverty within the MDS.

Hence, the National Food and Nutritional Security System (Sisan) was created in 2006[9] to ensure the human right to adequate nutrition, involving both the government and organised civil society.[10] Art. 6 of Organic Law No. 11,346 of September 15, 2006 emphasises that "the Brazilian government must be committed to the promotion of technical cooperation with foreign countries, thereby contributing to attaining the human right to adequate nutrition worldwide".

Cooperation operated by the MDS was therefore based on the shared experiences of its authorities, experts and technicians during events held in Brazil and abroad. These were diverse events, such as hearings, conferences, debates, meetings, exhibitions, forums, round tables, missions, conventions, panels, reunions, seminars and workshops. The MDS also hosted international seminars named "Social Policies for Development" and bilateral missions with the MRE.

According to the MDS, it took part in 88 overseas missions in 2011, 73 missions in 2012 and 59 missions in 2013. It participated in events organised by other countries (both developing and developed) and by regional players, such as meetings involving Mercosur, the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR),

7. **Translator's Note:** *Bolsa Família* is a federal conditional cash transfer programme. See <http://www.ipc-undp.org/doc_africa_brazil/6.SENARC_Overview_PBF.pdf>.

8. For more information, see Law No. 10.869 of May 13 2004, which alters Law No. 10.683 of May 28, 2003. Available at: <http://goo.gl/49yfpl>.

9. Sisan comprises: i) the National Conference on Food and Nutritional security, ii) the National Commitee of Food and Nutritional security (CONSEA), iii) the Inter-ministerial Board of Food and Nutritional Security (Caisan), iv) the Union, state, Federal District and municipality food and nutritional security agencies and entities (SAN), v) for profit or nonprofit private institutions interested in membership and that also respect Sisan criteria, principles and guidelines.

10. As per Organic Law No. 11,346 of September 15, 2006.

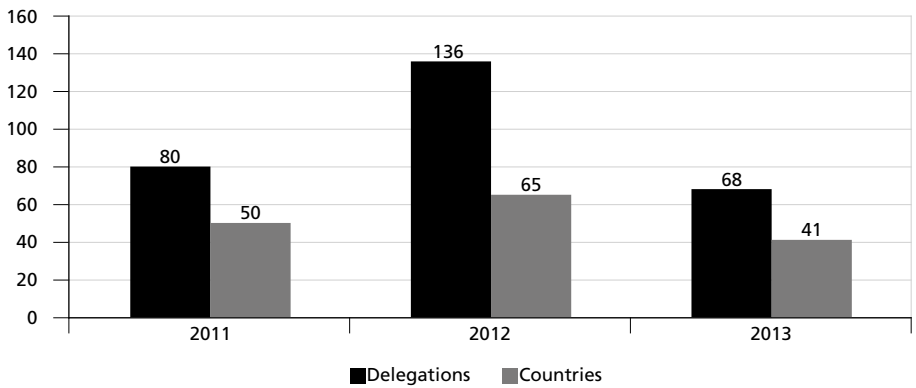
the Organisation of American States (OAS), the Inter-American Development Bank Group (IDB), the Latin American and Caribbean States Community (CELAC) and the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and (the) Caribbean (ECLAC). It also participated in global forums, alongside United Nations (UN) agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organisation (WHO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC).

TC activities were also executed within Brazil. Foreign delegations were received and the Brazilian experience was shared with such missions. The MDS computed 147 national events with the participation of foreign delegations: 57 in 2011, 49 in 2012 and 41 in 2013.

Among these events the following are noteworthy: the 5th UNDP Ministerial Development Forum (where 27 developing countries from Latin America and (the) Caribbean and Africa met), the South American Week of Social Development and the meetings of the Coordination Committee of Ministers of Mercosur Social Affairs (CCMASM), with the contribution of Argentina, Venezuela and Uruguay.

In 2011, eighty delegations and representatives of fifty countries came to Brazil in order to better understand Brazilian experiences of social development and fight against hunger. The number of delegations interested in social programmes increased in 2012 as a result of international seminars and other events organised by the ministry that year, totaling 136 delegations from 65 countries. This did not occur again in 2013 (see Figure 3).

FIGURE 3
Number of delegations and countries hosted per year (2011-2013)



Source: MDS.
Preparation: Ipea.

Foreign authorities came to Brazil in order to establish partnerships and to increase their knowledge on specific areas of Brazilian social policies. They were interested in the following aspects: *i)* credit policies (Sudan); *ii)* social protection policies (Botswana, Bulgaria, Ivory Coast, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Haiti, Mexico, Mozambique, Oman, United Kingdom, Tunisia and Vietnam); *iii)* cisterns programmes (East-Timor); *iv)* the Single Registry (El Salvador, India, Peru and Venezuela); *v)* the *Bolsa Família* programme (South Africa, Germany, Bangladesh, China, Colombia, Honduras, India and Suriname); *vi)* the Brazil Without Extreme Poverty Plan (South Africa, China, Colombia, Peru and Sweden); *vii)* the Food and Nutritional security Policy (Bolivia, Colombia, Egypt, El Salvador, United States, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Indonesia, Mali, Mexico, Kenya, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Suriname and Tanzania); *viii) the* School Meals Programme (El Salvador, Mali and Mexico); *ix)* food production and trading (Mozambique and Malawi); *x)* the youth inclusion programmes (Kenya) and; *xi)* the systems used to manage, monitor and evaluate policies (Peru, Kenya and Uruguay).

1.2.2 Urban development and financial inclusion

International technical cooperation also included the following practices: management of social benefits payments, urban development (housing, sanitation, etc.), banking inclusion, banking correspondents, regional and borders development and funds structuring and management (see Table 10).

These activities were undertaken by CAIXA in South American countries and by the CPLP in Africa and in Palestine, which marks an intensification of this institution's social role.

TABLE 10
Summary of urban development practices and banking inclusion by country (2011-2013)

Countries	Practices
Cape Verde	Creation of operating manuals for the Cape Verdean housing programme "Housing for All". Financial model for programme support. Support to build na analysis model for unproven income. Unifield Registering System structuring model for beneficiaries of social programmes.
Mozambique	Supporting the development of a housing policy proposal. Transfer of technology for the design, manufacture and use of equipment for product molding. Transfer of unconventional construction methodologies more appropriate to Mozambican circumstances. Transfer of technology for the implementation of popular projects incubators. Drawing five project-types for the construction of low-income housing—digital and printed form. Formulation of a methodology to implement the monitoring of civil construction costs and indexes. Support the structuring and preparation of the Training Centre for Technologies of Namialo expansion project and the installation of a laboratory for research and dissemination of knowledge in unconventional construction technologies. Supporting planning and development of the term of reference for the implementation of the interinstitutional Masters degree in civil construction for teachers and Mozambique government technicians.
Palestine	Technical workshops on public funds for housing and management of urban solid waste.

(Continues)

(Continued)

Countries	Practices
Peru	Microfinance Capacity Building Initiative. Operational management of social programmes. Support for the modernization of municipal management and technical assistance to municipalities.
São Tomé and Príncipe	Training in structuring and management of social development funds. Territorial planning. Housing policy and unconventional methods of construction.
Venezuela	Urbanisation of slums in Caracas. Modeling of the public bank service for citizens. Training on foreign trade.

Source: CAIXA.
Preparation: Ipea.

Cooperation is basically undertaken by ABC through its partnership with the UNDP, except for the partnership with the Bank of Venezuela about information on banking security and corporate education, among other issues.

1.2.3 Human rights

The coordination of the Human Rights National Policy follows the procedures and objectives set forth by the Third National Human Rights Plan (NHRP-3).[11] The NHRP-3 also includes guidelines on international activities.

The SDH/PR and MRE are responsible for the promotion of human rights as guiding principles of public policy and international relations under NHRP-3. Their programmed actions are therefore related not only to reinforcing multilateral cooperation but also to the bilateral cooperation agenda with developing countries – focusing on Haiti, East Timor, the Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa and Latin America (Brazil, 2010 b, p. 32).

The delegation of responsibilities to Brazilian public administration agencies in NHRP-3 is a legal milestone that validates the use of projects and programmes developed by SDH/PR in technical cooperation.

The secretariat was responsible for the transfer of knowledge about birth registration to the Guinea-Bissau government in 2011. International organisations, including United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), recognised that the Brazilian experience (Brazil, 2014) was successful, which led the Guinea-Bissau government to specifically request Brazilian Cooperation (Muzzi, 2010).

The Brazilian government also contributed to the development and implementation of a national policy to promote the rights of persons with disabilities nationally in Haiti.

11. The NHRP-3 was approved by Decree No. 7.037, of December 21, 2009. Available at: <http://goo.gl/ G4WP8C>. Access: December 14, 2015.

This project aimed to assist the Secretary of State for the Integration of People with Disabilities to adopt national strategies for the care and inclusion of people with physical, mental and intellectual disabilities, especially after the earthquake of January 2010.

In El Salvador, the SDH/PR transferred knowledge concerning the fight against sexual violence towards children and adolescents from 2012 to 2013. This cooperation activity strengthened El Salvadoran policies and institutions, especially the Salvadoran Institute for the Integral Development of Children and Adolescents (ISNA).

The activities had the purpose of reinforcing communication channels between the population and the government. The was based on the sharing of the Brazilian experience with the Human Rights national hotline service (Dial Human Rights – Dial 100) and with the Programme of Integrated and Standardised Management in the Confrontation of Sexual Violence Against Youth in the Brazilian Territory (PAIR).

1.2.4 Agricultural research

Embrapa's mission involves developing a genuinely Brazilian model of tropical agriculture and animal husbandry. The institution is an important player in technological innovation and knowledge production for Brazilian agriculture. By overcoming the barriers that limited the production of food, fiber and energy in the country, Embrapa became an asset to the implementation of Brazilian technical cooperation projects,[12] absorbing a substantial part of ABC project funding.

During the analysis period, Embrapa disseminated Brazilian practices/knowledge of agricultural research to every continent through the direct exchange of experiences with 49 countries and through regional agreements in Latin America, Africa and with CARICOM.

The diverse activities therein can be sorted by topic[13] related to training, capacity development and exchange of experiences and techniques for the following subjects: *i)* livestock – such as goat and sheep farming, beef and dairy cattle, animal diseases, bovine genetics, milk, honey (beekeeping), aquaculture (fish) and agricultural zoning; *ii)* agriculture – such as cotton, rice, coffee, cashew, sugarcane (sugar and ethanol production sector), cashews, onion, coconut and palm trees, beans, temperate and tropical fruits, sesame, vegetables, horticulture, manioc, corn, fruit fly, African palm, grass, pepper, agricultural and tropical fruit

12. Technical cooperation implemented by Embrapa is only a part of the institution's international operations. Embrapa also plays an important role as a player in scientific and technological cooperation.

13. In order to describe the activities and practices that were shared in agricultural research, this report searched for keywords that described the knowledge or the procedure affiliated with such practices, in order to group them into key topics

pests, processing of citrus fruit and green coconut, seeds, soybeans, tomatoes and vegetables in general; *iii)* power generation and alternative systems such as biofuels, biofertilisers, ethanol, latex and plant genetic resources and; *iv)* knowledge management, for example productive chains and production diversification, training systems, sustainable management, food security programmes, agroforestry systems and technical support.

Topics and their corresponding shared practices, as well as the countries and regions that were the object of the Brazilian technical cooperation enterprises between 2011 and 2013, may be inferred from the analysis of cooperation data on agricultural research.

For classification purposes, Brazilian cooperation in agricultural research was presented according to key topics, regions, countries and respective practices (see Table 11).

TABLE 11
Cooperation in agricultural research by key topics, regions, countries and practices (2011-2013)

Key topics	Region	Countries[1]	Practices
Livestock	Africa (3)	Burkina Faso, Mozambique and Zambia.	Agriculture, livestock and milk diseases.
	Latin America and (the) Caribbean (10)	(CARICOM) Colombia, Cuba, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic and Trinidad and Tobago.	Agriculture, sheep and goats, beef cattle, pig raising, genetics, milk, honey and aquaculture.
	Asia and Oceania (2)	East-Timor and Vanuatu.	Cattle and milk.
	Europe (1)	Georgia.	Agriculture.
Agricultura	Africa (16)	(Africa, Cotton 4) Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Côte Ivory, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Senegal and Tanzania.	Cotton, rice, cashew nuts, tropical fruits, vegetables, horticulture, irrigation, cassava, African palm, rice seeds and sugar and alcohol.
	Latin America and (the) Caribbean (24)	(South America, CARICOM) Bahamas, Belize, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Hon-harsh, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela.	Sugar, cotton, rice, upland rice, biofertilisers, coffee, cashew, sugar cane, nuts, cashews, onion, coconut and palm trees, beans, spicy fruit, tropical fruits, sesame, vegetables, horticulture, irrigation, latex, cassava, corn, fruit flies, grass, pepper, agricultural pests, tropical fruit pests, processing citrus, fruits fruit and coconut processing, genetic resources, plant genetic resources, seeds, soybeans, tomato and vegetables.
	Asia and Oceania (4)	Fiji, Thailand, Vanuatu and Sri Lanka.	Rice, cashew, vegetables and cassava.
Energy	Africa (3)	Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda and Uganda.	Biofuels.
	Latin America and (the) Caribbean (6)	Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Paraguay and Peru.	Biofuels and ethanol.
	Asia and Oceania (1)	Thailand.	Biofuels.

(Continues)

(Continued)

Key topics	Region	Countries[1]	Practices
Knowledge management	Africa (4)	Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Togo.	Institutional support, agronomic and veterinary research, sustainable management, food security programmes, ProSavana, water resources, food security, soil and technical support.
	Latin America and (the) Caribbean (6)	(Latin America) Cuba, El Salvador, Panama, Paraguay and Peru.	Supply chains, training systems, agro diversification, sustainable management, agroforestry, soil and zoning agricultural.
	Europe (1)	France.	Food security.

Source: Embrapa.
Preparation: Ipea.
Note: Including regions when indicated.

During the analysis period most of the Brazilian technical cooperation in agricultural research converged upon countries from Africa, Latin America and (the) Caribbean. The presence of Asian, Oceanic and European countries confirms the potential worldwide reach of Brazilian practices through Embrapa's activities.

The proposed synthesis suggests, at the same time, a detailed and in-depth effort to fully appreciate the Brazilian contribution to this area.

In the subsequent breakdown these practices were assembled according to the country in which they were implemented and affiliated with systems or local projects to simplify the understanding. It's important to emphasise that this is not an exhaustive list of countries or of practices according to products. It is rather an effort to describe and understand the international technical cooperation endorsed by Brazil as it is operated in the field of agricultural research. For this purpose, nine countries were selected: Angola, Bolivia, Cape Verde, Cuba, Mozambique, Peru, Senegal, East-Timor and Togo.

Agricultural research practices with Angola

After 25 years of civil war the Republic of Angola is rebuilding its infrastructure, training people and also reinforcing its research and innovation projects based on the cooperation provided by Embrapa. As a result, a group of researchers from the country's Veterinary (IIV) and Agronomic (IIA) Research Institutes visited Embrapa's headquarters in Brasília/DF to participate in the "Workshop for a preliminary draft of agricultural innovation strategies and master plans".

Besides this event in Brasília, ten experts from the Ministry of Agriculture of Angola visited Embrapa research centers to learn about its institutional organisation and management, laboratory and experimental field infrastructure, staff and research agenda and finally to interchange with experts in their respective fields. One such center was the Beef Cattle Unit in Campo Grande, MS that hosted five doctors/veterinarians from Angola's IIV. Embrapa technicians also contributed to the articulation and design of a strategic plan for IIV that is yet to be implemented.

As for IIA, the integration of sugarcane cultivation, oilseeds and rice to programmes destined to improve food cultures were some of the institute's priorities. The research and improvement of the genetic resources of some rice varieties aimed to revitalise and massify rice cultivation while also reducing imports.

In this context, Embrapa offered technical assistance and short-term training to 105 Angolan researchers during the analysis period.

Agricultural research practices with Bolivia

Researchers at Embrapa Genetic Resources and Biotechnology (Brasília, DF) visited institutions dedicated to animal and plant genetic resources in Bolivia. They partnered with the Bolivian National Institute of Agricultural Innovation and Forestry (INIAF) and also with partner institutions in the departments of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Cochabamba, Oruro and La Paz. The initiative was part of the bilateral cooperation project signed in 2010 between Brazil and Bolivia to strengthen Bolivia's genetic resources system.

This system was destabilised due to the extinction of the Bolivian Institute of Technology (IBTA), which distributed genetic material through various national institutions such as foundations, universities and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), among others. In 2010, INIAF was created with the mission of collecting Bolivia's genetic resources and organising their management, aiming at conservation and sustainable use.

Brazil has a consistent and organised system for the conservation of genetic resources – from plants, animals and microorganisms – managed by Embrapa Genetic Resources and Biotechnology through the National Genetic Resources Platform. Brazilian researchers presented the platform to their Bolivian colleagues, emphasising issues of genetic resource conservation (plant, animal and microorganisms), curatorship, documentation and regulatory framework for access to genetic property, besides the exchange and quarantine of genetic material. The use of this platform enables network management while integrating genetic resource-related activities at the national level. Altogether, this involves local research institutions, public and private universities, breeder and producer associations and private companies.

The most important genetic resource banks in Bolivia include crops such as maize, cassava, potato, sugarcane, cucurbits and peppers are located in universities and research centers. There are also banks dedicated to Andean crops like quinoa, amaranth and forest species, among others. However, these institutions do not keep core collections, which are backups of plant species grown in the country that function as food security for future generations.

The Brazil-Bolivia partnership recommended the creation of a core collection at the INIAF with plant and animal genetic resources. The idea is to create an integrated curatorship system that can organise and manage information related to genetic resources and connect researchers from several institutions dedicated to the conservation of genetic resources in the country.

Agricultural research practices with Cape Verde

Cape Verde consists of ten islands of volcanic origin with stony soil leaving only 10 per cent arable land. The country imports most of the food its population consumes.

In 2008, the Cape Verdean Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and Communities signed a technical cooperation agreement with ABC which included the implementation of the Horticulture and Fruit Farming Development Support Project under Embrapa's technical responsibility.

Despite these difficulties, opportunities to increase the production of vegetables were identified, some of which were devised by Embrapa Vegetables and have already shown their potential in the Observation Units (OUs) that were set up in Cape Verde.

The Embrapa Vegetables (Brasília, DF) trained six technicians from the National Agrarian Development Institute (Inida) of Cape Verde. The training consisted of crop farming and technical visits to experimental fields and production areas surrounding the Federal District. After this training, Inida technicians underwent further training with researchers from Embrapa Semi-Arid (Petrolina, PE) and Embrapa Cassava and Tropical Fruits (Cruz das Almas, BA).

Still within the scope of this technical cooperation project, Embrapa researchers visited Cape Verde in order to identify possible technology transfers in fruit farming, given the similarity between the climate conditions and rainfall patterns found in Cape Verde and in the Brazilian Northeast region.

Assessments made by Embrapa proved that most of the tested cultivars presented good results, including: the Ciça eggplant, the Shibata and Curumim cucumbers, the Brasileirinha pumpkin, Alvorada, Planalto and Esplanada carrots and Beta Cristal and Conquista onions.

Besides evaluating materials which were submitted earlier, Brazilian technicians also implemented Sweet Corn demonstration units to be analysed along with chickpea lentils and peas cultivars.

Embrapa technicians deployed irrigation equipment to help control for and avoid water waste in the country. This is due to the fact that Cape Verde has very high water deficit. Courses were offered to multipliers and farmers in the cities of São Domingos, São Jorge dos Órgãos and Tarrafal, where they also learned how to build their own affordable equipment using candles, rubber and syringes.

Agricultural research practices with Cuba

Embrapa provided technical support to the Cubasoy project (40,000 hectares of soybean cultivation) through the technical cooperation agreement signed between Cuba and Brazil. The project was initially implemented in the Ciego de Avila (center) and Matanzas (west) provinces.

The activities regarded transferring methodologies for soybean seed and hybrid corn production and training human resources in the application of technologies and information for soybean and corn (partially) culture management.

In addition to the information on soybean and corn crops, Brazilian cooperation with Cuban agricultural research also included sharing Brazilian practices with pepper and tomato crops, sugar production, goat and sheep farming, seeding areas, agricultural pests, soil and fertilisers.

Agricultural research practices with Mozambique

Brazilian cooperation in agricultural research with Mozambique was organised into four major initiatives in the following areas: *i)* research and technology transfer for the development of agriculture; *ii)* nutrition and food security; *iii)* technical support for the Agricultural Innovation Platform and; *iv)* development of the cotton sector, also including, in this case, Malawi.

In partnership with the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Institute of Agricultural Research of Mozambique (LIAM), Embrapa implemented and monitored field experiments; trained Mozambican technicians in insect and pest collection and conservation, and helped predict and identify the environmental and social impacts of the *Project for Research Capacity Improvement and Technology Transfer for the Development of Agriculture* (ProSavana) in the Nacala Corridor. This region runs from the center to the north of the country. ProSavana intends to improve this region's agricultural competitiveness. It is based upon the know-how that Embrapa acquired in the Brazilian Cerrado region. The activities were geared toward increasing and reinforcing agricultural production, in response to problems experienced by the local population that depends on the land for their survival.

Under the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative (GHFSI), Embrapa provided technical support for nutrition and food security programmes and to the Mozambican agricultural innovation platform. This involved monitoring and supervising the implementation of field experiments, operating a collective agri-food processing unit at the Umbeluz Agricultural Station, evaluating this processing unit personnel's training and performance, and the socioeconomic description of local vegetable production and trading systems.

The development of the cotton sector crowns Brazil's engagement in expanding agricultural research-related technical cooperation in Mozambique. The Brazilian Cotton Institute (IBA) focused its activities in Mozambique and Malawi on the definition of partners, priorities, objectives and on the results that should be achieved in regionalisation. It also collected the technical and logistic information for a project draft to be presented and discussed with the respective governments. Brazilian cooperation in the cotton sector in Mozambique also emphasised technical capacity development activities.

Agricultural research practices with Peru

The common border area between Brazil and Peru is a peripheral and marginal stretch in terms of economic and productive activities with a wide and varied range of agroforestry resources and social and cultural capital. Economic articulation with local communities would greatly help to solve current problems of malnutrition, food shortages, few options for fair and decent work, quality of life scores below the poverty line, high rates of morbidity and mortality, alienation and other issues.

The principles of the Peru-Brazil cooperation in agricultural research were based on capacity development for the improvement and recovery of Amazonian soils and in the training on techniques aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of forest resources in the Yavari and Purus basins. The partnership contributed toward the Peru-Brazil border integration process and is based on training Peruvian technicians in soil management technologies and forest management. The negotiations, agreements and the implementation of technical cooperation practices involved Embrapa, ABC, the Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation (APCI) and the Ministry of Agriculture y Riego from Peru.

Cooperation was a result of the tri-national *Sustainable Management of Agroforestry Resources Project in the Amazon Border Areas of Brazil, Colombia and Peru* of 2008, facilitated by the Foundation Pérez Guerrero and the Andean Development Corporation (CAF), with the Binational Special Project for Integral Development of the Putumayo River Basin (PEDICP – Peru), the Institute of Amazonian Scientific Research (Sinchi – Colombia) and the Superintendency for Amazonian Development (Sudam – Brazil) as counterparts .

The operating area included 330,446 hectares of Peruvian territory bordering Brazil. This area comprises the fluvial axis that goes from Chimbota to Santa Rosa island on the Amazon river and from Islândia to Buen Suceso. The location is in the sub-basin of the Yavarí River, situated within Yavarí district of the Mariscal Ramón Castilla province in Loreto department.

The common border area between Brazil and Peru does not contain sufficient agricultural industry to promote employment, add value to agroforestry products

or provide income to increase the population's socioeconomic status. Moreover, the region is isolated from both countries' major urban centers, as it lacks access roads and suffers from expensive air transportation.

The cooperation with Peru worked to strengthen local capacities by exchanging experiences to promote the development of agroforestry production systems and the population's food security. This was done by promoting income generation through selling products and services concomitantly with the implementation of systems to replace unsustainable farming practices.

Agricultural research practices with Senegal

The Rice Culture Improvement Project promoted technical cooperation activities between the Brazilian and the Senegalese governments through a partnership between the Senegalese Institute for Agricultural Research (Isra) and ABC. The agreement stated that Embrapa and the Institute of Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (Emater/DF) were responsible for the implementation of initiatives that aimed to increase the supply of rice in Senegal.

The main goals to increase rice production used more favorable and less expensive agricultural mechanisation and practiced postharvest handling. For these purposes it was also decided that ISRA researchers, technicians and rice chain farmers should be trained in new production technologies, product transformation, rural extension methodologies, technical visits exchange and the usage of agricultural equipment for small producers. The supply of some agricultural machines for experimental stations of Isra de Ndiol and Fanaye and the validation of a variety of Brazilian irrigated and rainfed rice seeds in Senegal were also included in the agreement.

Embrapa presented the "Cours sur la Practique La Riziculture" in the city of St. Louis (Course on Rice Improvement Practices) to Senegalese technicians and rice farmers. The course was attended by 23 technicians and farmers that worked with rice cultivation in all regions of the country. The course programme prioritised rice cultivation in the world (especially in Africa) and highlighted the differences between cultivated species of rice, notions of morphology and plant physiology and essential technical recommendations for rice cultivation. Some examples included planting systems, choosing varieties, grain quality, special types of rice, mineral nutrition and fertilisers, weed, pests and diseases control, genetic engineering and the production of genetic and basic rice seed.

The course participants had the opportunity to learn about the agronomic performance of Brazilian irrigated and upland rice varieties developed by Embrapa and were under evaluation in Senegal. The varieties have a high probability of being approved by Isra for cultivation.

Technical cooperation was justified by the fact that Senegal's agricultural production is subject to southern Sahara rainfall patterns and therefore presents extreme climate vulnerability, endangering food security and creating difficulties for the rural population in the region. Drought also severely affects the productive system and compromises the supply of basic foodstuff such as rice and other cereals, engendering the need to import food.

Brazilian cooperation also aimed to: i) revitalise and equip the Serigne Moustapha Bassirou Mbacké, old Ndiol and Fanaye Experimental Stations (located at the Senegal River Valley) and Casamance (a station in the south) so that they could be adaptive research and innovative technology demonstration pilot units; ii) develop adaptive research in cultivar test areas; iii) identify the need to develop adaptive research in soils/nutrition and integrated pest and disease management, iv) reinforce the training of researchers, technicians and Senegal leaders in new technologies for rice production and processing and v) transfer the validated rice production and process knowledge to rural extension workers and farmers in Senegal, supporting seed distribution in that region.

Practices of agricultural research with East-Timor

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) of East-Timor established a partnership with ABC and Mapa for the implementation of the Milk Supply Chain Reinforcement Project, under the technical coordination of Embrapa.

Partnership with Brazil represented one of East-Timor's activities in its reconstruction process. A large part of the Timorese population is reliant on subsistence agriculture, and one of the challenges was providing them with technology to promote household food security. This partnership was developed over four years and involved the training of Timorese technicians in Pasture-Based Milk Production Systems in Brazil, the introduction of tropical forages/sugarcane in the production system and the introduction of dairy cattle genetics adapted to Pasture-Based Milk Production.

Besides Embrapa Genetic Resources and Biotechnology, other executing agencies and collaborators contributed in the project: Embrapa Dairy Cattle, Emater/DF, Agricultural Cooperative Unaí (Capul), the Federal Institute of Education, Science and Technology of Brasília (Ifet) and the Juvêncio Martins Ferreira Agricultural School from Unaí, MG.

Timorese technicians received training in the Center for Zebu Dairy Cows Technology Transfer (CTZL) and in institutions, businesses and properties related to dairy production in the Federal District, Minas Gerais and Goiás regions in Brazil.

Three technicians from the Fuiloro Agrotechnical School in Los Palos, were received by researchers from Embrapa Genetic Resources and Biotechnology and

Embrapa Cerrado. The first phase of the partnership centered on pasture implementation, with the introduction of highly productive forage cultivars to provide food support to the existing dairy cattle (at school).

The dairy farming training for East-Timor technicians comprised the following thematic modules: implementation of pastures, production of food supplements, productive, reproductive and sanitary management of Zebu dairy cattle and genetic improvement of dairy cattle.

In addition to these theory courses, the Timorese technicians visited field experiments and other Embrapa units such as Embrapa Genetic Resources and Biotechnology and the Embrapa Midwest Center for Dairy Cattle (at Santo Antônio de Goiás, GO).

The Timorese visited farms located in the Federal District in which the dairy production was based on tropical pastures and usage of food supplements. They also visited properties at settlement areas in Unaí, MG, where the dairy production uses different levels of technology.

Agricultural research practices with Togo

Embrapa Cassava and Fruit farming (Cruz das Almas, BA) is the Embrapa Unit in charge of implementing activities from the technical cooperation project signed between the Brazilian government (ABC) and the Togolese Agricultural Research Institute (Itra). It was also responsible for a diagnosis of the cassava production system in Togo and for the training of five technicians from Itra on cassava production and processing.

Practices needed to increase cassava farming in Togo were defined based on the results of production analysis. For example, it was identified that the adoption of recommended cultural practices could increment the production system yields from 5 per cent to 10 per cent depending on soil and climate conditions. When managed properly, planting depth, materials, spacing and planting and harvesting timing can increase crop productivity from 20 per cent to 40 per cent, without added financial costs for the producer.

The remaining project phases were: training on the analysis of physical, physiological and sanitary quality of cassava, training on agro-industrial processing, introduction of new cassava cultivars for testing in Togo and project monitoring and evaluation (with the participation of Embrapa specialists).

The theoretical part discussed the economic aspects of cassava production (management of raw material and production costs), management and soil conservation in cassava farming, fitotechnical management, phytosanitary restrictions and alternative pest and disease control, genetic resources and genetic improvement, processing, post-harvest handling and a cassava research and development programme.

Visitation included the municipal market at Cruz das Almas, BA, a 'beiju'[14] processing plant in the city's rural suburbs and learning about experiments at the Bahia State Manioc Starch Producers' Cooperative (Coopamido) in Laje and at the President Tancredo Neves Rural Producers' Cooperative (Coopatan), also in Bahia (BA).

1.2.5 Applied economic research

Technical cooperation in applied economic research was carried out by Ipea through international technical cooperation agreements, memorandums of understanding, official visits and technical missions (ACTs), participation in international events and research grants awarded to foreigners.

Regarding ACTs, Ipea signed 45 international cooperation agreements and a tripartite agreement with the National Committee for Refugees (Conare), the Ministry of Justice and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Brazil, to understand asylum issues in Brazil.

Thus, a global network comprising a set of over forty foreign institutions spread across all regions of the globe was established, in which the preponderance of cooperation in applied economic research with institutions based in Latin America and (the) Caribbean numbered eighteen total (see Table 12).

TABLE 12
International technical cooperation agreements and Ipea memorandums of understanding by region (2011-2013)

Region	Institutions
Latin America and (the) Caribbean	National University of Moreno (UNM), Argentina; Secretariat for Economic Policy for the Ministry of Economy and Finances of Argentina; Undersecretary of Technical Programming and Labour Studies of Argentina; National Scientific and Technical Research Council (CONICET) of Argentina; Latin American Council of Social Sciences (CLACSO) of Argentina; Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO) of Argentina; National University of Quilmes (UNQ) of Argentina; Foundation World America, from Colombia; Center for International Economic Investigation from the University of Havana, Cuba; Ministry for the Coordination of Social Development (MCDS) of Ecuador; Council for Research and Evaluation of Social Policy (Cieps) of Mexico; Technical Secretariat for Planning (STP) of Paraguay; Economic and Social Research Consortium (Cies), Peru; National Centre for Strategic Planning (Ceplan), Peru; National Planning Office, Suriname; Ministry of People's Power for Science, Technology and Intermediate Industries (MPPCTII), Venezuela; Ministry of People's Power for Foreign Affairs of Venezuela; and Petroleum of Venezuela SA (PDVSA).

(Continues)

14. **Translator's Note:** A 'beiju' is a pancake made from cassava flour.

(Continued)

Region	Institutions
Europe	Basque Centre for Climate Change (BC3); France Libertés Foundation; Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers (Cnam), France; Technical University (IST), Portugal; and Swedish Social Security Agency.
Africa	Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) of South Africa; Planning and Coordinating Agency, South Africa; Ministry of Economic Coordination of Angola; Economic Development Institute (IDEC), Burundi; and African Institute for Agrarian Studies (Aias), Zimbabwe.
Asia	Center for Research and Development of the State Council (DRC) of China; Korea Development Institute (KDI) of South Korea; National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) of India; Institute of Developing Economies, External Trade Organisation (IDE-Jetro), Japan; and Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences (Vass).
Multilateral organisations	UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA) - the World Bank Group); UN Economic Commission for Latin America and (the) Caribbean (ECLAC); Andean Development Corporation (CAF); New Partnership for Africa's Development (Nepad); World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO); Latin American and Caribbean Economic System (SELA); Ibero-american General Secretariat (SEGIB); International Labour Organisation (ILO); and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad).

Source: Ipea.

The ACTs provided a legal framework for cooperation between Ipea and foreign institutions, which aimed to promote research, joint-publishing and the training of foreign technicians – as in the case of the agreement with the National Surinamese Planning Office.

Cooperation in applied economic research involved a wide range of topics such as social and economic development, supply chains, social security, regional integration and development, scientific and technological development, sustainable development, regulation and competition policies, education and health, among others.

In terms of Ipea technical staff participation in events abroad, there was a gradual increase in the number of work leaves,[15] totaling 78 in 2011, 92 in 2012 and 110 in 2013.[16]

15. In the analysis period, 30 per cent of the 280 travel reports mentioned studies and papers by Ipea employees placed abroad, an important indicator on how technical cooperation occurs in the field of applied economic research.

16. Assignments that implied in total or partial costs for Ipea were considered. Work leaves related to Ipea staff personal training (such as those regarding long-term courses, such as masters, doctorate and post-doctoral degrees) were not included in this survey.

As for the destination countries for cooperation in applied economic research, the number of trips included: the United States (31), Argentina (19), BRICS nations[17] (19 to South Africa, 17 to India and 14 to China), Chile (19), Uruguay (16) and France (10) is noteworthy.[18]

In the case South Africa, India and China, trips to these countries were motivated by BRICS and cooperation through economic research. Ipea technicians have contributed to the recognition of the institute as a Brazilian *think tank* in BRICS[19] through their participation in BRICS academic forums and their involvement in BRICS Think Tank Council set up activities.

It is important to emphasise that Ipea awarded research grants to 14 foreigners in 2011 and 2012[20] and Venezuelan researchers received most of these grants (12 out of 14, see Table 13).

TABLE 13
Ipea scholarships for foreign researchers (2011-2012)

Year	Countries	Description
2011	Burundi, Haiti, Venezuela	Burundi researcher exchange with Ipea/RJ in order to obtain know-how on the institution's functioning. Haitian researcher exchange conducted by the National Observatory of Poverty, Exclusion and Social invitation by Ipea. Planning and Public Policies for Brazil-Venezuela integration (Amazon Orinoco Project). Institutional matrix (Amazon Orinoco Project). Industrial policy and Brazil-Venezuela productive integration with an emphasis on oil and naval industries (Amazon Project Orinoco). Territorial planning with emphasis on housing policy and agricultural development (Amazon Orinoco Project). Planning and Public Policies for Brazil-Venezuela integration (Amazon Orinoco Project). The Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America – Treaty of Commerce of the Peoples (ALBA) and the Southern Common Market (Mercosur). The Latin American and Caribbean Economic System (SELA) and the Brazilian foreign policy.
2012	Venezuela	Planning and Public Policies for Brazil-Venezuela integration (Amazon Orinoco Project). Petrochemical Industry and industrial cooperation Brazil-Venezuela (Amazon Orinoco Project). Industrial policy and Brazil-Venezuela productive integration with emphasis on oil and naval industries (Amazon Orinoco Project). Territorial planning with an emphasis on housing policies and agricultural development (Amazon Orinoco Project). Human resources of the oil sector and associates, and Brazil-Venezuela integration (Amazon Orinoco Project).

Source: Ipea.

17. Group of countries made up of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa.

18. Besides these, work leave destinations included: Latin America and (the) Caribbean (Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic, Suriname and Venezuela), Europe (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Scotland, Slovakia, Spain, Greece, Holland, England, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Portugal, United Kingdom, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey), Asia (Indonesia, Japan and Vietnam), North America (Canada), Africa (Cape Verde, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanzania), North Africa and the Middle East (Qatar, Egypt, Yemen, Iran and Morocco), and Oceania (Australia).

19. The BRICS Think Tanks Council was established in 2013 and comprises Ipea (Brazil), National Committee for BRICS Research (Russia), Observer Research Foundation (India), China Center for Contemporary World Studies (China) and Human Sciences Research Council – South Africa (Brazil, [n.d.] a).

20. There is no record of this type of grant in 2013.

The predominance of grants to Venezuelan researchers is consistent with the existence of a Ipea office in Caracas.

In Venezuela, the Ipea office offered courses on public policies and participatory strategic planning (for 360 civil servants and researchers from Venezuela and from the Dominican Republic) and on international negotiations and Mercosur (for two hundred Venezuelan and Brazilian employees). This is in addition to the preparation and publication of studies on various topics, such as Northern Brazil-South Venezuela productive integration, petrochemical and naval industries, housing and urban development, border area development and the recent evolution of the economies of the Dominican Republic, Guyana and Suriname and their international integration.

Finally, it is important to emphasise that the Cobradi reports have opened a new line of action for Ipea in international technical cooperation, which resulted in the inclusion of discussions and presentations regarding the Cobradi experience (surveying and mapping international cooperation practices for development) in agendas from institutions such as the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and at international roundtables on the quantification of the International Cooperation for development (ICD) by ECLAC – United Nations.

Ipea sustained continued contact with representatives of various foreign institutions and participated in international organisation meetings and workshops to discuss this method developed in Brazil, providing the Institute with a place during debates about the future of international cooperation in the coming years.

1.2.6 Public health

The right to health is one of the social rights guaranteed by the Brazilian Constitution in its sixth article: "Education, health, food, work, housing, leisure, security, social security, protection of motherhood and childhood, and assistance to the destitute are social rights, as set forth by this Constitution".

The Ministry of Health (MS) was created to "promote the people's health through integration and the establishment of partnerships with federal agencies, federative units, municipalities, private initiatives and society, contributing to improve the quality of life and the exercise of citizenship "(Brazil, [n.d.] c)". It is a body of the Federal Executive Power in charge of organising and outlining public plans and policies to promote, prevent and assist Brazilians' health" (Brazil, [n.d.] c).

> MS is internationally represented by Aisa, which is responsible for the preparation of guidelines, coordination and the implementation of the Ministry of Health's international policy. This office also represents the Brazilian point-of-view on health issues abroad in line with Brazilian foreign policy guidelines and is permanently

connected to technical departments in the secretariats and to Ministry of Health units (Brazil, 2013).

Four[21] of the seven MS secretariats stood out in the promotion of international technical cooperation in healthcare, with Aisa as their focal and linkage point. They disseminated successful policies and practices of the public health system in Brazil to foreign partners and shared the accumulated national experience in this field.

Besides these secretariats, direct administration agencies (Inca, for example), related public foundations (such as Fiocruz) and authorities under the MS, such as Anvisa and the ANS, also played an important role during the analysis period.

To better understand Brazilian technical cooperation in public health in the analysis period, this section is divided into three parts: cooperation implemented by Fiocruz, cooperation on sanitary and epidemiological surveillance and technical cooperation from other health public agencies.

Technical cooperation implemented by Fiocruz

Fiocruz[22] is an institution with over a hundred years of history. It works with the MS through its technical secretariats and the MRE/ABC to disseminate public policies and Brazilian practices in healthcare.

The foundation was active in 30 countries (18 in Latin America and (the) Caribbean[23], nine from Africa,[22,24] two from Europe[25] and one from Asia[26]) and endeavored to make use of partner countries' capacity and local resources in order to disseminate Brazilian public health practices.

During the analysis period, Fiocruz concentrated its efforts on the dissemination of Brazilian knowledge on human milk banks, on the improvement of maternal health and on reducing child mortality, tuberculosis management, the support of human resources in public healthcare and strengthening health institutes and national laboratories, while also installing an antiretroviral drug factory in Mozambique (see Table 14).[27]

21. They were SAS, SGTES, the SVS and SESA.

22. The foundation is acknowledged by PAHO/WHO and is an advisory member of the CPLP. It is one of institutions that collaborate in the South American Council of Health and is a healthcare branch of UNASUR. Fiocruz is also a partner of some of the most important scientific and technological institutions that promote development in the world.

23. Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Dominican Republic, Suriname and Venezuela.

24. South Africa, Angola, Cape Verde, Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe and Tanzania.

25. Portugal and France (French Guiana).

26. East-Timor.

27. Although the selected practices do not involve all the foundation's activities in the analysis period, the reports that were developed by its Centre for International Relations in Health (Cris) are worth mentioning.

TABLE 14
Selected practices and countries/partner blocks in public health cooperation activities at Fiocruz (2011-2013)

Selected practice	Countries/blocks
Nutritional surveillance	Mozambique.
Human milk banks	Bolivia, Cape Verde, El Salvador, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Ibero-American Network, Dominican Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela.
TB Management	Palops.
Maternal health	Mozambique.
Antiretroviral drugs	Mozambique.
Strengthening health institutes	El Salvador and Venezuela.
Public health (Proforsa)	Angola.
National Laboratory Strengthening	Cuba.

Sources: Fiocruz and ABC.
Preparation: Ipea.

Fiocruz, through the Fernandes Figueira Institute, coordinates the Ibero-American Network of Human Milk Banks, collaborating in the implementation, adaptation and consolidation of national human milk bank networks and also in setting up training centers in partner countries.[28]

In terms of maternal health and the reduction of infant mortality in Mozambique, the foundation gave support to the creation of a Telehealth library Center and to the implemention of a Healthcare Distance Learning Programme for Women, Children and Youths.[29]

The Brazilian government, through Fiocruz, lent its support to the development of human resources in public health by coordinating the Programme to Strengthen the Angolan Health System (Proforsa), aiming to advance human resources in the Josina Machel Hospital and in other basic health services.

In the interest of strengthening national health institutes in Venezuela and in El Salvador during the analysis period, Fiocruz contributed to shape the National Public Health System in Venezuela by supporting the Dr. Arnoldo Gabaldon Institution of High Studies[30]. Fiocruz also assisted the creation of the National

28. In 2005, the growth of Brazilian expertise on human milk banks was acknowledged by representatives of the Ministries of Health of Latin American countries. Since 2008 Fiocruz hosts the official Executive Secretariat of the Ibero-American Network of Human Milk Banks, providing the basis for the technical support programme on the subject. In the same year, the international cooperation work of the Brazilian Network of Human Milk Banks was extended to the member countries of the CPLP.

29. These activities were designed to reduce maternal, neonatal and infant mortality in Mozambique, in accordance with the Integrated Plan to reach some of the Millennium Development Goals, such as reducing child mortality and improving maternal health.

30. In this case, the emphasis was on training, research, scientific exchange and development of human talent in the field of public health – according to data provided by Fiocruz.

Institute of Health of El Salvador, a scientific and technological support institution of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and of the Salvadoran Health System.

Regarding access to medicines, the Brazilian government coordinated the Programme for Improved Access and Quality Assurance of ARVs & Other Essential Medicines in Mozambique through Fiocruz and in partnership with the Mozambican government, also assisting the installation of a factory of antiretroviral (and other drugs) in the country.[31]

Sanitary and epidemiological surveillance

Programmes and health surveillance activities are essential to prevent and eliminate risks and protect the people's health because these risks are the result of an increase in consumption and of the diversification of products and services the market offers (Brazil, 2011, p. 54).

The Brazilian government has cooperated with other countries to overcome sanitary problems based on successful experiences developed in national territory and by sharing these practices in forums, seminars and in regional bloc and international organisation workshops.

During the analysis period, the Brazilian government shared its expertise regarding sanitary norms, the adoption of measures to prevent and control outbreaks, epidemics and hazards to public health and its know-how on controlling import, export and the flow of raw materials and goods to be inspected by sanitary surveillance.

In this section, Brazilian cooperation in healthcare and epidemiologic surveillance was represented by technical cooperation operated by Anvisa and the SVS.

Anvisa coordinates the National Sanitary Surveillance System (SNVS), defined as the set of actions performed by institutions of direct and indirect public administration belonging to the Union, the states, the Federal District and municipalities. They are engaged in regulatory activities, standardization, control and inspection in health surveillance (Brazil, 1990, 1st section of Art. 6 and Arts. 15 to 18).

This agency promoted international cooperation through activities that strengthened institutions; through a more specific set of programmes, particularly with Latin American countries, and by taking part in Brazilian delegations in international missions, seminars and workshops.

31. Besides the installation of the factory in Mozambique, the project also aims to supply medicines to other African countries, therefore contributing to improve access to medication in Mozambique's neighbor countries.

Regarding institutional strengthening, Brazil contributed by transferring technical expertise and by training professionals to strengthen national systems related to blood, blood products and drug-related sanitary surveillance.

The Brazilian government designed the Regional Pharmacopeia, in partnership with Argentina, based on good Brazilian practices. It strengthened the waste and food contaminants management policy in Venezuela and structured national regulatory authority networks in Mozambique.

Anvisa was involved in events such as missions, workshops and seminars in 46 countries in all regions of the world. They implemented a significant portion of Brazilian cooperation in sanitary and epidemiological surveillance.

Anvisa grounds its international operations on Brazilian Foreign Policy guidelines and on the National Health Policy and its collegiate directorate's strategic decisions. The actions regarding institutional strengthening aimed to transfer and share Brazilian technical expertise on the management of different national systems. The Brazilian government cooperated to improve the National Blood and Blood Products Systems in El Salvador, Honduras and Uruguay. The aim was to strengthen the Center for State Control on the Quality of Drugs (CECMED – the agency responsible for health surveillance of medicinal products in Cuba), to consolidate the Agency for Regulation and Supervision of Pharmaceuticals and Food (Arfa) in Cape Verde and to strengthen the National Health Surveillance Division of Paraguay.

In addition to institutional strengthening activities, the agency developed three partnerships in specific areas of health surveillance, as briefly shown below:

1) In Mozambique, the Brazilian government contributed to the promotion and protection of the people's health by strengthening the country's medicines regulatory agency, to regulate the pharmaceutical sector. This activity shared knowledge on the sanitary control of production and on trading products and services subject to sanitary surveillance.

2) In Venezuela, cooperation was achieved through a partnership with the Rafael Rangel National Institute of Hygiene to strengthen surveillance and control and the analysis of food residues and contaminants in the country. Additionally, the agency trained local human resources to reinforce the surveillance and management of products destined for human use and consumption.

3) In Argentina, the Brazilian government signed a technical cooperation agreement with the National Drug, Food and Medical Device Administration (ANMAT) to reinforce pharmacopoeia in both countries through the exchange of technical and scientific expertise. This activity sanctioned

sharing experiences and obtaining knowledge on the development of low cost chemical reference substances for both countries' health systems.

Lastly, an exchange of experiences and networking with health authorities from other countries was achieved by attending events in Africa (South Africa, Cape Verde, Egypt and Senegal), the Americas and (the) Caribbean (Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Ecuador, United States, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Dominican Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela), Europe (Germany, Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Spain, Estonia, France, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom, Switzerland and Ukraine), Asia (China, South Korea, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Thailand and Turkey) and Oceania (Australia).

The SVS is responsible for "monitoring, preventing and controlling transmissible diseases, the surveillance of risk factors for the development of chronic diseases, environmental health and worker's health and also for the analysis of the overall situation of the Brazilian people's health" (Brazil [n.d.] b). This institution also contributed to Brazilian international cooperation in sanitary and epidemiological surveillance.

The SVS executive boards and coordinating agencies contributed to the transfer of experiences and to the strengthening of bureaucratic structures in partner countries on issues such as epidemiology, environmental health, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), AIDS, viral hepatitis, public health laboratories and chronic diseases.

The Brazilian government entered into partnership with Argentina, Peru and Uruguay for technology transfers regarding public health laboratories issues such as management quality standards and management accreditation. In Chile, the government shared knowledge on the management of biological risks. In the United States, activities centered on standardization and the institution of protocols for swift HIV test quality control. The government trained technicians from Panama and from Peru on transporting laboratory samples by air. In Paraguay and Venezuela, the SVS exchanged experiences with existing laboratories from both countries and reinforced exchanges between the diagnostic networks for health surveillance. Lastly, Brazil cooperated with China, the United Kingdom and Switzerland in the prevention of the influenza pandemic.

The Brazilian government created local and regional coalitions to establish interventionist policies and to reduce non-communicable chronic diseases in the Americas. To this end, the country also invested in the regional language harmonization of the conceptual healthcare framework and in the definition surveillance strategies to control non-transmissible diseases and complications.

Lastly, Brazil shared national HIV policies, prepared trainings for prevention in vulnerable populations, articulated mobilization strategies for civil society, disseminated its experiences in healthcare and treatment and in the vertical transmission of syphilis and HIV from mothers to infants. These activities were developed with African countries, such as Botswana, Congo, Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia, and with South American countries such as Bolivia, Uruguay and Suriname.

Other public health agencies engaged in technical cooperation

Aside from Fiocruz's activities and cooperation in health surveillance and epidemiology (with Anvisa and SVS), Brazilian technical cooperation regarding public health issues also involved four other MS secretariats (SGTES, SAS, Aisa and SESA) in addition to Inca and the ANS, disseminating Brazilian practices globally by transferring expertise and techniques or by exchanges and experience sharing (see Table 15).

TABLE 15
Other Brazilian technical cooperation practices in public health (2011-2013)

Regione	Countries	Agencies	Practices
Latin America	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ecuador, Puerto Rico and Uruguay.	ANS[1] SGTES[2] SAS Inca [3]	Private health insurance, National Nursing Census, human resources for primary health care, healthcare human resources, National Comprehensive Care Policy for People with sickle cell disease, National Mental Health Policy, National Policy for Comprehensive Human Healthcare, cancer prevention and control , Bone marrow transplants, specialization in oncology, cancer registries, umbilical cord national blood bank and registration of bone marrow donors, epidemiological Surveillance for cancer, track record systems, organisation system and health services, immunization and epidemiological surveillance, community health workers, and Special Policy for Indigenous population Healthcare.
Africa	South Africa, Angola, Benin, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Senegal.	ANS, SAS and Inca.	Private health insurance, National Policy for Blood and Blood Products, National Comprehensive Care Policy for People with sickle cell disease, health care of youths and young people, radiotherapy, Medical Physics, mammography, and cytology.
Asian and Oceania	Australia, China (Taiwan) and South Korea.	ANS.	Health insurance.
North	United States and Canada.	ANS and Inca.	Private health insurance, tobacco control, and early tracking and detection of cancer.
Europe	Germany, Austria, Scotland, Spain, France, Holland, England, Italy, Norway, Poland, Portugal and Switzerland.	ANS and Inca.	Private health insurance, research on cost-effectiveness area for breast cancer, oncobiology, molecular pathology, molecular medicine and population genetics.

Source: Aisa/MS.
Preparation: Ipea.
Notes: [1] Participation in events related to the Brazilian supplementary health subsystem policies.
[2] During the analysis period the SGTES worked in partnership with the State Secretariat of Health of Pernambuco and the Municipal Health Secretariats of Recife and Olinda (under the Global Health Workforce Alliance/WHO), Fiocruz, UFSC, UFRGS and the Ministry of Public Health of Uruguay and the Haitian Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP).
[3] Inca worked in partnership with the Network of National Cancer Institutes and Institutions (RINC/UNASUR), with the Peruvian and Brazilian Ministries of Health, with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA/UN), with the Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO/WHO), with the International Union Against Cancer (UICC) and with the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC/WHO).
[4] Except Mexico.

The scope and diversity of Brazilian technical cooperation in public health, as in other fields of Brazilian international technical cooperation, are hereby registered.

1.2.7 Other records

Besides ABC's activities and the previously mentioned public policy practices, Brazilian technical cooperation chiefly involved the sharing of knowledge and techniques developed in Brazil, either by capacity development training and qualification or through participation in events for the dissemination of such expertise and the exchange of experiences.

The following tables show the countries in which Brazilian was active during the analysis period. It demonstrates the distribution of Brazilian agencies by region and the substance of the practices conveyed to partner countries in order to illustrate[32] the scope of the Brazilian technical cooperation and the type of knowledge shared by the federal civil servants involved therein.

Eleven institutions in eleven different countries practiced Brazilian technical cooperation with the African continent. They disseminated practices in distinct subjects such as cocoa pruning, school feeding, disaster risk management, safety and health at work, preparation of travel itineraries, census cartography, police self-defense, inventory of material assets, bioenergy, management of public projects and contracts (see Table 16).

TABLE 16
Other technical cooperation practices between Brazil and African countries (2011-2013)

Countries	Agencies	Practices
South Africa, Angola, Benin, Cape Verde, Cameroon, Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe and Senegal.	Ceplac, Conab, Inmet, MTur, MTE, Institute Brazilian Geography and Statistics (IBGE), Federal Police (DPF), Iphan, MME, ENAP and Esaf.	Cacao tree pruning and thinning of permanent shade, intensive cultivation of cacao, Feeding Programme and food supply, hydro-meteorological monitoring, disaster risk management, hospitality services in hotel businesses, food service in restaurant, training tour guides, preparation of travel itineraries, marketing strategies, administration agencies, operators and sites, safety and health at work, inspection process, agricultural statistics, census cartography, national statistical system, survey of expenditure and revenue, territorial basis, analysis and data consistency per researched topics, national address register, georeferenced dissemination of results by areas of interest, application for disclosure of the preliminary results, preparation of data for product dissemination, dissemination of results/contacts with the press, general census of population and housing, demographic census, State Intelligence, traffic police, police self-defense, inventory methodology for material heritage, national inventory of linguistic diversity, bioenergy, instructional design, teaching for learning facilitators, project management, public administration for good governance and development, budget, finance and public procurement.

Sources: Ceplac, Conab, Inmet, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Labour, IBGE, DPF, Iphan, MME, ENAP and Esaf.
Preparation: Ipea.

32. For now, there is no intention of exhausting the subject, but rather an attempt to show that obtaining the necessary information from federal public institutions is possible, in view of portraying Brazilian technical cooperation through the documentation of its topics and substance.

For Latin America and (the) Caribbean, these records represent the engagement of sixteen federal agencies in contact with 22 different countries. Issues were addressed related to rubber tree plantation, transgenic and creole seeds, weather forecasts, ecotourism and adventure tourism, population resettlement, geodiversity, decent work, census, money laundering and capital, repression of organised crime, management of natural heritage, protection and management of museological heritage, energy regulatory milestones, carbon tetrachloride imports, fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance, and tax administration (see Table 17).

TABLE 17
Other Brazilian technical cooperation practices with Latin America and (the) Caribbean countries (2011-2013)

Countries	Agencies	Practices
El Salvador, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic, Suriname, Uruguay and Venezuela.	National Secretariat Justice and Citizenship (SNJ) – Department Recovery Assets and Cooperation International legal (DRCI), DPF, Iphan Ibram, MME, Ibama, Seppir and Esaf.[1]	Rubber tree farming, cocoa witches' broom disease, soil fertility and cocoa clonal seedling production, integrated management of the cacao tree, purchase with simultaneous donation, transgenic and creole seeds, weather forecasting, meteorological and hydrological national services, automatic weather stations, ecotourism and adventure tourism, population resettlement, integration mechanisms, water and sanitation operators, road training, sustainable management of rainwater systems, sustainable communities, mineral resources in border areas, geodiversity, geological and mineral resource mapping, Brazilian public employment, work and income systems, worker psychogenetics, decent work, child labour and forced labour, access to information, protection of the rights of children and youth systems, contributing to the eradication of child labour, guarantee of labour rights for domestic workers, migration and skills certification, assisted encoding system, family budget research, general census of population and housing, census, evaluation of members of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, money and capital laundering, cybercrimes, control of environmental crimes, human facial representation and creation of a facial image bank, police intelligence, crime site evaluation, police self-defense, repression of organised crime, national inventory of cultural references, integrated knowledge and management, management of archaeological heritage, management of natural heritage, conservation and enhancement of intangible heritage, integrated and cultural heritage conservation systems, archeology, tourism management, cultural life, museums and local development, memory points, protection and management of museological heritage, research in the field of museum integration, consolidation and modernization, museum qualification and progress, regulatory framework for energy planning and energy integration, crimes in the energy field and national and international policy impact, plans and regulation in the energy integration process, mercury, unconventional biofuels and hydrocarbons, illicit trade in ODS, HCFC, HCFC in polyol, HCFC-22, refrigeration, metallic mercury, metal emissions, carbon tetrachloride imports, fight again racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance, fiscal transparency, financial education and tax administration.

Sources: Ceplac, Conab, Inmet, MTur, MCidades, CPRM, MTE, IBGE, SNJ (DRCI), DPF, Iphan, Ibram, MME, Ibama, Seppir and Esaf.
Preparation: Ipea.
Notes: [1] Esaf also offered courses on financial markets, new financial instruments and public finance statistics for selected civil servants from Latin America and CPLP countries.

Management of municipal solid waste, integrated risk management of natural disasters, strengthening public administration, innovation in the labour inspection system, statistical legislation, conservation of sites and clean energy supply were among the subjects that these seven Brazilian institutions shared with ten partners from Asia and Oceania (see Table 18).

TABLE 18
Other technical cooperation practices between Brazil and countries in Asia and Oceania (2011-2013)

Countries	Agencies	Practices
Australia, Cambodia, China Emirates Arab States, India, Malaysia, Palestine, Thailand, East-Timor and Turkey.	MCidades, CPRM, Esaf, MTE, IBGE, Iphan and Ibama.	Management of municipal solid waste, public administration, strengthening of public administration, innovation in the labour inspection system, mobile surveillance units and labour inspection in the fisheries sector, statistical legislation, conservation of sites and international assistance to sites, clean energy supply, integration and training human resources, bio-energy, gas, mining and oil, ozone layer, global heating, HCFCs and climate change and nuclear energy, meteorology, physical oceanography, chemicals, mercury, electronic waste, contaminated waste persistent organic pollutants and mitigation/compensation of environmental impacts.

Sources: MCidades, CPRM, Esaf, MTE, IBGE, Iphan and Ibama.
Preparation: Ipea.

Lastly, the Brazilian presence in Europe and North America is worth mentioning because it disseminated practices in wide-ranging fields such as myrmecology, mineral exploration, the rights of tourists and consumers in relation to travel agents, constructive solutions, geological and mineral resource mapping, workers in global production chains, census practices, international assistance to archaeological sites, public policies for museums and museology, the compensation of environmental impacts and administrative collection as an effective means of increasing revenue. Eleven federal government agencies were involved in cooperation activities with institutions from 19 countries (see Table 19).

TABLE 19
Other technical cooperation practices between Brazil and European and North American[1] countries (2011-2013)

Countries	Agencies	Practices
Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Spain, States, Finland, France (and Guyana French), Holland, England, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, The United Kingdom,[2] Russia, Sweden and Switzerland.	Ceplac, DNPM, MTur, MCidades, CPRM, MTE, IBGE, Iphan, Ibram, Ibama and Esaf.	Myrmecology, use of fungicide in cacao growing areas, mineral exploration, rights of tourists and consumers in relation to travel agents, constructive solutions, Brazilian urban and housing policies, geological and mineral resource mapping, workers in global chains of production, adoption of structural employment policies, strengthening of social protection systems, promoting respect for labour and social rights, increased consistency between international organisations and social, economic, financial, trade and development policies, work shift distribution and working time, general information about work safety and health, forced labour and people trafficking, workers' rights and duties, illicit trafficking of cultural assets, museum management, museum heritage protection, art collections, quality education in museums, cultural heritage, standardization of cataloguing processes, adoption of common asset systems, protection and management of museological heritage, research in museums, the integration, consolidation modernization, qualification and development of museums, energy development, energy security, economic development, environmental awareness, bio-energy, non-ferrous metals, marine environment, mercury, precious stones, modern energy services, energy efficiency, renewable energy, global energy matrix, biofuels, oil, natural gas, nuclear energy, nuclear safety, mining industry, nuclear energy, meteorology, physical oceanography, chemicals, mercury, electronic waste, waste contaminated with persistent organic pollutants, mitigation/compensation of environmental impacts, gas, petroleum, oil, natural disasters, administrative collection as an effective means to increase revenue, challenges of the economic policy, and project management and international cooperation.

Sources: Ceplac, DNPM, MTur, MCidades, CPRM, MTE, IBGE, Iphan, Ibram, Ibama and Esaf.
Preparation: Ipea.
Notes: [1] Except Mexico.
[2] The UK and England are considered different countries in the table because they have been mentioned independently by the sources.

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CHAPTER 2

EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION

Brazilian educational cooperation provided educational opportunities to foreigners by granting scholarships and offering openings at educational institutions in the country at various educational levels.

This includes training high school teachers, offering scholarships and openings at different higher education levels (undergraduate, masters, doctoral, postdoctoral) and teacher exchange programmes. Other arrangements included those that were financed, articulated and coordinated by the federal government involving several institutions (public and private, federal, state and municipal) echoing certain features of the national higher education system,

Educational cooperation was primarily carried-out by the Ministry of Education (MEC), particularly through its Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (Capes) and by the Secretariat of Higher Education (SESu). The Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI), by means of the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE), through its Division of Educational Issues – DCE[1] have also contributed (see Box 1).

1. It is important to note that educational cooperation is not restricted to these institutions. The Ministry of Defense, through the Brazilian Navy and the Navy General Staff (MPE), for example, offers the Foreigners' Maritime Professional Education Programme (PEPME), for the "training and improvement of Merchant Marine Officers from developing countries with which Brazil maintains cultural and educational partnerships" (Brazil, [n.d.]d) and the Annual Programme of Short Term Courses (PACCD), destined to "train developing countries' professional seafarers, from countries with which Brazil has cultural and educational agreements for activities that require special qualifications "(Brazil, [n.d.]e). Data related to these programmes during the analysis period is, however, not available.

BOX 1
Federal public administration agencies engaged in educational cooperation (2011-2013)

1) Ministry of Foreign Affairs

   a) Department of Culture (DCE) – Division of Educational Themes: responsible for educational issues within the MRE. Its main attributions are issues related to educational cooperation offered and received by Brazil, coordinating the Exchange Programme for Undergraduate Students – PEC-G (with MEC) and the Exchange Programme for Postgraduate Students – PEC-PG (with MEC and the MCTI); participating in negotiation and monitoring implementation of international acts regarding educational cooperation.

2) Ministry of Education

   a) Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (Capes): a foundation within the MEC with an essential role in the expansion and consolidation of *stricto sensu* postgraduate (masters and doctorate) courses in the Brazil. Capes also promotes international scientific cooperation. Its role in the administration of PEC-PG (doctorate scholarships) is noteworthy.

   b) Secretariat of Higher Education (SESu): responsible for the maintenance, supervision and expansion of Public Higher Education Federal Institutions (IFES) and the supervision of private higher education institutions. SESu is responsible for coordinating international programmes and agreements, among which are the PEC-G (with the DCE) and the MERCOSUR Regional Academic Mobility Programme in Accredited Courses (MARCA).

3) Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation

   c) National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq): an agency created in 1951 that is affiliated with the MCTI. Its main attributions are the promotion of scientific and technological research and advancing Brazilian researcher training " (CNPq, [n.d.]). Regarding scholarship grants for foreigners, it contributes to the PEC-PG (Masters scholarships) programme and with at least three other programmes: the CNPq/Academy of Science for the Developing World Programme (TWAS); the CNPq/Mozambique Ministry of Science and Technology Postgraduate Programme (CNPq/MCT-Mz) and the CNPq/Latin American Center for Physics (CLAF) Agreement.

Sources: Brazil ([n.d] a, [n.d] h) Capes Foundation (2015) and CNPq ([n.d] a).
Preparation: Ipea.

The MEC (Capes and SESu), the MCTI (CNPq), the MRE (DCE) and at least one hundred higher education institutions (HEI) and national research centers together form an interconnected and extensive network that concretely offered Brazilian educational cooperation throughout all this country's territory.[2]

This chapter on Brazilian Cooperation for International Development (Cobradi) aims to describe Brazilian educational cooperation practices by first presenting federal government expenditures, followed by programmes and other activities that occurred between 2011 and 2013.

2. Only Acre (AC), Amapá (AP) and Rondônia (RO), from all 27 federated states (FS), had no record of international educational cooperation activities during the analysis period.

2.1 Expenditures with educational cooperation

The federal government spent BRL129,6 million with this cooperation modality, not including the expenditures with activities effected by the Rio Branco Institute (IRBR) and the National Fund for Education Development – FNDE[3] (see Table 20).

TABLE 20
Federal government expenditures with educational cooperation (2011-2013)

Agency	2011 (BRL)	2012 (BRL)	2013 (BRL)	**Total** (BRL)	Share (per cent)
CNPq	5,388,558	6,845,755	7,874,136	**20,108,449**	15.5
Capes[1]	23,805,779	29,918,712	36,898,350	**90,622,841**	69.9
DCE	1,468,040	1,736,249	1,361,821	**4,566,110**	3.5
SESu	3,984,105	5,000,000	5,306,904	**14,291,009**	11.0
Total	**36,646,482**	**43,500,716**	**51,441,211**	**129,588,409**	**100**

Sources: DCE/MRE, SESu/MEC, Capes/MEC and CNPq/MCTI.
Preparation: Ipea.
Obs.: The data for the period 2001-2013 was obtained from the mentioned organisations.
Note: [1] To calculate annual expenditures, the total annual expenditure per programme was divided by the number of scholarships granted that year. The values are not precise. According to CAPES, "the projects have items related to the cost of its activities, which may or may not include scholarship students (...). For this reason, in some cases, reports present the amounts transferred to the project, even if there are no affiliated scholarship students "(Official Letter 33/2015/DRI/Capes, December 11, 2015).

Capes' participation is marked in Table 20, concentrating approximately 70 per cent of total expenditures. The progressive increase in expenditures with this type of cooperation over the studied period is also noticeable. The increase in the number of scholarship students and the devaluation of Real as compared to the Dollar are some of the factors that contributed to this increase in expenditures between 2011 and 2013.

The Brazilian government's main spending item is scholarship grants to train foreign students at several educational levels, from the undergraduate to post-doctoral. These scholarships are associated with different programmes, such as the PEC-G and PEC-PG.

Regarding the PEC-G, it is important to mention that undergraduate agreement students are eligible for Brazilian government scholarships.[4]

3. IRBR and FNDE actions were co-sponsored by ABC. The resources used for its implementation have already been computed in the section on technical cooperation.

4. According to current regulations (Decree Nº. 200 of March 20, 2012, from the MRE and Ministerial Decree No. 745 of June 5, 2012, from MEC), the monthly scholarship award has been BRL622 since 2012.

For this purpose, the DCE/MRE offer three types of semi-annual scholarships, which are not cumulative nor renewable: the Merit Scholarship, the MRE Scholarship and the Emergency Scholarship.[5]

MEC also grants scholarships to students in federal universities under the Milton Santos Access to Higher Education Programme (PROMISAES).[6]

The Merit Scholarship, granted to students "that present exceptional academic performance" (Brazil, 2012a, Art. 7), provides for the payment of a monthly benefit for six months. It is the HEI's duty to designate the student, and the DCE decides whether to grant the scholarship. After completing the course, the Merit Scholarship student is awarded with return airfare to his/her country of origin.[7]

The MRE Scholarship is intended for undergraduate students enrolled in a non-federal HEI. It provides a monthly benefit during a six-month period to students who are in conditions of "financial hardship that jeopardise their housing and feeding conditions" (Brazil, 2012a, Art. 8). As in the Merit Scholarship, it is the HEI's responsibility to designate the student, and the DCE decides whether to grant the scholarship.[8]

The MRE spent approximately BRL4 million with MRE and Merit scholarships, with a noticeable decline of just over 25 per cent in 2013 disbursements if compared to the previous year (see Table 21).

TABLE 21
Number of scholarships and MRE expenditures with Merit Scholarships and MRE Scholarships (2011-2013)
(BRL)

Year	2011	2012	2013	**Total**
Number of scholarships1	2,477	2,614	1,882	**6,973**
Expenditures	1,291,600	1,577,571	1,170,604	**4,039,775**

Source: DCE/MRE.
Preparation: Ipea.
Obs.: The data for 2001-2013 was obtained from the aforementioned organisations.
Note: [1] Each monthly payment was recorded as a scholarship in the available records.

Besides the Merit and MRE scholarships, the Brazilian government made scholarships available for undergraduate agreement students affiliated with PROMISAES between 2011 and 2013.

5. Although DCE foresees for the payment of an emergency scholarship in specific cases, that type of scholarship was not paid in the 2011-2013 period. Emergency scholarship information can be found at: <http://goo.gl/F2tEtK>.
6. Available at: <http://goo.gl/S46FP>. Access: June 12, 2015.
7. Available at: <http://goo.gl/nQlsUu>. Access: August 13, 2015.
8. Available at: <http://goo.gl/lllTk5>. Access: August 13, 2015.

PROMISAES was created by Decree No. 4,895 (of November 11, 2003), and has been regulated since 2012 by the MEC Ministerial Decree No. 745 (June 5)[9]. It "offers financial assistance in Brazilian currency to foreign students currently enrolled in IFES graduation and courses, which participate in the PEC-G Exchange Programme for Agreement Undergraduate Students" (Brazil, 2012b, Art. 2).

MEC/SESu expenditures to implement the PROMISAES increased over the studied period (see Table 22), amounting to approximately BRL14.3 million for these three years.

TABLE 22
PEC-G: Expenditures with PROMISAES scholarships (2011-2013)
(BRL)

Year	2011	2012	2013	**Total**
Expenditures	3,984,105	5,000,000	5,306,904	**14,291,009**

Source: SESu / MEC
Preparation: Ipea.

In addition to scholarships, the DCE sometimes provides return airfare to the PEC-G student's country of origin for those who "have been selected for the Merit Scholarship at any time during the course, or who prove that they are financially incapable of affording the costs of his/her return trip" (Brazil, [n.d.] c). The DCE is also responsible for PEC-PG programme homeward-bound airfares.

Approximately BRL526,300 was disbursed on airfare, and the largest volume of funds were spent in 2013 (see Table 23).

TABLE 23
MRE Expenditures with airline tickets for students granted with the Merit and the PEC-PG Scholarships
(BRL)

Year	2011	2012	2013	**Total**
Expenditures	176,440	158,678	191,217	**526,335**

Source: DCE/MRE.
Preparation: Ipea.

The PEC-PG programme "offers scholarships for foreigners from developing countries with which Brazil has cultural and/or educational cooperation agreements, to enroll in *strictu sensu* postgraduate courses (masters and doctorate) in Higher Education Institutions (HEI) in Brazil" (Brazil, [n.d] f).

9. Previously regulated by Ministerial Decrees Nº. 167 of September 13, 2005, and No. 833 of April 3, 2006.

Once a Brazilian HEI accepts their application to pursue postgraduate studies in Brazil, and they are selected for a CNPq or a Capes scholarship, programme beneficiaries are granted access to the postgraduate course recommended by Capes, with no HEI enrollment costs. They are also entitled to receive return airfare to their country of origin[10], besides a monthly stipend. The value and duration of the scholarship differs according to the higher educational level that is sought in Brazil.[11]

The protocol signed on May 5th, 2006 between the MRE Cultural Department – CD (under the DCE), Capes and CNPq establishes the specific role of each participant within the PEC-PG programme management. Capes and CNPq are assigned the role of programme sponsors. The CD, according to clause 9 in the Protocol, is responsible for "providing the PEC-PG postgraduate student's return transportation to his/her country of origin, as long as all studies in Brazil have been successfully concluded" (Brazil, Capes and CNPq, 2006).

The Brazilian government expenditures with the postgraduate scholarship grants increased along the 2011-2013 period and totaled over BRL52 million, of which 17 per cent was funded by CNPq[12] and 83 per cent by Capes[13] (see Table 24).

TABLE 24
Expenditures with PEC-PG scholarships (2011-2013)

	2011 (BRL)	2012 (BRL)	2013 (BRL)	**Total** (BRL)	Share (per cent)
CNPq [1]	2,062,800	3,054,496	3,799,740	8,917,036	17,1
Capes	12,696,960	13,361,536	17,087,250	43,145,746	82,9
Total	14,759,760	16,416,032	20,886,990	**52,062,782**	**100,0**

Sources: Capes/MEC and CNPq/MCTI.
Preparation: Ipea.
Obs.: The data for the period 2001-2013 was obtained with the mentioned organisations.
Note: [1] The expenditures and other information regarding the participation of CNPq in the PEC-PG did not account for the payment of three Brazilian students' scholarships in the period. These three students received a total of BRL58,950 between 2011 and 2013 (BRL26,400 in 2011, BRL17,700 in 2012 and BRL14,850 in 2013).

Apart from PEC-G and PEC-PG, Federal Government resources were also allocated to other Capes and CNPq programmes ranging from scholarship grants for foreign students to the upkeep of Brazilian professorship chairs in foreign universities.

10. There is also provision for a foreign country – Brazil displacement aid, subject to budget availability. Available at: <http://goo.gl/TmEGMe>. Access: February 2, 2016.
11. BRL1.5 thousand per month for Masters degrees with a maximum duration of 24 months and BRL2.2 thousand per month for Doctorates with maximum duration of 48 months (Brazil, [n.d] f).
12. CNPq was responsible for granting Masters Scholarships affiliated with the programme and offered five doctorate scholarships during the period, all of which for Mozambican students.
13. Responsible for granting Doctorate Scholarships affiliated with the programme.

The implementation of the other Capes[14] programmes in the 2011-2013 period totaled BRL47.5 million and covered expenses with scholarships and funding as well as with their maintenance (see Table 25).

In this sense, expenses with the following programmes are worth emphasising: the Brazil-France Engineering/Technology Programme (BRAFITEC) and Brazil-France Agriculture Programme (BRAFAGRI), with a total expenditure of BRL10.4 million; the Letters and Numbers Language Programme (PLLN) and the Portuguese Language Teaching in East Timor (PQLP), at BRL13.3 million and the Cuban Ministry of Higher Education (MES), with BRL9 million spent during the three-year studied period (see Table 25).

TABLE 25
Capes expenditures with scholarship payments, aids and programme funding[1] (2011-2013) (BRL)[2]

Programme	2011	2012	2013	Total
Brafagri	354,960	591,600	495,465	1,441,965
BRAFITEC	1,781,032	2,934,655	4,229,951	8,945,562
Chairs	259,458	345,944	691,888	1,297,285
Support Programme for the Expansion of Higher Distance-Learning Education in the Republic of Mozambique (LD Mozambique)	620,690	715,217	615,807	1,951,714
Mercosur - Association Programme for Graduate Strengthening (PFPG)	-	-	585,006	585,006
Mercosur - Mercosur Joint Research Projects Programme (PPCP)	-	-	1,210,021	1,210,021
MES-Cuba	1,929,120	2,411,400	4,662,040	9,002,623
Support Programme for the Mercosur Educational Sector (PASEM)	-	322,701	304,398	627,099
Scientific Training Incentive Programme (PIFC)	n.a. [3]	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
PLLN	4,167,900	4,584,690	-	8,752,541
PQLP	-	2,057,722	2,488,408	4,546,126
Programme to Support Personnel Training and the Restructuring of Higher Education Institutions in Haiti (Pro-Haiti)	679,084	679,084	653,296	2,011,470
Pro-Mobility International Programme	-	-	1,542,745	1,542,745
Capes Senior Visiting Professor Programme - Federal University of Latin-American	854,920	1,175,515	1,193,326	3,223,761
University of the Republic of Uruguay (Udelar)	461,655	738,648	1,138,749	2,339,077
Total	**11,108,819**	**16,557,176**	**19,811,100**	**47,476,955**

Integration – UNILA (PVS-UNILA)
Sources: DTI/Capes/MEC and Siafi/Sisrel/Capes/MEC.
Preparation: Ipea.
Obs.: The data for the period 2001-2013 were obtained from the mentioned organisations.

Notes: [1] Except PEC-PG and MARCA.
[2] To calculate annual expenditures, the total annual expenditure per programme was divided by the number of scholarships granted that year. The values are not precise. According to Capes, "projects have items related to the cost of its activities, which may or may not include scholarship students (...). For this reason, in some cases, reports present the amounts transferred to the project, even if there are no scholarship students affiliated with it "(Official Letter 33/2015/DRI/Capes, December 11, 2015).
[3] n/a: data not available.

14. A more detailed explanation of these programmes will be presented in the next section of this chapter.

The CNPq granted scholarships to foreigners between 2011 and 2013 through three other initiatives: the CNPq/Twas programme, the CNPq/MCT-Mz Programme and the CNPq/Claf Agreement – totaling expenditures of BRL11.2 million (see Table 26).

TABLE 26
CNPq expenditures with scholarship grants related to the Twas and MCT-Mz programmes and the Claf Agreement (2011-2013)
(BRL)

Programme	2011	2012	2013	Total
Twas	1,949,238	2,649,351	2,930,890	7,529,479
MCT-Mz	1,376,520	1,038,356	1,060,606	3,475,482
Claf	-	103,552	82,900	186,452
Total	**3,325,758**	**3,791,259**	**4,074,396**	**11,191,413**

Source: CNPq/MCTI.
Preparation: Ipea.
Obs.: The data referring to the period 2001-2013 was obtained with the mentioned organisations.

The CNPq/Twas Programme was the result of an agreement between the CNPq and the Academy of Sciences for the Developing World. It aims, "to encourage the training of developing countries' young researchers in the field of natural sciences"[15]. Destined for young foreign researchers who seek training in Brazilian institutions, the CNPq/Twas Programme grants scholarships whose duration depends on the desired qualification level.[16] CNPq data on this agreement shows that BRL7.5 million were spent, with a noticeable increase trend in annual values during the 2011-2013 period (see Table 26).

The CNPq/MCT-Mz Postgraduate Programme seeks to "contribute to the development of the Human Resources Programme of Mozambique" (CNPq, [n.d.] b). By "granting scholarships for research projects in relevant areas of interest to the government of Mozambique" (CNPq, [n.d.] b). It allows civil servants from Mozambique to pursue postgraduate education in Brazil to "contribute to the socioeconomic development of the country, as well as to the increasing interaction with Brazil "(CNPq, [n.d.] b). CNPq data shows expenditures of BRL3.5 million therewith, with a significant increase in expenses between 2011 and 2012 (see Table 26).

15. Available at: <http://cnpq.br/web/guest/twas>. Access: August 13, 2015.

16. According to information available on the programme's webpage "The programme grants doctorate scholarships (GD), post doctorate scholarships (DPJ) and sandwich doctorate scholarships (SWP) to young foreign researchers in Brazilian institutions (Postgraduate programmes evaluated by Capes attaining grades 5, 6 and 7). Available at: <http://cnpq.br/web/guest/twas>. The doctorate scholarships' maximum duration is 48 months, while postdoctorate scholarships and sandwich doctorate scholarships have a minimum duration of six months and a maximum duration of twelve months. Twas is responsible for financing airfare plus other benefits such as installation aid and partial reimbursement of visa costs, among others benefits.

Implemented under the Technical Cooperation Agreement between the CNPq Scholarship Programme and the Latin American Center for Physics, the CNPq/Claf agreement spent BRL186,452 – BRL103,552 in 2012 and BRL82,900 in 2013.[17]

2.2 Some educational cooperation practices

Brazilian educational cooperation's primary purpose is aiding foreign students with scholarship grants and openings in Brazilian educational institutions.

In this sense, it's important to note that granting scholarships indicates a direct transfer of funds to foreign students in Brazil. At the same time, the offer of openings in Brazilian educational institutions significantly echoes the structure of the country's higher education system, which concentrates a significant part of its activities in public and unpaid HEI[18] (federal, state or municipal) and in partnering private HEI (religious and community).

This modality relies on two major programmes: PEC-G and PEC-PG. Other scholarships programmes are also represented: MEC, MRE and CNPq/MCTI.[19]

2.2.1 PEC-G

PEC-G was created in 1965[20] and implemented jointly by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Education through Decree No. 7948 of March 12, 2013[21]. MRE's responsibility is "to coordinate procedures regarding PEC-G implementation with foreign governments through diplomatic missions and Brazilian consular offices" (Brazil, 2013, Art. 2, 1st Section). MEC must "coordinate procedures related to HEI – PEC-G affiliations, opening offers, selection and registration of candidates and programme monitoring" (Brazil, 2013, 2nd Art., 2nd section).

PEC-G is designed to "train and qualify foreign students by offering cost-free openings in Brazilian HEI undergraduate courses" (Brazil, 2013 Art 1). MEC is responsible for coordinating HEI – PEC-PG affiliations, defining the number of available openings and requesting additional openings to the HEI, in the interest of foreign students (Brazil, 2013, Chapter II).

A network was established in this context between 2011 and 2013 that benefited 992 students and involved 81 HEI from all Brazilian regions. The

17. There are no scholarship grant records for the 2011 agreement.

18. Art. 206 of the Federal Constitution establishes as a principle, in its 5th section, "free public education in official institutions" (Brazil, 1988).

19. Brazilian educational system characteristics, such as universal access and the availability of scholarship programmes aimed at students from various educational levels, allows foreign students to have access to both the educational system and associated scholarships. Originally intended for Brazilian students, such programmes result in a process similar to educational cooperation made through scholarship grants and offers. It was not possible, however, to retrieve data and measure the extent of foreign participation in these national programmes.

20. Decree No. 55,613 of January 20, 1965.

21. Decree No. 7,948/2013 revoked Decree No. 55,613/1965, regulating the programme from then on.

abovementioned numbers are related only to incoming students and to the institutions in which they are enrolled (see Table 27).

TABLE 27

PEC-G: Number of incoming students by region and educational institution (2011-2013)

Region[1]	FS	Institution	Number of students by HEI
Midwest (7/69)	DF	University of Brasília (UNB)	22
	GO	State University of Goiás (UEG)	1
	GO	Catholic University of Goiás (PUC/Goiás)	4
	GO	Federal University of Goiás (UFG)	25
	MS	Federal University of Grande Dourados (UFGD)	5
	MS	Federal University of Mato Grosso do Sul (UFMS)	11
	MT	Federal University of Mato Grosso (UFMT)	1
Northeast (16/204)	AL	Federal University of Alagoas (Ufal)	14
	BA	Federal University of Bahia (UFBA)	14
	BA	University of Bahia (Uneb)	1
	CE	State University of Ceará (UEC)	1
	CE	Federal University of Ceará (UFC)	55
	CE	Federal Institute of Education Science and Technology of Ceará (IFCE)	10
	CE	Federal University of Cariri (Ufca)	1
	MA	Federal University of Maranhão (UFMA)	15
	PB	Federal University of Paraíba (UFPB)	19
	PB	Federal University of Campina Grande (UFCG)	10
	PE	Federal University of Pernambuco (UFPE)	28
	PE	Federal Rural University of Pernambuco (UFRPE)	6
	RN	Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte (UFRN)	22
	RN	Federal Rural University of Semi-Arid (UFERSA)	1
	SE	Federal University of Sergipe (UFS)	2
	PI	Federal University of Piauí (UFPI)	5
North (6/63)	AM	Federal University of Amazonas (Ufam)	13
	PA	Federal University of Pará (UFPA)	29
	PA	University of Amazonia (UNAMA)	7
	PA	Federal Rural University of Amazonia (Ufra)	2
	RR	Federal University of Roraima (UFRR)	5
	TO	Federal University of Tocantins (UFT)	7
Southeast (33/443)	ES	Federal University of Espírito Santo (Ufes)	19
	MG	Federal University of Itajubá (Unifei)	5
	MG	Federal University of Lavras (Ufla)	8

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Region[1]	FS	Institution	Number of students by HEI
	MG	Federal University of Triângulo Mineiro (UFTM)	4
	MG	Federal University of Vales do Jequitinhonha and Mucuri (UFVJM)	3
	MG	Pontifical Catholic University of Minas Gerais (PUC/Minas)	23
	MG	Federal University of Juiz de Fora (UFJF)	8
	MG	University Federal de Minas Gerais (UFMG)	38
	MG	Federal University of Viçosa (UFV)	15
	MG	National Telecommunications Institute (Inatel)	2
	MG	Federal University of São João del Rei (UFSJ)	3
	MG	Federal University of Uberlândia (UFU)	33
	MG	Federal Center of Technological Education of Minas Gerais (CEFET/MG)	4
	MG	Federal Center of Technological Education of Minas Gerais (CEFET/MG)	7
	RJ	Federal Center of Technological Education Celso Suckow da Fonseca (CEFET/RJ)	10
	RJ	Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro (PUC/Rio)	4
	RJ	Fluminense Federal University (UFF)	27
Southeast (33/443)	RJ	Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ)	25
	RJ	Rural Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRRJ)	20
	RJ	University of Rio de Janeiro (Unirio)	20
	RJ	State University of Rio de Janeiro (UERJ)	17
	SP	Federal University of São Paulo (Unifesp)	8
	SP	Faculty of Engineering of São Paulo (Fesp)	3
	SP	Methodist University of São Paulo (Umesp)	2
	SP	Catholic University of Campinas (PUC/Campinas)	7
	SP	Federal University of São Carlos (UFSCar)	10
	SP	São Camilo University Center (St. Camillus)	1
	SP	State University of São Paulo (Unesp)	31
	SP	State University of Campinas (Unicamp)	26
	SP	Methodist University of Piracicaba (Unimep)	1
	SP	University of São Paulo (USP)	55
	SP	University of Ribeirão Preto (Unaerp)	1
	SP	Sacred Heart University (USC)	3
	PR	Federal Technological University of Paraná (UTFPR)	11
	PR	State University of Londrina (UEL)	2
South (19/213)	PR	Ponta Grossa State University (UEPG)	14
	PR	Federal University of Paraná (UFPR)	46
	PR	State University of Western Paraná (Unioeste)	3
	PR	State University Midwest (Unicentro)	1

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Region[1]	FS	Institution	Number of students by HEI
South (19/213)	RS	Federal University of Health Sciences of Porto Alegre (UFCSPA)	6
	RS	Federal University of Rio Grande (Furg)	7
	RS	Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul (PUC/RS)	9
	RS	Caxias do Sul University (UCS)	8
	RS	Federal University of Pelotas (UFPel)	5
	RS	Federal University do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS)	27
	RS	Federal University of Santa Maria (UFSM)	5
	RS	Regional State University of Northwestern Rio Grande do Sul (Unijuí)	1
	SC	State University of Santa Catarina (Udesc)	12
	SC	Federal University of Santa Catarina (UFSC)	42
	SC	University of the West of Santa Catarina (Unoesc)	2
	SC	Regional University of Blumenau (Furb)	8
	SC	University of Far South of Santa Catarina (Unesc)	4
Total			992

Source: SESu/MEC.
Preparation: Ipea.
Obs.: The 2001-2013 data was obtained from the abovementioned organisations.
Note: [1] Below the region's name we state the number of HEI and the number of students by region, respectively, in brackets.

The Southeast and South regions are predominant both in the number of HEI and incoming students, while the Central-West and North regions present the lowest numbers of HEI and enrollments (Table 27).

The PEC-G primarily aims to assist foreign students from developing countries (Brazil, 2013, sole paragraph, Art. 1). To date, it has funded students from at least 37 different nationalities.[22] The number of students in the programme increased during the 2011-2013 period (see Table 28).

TABLE 28
PEC-G: number of active students – enrolled and incoming students (2011-2013)

Year	2011	2012	2013
Active students	1,215	1,564	1,826

Source: SESu/MEC.
Preparation: Ipea.

The prevalence of African students (74 per cent of total students) in the 2011-2013 triennium is clear, although there is greater diversity of origin in the

22. The data provided by SESu only allowed determining the countries of origin of students who enrolled between 2011 and 2013, making it impossible to collect data about enrolled student nationality before that time.

Latin American and Caribbean regions, with students from twenty countries (see Table 29).

TABLE 29
PEC-G: Number of incoming students by region and country (2011-2013)

Region[1]	Country	2011	2012	2013	Total students by country 2011-2013
Africa (16/736)	South Africa	-	-	1	1
	Angola	61	55	42	158
	Benin	5	14	32	51
	Cape Verde	27	87	55	169
	Cameroon	2	5	7	14
	Congo	16	31	14	61
	Congo-Kinshasa	1	-	-	1
	Ghana	1	-	-	1
	Guinea Bissau	55	108	10	173
	Mozambique	6	7	10	23
	Nigeria	8	1	2	11
	Kenya	-	1	-	1
	Democratic Republic of Congo	12	19	9	40
	São Tomé and Príncipe	11	5	3	19
	Senegal	-	1	-	1
	Togo	-	5	7	12
Latin America and (the) Caribbean (20/233)	Barbados	1	3	1	5
	Bolivia	2	1	6	9
	Chile	1	2	3	6
	Colombia	4	5	3	12
	Costa Rica	1	1	-	2
	Cuba	2	5	6	13
	El Salvador	-	1	3	4
	Ecuador	8	14	9	31
	Guatemala	1	1	2	4
	Haiti	11	2	3	16
	Honduras	-	-	1	1
	Jamaica	6	2	11	19
	Mexico	-	1	1	2
	Nicaragua	-	1	-	1
	Panama	1	3	2	6
	Paraguay	22	21	20	63
	Peru	4	5	13	22

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Region[1]	Country	2011	2012	2013	Total students by country 2011-2013
Latin America and (the) Caribbean (20/233)	Dominican Republic	2	8	5	15
	Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	1	1
	Venezuela	1	-	-	1
Asia and Oceania (1/23)	East Timor	1	-	22	23
Total	37	**273**	**415**	**304**	**992**

Source: SESu/MEC.
Preparation: Ipea.
Note: [1] The number of countries of origin and the total number of students by region, respectively, are shown below the name of the region,

Regarding only students with MRE scholarships (Merit and MRE) within the PEC-G Programme, there is first an increase in their number with a subsequent decrease in 2013 (see Table 30) that is similar to what occurred with the number of incoming students (see Table 30).

TABLE 30
Number of recipients of the Merit Scholarship and the MRE Scholarship (2011-2013) (BRL)

Year	2011	2012	2013
Number of contemplated students	422	442	319

Source: DCE/MRE.
Preparation: Ipea.

When analysing the origin of MRE scholarship students, a great diversity of countries in the African continent is observed, as well as in Latin America and (the) Caribbean (see Table 31).

TABLE 31
Origin of students awarded MRE grants per year and region (2011-2013)[1]

Year	Region
2011 (20)	Africa (10): Angola, Benin, Cape Verde, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Nigeria, Kenya, Democratic Republic of Congo and São Tomé and Príncipe. Latin America and (the) Caribbean (10) Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Jamaica, Panama, Paraguay and Peru.
2012 (27)	Africa (12): Angola, Benin, Cape Verde, Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Nigeria, Kenya, Democratic Republic of Congo, São Tomé and Príncipe and Senegal. Latin America and (the) Caribbean (15): Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Jamaica, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela.
2011 (24)	Africa (11): Angola, Benin, Cape Verde, Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Nigeria, Kenya, Democratic Republic of Congo and Senegal. Latin America and (the) Caribbean (13): Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, El Salvador, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Jamaica, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela.

Source: DCE/MRE.
Preparation: Ipea.
Note: [1] The numbers in brackets indicate the number of countries of origin of grant recipients per year in the first column and the number of countries of origin of contemplated students by region in the second column.

In the case of PROMISAES scholarships, there is a great diversity of origin of recipient students observed during the period covered by this report. Most of these students come from African countries, especially from Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (see Table 32).

TABLE 32
PEC-G: number of students that annually received PROMISAES scholarships by region and country (2011-2013)

Region1	Countries	2011	2012	2013
Africa (15)	Angola	34	34	48
	Benin	6	6	17
	Cape Verde	182	190	158
	Cameroon	2	2	6
	Congo-Brazzaville	-	-	22
	Ivory Coast	1	1	1
	Ghana	3	3	6
	Guinea Bissau	276	290	280
	Mozambique	8	8	8
	Niger	-	-	2
	Nigeria	6	6	3
	Kenya	5	5	4
	Democratic Republic of Congo	52	48	59
	São Tomé and Príncipe	25	25	26
	Senegal	2	2	2
	Togo	-	-	1
Latin America and (the) Caribbean (16)	Barbados	-	-	1
	Bolivia	5	5	1
	Chile	1	1	1
	Colombia	3	3	2
	Costa Rica	1	1	2
	Cuba	-	-	1
	El Salvador	1	1	-
	Ecuador	1	1	4
	Haiti	15	20	22
	Honduras	1	1	2
	Jamaica	1	1	1
	Panama	-	-	1
	Paraguay	19	19	15
	Peru	11	11	8
	Dominican Republic	-	-	2
	Trinidad and Tobago	2	2	1
Total	**31**	**663**	**686**	**707**

Source: SESu/MEC.
Preparation: Ipea.
Note: [1] Below the name of the region, the number of countries of origin are within brackets.

The prevalence of PROMISAES scholarships for students from African Countries of Portuguese Official Language (Palop) is also noticeable. There were 525 students in 2011, 547 students in 2012 and 520 students in 2013 (see Table 32).

2.2.2 PEC-PG

Created in 1981, the PEC-PG is managed jointly by MRE (through DCE), by MEC (through Capes) and by the MCTI (through CNPq). This programme aims to grant scholarships for postgraduate level degrees (masters and doctorate) in Brazil.

A gradual increase in the number of scholarship holders is observed both in the masters and in the doctorate degrees. In total, there is an increase of 31 per cent (or 185 students) in the number of students attended from 2011 to 2013 (see Table 33).

TABLE 33
Number of annual PEC-PG scholarship holders (2011-2013)

	2011	2012	2013
CNPq	216	280	301
Capes	380	403	480
Total	**596**	**683**	**781**

Sources: Capes/MEC and CNPq/MCTI.
Preparation: Ipea.
Obs.: The data regarding the period 2001-2013 was obtained with the mentioned organisations.

Information regarding the programme helped determine the origin of the 1,094 foreign students awarded with PEC-PG programme scholarships.[23] During the same period, 812 students from 22 countries in Latin American and (the) Caribbean, 256 students from thirteen African countries and 26 other students from four Asian countries received scholarships (PEC-PG) from the Brazilian government (see Table 34).

23. Since the scholarships have variable duration and can last up to four years in the case of a full doctorate in the country, the same student can receive the scholarship in different years. This means that there is a difference between the number of students contemplated and the annual sum of scholarship holders.

TABLE 34
PEC-PG: distribution of students by region and country (2011-2013)

Region	Countries	Number of scholarship holders
Africa	Angola	24
	Benin	6
	Cape Verde	45
	Cameroon	2
	Ivory Coast	4
	Egypt	1
	Guinea	1
	Guinea Bissau	23
	Mozambique	140
	Nigeria	3
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	1
	São Tomé and Príncipe	5
	Senegal	1
Latin America and (the) Caribbean	Argentina	45
	Bolivia	34
	Chile	25
	Colombia	352
	Costa Rica	11
	Cuba	36
	El Salvador	1
	Ecuador	35
	Guatemala	8
	Honduras	1
	Haiti	6
	Jamaica	1
	Mexico	22
	Nicaragua	6
	Panama	3
	Paraguay	24
	Peru	154
	Dominican Republic	7
	Suriname	1
	Trinidad and Tobago	1
	Uruguay	23
	Venezuela	16
Asia and Oceania	China	6
	Indonesia	1
	Lebanon	1
	East Timor	18
Total		**1,094**

Sources: Capes/MEC and CNPq/MCTI.
Preparation: Ipea.

These students were distributed across all regions of the country in at least ninety different HEI, which emphasises the predominance of the Southeast and South regions, both in number of participating educational institutions and in the number of enrolled students (see Table 35).

TABLE 35
PEC-PG: Spatial and institutional distribution of students (2011-2013)

Region[1]	FS	Institution where the scholarship was implemented	Number of students
Midwest (4/44)	DF	University of Brasília (UNB)	28
	GO	Federal University of Goiás (UFG)	12
	MS	Federal University of Grande Dourados (UFGD)	2
	MS	Federal University of Mato Grosso do Sul (UFMS)	2
Northeast (13/70)	AL	Federal University of Alagoas (Ufal)	3
	BA	State University of Feira de Santana (UEFS)	1
	BA	Federal University of Bahia (UFBA)	21
	BA	Federal University of Bahia's Reconcavo (UFRB)	1
	EC	Federal University of Ceará (UFC)	11
	PB	State University of Paraíba (UEPB)	3
	PB	Federal University of Paraíba (UFPB)/Areia	1
	PB	Federal University of Paraíba (UFPB)/João Pessoa	2
	PB	Federal University of Campina Grande (UFCG)	2
	PE	Federal University of Pernambuco (UFPE)	15
	PE	Federal Rural University of Pernambuco (UFRPE)	4
	RN	Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte (UFRN)	4
	SE	Federal University of Sergipe (UFS)	2
North (3/9)	AM	National Institute of Amazonian Research (INPA)	5
	AM	Federal University of Amazonas (Ufam)	1
	PA	Federal University of Pará (UFPA)	3

Sources: Capes/MEC and CNPq/MCTI.
Preparation: Ipea.
Obs.: The data regarding the period 2001-2013 was obtained with the mentioned organisations.
Notes: [1] Below the name of the region, within parentheses, respectively, are the number of HEI and the number of students by region.
[2] In this case, it was not possible to determine the institution in which the scholarship was implemented.

There is great dispersion in terms of fields of study with at least 118 courses of interest. Among the fields that presented the highest number of enrolled scholarship holders, agronomy (70 students), veterinary medicine (46 students), zootechnics (39 students), education, (34 students) and political science (32 students) stood out (see Table 36).

TABLE 36
PEC-PG: Number of students per field of study (2011-2013)

Field	Number of students	Field	Number of students	Field	Number of students
Management	16	Civil engineering	11	Medicine	10
Business administration	1	Food engineering	7	Preventive medicine	2
Public administration	1	Materials engineering and metallurgy	2	Veterinary medicine	46
Agronomy	70	Production engineering	2	Preventive veterinary medicine	1
Animal pathological anatomy	2	Electrical engineering	15	Environment and agrarian	4
Pathological anatomy and clinical pathology	2	Mechanical engineering	12	Vegetable breeding	3
Anthropology	31	Marine and ocean engineering	1	Microbiology	11
Architecture and urbanism	10	Chemical engineering	8	Agricultural microbiology	2
Art	10	Sanitary engineering	9	Morphology	1
General biology	10	Engineering/Technology/ Management	6	Nutrition	4
Biochemistry	5	Science/Mathematics education	12	Oceanography	1
Biotechnology	2	Epidemiology	1	Biological oceanography	1
Botany	5	Statistics	3	Dentistry	19
Computer science	12	Rural extension	1	Other specific sociologies	1
Information science	6	Pharmacy	8	parasitology	6
Food science	1	Pharmacology	2	Regional and urban planning	4
Soil science	6	Philosophy	2	Probability and statistics	6
Food science and technology	18	Physics	7	Biochemical processes	2
Political science	32	Physiology	3	Animal production	1
Environmental Sciences	11	Physiotherapy and occupational therapy	2	Psychology	21
Accounting Sciences	1	Phytopathology	2	Chemistry	12
Dental clinic	1	Phytosanitary	8	Forest resources and forest engineering	23
Veterinary clinic	3	Phytotechny	7	Fishing resources and fishing engineering	11
Communication	4	Genetics	16	Bilateral and multilateral international relations.	1
Defense	1	Genetics and breeding of domestic animals	3	Public health	15

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Field	Number of students	Field	Number of students	Field	Number of students
Demography	4	Geosciences	7	Public health	10
Dermatology	1	Geography	17	Remote sensing	2
Industrial design	1	Geotechnics	2	Social service	5
Law	15	Gynecology and obstetrics	1	Computer system	3
Infectious and parasitic diseases	5	History	14	Social and humanities	6
Ecology	18	History of Brazil	1	Sociology	27
Economy	22	Interdisciplinary	4	Sociology of development	1
Agrarian economy	1	Irrigation and drainage	1	Cryptogams taxonomy	1
Education	34	Literature and language	11	Food technology	1
Adult education	1	Portuguese language	1	Urban architecture and technology	1
Physical & sport education	1	Linguistics	5	Economic theory	1
Endodontics	2	Brazilian literature	3	Zoology	20
Nursing	8	Comparative literature	3	Animal science	39
Agricultural engineering	8	Mathematics	15	Not informed	146
Biomedical engineering	5	Materials	1		

Sources: Capes/MEC and CNPq/MCTI.
Preparation: Ipea

BOX 2
The Rio Branco Institute and the academic training of foreign diplomats

The Rio Branco Institute (IRBR) is an educational facility of the MRE that "coordinates the implementation of international cooperation agreements related to memorandums of understanding with other diplomatic academies, the academic training of foreign diplomats in Brazil and support for Brazilian diplomats that aim to study at foreign diplomatic academies" (Brazil, [n.d.] b).

It's a "cooperation programme for the academic training of foreign diplomats is run with the support of the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) and the General Coordination of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CGCPLP), both agencies of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that manage airfare costs and scholarship funding." (Brazil, [n.d.] b).

Between 2011 and 2013 the IRBr contributed to the educational training of diplomats from Portuguese-speaking countries (Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe and East Timor) and Palestine, financed through eleven ABC projects aimed at developing foreign diplomats educational skills.

Sources: ABC/MRE and Brazil ([n.d.] b).
Preparation: Ipea.

BOX 3
Regional Academic Mobility Programme for Accredited Courses

Developed within the framework of the Educational Sector of Mercosur, the MARCA Programme enables academic mobility (one academic semester exchange) of undergraduate students from member countries and associates of Mercosur in the fields of agronomy, architecture, nursing, engineering, dentistry, medicine and veterinary medicine.

Implemented in 2006, the programme accomplishes "two priorities of the sector's strategic planning: to improve academic quality through evaluation and accreditation systems and the mobility of students, teachers and researchers across institutions and countries" (Brazil, [n.d.] g).

MARCA, run by a partnership among various agencies from Mercosur member countries, is managed in Brazil by SESu[1] and by Capes. It sends BRL830 per month to the selected students and provides an installation stipend (same value as monthly payments) which is paid in a single installment

Between 2011 and 2013, the MARCA Programme selected 99 students (42 in 2011, 28 in 2012 and 29 in 2013), which came from HEI located in Brazil (18), Argentina (54), Paraguay (7) Uruguay (7), Bolivia (6) and Chile (7).

Source: SESu/MEC.
Preparation: Ipea.
Notes: [1] MARCA programme information is available at: <http://portal.mec.gov.br/marca?ativo=551>. Access: January 5, 2016.
The programme's funding is operated jointly among countries. In Brazil, it is made by SESu. Since the secretariat has no legal authority to conduct the payment of student scholarships, the amount to implement the programme has obeyed the sequence related to SESu's subsidies releases and transfers to Capes.

2.2.3 Other Capes programs

Capes, besides playing a key role in the coordination and financing of PEC-PG and in the implementation of the MARCA programme, has also implemented fifteen other international outreach programmes. These programmes have contributed to the academic training of basic education teachers (such as the PASEM) and have sent Brazilian researchers to educational institutions of excellence abroad (the CÁTEDRAS programme), financed projects and granted scholarships in Brazil (as in the case of Capes programmes with MES-Cuba and with the University of the Republic of Uruguay), among other programmes that characterised Brazilian cooperation over the studied period (see Table 37).

TABLE 37
Summary of programmes coordinated by Capes (2011-2013)[1]

Name of the programme	Programme features	Target Audience
Brafagri	Objective: to grant sandwich graduation scholarships to Brazilian and French students in France and Brazil (in the fields of Veterinary medicine, Agricultural sciences and Food engineering). Brazilian universities with active projects can receive French scholarship holders from French universities affiliated with the Brafagri projects to do sandwich graduation studies in Brazil. Each French university may send up to five scholarship students to Brazil and vice-versa.	French students graduating in veterinary medicine, agricultural sciences and Food engineering.
Brafitec	Objective: to grant sandwich graduation scholarships to Brazilian and French Engineering students in France and Brazil. Brazilian universities with active projects can receive French sandwich graduation scholarship holders from French universities affiliated with the Brafitec projects. Each French university can send up to ten scholarship students to Brazil and vice-versa.	French graduate students in Engineering.

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Name of the programme	Programme features	Target Audience
CÁTEDRAS	Objective: to send expert Brazilian researchers abroad for teaching and research development (any academic field), in order to spread Brazilian contributions in university centers of excellence in foreign territory.	Seven centers located in Germany, United States, Portugal and the UK received Brazilian researchers between 2011 and 2013.
Distance Learning Education Mozambique	Objective: to expand higher distance learning education for students from the Republic of Mozambique and to train public school teachers. It is coordinated by Capes and the University of International Integration of the African-Brazilian Lusophony (Unilab) and is strongly linked with Brazilian higher education institutions which are part of the Open University System of Brazil (UAB).	Mozambique teachers.
Mercosur – PFPG	Objective: to finance joint research projects in various fields of knowledge and to foment masters, doctoral and post-doctoral students' exchanges, as well as improving the skills of Bolivian, Paraguayan and Uruguayan researchers and teachers.	Masters students, doctorate students, post-doctorate students, teachers and researchers from Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay.
Mercosur – PPCP	Objective: to finance joint research projects in various fields of knowledge and to foment masters, doctoral and post-doctoral students' exchanges, as well as improving the skills researchers and teachers. Capes funds up to two study visits of foreign students to Brazil per project.	Argentinian, Paraguayan, Uruguayan, Bolivian and Chilean students
MES-Cuba	Objective: to encourage the exchange of Brazilian and Cuban teachers and researchers which are affiliated with HEI's postgraduate programmes in various fields of knowledge. Capes finances one study visit to Brazil per year for Cuban students and grants sandwich doctorate and post-doctorate scholarships.	University professors, researchers, professionals and higher education graduates from Cuba.
Pasem	Objective: to contribute to academic training regional integration. Implemented by Capes jointly with various Brazilian institutions involved with academic training policies (HEI, state and municipal education secretariats and state forums that permanently support academic training).	Mercosur countries
PIFC	Objective: to encourage applying theory to practice in academic training, to contribute to the PALOPs' technological and scientific inclusion and to strengthen academic cooperation ties that already existing between the countries involved. Implemented in partnership with Capes and the MRE, PIFC grants scientific initiation scholarships for bimonthly updated programmes that enable undergraduate students from PALOPs' countries to perform research, technological development and innovation activities in Brazil, regarding mutually agreed fields of interest, during the Brazilian academic holidays.	Students from Angola, Cape Verde and Mozambique.
PLLN	Objective: to increase the number of African students in engineering Brazilian courses by qualifying elementary and secondary school teachers from PALOPs. It is developed in partnership with the UFC, the Embassy of Brazil in Praia (Cape Verde) and the Ministry of Education of Cape Verde.	Mathematics and Portuguese teachers from African elementary and secondary schools (Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and São Tomé and Príncipe).
PQLP	Objective: to support Portuguese graduation among teachers of varied levels of education in East-Timor, to assist and expand teachers' training on basic education and to elaborate and implement new curriculum guidelines for teachers training (with emphasis on basic education). It is run by Capes jointly with UFSC, which is responsible for the academic coordination of the programme.	Portuguese teachers in East-Timor.
Pro-Haiti	Objective: to contribute to the reconstruction of Haiti by supporting the human resources graduation. It is coordinated by Capes jointly with SESu and MRE and grants scholarships to study in Brazilian HEI.	Haitian graduate students
Pro-Mobility International Programme	Objective: to promote the development of science and technology in Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe and East-Timor (CPLP countries) by selecting research and exchange programmes. It is developed in partnership with the Association of Portuguese Speaking Universities (AULP).	Undergraduate, master's, doctorate and post-doctorate students (teachers) of CPLP countries.

(Continues)

(Continued)

Name of the programme	Programme features	Target Audience
PVS-Unila	Objective: to strengthen Unila scientifically and academically.	Teachers, doctors for at least ten years, officially on a leave or retired and level 1 researchers of CNPq or equivalent.
Udelar	Objective: to promote Udelar teachers and researchers exchange aiming to train high level human resources of in the various fields of knowledge. Capes grants the following scholarships to Uruguayan teachers: full masters, sandwich masters, full doctorate and sandwich doctorate.	Teachers affiliated with Udelar and studies before graduate institution.

Source: Capes/MEC.
Preparation: Ipea.
Obs.: The data for the period 2001-2013 was obtained with the mentioned organisations.
Note: [1] Except for PEC-PG and MARCA.

Although there is a prevalence of programmes aimed at Mercosur, Latin American, Caribbean and the Community of Portuguese Language Countries, the CÁTEDRAS and Brazil-France Technology and Agronomy Programmes widen the scope of Capes international educational cooperation towards Europe and the United States (see Table 38).

It is worth observing that the number of scholarship holders and projects funded by Capes Programmes increased during the triennium, particularly between 2011 and 2012 (see Table 38).

TABLE 38
Capes: number of scholarships per programme[1] (2011-2013)

Programme	2011	2012	2013
Brafagri	48	80	67
BRAFITEC	88	145	209
Cátedras	3	4	8
LDL Mozambique	93	104	79
Mercosur – PFPG	-	-	2
Mercosur – PPCP	-	-	8
MES-Cuba	48	60	116
PIFC	103	140	140
PLLn	100	110	-
PQLP	-	43	52
Pro-Haiti	79	79	76
International Pro Mobility	-	-	15
PVS-Unila	96	132	134
Udelar	15	24	37
Total	**673**	**921**	**943**

Sources: DTI/Capes/MEC and Siafi/Sisrel/Capes/MEC.
Preparation: Ipea.
Note: [1] Except PEC-PG and MARCA.

2.2.4 Other CNPq programmes

The CNPq/Twas and the CNPq/MCT-Mz programmes, the CNPq/Claf agreement and a part of PEC-PG's funding represent CNPQ's participation in Brazilian educational cooperation. Within the CNPq/Twas Programme framework, 149 students[24] from 21 different countries received scholarships (see Table 39).

TABLE 39
CNPq/Twas: distribution of students by country of origin (2011-2013)

Countries	Number of students	Countries	Number of students	Countries	Number of students
Argentina (ARG)	5	Egypt (EGI)	12	Nigeria (NGA)	9
Burkina Faso (BKF)	1	Ethiopia (ETP)	4	Nepal (NPL)	3
Brazil (BRA)	3	Ghana (GAN)	1	Pakistan (PAQ)	67
Cameroon (CAM)	5	India (IND)	12	Peru (PER)	2
China (CHN)	2	Iran (IRA)	3	Kenya (QUE)	1
Colombia (COL)	7	Mozambique (MBQ)	1	Sudan (SUD)	2
Cuba (CUB)	7	Mexico (MEX)	1	Venezuela (VEN)	1

Source: CNPq/MCTI.
Preparation: Ipea.

It is worth mentioning that a great number of Pakistanis are found among scholarship recipients (67) of the CNPq-Twas Programme, particularly because of the nationality of the Twas founder. Abdus Salam was a Pakistani researcher who won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1979. Thus, there is significant presence of Pakistani candidates during Twas calls for applications (with Brazil, other countries and partner agencies).

The number of students enrolled in Chemistry courses (14 per cent) and in Agronomy courses (6.7 per cent) stand out in the analysis of the distribution of students per field of study, as well as those that did not provide the desired information (37.6 per cent) (see Table 40).

24. The CNPq/Twas programme, since it offers scholarships in partnership with an international organisation, granted scholarships to three Brazilian students between 2011 and 2013, totaling expenditures of BRL135,864.

TABLE 40
CNPq/Twas: number of students per field of study (2011-2013)

Field	Number in students	Field	Number in students	Field	Number in students	Field	Number in students	Field	Number in students
Agronomy	10	Ecology	2	Pharmacology	3	Veterinary medicine	1	Fishing resources and fishing engineering	1
Astronomy	2	Nursing	1	Physics	4	Microbiology	1	Technology and innovation to agriculture and cattle raising	1
General biology	2	Biomedical engineering	1		1	Nanotechnology and new materials	1	Zoology	1
Biochemistry	4	Materials and metallurgic engineering	3	Genetics	4	Dentistry	1	Zootechny	4
Computer science	2	Electrical engineering	1	Geosciences	2	parasitology	2	Not informed	56
Food science and technology	1	Mechanical engineering	2	Immunology	2	Probability and statistics	1		
Environmental sciences	3	Chemical engineering	1	Mathematics	1	Chemistry	21		
Demography	1	Sanitary engineering	1	Medicine	2	Forest resources and forest engineering	2		

Source: CNPq/MCTI.
Preparation: Ipea

There is a clear prevalence of CNPq/Twas students in the Southeast region of Brazil, with approximately 45 per cent of registered scholarships. Also note the absence of scholarships in the North of the country (see Table 41).

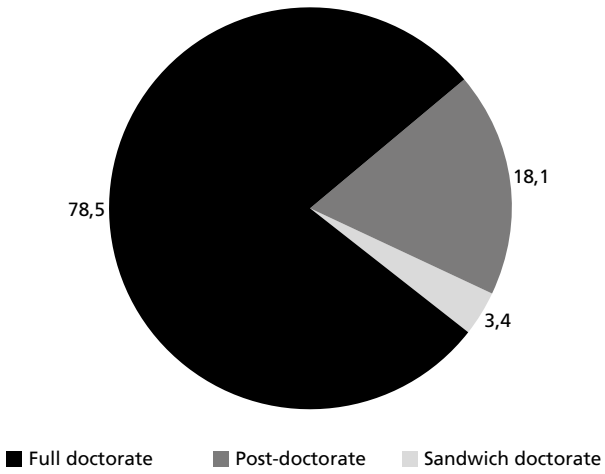
TABLE 41
CNPq/Twas: Spatial and institutional distribution of students (2011-2013)

Region[1]	FS	Institution	Number of students
Midwest (3)	DF	University of Brasília (UNB)	1
	GO	Federal University of Goiás (UFG)	2
Northeast (3)	BA	Federal University of Bahia (UFBA)	1
	CE	Federal University of Ceará (UFC)	1
	PB	Federal University of Paraíba (UFPB)	1
Southeast (67)	MG	Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG)	3
	MG	Federal University of Viçosa (UFV)	7
	RJ	Brazilian Center for Physics Research (CBPF)	1
	RJ	Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz)	1
	RJ	Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro (PUC/Rio)	7
	RJ	Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ)	6
	RJ	Fluminense Federal University (UFF)	1
	RJ	Rural Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRRJ)	1
	SP	University of São Paulo (USP)	25
	SP	State University of Campinas (Unicamp)	6
	SP	State University of São Paulo (Unesp)	3
	SP	Federal University of São Carlos (UFSCar)	6
South (27)	PR	State University of Londrina (UEL)	3
	PR	Maringá State University (UEM)	1
	PR	Federal University of Paraná (UFPR)	3
	RS	Federal University of Pelotas (UFPel)	1
	RS	Federal University of Santa Maria (UFSM)	4
	RS	Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS)	8
	SC	Federal University of Santa Catarina (UFSC)	7
-	-	Not informed	49

Source: CNPq/MCTI.
Preparation: Ipea.
Note: [1] The total amount of students per region is below the name of the region, within brackets.

It is important to mention that regarding the CNPq/Twas programme, most of the awarded scholarships were related to full doctorates in Brazil (78.5 per cent), and a minority was related to 'sandwich' doctorates (3.4 per cent) (see Figure 4).

FIGURE 4
CNPq/Twas: Distribution of scholarships per educational level (2011-2013)
(per cent)



Source: CNPq/MCTI.
Preparation: Ipea.

Regarding the CNPq/MCT-Mz Programme, 159 students received scholarship grants[25]. It was, however, not possible to determine most of the chosen fields of study of scholarship holders in the available records (71 per cent). When data is available, dispersion is the most striking feature of Mozambican presence in Brazilian HEI (see Table 42).

TABLE 42
CNPq/MCT-Mz: Number of students per field of study (2011-2013)

Field	Number of students	Field	Number of students	Field	Number of students
Management	2	Education	2	History	1
Agronomy	5	Sports science	1	Veterinary medicine	2
botany	1	Agricultural engineering	1	Psychology	2
Information science	3	Civil engineering	2	Chemistry	1
Food's science and technology	1	Materials engineering and metallurgy	1	Forest resources and Forest engineering	4
Environmental sciences	2	Sanitary engineering	1	Fisheries and fishing engineering	2
Communication	1	Philosophy	1	Sociology	3
Law	1	Geosciences	2	Zootechny	1
Economics	1	Geography	2	Not informed	113

Source: CNPq/MCTI.
Preparation: Ipea.

25. CNPq data shows that, during the 2011-2013 period, two students that were not from Mozambique. One from Peru and another from Portugal, received CNPq/MCT-Mz Programme scholarship grants.

The CNPq/MCT-Mz scholarships were granted to students in all Brazilian regions, with a prevalence of scholarships in the University of São Paulo (43) (see Table 43).

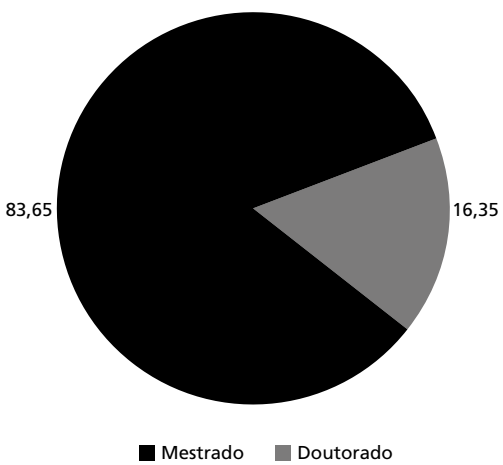
TABLE 43
CNPq/MCT-Mz: Distribution of students per region and institution (2011-2013)

Field	Number of students	Field	Number of students	Field	Number of students
Management	2	Education	2	History	1
Agronomy	5	Sports science	1	Veterinary medicine	2
botany	1	Agricultural engineering	1	Psychology	2
Information Science	3	Civil engineering	2	Chemistry	1
Food's Science and technology	1	Materials engineering and metallurgy	1	Forest resources and forest engineering	4
Environmental Sciences	2	Sanitary engineering	1	Fisheries and fishing engineering	2
Communication	1	Philosophy	1	Sociology	3
Law	1	Geosciences	2	Zootechny	1
Economics	1	Geography	2	Not informed	113

Source: CNPq/MCTI.
Preparation: Ipea.
Obs.: The data for the period 2001-2013 were obtained from the mentioned organisations.
Note: [1] Below the name of the region, there is in brackets the total amount of students by region.

Regarding the CNPq/MCT-Mz Programme, it is important to emphasise that most of the scholarship grants between 2011 and 2013 were related to Masters degrees in Brazil (83.6 per cent) and the rest (16.3 per cent) were related to Doctorate degrees (see Figure 5).

FIGURE 5
CNPq/MCT-Mz: Distribution of scholarships per educational level (2011-2013)
(per cent)



Source: CNPq/MCTI.
Preparation: Ipea.

In the case of the CNPq/Claf agreement, two post-doctoral scholarships[26] and one visiting researcher scholarship in Physics were granted to researchers from Chile, Colombia and Spain.

The CNPq/Claf scholarship holders, from the Catholic University of Holy Concepcion (Chile) and from the Technological University of Pereira (Colombia), in Brazil, were distributed between Rio de Janeiro (Brazilian Center for Physics Research) and São Paulo (Unesp).[27]

BOX 4
International cooperation of the National Education Development Fund

Created by Law No. 5,537 of November 21, 1968, (altered by Decree No. 872 of September 15, 1969), the National Fund for Educational Development is the federal agency "responsible for the implementation of educational policies of the Ministry of Education" (FNDE, [n.d.]).

The FNDE developed international cooperation activities, and some of its actions were also financed by ABC and by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). These actions involved prospecting missions (to Mozambique, Nicaragua, Malawi, Zambia and Ghana, all in 2011) and foreign missions' field visits to Brazil (from Ghana, Rwanda and Kenya – to better understand the practices regarding school meals through family farming incentives and food assistance in Bahia and Sergipe in 2011 – and from East-Timor to Ceará – regarding the Project to Support the Strengthening of the School Lunch Programme of East-Timor, also in 2011) to participate in events, meetings, seminars, conferences and international technical cooperation projects (in Italy, Spain, Mozambique, Suriname and Morocco in 2011, in Colombia, Mozambique, Italy, Ecuador and Pakistan in 2012, and in Mozambique, Italy and Peru in 2013).

The terms of cooperation signed between the United Nations Development Programme – UNDP (to strengthen sustainable school feeding programmes in developing countries), the FAO (for strengthening school feeding programmes within the framework of Hunger Free Latin America and Caribbean 2025 Initiative and to strengthen school feeding programmes in Africa) and the World Food Programme – WFP (for the Brazilian Trust Fund to Support Development Sustainable School Feeding programmes) are particularly important in the field of international cooperation.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that FNDE, in its international operations, mobilised a significant number of partners. The following deserve special attention: the ABC, the FAO, the WFP, the UNDP, the Ministry of Education of Mozambique, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Zambia, Ghana and Suriname.

Sources: FNDE/MEC and ABC/MRE.
Preparation: Ipea.
Note: [1] According FNDE's page, "Besides innovating the government procurement model, the projects and programmes under implementation – School Feeding, Textbook, Money straight to School, School Library, School Transportation, Pathway to School and Restructuring and Acquisition of equipment's for Early Childhood Education Public School Network – make FNDE a reference institution in the Brazilian Education" (FNDE, [n.d]).

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26. Besides the scholarships, the agreement also provides the payment of examination board fees and airfares (roundtrip) to scholarship holders.

27. It is important to note that one of the records pointed out that Claf itself proposed and implemented the scholarship, linking it to the Rio de Janeiro state.

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CHAPTER 3

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION

International scientific and technological cooperation is based upon the advancement of knowledge, the pursuit of innovation synergies and finding solutions for development conflicts and challenges. These joint actions improve the country's access to leading scientific and technological channels that ascribes a relevant role in the production and dissemination of knowledge to that country.

From a Brazilian perspective, creating international linkages of science, technology and innovation – the main object of scientific and technological cooperation – forms the base to promote high levels of human resources training and the dissemination of knowledge to Brazilian society. Cooperation also ensures access to advanced scientific and technological knowledge, fosters innovation, improves value-added production and improves competitive advantages in Brazil and abroad.

According to The Brazilian Federal Constitution (Art. 218, Section 7), "the State shall promote and encourage international actions of scientific development and technological innovation for public institutions in order to implement the activities under the *caput*"[1]

The Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI), as the coordinator of the National System of Science, Technology and Innovation (SNCTI), is the major governmental agency in charge of this sector policy formulation.[2]

It should also be noted that, according to the Federal Constitution, the provision of means required to access science and technology, research and innovation,[3] "is a common competence of the Union, States, Federal District and Municipalities" (Brazil, 1988, Art. 23, item V).

According to federal law, different Brazilian public administration agencies, at varying decision levels and under national coordination, aim to promote international scientific and technological cooperation.

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1. Included in the Constitutional Amendment 85, 2015.

2. The Brazilian Science, Technology and Innovation Policy had its institutional framework defined in 1951, with the creation of the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq) and the Higher Education Personnel Improvement Coordination (Capes). In 1967, the Finep was added to the two original funding agencies. In 1985, the Ministry of Science and Technology (MCTI), sponsored the first National Science and Technology Conference. Other conferences were subsequently held in 2001, 2005 and 2010.

3. Included by Constitutional Amendment 85, 2015.

BOX 5
Science and technology Brazilian data (2013)

In 2013, Brazil invested 1.66 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) on science and technology (S&T), which amounts to circa BRL85.6 billion. This amount includes federal and state funds in the order of BRL47.9 billion, plus private sector resources, circa BRL37.7 billion. From the total public expenditure value, the federal government accounted for 69 per cent (BRL32.9 billion), and the Federal Units (Estados) represented 31 per cent (BRL15.0 billion).

In the internationally accepted strict sense of research and development (R&D), the country invested 1.24 percent of GDP, about BRL 63.7 billion, BRL36.8 billion from public resources. From this total, 70 per cent were federal and 30 per cent were state funds. Private sector expenditures totaled approximately BRL27.0 billion.

Compared to other countries in 2013, the percentage of R&D relative to GDP the Brazilian figure is similar to Russia (1.12 per cent), Spain (1.24 per cent), Italy (1.26 per cent) and Portugal (1.37 per cent), but far from countries such as China (2.08 per cent), France (2.23 per cent), United States (2.73 per cent) and Germany (2.85 per cent).

Sources: Brazil (2015th; 2015b; 2015c).

The role of the National Council for Science and Technology's (CCT)[4] is to advise the President of the Republic in matters regarding the formulation of guidelines and the implementation of national scientific and technological development policies. The CCT comprises the National Council of State Secretaries for Science, Technology and Innovation Affairs (Consecti); the National Forum of Municipal Directors of Science and Technology and the National Council of State Foundations Research Support (Confap)[5,6]

Regarding the direct execution of research projects, the MCTI encompasses a wide range of research units (PUs) and social organisations – OS (see Table 44). To these UPs and OS, one should also add the Brazilian Space Agency (AEB), in charge of the Brazilian aerospace policy;[7] the National Nuclear Energy Commission (CNEN),[8] the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq), whose mission is to "foster scientific and technological research and encourage the education of Brazilian researchers" (CNPq, [n.d.]); and Finep, a project financing agency acting throughout the whole breadth of the innovation chain.[9]

4. Created in 1996, the CCT is part of the structure of MCTI.

5. Representative entities at the state and municipal level, have the objective to contribute to the formulation and development of the National Policy on Science, Technology and Innovation. They became part of the CCT since the enactment of Decree No. 6,090, of January 9, 2007.

6. The state system of science, technology and innovation (Sectis) is responsible for 30 per cent of national public investments in R&D. A substantial portion of these resources comes from the State Foundation for Research Support (FAPs). In São Paulo state, for example, there are noteworthy institutions such as the Butantan Institute, which, in addition to developing basic research, produces vaccines in large scale for the domestic market and the Institute for Technological Research (IPT), working in research, development and innovation area (R,D&I) and technological services, and providing solutions to the public and private sectors.

7. Agency associated to the MCTI, it was established in February 10, 1994. Available at: <http://goo.gl/JuoRHX>. Access: January 19, 2016.

8. Federal agency affiliated with MCTI, it was established in 1956. Information Available at: <http://goo.gl/8nrksT>. Access: February 12, 2016.

9. Information regarding Finep are available at: <http://www.finep.gov.br/>.

TABLE 44
Research units and social organisations associated to the MCTI

Research units	Brazilian Center for Physics Research (CBPF) Information Technology Center Renato Archer (CTI) Mineral Technology Center (Cetem) Northeast Strategic Technologies Center (Cetene) Brazilian Institute of Information in Science and Technology (Ibict) National Institute of the Atlantic Forest (Inma) National Institute of Water (INA) National Research Institute of the Pantanal (INPP) National Institute of Amazonian Research (INPA) National Institute for Space Research (INPE) National Institute of Technology (INT) National Institute for the Semi-Arid (Insa) National Astrophysics Laboratory (LNA) National Laboratory for Scientific Computing (LNCC) Museum of Astronomy and Related Sciences (MAST) Goeldi Museum (MPEG) National Observatory (ON)
Social organisations	Center for Management and Strategic Studies (CGEE) National Center for Research in Energy and Materials (CNPEN) Brazilian Company for Industrial Research and Innovation (Embrapii) Mamirauá Institute for Sustainable Development (IDSM) National Institute of Pure and Applied Mathematics (IMPA) National Network of Education and Research (RNP)

Source: MCTI.
Preparation: Ipea.

Noteworthy components of SNCTI include cases such as the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz), in charge of the production of vaccines for disease control; the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa) – key to the production of R&D in the agricultural sector and finally the regulating agency, National Health Surveillance Agency (Anvisa). In addition to these, one should append the Oil Research and Development Center (Cenpes/Petrobras), the Energy Research Company (EPE), the Institute of Marine Research (IPqM), the Army Technological Center (CTEx), the Technological Institute of Aeronautics (ITA) and the National Institute of Educational Studies and Research (INEP), among others.

As a matter of fact, this chapter on the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development (Cobradi) intends to set out an overview of the Brazilian cooperation policies in science and technology in the 2011-2013 period. Furthermore, the chapter focuses federal government expenditures in Cobradi (see section 3.1) and reviews some of the major current Brazilian cooperation practices in this area (section 3.2).

3.1 Scientific and technological cooperation expenditures

Government expenditures on scientific and technological cooperation roughly comprise the sum of all federal government agencies disbursements in activities such as the funding, financing and development of research projects in new technologies and techniques. It also includes funding for research grants, scholarships and other associated costs to support high level researchers.

Financing international joint projects for technological development, innovation and scientific progress very often implies that the Brazilian government assumes the coasts from the Brazilian side. The expenses for counterparts in the partnerships are paid for by the participating countries under these joint projects.

The payments associated with the use of the top of the line equipment (as in the case of space telescopes or a particle accelerator), or financing research projects (with funds to cover grants for researchers) and the operation and maintenance costs of overseas laboratories (such as the foreign laboratories of Embrapa - Labex) are similarly used by the Brazilian government to promote international cooperation in the area. All of them require the commitment of federal resources.

Throughout the 2011-2013 period, the federal government spent about BRL380 million in scientific and technological cooperation. Within this total, one should emphasise the relative importance of MCTI budget expenditures defined as "international cooperation" (see Table 45).

TABLE 45
Scientific and technological cooperation federal expenditures (2011-2013) (BRL)

Agencies	2011	2012	2013	Total
Brazilian Space Agency (AEB)	25,316,038	31,721,837	27,766,633	84,804,508
National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq)	3,002,969	7,442,553	18,758,822	29,204,344
Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI)/ International Cooperation (IC)[1]	55,010,613	93,591,312	58,863,225	207,465,150
Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa)	4,321,525	3,464,055	3,677,620	11,463,200
Research Units (PUs) and Social Organisations (OS)/MCTI[2]	2,414,414	3,633,274	4,883,844	10,931,532
Geological Service of Brazil (CPRM)	32,359,203	1,073,867	932,988	34,366,059
Total	**122,424,762**	**140,926,898**	**114,883,132**	**378,234,793**

Sources: AEB; CNPq; Embrapa; MCTI; CPRM.
Preparation: Ipea.
Obs.: The data for 2001-2013 was obtained from the above mentioned organisations.
Notes: [1] Expenditures with actions identified in MCTI budget as "international cooperation."
[2] Expenditures of UPs and OS with international cooperation carried out with funds from its budget.

"International cooperation" expenditures encompass a wide range of activities such as the federal government participation (as a shareholder) in the binational company Alcantara Cyclone Space (ACS)[10]; Brazilian participation in Gemini

10. In partnership with the Ukraine.

telescopes[11]; the Southern Astrophysical Research Telescope (SoaR)[12] and in the Canada-France-Hawaii Telescope (CFHT)[13]. These partnerships work by the Brazilian government paying a quota that entitles a share the use of these telescopes – as long as the country does not defy the agreement defined under the convention to ban the use of Chemical Weapons.

In general terms, the resources spent by UPs and OSs associated to the MCTI add up to the budgetary means directed by the Ministry to international cooperation in science and technology. In this sense, these resources are allocated to different activities such as the participation of Brazilian researchers in experiments abroad and the participation of foreign scholars in local activities, as much as their project execution costs.

In the case of the AEB, most expenses refer to satellite development, particularly the CBERS 3 and 4 models, adding up to BRL25 million in 2011, BRL26 million in 2012 and BRL27 million in 2013. These amounts nearly represent the entirety of the agency's total expenditures on scientific and technological cooperation in the aforementioned period.[14]

As far as the Brazilian Geological Survey (CPRM) is concerned, most of its costs arise from the participation of Brazilian researchers in the Iatá-Piuna expedition. This expedition intends to map and collect biological and geological material from the South Atlantic. It's primary purpose it to study the deep sea biogeography and biodiversity for eventual economic use.[15] The research was conducted under a Brazil-Japan cooperation framework in Oceanography, Marine Sciences and Oceans Technology and featured the CPRM contribution, along with the Oceanography Institute of the University of São Paulo (IO-USP) and the Japanese Agency Sea and Earth Sciences (JAMSTEC).

With regard to Embrapa expenditures, the location of Labex in the United States and Europe represent, by far, the company largest expenditure on scientific cooperation over the period 2011-2013. Moreover, one can observe a sharp increase in Labex US compared to a drop in Labex Europe in 2011-2012 (see Table 46).

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11. The Gemini is sponsored by a five countries partnership (Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile and the United States). An astronomer from any of the five countries is allowed to request telescope usage time in accordance with the financial contribution made by the applicant's country of origin. For more information see: <http://www.gemini.edu/>. Access: January 21, 2016.

12. The Soar "was funded by a consortium of partners: Brazil (represented by CNPq), the National Optical Astronomy Observatory (Noao), the University of North Carolina (UNC) and the Michigan State University (MSU) "(LNA, [n.d.]). As in the case in Gemini, "the number of nights to be used in these telescopes is proportional to the contribution of each participant in its construction/operation" (LNA, [n.d.]).

13. The CFHT is one of the observatories of the network of telescopes available to the LNA in the period covered by the report. Telescope information is available at: <http://goo.gl/iVfgA5>.

14. The exception is the disbursement of BRL5.2 million in 2012 for research in science and space weather. The share of expenditure on the satellite development remains above 80 per cent of the agency expenditure in the referred year.

15. For more information, see the web site of the CPRM: <http://goo.gl/e0Jzrg>. Access: May 12, 2016

TABLE 46
Embrapa expenditures with scientific and technological cooperation (2011-2013)
(BRL)

Project	2011	2012	2013	2014
Consultive Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)	438,770	279,890	124,821	843,481
Labex China	39,316	110,542	177,230	327,088
Labex Korea	206,821	195,500	473,932	876,253
Labex US	1,066,039	1,636,327	1,826,651	4,529,017
Labex Europe	2,176,729	782,000	566,859	3,525,588
Cooperative Programme for Research and Technology Transfer for the South American Tropics (Procitrópicos)	139,311	162,636	179,731	481,678
Cooperative Programme for Agrifood and Agroindustrial Technological Development of the Southern Cone (PROCISUR)	254,539	297,160	328,396	880,095
Total	**4,321,525**	**3,464,055**	**3,677,620**	**11,463,200**

Preparation: Ipea.
Obs.: The data for 2001-2013 was provided by the mentioned organisations.

Disbursements with scientific and technological cooperation projects are made in US dollars and, as a result, the devaluation of the Brazilian currency (real) has contributed decisively to the increase of Embrapa expenditures over time. In the case of Procisur and Procitrópicos, for example, the US dollar amounts expended remained fairly constant while, in the meantime, the corresponding real expenditures, measured in reals, rises sharply.

On the other hand, the keen reduction in Labex Europe and the Consultive Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) expenditures in 2011 and 2012 contributed to the company's spending overall reduction of in this cooperation item. A small recovery occured only in 2013 (see Table 47).

TABLE 47
CNPq expenditures with scientific and technological cooperation (2011-2013)
(BRL)

Items	2011	2012	2013	Total
Scholarships	-	3,202,110	9,585,858	12,787968
Capital	-	672,950	2,051,354	2,724,304
Defrayal	3,002,969	3,567,493	7,121,610	13,692,072
Total	**3,002,969**	**7,442,553**	**18,758,822**	**29,204,344**

Source: CNPq.
Preparation: Ipea.
Obs.: The data for 2001-2013 were provided by the mentioned organisations.
Note: [1] For 2011, expenditures with grants, capital and funding were reported together.

Finally, the table (47) above also shows a relevant growth in CNPq expenditures between 2012 and 2013. This is due mostly to the increase in research funding expenses for all component items (capital, funding and scholarships)[16].

3.2 Some scientific and technological cooperation practices

Despite expenditure concerns, one can also infer a general overview of the Brazilian scientific and technological cooperation practices both from the selection of key topics and by the performance of research institutions and policy agencies. Since 2002, the MCTI Secretariat for Coordination of Research Units (Scup)[17] has monitored the Ups activities through international cooperation agreements.

For this purpose, an international cooperation programme, projects and actions (PPACI) indicator was developed. This index is considered a rough measure on the level of international cooperation practices carried out by research units associated with the ministry. As such, the PPACI depicts a quantitative view of these institutional activities, regarding their engagement in international cooperation activities.

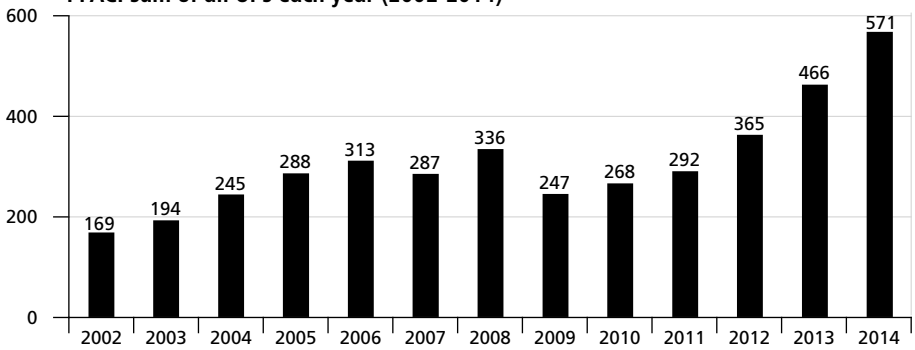
In a long run perspective, the PPACI clearly shows an upward trend since its creation in 2002 (the years 2007 and 2009 are exceptions). As can be seen from Figure 6 below, its peaks were reached in 2011, 2012 and 2013.

16. Costs, capital and grants are the three categories of expenditure used by CNPq. Conceptually, they can be detailed as follows:

- operating expenses are those expenses related to the acquisition of consumables, per diem, travel and services provided by natural or juridical person, for example: i) other third-party services / individual - services of technical staff directly associated to the intended results of the research which, due to its nature, can only be performed by individuals; ii) other third-party services / legal person - installation, adjustment, repair and maintenance of machinery and equipment related to the project, reprographics, print and graphic services, tickets, health insurance, rent for events, newspapers and periodicals subscriptions, exhibitions, participation in conferences and congresses, software and others; iii) per diem; iv) tickets; v) material for consumption - material to be used in laboratories, drawing material, fuel and lubricants, packaging, photographic equipment, filming and recording, chemical, biological, pharmaceutical and dental products in general, print media, lab's glassworks, parts for computer upgrades and others;
- capital expenses are those expenses related to the acquisition of assets, equipment and permanent material for research, for example, data processing equipment and communication; machines and graphics, electrical and electronic equipment; technical and scientific instruments; tools; books and the like; and
- grants do not carry a specific allocation of expenses or free spending by the beneficiary. It should be noted that the granting of scholarships can add additional benefits other than tuition packages, including aid-displacement, aid-health insurance, bench fee etc. Such aid is characterised as operating expenses, although associated with the stock market, but for budget calculation purposes are associated to grants expenses.

17. In 2003, with the Decree No. 4,724 of June 9, Scup replaces the former Secretary of Coordination of Research Units (Secup) in the structure of MCTI, with the responsibility of "proposing, coordinating and monitoring the implementation of research unit programmes and projects and aiming at strengthening scientific research and technological in Brazil "(Brazil 2003, Art. 5, I). Current Scup assignments are set out in Decree No. 5,886 of September 6, 2006.

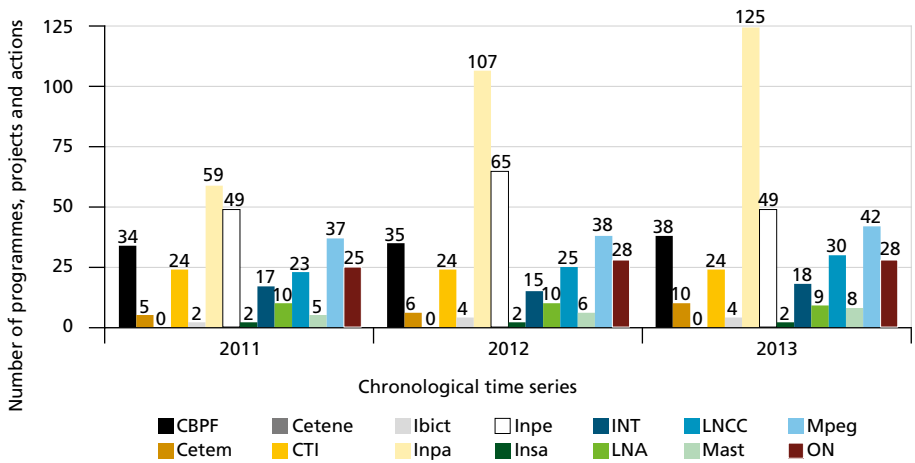
FIGURE 6
PPACI sum of all UPs each year (2002-2014)



Source: MCTI.

If we focus only on the years covered by this report and examining the data on each of the UP's PPACI, you can see the active role played by INPA, INPE, Mpeg and CBPF. This is due to their large number of activities registered between 2011 and 2013 and to the international cooperation practices widely adopted by the research units associated to the MCTI (see Figure 7).

FIGURE 7
UP's PPACI comparison (2011-2013)



Source: MCTI.

The above data intends to show the intensity of the UPs and the OSs involvement in international cooperation affairs, however it does not show much about the nature and scope of these activities. As such, additional information is required to gather a better understanding of the Brazilian role in into this area.

Next to these initial remarks on Ups in international cooperation, as shown by the system of MCTI indicators, it is worth coming back to the basic issue discussed earlier in this section. That is to outline a general overview on the Brazilian scientific and technological practices based upon the UPs choice of research themes but also encompassing MCTI social organisations such as Embrapa, CNPq and EAB.

For this reason, three major areas were selected: the financing of research projects, basic research on agricultural technologies and aerospace research. At the end of this chapter it a synthesis of Brazilian cooperation in other scientific and technological fields associated to the MCTI will be presented.

3.2.1 Research project financing

The CNPq[18] is the MCTI major agency in charge of financing research projects. Its basic purpose is to "foster science, technology, innovation and to formulate policies, thus contributing to the advancement of knowledge, sustainable development and national sovereignty" (CNPq, [n.d.]).

Acting in conjunction with Finep[19], for the promotion of research and innovation, CNPq plays an important role in enabling international partnerships through the funding of research projects.

As part of an extensive network[20] of international partners, CNPq selects the research projects to be financed through public summons and timetables previously accorded with its institutional partners.

In the years 2011 and 2013, 24 international projects involving partnering institutions from 21 different countries were selected, which includes the European Union (EU), and adds to 164 projects in the same period (see Table 48).

TABLE 48
Number of projects funded by CNPq per country and called (2011-2013)

Country – call	2011	2012	2013
Germany – DFG	-	-	3
Germany – DLR	-	-	5
Argentina – CNPq/CONICET	12	-	5
Belgium – CNPq/FNRS	7	-	5

(Continues)

18. It is worth mentioning its important role in educational cooperation and granting scholarships to foreign students. For details see the previous chapter on educational cooperation.

19. As a public company affiliated with MCTI, Finep's mission is to "promote economic and social development of Brazil through science, technology and innovation public foster in companies, universities, technology institutes and other public or private institutions" (Finep, [n.d.]).

20. 20 In February 2016, CNPq had 46 international partnerships, distributed throughout the Americas, Europe and Asia. Information Available at: <http://goo.gl/4JODml>. Access: February 10, 2016.

(Continued)

Country – call	2011	2012	2013
Belgium – CNPq/FWO	8	-	-
Canada (Cooperation Programme Brazil/Canada)	-	17	-
Colombia – Colciencias	-	-	3
Costa Rica – CNPq/CONICIT	2	-	-
Cuba – MES	-	-	2
Slovenia – CNPq/MHEST	7	-	-
Spain – CNPq/CSIC	10	-	-
Finland – CNPq/AKA	-	8	-
France – IRD	-	-	8
Netherlands – NWO	-	-	6
India – CNPq/DBT	-	-	5
Italy – CNPq/CNR	8	-	4
Japan – CNPq/JST	-	-	3
Mexico – Conacyt	-	-	4
Peru – Concytec	-	-	4
Portugal – FCT	-	-	5
UK – CNPq/BBSRC	-	4	-
UK – CNPq-GSK (GlaxoSmithKline)	-	8	-
European Union – Cooperation Programme Brazil/European Union	-	-	4
Uruguay – CNPq/DICYT	4	-	3
Total	**58**	**37**	**69**

Source: CNPq/MCTI.
Preparation: Ipea.

The case of projects carried out under a CNPq partnership with the multinational laboratory GlaxoSmithKline in 2012 is noteworthy. The eight joint projects were sponsored by federal and state, public and private institutions[21]. Together, they illustrate the scope and potential of Brazilian cooperation in science and technology.

As far as the major research areas funded by CNPq are concerned, Table 49 shows the importance of studies in biological sciences followed closely by projects in exact and earth sciences and agricultural sciences.

21. University of São Paulo (USP), State University Paulista Júlio de Mesquita Filho (Unesp), Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG), Federal University of Santa Catarina (UFSC), Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ) and Vale do Rio dos Sinos University (Unisinos).

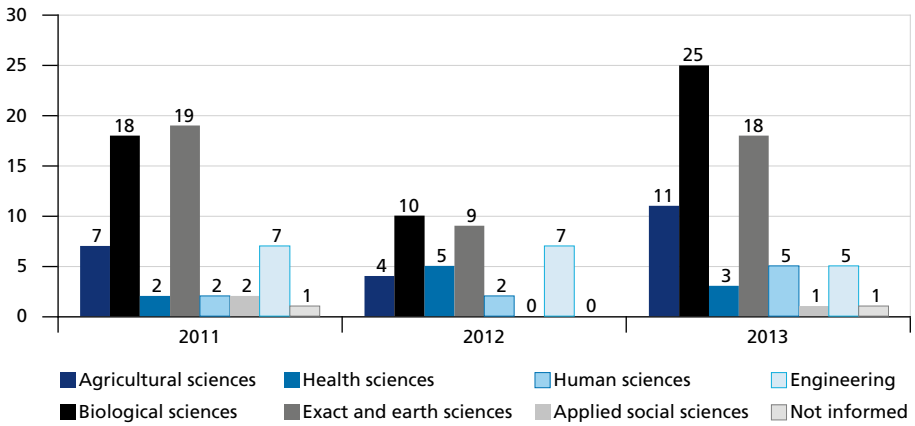
TABLE 49
Number of research projects funded by CNPq area by major fields (2011-2013)

Major Fields	2011	2012	2013	Total
Agricultural sciences	7	4	11	22
Biological sciences	18	10	25	53
Health sciences	2	5	3	10
Exact and earth sciences	19	9	18	46
Human sciences	2	2	5	9
Applied social sciences	2	0	1	3
Engineering	7	7	5	19
Unknown	1	0	1	2

Source: CNPq/MCTI.
Preparation: Ipea.

In other words, despite the varying number of projects financed in the three-year period, biological, exact and earth sciences retained a leading role over the studied period. In contrast, the third place in the number of projects alternated in 2012 and 2013 (see Figure 8).

FIGURE 8
CNPq: Annual distribution of calls by major fields (2011-2013)



Source: CNPq/MCTI.
Preparation: Ipea.

One can also observe a wide dispersion regarding the location where the projects were carried out. Over a three-year period, 164 projects were funded for 61 different national and foreign institutions (see Table 50).

TABLE 50
Number of research projects funded by CNPq institution per year (2011-2013)

Institution – state or country	2011	2012	2013	Total
Agronomic Institute (IAC) – São Paulo	-	-	1	1
Executive Committee of the Cocoa Farming Plan (Ceplac)	-	-	1	1
National Nuclear Energy Commission (CNEN)	-	-	1	1
National Science and Technology Board (Conacyt) – Mexico	-	-	1	1
Lorena School of Engineering (EEL/USP) – São Paulo	-	-	1	1
Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa)	2	1	1	4
Department of Physics and Interdisciplinary Science/Institute of Physics of São Carlos (FCI/IFSC/USP) – São Paulo	1	-	-	1
University Feevale (Feevale) – Rio Grande do Sul	1	-	-	1
Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz)	-	-	2	2
Fiocruz / Instituto Oswaldo Cruz (Fiocruz/IOC) – Rio de Janeiro	-	-	1	1
Faculty of Medicine of Ribeirão Preto (FMRP/USP) – São Paulo	-	-	1	1
Faculty of Medicine (USP) – São Paulo	-	-	1	1
Foundation Cearense for Meteorology and Water Management (Funceme) – Ceará	-	-	1	1
Federal University of Rio Grande (Furg) – Rio Grande do Sul	1	2	-	3
Federal Institute of Education, Science and Technology of Amazonas (IFAM) – Amazonas	-	-	1	1
National Institute of Pure and Applied Mathematics (IMPA)	1	-	-	1
National Cancer Institute José Alencar Gomes da Silva (Inca) – Rio de Janeiro	-	-	1	1
National Institute of Amazonian Research (INPA) – Amazonas	1	-	1	2
National Institute for Space Research (INPE)	1	-	-	1
Institute of Chemistry of São Carlos (IQSC/USP) – São Paulo	-	-	1	1
Institute of Marine Sciences of the Federal University of Ceará (Labomar/UFC) – Ceará	1	-	-	1
National Laboratory for Scientific Computing (LNCC)	1	-	-	1
Emilio Goeldi Museum of Pará (MPEG) – Pará	1	-	-	1
Pontifical Catholic University of Minas Gerais (PUC/MG) – Minas Gerais	1	-	-	1
Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul (PUC/RS) – Rio Grande do Sul	1	1	1	3
Benevolent Association of Coal Industry of Santa Catarina (SATC) – Santa Catarina	-	1	-	1
Catholic University of Brasilia (UCB) – Federal District	-	-	1	1
State University of Santa Catarina (Udesc) – Santa Catarina	-	1	-	1
State University of Paraíba (UEPB) – Paraíba	-	-	1	1
State University of Santa Cruz (Uesc) – Bahia	1	-	-	1
Federal University of ABC (UFABC) – São Paulo	-	-	1	1
Federal University of Amazonas (Ufam) – Amazonas	-	-	1	1
Federal University of Bahia (UFBA) – Bahia	-	-	1	1
Federal University of Ceará (UFC) – Ceará	3	-	2	5

(Continues)

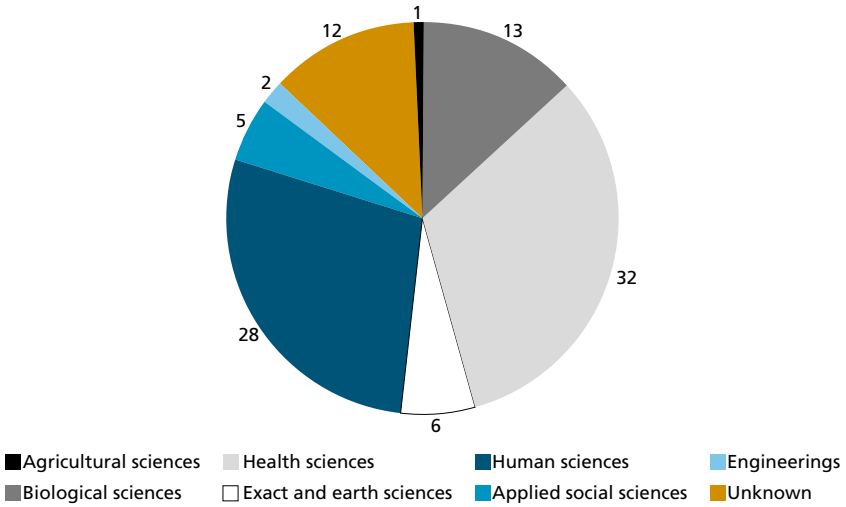
(Continued)

Institution – state or country	2011	2012	2013	Total
Federal University of Campina Grande (UFCG) – Paraíba	-	-	1	1
Federal Fluminense University (UFF) – Rio de Janeiro	1	-	-	1
Federal University of Goiás (UFG) – Goiás	1	-	-	1
Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG) – Minas Gerais	1	6	2	9
Federal University of Mato Grosso do Sul (UFMS) – Mato Grosso do Sul	-	1	1	2
Federal University of Pará (UFPA) – Pará	-	-	1	1
Federal University of Paraíba (UFPB) – Paraíba	1	-	1	2
Federal University of Pernambuco (UFPE) – Pernambuco	-	-	4	4
Federal University of Pelotas (UFPel) – Rio Grande do Sul	1	1	-	2
Federal University of Paraná (UFPR) – Paraná	1	1	1	3
Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS) – Rio Grande do Sul	6	2	4	12
Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ) – Rio de Janeiro	4	2	5	11
Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte (UFRN) – Rio Grande do Norte	-	1	1	2
Federal Rural University of Pernambuco (UFRPE) – Pernambuco	-	-	1	1
Federal University of Santa Catarina (UFSC) – Santa Catarina	3	2	2	7
Federal University of São Carlos (UFSCar) – São Paulo	2	-	1	3
Federal University of Santa Maria (UFSM) – Rio Grande do Sul	-	-	1	1
Federal University of Uberlândia (UFU) – Minas Gerais	1	-	-	1
Federal University of Viçosa (UFV) – Minas Gerais	1	1	-	2
University of Brasília (UNB) – Federal District	3	4	4	11
State University Paulista Júlio de Mesquita Filho (Unesp) – São Paulo	2	1	3	6
Unesp/Bauru – São Paulo	-	-	1	1
State University of Campinas (Unicamp) – São Paulo	2	3	3	8
Federal University of Alfenas (Unifal) – Minas Gerais	-	1	-	1
Federal University of São Paulo (Unifesp) – São Paulo	1	-	1	2
University of Rio dos Sinos (Unisinos) – Rio Grande do Sul	-	1	-	1
University of São Paulo (USP) – São Paulo	10	4	7	21
Total	**58**	**37**	**69**	**164**

Source: CNPq/MCTI.
Preparation: Ipea.
Obs.: The data for 2001-2013 were provided by the mentioned organisations.

Furthermore, it is significant that the three areas with the largest number of projects (biological, exact and agricultural sciences) constitutes three fourths of all CNPq funded projects (see Figure 9).

FIGURE 9
CNPq: Calls distribution per major fields (2011-2013)
(per cent)



Source: CNPq/MCTI.
Preparation: Ipea.
Note: [1] Of the total period.

Table 51 below highlights the chosen research fields in the three major areas referred to previously. These can be seen as an example of current practices among the projects funded by CNPq.

TABLE 51
Research topics funded by CNPq, major fields: biological sciences, exact sciences and earth and agricultural sciences (2011-2013)

Major field	Field of knowledge
Agricultural sciences	Aquaculture; food science; soil science; Parasitic diseases; Forest biomass energy; Food Engineering; Agricultural Entomology; Animal reproduction; Path physiology; Plant pathology; Plant health; Plant science; Plant breeding; Pisciculture; Seed production and processing; and Soil chemistry.
Biological science	Cellular Biophysics; Process and systems biophysics; Molecular biophysics; Molecular biology; Evolutionary ecology; Theoretical ecology; Parasites entomology and malacology; Biochemistry and molecular pharmacology; Clinical pharmacology; General pharmacology; Comparative physiology; Vegetal physiology; Human and medical genetics; Molecular and microorganism genetics; Quantitative genetics; Plant genetics; Applied immunology; Cellular immunology; Immunochemistry; Metabolism and bioenergetics; Applied Microbiology; Industrial and fermentation microbiology; Morphology; Neurophysiology; Proteins; Cryptogams taxonomy; Taxonomy of recent groups; Plant taxonomy; Virology; and Applied zoology.
Exact and earth sciences	Architecture of computer systems; Database systems; Chemical kinetics and catalysis; Determination compounds of inorganic structures; Partial differential equations; Electronic structures and electrical properties of surfaces and particles; Condensed matter physics; Physics math; Nuclear physics; Physical chemistry; Inorganic physical chemistry; Organic photochemistry; Geochronology; Geometry and topology; Hydrogeology; Interaction between marine organisms and environmental parameters; Parametric inference; Applied math; Dielectric materials and dielectric properties; Magnetic materials and magnetic properties; Meteorology; Physical oceanography; Chemical oceanography; Condensed matter transport properties (not electronic); Analytical chemistry; Condensed state chemistry; Organic chemistry; Computer systems; Information systems; Superconductivity; Teleinformatic; Seawater physical variables.

Source: CNPq/MCTI.
Preparation: Ipea.

Next, Table 52 shows the spatial dispersion of funded projects over the studied period in the three areas concentrating the largest number of projects.

TABLE 52
Spatial Distribution of Research Institutions by major fields (2011-2013)

Major Fields	Year	Research institutions[1]
Agricultural sciences	2011	Embrapa (2); UFPel (1); UFRGS (2); UnB (1); e USP (1).
	2012	Embrapa (1); UFPel (1); UnB (1); e USP (1).
	2013	Conacyt (1); Embrapa (1); IAC (1); UFC (1); UFPB (1); UFRGS (1); UFRPE (1); UFSC (1); UnB (1); Unesp (1); e USP (1).
Biological sciences	2011	FCI/IFSC/USP (1); Inpa (1); Labomar/UFC (1); Mpeg (1); Uesc (1); UFC (1); UFG (1); UFRGS (1); UFRJ (1); UFV (1); UnB (1); Unesp (1); Unicamp (1); Unifesp (1); e USP (4).
	2012	UFMG (3); UFPR (1); UFRN (1); UFSC (1); Unesp (1); UFV (1); Unicamp (1); e USP (1).
	2013	Ceplac (1); EEL/USP (1); Fiocruz (2); Fiocruz/IOC (1); FMRP (1); Inca (1); Inpa (1); PUC/RS (1); UCB/DF (1); UFMG (2); Ufpa (1); Ufpe (1); UFPR (1); UFRGS (1); UFRJ (4); UFRN (1); UFSM (1); Unesp (2); e USP (1).
Exact and earth sciences	2011	FURG (1); Impa (1); Inpe (1); UFC (2); UFF (1); UFMG (1); UFPB (1); UFPR (1); UFRGS (3); UFRJ (2); Ufscar (1); Unicamp (1); e USP (3).
	2012	FURG (2); SATC (1); Udesc (1); UFMG (1); UFRGS (1); UnB (1); Unicamp (1); e USP (1).
	2013	Unifesp (1); e USP (2).

Source: CNPq/MCTI.
Preparation: Ipea.
Note: The numbers refer to 2011-2013 and were obtained from the referred organisations.

3.2.2 Basic research in agricultural technologies

Agricultural research is essential for Brazilian technical cooperation as it involves basic research which plays a relevant function in the broader field of international cooperation. In addition to its active role in technical cooperation, Embrapa plays a key role in the Brazilian scientific and technological agricultural cooperation policies.

In this sense, the company strives to "continuously improve the quality of its research," keeping "an intense scientific cooperation programme with knowledgeable foreign partners to exchange technology and to promote the advancement of Brazilian agriculture" (Embrapa [n.d.]). In the years of 2011 and 2013, this meant being engaged on three different fronts: first, as part of a worldwide network of agricultural research partners – CGIAR system[22]; second, at the regional scale, through two programmes – Procitrópicos and Prosicur; and third, to set up foreign laboratories (Labex).

22. Information regarding Cgiar is available at: <http://www.cgiar.org/>.

Regarding the Brazilian participation in CGIAR, the implementation of partnerships with foreign governments, international and regional organisations and private foundations for the sake of supporting international agricultural centers are worth mentioning. Working with the national agricultural research systems, civil society organisations and the private sector, these centers are committed to the development of scientific and technological cooperation activities.

In 2012/2013, such participation resulted in cooperation agreements allowing the exchange of scientists and the development of mutual interest projects in the Embrapa-Cgiar Exchange programme.[23] Agreements signed with the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), based in Colombia;[24] with the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), based in the Philippines;[25] and with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), based in the United States[26] are some examples.

At the regional scale, Brazilian agricultural research has been associated – via Embrapa – with other South American agricultural research institutions. Its purpose is to "promote skills and mutual efforts to continuously expand technology and knowledge transfer required for the development of agriculture and rural areas in tropical regions ("Procitrópicos", 2009, our translation).[27] In the case of Procitrópicos, this also means to "contribute, through cooperation, to build a regional system of innovation, focused in the generation of technological and institutional innovation and knowledge in order to meet the demands of member countries (Prosicur, [n.d.], our translation)[28].

Together, these programmes involved institutions of all South American countries (except Guyana) in a scientific and technological cooperation network under the lead of Embrapa, on the Brazilian side (see Table 53).

23. Available at: <https://goo.gl/G7rY4g>. Access: February 11, 2016.
24. Information on CIAT available at: <https://ciat.cgiar.org/>.
25. Information on Irri available at: <http://irri.org/>.
26. Information on IFPRI available at: <http://www.ifpri.org/>.
27. In the original: *"Promover la interacción de competencias y esfuerzos que permitan ampliar continuamente la generación, transferencia de tecnologías y conocimiento necesario para el desarrollo de la agricultura y del espacio rural de la región tropical."*
28. In the original: *"Contribuir, a través de la cooperación, a la construcción de un sistema regional de innovación, focalizado en la generación de innovaciones tecnológicas, institucionales y conocimientos para atender las demandas de los países integrantes".*

TABLE 53
Participating institutions in Procitrópicos and PROCISUR programmes, by host country (2011-2013)

Programme	Institution	Host country
PROCISUR	National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	Argentina
	National Institute of Agricultural and Forest Innovation (INIAF)	Bolivia
	Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa)	Brazil
	Institute of Agricultural Investigation (Inia)	Chile
	Paraguayan Institute of Agricultural Technology (IPTA)	Paraguay
	National Institute of Agricultural Investigation (INIA)	Uruguay
	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)	Costa Rica
Procitrópicos	National Institute of Agricultural and Forest Innovation (INIAF)	Bolivia
	Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa)	Brazil
	Colombian Agricultural Investigation Corporation (Corpoica)	Colombia
	National Institute of Agricultural Investigation (INIAP)	Ecuador
	National Institute of Agrarian Innovation (INIA)	Peru
	Center for Agricultural Research in Suriname (Celos)	Suriname
	National Institute of Agricultural Investigation (Inia)	Venezuela
	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)	Costa Rica

Source: Embrapa.
Preparation: Ipea.

Labex is present in six countries of three different continents (China, Korea, USA, France, UK and Germany). Together they represent 80 per cent of total Embrapa expenditures in scientific and technological cooperation over the period. The Labex make it possible for senior researchers to conduct research in knowledgeable foreign "research institutions and universities for the sake of developing joint research projects, as well as to monitor technological and scientific advances and to identify prospects in high technology areas of Embrapa interest" (Embrapa, 2015, p. 3).

The Guide Book of the Embrapa-Labex programme briefly states that strengthening "the integration among researchers in scientific institutions abroad is considered an Embrapa strategic decision based on the research potential of foreign groups, R&D institutions and their hosting countries" (Embrapa, 2015, p. 4). As such, within the Labex framework priority research themes are defined in accordance with the Embrapa strategic agenda.

Four Labex were active over the period 2011-2013: Labex China, Labex Korea, Labex United States and Labex Europe. They encompass six institutions located in six different countries, with all of them carrying out agriculture research relevant to the Brazilian case (see Table 54).

TABLE 54
Labex, partner institutions and themes (2011-2013)

Labex	Partner institutions	Themes
China	Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS)	Evaluation and characterization of germplasm.
Korea	Rural Development Administration of Korea (RDA)	Genetic resources and breeding pigs.
United States	United States Department of Agriculture/Agricultural Research Service (USDA/ARS)	Biotechnology, bioactive compounds, citrus huanglongbing, animal genetic resources and animal health.
Europe	Agropolis Foundation (Agropolis International, France) Norwich Research Park (UK) Zurich Institute (Germany)	Plant-pathogen interaction and management of natural resources.

Source: Embrapa.
Preparation: Ipea.

3.2.3 Aerospace research

The Brazilian Space Agency (AEB) is the agency responsible for the overall coordination of the National System for the Development of Space Activities (SINDAE). Established by Decree No. 1953 of July 10, 1996, SINDAE's objective is to "organise the implementation of space activities" (AEB, [n.d.]) in the country in accordance with the National Policy of Space Activities (PNDAE).[29]

By virtue of the high costs and risks involved in the development of the aerospace sector, the Brazilian space programme is implemented both by national and international partnerships – highlighting MCTI's National Institute for Space Research (INPE), the Department of Science and Aerospace Technology (DCTA), the Aeronautics Command (Comaer), and the Ministry of Defense (MD).[30, 31]

AEB pays special attention to the promotion of international cooperation and has sought to foster the Brazilian space industry's technological qualification in order to meet country's needs. There have been nine different intergovernmental country agreements and one international organisation treaty for the peaceful use of outer space. These cooperation instruments and initiatives might lead to the bilateral development of space programmes and eventually to the absorption of new technologies (AEB, [n.d.] a).

Moreover, it is important to mention that the AEB is in direct contact with its corresponding agencies in seven different countries[32] and the participation of

29. Established by Decree No. 1,332 of December 8, 1994, the PNDAE sets objectives and guidelines for national space programmes and projects and has the National Space Activities Programme (PNAE) as its main tool for planning and programming over a ten-year period. AEB is responsible for its updates (AEB, [n.d.] b).

30. SINDAE sectorial groups.

31. It is important to note the role assigned by the AEB to the private sector in the development of the space industry. According to the agency, "the possibility of contractual counterparts to collaborate for the development of Brazilian space activities, including public-private partnerships (PPP) should be used in the acquisition by public agencies, systems and space nature services although for strictly commercial purposes or to provide services" (AEB, [n.d.] a).

32. Argentina, China, USA, France, Italy and Russia.

its representatives in meetings and forums promoted by international organisations. Interactions with Germany, Argentina and China were common over the three year studied period.

The cooperation between the German Space Agency (DLR) and the Aerospace Science and Technology Department (DCTA), regarding probing rockets deserves special attention. Germany is a key partner in the development of the Brazilian microsatellite launch vehicle (VLM-1), a project which includes the private sector and the participation of Aeronautics and Space Institute experts (IAE).

In the case of cooperation with Argentina, a major interest besides joint coordination meetings[33], is the development of an Argentine-Brazilian environmental information satellite (Sabia-MAR), capable of producing coastal and ocean information of mutual interest. In 2013, INPE and the National Commission on Space Activities of Argentina (CONAE) concluded their participation in phase A of the Sabia-MAR Project.[34]

Finally, in the case of China, the development of the Sino-Brazilian earth resources satellite CBERS-3[35] and the development of CEBRS 4 were the highlights of an intense bilateral agenda.[36]

The first CBERS programme was developed with INPE, the Chinese Academy of Space Technology and private companies. It originated in 1988 from an agreement signed by the governments of Brazil and China.[37]

The CBERS-3 is considered a milestone in the Brazilian participation in such a programme. In 2012 it was equipped with a special camera (MUX) capable of taking 20m images at an altitude of 750km. It is has modern and complex equipment and the first in its kind to be completely developed and produced in the country.[38]

Another noteworthy INPE[39] project is due to their relevance in space research scientific cooperation which includes hosting the Interamerican Institute for Global Change Research (IAI) up to 2015. This comprises Brazilian participation in several training programmes with other Latin American countries on issues related

33. In 2011, AEB was present at e Meeting of e Integration and Coordination Mechanism Brazil/Argentina Managers (Micba), in Buenos Aires (Argentina). In 2012, attended a South America general-undersecretaries meeting for e sake of discussing space cooperation. In 2013, the agenda included participation in the II Meeting of e Binational Working Group (Brazil-Argentina) – MAR Project and e visit of State Minister of MCTI to Argentina.

34. For more information see: <http://goo.gl/0uMGXV>. Access: January 20, 2016.

35. For more information see: <http://goo.gl/r35mV7>. Access: January 20, 2016.

36. Among e several AEB bilateral commitments of the period 2011-2013, it is worth mentioning the participation in the Fellowship of the State Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation mission to China in 2012, and the participation in several meetings of e High Level Coordination and Cooperation Sino-Commission Brazilian (High-level Committee).

37. For more information, see: <http://goo.gl/qZDnB6> and <http://goo.gl/GhZ1Eo>.

38. For more information see: <http://goo.gl/Y5k6q7>.

39. It is worth mentioning that the basic institute mission is to "Produce science and technology in space and terrestrial environment areas and to offer unique products and services for the benefit of Brazilians" (INPE, [n.d.]).

to climate modeling; the training of Gabonese technicians in forest monitoring systems given at the Amazon Regional Center; sponsoring a memorandum of understanding signed with the countries of France and Gabon and; courses on forest monitoring systems taught in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). These are some examples of Brazilian cooperation in space research and terrestrial environment carried out by INPE.

In a broader framework of Brazilian cooperation in space research, one should also mention interactions with Russia and other countries. This includes the Global Navigation Satellite System (GLONASS) station located at the University of Brasília (UnB); the United States contacts in the area of science and space weather research; and the contacts with the Franco-Italian group Thales Alenia regarding the training of personnel for the operation of the defense and strategic telecommunications geostationary satellite (SGDC).

Further activities include the participation in events such as the International Astronautics Federation (FIA) Congress, the International Institute of Space Law (Iide) and the Aerospace Industries Association (AIA); official visits to the Shanghai Space Flight Technology Academy (China) in 2013; and the presentation of thematic papers at events such as the seminar on "Spatial equity: the role of the Americas in the construction of norms of conduct". Presentation invited by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (Unidir), Mexico City (Mexico); 2013.

3.2.4 Other areas

As mentioned before, a significant part of scientific research funded by the Brazilian federal government is concentrated in research units and social organisations associated to the MCTI.

Located in most regions of the country and targeted to meet arising demands in several sectors and contexts of the Brazilian scenario, the UPs and OS have been converted into important players for Brazilian scientific and technological cooperation. They cover such diverse areas as astronomy and astrophysics; energy, materials and mineralogy; Physics and Mathematics; environment and biotechnology, among others.

Briefly, the UPs and OS contribution to Brazilian scientific and technological cooperation in the 2011-2013 period can be summarised in a few key topics highlighting the diversity and scope of Brazilian international cooperation in the area.

In astronomy and astrophysics, Brazilian cooperation carried out by the National Astrophysics Laboratory and the Museum of Astronomy and Related Sciences (MAST) offers an example of the diversity of activities and practices shared by Brazilian researchers and institutions for the sake of local development. From the publication of studies, hosting international events to the production

of international telescope fiber optic cables, Brazilian cooperation in these fields included at least eight foreign institutions from several countries of Americas, Asia and Europe (see Table 55).

TABLE 55
Selected areas of scientific and technological Brazilian cooperation in astronomy and astrophysics (2011-2013)

Institution	International partnerships (institutions-countries)	Description
National Astrophysics Laboratory (LNA)	Telescope CFHT (Canada, France and the United States); Gemini Observatory (US and others); Telescope Soar (United States and Chile); Prime Focus Espectrograph (Japan, USA and France).	- Brazilian astronomical community access to the modern astronomical observational infrastructure, with articles and theses publication; - Testing, prototyping and the creation of an infrastructure for curved rifts polishing and rift production and of the first (of four) optical fiber cables for the Japanese Subaru telescope.
Astronomy and Sciences Museum Like (MAST)	Institute de Recherche pour le Développement–IRD (France); Fondazione Scienza e Tecnica–FST (Italy); Science Museum of the University of Lisbon – Mcul (Portugal); and Faculty of Social and Human Sciences of the New University of Lisbon–FCSH (Portugal).	- The Third Chemistry, History and Sociology International Workshop in Latin America was held in partnership with the INPA and the New Social Cartography of the Amazon Project and focused on Scientific Self-sufficiency and Traditional knowledge in Amazonia, - Foreign technicians were welcomed to carry out activities affiliated with MAST museological Heritage, to the Thesaurus and the International Meeting of Scientific Libraries, to the Workshop on Material Science Culture and Scientific Objects; to the organisation of the international congress "XXXI Scientific Instruments Commission Symposium" and the publication of several scientific papers.

Source: MCTI.
Preparation: Ipea.

In the fields of energy and materials, it is worth mentioning the exchange of information related to the Sirius Project, an activity involving organisations from Germany, China and Switzerland, and also the activities related to nanotechnology, with Canadian and Chinese partnership (see Table 56).

TABLE 56
Selected areas of scientific and technological Brazilian cooperation in energy and materials (2011-2013)

Institution	International partnerships (institutions-countries)	Description
National center Research in Energy and Materials (CNPEM)	Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron – Desy (Germany); Waterloo Institute of Technology (Canada); Shanghai Institute of Applied Physics (SINAP), Chinese Academy of Sciences (China); Institute of High Energy Physics (IHEP) – Chinese Academy of Sciences (China); The National Engineering Research Center for Nanotechnology – NERCN (China); and Paul Scherrer Institut – PSI (Switzerland).	Exchange of information on the Sirius project for the construction of a new particle's accelerator at National Synchrotron Light Lab(LNLS); technical discussions on energy, sustainable nanomaterials sensors and devices, science computational materials and nanobiomaterials (with National Nanotechnology Laboratory – LNNano); opening (2012) of Brazil-China Binational Center Nanotechnology; and development of joint project on carbons derived from biomass.

Source: MCTI.
Preparation: Ipea.

BOX 6
The Sirius project

The development of a new synchrotron light source through the Sirius project will provide Brazil with a significant scientific tool to analyse of several organic and inorganic materials. The new light source will consist of a set of next-generation electron accelerators for experimental stations and a 68,000 square meter building that will house this complex. The Sirius' light source was designed to be the brightest equipment in its power class, and should lead Brazil to world leadership in synchrotron light generation. Its infrastructure should be open and be used by researchers from different knowledge fields. The equipment will allow carrying out research on organic and inorganic materials at the atomic and molecular level and will have application in almost all scientific and technological fields: physics, chemistry, biology, geology, energy and the environment. Investments in Sirius allow Brazil to maintain its competitiveness in the coming decades in strategic areas such as nanoscience, structural molecular biology – the basis for the development of drugs – advanced materials and alternative energy, among many others. Thinking in the coming decades, the project has expansion plans for up to forty light lines. The construction of the building, the thirteen initial light lines and all accelerators is expected to be completed by 2020 at a total cost of BRL1.8 billion. The provision of radiation in synchrotron light should begin in 2018.

Source: MCTI.

The Institute of Pure and Applied Mathematics (IMPA) stands out in the field of Mathematics by offering postgraduate and postdoctoral training in leading mathematical research areas, and includes seminars, short courses and articles published in international journals.

Its international cooperation activities have covered a wide range of countries, researchers and institutions in North America (United States), South America (Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay), Asia (China and Japan), Europe (Spain, France, Greece, England, Italy, Lithuania, Portugal and Russia) and Oceania (Australia).

Finally, as far as environmental and biotechnology are concerned, the efforts in international cooperation included interaction with at least six different countries and foreign institutions and also the organisation of workshops, technical visits and scientific expeditions (see Table 57).

TABLE 57
Selected areas of Brazilian scientific and technological cooperation in environment and biotechnology (2011-2013)

Institution	International partnerships (institutions-countries)	Description
National Institute Semi-Arid (Insa)	Peru	Workshop on Living Technologies in Arid Regions and Semiarid.
Paraense Museum Emílio Goeldi (MPEG)	United States, Australia, France, England; Biodiversity Research Consortium (BRC) (Norway).	Subsidising best conservation policies for regions more impacted by human activities in the Amazon; signing of the Cooperation Agreement with the BRC (2013); performing workshop; and visits to areas of mineral exploration to be recovered.

Source: MCTI.
Preparation: Ipea.

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CHAPTER 4

HUMANITARIAN COOPERATION

International humanitarian cooperation seeks to protect, promote and guarantee fundamental and universal human rights under situations in which states and civil society are not able to protect, promote and provide such rights[1], due to disaster scenarios, emergencies, institutional weakness, or any reason by which they appeal to the international community.

The federal government created the Inter-ministerial Working Group on International Humanitarian Assistance (GTI-AHI) in 2006 to "coordinate Brazilian efforts in international humanitarian aid" and to "elaborate proposals for bills to obtain *lato sensu* authorization for international humanitarian actions undertaken by Brazil"[2],

The presidential decision to create the GTI-AHI considered:

> "the need to introduce, in the current legislation, an authorisation for the Executive Power so that it may permanently undertake humanitarian actions in order to protect, prevent, reduce or assist other countries or regions that are momentarily or not, in a state of public calamity or emergency situations, immediate or serious threat to life, to health, to the protection of human and humanitarian rights of its population, respecting the culture and local customs of the beneficiaries."

In this scenario, different federal public administration institutions were active in international humanitarian cooperation between 2011-2013, such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE) – through the General Coordination of International Action against Hunger (CGFome), the Ministry of Health (MS)

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1 The United Nations system established the foundations for common understanding of humanitarian cooperation in disaster scenarios and/or emergencies based on the principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality. Regarding sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity of the States affected by natural disasters or other emergencies, international cooperation should only be provided if the affected country gives its consent, that will launch an appeal to the international community (General Assembly Resolutions No. 46/182 and No. 58/114 of 19 of December of 1991 and 17 of December of 2003, respectively).

2 Decree of June 21, 2006, published in the Official Gazette of the Union on June 22nd, 2006. Available at: <http://goo.gl/XpqicI>. GTI-AHI is composed by a representative – member and substitute member – of: the Chief of Staff's Office of the Republic Presidency, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE), the Ministry of Defence (MD), the Ministry of Justice (MJ), the Ministry of Finance (MF), the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (Mapa), the Ministry of Health (MS), the Ministry of National Integration (MI), the Ministry of Social and Agrarian Development (MDA), the General Secretariat of the Republic Presidency (SGPR), the Security Office of the Presidency of the Republic (GSI/PR), the Ministry of Education (MEC), the Special Secretariat for Family Agriculture and Agrarian Development, the Ministry of Communications (MC) and the Secretariat for Human Rights of the Presidency of the Republic (SDH/PR). The MRE is the agency that articulates the efforts of other federal agencies, towards Brazilian humanitarian actions, with countries and United Nations special agencies.

– through the Office of International Affairs (Aisa) and the Secretariat of Health Surveillance (SVS) – especially through the work done by the General Coordination of Environmental Health Surveillance (CGVAN) and the Department of Communicable Disease Surveillance (Devit), by the Brazilian Air Force (FAB) and by the National Supply Company (Conab).

In addition to actions that were articulated and implemented by governmental agents, the Brazilian government also established agreements and partnerships with international organisations that deal with food and nutritional security issues, risk management, disaster risk reduction and support for refugees.

The Brazilian government also committed to what was laid down in the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the World Food Summit Plan of Action, both from 1996, which reaffirm the right of everyone to have access to safe and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger (FAO, 1996).

The Brazilian government laid the foundation for its activities in 2004, through the creation of CGFome, especially regarding food and nutritional security, through programmes and projects coordinated by the Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger (MDS) and the Ministry of Agrarian Development (MDA).

The internationalisation of national food and nutritional security policies was also ratified by the Brazilian government's cooperation towards the Human Right to Adequate Food programme,[3] the defense of this right and of food and nutrition sovereignty at an international level[4] and by authorising the Executive Power to donate public food stocks to international humanitarian assistance.[5]

Due to Aisa and SVS efforts, the MS has supported humanitarian cooperation efforts by donating medicines and other supplies in crisis scenarios, disasters and emergencies, according to the 2012-2015 National Health Plan.[6]

Logistically, the acquisition, storage and distribution of food was carried out by Conab, a trustee of these federal government stocks, while donation transportation was made by FAB.

3 Art. 6 of the Organic Law on Food Security and Nutrition (Losan) No. 11,346 of September 15, 2006.

4 Decree No. 7,272 of August 25 2010. See ch. 2, Art. 3, Section VII; Art. 4, IV; ch. 9, Art. 22, Sole Paragraph, section XIII and Guideline 7 of the National Food and Nutritional Security Plan (2012-2015).

5 Law No. 12,429 of June 20, 2011.

6 The actions related to the international promotion of the Brazilian government in health and the commitment to humanitarian cooperation are listed in Guideline 14 of the plan.

BOX 7
Conab's role in donation logistics

Aiming to operationalise the Brazilian humanitarian cooperation, Conab acts directly on the acquisition of food and its storage and also participates in the distribution logistics of food donations. The acquisition of food can occur through the market, through public auctions, or from family farmers under the Food Acquisition Programme (PAA). Conab set up the International Humanitarian Warehouse in 2009 at the Galeão Air Base (RJ) to accelerate the provision of Brazilian humanitarian cooperation, where 14 tons of food ready for human consumption are stored.

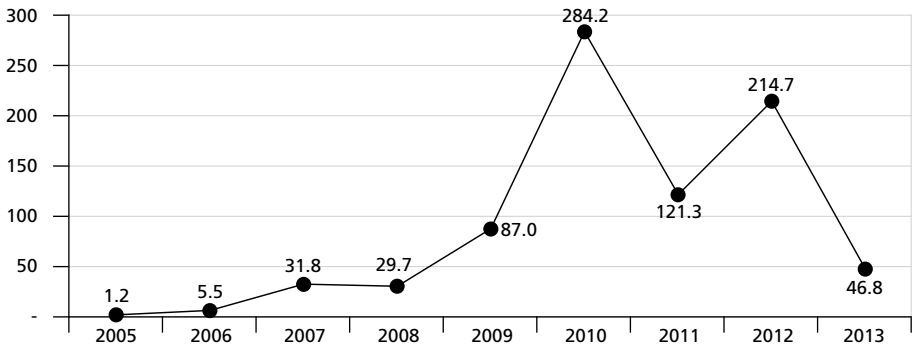
Source: Conab. Available at: <www.conab.gov.br>. Access: May/2016.

Like in its previous editions, this Brazilian Cooperation for International Development (Cobradi) report considers only the official cooperation of agencies of the federal public administration, not to mention the eventual cooperation of states, of municipalities, of the Legislative Power, of civil society and of Brazilian volunteers abroad.

4.1 Expenditures with humanitarian cooperation

Despite the variation of the Brazilian government's expenses with international humanitarian cooperation, the growth trend from 2005 to 2009 is worth highlighting, as are the outstanding contributions to Haiti in 2010 that totaled approximately BRL284.2 million[7] (see Figure 10).

FIGURE 10
Federal government expenditures with humanitarian cooperation (2005-2013)
(BRL million)



Sources: CGFome/MRE, Aisa, SVS, Ipea (2010; 2013).
Preparation: Ipea.

We see an important variation in the volume of resources destined to this modality between 2011 and 2013, especially in 2012, with a total of BRL214.7 million[8].

7 Approximately BRL130 million in extraordinary credits were authorised by the Provisional Measures Nos. 480 and 486 to cover activities regarding the recovery and reconstruction of Haiti after the earthquake of January 12, 2010.
8 This number was a result of food donations obtained through the partnership with the World Food Programme (WFP).

From 2011 to 2013, the federal government allocated a total of BRL382.8 million to humanitarian cooperation, in which donations and contributions articulated by CGFome stand out by representing 96.2 per cent of the period. Donations of medicines, serums and vaccines articulated by the MS totaled BRL14.4 million in the period, representing 3.8 per cent (see Table 58).

TABLE 58
Federal agency expenditures with humanitarian cooperation (2011-2013)
(BRL)

Federal government agencies	2011	2012	2013	Total	Total (per cent)
CGFome	117,519,113	206,005,193	44,885,870	368,410,177	96.2
MS (Aisa and SVS)	3,752,867	8,709,183	1,927,657	14,389,707	3.8
Total	**121,271,980**	**214,714,376**	**46,813,527**	**382,799,884**	**100**

Sources: CGFome/MRE; Aisa and SVS.
Preparation: Ipea.

Specifically, CGFome worked in: *i)* Financial contributions and *ii*) Donation of essential items. Financial contributions are voluntary transfers of the Brazilian federal government used to finance international organisation activities and programmes in humanitarian cooperation and to support Brazilian Diplomatic Representations abroad (see Table 59).

TABLE 59
Federal government financial contributions articulated by CGFome (2011-2013)
(BRL)

International organisations[1]	Total	(per cent)
Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)	15,781,754	20.4
UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	15,133,716	19.6
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)	14,355,658	18.6
World Food Programme (WFP)	9,881,886	12.8
United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (Cerf)	4,464,050	5.8
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	2,997,800	3.9
United Nations Fund for Children (UNICEF)	2,837,535	3.7
United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)	2,753,656	3.6
United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	1,674,600	2.2
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	935,050	1.2
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	837,300	1.1
International Labour Organisation (ILO)	832,537	1.1
Brazilian Diplomatic Representations Abroad	686,317	0.9
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	379,706	0.5

(Continues)

(Continued)

International organisations[1]	Total	(per cent)
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)	334,920	0.4
United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)	271,285	0.4
United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	195,500	0.3
Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO)	181,385	0.2
The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)	167,460	0.2
Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP)	117,300	0.2
United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	39,100	0.1
UN Volunteers programme (UNV)	39,100	0.1
World Health Organisation (WHO)	19,550	0.0
Others	2,384,528	3.1
Total	**77,301,695**	**100**

Source: CGFome/MRE.
Preparation: Ipea.
Note: [1] Also includes the Brazilian diplomatic representations abroad.

Donations of essential items were directed only when officially solicited by a country. According to Law No. 12,429/2011[9], the Brazilian federal government is authorised to donate food through the WFP, which is world's largest humanitarian agency fighting hunger worldwide.

With expenditures of BRL288,1 million in the 2011-2013 period, CGFome articulated the donation of rice, beans, corn, seeds, dorm kits and medicines, totaling 145 donations (see Table 60).

TABLE 60
Donations of the federal government articulated by CGFome (2011-2013)

Donated products	Donations	Quantity (tons)	Values (BRL)	Share (per cent)
Rice	78	209,460,70	193,096,540	67.0
Bean	31	39,431,80	60,670,878	21.1
Corn	12	60,419,60	26,823,370	9.3
Medicines	22	374,5	4,020,534	1.4
Dorm kits [1]	1	117,5	3,528,040	1.4
Seeds	1	0,4	-	-
Total	**145**	**309,804,30**	**288,139,363**	**100**

Source: CGFome/MRE.
Preparation: Ipea.
Note: [1] Each dorm kit contains: single mattresses, single sheets, pillowcases, single blankets and pillows.

9 Art. 1 of Law No. 12.429 of June 20, 2011, from Provisional Measure No. 519 of December 30, 2010.

The MS also articulated the shipping of donations, totaling BRL14.2 million in the period. Medicines, serums and vaccines were sent to 21 countries and to the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), especially antiretrovirals, which represented more than 90 per cent of donated medicines (see Table 61).

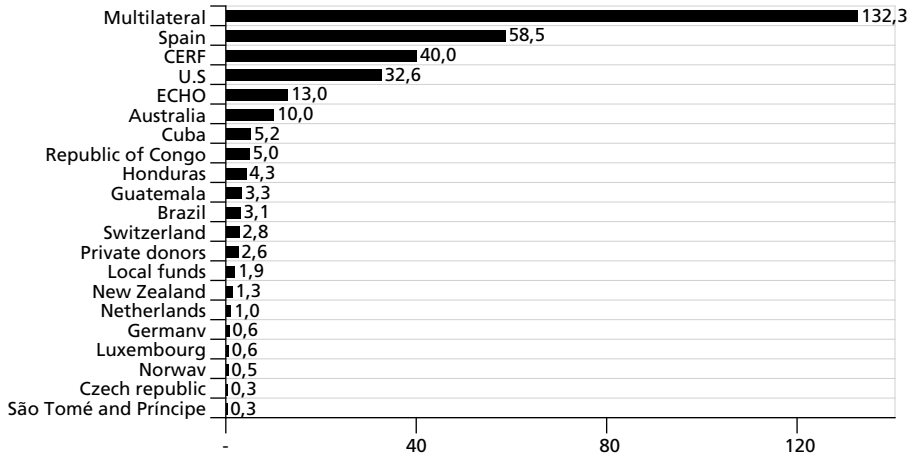
TABLE 61
Federal government donations of the articulated by the MS (2011-2013)
(BRL)

Recipient countries	Details	Value (BRL)	Share (per cent)
Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Caricom,Ecuador, Guinea Bissau, Libya, Paraguay and São Tomé and Príncipe	Antiretrovirals	12,990,520	90.9
Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Haiti	PNI	825,770	5.8
Cuba, Nicaragua, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Uruguay	Malaria	282,200	2.0
Argentina, Costa Rica and São Tomé and Príncipe	Tuberculosis	110,727	0.8
Ivory Coast, Dominican Republic and Uruguay	Basic medicines	66,892	0.5
Paraguay	Chagas Disease	12,300	0.1
Colombia	Leishmaniasis	3,830	0.0
Total	**-**	**14,292,239**	**100**

Sources: Aisa/MS and SVS/MS.
Preparation: Ipea.

Lastly, the federal government did not cover all expenditures associated with the transportation and distribution of donations. These were also shared with other countries, specialised United Nations agencies and private donors (see Figure 11).

FIGURE 11
Expenditures related to shipping Brazilian donations (2011-2013)
(BRL million)



Sources: CGFome/MRE and Aisa/MS.
Preparation: Ipea.

From a total of BRL319.1 million spent with shipping Brazilian donations that were transported by FAB aircraft, the country was responsible for BRL3 million, representing 1 per cent of the expenditures associated with shipping. CGFome collaborated with BRL3 million and MS with BRL97,000 of this total number. Multilateral agencies stand out among the main partners shouldering donation transportation costs, with an investment of BRL132.3 million, equivalent to 41.5 per cent. Spain contributed BRL58.5 million (18.3 per cent), the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (Cerf) donated BRL40 million (12.5 per cent) and the United States donated BRL32.6 million (10.2 per cent).

4.2 Some humanitarian cooperation practices

The Brazilian government has strived to provide short, mid and long term responses to international appeals through financial contributions, by donating food, medicines and other items of basic necessities. This is done by sending experts and by other means that collaborate towards diminishing existing restrictions in affected countries, either by working directly with the affected country or through specialised United Nations agencies.

The short-term responses focus on contributions that seek to save lives and mitigate human suffering caused by disaster and emergency situations. Therefore, response to socioenvironmental disasters includes the sending of staple food baskets and/or medicines and financial contributions to international organisations working *on-site*.

Medium and long term responses seek to generate resilience, increase the capacity of communities to prevent and respond to socioenvironmental disasters. In this sense, Brazil has sought to share its best public policies practices which aim to guarantee human rights, such as the Human Right to Adequate Food (HRAF), especially for those in vulnerable situations, such as children, elderly people, youth, women, the LGBTT community, indigenous people, the black community and people with disabilities.

The Purchase from Africans for Africa Programme (PAA Africa) was established in Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger and Senegal. It results from a commitment made in 2010 during the Brazil-Africa Dialogue, which is a partnership between the Brazilian government, the United Kingdom (Dfid), the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the WFP with African governments. Inspired by lessons learned from the Food Acquisition Programme (PAA) in Brazil, PAA Africa implements local family farming food purchase initiatives for school feeding. Hopefully, through various experimental models of institutional purchases that were adapted to national contexts and which involve governments, civil society

and UN agencies, these lessons and experiences will support new national policies that will guarantee these family farmers access to institutional markets.

At the end of phase I – which began in February 2012 – the five partner countries presented a total of 5,187 participating farmers, with 434 primary schools recipients of rice, corn, beans and / or several products (including perishables) and 124,468 students that benefited from the project.

Regarding financial contributions commitments established with United Nations specialised agencies, either by providing emergency responses or by institutional strengthening and the promotion of resilience, the work done by UNRWA, UNHCR, WFP and FAO is worth mentioning, since they were responsible for 71.4 per cent of CGFome contributions.

The Brazilian government's contributions destined to UNRWA were the result of a commitment made during the Cairo International Conference that aimed to aid the Palestinian economy in the Reconstruction of Gaza and of the authorisation awarded to the Executive Power.[10] The partnership contributed to school rehabilitation, a pilot project for the promotion of Capoeira and to the construction of medical centres in Dura and Jericho, among others.

Contributions were also sent to support the UNHCR activities in African countries (South Africa, Angola, Ivory Coast, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, Kenya, Central African Republic, Rwanda, Western Sahara, Syria, Somalia, Tunisia, Zambia and Zimbabwe), in the Eurasia Region (Armenia, Iran, Pakistan, Jordan, Lebanon, Kyrgyzstan, Turkey and the Philippines), in Latin America and (the) Caribbean (Colombia, Ecuador and Haiti) and in Oceania (Fiji).

The FAO, in order to guarantee the human right to adequate food, has disseminated knowledge by organising events and by strengthening family farming assistance (FAO Brazil, [n.d]). Brazilian national public policies in the fight against hunger are noteworthy and, together with the potential of disseminating Brazilian practices in less developed countries through Brazilian cooperation, have made an impact. As a result, a Brazilian was elected Director-General of FAO.

The contributions made to FAO intended to: *i*) Implement PAA Africa in Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger and Senegal; *ii*) Rebuild the local productive capacity of countries affected by Tropical Depression XII-E in certain areas of El Salvador, Guatemala and Mexico; *iii*) Support Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) projects; *iv*) Support the 2025 Hunger-Free

10 The conference was held on March 2, 2009. The Executive Power, under the Law No. 12,292 of July 20, 2010, was authorised to donate funds to the Palestinian National Authority in order to aid the Palestinian economy in the reconstruction of Gaza. Up to BRL25 million were transferred to the MRE funds account.

Latin America and Caribbean Initiative; *v*) Install the Latin American Institute of Agroecology in Haiti (Iala-Haiti); *vi*) Promote the Brazilian civil society's participation in international activities that contribute to food security and nutrition and; *vii*) Strengthen specific projects.

The WFP is the largest humanitarian organisation in the UN system and is also the first agency on the ground in socio-natural disasters. The WFP seeks to protect refugees and other vulnerable groups in emergency situations through the distribution of food and to promote the independence of people and of poor communities in post-disaster situations.

With regard to risk and disaster management, the Brazilian government has also cooperated with the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the CERF and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR).

The CERF[11] is one of the fastest and most effective funds in the United Nations system to deliver emergency humanitarian action to people affected by socio-environmental disasters and armed conflicts. They receive voluntary contributions to assure rapid humanitarian activities response in any part of the planet, providing resources within forty-eight hours after the disaster announcement and the launch of international appeal.

The UNISDR[12] is the UN's focal point for coordinating activities and ensuring synergies between the activities operated by its agencies and regional organisations, activities in disaster prevention and fostering resilience. In 2012, the Centre of Excellence for Disaster Risk Reduction (ISDR), in Rio de Janeiro, focused on building disaster resilient communities by promoting increased awareness of the importance of disaster reduction as an integral component of sustainable development. The ISDR aims to reduce human, social, economic and environmental losses due to socio-economic disasters. It is the result of a partnership between the Brazilian government and the UNISDR. OCHA seeks to coordinate effective, coherent and sustainable humanitarian actions between national and international actors to mitigate human suffering in disaster and emergency scenarios.

Another extremely important Brazilian humanitarian cooperation practice is related to emergency donations, medicines and dorm kits.

Regarding *in-kind* or basic item donations, the WFP has played an essential role in the provision of food assistance. Provisional measures and laws have been put in place to ensure food donation for the sake of international humanitarian cooperation.

11 For more information, access: <http://goo.gl/8xVBW7>.
12 For more information, access: <http://goo.gl/oK6DIa>.

Law No. 11,881/2008 authorised the Executive Power to make donations to Cuba, Haiti, Honduras and Jamaica to support populations affected by extreme weather events[13], whereas, the Law 12,429/2011 authorises the Executive Power to donate public food stocks. It works with the WFP within pre-established limits, as long as populations victimised by adverse socio-environmental events in Brazil are not harmed.[14]

The MRE and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (Mapa) donate via CONAB. These donations are made using a term signed by CONAB and funded with budget allocations from the Minimum Price Guarantee Policy (PGPM) and the Food Acquisition Programme (PAA).

Mapa is responsible for authorising product processing (rice) and for making these processed products available through CONAB. They are then free and clear of any problems and transported directly to ships in Brazilian territory.

CGFome, along with the WFP, was in charge of defining the quantity of products and their recipients according to the requests received. According to Art. 1 of Law No. 12,429/2011, the following countries received donations: Bolivia, Cape Verde, North Korea, Cuba, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, São Tomé and Príncipe, Somalia, Sudan, East Timor and Zimbabwe.[15]

The Executive Power was authorised to donate up to 1 million tons of rice, 100,000 tons of beans, 100,000 tons of corn, 10,000 tons of milk powder and up to 1 ton of vegetable seed.[16] The Brazilian donations benefited 45 countries through the WFP.

In this scenario, 78 separate donations of rice are worth highlighting, totaling 209,000 tons sent to 35 countries, namely: Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Cameroon, Chad, Cuba, El Salvador, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Kenya, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, East Timor, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

13 Law No. 11,881 of December 23, 2008, result from the Provisional Measure 444 – October 29, 2008.

14 Art. 1 of Law No. 12,429 of June 20, 2011, resultant from the Provisional Measure 519, of December 30, 2010.

15 Sole Paragraph of the same law which considers that: "Once the demands of the countries referred to in the Art. 1 of this law are met, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs may allocate the remaining stocks, within pre-established limits, to other countries affected by socio-natural severe events or in acute food insecurity situations" (Brazil, 2011).

16 The products and quantities of supplies to be donated were modified by Law No. 13,001 of June 20, 2014, and were included in Annex of Law No. 12,429 of June 20, 2011.

Among the recipient countries, the ones that received the largest rice donations were Cuba (25,000 tons, specifically due to the destruction caused by Hurricane Sandy), Ethiopia (23,100 tons), Haiti (20,200 tons), Niger (11,700 tons), Honduras (10,800 tons) and Kenya (10,600 tons).

Nine corn donations were made to Somalia, involving 43,200 tons. Two corn donations of 16,500 tons and 682 tons were made to North Korea and to Honduras, respectively.

From a total of 31 bean donations, eleven were sent to Somalia, totaling 13,000 tons. In addition, 9,500 tons of beans were sent to Haiti and 4,600 tons were sent to North Korea. Besides these three countries, bean donations were also made to El Salvador, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Republic of Congo, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Zimbabwe. Vegetable seeds were also donated to Haiti in 2011.

Dorm kits were donated to Argentina in 2013 to mitigate the effects of floods that had left nearly sixty dead and thousands of people homeless in the metropolitan area of Buenos Aires, in the city of La Plata and in adjacent areas. 20,000 single mattresses, single sheets, pillowcases, blankets and pillows were donated at the time.

Medications were donated specially to supply the shortage of antiretroviral drugs (ARVs), to fight against the Burili Ulcer, help reduce malaria cases, restock anti-rabies vaccines, provide antibiotics for medical and surgical use, restock anti-arachnid serum, supply polyvalent antibothropic serum, fight against tuberculosis and to fight and control Dengue fever.

In Africa, six countries received these medicines: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Ivory Coast, Democratic Republic of Congo and São Tomé and Príncipe. In Latin America and (the) Caribbean, the Brazilian government donated medicines to ten countries: Argentina, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guyana, Haiti, Nicaragua, Peru, Suriname and Uruguay.

The top five recipient countries of Brazilian donations, through CGFome and supported by WFP, were Somalia (17.4 per cent), Haiti (12.6 per cent), Cuba (7.8 per cent), Ethiopia (7.5 per cent) and North Korea (5.3 per cent).

In addition to the donations articulated by CGFome, the MS also acted in humanitarian cooperation through the efforts of AISA and SVS, in order to supply medicines, serums and vaccines. Both AISA and SVS worked mainly with the donation of medicines for the prevention and control of communicable and vaccine-preventable diseases (such as AIDS, Dengue fever, malaria, viral hepatitis, leishmaniosis, leprosy and tuberculosis) and in the National Immunization Programme (NIP). In this scenario, the MS worked alongside of CGFome in

humanitarian cooperation emergencies by donating medicines to the previously mentioned regions.

In SVS, CGVAN collaborated with medication kit donations, while DEVIT donated serums and vaccines. The Brazilian government has donated over than 50 thousand tablets of benznidazole through humanitarian cooperation to Paraguay to fight Chagas disease. Regarding the NIP, the MS provided vaccines and serums to Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Haiti.

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CHAPTER 5

REFUGEE SUPPORT AND PROTECTION

The enactment of Law No. 9,474 on July 22, 1997 introduced the Brazilian National Refugee Policy[1], which was designed according to principles laid down in the 1951 Geneva Convention[2], the 1967 Optional Protocol[3] and the 1984 Cartagena Declaration[4]. It respects the memorandums signed between the Brazilian government and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for refugees (UNHCR).[5]

Brazilian Refugee law substantiates the obligation to grant refugee status to those individuals who have fled their country of origin or of residence owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion. All of these reasons are due to serious and prevalent violations of human rights.

Refugee protection and support is therefore an essential element in guaranteeing basic human rights that is accorded a special standing within cooperation for international development activities, given that many such activities take place in the host country.

This chapter of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development report (Cobradi) presents expenditures and practices related to the protection and support of people living in Brazil as refugees from 2011 to 2013. The National Committee for Refugees (Conare), in accordance with global UNHCR guidelines, implements the Government policies that will be presented hereinafter.

Conare is a collective decision-making body under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice (MJ)[6] that is responsible for implementing Refugee policies in Brazil in keeping with the values enshrined in the Federal Constitution[7] and under Brazilian Refugee Law.

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1. The Getúlio Vargas government (1930-1945) was the starting point for Brazilian refugee immigration policies due to the great Assyrian and Jewish immigration influx by the end of the 1930s, although there are records of small groups of refugees arriving in São Paulo in the 1920s.

2. Adopted on July 28, 1951 by the United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Status of Refugees and Stateless Persons that entered into force on April 22, 1954.

3. Signed on January 31, 1967 and in effect since October 4, 1967.

4. Adopted at the Colloquium on International Protection of Refugees in Central America, Mexico and Panama: Legal and Humanitarian Problems, held in Cartagena, Colombia, from 19 to 22 of November of 1984.

5. Created in December 14, 1950, through the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 428, its mandate is to provide support and protection to refugees from around the world.

6. Art. 11 of Law No. 9,474/1997.

7. Art. 5: "All are equal before the law, without distinction of any kind, guaranteeing to Brazilians and Foreigners residing in the country the inviolability right to life, liberty, equality, safety and property (...)".

In accordance with Law No. 9,474/1997 (Art. 14), Conare comprises representatives[8] from federal government agencies, civil society representatives and also UNHCR representatives, who participate but do not have the right to vote.

Therefore, its outlook regarding the protection and support of refugees goes beyond federal public administration sphere. This is because it is not the sole institutional channel to provide support to forced migrants in conditions of risk and vulnerability, as described in previous surveys. For such refugees the protection structure assumes a tripartite format. The three parts are the UNHCR, civil society organisations and Conare from the federal government.

Activities undertaken between 2011 and 2013 were mapped out with the involvement and commitment of leaders from the National Secretariat of Justice and of federal agency representatives at Conare, in addition to information from the UNHCR, the Institute of Migration and Human Rights (IMDH); the Cáritas Archdiocese of São Paulo (Casp) and the Cáritas Archdiocese of Rio de Janeiro (Carj). All together they form a network of international and civil society organisations with prominent roles to support and protect refugees in Brazil.

This section begins with a brief presentation of the National Refugee Policy and illustrates how the law is aligned to the national constitution, its compliance to international standards and Conare's role.

We then proceed to an overview of the refugee population in Brazil, a categorization of federal expenditures with refugees and an identification of refugee protection and support practices from 2011 to 2013.

BOX 8
Key non-federal actors engaged in refugee protection and support in Brazil

i) Institute of Migration and Human Rights (IMDH)

The Institute of Migration and Human Rights (IMDH) was founded in 1999 in Brasília (DF). It is a non-profit philanthropic institution dedicated to promoting full citizenship for migrants and refugees. The IMDH works in defense of refugee rights by providing social, legal and humanitarian assistance and promoting social integration and inclusion in public policies, with particular attention to situations of greater vulnerability. The IMDH partners with several organisations, especially with members of the Solidarity Network for Migrants and Refugees (RedeMiR).

In 2011, the Institute provided assistance to asylum-seekers and refugees in Goiás, the Federal District, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Acre and Rondônia, and from 2012 on they have been present in the states of Roraima and Amapá.

ii) Cáritas Archdiocese of São Paulo (Casp)

The Cáritas Archdiocese of São Paulo (Casp) is part of the Cáritas International network. Casp defends and promotes human rights along with solidarity sustainable development in public policies from an ecumenical point of view. Its agents work with the most neglected populations, often in partnership with other institutions and social movements.

(Continues)

8. Representatives from the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and the Federal Police Department.

(Continued)

Casp created the Safe Haven Center for refugees in partnership with UNHCR Brazil to provide support for local integration and protection to asylum seekers and refugees in São Paulo, the most important refugees host city in the country.

iii) Cáritas Archdiocese of Rio de Janeiro (Carj)

The Cáritas Archdiocese of Rio de Janeiro (Carj) was created in the 1970s as a branch of the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops (CNBB) that operates in the Rio de Janeiro Archdiocese. It is a pioneer in the care, social protection and promotion of fundamental rights for refugees and asylum seekers in Brazil. It operates in accordance with the principles of solidarity and respect for human rights and the guarantee of decent living conditions and protection, especially to the most disadvantaged and marginalised groups in society who, due to their very constitution, require intensive assistance and care.[11]

iv) Solidarity Network for Migrants and refugees (RedeMir)

According to UNHCR's understanding, Solidarity Protection networks are made up of people and organisations that are sensitised to this cause. They support the protection of refugees and monitor borders. They also promote their social inclusion and seek partnerships and alternatives for local integration and resettlement.

Approximately fifty such institutions operate throughout the country, articulated by the IMDH with the support of UNHCR, partners and volunteers[124].

v) Sergio Vieira de Mello Academic Chair (CSVM)

In 2003, the UNHCR set up academic chairs named after Sergio Vieira de Mello in Latin America to promote local interdisciplinary research and academic production related to International Refugee Law in partnership with governments, universities and international organisations. The chair also promotes academic education, sponsors teacher and student specialisation and stimulates the access of asylum-seekers and refugees to the public education system.

The Sergio Vieira de Mello academic chair has active ties with the Pontifical Catholic University of São Paulo (PUC - SP) ; the University of Vale do Rio dos Sinos (Unisinos); the University Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS); the University de Vila Velha (UVV); the Catholic University de Santos (Unisantos); the University Federal do Paraná (UFPR); the University Federal do ABC (UFABC); the University Federal de São Paulo (Unifesp); the University Federal de São Carlos (UFSCar); the University de São Paulo (USP); the State University da Paraíba (UEPB); and the University Federal de Grande Dourados (UFGD).

vi) State and Municipal Committees

Local integration is one of the most important solutions advocated by Brazilian law and the UNHCR. It requires the involvement of all entities in the Brazilian Federation. Due to the fact that Law 9474/97 does not institute restrictions to the participation of states and municipalities in integration activities and refugee resettlement, state and municipal policy committees were created to be links to other state and municipal agencies.

These committees advise public officials on the rights and duties of asylum seekers and refugees; they promote activities and coordinate care and protection initiatives in partnership with other state agencies that may assist them with relevant public policies.

In the same vein, it is important to mention the creation of the State Refugee Committee (CER) in São Paulo in 2007; the State Intersectoral Policy Committee for refugees in Rio de Janeiro in 2009; the Immigrant and Refugee Care Center created in 2011 by the São Paulo City Committee for Migrants and refugees (São Paulo City Hall/Municipal Human Rights Committee – CMDh); the State refugees and Migrants Committee (CERM) set up in the State of Paraná and the State Committee for Migrants, refugees, Stateless Persons and Victims of Trafficking in Persons (Comirat) in Rio Grande do Sul. The latter two were created in 2012.

Written by this author.

Notes: [1] Available at: <http://goo.gl/OpJO6S>.

[2] Available at: <http://goo.gl/VefGdJ>.

[3] Available at: <https://goo.gl/GzAlhY>.

[4] The complete list of institutions that make up the RedeMir can be found at: <http://goo.gl/gSlXdE>.

5.1 Refugee numbers in Brazil

Conare data shows that by December 2013 Brazil had granted Refugee status to 5,256 applicants from 79 nationalities,[9] showing an escalation of 779 people in this condition. The most prevalent amongst the principal refugee countries of origin recognised by the Brazilian government were Angola, Colombia, Congo, Liberia, Iraq and Syria, with an increase in refugees from the latter (see Table 62).

TABLE 62
Total number of refugees in Brazil according to country of origin (2011-2013)

Country of origin	2011		2012		2013	
	Refugees	(per cent) of Total	Refugees	(per cent) of Total	Refugees	(per cent) of Total
Angola	1,686	37.66	1,688	36.00	1,062	20.39
Colombia	654	14.61	707	15.08	1,154	22.16
Democractic Republic of the Congo	470	10.50	510	10.88	617	11.85
Liberia	258	5.76	258	5.50	258	4.95
Iraq	207	4.62	214	4,56	217	4.17
Syria	6	0.13	50	1,07	333	6.40
Others	1,196	27.82	1,261	26.91	3,815	32.08
Total	4,477	100.0	4,689	100.0	5,256	100.0
Angola	1,686	37.66	1,688	36.00	1,062	20.39
Colombia	654	14.61	707	15.08	1,154	22.16
Democractic Republic				10.88	617	11.85
of the Congo	470	10.50	510	5.50	258	4.95
Liberia	258	5.76	258	4,56	217	4.17
Iraq	207	4.62	214	1,07	333	6.40
Syria	6	0.13	50	26.91	3,815	32.08
Others	1,196	27.82	1,261	100.0	5,256	100.0

Sources: Conare Activity Reports 2011, 2012 and 2013.
Preparation: Ipea.

9. Chile, Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia, Uruguay, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Cuba, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, El Salvador, United States, Cape Verde, Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Mauritania, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Mali, Morocco, Algeria, Nigeria, Cameroon, Libya, Chad, Gambia, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Angola, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, Sudan, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Poland, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Serbia and Montenegro, Kosovo, Macedonia, Romania, Ukraine, Lebanon, Palestine, Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Kuwait, Georgia, Armenia, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Vietnam and Russia.

Asylum applications in Brazil (see Table 63) may be based on eligibility,[10] on the extension of refugee status for family reunion purposes[11] or on resettlement[12]. The number of asylum applications between 2011 and 2013 increased fivefold (see Table 63).

Conare's eligibility rate[13] for the period of this report focuses on indicating a growth trend in collegiate efficiency. This is despite the fact that 2,120 cases were added to the list of yet unresolved refugee requests, from which there were 673 pending cases in 2011; 616 in 2012 and 831 in 2013 (see Table 63).[14]

TABLE 63
Number of requests, processes and eligibility rate (2011-2013)

	Years		
	2011	2012	2013
Asylum applications	1,138	2,008	5,882
Deferred requests	128	260	712
Rejected requests	337	596	831
Total deferred processes	4,477	4,689	5,256
Conare eligibility rate (per cent)	27.5	30.3	46.1

Source: Conare.

In this context, the annual distribution of requests that were differed and rejected by Conare between 1998 and 2013 (since the Law No. 9,474/1997 was sanctioned) is shown in Figure 12 below.

10. Foreigners in national territory may fill out the Asylum Application Term at any Federal Police unit and obtain the Refugee Protocol. This allows them to subscribe the IRS and obtain an Individual Taxpayers' Registry number (CPF) and an Employment and Social Security Record Card (work permit). The Federal Police is responsible for forwarding the documents to the General Coordination for Refugees (Cgare) for presentation and further examination by Conare. If the request is rejected, the applicant may appeal to the Minister of Justice within the legal deadline. In case of a positive decision, the Refugee will be notified to attend to any Federal Police unit in order to sign the disclaimer and register with the National Foreigner Registration System (RNE), under Law No. 6,815 of August 19, 1980, which regulates alien legal status in Brazil.

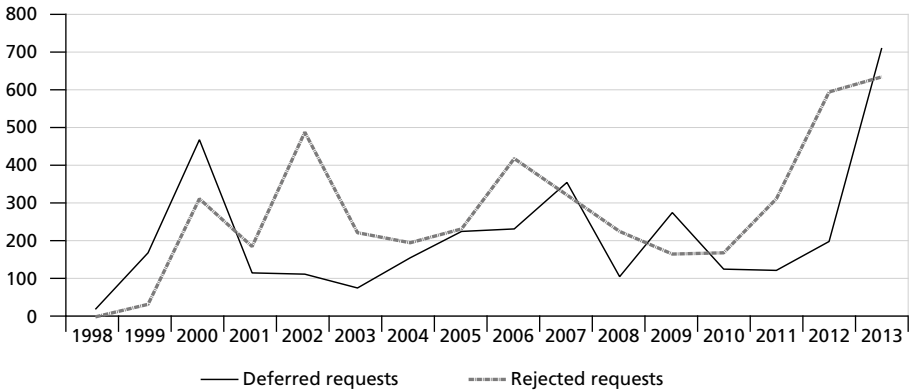
11. According to Conare's Normative Resolution 16, refugee status for family reunion purposes will be granted to the family group of those refugees recognised by the Brazilian State according to the following kinship relations: spouse or partner (a), ascendants, descendants and other members of the family group that are economically dependent on the refugee.

12. The UNHCR is responsible for submitting cases to Conare for assessment. To do so they must submit a Resettlement Registration Form that has been filled out and signed by the applicant with other relevant documents attached. Missions to first refuge countries are undertaken by Conare, UNHCR and civil society representatives in order to interview candidates for resettlement and evaluate the feasibility of their being received in Brazil. Resettlement in Brazil is dependent on Conare's decision.

13. According to the UNHCR, the eligibility rate is found using the ratio between the number of deferred cases and the number of analysed cases.

14. In 2014 Conare recorded 9,292 asylum applications and granted 2,320 asylums-over half of which (1,212) were Syrians – totaling 7,662 refugees from 79 different nationalities that year.

FIGURE 12
Annual distribution of requests that were accepted and rejected by Conare/MJ (1998-2013)



The simultaneous increase in deferred and rejected requests during this period suggests a growing demand to seek asylum in Brazil. This statement is confirmed by data provided by civil society organisations that support foreigners in vulnerable situations, including refugees.[15] Casp, Carj and IMDH numbers are significant in this regard.

5.1.1 Casp Numbers

In December 2011, the Casp Safe Haven Refugee Center recorded 1,592 refugees (see Table 64), most of whom were from Africa (59.6 per cent), followed by Latin America and (the) Caribbean (19.7 per cent); the Middle East (14.8 per cent); Europe (3.9 per cent); Asia (1.9 per cent); and two stateless persons (0.1 per cent).

In December 2011, 661 people sought asylum, 42.1 per cent of whom were from Africa; 39.3 per cent from Latin America and (the) Caribbean; 9.4 per cent from Asia and 8.9 per cent from the Middle East (see Table 64).

TABLE 64
Refugees and asylum-seekers assisted by Casp Safe Haven Refugee Center by region of origin (2011-2013)

Region	2001		2012		2013	
	Asylum seekers	Refugees	Asylum seekers	Refugees	Asylum seekers	Refugees
Africa	278	949	564	960	838	1,088
Latin America and (the) Caribbean	260	314	956	322	1,629	355
Europe	1	62	0	62	0	63

(Continues)

15. When working with civil society organisations that protect and support refugees in Brazil, there is no legal distinction between refugees and economic migrants. Organisations work to support all foreigners in vulnerable conditions.

(Continued)

Region	2001		2012		2013	
	Asylum seekers	Refugees	Asylum seekers	Refugees	Asylum seekers	Refugees
Asia	62	30	124	43	206	65
Middle East	59	235	156	274	226	428
Stateless	1	2	0	Not informed	0	0
Missing data2	0	0	2	1	0	0
Total	**661**	**1,592**	**1,802**	**1,662**	**2,899**	**1,999**

Sources: Cáritas/SP Activities Reports for 2011, 2012 and 2013.
Notes: [1] The data is for January to November/2012. As of the 2012 Activity Report closing date (1/21/2013) Casp had not yet had information about Conare decisions for the month of December/2012.
[2] Could not be identified from the Casp Safe Haven for Refugees Center Reports for 2011, 2012 and 2013.

Based on the 2012 records, Casp Safe Haven received 1,662 registered refugees, mostly from Africa (57.8 per cent – mainly from Angola, the, Liberia and Sierra Leone); followed by individuals from Latin America (19.4 per cent – mostly from Colombia, Cuba and Peru); from the Middle East (16.5 per cent – especially from Iraq, Syria, Iran and Lebanon); from Europe (3.7 per cent – mainly Serbia and Croatia); and from Asia (2.6 per cent – mainly from Afghanistan and Bhutan).

Casp recorded 1,802 new asylum seekers from January to December 2012, chiefly from Latin America and (the) Caribbean (53.1 per cent – predominantly from Haiti, Colombia and Cuba); followed by those from the African continent (31.3 per cent – principally from Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Nigeria and Somalia); the Middle East (8.7 per cent – the most from Syria, Lebanon, Pakistan, Palestine and Iraq; Asia (9.9 per cent – mainly from Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan).

By 2013 there were 1,999 registered refugees (see Table 65), most of whom from Africa (54.4 per cent-principally from Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia and Sierra Leone); the Middle East (21.4 per cent – predominantly Iraqi, Syrian, Iranian and Lebanese). Among the refugees from Latin America and (the) Caribbean (17.8 per cent – Colombians, Cubans and Peruvians were most represented); Europeans (3.2 per cent – mostly those from Serbia and Croatia). The number of Asian refugees totaled 65, or 3.3 per cent with Bhutan and Afghanistan as the most represented.

According to the 2013 asylum seekers records, individuals from Latin America and (the) Caribbean were the majority (56.2 per cent – mainly from Haiti, Colombia and Cuba); followed by Africa (28.9 per cent – primarily from Senegal, Nigeria, the Domecratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Mali and Guinea); the Middle East (7.8 per cent – mostly from Syria and Lebanon); and individuals from Bangladesh and Nepal were the most numerous Asians (7.7 per cent).

By December 2013, 3,197 asylum seekers assisted by Casp were expecting a decision from the federal government, namely 1,640 people from Haiti, 183 from Bangladesh, 159 from Senegal, 138 from Nigeria, 117 from the Democratic Republic of Congo, 110 from Lebanon, 98 from Guinea Bissau and 34 from Syria.

5.1.2 Carj Numbers

In 2011, Carj assisted 596 new asylum seekers from 35 countries, most of whom were from Haiti (171), the Democratic Republic of Congo (77), Colombia (158) and Guinea-Bissau (79). In 2012, there were 360 new asylum seekers from 34 countries, mainly from Colombia (125), the Democratic Republic of Congo (72), Guinea-Bissau (51) and Senegal (21). In 2013, the number of new cases rose to 1,097 people from 45 countries, mainly Colombia (85), the Democratic Republic of Congo (89) and Bangladesh (365) (see Table 65).

TABLE 65
New refugees attended by Cáritas/RJ (2011-2013)

Country of origin	2011	2012	2013
Afghanistan	-	-	2
South Africa	-	-	1
Angola	24	17	41
Argentina	-	1	-
Bangladesh	8	8	365
Benin	-	-	2
Bolivia	2	1	-
Burkina Faso	-	-	1
Cape Verde	3	3	3
Cameroon	-	-	1
China	1	-	5
Colombia	158	125	85
Congo Brazzaville	-	2	-
Ivory Coast	4	2	2
Cuba	10	8	13
Egypt	1	-	2
El Salvador	-	-	1
Ecuador	7	6	1
Eritrea	-	1	-
Spain	-	-	1
U.S	-	2	-
France	2	-	-
Ghana	2	-	28
Guinea	-	-	1
Guinea-Bissau	79	51	1
Guinea	-	3	-

(Continues)

(Continued)

Country of origin	2011	2012	2013
Guyana	1	-	1
Haiti	171	1	1
India	1	-	3
Iran	-	-	8
Iraq	2	-	10
Israel	1	1	-
Italy	1	-	-
Serbia	-	-	2
Lebanon	-	-	24
Liberia	1	-	-
Libya	-	1	-
Mali	-	1	3
Morocco	-	-	1
Mauritania	-	-	1
Mozambique	-	1	-
Nigeria	10	3	9
Pakistan	4	3	26
Peru	4	1	2
Poland	-	1	-
Kenya	-	-	2
Syrian Arab Republic	-	-	74
Democratic Republic of the Congo	77	72	89
Dominican Republic	1	3	-
Romania	-	1	1
Russia	1	1	-
São Tomé and Príncipe	2	-	3
Senegal	4	21	246
Sierra Leone	1	1	9
Sri Lanka	-	10	-
Somalia	1	1	15
Sudan	-	2	1
Tanzania	3	-	-
Togo	-	2	5
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	1
Tunisia	-	-	1
Turkey	4	-	-
Uganda	1	-	-
Venezuela	3	3	3
Zimbabwe	1	-	-
Total	596	360	1.097

Sources: Cáritas/RJ Activity Reports for 2011, 2012 and 2013.
Preparation: Ipea.

5.1.3 IMDH Numbers

In 2011, 284 people were assisted by IMDH. In 2012, this number advanced to 475 people and in 2013 to 1,145 people, which means between 2011 and 2013 the number of assisted individuals quadrupled.

At IMDH, the most frequent countries of origin in 2011 were Haiti (32 per cent), Pakistan (24 per cent), Bangladesh (19 per cent) and Bolivia (7 per cent); in 2012, Bangladesh (18.8 per cent), Pakistan (11.1 per cent), Colombia (6.8 per cent), Ghana (4.9 per cent), Haiti (4.3 per cent) and Bolivia (4 per cent); and in 2013 Bangladesh (56.9 per cent), Somalia (8 per cent), Ghana (7.2 per cent), Syria (4.1 per cent) and Pakistan (3.9 per cent).

5.2 Expenditures for refugee protection and support

From 2011 to 2013, federal government expenditures to afford protective and support activities for individuals living as refugees totaled a nominal amount of BRL19.9 million, comprising: i) Fund transfers from the MJ budget to civil society organisations; ii) MJ expenditures regarding civil servant and employee displacement and activities; and iii) Brazilian government contributions to UNHCR operations abroad (see Table 66).

TABLE 66
Federal expenditures for refugee protection and support, sorted by expenditure items (2011-2013)

Expenditures	2011	2012	2013	Total (in BRL)
Expenditures with civil servants and employees	1,008,000	101,806	921,000	2,030,806
Transfers to civil society organisations	600,000	850,000	850,000	2,300,000
Contributions to UNHCR	6,279,750	7,108,380	2,160,500	15,548,630
Total	7,887,750	8,060,186	3,931,500	19,879,436

Sources: UNHCR and Conare.
Preparation: Ipea.

The items that were selected to estimate the cost of such expenditures were chosen because of this report's choice of restricting refugee protection and support activities to those directly tied to the Brazilian State's political action through Conare and the UNHCR's international guidelines. Despite the importance of institutions that are not directly associated with federal government for refugee protection and support activities and practices in Brazil (section 5.3), only federal government expenditures were taken into account for assessment purposes.

In this sense, the MJ outsourced employees and supplied civil servants from its staff to work at Conare, incurring in expenses described as "technical hour costs" in

Table 67, including Brazilian Cooperation for travel tickets, per diems, salaries and international and domestic trips as well as clerical material to interview refugees.

The expenditures incurred by MJ with civil society organisations in this period through transfers to Casp, Carj and IMDH amounted to BRL2.3 million (see Table 67).

TABLE 67
Financial transfers from the federal government to civil society organisations (2011-2013)
(BRL)

Organisations	2011	2012	2013
IMDH	100,000	180,000	150,000
Casp	250,000	335,000	400,000
Carj	250,000	335,000	300,000
Total	**600,000**	**850,000**	**850,000**

Source: Conare.
Preparation: Ipea.

Brazil consolidated its position as the principal UNHCR donor among emerging countries by donating BRL15.5 million, with roughly USD8.3 million for refugee settlement activities abroad and humanitarian activities[16] around the world during this period.

A share of such federal government expenditures for refugees is difficult to assess because these funds are employed in universal service policies. This is the case with the provision of health services; labour and employment; education; safety; pensions, etc.

5.3 Some refugee protection and support practices

The federal government's refugee protection and support in Brazil is complemented by the involvement of various civil society institutions. They are partially funded with federal resources and effectively host these refugees to support their local integration.

The overall number of refugees in Brazil was found by adding information regarding the aforementioned activities to available official data. From this, a first appraisal of existing protection and support practices in the country was designed. This section of the chapter is therefore dedicated to the methods that were adopted to receive, protect and support foreign refugees in this country.

16. These activities include humanitarian response to emergencies in Libya and Somalia, regular operations in Pakistan, Iran and Armenia and the repatriation of Angolan refugees, among others.

IMDH, Casp and Carj and the IMDH are civil society organisations that have historically focused on refugee support and protection with significant impact in Brazil. They contribute to society's knowledge and awareness of the subject in view of the discrimination and difficulties reported by these people.

Carj, Casp and IMDH activities include:[17]

a) protection procedures to determine the eligibility of new cases, such as interviews and official reports, including legal assistance in obtaining and legalising documents, administrative procedures, the application of Law No. 9,474/1997, legal advice and select court proceedings, particularly those regarding the custody of children and small claims;

b) providing emergency basic needs such as health, education, housing and food assistance to asylum seekers and refugees and;

c) awareness-raising activities with public and private initiatives to promote local integration and help the assimilation of refugees into Brazilian society, such as labour-seeking assistance, educational/vocational training and inclusion to federal government micro-credit programmes.

Casp, Carj and the IMDH also work with other organisations mentioned in this section. For systematisation purposes and out of respect for the singularity of each institution's contribution these three institutions' activities were chosen as the basis of protection and support practices for refugees in Brazil.

Considering the above as well, as the data these institutions have reported, in the following pages we shall present a first appraisal of the protection and support practices for refugees from 2011 to 2013. These practices are described in terms of correlate legal measures, basic needs and of inclusion and local integration.

5.3.1 Articulation and legal action

The civil society organisations that deal with the issue of refugees in Brazil are in constant coordination with the government in order to improve public policies of reception and assistance and increase public debate and awareness of this subject.

They have worked in partnership with federal, state and municipal authorities to promote and improve public policies of assistance to refugees and asylum seekers and to design and implement the National Refugee Plan.

Regarding this interaction with the government, their participation in state and municipal committees for refugees, where effective solutions and inclusion

17. Another aspect of these organisations' engagement, in addition to the activities and practices described below, is organising and taking part in events about migration and asylum. It was decided, however, not to include such activities in this survey, given that the intended focus is protection and support practices.

in existing public policies is sought, is of special notice. Their involvement in the participatory diagnosis[18] are organised annually by the UNHCR and is also worth mentioning. During these meetings refugees and asylum seekers exchange experiences and identify needs and challenges related to their protection, integration and self-sufficiency. These institutions have also suggested solutions and improvements for protection and integration activities. They also recommended recording and discussing issues related to housing and the difficulties in finding shelter vacancies for asylum-seekers and refugees within the sphere of the state and municipal refugee committees. The means seeking solutions at the government level.

In addition, these institutions have also undertaken measures to strengthen and expand RedeMiR and boost partnerships with public agencies, thereby bolstering support to asylum seekers and refugees.

It is also important to state that these institutions take part in the OAB/SP Refugee, Expatriate and International Protection Committee, created in June, 2012. This means that they examine the application of law and treaties related to refugees and foreigners in Brazil and to assert such rights at the institutional level when they are not respected.

The Combat against Trafficking in Persons and Assistance to the Victims in the Federal District programme was created and introduced by the IMDH in 2013.[19]

With regard to their relationship with civil society as a whole, these institutions have sought to popularise the debate about refugee issues in the country. They have undertaken a wide range of enterprises, such as: the 2011 workshop about refugees for labour inter-mediation agencies in São Paulo, promoted by Casp and by the Asylum Seeker and Refugee Labour Market

Inclusion Support Group (GAR),[20] coordinated by the Regional Labour Superintendence of São Paulo; the agreement signed by the IMDH and the Distrito Federal University Center (UDF) in December 2011, created a programme called Human Dignity Rescue for refugees and Foreign Migrants in the Federal District.

18. Based on a methodology grounded in human rights, the UNHCR, in partnership with the protection network, annually conducts participatory diagnoses with refugees and asylum seekers in the country. They seek to map out the main challenges faced in the local integration process and enable them to seek solutions through dialogue and sharing of experiences. The results of these evaluations also assist UNHCR and its civil society partners to identify ways to expand and improve the support given to its beneficiaries. The themes addressed in the diagnostic are divided in the following areas: i) housing; ii) employment and income generation; iii) education and health; iv) participation/community integration; v) documentation.

19. The project aims to contribute to the management and prevention of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants, to provide humanitarian assistance to victims of this crime, to coordinate with government agencies to improve the care of victims, to participate in government initiatives and civil society and to influence public policies.

20. In 2011, the Casp Safe Haven Center participated in the First Workshop on Labour and Employment for Asylum Seekers and Refugees, organised by the Ministry of Labour and Employment (MTE) in partnership with the UNHCR. From this partnership emerged the Asylum Seekers and Refugees Labour Market Inclusion Support Group (GAR). GAR convenes monthly in order to forward proposals that were discussed during the workshop and under the coordination of the São Paulo Department of Employment and Labour Relations (SERT-SP).

Other examples of joint initiatives with civil society organisations engaged in the issue of refugee in Brazil include: databases of refugees in Brazil, writing and disseminating articles, research, publications and updated data about refugees; preparation and distribution of information materials about the rights and duties of asylum applicants and refugees, in addition to several emergency addresses to be used in case of need; publishing the sixth edition of the *Caderno de debates* Journal in 2011 and *A questão palestina e os refugiados* (The Palestine Issue and its Refugees) – the latter was in partnership with the Center for Refugee Support (Nuares) in the state of Espírito Santo (ES) at the Vila Velha University, the UNHCR and other agencies; the IMDH's participation in the fourth edition of *Coletânea de Legislação: Lei 9.474/97 e Coletânea de Instrumentos de Proteção Internacional de Refugiados e Apátridas* (Compilation of Legislation: Law No. 9,474/97 and a Collection of Instruments for the International Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons), in partnership with the UNHCR; the seventh edition of the *Caderno de debates* (Journal of debates) in 2012 on Refugees, Migration and Citizenship; and the eighth edition of the *Caderno de debates* (Journal of debates) in 2013 that focused on "confronting human trafficking".

5.3.2 Basic needs

There are several initiatives regarding the provision of basic needs for refugees and asylum seekers in Brazil – from campaigns to collect clothing shoes, toys, blankets, sheets, food, household utensils and mattresses to partnerships with clothing and shoes stores that enable discounts in the purchase of large quantities for refugees and asylum seekers.[21]

In regard to the right for housing, these organisations have found places in shelters for newcomers and temporary housing for asylum seekers pending examination by Conare. They also offer financial aid for the most vulnerable cases to assist in paying rent on a limited basis.

Portuguese learning activities stand out amid these institution's educational efforts. These include securing spots in Portuguese language courses (directly or through agreements with educational institutions) and providing financial support for transportation to these classes.

Children and adolescents were enrolled in public schools and referred to health and vaccination services with the engagement of Guardianship Councils and the Public Defender's Office, in accordance with the Brazilian Statute for Children and Adolescents (ECA).

21. Among which we highlight Casp partnerships with stores such as Lojas Pernambucanas, Lojas Eskala and Clovis Calçados.

Financial support was granted to families with economic difficulties for the purchase of school uniforms and materials. Other initiatives to ensure access to education for refugees and asylum seekers in Brazil include guidance about access to higher education;[22] and partnerships with public and private universities so that refugees and asylum-seekers may benefit from full or partial scholarships.

In addition, they offered a range of activities to ensure access to the public health system. Such initiatives included guidance about the Brazilian Unified Health System (SUS – its legislation, planning and access), medical treatment referrals, financial assistance to cover transfer costs to and from health service units and financial support to cover the costs of drugs, tests and specific treatments that are not available for free.

These institutions have also formed partnerships with hospitals, clinics, pharmacies and eyeglass stores to ensure the basic right to healthcare for refugees and asylum seekers in Brazil.

Casp has two examples of partnerships that have been set up to offer healthcare for refugees and asylum seekers in Brazil. The first was established with the *Serviço Social do Comércio* (SESC – Commercial Social Service), the Associação Paulista de Cirurgiões Dentistas (APCD – Paulista Association of Dental Surgeons) and the School of Dentistry at the Universidade de São Paulo (USP) for the provision of dental care to refugees and asylum seekers. And the second partnership is with the Hospital Federal dos Servidores do Estado (HFSE – State Servers Federal Hospital)[23] and the Associação Brasileira de Odontologia (ABO – Brazilian Dentists Association).

5.3.3 Inclusion and local integration

Regarding inclusion and local integration, civil society organisations dedicated to the issue of refugees in Brazil were particularly diligent in areas such as documentation for and access to social benefits, labour market and income generation.

The documentation and access to social benefits, referral and guidance activities were recorded for refugees and asylum seekers that sought to plead access to social benefits such as the *Bolsa Família* cash transfer programme, if eligible. Support to obtain and renew national documents such as the Labour and Social Security Card (CTPS), the Individual Taxpayers' Registry (CPF), the Foreign Identity Card (CIE), the Civil Registry of Birth and Driver's License (CNH), among others, was also recorded.

22. Refugee and Refugee applicants may enroll in federal universities of Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Roraima, São Carlos, Juiz de Fora and the Catholic University of Santos, without entrance exams through educational evaluation and documentation issued by Conare.

23. Available at: <http://www.hse.rj.saude.gov.br/jornal_ed6.pdf>.

In the same vein, we must also mention the availability of resources to cover documentation fees (taxes and photos) for destitute asylum seekers and refugees. Also, support was available for transportation funds to document obtainment for asylum seekers and refugees in vulnerable conditions, the translation of documents and assistance in obtaining permanent residence and naturalisation permits.

Initiatives related to labour market inclusion and income security comprised: guidance and support to prepare resumés for interviews or for employment agencies; sending resumés via email to human resource company databases; contact with human resource companies (including the National Job System – Sine, and the State Bureau for Work and Income – Setrab) and organisations in general to promote the professional inclusion of asylum seekers and refugees; availability of funds to assist in transportation for job searching; the preparation of informational materials about labour rights and duties for asylum seekers and refugees; information on the addresses of companies' human resource departments; referral of asylum seekers and refugees to vocational education and training courses including, in some cases, transport financial aid to schools; drafting letters for prospective employers explaining the legal status of refugee work in Brazil; organising annual handicraft courses through an agreement signed by Carj and Conare to expand income generation possibilities;[24] translation of diplomas and school documents for those who have managed to bring documentation from their countries of origin; support and advice in forwarding middle and higher education diplomas for validation with public institutions; equivalence studies (with documentation) or adequacy tests (without documentation)[25] and guidance for continued education.

BOX 9
Haitian immigrants in Brazil

In late 2011, Conare sent 3,500 asylum applications from Haitian individuals to the National Immigration Committee (CNIg), allowing them to stay in Brazil for humanitarian reasons. Most of these applicants were not eligible for Refugee status under Law No. 9,474/1997.

During this period, there was also support for the transportation of immigrants from Tabatinga (AM), located in the triple border between Colombia, Peru and Brazil, and from Brasileia (AC) by the Bolivian border. Gateway cities to the North region have been facing a significant increase in migration since 2011, especially by Haitian nationals. These asylum seekers were sent to Rio Branco (AC) and Manaus (AM) for assistance, shelter, food, information on the asylum application process and local integration with the help of Cáritas Archdiocese of Manaus (CAM).

(Continues)

24. In these courses students produce handicraft marketed under the REFAZER brand that is sold in different street markets in Rio de Janeiro city.

25. The State Education Bureau fast tracks the evaluation of asylum seekers and refugees' educational diplomas a by verifying their level of knowledge as compared to the primary and secondary education levels in the Brazilian educational system so they can continue their studies, and enroll in the appropriate level.

(Continued)

In January 2012, the CNIg granted permanent visas to Haitian nationals in accordance with Article 16 of Law 6,815 of August 19, 1980. This was limited to a maximum of to 1200 visas expedited per year by the Embassy of Brazil in Port au Prince, Haiti.

Haitians who were already in Brazil benefited from this resolution and, by the end of 2012, the CNIg had granted 5,550 visas to Haitians in Brazil and 1,200 visas through the Embassy of Brazil in Haiti. Throughout 2012, Haitian citizens continued to arrive in Brazil sporadically, coming through the northern borders and formalising their asylum requests. In 2013, the Brazilian government granted permanent residence to 6,738 Haitians, totaling 13 thousand people during the period of time that was analyse.

Sources: CNIg Resolution 97 of 13/1/2012; UNHCR (2013) and Conare/MJ.
Preparation: Ipea.

CHAPTER 6

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Peacekeeping operations are established by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) through the adoption of resolutions via consensus or by an affirmative vote of at least nine Member, including the concurring votes of the permanent members.[1]

The peace and security subject cannot be considered separately, since it is part of a more comprehensive plan in which the dimensions of people's well-being and considerations regarding justice and democracy are present (Sardenberg, 2015). Hence, the understanding that the United Nations (UN) peacekeeping operations are part of a greater whole under international politics.

This chapter intends to describe Brazil's role in United Nations operations for international peace and security. There is a specific focus on multilateral efforts to address and peacefully solve armed conflicts.

In this sense, some general aspects of Brazilian participation are initially presented, followed by federal government expenditures. The chapter closes with the description of the most important Brazilian policies in peacekeeping.

Brazil has actively participated in conflict resolution initiatives and in United Nations peacekeeping operations, in accordance with its Federal Constitution of 1988. The constitution establishes principles that rule international relations, such as the defense of peace, the peaceful settlement of conflicts, equality among States and cooperation among peoples for the progress of humanity.

Brazilian operations contributed to the country's image as a responsible global player while also consolidating Brazilian solidarity with peoples from countries in conflict and contributing to the improvement of Brazilian troops.

Peacekeeping operations are deployed on the ground, with the consent of the parties in the conflict, by military, police and civilian personnel in order to implement or monitor the arrangements for conflict control (ceasefire, separation of forces, etc.) and their solution (comprehensive or partial peace agreements). Since 1990, these operations have been employed especially in inner disputes, which are often characterised by the proliferation of actors or by the lack of authority on site (Brazil, 2013).

1 United States, France, China, Russia and the UK.

6.1 Expenditures in peacekeeping operations

Brazil took part in sixteen United Nations Security Council peace missions and allocated federal government resources that totaled BRL130 million from 2011-2013 (see Table 68).

These funds were allocated to the Brazilian Participation in Peace Operations budget programme that was undertaken by the Armed Forces.

According to the Ministry of Defense, in December 2013 Brazil had deployed 1,729 armed forces personnel in UN peacekeeping missions, becoming the 19th country among the 122 countries that were contributing with troops.[2]

TABLE 68
Annual expenditures in United Nations peacekeeping missions (2011-2013)
(BRL)

Missions	2011	2012	2013	Total
United Nations Organisation Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)	16,169,750	4,101,830	8,676,194	28,947,775
African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)	18,828,675	2,553,504	-	21,382,179
United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)	6,399,802	5,289,894	5,888,255	17,577,951
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	2,597,524	6,532,793	4,397,266	13,527,582
United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)	6,618,758	3,217,744	-	9,836,502
United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS)	5,505,514	3,719,079	-	9,224,592
United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	3,449,999	3,969,219	1,484,119	8,903,337
United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS)	-	5,479,935	-	5,479,935
United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia (Unsoa)	1,497,757	3,006,653	-	4,504,410
United Nations Integrated Mission in East-Timor (UNMIT)	2,261,706	776,583	-	3,038,289
United Nations Organisation Interim Security Force for Abyei (Unisfa)	-	943,479	1,508,662	2,452,141
United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT)	2,047,373	-	-	2,047,373
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	393,847	302,583	365,354	1,061,784
United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)	718,152	239,857	-	958,009
United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (Unmik)	437,627	131,982	-	569,609
United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	337,491	115,239	-	452,730

Sources: Secretariat of International Affairs of the Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management (Seain/MP); Office of International Affairs of the Ministry of Finance (Sain/MF); and Integrated System of Financial Administration of the Federal Government (Siafi), Elabored by: Ipea.

2 According to UN data, Brazil contributed at the time with 1,748 military and police personnel. A total of 98,200 military and police personnel were deployed for the United Nations. For more information, see: UN Peacekeeping, Troop and police contributors archive (1990-2014), 2013, Ranking of military and Police contributions, Available at: <http://goo,gl/wAJ1os>, Access: November 13, 2015.

6.2 Brazilian peacebuilding practices

Brazil was an important player in designing the multilateral peacebuilding architecture, centred on the Peacebuilding Commission (CCP) established in 2005.

The country is a member of the CCP Organisational Committee and chairs the specific configuration for Guinea-Bissau since its creation in 2007. As president of this configuration, Brazil has stressed the need for an integrated approach covering not only political and security but also economic and social components.

In fact, these operations are currently the main form of United Nations legal and legitimate military action to ensure collective security.

The importance that this instrument has acquired, especially after the end of the Cold War, is illustrated in figures: the UN budget for peacekeeping missions went from USD230 million in 1988 to USD7.8 billion in 2013-2014. This vertiginous increase reflects the fact that peacekeeping missions now include increasingly complex tasks, such as political reconciliation, the strengthening of state institutions, disarmament, demobilization and social reintegration of ex-combatants, civilian protection, election monitoring, improving democratic governance and the rule of law and the coordination of humanity aid. Due to the global geopolitical issues in the past, peacekeeping missions fulfilled important, but less complex, functions limited to the observation of ceasefire and interposition between fighting forces.

Nowadays peacekeeping operations work alongside United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Organisation of Nations United for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and the World Food Programme (WFP). These agencies aim to stabilise countries in conflict, each within its own mandate and budget. They also work with regional organisations, such as the African Union and operate alongside donor countries and non-governmental organisations.

So far, Brazil has participated in over forty UN peacekeeping missions by sending troops, police and military experts, to form a contribution of more than 33,000 "blue helmets". Brazilians have also been involved in the exercise of military command missions, such as the United Nations Mission for Stabilization of Haiti (MINUSTAH) and the United Nations Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. They have also sent naval forces, such as the Maritime Task Force of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

The involvement of Brazilian troops in UN peacekeeping missions occurs in two distinct ways: troop composition, where the military integrate an armed contingent with the authorization of Congress; and individual missions, as in the case with sending members of Staff, military observers and staff officers, not

affiliated with Brazilian troops and specialised personnel. The troop missions last six months and individual missions last one year.

In December 2013, Brazil took part in nine peacekeeping missions: Haiti (MINUSTAH), Lebanon (UNIFIL), South Sudan (United Nations Mission in South Sudan-UNMISS), Ivory Coast (United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire-UNOCI), Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO), in the region of Abyei in South Sudan (United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei-Unisfa), Liberia (United Nations Mission in Liberia-UNMIL), Cyprus (United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus-UNFICYP) and in the mission for the referendum in Western Sahara (United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara-MINURSO) (see Table 69).

TABLE 69
Brazilian participation in UN peacekeeping operations (Dec, 2013)

Mission	Location	Occupation	Subtotal (number of individuals)	**Total (number of individuals)**
United Nations Mission the referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)	Western Sahara	Military observer	10	**10**
United Nations Mission for the Stabilization in Haiti (Minustah)	Haiti	Police persons	10	**1,444**
		Troops	1,434	
United Nations Mission in Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Troops	6	**6**
United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	Cyprus	Troops	1	**1**
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	Lebanon	Troops	258	**258**
United Nations Interim Security Force of Abyei (Unisfa)	Sudan and South Sudan	Military observer	3	**4**
		Troops	1	
United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	Liberia	Military observer	2	**5**
		Troops	3	
United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)	South Sudan	Police persons	5	**13**
		Military observer	5	
		Troops	3	
United Nations Operation in Côte Ivory (UNOCI)	Ivory Coast	Military observer	4	**7**
		Troops	3	

Source: UN.
Preparation: Dpaz/MRE.

According to the Peace Mission Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Dpaz/MRE), 11,110 men and women were mobilised in six different Brazilian contingents that served in peacekeeping operations.

The country seeks to permanently engage with issues of international peace and security and in the debates about peacekeeping operations. Brazil is active in debate groups focused on specific conflicts, as in the case of Haiti, whose opinions influence the Security Council's decision making. Brazil also plays an important role in the UN Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34), a forum in which operational and conceptual guidelines relating to peacekeeping missions are negotiated.

MINUSTAH deserves particular attention regarding Brazilian participation in the United Nations Peacekeeping operations, due to the country's important contributions.

6.2.1 Brazil and the United Nations mission to stabilise Haiti

Brazil remains the largest contributor of troops to MINUSTAH. Since the beginning of this mission in 2004, a Brazilian general has been responsible for its military command. Among the troops there are engineers, doctors and Brazilian nurses who carry out important tasks, some of which are a social nature.

With regard to the MINUSTAH mandate, Brazil has sought to ensure the inclusion of key issues for peace in Haiti, such as socio-economic development and the consolidation of the State. Brazil also supported the inclusion of important programmes with a swift social impact in the mission's mandate, such as building schools and hospitals and projects to reduce violence in communities. The MINUSTAH budget set aside for such activities increased from USD3 million in 2009-2010 to USD7.5 million in 2010-2011 and 2011-2012.

Within MINUSTAH, Brazilian military personnel promoted sociocultural actions to rebuild the country, which was hit by an earthquake in 2010, and to support communities in need with actions such as:

- outdoor cinema sessions for over 6,000 Haitians, many of which had never watched a movie;
- distribution of over 2 million litres of treated water, 2 thousand school supplies kits with notebooks, books, pen, pencil and eraser, besides school furniture donations in 2013;
- lectures on personal hygiene, prevention of breast cancer, sexually transmitted diseases, breast-feeding and the role of women in Haitian society, benefiting about 3,000 people (ONUBR, 2013).

Brazilian military personnel activities have also contributed to reduce violence in very vulnerable areas in Haiti. According to the Brazilian General, Edson Leal Pujol, the improvement in terms of security allowed Brazil to withdraw one of its battalions in 2013. Nevertheless, it has continued to uphold its goal of strengthening the Haitian National Police, increasing its staff, expertise and improving their equipment.

CHAPTER 7

EXPENDITURES WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

This chapter presents federal government expenditures with payments regarding the Brazilian financial commitments to international organisations, entities and funds within the scope of International Cooperation for Development (ICD) for the 2011, 2012 and 2013 fiscal years.

These transfers totaled BRL1.6 billion during the period of analysis (equivalent to USD836 million) and correspond to expenditures with regular contributions (41.8 per cent), development funds (56.7 per cent) and international tribunals (1.5 per cent) (see Table 70).

A significant portion of these contributions were intended to cover part of the costs with international agency membership, and were, therefore, regular contributions.

Brazil has voluntarily transferred resources to the United Nations and records of these transactions may be found in this publication in the chapters related to humanitarian cooperation, refugee support and protection and peacekeeping missions. These expenditures correspond to contributions effected in compliance with regulatory norms that limit expenditures to the existence of a specific statutory provision, as well as to the integration of the agency's status in the Brazilian legal system.

These expenditures were occasional and occurred according to the determination of one or more public administration entities. This is based on their understandings about the desirability and opportunity of effecting a specific contribution to one of the organisations where Brazil is a member.

The data about expenditures with international organisations mentioned in this report was made available by the Ministry of Planning, Development and Management/ Secretariat of International Affairs (Seain/MP) and by the Ministry of Finance, Secretariat of International Affairs (Seain/MF). This data is sourced from the Integrated System of Federal Government Financial Administration (Siafi), which processes and controls budgetary, financial, patrimonial and accounting execution of public federal direct administration agencies, local authorities, foundations, federal public enterprises and mixed economy companies that are included in the fiscal budget (see Table 70).

TABLE 70
Federal government expenditures with international organisations (2011-2013) (BRL)

Expenditures	2011	2012	2013	**Total**
Regular contributions	207,885,839	209,421,082	248,966,095	**666,273,015**
Development funds	337,280,761	270,081,329	296,772,311	**904,089,402**
International courts	10,201,604	10,923,748	3,413,128	**24,538,680**
Total	**555,368,404**	**490,426,159**	**549,106,534**	**1,594,901,097**

Sources: Seain/MP and Sain/MF.
Preparation: Ipea.

The federal government's overall annual expenditures with international organisations decreased 1.2 per cent in the first and the last years of the studied period. Furthermore, there was a 20 per cent decrease in expenditures with development funds from the first year to the second year, which explains this trend (see Table 70).

The federal government made several other voluntary contributions that are not included in this report because they served operations in Brazil, and are therefore not International Cooperation for Development.

7.1 Regular contributions to international organisations

Regular or compulsory contributions are anticipated in the agency's statute, convention or founding treaty to support its activities and its maintenance costs.

The relationship between Brazil and the international agencies with which it collaborates is managed by federal public administration sectorial entities, the relevant authorities in Brazil for such matters. The Seain/MP manages these contribution payments.

The Seain/MP is specifically responsible for budget preparation and programming to account for financial contributions to international organisations. They are also responsible for the analysis and payment process instructions according to the information and contribution payment requests forwarded by the public entities that are responsible for managing the relationship between Brazil and international agencies.

In addition, it is their duty to formally convey new mandatory or voluntary contributions to international agencies and to inform any increase in current contributions as compared to the previous period. This is due to the necessary process of budgetary evaluation by the MP under consideration of the country's budget and financial context.

Brazil spent BRL666 million in regular contributions to 181 international agencies over the studied period. Considering the large number of beneficiaries, a sample of sixteen of these contributions was chosen, which when added, accounted for 41.2 per cent of the total (see Table 71).

TABLE 71
Federal government expenditures with regular contributions payments (2011-2013) (BRL)

Expenditures	2011	2012	2013	**Total**
Regular budget of the United Nations (UN)	63,362,513	74,428,005	82,251,512	**220,042,031**
Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO)/Ministry of Health (MS)	12,412,463	12,626,366	24,242,901	**49,281,730**
World Health Organisation (WHO)/MS	12,529,809	-	31,457,202	**43,987,011**
Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organisation (ACTO)/Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)	698,074	740,771	39,801,703	**41,240,548**
Organisation of American States (OAS)/MRE	10,653,559	15,583,115	9,757,010	**35,993,685**
The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)/MRE	3,158,374	7,765,637	7,621,025	**18,545,037**
Capital Master Plan UN – headquarters renovation	5,036,626	12,626,366	-	**17,662,991**
The United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)/MRE	3,787,548	4,421,747	8,769,124	**16,978,419**
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)/ Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)	3,693,064	3,796,149	6,323,017	**13,812,229**
World Trade Organisation (WTO)/MRE	3,942,241	3,969,088	5,836,360	**13,747,689**
Pan American Centre for Foot and Mouth Disease (Mapa)	4,243,949	4,383,773	4,893,295	**13,521,016**
World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)/Mapa	1,969,701	2,096,521	2,194,169	**6,260,391**
International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)/Ministry of Defense (MD)	1,106,581	1,419,189	2,210,976	**4,736,746**
International Telecommunications Union (ITU)/Ministry of Communications (MC)	-	2,062,447	2,053,637	**4,116,084**
Organisation of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture (OEI)/Ministry of Education (MEC)	-	1,955,577	2,082,908	**4,038,485**
International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL-France)/ Ministry of Justice (MJ)	-	-	1,657,674	**1,651,674**
Other contributions	81,291,335	61,546,333	248,966,095	**391,803,762**
Total	**207,885,839**	**209,421,082**	**248,966,095**	**666,273,015**

Sources: Seain/MP, Sain/MF and Siafi.
Preparation: Ipea.

The contributions made to the UN, PAHO and WHO over the studied period were approximately BRL331 million, about 49.7 per cent of the total amount. During the 2011-2013 period, Brazil defaulted on some of these regular contributions, which can be perceived in the absence of values in Table 71.

7.2 Contributions to multilateral development funds

Multilateral development funds receive financial contributions from constituent countries to offer donations and loans (mostly concessional)[1] and provide technical assistance.

Brazilian contributions to multilateral development funds presented in this report are limited to those made to funds from which the country did not receive resources over the studied period, whether in the form of donations or loans. The Mercosur Structural Convergence Fund (Focem) is the only exception to this criterion, due to its specificities as explained further on (see Table 72).

Both Seain/MP and Sain/MF are responsible for managing the relationship between Brazil and the multilateral development funds served. This includes participating in the definition of these funds' operational strategy to maximise their impact in the reduction of poverty and to promote global development, especially within the least developed countries. In addition, both Secretariats are responsible for defining Brazil's contribution amounts and their effective execution though the corresponding capital transaction.

The contributions made from 2011 to 2013 that fit within this reports's scope refer to the International Development Association (IDA) – from the World Bank Group, the African Development Fund (ADF) and South-South Cooperation Trust Fund – both members of the African Development Bank Group, the Fund for Special Operations (SOF), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Focem – part of Mercosur (see Table 72).

TABLE 72
Annual contributions to multilateral development funds (2011-2013)
(BRL)

Funds	2011	2012	2013	**Total**
International Development Association (IDA) – World Bank Group	157,178,100	400,000	136,226,130	**293,804,230**
African Development Fund	1,674,600	851,166	12,982,695	**15,508,461**
South-South Cooperation Fund	1,674,600	5,865,000	4,321,000	**11,860,600**
Fund for Special Operations (SOF) – IDB Group	-	11,279,421	24,930,118	**36,209,539**
Focem (mandatory)	117,222,000	107,894,777	31,998,854	**257,115,631**
Focem (volunteer)	59,531,461	143,790,966	86,268,514	**289,590,941**

Sources: Seain/MP, Sain/MF and Siafi.
Preparation: Ipea.

1. Concessional loans have more favorable conditions than conventional ones, which are based on the institution's standard terms. Concessional loans usually present substantially lower interest rates, and are in some cases interest-free, besides presenting particularly long repayment deadlines.

The resources transferred from Brazil to the IDA are noticeable when compared to those provided to other institutions, aid programmes and international cooperation. Brazilian contributions[2] in 2011 were BRL157,178,100, BRL400,000,000 in 2012, and BRL136,226,130 in 2013. Based on these resources, the country remains among the five largest developing country contributors.

IDA is the largest multilateral aid mechanism for poor countries and the main channel of cooperation resources and Brazilian foreign aid.

It is important to highlight IDA's role in relieving the burden of external debt in countries with lower relative development through the Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) and the Multilateral Initiative for Debt Relief (MDRI).

IDA resources come from periodic donations carried out by donor countries, from the payment of old loans and from the transfer of part of the net income of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and of the International Finance Corporation (IFC – a branch of the World Bank Group that provides support to the private sector).

In addition to financial contributions, Brazil is also notable due to its performance in the working groups that discuss IDA's future. From 2011 to 2013, the Brazilian representative co-chaired IDA's Governance Renovation Working Group, alongside representatives from Djibouti, France and Holland.

The country's performance in this working group was characterised by forwarding proposals to increase IDA's legitimacy and efficiency, therefore contributing to the increasing alignment of the association's strategies with the recipient countries' needs.

The ADF, of which Brazil is a member, is the African Bank Group Development's concessional instance. It supports the forty least developed countries in Africa by granting concessional loans under more favorable terms than those offered by the African Development Bank. The group also grants resources for external debt relief initiatives and technical assistance provision to support studies and activities for the development of relevant skills to reduce poverty and promote economic and social development.

The fund's resources originate from the transfer of the African Development Bank's own capital and from periodic resource donations by donor countries, which usually happen every three years.

2. Brazilian commitments towards IDA are made in reais (BRL) and its equivalent in US dollars (USD) must be calculated according to a conversion table attached to each recomposition of committed resources. Thus, any data in dollars may not correspond to the direct conversion of the amount in reais to US dollars at an average annual rate.

Besides the Brazilian contribution, that totaled BRL15.5 million during the period, other 26 countries have contributed to the ADF. Brazil was the only Latin American country that made a commitment to contribute to the thirteenth collection of the fund's resources in 2013, reiterating its support of ADF.

Brazil and the African Development Bank Group created the South-South Cooperation Fiduciary Fund in order to establish a framework to enhance technology, knowledge and resource sharing among developing countries for the benefit of African Development Bank Group regional member countries. To this end, Brazil pledged a USD6 million overall contribution between 2011 and 2013, but its contribution ended up totaling BRL11.8 million during the period. By the end of 2013, fourteen projects funded by the Fiduciary Fund had been approved in agriculture, private sector development, energy and environment, governance, health and social development.

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) Special Operations Fund is responsible for special operations that comply with IDB's objective of helping to accelerate the economic, social, individual and collective development process of regional developing member countries.

In that vein, Funds for Special Operations (SOF) are intended for concessional loans for the least developed countries in Latin America and (the) Caribbean. Currently, the countries with access to SOF resources are Bolivia, Guyana, Honduras and Nicaragua, besides Guatemala and Paraguay, which also have access to IDB ordinary capital resources. Haiti has already received concessional loans from the SOF as well, but since 2007 the country has been exclusively receiving donations from the IDB's non-reimbursable funding. Brazil's contributions to SOF over the studied period have totaled BRL36.2 million.

The Mercosur Structural Convergence Fund was created to fund programmes that promote structural convergence among Mercosur countries members, increase competitiveness and social cohesion This is especially the case for smaller economies and less developed regions.

The MERCOSUR/CMC/DEC 18/05[3] Decision established a total annual contribution of USD100 million from member countries. Brazil was responsible for contributing 70 per cent of this total and Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay were responsible for 27 per cent, 2 per cent and 1 per cent, respectively. The distribution of resources, categorised as donations, was established at 48 per cent for Paraguay, 32 per cent for Uruguay and 10 per cent each for Argentina and Brazil.

3. For more information, see: <http://goo.gl/VRhWV6>.

Considering the above, Brazil is responsible for raising an annual contribution of USD70 million and may receive up to USD10 million, which results in a USD60 million net contribution. Due to these features, the Focem contribution was included in the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development Report (Cobradi).

During the 2011-2013 period, BRL257.1 million were contributed to Focem. In addition, Brazil has voluntarily contributed BRL289.5 million within the scope of Focem between 2011 and 2013 for building the Itaipu-Villa Hayes 500 kV Electrical Transmission System in Paraguay, which was approved by Mercosur/CMC Decision 07/10[4]. Itaipu Binacional is in charge of the project.

7.3 Expenditures with international courts

From 2001 to 2013, the Brazilian government allocated BRL24.5 million to the following international courts, with which it is affiliated: the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY), the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (IRMCT) and the International Criminal Court - ICC (see Table 73).

TABLE 73
Expenditures with international courts (2011-2013)
(BRL)

International courts	2011	2012	2013	**Total**
ICTR	1,975,012	1,476,469	3,413,128	**6,864,608**
ICTY	2,522,147	2,295,233	-	**4,817,379**
IRMCT	-	447,152	-	**447,152**
ICC – International Criminal Court	5,704,645	6,704,895	-	**12,409,541**
Total	**10,201,804**	**10,923,748**	**3,413,128**	**24,538,680**

Source: Seain/M, Sain/MF and Siafi.
Preparation: Ipea.

Expenditures with international courts suffered a strong decrease (around 74.07 per cent) in the 2011-2013 period. Thee International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda was the sole recipient during 2013.

4. For more information, see: <http://goo.gl/rNAnqR>.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

This third edition of the *Brazilian Cooperation for International Development* (Cobradi) report consolidates the methodology used to collect and systematise data regarding Brazil's role in International Cooperation for Development (ICD).

The accumulated experience obtained with Cobradi reports during these past seven years (2010-2016) demonstrates the federal government's technical competence in monitoring and evaluating its international cooperation for development policies.

This report's initial methodological approach involved appraising federal government expenditures and their segmentation in international modalities (Ipea, 2010). But afterwards, its architecture per region was also added to the document (Ipea, 2013).

This edition, which contains cooperation records for the 2011-2013 period, detailed Brazil's accomplishments and complemented the existing methodology with an unprecedented approach that includes practices that were brought to pass either in foreign countries or in Brazil. Such practices fall within the concept of international development – such as refugee protection and scholarship grants.

This exercise sought to apprehend the Brazilian institutions' role in ICD. It did this by describing and explaining the diverse and different types of exchange in order to identify its standards, features and elements and thus contribute to the improvement of public policies.

This incipient effort discloses an avenue worth exploring in the study and analysis of Cobradi activities. It is particularly apt for understanding Brazilian public policy transfer and diffusion processes and the successful practices originating in Brazil.

Designing an analysis of Cobradi is no easy task because cooperation activities are not bound within a regulatory framework of assumed agreements and commitments. It also encompasses the mobilization of a considerable number of public and private agencies at several administrative levels, configuring a complex and frequently fragmented institutional arrangement.

Ipea mobilised its researchers in order to present the public with a structured interpretation of this complex and fragmented context. Formulating a minimally organised synthesis that showcases Brazil's contribution to the promotion of international development required effort and inventiveness.

More than just an exercise in transparency, the Cobradi survey and data systematisation efforts have inspired a persistent discussion of Brazilian practices in ICD that is reflected in the evolution of this methodology and the possibility for future reports.

These concluding remarks shall focus on the main findings resulting from the accumulated experiences of seven years of the survey. The report is mindful of the fact that that presenting an in-depth discussion of survey proceedings and lessons learned would not be met fully without briefly pointing out the remaining constraints and adding recommendations to subsidise future Cobradi reports.

The assessment so far points out that recording disbursements and fragmented per project approaches does not sufficiently explain what has been done in Cobradi.

To date, studies indicate that government expenditures with the Federal Government Integrated Financial Administration System (Siafi) and the Per Diem and Airfare Concession System (SCDP) should be further investigated as starting points for the Cobradi Report 2014-2015 onward.

Consequently, this survey contributes to the possibility of using pre-existing federal public administration electronic systems to map Brazilian international cooperation expenditures.

Additional information and details regarding these agencies' disbursements with Cobradi would then be sought based on primary information that already exists in these systems, reversing the logic which guided such assessments until now.

It is important to emphasise that all the records contained in this edition were originally provided by the implementing institutions. This data was analysed by Ipea and endorsed by its partners, in a clear demonstration of openness and receptiveness.

The improvement in data collection and the difficulties that were faced during the survey, however, have unveiled the importance of formalising a process. Such a process has, until now, been based on voluntary collaboration and the mobilisation of partners in different agencies of the federal government.

It is important to mention that there has been widespread interest to transform the Cobradi reports into an annual publication ever since its first edition in 2010. However, the absence of a formal data collecting process in several federal administration agencies has hindered its frequency.

If the *Cobradi Report* was to become an annual mandatory federal agency survey, many of the barriers faced so far would be overcome and data about Brazilian cooperation could be published systematically. The whole process would hence become more transparent. The discussion about ICD takes place at the

right moment, considering that the federal government created the Ministerial Committee of Participation in International Organisations.

Through this committee it intends to "follow and assess the budgetary and financial impact of the Federative Republic of Brazil's involvement in organisations, entities and international funds "(Brazil, 2016, Art. 3, section I). Amongst other responsibilities, the committee intends to recommend "measures to improve budget execution and financial implementation of contributions to agencies, entities, international funds and payment of international agency quotas" (Brazil, 2016, Art. 3, section II).

The fact that the Cobradi Report has focused on presenting Brazilian government expenditures with international organisations from its very first edition is, therefore, noteworthy and contributes to deliberations about the country's participation in these organisations.

In fact, still regarding Brazilian government expenditures with ICD, is it striking that when certain expenditures were addressed the report refers solely to union budget funding for the Ministry Justice and Citizenship (MJ). Such is the case with expenditures for refugee support and protection, which does not represent the overall expenditures incurred during the report.

The government policies that implement the actions which provide effective protection, assistance, local integration and legal support for refugees and asylum seekers galvanise ministries, civil society institutions and international organisations – as seen in Chapter 5.

It is therefore evident that Cobradi activities are not circumscribed to practices implemented solely by the federal government, since they also include practices pursued by state and municipal agencies, civil society and religious organisations, private sector projects, international funds, etc.

The inclusion of data related to expenditures and activities by other government agencies was limited in the case of refugee support and protection/ Such is the case with those that provide support to foreigners (such as the Unified Health System – SUS and the education bureaus) and also of information on the activities of religious organisations, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), state and municipal agencies, associations, foundations and private companies, whose participation is increasing. This is due to the chosen approach, which focuses on the National Refugee Committee (Conare) and on federal government expenditures.

A similar situation is found in other modalities, such as educational cooperation, in the implementation of which federal, state and local public and private educational institutions participate actively. This can be seen in scientific and technological cooperation, that is advanced through the participation of research

institutions, academia and private companies, and in peacekeeping operations (where Brazilian NGOs work alongside the nation's troops). This confirms the fact that any attempt to understand Cobradi solely through expenditures and federal agency engagements is ultimately limited.

In this context, even though Ipea's mission is limited to the collection of federal expenditure data, addressing the extensive network established by federal government activities in terms of practices is a promising endeavor which would contribute significantly to understanding Cobradi.

As a starting point, the possibility of seeking information regarding Cobradi practices in agencies that are directly involved in Brazilian cooperation is envisioned. This would focus efforts on describing their *modus operandi* and on the subjects, knowledge and techniques that Brazil shares internationally to promote development.

From there, a wide range of opportunities would open up. For example, the role of various public and private entities at national, state and municipal levels in providing Brazilian contributions to international development could be explored analytically from the perspective of cooperation.

In the same vein, the third Cobradi report presents an approach to Brazilian cooperation that takes several federal public administration agency practices into consideration. That report is founded upon the public policies that underpin Brazil's expression in ICD whenever possible, as they are considered the starting point and unit of analysis of the Brazilian contribution to international development.

The surveys to date have consolidated the perception that adopting traditional modalities to establish an accurate image of Brazilian international cooperation is inadequate.

If, on the one hand, preserving such traditional labels allows for a certain degree of comparability with other international initiatives in development cooperation. But, on the other hand it limits the understanding of what is in fact done by Brazil because it does not consider the nuanced and transversal qualities that are inherent to the many of the practices disseminated by Cobradi.

By suggesting an approach based on sharing successful experiences that originate in Brazil, this report adopts an approach centred on knowledge and on practices capable of capturing the strength and singularity of the Brazilian contribution. It does so without inhibiting other approaches made through more traditional modalities.

Take the issue of agricultural research as an example. The Brazilian contribution to international development based on national success in the field was mostly executed by the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa). Whenever implemented in partnership with the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), it

was considered technical cooperation. When related to the development of new products and patents, it was considered scientific and technological cooperation. And, when related to agricultural research training with Brazilian institutions, one may argue that it should be considered educational cooperation.

Scholarship grants for foreigners are also evidence of the transversal nature of several Cobradi practices. It is perceived as educational cooperation when related to studies, and as scientific and technological cooperation or technical cooperation when related to research. Scholarship grants are considered a Brazilian practice that may contribute to international development, although framing this practice in one of the international modalities is neither a simple nor an obvious task.

The above-mentioned examples corroborate the perception that it is essential to use an approach focused on practices and not necessarily based on traditional modalities.

The use of public (or even private) educational institutions as agents in the scholarship granting process (not to mention furnishing the openings) and the individual nature of beneficiaries also raise doubts regarding the adequacy of traditional modalities. Such is the case of bilateral or multilateral cooperation due to the participation of subnational actors (universities for example), the individual engagement of recipients and the considerable dispersal observed not only in granting but also in the implementation of scholarships.

Examples of the divergence between those modalities and Brazilian practices are found in several chapters of this report, raising questions that should be addressed in future publications.

When addressing humanitarian cooperation, for example, most Brazilian government expenditures are related to international organisations. This allows for the modality to be interpreted from the point of view of strengthening the humanitarian multilateral system. Despite the considerable multilateral participation, part of these expenditures are voluntary, which helps to identify the future of Brazilian foreign policy partnership interests. Thus, we find that the government cooperated in issues related to the Palestine region through financial contributions to the Agency of the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), to food and nutritional security policies of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), to the concept of structuring humanitarian cooperation – the Purchase from Africans for Africa Project (PAA Africa) – and with food donation for emergency purposes through the World Food Programme (WFP). This shows a certain degree of selectivity in the option for multilateralism and imposes considerations regarding its very nature.

The Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger (MDS) is another example of this divergence. It takes part in international cooperation but not through humanitarian efforts. This is despite the fact that it is of the main Brazilian players in ensuring food and nutritional security (SAN) for the country. Nonetheless, it engages in technical cooperation by sharing practices that aim to instill resilience in communities and to break the circle of food crises.

The difficulties in compiling and processing Cobradi data may also be exemplified by the technical cooperation modality configuration. This is one of the most complex designs from the organisational and budgetary point of view because it suffers from the lack of a Brazilian public policies for international cooperation. Such challenges are revealed by the multiplicity of players and the challenges that ABC faces to coordinate this whole apparatus. It is relevant to point out that some technical cooperation actors go beyond ABC's technical and managerial resources and represents almost half of this modality's overall expenditures.

Consequently, this reinforces the idea that a more accurate portrayal of Cobradi can only be feasible through the creation of its own modalities which, when derived from Brazilian practices, will allow the retrieval of subjects, knowledge and techniques shared by Brazil in order to promote international development.

It is also interesting to see that the Brazilian experience (as depicted in modalities such as scientific and technological cooperation, see Chapter 3) entails concerns about dominant discourse, which tends to limit Brazilian cooperation to a political interpretation by association with South-South Cooperation (CSS). This is not an attempt to deconstruct this discourse. Rather, it is merely the recognition that, considering its diversity, extent and complexity, Cobradi goes beyond the borders traditionally imposed by political discourse, which tends to reduce it to CSS.

In this regard, the data compilation and systematisation of Brazilian Cooperation for International Development accomplished by Ipea, on which the Cobradi report is based upon, could subsidise the creation of a database on this subject that would be accessible to various sectors of the government, academia and civil society.

Thus, the creation of a Cobradi database would have the advantage of enabling researchers, scholars and civil servants to develop their own understandings of Brazilian cooperation and therefore expand public debate on the subject.

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APPENDIX

LIST OF PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS

1. Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC)
2. Brazilian Intelligence Agency (Abin)
3. Brazilian Space Agency (AEB)
4. National Water Agency (ANA)
5. National Aviation Agency (Anac)
6. National Agency of Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels (ANP)
7. National Agency of Supplementary Health (ANS)
8. National Health Surveillance Agency (Anvisa)
9. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
10. Office of International Affairs (Aisa/MS)
11. Central Bank of Brazil (BCB)
12. Brazilian Federal Savings Bank (CAIXA)
13. Cáritas Archdiocese of São Paulo (Casp)
14. Cáritas Archdiocese of Rio de Janeiro (Carj)
15. Chief of Staff's Office (Casa Civil)
16. Brazilian Electricity Company (Eletrobras)
17. Executive Commission for the Cocoa Farming Plan (Ceplac)
18. National Committee for Refugees (Conare)
19. Geological Service of Brazil (CPRM)
20. National Supply Company (Conab)
21. Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (Capes)
22. General Coordination of International Action against Hunger (CGFome)
23. Federal Police Department (DPF)

24. Department of Asset Recovery and International Legal Cooperation (DRCI/MJ)
25. National Department of Mineral Production (DNPM)
26. Division Peace and International Security (DPAZ)
27. Division of Educational Themes (DCE/MRE)
28. Brazilian Postal Company (ECT)
29. Brazilian Company of Blood Products and Biotechnology (Hemobrás)
30. Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa)
31. School of Finance Administration (Esaf)
32. National School of Public Administration (ENAP)
33. Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz)
34. National Fund for Education Development (FNDE)
35. Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
36. Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama)
37. Brazilian Institute of Museums (Ibram)
38. Brazilian Tourism Institute (Embratur)
39. Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio)
40. Institute for Migration and Human Rights (IMDH)
41. Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
42. National Historical and Artistic Heritage Institute (Iphan)
43. National Cancer Institute (INCA)
44. National Institute of Colonisation and Agrarian Reform (Incra)
45. National Institute for Educational Studies and Researches of the Ministry of Education (INPE)
46. National Meteorology Institute (Inmet)
47. National Institute of Metrology, Quality and Technology (Inmetro)
48. National Institute of Amazonian Research (INPA)
49. National Institute for Space Research (INPE)
50. National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI)

51. Rio Branco Institute (IRBr)
52. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)
53. Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communications (MCTIC)
54. Ministry of Culture (MinC)
55. Ministry of Defense (MD)
56. Ministry of Education (MEC)
57. Ministry of Finance (MF)
58. Ministry of Justice and Citizenship (MJ)
59. Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MPA)
60. Ministry of Social Security (MPS)
61. Ministry of Health (MOH)
62. Ministry of Cities (MCidades)
63. Ministry of Communications (MC)
64. Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)
65. Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
66. Ministry of Social and Agrarian Development (MDS)
67. Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade (MDIC)
68. Ministry of Sports (ME)
69. Ministry of Environment (MMA)
70. Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MP)
71. Ministry of Labour and Employment (MTE)
72. Ministry of Tourism (MTur)
73. Ministry of Transport, Ports and Civil Aviation (MT)
74. Secretariat of Technological and Professional Education (SETEC)
75. Secretariat of Strategic Affairs (SAE)
76. Secretariat of Health Care (SAS)
77. Secretariat for Human Rights (SDH)
78. Secretary of Distance Learning of the Ministry of Education (Seed)

79. Secretariat of Basic Education of the Ministry of Education (SEB)
80. Secretariat of Labour Management and Health Education (SGTES)
81. Secretariat of Policies for Women (SPM)
82. Secretariat of Presidential Security (SSP)
83. Secretariat of Health Surveillance (SVS)
84. Special Secretariat of Aquaculture and Fisheries (SEAP)
85. Special Secretariat of Policies for the Promotion of Racial Equality (Seppir)
86. Special Secretariat of Indigenous Health (SESA)
87. Secretariat of Government (SG)
88. National Secretariat of Justice (SNJ)
89. National Secretariat of Policies for Sustainable Development (SDS)
90. National Secretariat of Water Resources (SRH)
91. National Secretariat of Public Security of the Ministry of Justice (Senasp)
92. Federal Service for Data Processing (Serpro)
93. University of São Paulo (USP)

LIST OF COUNTRIES

Note: The report's chosen approach was to present the original data provided by the sources. Thus, when locations (country, continent or region) are presented throughout the text, they may be listed as countries (listed below), groups of countries (such as CARICOM or Cotton-4) or regions (such as South America). England, Great Britain and the United Kingdom were all listed as locations. Mexico was considered a Latin American country in charts and tables, although it is, geographically, located in North America. The same applies to France (French Guiana) which is also mentioned as location throughout the text.

AFRICA

1. South Africa
2. Angola
3. Algeria
4. Benin
5. Botswana
6. Burkina Faso

7. Burundi
8. Cape Verde
9. Cameroon
10. Chad
11. Ivory Coast
12. Egypt
13. Eritrea
14. Ethiopia
15. Gabon
16. Gambia
17. Ghana
18. Guinea
19. Guinea Bissau
20. Equatorial Guinea
21. Mauritius Islands
22. Lesotho
23. Liberia
24. Libya
25. Madagascar
26. Malawi
27. Mali
28. Morocco
29. Mauritania
30. Mozambique
31. Namibia
32. Niger
33. Nigeria
34. Kenya
35. Central African Republic

36. Congo Republic
37. Democratic Republic of Congo
38. Rwanda
39. Western Sahara
40. São Tomé and Príncipe
41. Senegal
42. Sierra Leone
43. Somalia
44. Swaziland
45. Sudan
46. Southern Sudan
47. Tanzania
48. Togo
49. Tunisia
50. Uganda
51. Zambia
52. Zimbabwe

CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

53. Antigua and Barbuda
54. Bahamas
55. Barbados
56. Belize
57. Costa Rica
58. Cuba
59. Dominica
60. El Salvador
61. Grenada
62. Guatemala
63. Haiti

64. Honduras
65. Jamaica
66. Nicaragua
67. Panama
68. Puerto Rico
69. Dominican Republic
70. Saint Lucia
71. Saint Kitts and Nevis
72. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
73. Trinidad and Tobago

NORTH AMERICA

74. Canada
75. U.S.
76. Mexico

SOUTH AMERICA

77. Argentina
78. Bolivia
79. Chile
80. Colombia
81. Ecuador
82. Guiana
83. French Guiana
84. Paraguay
85. Peru
86. Suriname
87. Uruguay
88. Venezuela

ASIA

89. Afghanistan
90. Saudi Arabia
91. Armenia
92. Bangladesh
93. Brunei
94. Bhutan
95. Cambodia
96. Qatar
97. China
98. North Korea
99. South Korea
100. United Arab Emirates
101. Philippines
102. Yemen
103. India
104. Indonesia
105. Iran
106. Iraq
107. Israel
108. Japan
109. Jordan
110. Kuwait
111. Lebanon
112. Malaysia
113. Nepal
114. Oman
115. Palestine
116. Pakistan

117. Kyrgyzstan
118. Syria
119. Sri Lanka
120. Thailand
121. Taiwan
122. East Timor
123. Turkmenistan
124. Vietnam

EUROPE

125. Germany
126. Andorra
127. Austria
128. Belgium
129. Bosnia and Herzegovina
130. Bulgaria
131. Czech Republic
132. Cyprus
133. Croatia
134. Denmark
135. Scotland
136. Slovakia
137. Slovenia
138. Spain
139. Estonia
140. Finland
141. France
142. Great Britain
143. Greece
144. Georgia

145. Netherlands
146. Hungary
147. England
148. Ireland
149. Iceland
150. Italy
151. Kosovo
152. Liechtenstein
153. Lithuania
154. Luxembourg
155. United Kingdom
156. Republic of Macedonia
157. Montenegro
158. Norway
159. Poland
160. Portugal
161. Romania
162. Russia
163. Turkey
164. San Marino
165. Serbia
166. Sweden
167. Switzerland
168. Ukraine

OCEANIA

169. Australia
170. Fiji
171. New Zealand
172. Vanuatu

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