
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRANTS IN PARANÁ, BRAZIL: SOCIAL RIGHTS AND LABOR INSERTION IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC***IMIGRANTES INTERNACIONAIS NO PARANÁ, BRASIL: DIREITOS SOCIAIS E INSERÇÃO TRABALHISTA NA PANDÊMICA COVID-19*****IVAN DIAS DA MOTTA**

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: the present article aims to analyze the social rights and employability of international immigrants in the State of Paraná in the pandemic conjuncture with the objective of delimiting the main contours of international migration in the State of Paraná from the perspective of social rights and employability in the face of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Methodology: The methodology used is deductive dialogic, starting from general concepts such as the migratory process to specific premises such as the social rights of immigrants in the State of Paraná and the consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic, privileging the dialogue of sources. To this end, it makes use of bibliographic research for the construction and development of the research.

Results: the present research has shown that the immigrant population, especially that of the State of Paraná, the object of the present research, which already suffers numerous prejudices due to the migratory flow, has faced a state of hypervulnerability in this state of Covid-19 pandemic, especially, regarding the economic and social aspect and the absence of public policies to address this situation further aggravates the realization of social rights and employability of these people.

Contributions: The main contribution of this paper is to present an overview of the migration flow in Brazil from this scenario to dialogue about the negative impacts of Covid-19 regarding the effectiveness of social rights, especially regarding the employability of these foreign citizens in the state of Paraná.

Keywords: International migration; Covid-19; Employability; Social rights; Paraná.

RESUMO

Objetivos: o presente artigo tem como objetivo analisar os direitos sociais e a inserção laboral dos imigrantes internacionais no Estado do Paraná na conjuntura pandêmica com o objetivo de delimitar os principais contornos das migrações internacionais no Estado do Paraná na perspectiva dos direitos sociais e da empregabilidade face a pandemia da Covid-19.

Metodologia: a metodologia utilizada é dedutiva dialógica, partindo de conceitos gerais como processo migratório para premissas específicas, como os direitos sociais



dos imigrantes no estado do Paraná e os reflexos da pandemia de covid-19, privilegiando o diálogo das fontes. Para tanto, vale-se de pesquisa bibliográfica para construção e desenvolvimento da pesquisa.

Resultados: *a presente pesquisa demonstrou que a população imigrante, em especial a do Estado do Paraná, objeto da presente pesquisa, que já sofre inúmeros preconceitos por conta do fluxo migratório tem enfrentado estado de hipervulnerabilidade neste estado de pandemia da Covid-19, especialmente, quanto ao aspecto econômico e social e ausência de política pública para enfrentamento desta situação agrava ainda mais a concretização dos direitos sociais e da empregabilidade destas pessoas.*

Contribuições: *A principal contribuição do presente trabalho consiste em apresentar um panorama acerca do fluxo migratório no Brasil para a partir deste cenário dialogar acerca dos impactos negativos da Covid-19 no que tange à efetividade dos direitos sociais, em especial, quanto à empregabilidade destes cidadãos estrangeiros no Estado do Paraná.*

Palavras chaves: *Migração internacional; Covid-19; Empregabilidade; Direitos sociais; Estado do Paraná.*

1 INTRODUCTION

Migration is part of history, but recently it has been highlighted on the international and national scene due to the high number of people who cross territories searching for protection and better living conditions. From individuals who traveled alone, today it is observed a change in the profile that encompasses entire families. This mass phenomenon points to the need to rethink migrations and how the States, especially Paraná, southern Brazil, have reacted to them.

After presenting the theme, we move on to the main problem permeating the work. We discuss the main contours of international migration in Paraná regarding social rights and employability in the face of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Structurally, we divided this study into four thematic sections, besides this introduction and final considerations. In the first section, "An overview of migration in Brazil," we analyze the changes and impacts of migration in Brazil and study the profile of these immigrants, norms, and related principles.



In the following section, "The search for substantial equality and the principle of non-discrimination," we demonstrate the need to observe the principles as a form of protection and enforcement of fundamental rights.

In the third section, "Aspects of immigration to Brazil: immigrants living in Paraná and their labor insertion in the pandemic," we analyze the negative consequences for international migration in Paraná in the employability bias.

In the last thematic section, entitled "The social rights of immigrants in Paraná and the consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic," we analyze the access to rights and services, seeking to assess the contrast between situations before and after the pandemic. We also verify the particularities present in the relationship between migration and the Covid-19 pandemic.

Therefore, we based the methodology used to develop our work on a deductive method, combined with descriptive and analytical research. We started from concepts and aspects considered fundamental to the theme related to international migration in Paraná in the light of social rights and labor insertion in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic.

To achieve the objectives of this work, we opted for a specific bibliographic survey, based on the analysis of national and international documents that deal with the subject, in particular, the results of research carried out by PUCMINAS/UNICAMP in September 2020.

2 AN OVERVIEW OF MIGRATION IN BRAZIL

In 2020, more than 281 million people resided outside their country of origin, whether due to work, migration, or humanitarian crises (Cruz Vermelha, 2021). According to UNHCR Global Trends – Forced Displacement in 2019 report (ACNUR, 2019), published on June 18, 2020, there are currently 79.5 million forcibly displaced people around the world, being a phenomenon that affects many countries and governments. Analyzing the Brazilian migration history from 2010 to 2019, we notice there was a change in the characteristics of migrant people and the migration flow, and



these factors also changed with the Covid-19 pandemic. In an annual report of the International Migration Observatory (OBMigra) (CAVALCANTI, Et. Al., 2019), we can understand these changes and study the impacts on migration in Brazil.

In this report, CAVALCANTI, OLIVEIRA, and MACEDO point out that the first change in the migration profile occurred in human mobility. It used to be north-south and now would be considered south-south. In other words, Brazil, which used to receive numerous European migrants, has recently received people from countries like Senegal, Congo, Angola, Haiti, and Venezuela. The authors list three causes for this change, i.e., the 2007 economic crisis in the U.S., the economic and social development in Brazil, and the emerging image of the country as a member of the BRICS. Another reason is to be a host country for important international events such as the World Cup in 2014 and the Olympics in 2016.

It is noteworthy that, in the last decade, there was a change in the national migration legislation. It used governed by the Brazilian Foreigners' Statute since 1980, and in 2017 the Migration Law 13,445 was enacted (BRASIL, 2017). The Brazilian Foreigners' Statute was instituted during the military regime when there was evident concern with national security. Expressions in the document like times of peace and protecting national interests showed this concern. On the other hand, the new migration law brought significant achievements to migrants, such as respect for human rights and a positive posture of the country. Then new law extended to the migrants the constitutional rights provided for natives. Brazil adopted avant-garde migration policies while not all countries have specific migration laws in their legal system.

In the 1st article of the referred legislation, there are essential definitions that help to differentiate the types of migration. This device addresses the concepts of immigrants, emigrants, border residents, visitors, and stateless persons. For this work, we will use only the first concept that refers to immigrants as a national or stateless person who works or resides and settle in temporarily or definitively in Brazil (Law 13,445/17, art.1, §1, II).

The principles and guidelines that govern the migration policy in Brazil are in article 3 of the migration law. Among them: the universality, indivisibility, and interdependence of human rights, repudiation and prevention of xenophobia, racism,



and any form of discrimination. Also, equal treatment and opportunity for migrants and their families, social, labor, and productive inclusion of migrants through public policies, and equalitarian and free access for migrants to services, programs, and social benefits, public goods, education, comprehensive public legal assistance, work, housing, banking services, and social security.

Some of them are also in international instruments and treaties, e.g., the principle of non-discrimination in art. 2.1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights¹ and the 1969 American Convention on Human Rights (ACHR), in article 1, item 1². Besides, it is one of the fundamental objectives of the country, contained in article 3, IV³ of the 1988 Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil (CRFB/88).

Another principle would be equality in article 24 of ACHR. According to it, all people are equal before the law. Therefore, they are entitled, without discrimination, to equal protection of the law. The same is in the 1988 Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil, when it addresses equality, together with human rights in Articles 5, caption, and 4, II and V⁴. According to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACHR), it is the obligation of all States to respect these rights.

This survey by OBmigra mentioned above helps understand the profile of these immigrants in Brazil between 2011 and 2019. In 2011, most of them were from Haiti and Bangladesh, and in 2019 they were from Haiti and Venezuela. Regarding gender, both in 2011 and in 2019, most were men. However, in 2019, there was an

¹ Art. 2. Item 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: "Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to respect and to ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognized in the present Covenant, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status." Available on <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/ccpr.aspx>. Access on September 15, 2021.

² ACHR, article 1, item 1 "The States Parties to this Convention undertake to respect the rights and freedoms recognized herein and to ensure to all persons subject to their jurisdiction the free and full exercise of those rights and freedoms, without any discrimination for reasons of race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, economic status, birth, or any other social condition." (OAS, 2011).

³ Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil of 1988: "Art. 3 constitutes the fundamental objectives of the Federative Republic of Brazil, (...) (...) IV - to promote the good of all, without prejudice of origin, race, sex, color, age, and any other forms of discrimination.

⁴ Art. 4: The Federative Republic of Brazil is governed in its international relations by the following principles (...) (...) II - prevalence of human rights; and V - equality among States; (...)". (BRASIL, 1988).



increase in the number of women. The priority age ranged from 20 to 40 years old in 2011 and 2019. Most are single people, black, and with high school education.

After understanding the profile of immigrants and some norms and principles relating to them, it is necessary to understand better the application of the principles of substantial equality and non-discrimination to immigrants. Then, further analysis of international migration in the covid-19 pandemic scenario and its impacts on employability in Minas Gerais.

3 THE SEARCH FOR SUBSTANTIAL EQUALITY AND THE PRINCIPLE OF NON-DISCRIMINATION

The attention to aspects of immigration in Brazil implies understanding the subjects based on their needs and particularities. Our focus is on immigrants residing in Minas Gerais as well as their social rights and their labor insertion. 1988 Brazilian Federal Constitution, in its article 5 (BRASIL, 1988), emphasizes the Principle of Equality. According to it, everyone is equal before the law, without distinction of any kind, guaranteeing Brazilians and foreigners residing in the country the inviolability of the right to life, liberty, equality, security, and property.

The concept of equality divides into formal and substantive equality. According to Walter Claudius Rothenburg (2008, p. 85), substantive equality concerns equality put into practice. In turn, as conceptualized by José Emílio Medauar Ommati (2018, p.63), formal equality would recognize that everyone is equal before the law. Thus, from this perspective, the factual differences among individuals are of little importance. However, according to the same author, this formula to understand equality is meaningless and brings up a series of unsolved questions, although it is seductive. Who are the equal ones? Who are the unequal ones?

Also, according to Ommati (2018, p. 63), this understanding of equality produces more inequality and oppression. That happens because it does not consider the factual differences among individuals. The consequence is the replacement, during the Social Rule of Law, by substantive equality. According to this concept, it is no



longer enough to treat everyone equally before the law. One must pay attention to the actual differences so that equal people can be treated equally and unequal ones to the extent of their inequality.

Equality is one of the basic principles of any modern democratic state. There is no way to conceive the idea of a Rule of Law without the principle of equality functioning as a guarantor and maintainer of the principle of human dignity. A fair and fraternal society is necessarily constructed based on respect for the principle of equality. This is a guarantee of the person's dignity, which is the ultimate aim of the State. Fabrício Veiga Costa (2011, p. 226) emphasizes that isonomy is the principle that guarantees argumentative equality in the formation of the discourse of production and application of the law.

Alongside the principle of equality, there is the principle of non-discrimination, already discussed briefly. As José Joaquim Calmon de Passos (2002) emphasizes, the principle of non-discrimination cannot build from itself. It is always a reflection of the principle of equality. Still according to that author, discrimination is an attitude that hurts the Democratic Rule of Law model.

The prohibition of non-discrimination implies a distinction of any kind, exclusion, preference, limitation, or restriction among people or groups in similar situations. Unless there is an objective and reasonable justification, the degree of distinction is proportional to the objective. Therefore, the principle of non-discrimination is incompatible with the formal reading of the principle of equality.

Furthermore, Celso Antônio Bandeira de Mello (1997, p. 48) shows that the law should not be a source of privileges or persecution, but a regulating instrument of social life that needs to treat all citizens equally.

Thus, when dealing with the principle of equality linked to the principle of non-discrimination, we note the presence of minority or vulnerable groups in a social context, e.g., immigrants. Therefore, recognizing a plural and unequal society based on the existence of vulnerable groups is the first presupposition to think of equality. Not only as a principle that requires formal considerations but also suitable to promote and put into practice the rights of those referred groups. In this sense, it becomes necessary to unequally serve unequal people to achieve equal access to health.



Furthermore, although the Federal Constitution provides legal equality for Brazilians and immigrants, this prerogative is not accepted by all health workers. As inferred by Duarte, Júnior, and Siqueira (2013), that prevents immigrants from accessing and their rights in several countries.

Therefore, concerning the need to observe and respect these mentioned principles, the next topic will emphasize the social rights of immigrants in Paraná in the pandemic context.

4 ASPECTS OF IMMIGRATION TO BRAZIL: IMMIGRANTS LIVING IN PARANÁ AND THEIR LABOR INSERTION IN THE PANDEMIC

PUCMINAS/UNICAMP researched the impacts of the covid-19 pandemic on international migration in Brazil (FERNANDES; BAENINGER, 2020). According to their results, between the 1990s and 1920s, approximately 70% of immigrants, most of them Europeans, were concentrated in southern Brazil. However, the proportion in the country as a whole has fluctuated between 5 and 6%. In general, immigrants made up more than 10% of the population in Paraná, Santa Catarina, and the Rio Grande do Sul in the first decades of the 20th century. Right after World War II, Brazil received fewer and fewer European and Asian immigrants. In the first decade of the 21st century, some South American countries, particularly Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, attracted immigrants mostly from neighboring countries (Paraguay, Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia). However, they also attracted immigrants from some countries in Africa. In early 2010 Haitian immigration to Brazil began.

This research highlights that the diversity of origins was impacted in the last two years by the recent Venezuelan immigration and the refuge policy recently adopted by the Brazilian government. In recent years, the entry of Venezuelans into Brazil has increased by 1,000%, leading to approximately 60,000 the number of requests for refuge and temporary residency (ARAÚJO; RIBEIRO, 2019). Between late 2019 and early 2020, Brazil has summarily recognized about 37,000 Venezuelan asylum



requests (BRASIL, 2020), bringing the number from 5,344 at the end of 2018 to 43,000 legally recognized refugees today.

In this context, the immigrant population residing in Paraná affected by the survey carried out by PUCMINAS/UNICAMP showed concentration in the Venezuelan group. Of the 184 respondents, 129 (70.1%) are from this national group, by Haitians (19 respondents) and Cubans (15 respondents). Together, these three national groups account for 88.6% (163 individuals) of the group participating in the research. At the other extreme, there were only four Latin American countries among the respondents. The African continent appears with eight respondents (4.3%). In addition, there were also four Syrians and one Jordanian.

Before these research results, we verified the situation of immigrants before the pandemic in Paraná. Before the pandemic, among the 168 respondents of legal age, 91 were working, 74 were unemployed, and three others preferred not to respond. That opened a positive balance (more admitted than fired) of 15 immigrants incorporated into the regional labor market⁵. However, there is a higher concentration of less qualified jobs and more precarious types of contracts. This is a typical case in the service sector, where the immigrant labor force is more frequently found (ANTUNES, 2019)

Thus, among the 90 interviewees with some occupation before the pandemic, the majority worked as service workers and commerce sellers, followed by operators in stores and markets. Only a minority worked in sectors requiring specialization: six as mid-level technicians and five as professionals in the sciences and arts.

Furthermore, with the onset of the pandemic, 51 immigrants stopped working, and only five started working. That reflects the national scenario in which 12.7 million workers have been unemployed since the beginning of the pandemic. Of this contingent, 5.8 million were informal workers⁶. Of the 40 employed respondents, 33

⁵ According to a report by RAIS (2019), most immigrant workers in technical occupations (91.6%), such as workers in administrative services, workers in the production of industrial goods and services, etc., have only completed elementary school.

⁶ Available on <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/28111-pela-primeira-vez-menos-da-metade-das-pessoas-em-idade-de-trabalhar-esta-ocupada>. Access on May 30, 2021.



remained in the same job, and seven others changed. Of those seven who changed jobs, two were construction worker assistants, and the other five were engaged in the sectors of metallurgy, building restoration and hotels, agriculture, and other services.

Given the pandemic scenario, the survey results show⁷ that only 45 respondents declared they were working (kept their work activity or started working). Of the 146 respondents, 99 are not working (this datum is lower than those who declared not to be working). Regarding 47 of the employed ones, there is a fear of being fired (14 respondents) or having a salary reduction (11 respondents). Moreover, three interviewees said they were without clients or unable to work, and five said about the impossibility of working because of the crisis. They are barbers, manicures, tattoo artists, electricians, etc.

It is noteworthy that the pandemic impacted mostly the income. Of the 158 respondents of legal age, 99 immigrants stated that their income is much lower than the expenses, and in 39 cases, it only partially covers their needs. In short, 138 immigrants have an income below their needs, revealing low economic integration and extreme social vulnerability.

Thus, our analysis demonstrates the negative effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on international migrations in Paraná regarding employability.

5 THE SOCIAL RIGHTS OF IMMIGRANTS IN PARANÁ AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The Covid-19 pandemic imposed the need for social isolation, led governments to mobilize to guarantee fundamental rights, seeking to minimize the negative economic impacts that isolation causes.

⁷ Research: Impacts of the covid-19 pandemic on international migrations in Brazil. Interdisciplinary research and extension group in social rights and migration (GIPE) and the spatial distribution of population group (GEDEP) – PUCMINAS/Observatory of migrations in São Paulo-NEPO/UNICAMP/Federal University of Paraná (UFPR), from May to July 2020.



The research carried out by PUCMINAS/UNICAMP (FERNANDES; BAENINGER, 2020) questioned the participants about access to rights and services, seeking to assess the contrast between situations before and after the pandemic. They also analyzed the particularities present in the relationship between migration and the Covid-19 pandemic. They observed that most respondents over 18 (87/168) are unaware of their social rights. Most of them (100/168) registered in the single register for social programs (CadÚnico)⁸. They also have signed up for a government assistance program, with an emphasis on receiving emergency assistance. Only 14 respondents over 18 declared not knowing what the CadÚnico is. Considering that most of those surveyed in Paraná arrived in the country between 2018 and 2020, maybe migrants knew about the need to enroll in the CadÚnico by the migrant network or even by the social assistance network, especially at the Social Assistance Reference Centers (CRAS in Portuguese), where, in general, they need to enroll.

Furthermore, concerning the emergency aid offered during the pandemic, the research reveals a great demand for help in Paraná, with 123 migrants registered to receive it. More than 100 migrants were already enrolled in CadÚnico. However, the registration or request in CadÚnico did not guarantee that the migrant received the benefit. In this sense, among the 168 respondents, 123 signed up to receive government assistance and, of these, only nine received it. Overall, of the 97 who claim to have access to some social program, 31 have not received anything. On the other side, of the 66 immigrants who claimed to receive some help from the government through social programs, 54 received Bolsa Família, by far the most far-reaching program available to them today. Finally, three immigrants claim to receive other types of benefits (FERNANDES; BAENINGER, 2020).

Finally, the survey sought to know the reasons why 39 migrants did not apply for government assistance. Of these, 32 responded, and most of them (17/32) considered that they were not from the group that could access this benefit. Other 15

⁸ It works as a gateway to most of the services, programs, projects, and benefits of the social assistance policy, which guarantees social protection to those who need it, with emphasis on income security policies, such as the Bolsa Família.



tried in vain or not even tried it for lack of someone to help them. In this sense, it is clear that most respondents were aware of the benefit.

The enrollment in CAdÚnico suggests coverage in terms of the social assistance network, the National Health Card of the Brazilian Unified Health System (SUS), which provides information on immigrants' access to public health care. Thus, of the 184 (FERNANDES; BAENINGER, 2020) respondents, 158 (85.5%) claimed to have a card from SUS. However, it is not possible to state that the immigrant knows how the system works. Researchers could not know if immigrants have information about the scope and the free-of-charge nature of the services. That happens because health systems usually differ significantly from one country to another, and based on the data collected, they could not refer to the quality and accessibility of care.

Furthermore, the use of public services by the immigrant is not prohibited by Brazilian law if they do not present the proper documentation⁹. However, registration is often difficult. The universal nature of the system is also questioned, especially in border regions, due to the address request in the national territory. It is certain that, upon arriving in Brazil, many immigrants reside in temporary housing or shelters, which makes it even harder to prove their address.

Regarding the coronavirus, of the 184 respondents, only four reported having tested positive and, of these, 2 sought care at SUS. The research results of PUCMINAS/UNICAMP, due to the lack of other linked questions regarding the severity of the symptoms or the health insurances, could not report why they did not seek care. It could be because there was no need, or they did not feel safe, or they did not know how to do it in another language, or because they have access to private health insurance or private clinics (FERNANDES; BAENINGER, 2020).

The survey (FERNANDES; BAENINGER, 2020) questioned respondents about seeking support, during the pandemic, in immigrant associations or institutions that serve immigrants. Most respondents aged 18 or over (108/168) responded that they did not seek these associations or institutions during the pandemic. On the other

⁹ O cadastro no Cartão Nacional de Saúde é simples e pode ser realizado pelo migrante por meio de apresentação da Carteira de Registro Nacional Migratório, do CPF ou mesmo de protocolos diversos.



hand, 60 claimed to have sought some help. When specifying the type of support received, the basic grocery package was the most mentioned. That could indicate the main immigrant's need during the pandemic and/or the main type of assistance provided by these organizations during that period. Regarding the search for psychological/emotional health support, only four people look for this kind of assistance. That demonstrates a low demand, which causes concern since extreme situations such as the Covid-19 pandemic or even the immigrants' vulnerability can cause negative effects on mental health.

Finally, these people responded to questions about the measures they took during the pandemic (FERNANDES; BAENINGER, 2020). In total, 162 migrants answered this question. They also responded to questions regarding social distancing, the search for a job or alternative source of income, socioeconomic difficulties, or reduced expenses during this period. About 70% (112/162) claimed to have reduced their expenses during the pandemic, and 34.5% (56/112) claimed to be in a very difficult situation. However, none of them marked the option "seeking employment or alternative sources of income". 17.9% (29/112) said they had loans in banks or with friends and 4.5% said they were looking for information about other countries, perhaps to leave Brazil.

Concerning the difficulties imposed by social isolation, there is a paradox. Since none of the respondents indicated that they were socially isolated, all respondents (FERNANDES; BAENINGER, 2020) took a stand about the ease or not of social distancing during the pandemic. 65 declared it easy or relatively easy to do so, against 90 who declared it difficult or very difficult to deal with the restrictions imposed.

That said, it appears that the coronavirus pandemic imposed the need for social isolation, led governments to mobilize to guarantee fundamental rights, seeking to minimize the negative economic and social impacts that isolation causes. In Brazil, the specific initiative for this context was the offer of emergency aid for informal workers who could see their income impacted. That directly affected immigrants, indicating a situation of economic weakness resulting from the pandemic in migrant and refugee groups.



We noticed that given the unpreparedness of institutions in Brazil to care for migrants, including language barriers, the support network for migrants is formed by family members, friends, and/or acquaintances from the immigrant's country of origin and, subsequently, Brazilian friends and acquaintances. Therefore, the main way to obtain help for the survey respondents and their priority is via personal and interpersonal relationships instead of seeking institutions.

6 FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The presence of immigrants in Paraná is as old as the formation of the state, i.e., since the 1850s. However, until the 1940s, they were almost exclusively European migrants, supported by smaller groups of Syrian-Lebanese, Chinese, and Japanese, installed in the state after trajectories of remigration within Brazil.

However, this reality has changed drastically since the 1980s, when we observe the arrival of Latin American migrants (especially Paraguayans and Bolivians), Africans, Palestinians, and Koreans. In the 2000s, there was a concentration in the geography of immigration to Brazil as a whole and Paraná, especially. Furthermore, in this current wave of the 21st century, data indicate the arrival of migrants from the Democratic Republic of Congo, Syria, and Colombia, three countries marked in recent decades by bloody civil conflicts. However, the migration of Latin Americans still stands out, among which Haitians (since 2010) and Venezuelans (since 2017) stand out.

Before the covid-19 pandemic, this paper analyzed the social rights and labor insertion of international immigrants in Paraná from four scenarios. We proved through our results that the immigrant population was particularly affected by the pandemic and the resulting economic crisis. Moreover, everyone is suffering from the effects of social distancing and restrictions due to the pandemic.

In concrete terms, according to the survey carried out by PUCMINAS/UNICAMP, 184 migrants (including 16 under 18) responded to the questionnaire available online between May and July 2020, based on the set of



questions related to aspects of immigration to Brazil and its impacts on the labor situation and social rights in the pandemic.

In this sense, finally, knowing the situation of immigrants in this pandemic to subsidize actions and policies directed this population is beneficial. The research results reflect the immigrants' economic and social vulnerability and their living conditions in the face of the pandemic.

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