



Life in Brasil

By BPW São Paulo

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Brazilian political map showing its division by state, regions and neighbors

- Brazil is a federal presidential constitutional republic, based on representative democracy. Composed of 26 states and a federal district (Brasilia FD), with three tiers of government..
- The Brazilian territory has an extensive area of 8 514 876 km², which comprises almost half of the South American continent.
- Each state has its own government structure, there are over 5,000 municipal councils.
- Voting is universal and required by law for all literate citizens from 18-70, and optional for those aged 16-17 and over 70, or who are illiterate.





Brazil's 5 State regions

Regiões do Brasil

North region.
Região Norte



Northeast region.
Região Nordeste



West Center region.
Região Centro Oeste



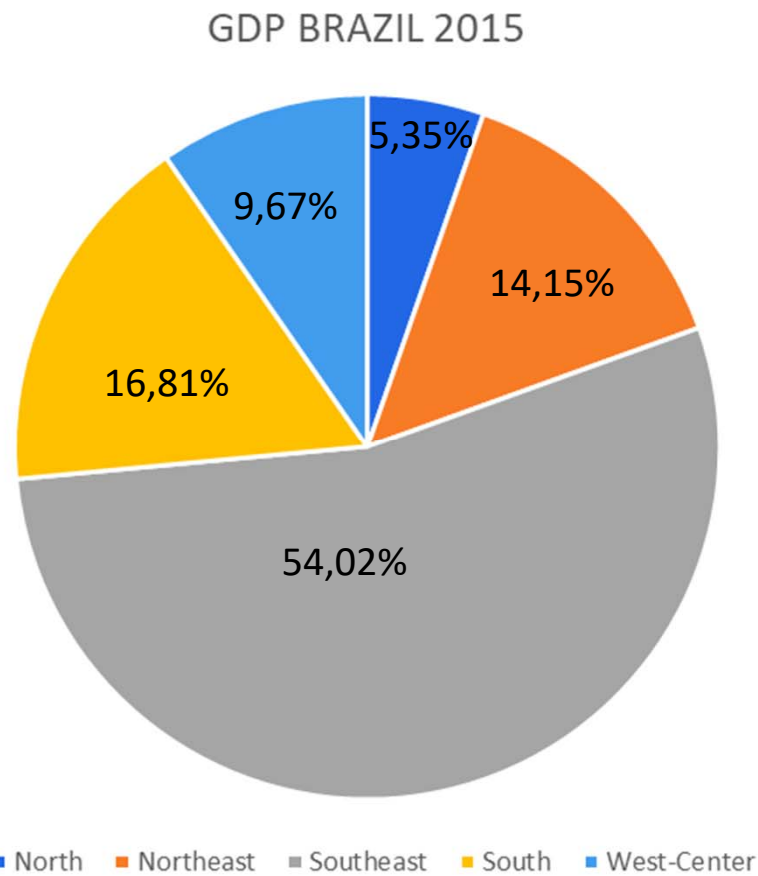
Sotheast region.
Região Sudeste



South region.
Região Sul



Brazil's 5 State regions GDP contribution



Source: IBGE





The Population Division in Brazil

- **Age structure 2017:** Source IBGE

0-14 years: 22.33% (male 23,599,867/female 22,696,756)

15-24 years: 16.36% (male 17,212,048/female 16,721,295)

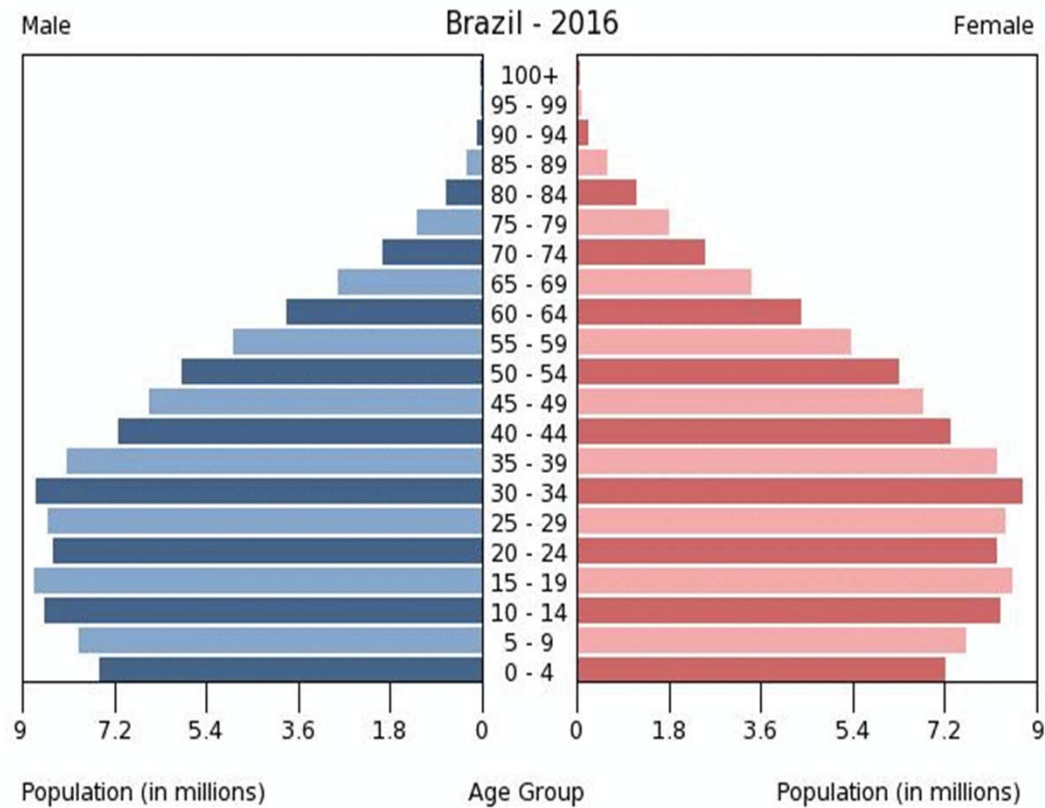
25-54 years: 43.86% (male 45,114,076/female 45,836,147)

55-64 years: 9.12% (male 8,931,065/female 9,974,723)

65 years and over: 8.33% (male 7,356,838/female 9,910,576)

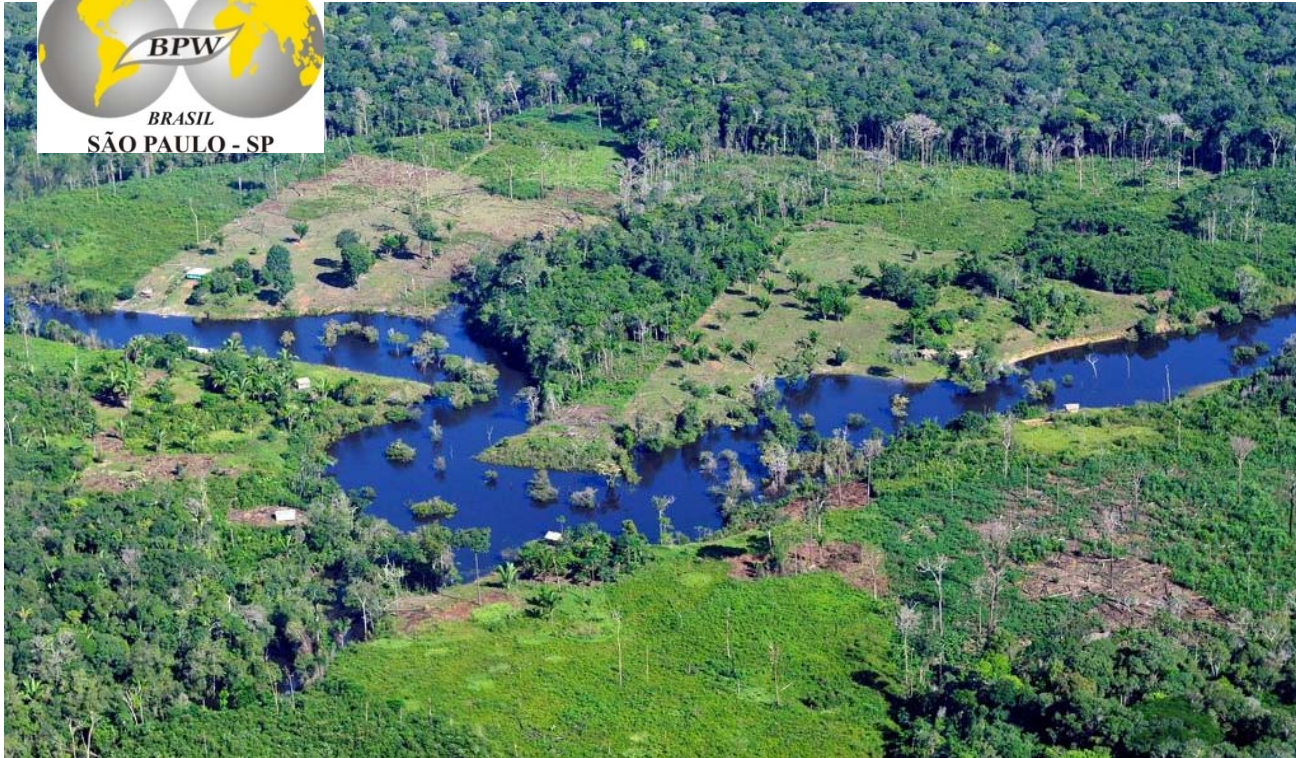


The Population Division in Brazil



Source: [CIA World Factbook](https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/) - This page was last updated on January 20, 2018

<https://www.ibge.gov.br/apps/populacao/projecao//index.html>



Specific Natural resources in BRAZIL

- - Brazil is a major global producer and exporter of many agricultural goods including soy beans, sugar cane, coffee beans, orange juice, beef, pork, cotton and iron ore. The country is also the world's largest exporter of ethanol, has 14% of the world's fresh water supplies and 11% of all arable land. In 2010, 50% of all new global oil discoveries were made in Brazil.
- An abundance of natural resources is not enough in itself to guarantee economic growth but when teamed with effective economic policy and flourishing technological and service sectors, they have contributed to Brazil's development.

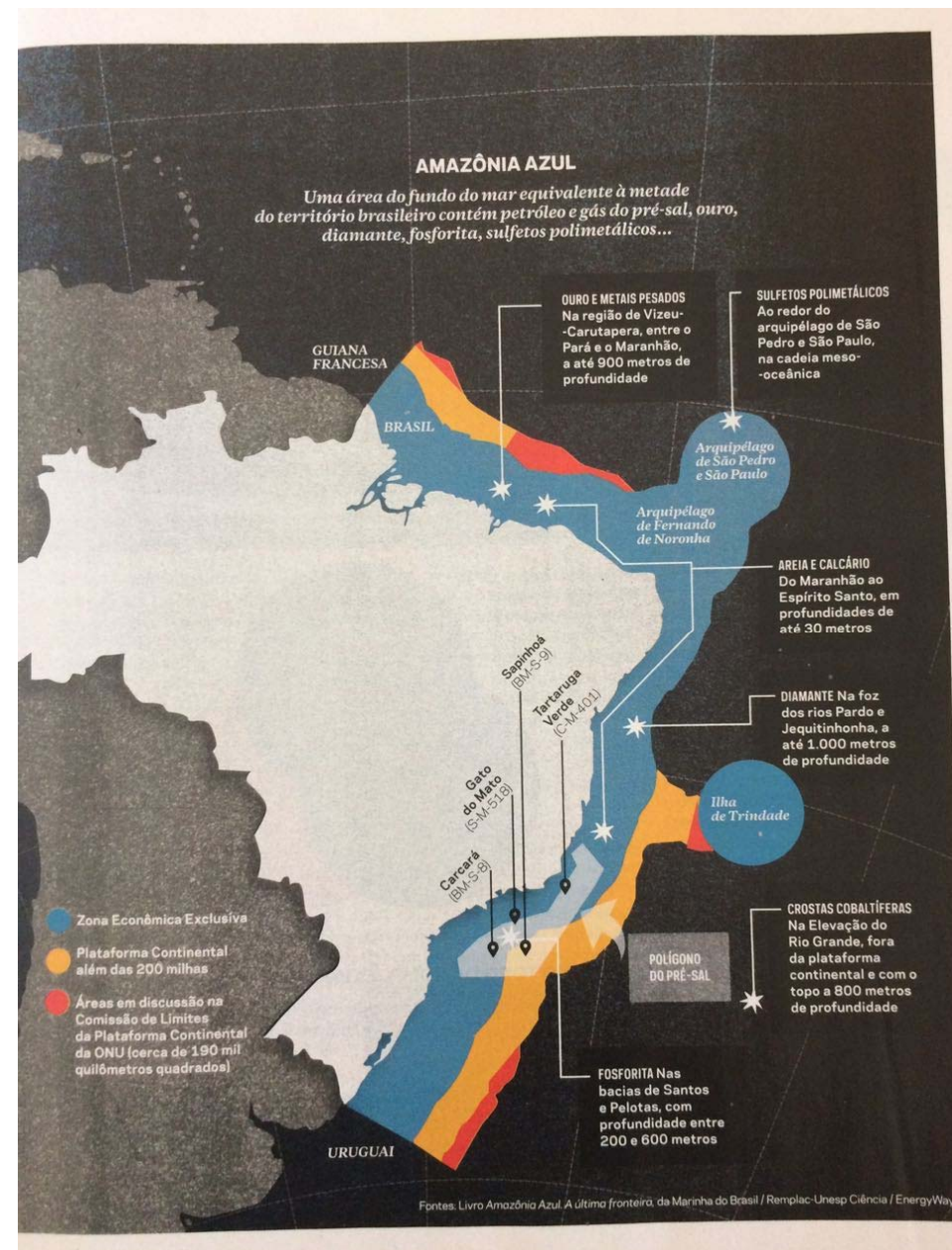
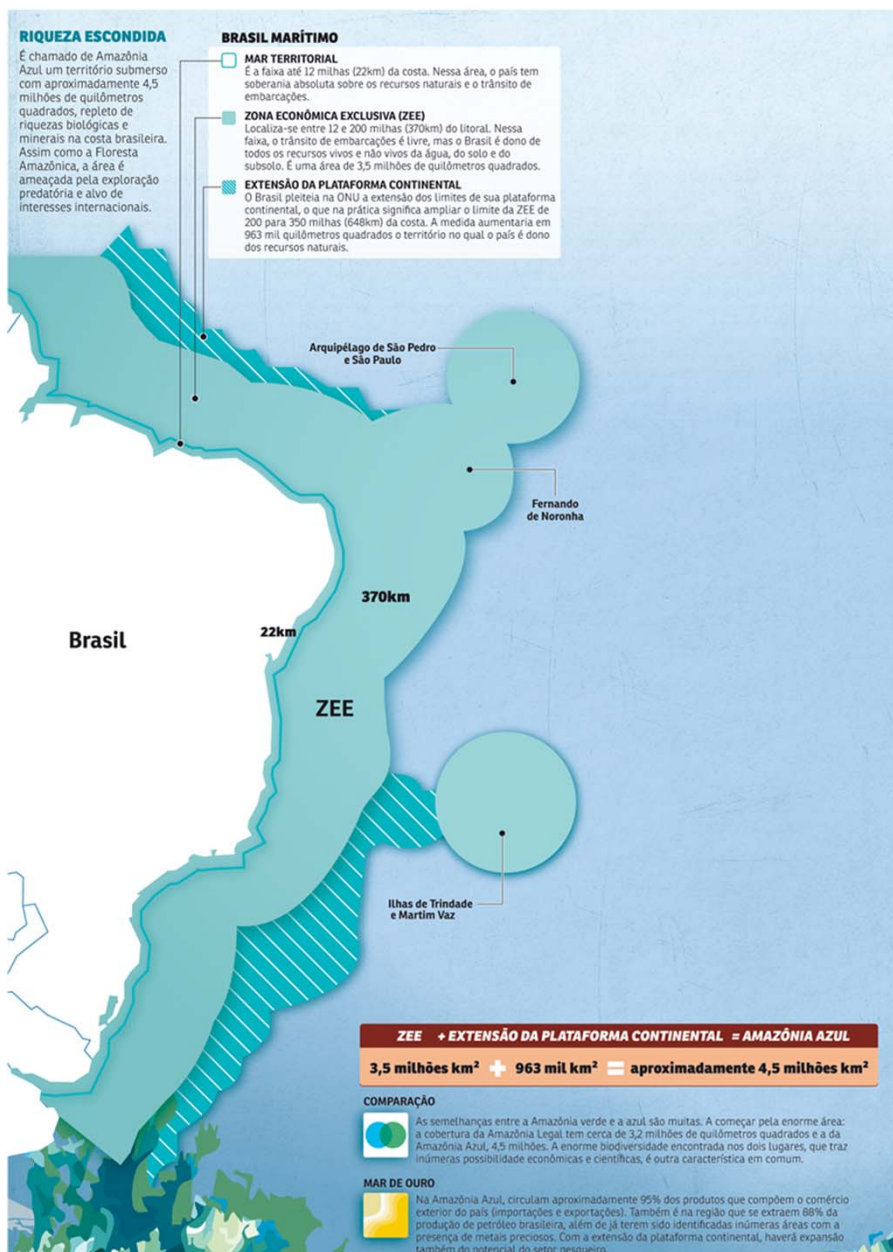


The Blue Amazon

- The Brazilian Navy celebrates on November 16, the National Day of the Blue Amazon. The commemorative date seeks to raise public awareness about the importance of this oceanic area of 3.6 million km², which circulates 95% of Brazilian foreign trade. From this region 91% of the oil and 73% of natural gas produced in the country are also extracted.
- The Blue Amazon covers an area comparable to the surface of the Amazon rainforest. Brazil still pleads with the United Nations to extend its continental shelf in 900 thousand km², which can make the Blue Amazon reach 4.5 million km².
- Rich in biodiversity and mineral reserves, the region has strategic importance for Brazil. The importance of defending this territory motivates the construction of the first national nuclear submarine, whose technological domain is essential for the country to exercise full sovereignty over its jurisdictional waters.
- The National Day of the Blue Amazon was created in 2015 through Law nº 13,187 / 2015. The date chosen commemorates the demarcation of the maritime territory, under the jurisdiction of Brazil, done on November 16, 1994, by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.



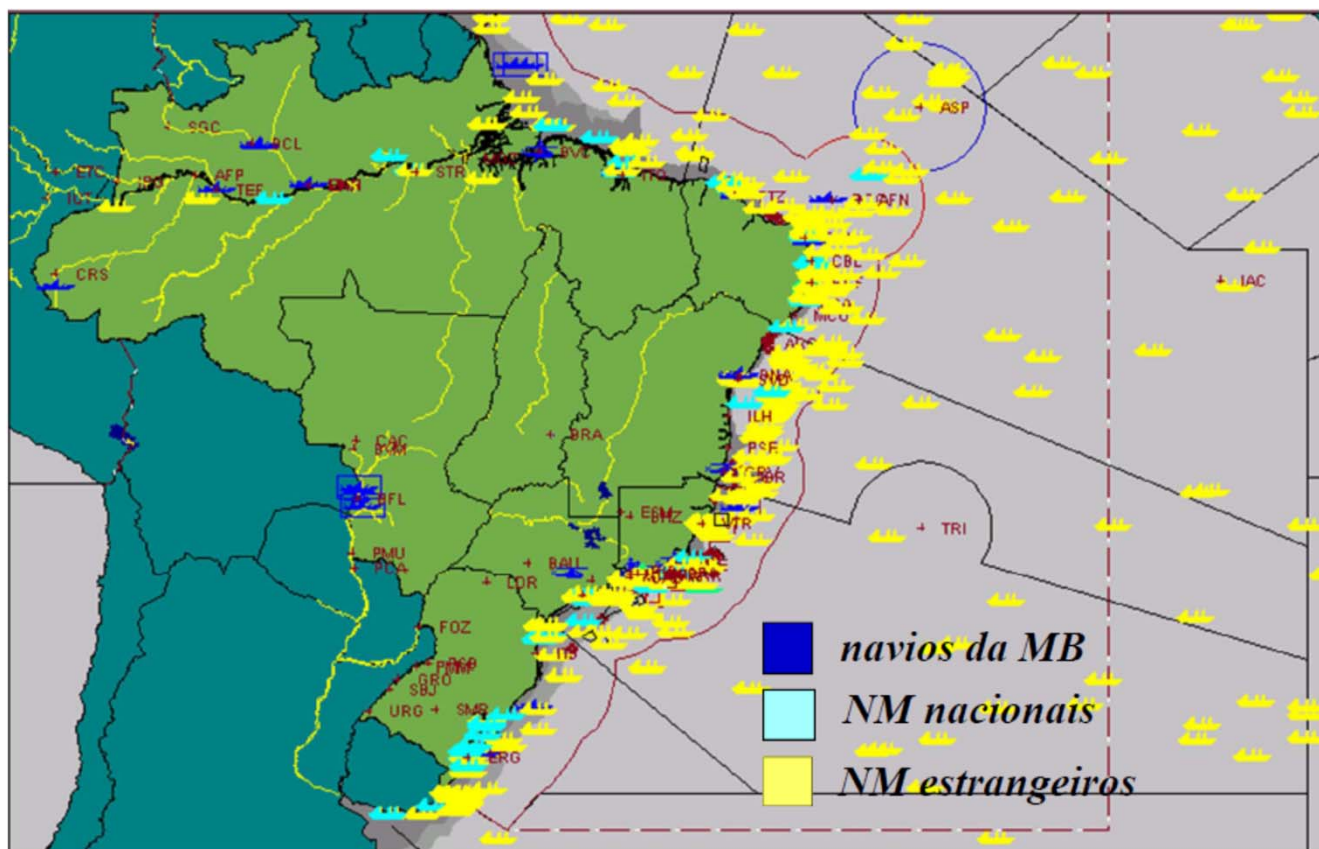
The Blue Amazon



Brazilian Maritime Trade

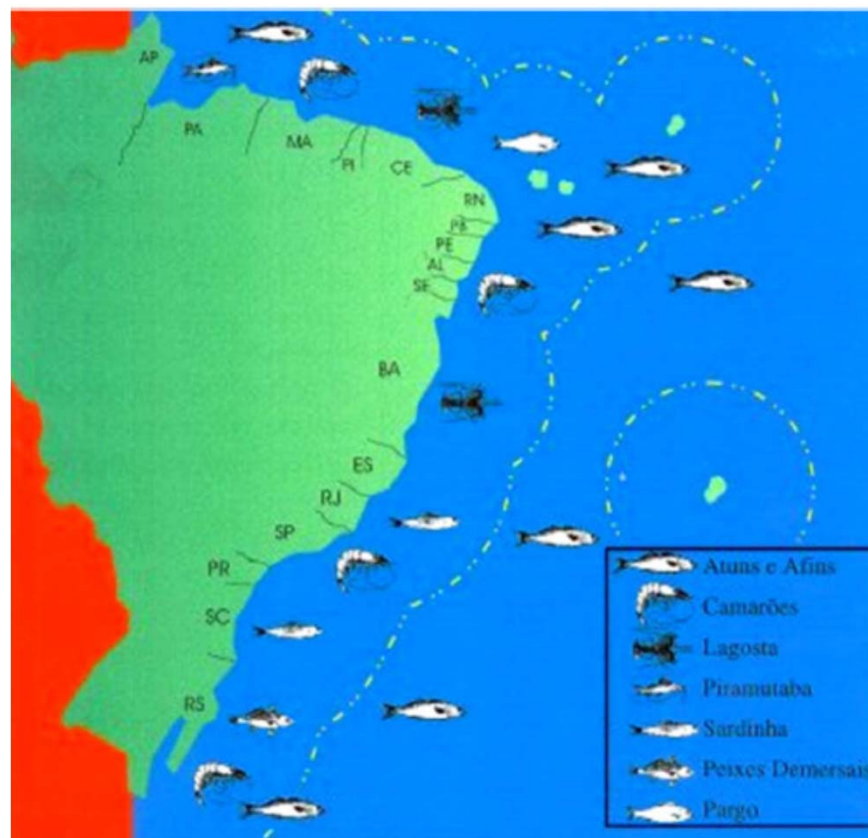


Ships Traffic



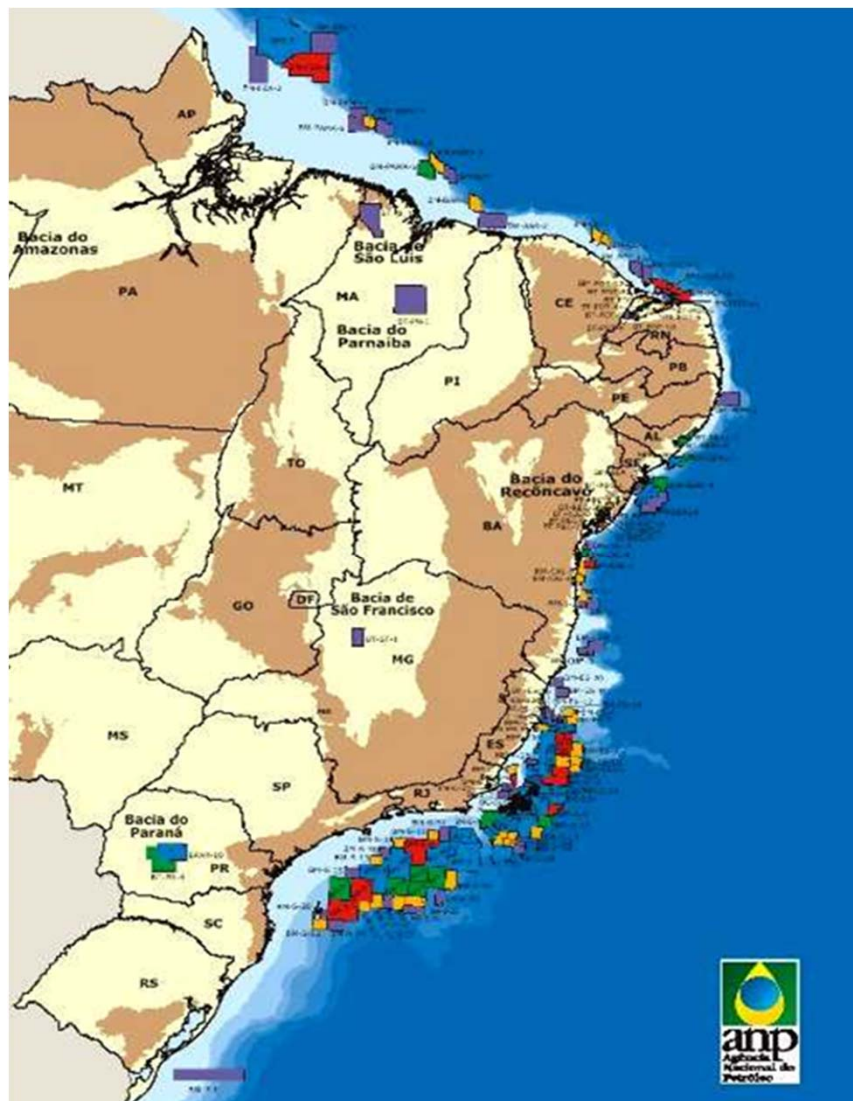
Brazilian Fish Production

691.700 ton (2017)



Fonte: Secretaria Especial de Aquicultura e Pesca

Brazilian Oil&Gas Basin





BRAZIL's distinctive characteristics of climate

Climates controlled by Equatorial and Tropical Air Masses

1. Humid Equatorial (Convergence of the Trade winds)
2. Tropical (dry Winter and humid Summer)
3. Semi-arid Tropical (Tending to dry due to the irregularity of the action of the masses of air)
4. Humid Coastal (Influenced by the Marine Tropical Mass)

Climates controlled by Tropical and Polar Masses of Air

5. Humid Subtropical (oriental and subtropical coasts, with prevalence of the Marine Tropical Mass)

Source: Atlas Geográfico Escolar - Maria Elena Simielli/Mário De Bias



BRAZIL's distinctive characteristics of climate

- Due to the varying heights above sea level of the Brazil landscape as well as the proximity to the coast, the climate (and, therefore, vegetation and animal life) varies somewhat from region to region. There are five distinct climatic zones.
- ***The Equatorial Zone***
 - An equatorial climate is usually one in which rainforests can be found due to the year-round humidity and precipitation. There is no winter season and no period in which it is particularly dry.
- ***The Subtropical Zone***
 - This zone refers to the areas that are just outside of the formal Tropical Zones. It is hot, but not quite as hot and humid as Tropical areas. Winters are mild to cool, but not cold enough for snow or frost



BRAZIL's distinctive characteristics of climate

- ***The Semi-Arid Zone***

- These zones receive less rain than they actually need to make up for evaporation, but not so much less that the area becomes a desert. They are the halfway mark between deserts and humid forests. In semi-arid zones, the vegetation includes hardy shrubs and grasses, rather than trees

- ***The Highland Tropical Zone***

- This is also called an Oceanic Climate or a Maritime Climate and is found along the coast of Brazil. It is characterized by cool summers and warm winters, although the annual temperature does not vary by significant amounts



BRAZIL's Ecology

- ***Brazil is concerned with the ecology and protection of its natural resources at all levels. Here are some of these concerns*** (Source: MMA – Ministry of Environment).
- ***Water***
 - In 1997, the Water Law entered into force, and the National Water Resources Policy (PNRH) created the National System for Water Resources Management (Singreh). Water is considered a public property and a limited natural resource endowed with economic value. The Law foresees that the management of water resources must provide the water multiple uses, in a decentralized and participative way, counting on the participation of the Public Power, users and communities. It also establishes that, in situations of scarcity, the priority use of water is for human consumption and for the watering of animals.
- ***Rural and Agricultural Development***
 - The current model of rural and agricultural development in Brazil is under transition. The major challenge is to overcome the dichotomy between production and environmental protection by integrating the objectives and instruments of environmental and agricultural policies within the general framework of sustainable development.
 - Making the transition to sustainable rural development depends on the motivation and consensus building, mediated by a democratic relationship and dialogue between environmental policy and rural populations



BRAZIL's Ecology

- ***Protected Areas***

- Protected areas include Conservation Units (CUs), mosaics and ecological corridors, spaces considered essential, from an economic point of view, to conserve socio-biodiversity, as well as to be providers of environmental services and generators of business opportunities.
- Areas such as parks, national forests, forest mosaics and PAs maintained by the Amazon Protected Areas Program (Arpa) are responsible for the direct production of part of the water destined for human consumption, as well as preventing the emission of billions of tons of carbon in the Amazon atmosphere.

- ***Forests***

- Brazilian forests play important social, economic and environmental roles through the provision of a variety of goods and services. Therefore, keeping the forest standing is among the priorities of the Ministry of Environment (MMA).



BRAZIL's Ecology

- ***Biodiversity***

- Brazil occupies almost half of South America and is the country with the greatest diversity of species in the world, spread in the six terrestrial biomes and in the three great marine ecosystems. There are more than 103,870 animal species and 43,020 plant species known in the country.
- The different climatic zones favor the formation of biogeographical zones, like the Amazon rainforest, the largest rainforest in the world; the Pantanal, greater floodplain; the Cerrado (savannas and forests); the Caatinga (semi-arid forests); the fields of the Pampas; and the tropical rainforest of the Atlantic Forest. Brazil has a marine coastline of 3.5 million km², which includes ecosystems such as coral reefs, dunes, mangroves, lagoons, estuaries and marshes.
- This abundant variety of life is home to more than 20% of the planet's total species found on land and water. Brazil has incorporated the recommendations of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and presents an annual report on the situation of Brazilian biodiversity, in the Global Biodiversity Outlook - GBO). The document also contains an analysis of global actions to ensure that biodiversity is conserved and used sustainably, and that the benefits from the use of genetic resources are equitably distributed.



BRAZIL's Ecology

- **Biomes**

- Brazil is made up of six distinct biomes: Amazon, Caatinga, Cerrado, Atlantic Forest, Pampa and Pantanal.
- Each of these environments harbors different types of vegetation and fauna.
- As vegetation is one of the most important components of the biota, its conservation and continuity conditions define the existence or not of habitats for species, the maintenance of environmental services and the supply of essential goods for the survival of human populations.
- For the perpetuation of life in the biomes, it is necessary to establish public environmental policies, the identification of opportunities for conservation, sustainable use and sharing of benefits of biodiversity.



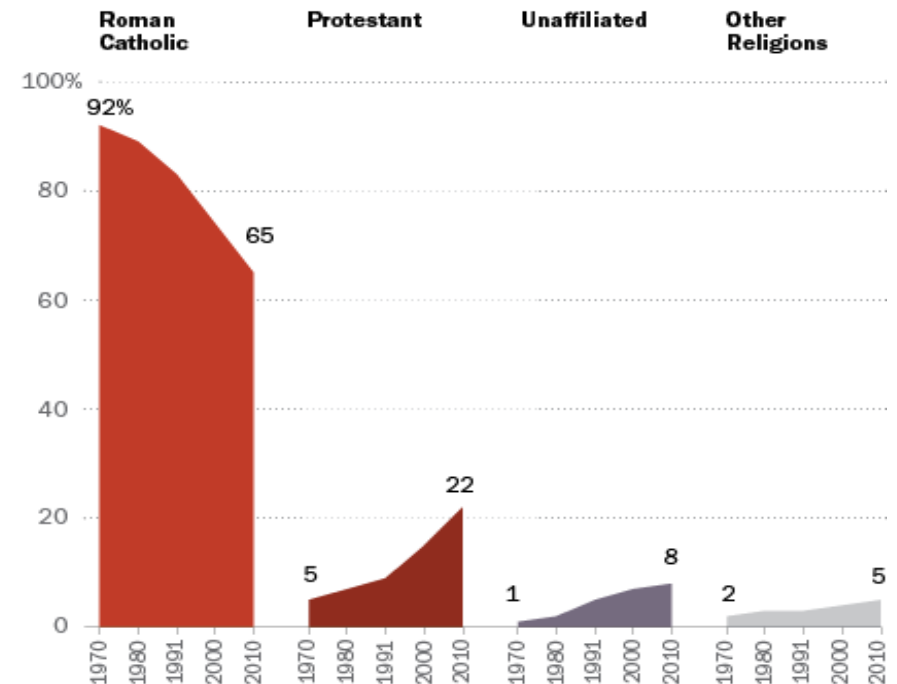
What is the main religion in BRAZIL ? Does it make an impact on gender roles ?

• Census 2010:

- number of Catholics falls and increases of evangelicals, spiritists and non-religious
- 8.0% of Brazilians declared themselves without religion in 2010.
- Muslims and Hindus are the youngest religious populations
- Gender patterns have become more distinct over time. For instance, the religious profiles of men and women were quite similar in the 1970s and 1980s. But over the past two decades, the share of women who are Protestant has ticked up, as has the share of men who are religiously unaffiliated.

Major Religious Groups in Brazil, 1970-2010

Percent of the population that identifies with each group



Source: Brazil census

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Gender Statistics: household chores affect insertion of women in labor market

- The proportion of workers in part-time jobs (up to 30 hours per week) is bigger among women (28.2%) than men (14.1%). That could be related to the female predominance in care taking and household chores, to which women workers dedicated 73% hours more than men.
- Either in the population set or in the labor set, women have more schooling than men, but their average income correspond to $\frac{3}{4}$ of men's. Besides, in Brazil, 62.2% of the management positions (private or public) were taken by men, whereas just 37.8%, by women, in 2016.
- Working women dedicate 73% more hours than men to domestic chores and caretaking
- 28.2% of women and 14.1% of men work in part-time jobs
- Proportion of persons with complete higher degree is bigger among women



Gender Statistics: household chores affect insertion of women in labor market

- Women still earn less than men
- In relation to average earnings, women continue to earn, on average, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of what men do. In 2016, while men's monthly average earnings were R\$2,306, women's, were R\$1,764.
- Even when considering the average earnings by worked hours, women get less than men (86.7%), which could be related to the occupational segregation to which women might be subject in the labor market. The difference between earnings is greater in the category complete higher degree, in which women's earnings corresponded to 63.4% of what men earned in 2016



Gender Statistics: household chores affect insertion of women in labor market

- Women were 26.4% of the contingent of civil police officers in 2014
- The percentage of women police officers is an indicator that, besides contributing to achieve the target of more women in public life, integrate the assistance measures to help women in cases of family and domestic violence. The assistance is provided by means of civil police, which is subject to state governments. According to the Survey of Basic State Information (Estadic), in 2013, the proportion of women in the contingent of civil police in the Federation Units was 26.4%. Considering the total amount of civil and military police, the proportion of women in the country was 13.4%; the total of women in the national contingent of military police was 9.8%.

Source: IBGE



Gender Statistics: household chores affect insertion of women in labor market

- **Women occupied 37.8% of the management positions in 2016**
 - In Brazil, in 2016, 62.2% of the management positions, both in the public sphere and in the private initiative, were occupied by men and 37.8%, by women.
 - Women participation in management positions was higher among the younger generations, ranging from 43.4% among women aged 16 to 29 years, up to 31.3% among women aged 60 and above.
 - Women participation in private sector and public sector is almost the same. 51,7% of workers are women.
- **As per Work Ministry statistics, women are the majority in Services Sector and Public Administration**
 - Positions in Public Administration are mainly held by people that passed in a public tender.



Profile of discouragement and lack of work

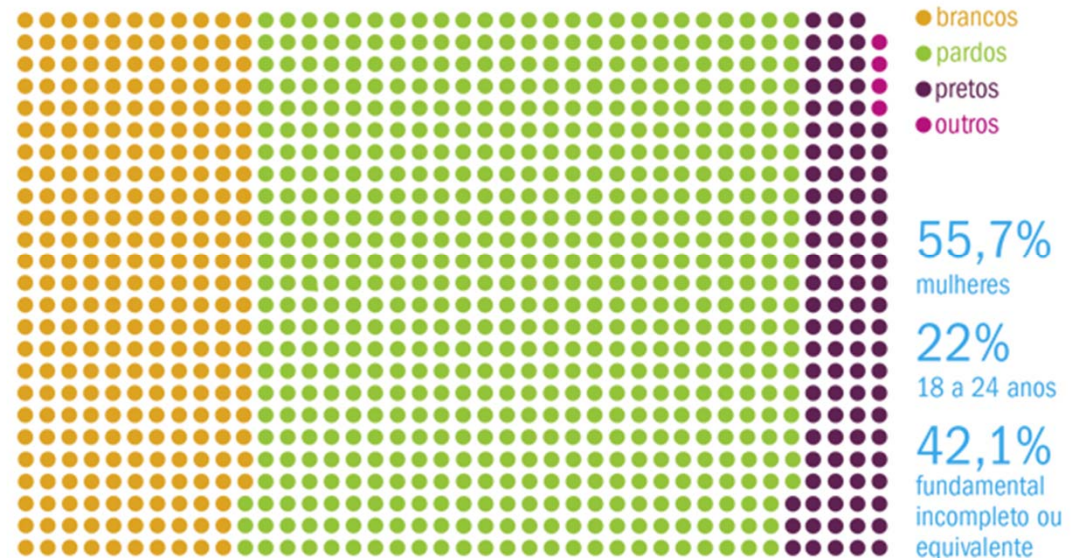
“...not only create a job, but we also have to worry about women who cannot leave the child in nursery, because there is no nursery, the difficulty that young people have to enter the labor market. Discouragement shows this much, with an expressive part pointing to young people, women, the population of black or brown color and especially people of lower schooling. “ IBGE Cimar Azeredo.

Each dot represents 4.300 people.

55,7%	Women
22%	18 to 24 years
42,1%	incomplete high School study or similar

perfil dos desalentados

PNAD CONTÍNUA TRIMESTRAL - 4º tri/2017



● cada círculo representa 4.300 pessoas



What's about women as political topics...

- **Just one woman in every 10 federal representatives in 2017**

- In the country's public life, despite the minimum quote policy (30%) between the sexes for the candidates running for elections, established by Law 12.034, in 2017, women were just 10.5% of the federal politicians on duty. This proportion (10.5%) is the lowest in South America, while the world average of women politicians is 23.6%.
- In December 2017, the percentage of parliamentary women in the National Congress was 11.3%. In the Senate, 16.0% were women and in the Deputy Chamber, 10.5%. Three Brazilian states did not have any federal representatives: Paraíba, Sergipe and Mato Grosso.
- In 2017, Brazil occupied the 152nd position among the 190 countries that reported to the Inter-Parliamentary Union the percentage of seats in its low chambers (Congress) or unicameral parliament taken by parliamentary women on duty.
- In South America, Brazil had the worst result. In the world, women occupied on average 23.6% of the seats in the low chambers or unicameral parliaments.



Table 43 - Women's participation in government ministerial positions - 2017

Post	Total Opening	Total Women	Women Percentage (%)
Total	28	2	7,1
Ministry	22	1	4,5
Status ministerial	6	1	16,7

Source: Planalto. Presidência da República. Disponível em <http://www2.planalto.gov.br/presidencia/ministros>. Acesso em 13/12/2017.

Table 46 - Proportion of female, military and civilian police, according to Federative Units - 2014

Federation Units	Effective active of the Military and Civil Police			Effective active of the Military Police			Effective active of the Civil Police		
	Total	Women #	Women %	Total	Women #	Women %	Total	Women #	Women %
Brasil	542 890	72 843	13,4	425 248	41 838	9,8	117 642	31 005	26,4

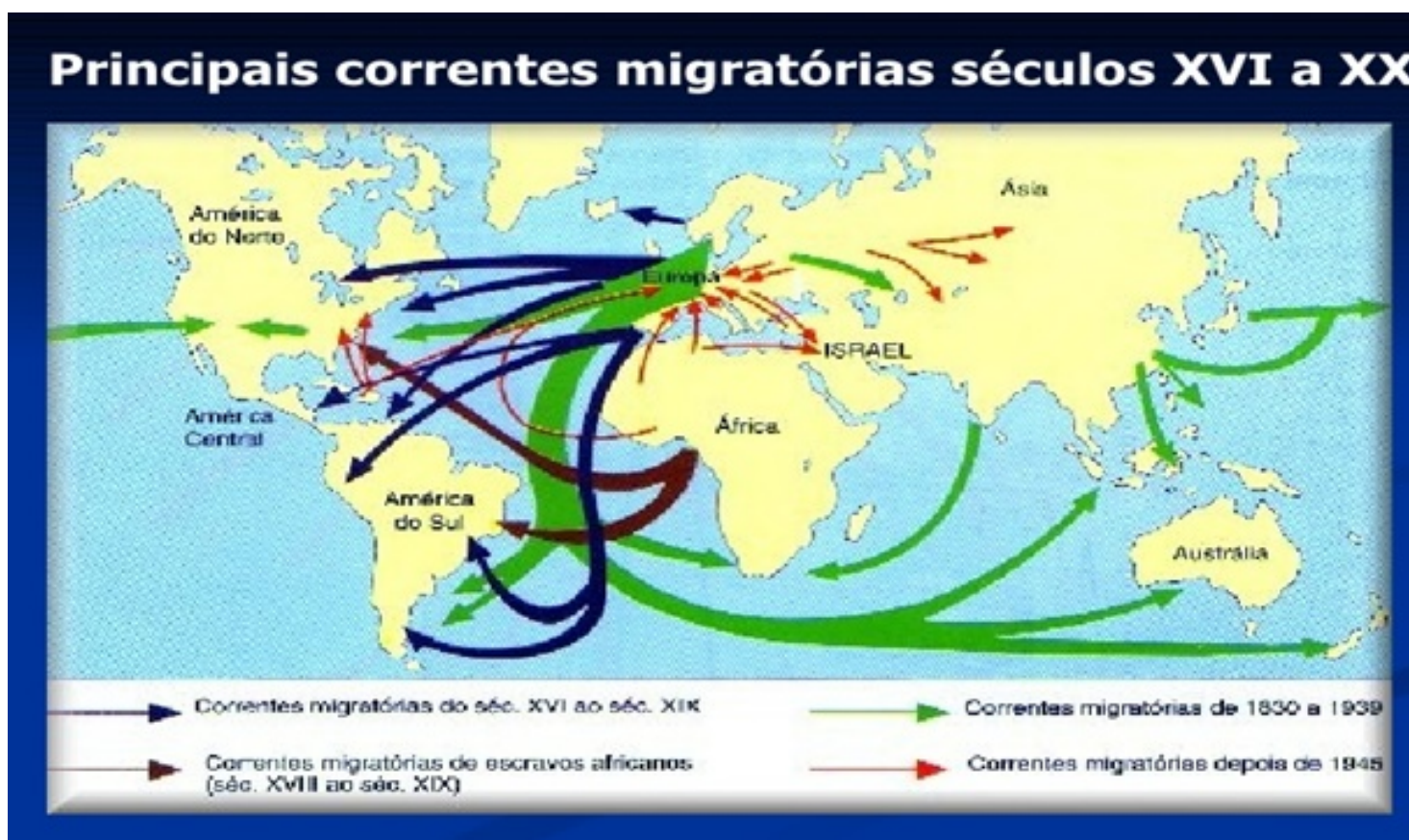
Table 44a - Proportion of seats occupied by women in office in the Chamber of Deputies, in the Federal Senate and total, according to Federative Units - 2017

Federation Units	Occupied Seats								
	Chamber of Deputies			Federal Senate			Total		
	Total Seats	Total Women	Women (%)	Total Seats	Total Women	Women (%)	Total Seats	Total Women	Women (%)
Brasil	513	54	10,5	81	13	16,0	594	67	11,3

Table 44b - Proportion of women among parliamentarians elected to the Chamber of Deputies, the Federal Senate and total, according to Federative Units - 2010 and 2014

Federation Units	Elected parliamentarians								
	Chamber of Deputies			Federal Senate (1)			Total		
	Total	Total Women	Women (%)	Total	Total Women	Women (%)	Total	Total Women	Women (%)
Brasil	513	51	9,9	81	12	14,8	594	63	10,6

International mobility: World Major Migratory Flows (XVI and XX centuries)





International mobility:

Where the immigrants established?

- The Brazilian territory has been the target of several migratory currents throughout its history.
- Brazil has received approximately six million immigrants since the arrival of the Portuguese in 1500. The precise number of Africans of different ethnicities who were forced to migrate to the country because of slavery is unknown, being estimated at up to four million individuals.
- North Region: Predominance of Portuguese immigrants. At the beginning of the 20th century, there were Japanese immigrants, who started tea and jute plantations, as well as the Syrian and Lebanese immigrants who came to the region to work in trade.



International mobility: Where the immigrants stablished?

- Northeast Region: Predominance of Portuguese and African immigrants. Some Dutch and French invasions have changed the landscape of the local population.
- Central-West Region: Predominance of Portuguese immigrants.
- Southeast Region: Predominance of Portuguese and African immigrants. In the states of Rio de Janeiro and Espírito Santo, also appeared Swiss-German immigrants, who arrived in Brazil in the first half of the nineteenth century.
- In the state of São Paulo, the great Italian immigration initiated from the second half of the nineteenth century deserves to be highlighted. With the transformation from slave labor to wage labor and capitalist pressure to form an internal consumer market, the state government offered incentives for the entry of Italian immigrants. Most of the pioneer Italian immigrants came from southern Italy.



International mobility: Where the immigrants stablished?

- Italian immigration to São Paulo continued until the Second World War, when immigration was restricted.
- At the end of the nineteenth century, the immigration of Spaniards was also decisive for São Paulo. After the decline of Italian immigration in the early twentieth century, much of the Spanish workforce went to the coffee farms.
- Another important migratory current for the constitution of the population of São Paulo was that of Japanese, who arrived at the state around 1908. Its economic activities were of agricultural character, mainly the productions of tea and rice.
- Also noteworthy are the Arab immigrants, who settled mainly in the city of São Paulo and started activities focused on commerce and services. Throughout the 20th century, mainly from the 1980s and 1990s, other peoples began to migrate to the state of São Paulo, such as Koreans, Chinese and Bolivians. In recent years, the arrival of Nigerian, Angolan and Haitian immigrants.



International mobility: Where the immigrants stablished?

- South Region: Due to strategic reasons related to the occupation of frontiers by the presence of family agriculture, practiced in small properties, there were the predominance of diverse European chains, being able to be better understood according to the state:
- Paraná - In the northwest portion, presence of Japanese. In the rest of the state, the presence of Italians, Germans and Slavs (Ukrainians, Poles, Russians), mainly in the region of Curitiba.
- Santa Catarina - there was a strong immigration of Germans, who were mainly engaged in agricultural activities, highlighting cities such as Joinville, Blumenau, Brusque and Itajaí and for Italian immigrants, who also dedicated themselves to agricultural activities, especially in the cities of Criciúma and Urussanga.
- Rio Grande do Sul - predominance of German immigrants, as in the present cities of São Leopoldo, Santa Maria and Novo Hamburgo, and mainly Italians, as in the present cities of Caxias, Garibaldi and Bento Gonçalves. The immigrants dedicated themselves to agriculture and, later, to industrial activities.



International mobility:
Is there any special expat community in BRAZIL?
(welcome, cultural exchanges, economical exchanges)

- BPW SP (just send us an email regarding specific subject and we will assist you)
- Chamber of Commerce of many countries installed in Brazil
- International Newcomers Club
- InterNations
- American Society of São Paulo
- The American Society of Rio de Janeiro (AmSoc Rio)
- Meetup website
- Gringoes website
- L'association São Paulo Accueil



Refugees received by Brazil

- Brazil has recognized, by the end of 2017, a total of 10,145 refugees of different nationalities.
- Only 5,134 remain active in the country:
 - 52% living in São Paulo
 - 17% in Rio de Janeiro
 - 8% in Paraná
- Syrians represent 35% of the refugee population with active registration in Brazil.

Source: CONARE

Refugees received by Brazil from Venezuela

- Brazil has received since 2017, almost 130.000 Venezuelans
 - 53% left Brazil for other countries
- Today around 1,000 Venezuelans cross the frontier per day





BPW in Brazil

- First Club was BPW São Paulo - 1975
- BPW Brazil Federation – 3 Clubs (São Paulo, Brasília and Joinville) - 1996
- BPW Brazil today – 22 Clubs
- Members: 654
- Activities: Equal Pay Day, Business Day, Endowing Life (Blood donation), Livestock auction owned by women, Women's touch the nectar of life: Stingless Bees' Hives, March is Women, Water Ambassadors Academy



BPW in Brazil

