

V. 20 N. 1  
JAN-JUN 2021

ISSN  
Versão Impressa 1677-7603  
Versão Online 2447-9047

**Diálogos**  
**possíveis**

1. DOUTORANDA,  
UNIFACS.  
<http://lattes.cnpq.br/1314216970156723>
2. DOUTOR EM FILOSOFIA,  
UNIFACS.  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7839-7931>

**Como citar este artigo:**

Silva ROL, Menezes JEX.  
Migrant, Human Capital  
Inducing Public Policy in  
Salvador / Bahia / Brasil

**Revista Diálogos Possíveis,**  
v. 20, n. 1, 99-113, jan/jun de  
2021.

Recebido: 21.11.2020

Aprovado: 17.02.2021

# Migrant, Human Capital Inducing Public Policy in Salvador / Bahia / Brazil

MIGRANTE, POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS INDUTORAS  
DE CAPITAL HUMANO EM SALVADOR / BAHIA  
/ BRASIL

*Rafaela Oliveira Ludolf da Silva<sup>1</sup>*  
*José Euclimar Xavier de Menezes<sup>2</sup>*

## ABSTRACT

The migration process is not new to our times. Just think of the movements that European populations have made towards the “New World”, the American and Australian continents. However, today we can speak of a real mass migration, favored by a cheaper transport network than in the past and by easier access to the means of communication. What are the reasons that motivate these migratory flows? Better yet: in the light of this article, what justifies these people to seek foreign nations to live their lives there? The question here scrutinized wants to highlight the idea that the migrant is not just a number, a demographic percentage, an invader in "galera" of lands where it seems to "run milk and honey". The idea that we are pursuing here is that the migrant is, above all, human capital for public policies for the reception of destination countries must be thought, elaborated and executed.

**Keywords:** Migrations; Human Capital; Public Policy; Salvador/BA.

### RESUMO

O processo de migração não é novo em nossos tempos. Basta pensar nos movimentos que as populações europeias fizeram em direção ao “Novo Mundo”, os continentes americano e australiano. No entanto, hoje podemos falar de uma verdadeira migração em massa, favorecida por uma rede de transportes mais barata do que no passado e por um acesso mais fácil aos meios de comunicação. Quais são os motivos que motivam esses fluxos migratórios? Melhor ainda: à luz deste artigo, o que justifica essas pessoas a buscarem nações estrangeiras para viver ali suas vidas? A questão aqui examinada quer evidenciar a ideia de que o migrante não é apenas um número, uma porcentagem demográfica, um invasor na "galera" de terras onde parece "escoar leite e mel". A ideia que buscamos aqui é que o migrante é, antes de tudo, capital humano, pois as políticas públicas de acolhimento dos países de destino devem ser pensadas, elaboradas e executadas.

**Palavras chave:** Migração; Capital Humano; políticas públicas; Salvador/Ba

---

#### 1 MIGRANT, HUMAN CAPITAL INDUCING PUBLIC POLICY IN SALVADOR / BAHIA / BRAZIL

The age of Migration: this is how Castels and Miller (1998) name our time in their classic of notable repercussions among specialists who are dedicated to the subject. Referring to the 1986 OECD Conference on the Future of Migration, the authors point out the underlying long-term reasons that justify the migratory flow as a phenomenon that represents almost 3.5% of the world population. Despite the demographic percentage being reasonably low, migratory flows have had an impact on the organization of the societies to which they flow, especially in the field of work. The aging of Western societies, the demographic imbalance between neighboring developed and developing

regions, the abyss of inequality between North-South, the absorption of the labor force from illegal migration that imposes on foreigners the acceptance of conditions that violate human dignity and human dignity. work, cyclical economic crises in the global context linked to policies more focused on financial factors to the detriment of social factors, and even the growing interdependence between countries, especially exporters, emerge from the reflection of a given state of the art as possible justifications for these flows.

However, something remarkable is necessary: all these elements seem to converge to a trend that tolerates the reception of these migratory flows as composed of sub-citizens. Given the reactions, the difficulties of contributing,

## Vulnerabilidades sociais convocam políticas públicas

of integrating, of benefiting from public policies thought out with rationality, these migrants are usually received with violence, with rejection, with hostility, as if they were an invading and dangerous horde whom the police must take care of.

The World Migration Report of 2020, from the International Organization for Migration, is the main source of knowledge of data and trends on human mobility at a global level. In 2019, the number of international migrants reached the mark of 272 million people, equivalent to 3.5% of the world population. In 50 years, the number of immigrants in the world has almost quadrupled (it was 84 million people in 1970). Just over half of the migrants are men (52% of the total) and three quarters are of working age (20-64 years). India remains the country with the largest number of emigrants abroad (17.5 million), followed by Mexico and China (11.8 million and 10.7 million, respectively). The United States, on the other hand, is the main destination country with 50.7 million international immigrants, followed by Saudi Arabia with 13.1 and Russia with 11.9. Of all the people who move globally (272 million), migrants for work reasons are estimated at 164 million. According to the Global Trends Report (UNHCR), the population of forced migrants, on the other hand, totaled 79.5 million people, of which 45.7 million were internally displaced, 26 million refugees

(Syria remains in first place 6.6 million, followed by Venezuela with 3.7 million) and 4.2 million asylum seekers. The number of stateless persons globally reaches 4.2 million (Ivory Coast is first with 955,000, followed by Bangladesh with 854,000, Myanmar with 600,000 and Thailand with 475,000).

The migration process is not new to our times. Just think of the movements that European populations have made towards the “New World”, the American and Australian continents. However, today we can speak of a real mass migration, favored by a cheaper transport network than in the past and by easier access to the means of communication.

What are the reasons that motivate these migratory flows? Better yet: in the light of this article, what justifies these people to seek foreign nations to live their lives there?

It is reasonable to suggest that among the reasons are the search for greater economic opportunities (higher wages), the guarantee of respect for political freedoms, better living and working conditions in the countries or cities of destination. They are certainly important factors, which, however, do not entirely exhaust the explanation of the phenomenon. In fact, there is still something missing to elaborate

## **Vulnerabilidades sociais convocam políticas públicas**

a general reflection on the reasons why people migrate. The causes mentioned do not explain, for example, why within a group of people who live in the same country and who live in the same economic conditions, some decide to migrate and many others do not.

Migration is an extremely complex phenomenon and the reasons that lead a person or a group of people to emigrate are many.

The question scrutinized here wishes to highlight the idea that the migrant is not just a number, a demographic percentage, an invader in "galera" of lands where it seems to be "flowing milk and honey". The idea that we are pursuing here is that the migrant is, above all, human capital for which public policies for the reception of destination countries must be thought, elaborated and executed. What is the meaning of this proposition?

### **2 FINDINGS OF AVERSIVE RECEPTIVITY TO MIGRANTS**

1. The traumas interposed in the collective imaginary facing the migratory crisis that has intensified, bring disturbing data to the humanitarian debates: A. Spent-e U \$ 40 Bi in the construction of the wall on the US / Mexico border; B. £ 2

million was spent to enlarge the Calais wall; C. 200 km of barrier were built between Hungary and Serbia as an anti-immigrant effort; D. The southern border of Budapest has 6,500 soldiers; E. Austro-Italian border has 2,000 vigilant soldiers; F. Between Macedonia and Greece a 1.5 km barbed wire extension barrier was erected; G. Ceuta and Melilla barriers are known to prevent migration from Africa to Europe; H. Between Bulgaria and Turkey a wall was built with the same objectives planned to have 160 km, already counting on 30 km.

2. The expressive growth of the extreme right in the world and, with it, xenophobia seems to haunt the experience of organizing societies based on the democratic foundation; There are ghettos of young generations (counting at
3. Least 5 generations) in cities like Paris, London and Brussels: the mecca of civilized European capitalism, seem indifferent in creating chances for life projects and genuine citizenship for the young people born there , but without access to conditions that legitimize their citizenship. Now, they are the children of migrants!
4. Institutional events such as Brexit or the Austrian resistance to cooperation

## Vulnerabilidades sociais convocam políticas públicas

with nations in the Euro-European Community characterize the decision to reject the reception of so many immigrants (After all, the budgetary volumes of the European parliament to support nations in severe difficulties resulting from the pandemic must be calculated and infinitely recalculated, while emergencies in refugee areas do not expect the benefits of the calculations);

5. Below the equator, we experience a real anarchy in migratory flows in the order of 4 million people from a country that “owns” the most significant oil reserves in the world!

Anyway: these findings, which are also “media facts” express by themselves the meaning of the challenge of welcoming “another totally different”, in the most negative sense of hostile, indifferent, contemptuous, negligent reception in the absence of national public policies to give an account of these waves that are formed due to the fascination with the prosperous islands (After all: what does Europe represent for Africans and Latin Americans?); the ever more acute adversities of nature; the terrible wars; the economic and social crises that haunt civilization; Political persecutions, anyway.

What do you want with the listing of “dejà vu” arguments for the readers of this

article, who are familiar with the problem? Highlight the contours of a profile of what we call in Brazil “Ninguenzada”, those “Zé ninguéns” that constitute an increasingly dense demographically and socio-culturally diverse collective.

With what purpose? To revisit the idea of who we are talking about a semantic network that justifies the existence of human rights discourses and practices. This semantic network is endowed with an impressive “state of the art” that founds and bases speeches, practices, public policies, governance measures. We refer to the nouns: individual, person, subject, someone. The long tradition of ideas in the West documents the thickness of each of these concepts: Homer, with his narrative of the individual-hero; the New Testament evangelists, profiling a Jesus with a predilection for people without a border or border, endowing them with a personality; the modernity so criticized when it models the idea, with Descartes, that humans are distinguished by thinking; or contemporary philosophy, beset by great tragedies, such as Arendt's thought, which shows us the consequences of harmful action for all humanity from a subject who provides for the extermination of millions, who are part of a people whose history reports the condition of foreigner: the reference is put in Einichman, who declared himself innocent innumerable times in the course

## **Vulnerabilidades sociais convocam políticas públicas**

of the process in Jerusalem, precisely because “he only followed orders, therefore, he did not think”.

Let us therefore consider the point that matters: the concept of Human Capital. For him, a kind of significant acts is projected that purifies meanings overflowing to the concrete experiences of welcoming immigrants, who heroically strive to: provide them with a document, work, education, home, a social support network, welcoming spaces and, who knows, integration.

Human Capital owes its theoretical formulation to Gary Backer (1964) and is thought of as the result of the governance of a set of individual and organizational actions in its elaboration. It is defined as the accumulation of general or specific knowledge acquired by an agent, thus improving all of his productive skills. In the literature, two components of Human Capital formation are distinguished. School or general training, acquired in the educational system and completely at the expense of the trained individual; and on-the-job training, acquired within the company, co-financed between individual and company.

### **3 A WELCOMING EXPERIENCE ON THE PART OF A UNIVERSITY**

The work carried out at UNIFACS / Bahia / Brazil, which attracts the attention of researchers at the doctoral, master's and PIBIC levels, endeavors to think of an indispensable component in the contemporary governance that is represented by public policies. What public policies are needed to train Human Capital with migrants to favor their socio-existential autonomy on the one hand, and regional development on the other? If there are no migratory flows, what is the reason for this political denial? What is the role of the university in the face of this planetary drama?

The portrait of the 21st century refugee is outlined daily by the mass media, as a helpless, desperate subject with no great assets to offer for the development of the society that welcomes him; he is presenting himself as a "recipient", someone who lacks everything that is basic and lacks the skills necessary to develop and prosper. When diving into the details of the experiences of these migrants, it is clear that this portrait is a fiction, a representation that has little relation to reality - at least, with the reality that has been observed in Brazil, Bahia and the city of Salvador.

The population from forced flows, found today in the city of Salvador, for the most part, in addition to having high levels of

## Vulnerabilidades sociais convocam políticas públicas

education (complete higher education), has years of experience in the most diverse work environments. It is specialized Human Capital and endowed with a differentiated and exclusive expertise that combines life, study and work experiences developed before arriving at your destination.

In a way, it is possible to think that the next technological leap necessary for the development of the Brazilian economy may be in this expertise that brings the migrant population with it. In order to have an idea of the contribution of migrants in the construction and consolidation of economies, it is noted that the United States of America was constituted from constant migratory flows, having - until today - a high number of migrant population, in addition to great policies of attraction of intellectual and academic foreigners to carry out studies in their research centers.

On September 21, 2017, Camila Pati, published an article in the review magazine with the following title "US tactic of attracting brains includes a much cheaper 'visa'". The article dealt with the American EB-1 Permanent Residence Visa given to researchers recognized as "brilliant minds" in their respective areas of research. This visa, little known given the selectivity, has the objective of "intellectual

attractiveness", that is, to seek highly specialized Human Capital in all parts of the world (PATI, 2017, Exame magazine). The attraction of foreign Human Capital through the EB-1 visa is offered in three different modalities: executives from multinationals, professors and researchers of academic excellence and, a third group, migrants with "extraordinary skills" - a recognized scientist who holds patents, great lawyers with participation in international panels, innovative doctors, etc. Obviously, this is a voluntary migratory flow, different from the condition found in the Venezuelan public residing in the city of Salvador today.

Brazil is not an open country, it does not have an EB-1 visa, for example. There are no specific policies for attracting specialized Human Capital; on the contrary, the policies that exist in the country make no distinction regarding education and, despite having a specific platform for the recognition of diplomas, there are still great difficulties and infinite bureaucracies in a revalidation process, in addition to the high costs of the process. The Carolina Bori platform (official portal to initiate the revalidation process), in addition to requiring, mandatorily, a quantity of data that - many times - the refugee migrant does not have and cannot obtain, has several operational problems, making it even more difficult the process

## Vulnerabilidades sociais convocam políticas públicas

for a refugee who wants to work in his training area here in Brazil.

The attraction of foreign Human Capital through the EB-1 visa is offered in three different modalities: executives from multinationals, professors and researchers of academic excellence and, a third group, migrants with “extraordinary skills” - a recognized scientist who holds patents, great lawyers with participation in international panels, innovative doctors, etc. Obviously, this is a voluntary migratory flow, different from the condition found in the Venezuelan public residing in the city of Salvador today.

Brazil is not an open country, it does not have an EB-1 visa, for example. There are no specific policies for attracting specialized Human Capital; on the contrary, the policies that exist in the country make no distinction regarding education and, despite having a specific platform for the recognition of diplomas, there are still great difficulties and infinite bureaucracies in a revalidation process, in addition to the high costs of the process. The Carolina Bori platform<sup>1</sup> (official portal to initiate the revalidation process), in

---

<sup>1</sup> The Carolina Bori platform is a computerized system created by the Ministry of Education (SESu and CAPES), for the management and control of Revalidation and Recognition processes of foreign diplomas in Brazil. For more information, access: <<<http://plataformacarolinabori.mec.gov.br/usuario/aceso>>>.

addition to requiring, mandatorily, a quantity of data that - many times - the refugee migrant does not have and cannot obtain, has several operational problems, making it even more difficult the process for a refugee who wants to work in his training area here in Brazil.

Migration is the generalizing term that deals, in a way, with the departure from one country to another and can be better categorized, for example, labor migration - leaving one country to work in another -, forced migration - refuge - etc. In the specific case of Venezuelans in Brazil, until the beginning of 2019, the condition of “member of the Mercosur” was extended to the Venezuelan, making it possible for him to enjoy the right to apply for residence (which is why many Venezuelans have applied and continue to apply for residence). However, since 2019, CONARE has been accepting and recognizing asylum requests from Venezuelans, making it possible to find both categories for the same nationality - making data consolidation extremely difficult<sup>2</sup>.

---

<sup>2</sup> It is important to highlight that the decision to apply for Refuge or Residence is individual; being that residence is granted to foreigners who wish to reside in Brazil and Refuge is granted to those who, due to a deep fear of persecution or serious violation of human rights, request protection in another country. In the case of Brazil, until 2018, there was no understanding, on the part of the Ministry of Justice, that Venezuelan migration had



## Vulnerabilidades sociais convocam políticas públicas

In early 2020, Brazil recognized 17,000 Venezuelans as refugees (RODRIGUES and PALMA, February 31, 2020. Portal G1), adding up to around 40,000 Venezuelan citizens with recognized status in the country. Also in April 2020, another 772 Venezuelan children and adolescents had their refugee status recognized due to the extension of the status to family members under 18 (UNHCR, 2020).

The flow of Venezuelans is already the largest in Latin American history, with numbers estimated at five million people leaving Venezuela due to the political, economic and social crisis that afflicts the country. It is estimated that 260 thousand of these live in Brazil (130 thousand as asylum seekers).

Given its geographical position far from international borders, Bahia is not one of the states most sought after by migrants (refugees or not); however - as far as the Northeast is concerned - the state is in first place in number of registered international immigrants.

According to the Thematic Atlas of Migrations - Northeast (2019), between 2000 and 2017 there were about 120 thousand registered immigrants in the region, of which 36.2 thousand sought

---

characteristics of refuge; condition that changes from 2019.

Bahia to live<sup>3</sup>. This flow was composed, in its majority, by immigrants from European countries, whose result is quite heterogeneous for this new face of migration in the region, being composed by 85 thousand men (72% of the flow in the period), different professions and degrees of education (from doctors to people with low education - UNFPA, 2019).

According to data from CONARE, from January 2017 to January 2020, 58,722 decisions were made on asylum applications from ninety-four different nationalities, of which 67.3% were recognized (39,546 requests), 12.4% were dismissed (7,266) and the rest count among "other closed cases" (20.1%). Of these, 36,633 are men and 22,089 are women (62% and 38%, respectively), aged between eighteen and fifty-nine years (between eighteen and twenty-nine years are 23,525 people - 40%; and 30 to 59 years are 31,569 - 54%); in addition, 76.61% are of Venezuelan nationality.

In Bahia, there are only Forty-one asylum applications from ten different nationalities<sup>4</sup>; thirty men and eleven women, making up the same age group in

---

<sup>3</sup> The Atlas points out that between 2000 and 2017 1.1 million people arrived in Brazil.

<sup>4</sup> Venezuela 22; Cuba 9; Bangladesh 2; Ivory Coast 2; Guinea-bissau 1; Iran 1; Palestine 1; Peru 1; Senegal 1; Syria 1.

## Vulnerabilidades sociais convocam políticas públicas

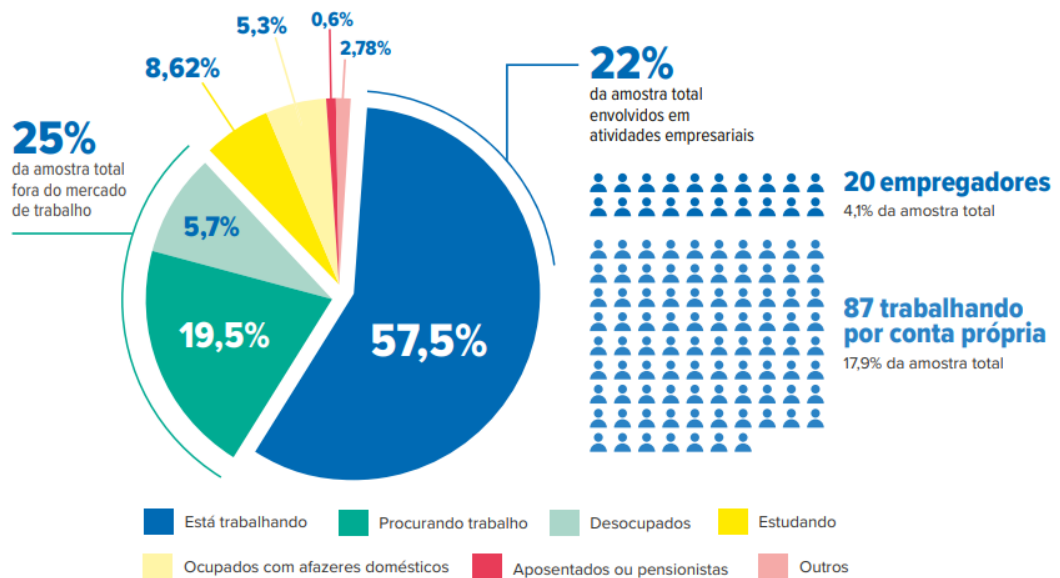
Brazil (eight people between 18 and 29 years old; 29 people between 20 and 59 years old). Of the requests, 56% were acknowledged, 9.8% were dismissed and the remainder fell within closed cases.

Also in 2019, UNHCR released a report that presented the Socioeconomic Profile of Refugees in Brazil with the objective of subsidizing decisions and policy making aimed at this audience. The survey was carried out on an initial sample of 500 refugees<sup>2</sup>, of whom 487 (97.4% of the total) were interviewed, residing in eight Federation Units:

Rio Grande do Sul, Rio de Janeiro, Santa Catarina, Paraná, São Paulo, Minas Gerais, Amazonas and Federal District.

This survey showed that 34% of refugees in Brazil have higher education and educational level above the national average, but few are able to validate their diplomas and work in their areas of training, as well as being more affected by unemployment, even though they have the necessary documents. (CPF, Work Permit and RNE). The study points out that about 60% of the refugees are working, but the share of unemployed within this sample is higher than the national average.

**Figure 1.** Migrants and the labor market.



**Legend** - Blue: is working; Green: looking for work; Light Green: Unoccupied; Dark Yellow: Studying; Light Yellow: Occupied with household chores; Red: Retirees or pensioners; Light Red: Others.

## Vulnerabilidades sociais convocam políticas públicas

Of the interviewees, 22% of the refugees are in business activities (employer or self-employed), using entrepreneurship as a way to re-establish and obtain economic prosperity, especially because “The use of professional skills in the labor market (formal or informal) is quite revealing of the phenomenon of socio-economic declassification (of a drop in their socio-economic status) to which refugees and immigrants in general are subjected” (UNHCR, 2019: 09).

The survey also shows the alarming fact that 68.2% of respondents do not use their professional skills in their current jobs, because to access qualified jobs they need to validate their diplomas for what they encounter profound difficulties in this regard (of the respondents only 14 managed to revalidate diplomas, for example).

“labor market” was identified as the main obstacle in getting a job by 227 respondents (46.1%). However, there are other obstacles that add up, such as lack of mastery of the language (cited 148 times) and being foreign (cited 99 times), were remembered by more than 20% of respondents. Then there is the lack of resources to look for work (mentioned 93 times), lack of documents (mentioned 54 times) and racial prejudice (mentioned 53 times).

Deficiency in school education (cited 35 times) and 'having no one to leave children with' (cited 18 times) complete the list. (*translation by the authors*).<sup>5</sup>

Based on this configuration of the labor market, the “option” for entrepreneurship presents itself as a promising alternative. Of the respondents, almost 80% say they are willing to undertake, but the factors that can hamper need to be observed in more detail.

---

<sup>5</sup> Original quote: *O “mercado de trabalho” foi apontado como o principal obstáculo em conseguir emprego por 227 entrevistados (46,1%). Contudo, há outros obstáculos que se somam, tais como a falta de domínio do idioma (citado 148 vezes) e ser estrangeiro (citado 99 vezes), foram lembrados por mais de 20% dos entrevistados. Em seguida, temos a falta de recursos para buscar trabalho (citado 93 vezes), falta de documentos (citada 54 vezes) e o preconceito racial (citado 53 vezes). Deficiência na formação escolar (citado 35 vezes) e ‘não ter com quem deixar os filhos’ (citado 18 vezes) completam a lista.*

## Vulnerabilidades sociais convocam políticas públicas

### Fatores que poderiam dificultar ou dificultam o empreendimento



Figure 2. Factors that could hinder or hinder the enterprise.

On the other hand, there is another category of migrants who, in a way, share the same dilemmas, but make up a different database. These are specifically Venezuelans, applicants for residence who, according to the National Migration Registry System (SISMIGRA)<sup>5</sup> in the first three months of 2020, 113 applications for Venezuelan residences to Bahia were registered (3 requests for permanent residence) and the others temporary); the following months there is no data available for Bahia, as the Migration Police Station (Delemig) - Federal Police - has its activities suspended (due to the Covid pandemic 19).

<sup>5</sup> Administrative record of the Federal Police, its content refers to immigrants who applied for registration for the issuance of RNM (National Immigration Registry).

These 113 Venezuelans registered in Bahia are distributed among 16 municipalities (Alagoinhas, Camaçari, Salvador, Candeias, Capim Grosso, Feira de Santana, Ilhéus, Irará, Itabuna, Itacaré, Jacobina, Lauro de Freitas, Pojuca, Porto Seguro, Vera Cruz and Vitória da Conquista) demonstrating that there is no specific geographic preference - even though there is greater flow to the capital. Of these, 53 are female and the other 60 male; in an age range ranging from 01 to 80 years, concentrating the largest group between 25 to 40 years.

It is important to mention two serious problems in consolidating migration data: the first, which deals with the different databases for registering the migrant

## Vulnerabilidades sociais convocam políticas públicas

population from Venezuela; and the second is related to the person's own need to inform the federal police of the change of address. Regarding the second, we were able to observe closely the impact of this process on data collection - or on the non-existence of the data.

Considering the service provided by the UNIFACS Service Center for Migrants, in the city of Salvador-Ba / Brazil, there are a large number of Venezuelans not yet registered, as they came to Salvador through Operation Welcomed during the COVID-19 pandemic period. . There are about 80 Venezuelans recently arrived in the state who are not captured by any statistics.

The impact of these distortions in the scope of studies on migration and, consequently, the design of public policies for the governance of the problem is catastrophic, since all the registration work depends exclusively on personal presentation at DELEMIG and subsequent inclusion in reliable and transparent databases. . Now: without this procedure from the public authorities, actions are dramatically limited. And without the

invitation and institutions from civil society to participate in the reception dynamics, how do we monitor the effectiveness or real existence of public

policies aimed at this demographic contingent?

To point out: the elements presented here seem to deny the condition of a person of the migrant who seeks shelter among us. His perception, among us, seems to be of a certain indifference that places them in invisibility, a fact that imposes the feeling that he has not only lost territory, homeland, nation, but his own condition of human dignity. A finding that imposes on research work the elaboration of diagnosis and knowledge to be made available by the university as a subsidy for public policies that promote human dignity.

## REFERENCES

ACNUR. **Em reunião on-line, Brasil reconhece 772 crianças e adolescentes venezuelanos como refugiados:** Decisão é resultado da extensão do status de refugiado a familiares menores de 18 anos de refugiados venezuelanos. 29/04/ 2020; Disponível em: <<<https://www.acnur.org/portugues/2020/04/29/em-reuniao-on-line-brasil-reconhece-772-criancas-e-adolescentes-venezuelanos-como-refugiados/>>>.

ARENDR, H., **Eichmann em Jerusalém.** SP: Cia das Letras, 1999.

BARRETO, Maria Renilda Nery; ARAS, Lina Maria Brandão de. **Salvador, cidade**

**do mundo: da Alemanha para a Bahia.** Hist. cienc. saúde-Manguinhos, Rio de Janeiro, v. 10, n. 1, p. 151-172. 2003.

## Vulnerabilidades sociais convocam políticas públicas

Disponível em: <<[https://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci\\_arttext&pid=S0104-59702003000100005&lng=en&nrm=iso](https://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0104-59702003000100005&lng=en&nrm=iso)>>. Acessado em 7 de agosto de 2020.

CASTLES, S., MILLER, M. J., **The Age of Migration: International Population Movements in the Modern World**, London: Macmillan Press Ltd, 1998.

CONARE – MJ. **Projeto de Cooperação para análise das decisões de refúgio no Brasil**. 2020. Disponível em: <<[IBGE. Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística. \*\*O imigrante espanhol no cotidiano urbano brasileiro\*\*. Brasil 500 anos, 2020. Disponível em: <https://brasil500anos.ibge.gov.br/territorio-brasileiro-e-povoamento/espanhois/o-imigrante-espanhol-no-cotidiano-urbano-brasileiro.html>. Acesso em: 4 ago. 2020.](https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiaNTQ4MTU0NGItYzNkMi00M2MwLWFhZWMTMDBiM2I1NWVjMTY5IiwidCI6ImU1YzYzOTgxLTY2NjQtNDEzNC04YTBJLTY1NDNkMmFmODBiZSIsImMiOjhh9>></a></p></div><div data-bbox=)

International Organization for Migration/IOM, **World Migration Report 2020**. Disponível em: [https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/wmr\\_2020.pdf](https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/wmr_2020.pdf).

MATOS, Ralfo. **Migração e Urbanização do Brasil**. Geografias, Belo Horizonte, jan-jun de 2012, p. 7-23.

Ministério da Justiça e Segurança Pública. **Portal de Imigrações – SISMIGRA**. 2020. Acesso em: 14.07.2020. Disponível em: <<<https://portaldeimigracao.mj.gov.br/pt/dados/microdados/1733-obmigra/dados/microdados/401205-sismigra>>>.

OCDE, **Migração Internacional: A Face**

Humana da Globalização. Disponível em: <http://www.oecd.org/insights/43568967.pdf>.

PATI, Camila. **Tática dos EUA de atrair cérebros inclui visto bem mais “barato”**: Visto EB-1 de residência permanente nos EUA não exige muito dinheiro – desde que você prove que é brilhante na carreira. Revista Exame. Publicado em: 21/09/2017. Acesso em: 14.07.2020. Disponível em: <<<https://exame.com/carreira/tatica-dos-eua-de-atrair-cerebros-inclui-visto-bem-mais-barato/>>>.

RODRIGUES, Mateus e PALMA, Gabriel. **Brasil reconhece, de uma vez, 17 mil venezuelanos como refugiados**: Ao todo, cerca de 40 mil cidadãos da Venezuela já tiveram status reconhecido. Comitê que reúne governo e entidades diz analisar mais de 100 mil pedidos de refúgio do país vizinho. G1 e TV Globo — Brasília. 31/01/2020. Disponível em: <<<https://g1.globo.com/politica/noticia/2020/01/31/brasil-reconhece-em-bloco-17-mil-venezuelanos-como-refugiados.ghtml>>>

SANTOS, M. **A natureza do espaço**. Técnica e tempo. Razão e emoção. São Paulo, Editora da Universidade de São Paulo. 2002.

SANTOS, M. **O retorno do território**. In: : SANTOS, Milton ; SOUZA, Maria A. ; SILVEIRA, Maria L. Território – Globalização e Fragmentação. São Paulo, Editora Hucitec, 1996.

UNFPA. UNFPA realiza lançamento de publicação que analisa migrações internacionais no Nordeste. 29 Agosto 2019. Disponível em: <<<https://brazil.unfpa.org/pt-br/news/unfpa-realiza-lan%C3%A7amento-de-publica%C3%A7%C3%A3o-que-analisa-migra%C3%A7%C3%B5es-internacionais-no-nordeste>>>

## Vulnerabilidades sociais convocam políticas públicas

**Diálogos**  
**POSSÍVEIS**

*REVISTA DIÁLOGOS POSSÍVEIS*

**Editor:** Professor Doutor José Euclimar Xavier Menezes

Centro Universitário Social da Bahia (UNISBA)

Avenida Oceânica 2717, CEP – 40170-010  
Ondina, Salvador – Bahia.

**E-mail:** [dialogos@unisba.edu.br](mailto:dialogos@unisba.edu.br)

**Telefone:** 71- 4009-2840