

# GUIDE FOR THE RECEPTION OF UKRAINIAN SCIENTISTS AT UNILA

Universidade Federal da Integração Latino-  
Americana (UNILA)

Authors:

Vanessa da Silva Almeida

Maria Alejandra Nicolás

Svitlana Gazarian

Katia Regina Garcia Punhagui

July 2024



Catálogo elaborado pelo Setor de Tratamento da Informação  
Catálogo de Publicação na Fonte. UNILA - BIBLIOTECA LATINO-AMERICANA - PTI

G946

Guide for the reception of Ukrainian Scientists at UNILA / Vanessa da Silva Almeida, Maria Alejandra Nicolás, Svitlana Gazarian, Katia Regina Garcia Punhagui. - Foz do Iguaçu: UNILA, 2024.  
40 p., il.: color.

ISBN: 978-65-87650-20-3

1. Programa de Acolhida a Cientistas Ucranianos. 2. Professores e cientistas de instituições de ensino superior. 3. Processo educacional. 4. Pesquisa universitária. 5. UNILA Amig@. 6. Fundação Araucária. I. Almeida, Vanessa da Silva. II. Nicolás, Maria Alejandra. III. Gazarian, Svitlana. IV. Punhagui, Katia Regina Garcia. V. Título.

CDU 378.014.24(81:477)(036)

---

## **About this document**

This guide is the result of activities carried out at the Latin American Integration Federal University (Universidade Federal da Integração Latino-Americana, UNILA), linked to Public Call 10/2022, "Programa Institucional Universidades Amig@s: Acolhimento Extensionista Aos Cientistas Ucranianos," by Fundação Araucária, Public Call 09/2022, a Program for Welcoming Ukrainian Scientists, Protocol No: UCR2022051000009; and the "Programa Institucional de Extensão Unila Amig@: Acolhimento extensionista de Cientistas Ucranianos," Public Call 41/2022/PROEX (Pró-reitoria de Extensão/UNILA) of August 1, 2022; and the Extension Project "PJ185-2023 Transferência de conhecimento entre Ucrânia e Brasil para a formação de servidores públicos," approved and executed at UNILA.

## **Funding Agency**

Fundação Araucária

## **Authors:**

Vanessa da Silva Almeida (extensionist technician): conception, development, translation

Maria Alejandra Nicolás (research project coordinator): development and review

Svitlana Gazarian (ukrainian scientist): development and translation

Katia Regina Garcia Punhagui (extension project coordinator): conception, development, review

## **How to cite this document:**

ALMEIDA, Vanessa da S.; NICOLÁS, Maria A.; GAZARIAN, Svitlana; PUNHAGUI, Katia R. G. **Guide for the reception of ukrainian scientists at Unila.** Foz do Iguaçu: Unila, 2024.

---

## SUMMARY

|     |   |    |
|-----|---|----|
| 1   | PRESENTATION .....  | 6  |
| 2   | BRAZIL.....   | 7  |
| 3   | PARANÁ.....   | 8  |
| 4   | FOZ DO IGUAÇU .....   | 9  |
| 5   | UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA INTEGRAÇÃO LATINO-AMERICANA - UNILA.....          | 10 |
| 5.1 | ORGANIZATIONAL CHART AND STRUCTURE.....                                   | 11 |
| 5.2 | LOCATION AND CAMPUSES .....   | 11 |
| 5.3 | PARQUE TECNOLÓGICO DE ITAIPU (PTI) CAMPUS.....                            | 12 |
| 5.4 | JARDIM UNIVERSITÁRIO (JU) CAMPUS.....                                     | 12 |
| 5.5 | INTEGRAÇÃO CAMPUS (CI) .....  | 12 |
| 5.6 | EDIFÍCIO RIO ALMADA .....   | 13 |
| 5.7 | CAMPUS ARANDU .....   | 13 |
| 5.8 | ACCESS TO THE UNITS.....  | 13 |
| 5.9 | TEACHING, RESEARCH AND EXTENSION ACTIVITIES .....                         | 13 |
| 6   | PREPARATIONS PRIOR TO COMING TO BRAZIL.....                               | 15 |
| 6.1 | HUMANITARIAN VISA .....   | 15 |
| 6.2 | PLANE TICKETS.....  | 15 |
| 6.3 | OBTAINING THE CADASTRO DE PESSOA FÍSICA (CPF) IN UKRAINE OR BRAZIL        | 15 |
| 6.4 | RESIDENCE PERMIT AND CARTEIRA DE REGISTRO NACIONAL MIGRATÓRIO (CRNM)..... | 16 |
| 6.5 | FIRST ACCOMODATION (RESERVATION) .....                                    | 17 |
| 7   | AIRPORT .....   | 18 |
| 7.1 | TRAVELLING WITH CHILDREN AND TEENAGERS .....                              | 18 |
| 7.2 | LUGGAGE.....  | 18 |
| 7.3 | MEDICINE .....  | 19 |
| 7.4 | AIRPORT TRANSFERS .....   | 19 |
| 7.5 | PROHIBITED ITEMS .....  | 20 |

---

|        |   |    |
|--------|---|----|
| 7.6    | ANIMALS .....   | 20 |
| 7.7    | RECEPTION AT THE AIRPORT.....                           | 20 |
| 7.8    | MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION IN THE CITY .....               | 20 |
| 7.8.1  | UNILA TRANSPORTATION.....                               | 20 |
| 7.8.2  | TÁXI .....  | 21 |
| 7.8.3  | RIDESHARE APPS (UBER, 99 E INDRIVE) .....               | 21 |
| 7.8.4  | BUS .....   | 21 |
| 8      | DOCUMENTS, REGISTRATION AND MONEY.....                  | 22 |
| 8.1    | CERTIDÃO DE PESSOA FÍSICA (CPF) .....                   | 22 |
| 8.2    | CARTEIRA DE REGISTRO NACIONAL MIGRATÓRIO (CRNM) .....   | 22 |
| 8.3    | CARTÃO NACIONAL DE SAÚDE (CNS) .....                    | 22 |
| 8.4    | BANK ACCOUNT AND PAYMENT METHODS IN BRAZIL .....        | 23 |
| 8.4.1  | BANKING SERVICES .....                                  | 23 |
| 8.4.2  | PAYMENT METHODS BRASIL .....                            | 25 |
| 8.5    | VACCINATION CARD .....                                  | 26 |
| 8.6    | ÚNICO CARD (TRANSPORTATION CARD).....                   | 26 |
| 8.6.1  | TEMPORAL INTEGRATION WITH BUS CARD .....                | 26 |
| 9      | HOUSING .....   | 28 |
| 9.1    | HOUSING SEARCH.....                                     | 28 |
| 9.2    | LEASE AGREEMENT AND FORMS OF GUARANTEE .....            | 28 |
| 9.3    | BASIC MONTHLY EXPENSES .....                            | 29 |
| 10     | CITY SERVICES .....                                     | 31 |
| 10.1   | HOSPITALS AND PRIMARY HEALTH UNITS .....                | 31 |
| 10.1.1 | SISTEMA ÚNICO DE SAÚDE (SUS) .....                      | 31 |
| 10.1.2 | AGENTES DE SAÚDE .....                                  | 32 |
| 10.2   | SUPERMARKETS .....                                      | 33 |
| 10.3   | PHARMACIES AND DRUGSTORES.....                          | 33 |
| 10.4   | URBAN TRANSPORT TERMINAL, BUS SCHEDULES AND ROUTES..... | 34 |
| 10.5   | USEFUL PHONE NUMBERS FOR PUBLIC SERVICES .....          | 35 |

---

**11 EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AND TEENAGERS..... 37**

**11.1 BRAZILIAN EDUCATION ..... 37**

**11.2 SCHOOLS IN BRAZIL ..... 37**

**11.3 SCHOOLS IN PARANÁ..... 38**

**11.4 SCHOOLS IN FOZ DO IGUAÇU..... 38**

**11.5 THE ENROLLMENT PROCESS ..... 38**

**12 PROJECT TEAM ..... 40**

---

## 1 PRESENTATION

This Guide aims to assist in the preparation for welcoming Ukrainian scientists to the Latin American Integration Federal University (UNILA) in the city of Foz do Iguaçu, Paraná state.

The inspiration for creating this document arose from the "UNILA Amiga" project of the Pro-Rectorate of Extension (PROEX) at UNILA in partnership with Fundação Araucária through the "Programa Paranaense de Acolhida à Cientistas Ucranianos," and it was developed within the scope of the Extension Project "Transferência de conhecimento entre Ucrânia e Brasil para a formação de servidores públicos." The goal is to facilitate the reception and integration of Ukrainian scientists into the UNILA community.



Fonte: unila.edu.br

This guide does not cover all the information that may be necessary for each individual, but it aims to provide basic guidance for their arrival and placement at the university and in the city. It is important to note that some processes may have been updated, and this guide serves as an informative tool to ensure a successful reception of researchers. The document outlines the main procedures to be carried out upon arrival and during the stay in Brazil, as well as other practical information.

---

## 2 BRAZIL

Brazil is governed by the Federal Model which divides political-administrative competencies into: Union, States, Municipalities, and the Federal District (Distrito Federal, DF). Each level has defined government and legislative powers according to the Federal Constitution.

**Union:** This is the realm of the Federal Government of Brazil (Governo Federal, GOV), with competencies related to national interests such as security, defense, foreign relations, economy, tax system, and general norms (education, health, environment) managed and legislated by the Union.

**States:** This level of government governs the Federative States of Brazil, each with a degree of subnational autonomy. They handle the collection, legislation, and application of state public revenues specifically. Brazil has 26 States and the DF.

**Municipalities:** These are cities within the Federative States that have autonomy for tax collection, legislation, and application of local public revenues. Brazil has 5,568 municipalities.

Brazil has approximately 203 million people distributed across 5 regions (North, Northeast, Southeast, South, and Midwest). The majority of the population resides along the coastal areas. The country is divided into 26 states and 1 federal district, where the capital (Brasília) is located. Portuguese is the official language.

With a territorial extension of approximately 8.5 million km<sup>2</sup> (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, IBGE, 2021), Brazil is home to the Amazon Rainforest, which covers more than half of the national territory. It spans 4 time zones (GMT-2 to GMT-5) and exhibits 5 climate zones (equatorial, tropical, semi-arid, highland tropical, and subtropical).

The country boasts immense cultural, ethnic, and religious diversity, with expressions and respect for these diversity guaranteed by the constitution. Each region/locality may feature distinct accents, cuisines, music, and festivals that contribute to Brazil's intangible cultural heritage. Official data can be found at [IBGE](#); in the [Mapas Interativos](#) and [Cidades e estados](#).



---

### 3 PARANÁ

The Paraná State (PR) is located in the southern region of Brazil, alongside Santa Catarina (SC) and Rio Grande do Sul (RS), known as the region that registers the coldest temperatures in the country. Paraná borders São Paulo State (SP), part of the southeastern region of Brazil, to the north, Santa Catarina State to the south, Mato Grosso do Sul State to the northwest, the Province of Misiones in Argentina to the southwest, and the Departments of Canindeyú and Alto Paraná in Paraguay.

Divided into 10 geographical regions, Paraná's capital is Curitiba, located in the Metropolitan Region of the state. This region is in the far east, along the Atlantic Ocean coast, while the city of Foz do Iguaçu is in the far west, bordering Argentina and Paraguay.

According to the latest estimates from IBGE presented in 2022, Paraná had an average population of 11,444,380 people, distributed across 399 municipalities. It ranks as the 5th largest state in Brazil by land area, covering 199,298.981 km<sup>2</sup>.

Regarding ties with Ukraine, Paraná has over 130 years of Ukrainian migration history, with a significant cultural influence in the metropolitan region of the state. Paraná hosts the largest Ukrainian community in Brazil, with an estimated 400,000 descendants as of 2011.

## 4 FOZ DO IGUAÇU

Foz do Iguaçu is located in the western part of Paraná State. It occupies a unique configuration between two rivers, the Iguaçu and the Paraná, forming a humid border with Ciudad del Este in Paraguay and Puerto Iguazú in Argentina. With a population of just over 285 thousand inhabitants (as of 2022), the city experiences a floating population due to its status as a "triple frontier," with people crossing international bridges daily or coming from other cities in western Paraná for study, work, and tourism.

The municipality exhibits a dynamic social flow and peaceful coexistence among people of diverse ethnicities. Its growth has been influenced by various social and geographical factors, including the environmental characteristics of rivers and forests, infrastructure projects like the Itaipu Binational Hydroelectric Power Plant and international bridges, as well as economic, social, educational, and migratory flows from different parts of Brazil and the world. Consequently, the city has a more dispersed urban layout.

The map of Foz do Iguaçu's neighborhoods, defined by Municipal Complementary Law (Lei Complementar) No. 303 of 2018, delineates 37 neighborhoods across 12 regions. More information is available on the official [website](#) the Municipal Government of Foz do Iguaçu (Prefeitura Municipal de Foz do Iguaçu, PMFI).

Figure 1. GENERAL MAP SHOWING THE SPATIAL BOUNDARIES OF NEIGHBORHOODS IN FOZ DO IGUAÇU



Source: Official Gazette of the Municipality of Foz do Iguaçu, December 21, 2018.

---

## 5 UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA INTEGRAÇÃO LATINO-AMERICANA - UNILA

The UNILA was founded in 2010 with the mission to contribute to Latin American integration through humanistic, scientific, and technological knowledge, as well as cooperation with other educational institutions and governmental and international organizations. According to Article 2, paragraphs 1 and 2, of Law No. 12,189, dated January 12, 2010, which establishes UNILA, the University aims to provide higher education, conduct research across various fields of knowledge, and promote university extension. Its specific institutional mission is to train human resources capable of contributing to Latin American integration, regional development, and cultural, scientific, and educational exchange within Latin America, particularly within the Southern Common Market (Mercado Comum do Sul, Mercosul).

UNILA focuses its activities in border regions, fostering academic exchange and solidarity cooperation with Mercosur member countries and other Latin American nations<sup>1</sup>. As of 2023, the university has approximately 7,000 students enrolled in undergraduate and graduate programs<sup>2</sup>, spanning 52 courses including undergraduate degrees, specializations, master's, and doctoral programs in various fields of knowledge. The institution brings together approximately 40 nationalities among faculty and students, aiming at the pedagogical emancipation of Latin America through an inseparable triad of Teaching, Research, and Extension.

Currently, with 29 undergraduate programs, 12 master's programs, 9 specializations, and 2 doctoral programs, the University is divided into institutes within 4 major areas of knowledge: the Latin American Institute of Economics, Sociology, and Politics (ILAESP); the Latin American Institute of Technology, Infrastructure, and Territory (ILATIT); the Latin American Institute of Life and Nature Sciences (ILACVN); and the Latin American Institute of Arts, Culture, and History (ILAACH). The university's acronyms are widely used, so it is important to become familiar with them. This organizational structure of the institutes also reflects their distribution among campuses, as will be presented next.

---

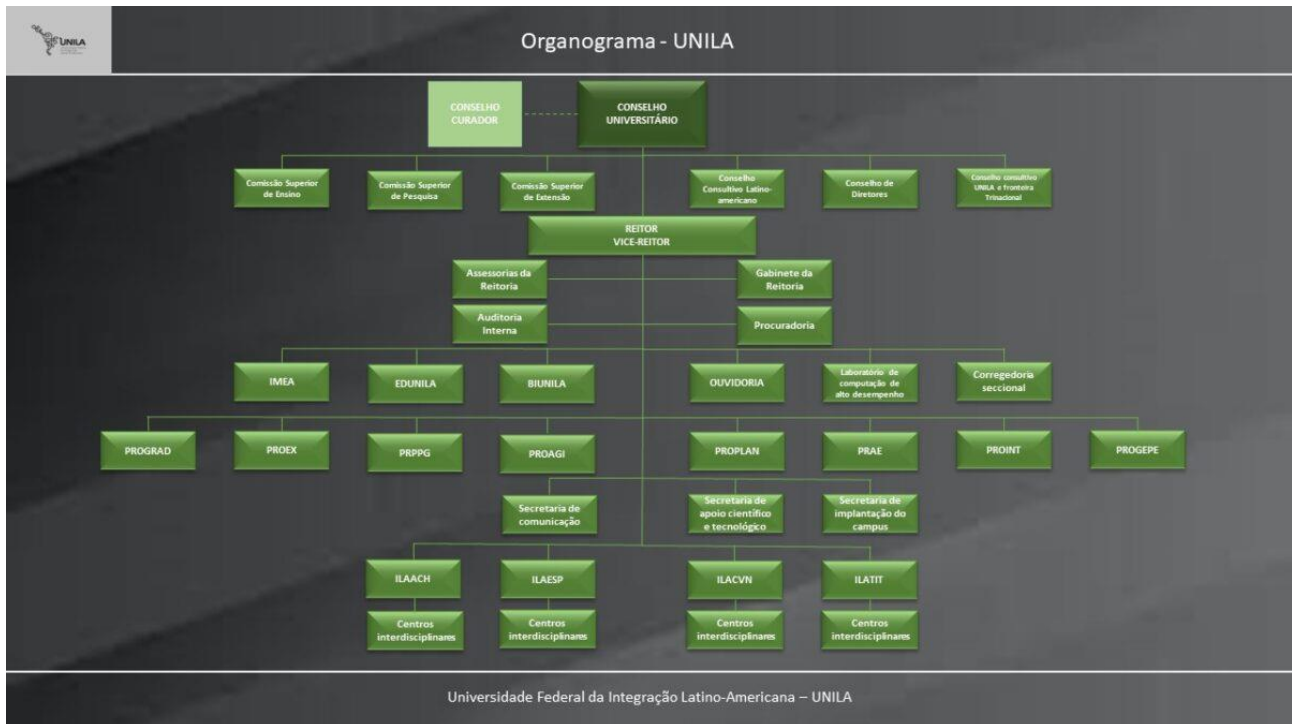
<sup>1</sup> Detailed information about the university can be accessed through the official links: <https://portal.unila.edu.br/>, <https://www.gov.br/mre/study-opportunities-for-international-applicants/university-of-latin-american-integration-unila>.

<sup>2</sup> Updated data always available at the link: <https://divulga.unila.edu.br/painelintegrado/>.

## 5.1 ORGANIZATIONAL CHART AND STRUCTURE

The organizational chart of the University depicts the hierarchy of the organization. The highest decision-making bodies of UNILA are the University Council and the Board of Trustees, which include representatives from various professional categories within the university, including technicians, professors, and students. The organogram can be seen below.

Figure 2. UNILA Organizational Chart, 2023.



Source: unila.edu.br

## 5.2 LOCATION AND CAMPUSES

UNILA has several campuses throughout the northern region of the city of Foz do Iguaçu. To access the units, students can use the intercampi transportation service, which may consist of white buses or minivans that shuttle between campuses according to the current schedule (subsection 5.8). According to Ordinance (Portaria da Unila) No. 154 of April 2022, UNILA operates from Monday to Friday on business days, from 7 AM to 11 PM, and on Saturdays from 7 AM to 7:20 PM.

---

### 5.3 PARQUE TECNOLÓGICO DE ITAIPU (PTI) CAMPUS

UNILA PTI is located at Avenida Tancredo Neves, No. 6731. Access requires having the PTI badge due to the security policies of Itaipu Binacional. The definitive badge is used at the entrance gates of Itaipu Binacional for pedestrian access (in which case, one must take the internal bus of Itaipu, as specified in subsection 5.8). For vehicle access, entry clearance and presenting the badge to the security agents at the Itaipu barrier are required.

At UNILA PTI, there are educational buildings, the rector's office, a library, computer labs, auditoriums (Auditório Cesar Lattes, Salas de Eventos Florestan Fernandes I, II e III), and restaurants, in addition to courses from ILACVN and ILATIT. PTI also houses two restaurants, a cafeteria, and a dining hall.

### 5.4 JARDIM UNIVERSITÁRIO (JU) CAMPUS

The Jardim Universitário Campus is located at Avenida Tarquínio Joslin dos Santos, 1000. Access to the campus is open to all audiences. The campus features classrooms, laboratories, the auditorium Martina Guardian de los colores, a sports gymnasium, and a library. The institutes located at JU are ILAACH and ILACVN.

### 5.5 INTEGRAÇÃO CAMPUS (CI)

The newest and first purpose-built building of UNILA is located at Avenida Tancredo Neves, 3147. Access is also unrestricted to the public. The campus features classroom buildings, an auditorium, student housing, a sports gymnasium, and other facilities still under construction.

At CI (Integration Campus), the courses of ILAESP are concentrated. Currently, it has two classroom buildings, with the second classroom building being inaugurated in July, 2024, thus expanding the range of courses and disciplines offered.

---

## 5.6 EDIFÍCIO RIO ALMADA

The Edifício Rio Almada is located at Avenida Tancredo Neves, 3838, near CI. The facility has unrestricted access for all audiences. The Almada Building houses some administrative offices and the entire undergraduate music program of UNILA.

## 5.7 CAMPUS ARANDU

The campus, which is currently under construction, is located near the entrance to the Itaipu Binacional and was the last project designed by Brazil's most famous architect, Oscar Niemeyer, who also designed the capital of Brazil, Brasília-DF. The work is financed by Itaipu Binacional and the project is managed by the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS) in partnership with the Federal Government, through the Ministry of Education (MEC) and UNILA. The structure includes a central building, a teaching block and a university restaurant, which are scheduled to be delivered over three years.

## 5.8 ACCESS TO THE UNITS

The university offers a free inter-campus transportation service, known as intercampi, with schedules typically updated at the beginning of each semester for undergraduate students. White buses and minivans stop at all bus stops between Campus JU, Itaipu Barrier, Lodging (CI Campus), and PTI Campus.

To access PTI, if not traveling by car and without the vehicle entry credential, it's necessary to use Itaipu's internal bus service that runs between the barrier and PTI, with regular return trips. Entry at the barrier is only permitted with a badge.

The current schedule for both transportation services is available on UNILA's [website](#). Updated information about access to units can be found by clicking [here](#).

## 5.9 TEACHING, RESEARCH AND EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

The public university's mission revolves around the tripod of Extension, Teaching, and Research, demonstrating the inseparability of these elements in scientific practice. UNILA

---

annually hosts the Seminar on Teaching, Research, and Extension (SIEPE) to showcase the outcomes of projects and work conducted at the university.

**Teaching:** These are professional educational activities that provide and encourage continuous learning. They can take the form of classes, seminars, courses, lectures, and other formative activities in general.

**Research:** These are academic activities aimed at producing scholarly work to address questions and bring innovation to the researched area. They typically involve study groups, research projects, and scientific initiation focused on producing scientific articles, reports, and analyses.

**Extension:** These activities aim to apply knowledge to the external community in practical ways. Examples of Extension activities include projects conducted with external communities such as civil society, public agencies, private companies, non-governmental organizations, and social movements.

---

## 6 PREPARATIONS PRIOR TO COMING TO BRAZIL

### 6.1 HUMANITARIAN VISA

The Interministerial Ordinance (Portaria Interministerial MJSP/MRE) No 28, dated March 3, 2022, governs the granting of temporary visas and residence permits for Ukrainians and stateless individuals affected by the war. Following visa issuance, beneficiaries must enter Brazil within 180 days. The ordinance has been extended until December 31, 2024. To apply for a visa, applicants need to access the visa form in National Foreign Affairs Department (Ministério das Relações Exteriores, MRE) website. It's worth noting that this step is typically carried out by the researcher with the assistance of Fundação Araucária (FA)<sup>3</sup> due to the special conditions of the project, as specific issues may need to be addressed.

### 6.2 PLANE TICKETS

In compliance with FA Executive Board Action (Ato da Diretoria Executiva 012/2023 da Fundação Araucária), The researcher's plane tickets, as well as that of any dependents, will be financed by Fundação Araucária through the agreement's resources. These funds will be transferred to the Institutions of Science and Technology (Instituições de Ciência e Tecnologia, ICTs), specifically UNILA, to purchase the inbound and return tickets.

### 6.3 OBTAINING THE CADASTRO DE PESSOA FÍSICA (CPF) IN UKRAINE OR BRAZIL

It is highly recommended that the researcher, their children or dependents, and any accompanying individuals (if applicable), obtain their Cadastro de Pessoa Física or CPF (Brazilian Tax Identification Number) while still in Ukraine. Typically, this service can be done at the Brazilian Embassy in Kiev, Ukraine. If there is a need to obtain the CPF in Brazil, it is advised to do so at the Customs Office of the Federal Revenue (Receita Federal, RF) and schedule it as soon as possible, as the registration process may take up to 15 days

---

<sup>3</sup> The Fundação Araucária for the Support of Scientific and Technological Development of the State of Paraná (FA) aims to foster the social, economic, and environmental development of the State of Paraná through investments in science, technology, and innovation. Araucária is one of the State Foundations for Research Support in Brazil and is part of the National Council of State Foundations for Research Support (Confap). Its projects are developed based on the axis of Production-Training-Dissemination (see more under "Financial Support Programs"). For more details, the link is available: <https://www.fappr.pr.gov.br/Pagina/Fundacao-Araucaria>.



---

to become active and allow access to services such as the Unified Health System (Sistema Único de Saúde, SUS) card, credit/consumption profile check for renting a house, services like obtaining internet, credit card, activating an internet SIM card, among others.

Foreigners in Foz do Iguaçu can schedule their CPF registration appointment through the Federal Revenue Service website using the "Inscrever, Atualizar, Cancelar Cadastro CPF" service. The Customs Office address is Avenida Paraná, no. 2845, Parque Monjolo. For assistance, the phone +55 45 991326815 is available. The appointments are available in the morning only, from 8 AM to 12 PM. It's important to always check the Federal Revenue Service website for updated phone numbers and hours of operation.

#### 6.4 RESIDENCE PERMIT AND CARTEIRA DE REGISTRO NACIONAL MIGRATÓRIO (CRNM)

Before the researcher arrives in Brazil, it is necessary to schedule an appointment on Federal Police website to obtain the Autorização de Residência e Carteira de Registro Nacional Migratório (CRNM) through an in-person interview for the visiting professor visa, which is valid for 24 months. If the researcher has children or dependents, it is essential to book a 20-minute appointment slot for each person to ensure sufficient time for the interview.

During the interview, the following documents must be presented: passport, temporary visa that enabled entry into Brazil, contract from Fundação Araucária indicating the researcher's name and the description of the 24-month program affiliation, and a notarized proof of residence. If the researcher has children, their passports are also required to link them as dependents to the visa.

To qualify for fee exemption for the service and issuance of the CRNM (National Migration Registration Card), it is necessary to request the "hipossuficiência" form during the appointment due to the nature of the migration.

In 2023, the interview location in Foz do Iguaçu was on the L2 floor of Shopping Catuaí Palladium, located at Avenida das Cataratas, No. 3570, Vila Yolanda. For assistance to foreigners, it's possible contact +55 45 39390051, and the email address for the Federal Police Station (Delegacia da Polícia Federal, DPF) in Foz do Iguaçu is gab.fig.pr@pf.gov.br.

---

## 6.5 FIRST ACCOMODATION (RESERVATION)

For the first accommodation in Brazil, it is possible to rent a Airbnb or a hotel room, until establishing a rental and permanent residence in Foz do Iguaçu. This rental can be reserved for a few weeks because securing a permanent residence and signing a lease contract requires scheduling visits and evaluating various rental proposals. The rental process in Brazil can be lengthy, typically taking 2 to 3 weeks (on average) to complete, depending on the conditions set by each real estate agency or landlord. This topic will be further explored in item 8. HOUSING.

Hotel room rental: UNILA has partnerships with hotels in the city that may offer discounts to the university community and participants of university events. Therefore, it is also possible to obtain discounted individual accommodation by explaining the context of the stay. All suggested hotels offer breakfast. There are also other hotel options available on the Booking website.

Stay through Airbnb: It's an app where people can rent a room or an entire house. It's important to check the rental conditions because refunds may not always be possible if the stay is canceled. To do this, is necessary to enter the city name in the search, specify the number of days and guests. Typically, the rental fee includes the nightly rate plus an additional cleaning fee, so it's essential to verify the total price.

---

## 7 AIRPORT

### 7.1 TRAVELLING WITH CHILDREN AND TEENAGERS

To consult the documentation for traveling with children of each age group and obtain more accurate information, it is recommended to check the updates directly in the [ANAC website](#), which is the National Civil Aviation Agency (Agência Nacional de Aviação Civil), the body responsible for regulations in Brazilian airspace.

Fares for children and teenagers: these can be free or discounted, but there is no law regulating the obligation of airlines to offer these facilities. Discounts can be offered on fares for children over 2 years old, who must travel with a seat belt and a regular seat. In addition, children are allowed to board with up to 10 kg of hand luggage without having to pay additional fees. Children/adolescents up to the age of 16 must be accompanied by a guardian in the seat next to them. If seats have not been booked in advance, the company may book them according to availability. We therefore strongly recommend booking seats in advance.

Fares for adults with toddlers: in this case, companies can offer free travel for toddlers (usually up to 23 months old), but they do not offer free minimum baggage allowances. However, as ensured by [ANAC Resolution \(Resolução\) No. 280 of July 11, 2013](#), there is an obligation to allow the transport of "technical aids" such as a stroller or a certified car seat free of charge.

### 7.2 LUGGAGE

ANAC also regulates the weight, dimensions and limits of travel baggage and on the [website](#) it's possible to have additional information on this topic.

Carry-on baggage: Small bags weighing up to 10kg are considered carry-on, provided they do not exceed the dimensions specified by each airline. If these limits are exceeded, the baggage may be checked into the aircraft hold, termed as checked baggage.

Checked baggage: is luggage that must be taken in the airplane's hold. After the enactment of [Resolution \(Resolução\) no. 400 of 2016](#), airlines can offer different baggage allowances, either free of charge or not, and can also withdraw the service if customers choose not to use it in order to save money.

---

### 7.3 MEDICINE

To enter Brazil, it is recommended to have the prescription or medical prescription for medications (both liquid and non-liquid) that are used continuously. Additionally, contacting the connecting airline in Brazil to inquire about any restrictions on the substances used in the medication is advised. Medications carried in carry-on luggage are allowed beyond the liquid transport limit, but a medical prescription is necessary to identify the packaging as medication.

It's advisable to carry medications with doses for use during the trip and any connections, in a separate package to be presented during inspection to facilitate handling. If choosing to carry them as carry-on baggage, medications do not need to pass through X-ray inspection according to Portaria nº 1155/SIA, of May 15, 2015, allowing for differentiated inspection. More information is available on the ANAC website.

### 7.4 AIRPORT TRANSFERS

There are several international airports through which is possible to enter the country. However, if the entry point is São Paulo, it's important to verify whether the connection is at the same arrival airport, as this city has multiple airports. If it's necessary to transfer between airports, airlines may include the transfer service for free, which involves transportation between the two points. However, the availability of this service should be checked with the airline well in advance of your trip. If the airline does not provide the service, it can be purchased at the airports, and the cost is borne by the passenger.

A company that provides shuttle service between the main airports of São Paulo (Congonhas and Guarulhos) offers ticket purchase through the website <https://www.airportbusservice.com.br/>. Transfer can also be done by taxi or rideshare driver. In the case of a taxi, the booking and payment for the transfer are made at the taxi company counters, which are usually located near the taxi stands. Regarding rideshare drivers, the car should be called exclusively through the app; never in any other way.

---

## 7.5 PROHIBITED ITEMS

In order to ensure the safety and health of all crew members, as well as to preserve equipment and the environment, some items are prohibited in domestic transportation in Brazil. ANAC recommends that each passenger consult the list of prohibited items directly with the airline as there may be special restrictions. This list is subject to periodic changes, so it is also recommended to check prohibited items or products with restricted quantities or storage forms on the [Agency website](#).

## 7.6 ANIMALS

Animals can be transported as carry-on baggage, provided they undergo standard inspection procedures, according to [Ordinance \(Portaria\) No 1155/SIA, may 15, 2015](#), exempting them from crossing through x-ray equipment. Similarly, it is essential to contact the airline to address any potential concerns. Live animals that are infected are prohibited from being transported. Further information is available on the [ANAC webpage](#).

## 7.7 RECEPTION AT THE AIRPORT

It is recommended to arrange for the reception/meeting of the researcher with the project team at the airport, in order to establish initial contacts, provide support, and address immediate needs, such as transportation to their first accommodation, for example. It is important to note that upon arrival at the final destination, there may be: fatigue and jet lag due to the long and tiring journey; difficulties accessing the internet for communication; limitations in communicating in Portuguese; absence of the national currency (Brazilian Real, R\$); among other challenges.

## 7.8 MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION IN THE CITY

### 7.8.1 UNILA TRANSPORTATION

To request transportation from the University, the project team needs to contact the transportation department and provide the itinerary with dates, times, and boarding/departure addresses to check the availability of vehicles and drivers.

---

### 7.8.2 TÁXI

In case of preference to travel by taxi, the researcher can call the taxi driver by phone or go to a taxi stand. Both pieces of information can be accessed through the website <https://www.destino.foz.br/turismo-em-foz-do-iguacu/taxi-em-foz-do-iguacu/>. Usually, the fare is higher compared to rideshare drivers and, depending on the time of travel, the cost per kilometer may vary. The main drawback is that drivers mostly do not speak languages other than Portuguese.

### 7.8.3 RIDESHARE APPS (UBER, 99 E INDRIVE)

For rideshare services, it's necessary to download and create an account beforehand, preferably selecting credit card payment for a quicker transaction. Internet access is also required for this. Before accepting the ride, it's important to verify that all details are correct and track the route. It's advised to only board the vehicle if it's requested through the app.

### 7.8.4 BUS

Transportation by public bus is the most affordable option for getting around the city, although it's also the slowest. Payment can be made with cash or, in advance, by purchasing credits on a specific transport card. This card offers discounts on fares and allows passengers to transfer to a second or third bus within a 90-minute interval without additional charge. More details on how to obtain the transport card are outlined in Subsection 8.7. Information on schedules and bus lines can be found in item 10.6.

---

## 8 DOCUMENTS, REGISTRATION AND MONEY

### 8.1 CERTIDÃO DE PESSOA FÍSICA (CPF)

The Cadastro de Pessoa Física (CPF) is a unique registration used as a database for the Federal Revenue Service, allowing individuals to declare taxes, apply for credit, open bank accounts, and serve as an identification document alongside the CRNM. The CPF is used for registrations and access to services. The scheduling and process of obtaining this document occur as described in item 6.3

### 8.2 CARTEIRA DE REGISTRO NACIONAL MIGRATÓRIO (CRNM)

It is the identification document for immigrants registered in Brazil, valid throughout the country, established by Lei nº 13.445/2017. The document is obtained through scheduling at the Federal Police, as detailed in Subsection 6.4.

### 8.3 CARTÃO NACIONAL DE SAÚDE (CNS)

Brazil has the Unified Health System (Sistema Único de Saúde, SUS), which is a public healthcare system with universal and free access, providing services from primary care (such as consultations) to comprehensive care (such as surgeries). To access SUS services, it is ideal to have the National Health Card (Cartão Nacional de Saúde, CNS).

According to the National Health Department/Ministério da Saúde (MS), the CNS, or commonly known as the "SUS Card" provides: agility in patient identification (in addition to personal data, it includes blood type, allergies, and specific conditions); locating medical records, professionals, services, and appointments; a history of all consultations, exams, medications, and procedures performed; and allows for continuous updating of the registry.

For immigrants, the SUS card can be issued at the Secretaria de Saúde/Health Secretariat of Foz do Iguaçu, located at Avenida Brasil, 1637, Centro. The required documents include: proof of residence, Carteira de Registro Nacional Migratório (CRNM), active Cadastro de Pessoa Física (CPF) for at least 15 days, and at least 2 reference contacts.

---

The Citizen Health Portal also provides an area to pre-register for the CNS and generate a service protocol that will be used by a service unit to validate the information and issue the CNS re-filling is not mandatory but can expedite the service.

## 8.4 BANK ACCOUNT AND PAYMENT METHODS IN BRAZIL

To receive the payment from Fundação Araucária, researchers need to open a checking account at a Brazilian bank. It is recommended to do this process in person because banks do not accept CRNM (National Migration Registry Card) as identification for online applications. Additionally, for verification of income and project affiliation, specific documents such as the Work Plan need to be presented. During this process, researchers must confirm personal data, present their CRNM, income proof, and proof of residence, set up a PIN for their card and app, sign information sharing and terms of use documents with the bank and its services.

During this appointment, it's important to inquire about the procedures for enabling app usage, Pix (instant payment system), cash withdrawal, and transfers. Each of these authorizations is handled individually with a default limit that can only be adjusted at the branch. It's also necessary to adjust daily limits for these services to avoid issues on rent and bill payment days due to insufficient limits for Pix, withdrawals, or transfers.

In Brazil, banks typically offer in-person services from approximately 9 AM to 3 PM (opening hours vary by branch). After these hours, branches remain open only for self-service ATMs that operate with fingerprint or card chip authentication. Usually, the card is delivered to the residence within 15 business days.

### 8.4.1 BANKING SERVICES

Banking services in Brazil are conducted at banks, as established by Federal Law (Lei Federal) No. 4.595 of 1964, and bill payment services are typically carried out at Caixa's lottery houses established by Federal Law (Lei Federal) No. 12.869 of 2013.

Bank statement: The bank statement service involves checking the movements/transactions of the current account or savings account balance at the bank.



---

It can be done at ATMs with physical statement printing or through the app/internet banking for online viewing.

**Cash withdrawal:** This refers to the physical withdrawal of money at the branch. It can be done at the ATM if it has sufficient notes and the amount does not exceed the bank's limit. Usually, withdrawals above 5,000 reais need to be scheduled with the bank by phone call with at least 24 hours in advance so that the branch can reserve the amount and the transaction can be safely processed.

**Bank deposit:** It involves sending physical money to another account or bank. It may require the use of a specific envelope where the information for identifying the amount and destination account, as well as contact details of the sender (the person depositing), are noted. With envelope deposits, the money may take time to be verified and deposited, typically ranging from 1 to 3 business days. Depending on the bank and ATM, sometimes it's not necessary to use an envelope, as the machine instantly reads each note and processes the deposit once the transaction is confirmed. This process is free of charge as it is conducted by the user.

**Bank transfer:** It is the service of sending money from one account to another within the same bank or to another bank. This service can be performed at the ATM if the destination account is within the same bank, or through the app for transfers within the same bank or to different banks, though fees apply when transferring between different banks. The fee amount varies between banks, typically ranging from R\$ 8 to R\$ 25 on average, and the transfer can take from a few hours to several business days. However, this method has become less common since the introduction of instant and free PIX transfers.

**PIX Transfer:** PIX is a transfer method created by the Central Bank of Brazil to facilitate online account transactions. To use PIX, one needs to register a key in the app (such as email, CPF number, mobile phone number, or a random key created by the app), which the Central Bank's system must validate. Multiple PIX keys can be created, each linked to a specific account. To receive instant payments, one must provide the PIX key associated with the account, and to send payments, one needs the PIX key of the recipient's account, entered into the bank's app.

---

Payment via barcode: When dealing with bank slips (boletos), utility bills (such as water, electricity, internet), the barcode can be scanned at lottery houses, ATMs, or via mobile apps. If there are issues with barcode scanning, it can be entered manually and it is crucial to verify that details such as the amount and destination account are correct before making the payment. Suspicious or expired boletos should not be paid to avoid complications.

#### 8.4.2 PAYMENT METHODS BRASIL

Payment methods in Brazil are diverse. Generally, from small to large establishments, almost all payment alternatives are offered (with the exception of payment by check, which is a negotiable instrument and typically used in specific cases such as buying a car or a house, for example).

Cash: It is the physical form of payment involving the exchange of bills and coins between the buyer and the seller.

Pix: As described earlier, Pix is a very convenient form of online payment. Establishments usually provide a Pix key or QR code for customers to use through their bank's app. However, not all places accept Pix, so it's important to have cash or a card as an alternative. Pix transactions can only be made with funds in the account; it is not a credit instrument but a debit one.

Credit/Debit card: Physical cards or NFC sensors on smartphones can be used for payments. If the card is foreign, the transaction may appear in the respective foreign currency, with exchange rates applied automatically by the card issuer and possible fees from the card network.

Check: It is a negotiable instrument where the account holder issues a document based on their bank account (funds) and fills it out with the recipient's details and amount. The recipient can deposit the check amount into their bank account by presenting it in person at their bank branch, a process that may take several business days and has become increasingly uncommon.

---

## 8.5 VACCINATION CARD

In Brazil, to confirm receipt of doses for various vaccinations, it's necessary to present the original proof and a proof translated into Portuguese. This enables the identification of vaccines and their inclusion in the SUS Registry to issue the Vaccination Card. Proof of vaccination and updating with new doses, if necessary, are essential for children to enroll in public schools in Brazil.

The complete vaccination schedule in Brazil can be consulted at [Plataforma Oficial do SUS](#), since the information may undergo changes. The platform describes each type of vaccine, dosage, and the appropriate age for each administration. Additionally, age groups are divided into children aged 0 to 10 years, children and adolescents aged 11 to 14 years, adults aged 18 to 59 years, and pregnant women of any age.

## 8.6 ÚNICO CARD (TRANSPORTATION CARD)

In Foz do Iguaçu, public transportation is operated by a company contracted by the municipal government. The buses run on specific routes, and there is a Urban Transportation Terminal (TTU) located in downtown Foz do Iguaçu, where some buses pass through and passengers can transfer between lines. A few blocks from the TTU is the public transportation company where you can obtain and recharge your bus card, located at Avenida JK, 325, Centro.

The documents required to obtain the card are: CRNM, CPF and proof of residence. The card is issued on the spot, and the first issuance is free of charge. The office hours are from 8 AM to 5:30 PM, Monday to Friday. Payment methods accepted include cash, debit card, or Pix.

The fare prices can be accessed on the website at [Foztrans](#).

### 8.6.1 TEMPORAL INTEGRATION WITH BUS CARD

This transportation option allows passengers to use more than one bus within a set time period for the same fare without needing to go to the terminal. After tapping the bus card on the electronic fare collector, the user has 90 (ninety) minutes to board a second or even a third bus on different routes. Upon boarding the subsequent bus and tapping

---

the card on the validator, the display will turn blue and show the message "INTEGRAÇÃO", indicating that the fare for the second or third trip will not be deducted if taken within the 90-minute window. Temporal integration can only be used with a personal electronic fare card.

---

## 9 HOUSING

### 9.1 HOUSING SEARCH

Housing search, whether for a house or apartment (furnished or unfurnished), requires scheduling with a real estate agency and/or realtor or the property owner. The rental process involves several stages, beginning with a documentary evaluation. Each real estate agency may require different additional documents. It is advisable to seek agencies and contracts that offer flexibility regarding documentation, as this can delay or even prevent renting certain properties, affecting the entire moving plan.

Popular search locations include: Facebook Marketplace and OLX website, where ads are typically posted by owners or independent real estate agents; real estate agency websites; WhatsApp groups; direct contact with agencies through in-person visits or via WhatsApp/calls.

Recommended neighborhoods and regions, due to their proximity to UNILA, easy access to various transportation options and avenues, and relatively affordable prices, include: Vila A, Centro, or areas near UNILA such as Condomínio Terra Nova, known for its significant community of university residents.

### 9.2 LEASE AGREEMENT AND FORMS OF GUARANTEE

The Federal Law (Lei) no. 8.345 of 1991, regulates the rental process in Brazil. To enter into a lease agreement, typically required documents include a government-issued photo ID like CRNM, CPF, proof of residence, proof of income, birth certificate (which can be replaced with a passport), or marriage certificate. In the case of a contract with a real estate agency, a negative certificate of tax debts may be requested from Commercial and Business Association of Foz do Iguaçu (Associação Comercial e Empresarial de Foz do Iguaçu, ACIFI), costing 30 reais. However, since the researcher's CPF is recent and they have just arrived in Brazil, they will not be in the system of the Paraná Commercial Association (Associação Comercial do Paraná, ACP). Therefore, it is advisable to choose a real estate agency or realtor who is flexible regarding this requirement.

It is also mandatory to provide a guarantee that the tenant has the means to cover the property expenses. The simplest forms of guarantee include:

---

Security deposit: upfront payment of up to three months' rent (the number of months may vary) as per current legislation. Typically, the amount is refunded at the end of the lease or used to cover painting and potential repairs. Therefore, it is important to review how this clause will be worded in the contract.

Guarantor: when a third party presents property ownership in Foz do Iguaçu or Paraná as collateral, ensuring that if the tenant fails to pay, the guarantor will be responsible for the debts.

Letter of Guarantee: usually, public employees can provide assurance that their institution will act as the guarantor for the property. However, UNILA does not currently issue this type of guarantee.

### 9.3 BASIC MONTHLY EXPENSES

Expenses, which are regular household expenditures, require monthly payment. Usually, all bills allow for the choice of the due date. Each expense has its payment method and is typically sent via email and can be accessed through an app depending on the company. They are issued in the form of invoices that can be paid directly through the bank's app or at lottery houses when printed. The main expenses are described below.

Rent: Rent is a fixed monthly expense with a regular amount, usually adjusted every 12 months. As highlighted earlier, it serves as compensation for the use of living space.

Condominium fee: This expense is charged when living in a residential condominium and usually includes costs for water, gas, maintenance of residential facilities, and other variable services provided. The expense varies from month to month and is generally received via email or delivered in print at the building's reception.

Urban Property Tax (Imposto Predial e Territorial Urbano, IPTU): In Brazil, municipalities collect the annual IPTU tax from urban properties (the tax can be paid upfront or in installments). Usually, the tenant assumes the payment of IPTU in the lease agreement.

Internet Services: To access the internet at home and connect devices, it is necessary to contract a service for modem installation if the residence does not already have the equipment. For internet access outside the home, another service must be contracted,

---

which is activating an internet chip with a Brazilian cell phone number and then opting to recharge the cell phone whenever necessary or choosing a fixed monthly plan with unlimited internet and calls.

**Water Bill:** The water bill amount is based on the consumption of cubic meters of water in the residence. If renting in a condominium, water consumption is charged along with the condominium fee and gas consumption. The service provider is Sanepar, which covers the entire state of Paraná.

**Electricity Bill:** The electricity bill amount also varies according to the consumption of kilowatt-hours (kWh) by the residential unit. The service provider is Copel, which operates in Paraná.

---

## 10 CITY SERVICES

### 10.1 HOSPITALS AND PRIMARY HEALTH UNITS

Healthcare in Brazil is governed by Law (Lei) No. 8,080, dated September 19, 1990, which establishes regulations for health services. Law 8,080 also guarantees universal and equal access to healthcare services, establishing the Unified Health System (SUS), which encompasses health services and actions provided by federal, state, and municipal public entities.

#### 10.1.1 SISTEMA ÚNICO DE SAÚDE (SUS)

The SUS is the largest and most complex public health system in the world. It provides free access to comprehensive services for everyone in the country, including basic care such as blood pressure monitoring and more advanced treatments like organ transplants. Created in 1990 by Law (Lei) No. 8080, the SUS offers universal access to the public health system for every resident of the country. This system focuses on providing healthcare and quality of life to all citizens; it also emphasizes disease prevention and promotion of a healthy lifestyle. It provides basic and advanced care, emergency services, hospital care, sanitary surveillance, and medication assistance.

According to DATASUS, the structures of public healthcare facilities are:

**Posto de Saúde:** Unit intended for providing scheduled or unscheduled assistance to a specific population by mid-level professionals, with or without intermittent presence of medical professionals.

**Unidade Básica de Saúde (UBS):** Unit for providing comprehensive primary care to a population, whether scheduled or unscheduled, in basic specialties, and may offer dental care and other services by higher-level professionals. Care should be continuous and provided by generalist or specialist physicians in these areas.

**Policlínica:** Healthcare unit providing ambulatory care in various specialties, including basic specialties, and may also offer other non-medical specialties.



---

Hospital Geral: Hospital intended for providing care in basic specialties by specialists and/or other medical specialties. It may have Emergency services.

Hospital Especializado: Hospital intended for providing healthcare in a single specialty/area. It may have Emergency services.

Unidade de Pronto Atendimento (UPA): Unit intended for providing care in one or more specialties to patients with or without life-threatening conditions requiring immediate attention.

Unidade Mista: Basic healthcare unit intended for providing comprehensive primary care, whether scheduled or unscheduled, in basic specialties, and may offer dental care and other professional services, with inpatient services under a single administration. Medical care should be continuous and provided by specialist or generalist physicians. It may have emergency services.

### 10.1.2 AGENTES DE SAÚDE

The Agentes de Saúde are Public Health Professionals who can conduct periodic home visits to promote awareness campaigns and conduct research to implement local strategies for combating public health diseases. These professionals must be allowed to enter the academic unit and should be in uniform with identification badges.

Agente Comunitário de Saúde (ACS): Since the creation of the Unified Health System (SUS), the position of ACS was also established. ACS are healthcare professionals authorized to conduct home visits to promote SUS campaigns, identify community needs, and guide individuals to specialized medical care. They are also involved in conducting research to propose local health interventions and assess the effectiveness of services in the region.

Agente de Combate às Endemias (ACE): They are healthcare professionals who work in the prevention, control, and combat of endemic diseases transmitted by mosquitoes,

---

such as dengue, Zika, and chikungunya. They also conduct home visits to identify dengue breeding sites (containers that store water and can be mosquito breeding grounds), provide guidance, and promote awareness campaigns for household cleanliness. Additionally, they engage in local research and strategies in collaboration with health surveillance authorities.

Agente de Controle de Zoonoses (ACZ): It is the professional who visits households to educate about the risks of diseases transmitted between humans and animals, promote animal vaccination campaigns, and identify high-risk areas and higher incidences of zoonoses for planning joint actions with other health agencies.

## 10.2 SUPERMARKETS

In Foz do Iguaçu, there are two types of supermarkets: regular supermarkets that sell retail (individual items at regular prices) and are scattered throughout the city, and markets that sell both retail and wholesale (lower prices based on larger quantities) located mostly near BR-277 highway. Customers can either carry their purchases home or request home delivery for a fee. For orders above a certain minimum amount, delivery is free. Payment methods accepted include cash, credit/debit cards, checks, and Pix. It's important to check card acceptance and be aware that foreign cards might incur additional fees if charged in foreign currency.

Major supermarket chains in Foz do Iguaçu also offer online shopping through their websites or apps. However, the online selection may be limited and prices can be higher compared to in-store prices due to a smaller catalog of products and brands. To shop online, customers need to create an account, select the nearest market for delivery, and provide personal information, delivery address, contact details, and payment information.

## 10.3 PHARMACIES AND DRUGSTORES

Both pharmacies and drugstores sell medication; however, drugstores have a more limited selection of medicines. To purchase certain medications in Brazil, it is necessary to present a medical prescription containing the dose, name of the medicine, instructions

---

for use, as well as the doctor's name and signature/stamp/registration, patient's name, and expiration date. For medications used continuously, a digital prescription may be accepted. A prescription written in a language other than Portuguese may also be accepted, but it is essential to know the translation of the medicine's name and dose to avoid confusion with the correct medicine and quantity.

For the purchase of controlled medications labeled with a red or black stripe, it is essential to present a medical prescription, and usually, the customer needs to register at the pharmacy for identification purposes. There are also medications labeled with a yellow stripe, which are generic medicines. These are more economical and have the same effectiveness as brand-name medicines.

When consulting at UBS or UPAs, medications may be prescribed that are available at the Government Popular Pharmacies (Farmácias Populares do Governo) or at the UBS without any cost. To receive this service, it is necessary to present a medical prescription and a photo ID.

#### 10.4 URBAN TRANSPORT TERMINAL, BUS SCHEDULES AND ROUTES

O Urban Transport Terminal (Terminal de Transporte Urbano, TTU) is located at Vila Portes, Avenida Juscelino Kubitscheck, 1385, in downtown Foz do Iguaçu. The TTU provides unrestricted pedestrian access. Upon entering the terminal, passengers must swipe their transportation card directly at the reader on the bus they intend to use.

The terminal is divided into three sections: the first section generally serves the northern region, the second section serves the central, eastern, and western regions, and the third section serves the southern region of the city. Screens, signs, and boards throughout the terminal display bus schedules and routes. Additionally, users can check the Foztrans, Bus2 - Real-Time Bus, and Moovit apps to view bus lines, schedules, and routes based on their location.

---

## 10.5 USEFUL PHONE NUMBERS FOR PUBLIC SERVICES

Useful phone numbers are intended to address emergencies or specific citizen inquiries related to free public services. Below are the main numbers and addresses for each public service:

**Serviço de Atendimento Móvel de Urgência (SAMU):** The Mobile Emergency Care Service can be activated by dialing 192. The service structure includes an ambulance with a medical team that responds to clinical emergencies such as sudden chest pain, which may indicate heart problems; poisoning and intoxication; loss of consciousness or fainting; hemorrhage; and seizures.

**Serviço Integrado de Atendimento ao Trauma em Emergência (SIATE):** The Integrated Service for Trauma and Emergency Care can be called by 193 for emergencies including trauma and bodily injuries from traffic accidents, gunshot wounds or stabbings, assaults, falls resulting in injuries or fractures, animal attacks like dogs and bees, severe electric shocks, drownings, and burns (from heat or chemicals).

**Polícia Federal:** The Federal Police is responsible for investigating federal crimes, planning operations, and conducting policies and services related to border and immigration control. To contact the Federal Police, dial 194.

**Polícia Civil:** The number for the Civil Police is 197. They operate at the state level, conducting investigations, collecting evidence for crimes, and issuing Identity Cards (Registro Geral, RG) for Brazilian citizens born or naturalized in Brazil.

**Polícia Militar:** The Militar Police also operates at the state level, focusing on maintaining public order, responding to violent situations, and addressing emergencies requiring immediate action. The number for the Military Police is 190.

**Serviço Único de Saúde:** The number 136 is for tele-assistance regarding medical appointments, exams, vaccination, and guidance on how SUS services operate.

---

Delegacia da Mulher: The Women's Police Station provides assistance and guidance on cases of violence against women, including registering complaints, investigations, protective measures, and psychosocial support. The number to access this service is 180.

---

## 11 EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AND TEENAGERS

### 11.1 BRAZILIAN EDUCATION

Brazilian education is regulated by the [Law of Guidelines and Bases](#) (Lei de Diretrizes e Bases da Educação Nacional, LDBN). According to the LDBN (Lei No. 9394), it is the State's duty to ensure compulsory and free formal education from ages 4 to 17, encompassing preschool, elementary school, and high school.

Preschool education, lasting one academic year, is offered to children aged 4 to 5 and focuses on learning through playful activities to develop motor skills, cognitive abilities, emotional intelligence, and social interaction. Elementary school is provided for children from age 6, spanning 9 years (1st to 9th grade), aiming to equip students with technical knowledge across various subjects through activities such as writing, reading, interpretation, scientific terminology, calculations, experiments, and fostering critical thinking and problem-solving skills. These educational levels are typically offered in municipal schools in public system.

Lastly, high school is designed for adolescents who have completed elementary school, typically starting around age 14 and lasting 3 years (10th to 12th grade). It deepens the subjects covered in elementary school with more complex activities and prepares students for the use of scientific methodology, higher education, and the job market. In public education, this level of education is offered in state schools or federal institutions and may include integrated technical education.

For each of these stages (except the 1st year of elementary school), schools may promote students based on approval from the previous grade, transfer from other schools, or the school's own assessment to determine the most suitable grade level for the child's development.

### 11.2 SCHOOLS IN BRAZIL

Education in Brazil is regulated, monitored, and coordinated through actions by the National Department of Education (Ministério da Educação, MEC), with the educational curriculum established by the LDBN, as mentioned previously. Despite strides in democratizing access to public education, Brazil still grapples with significant inequalities; some regions offer better educational conditions than others. While this gap may be

---

narrower in private education networks, it is not universal, as each region has its own unique characteristics and challenges.

### 11.3 SCHOOLS IN PARANÁ

In the state of Paraná, management of the state education network falls under the responsibility of the State Department of Education (Secretaria de Estado da Educação, SEED)", which is organized into Regional Education Centers (Núcleos Regionais de Educação - NRE). The NRE of Foz do Iguaçu serves the city and other municipalities along the Itaipu Lake. Compared to the rest of Brazil, there is less disparity between public and private education in Paraná. The state has been recognized for having one of the highest national averages, and its quality index has significantly improved in recent years.

### 11.4 SCHOOLS IN FOZ DO IGUAÇU

In Foz do Iguaçu, the department responsible for education, as well as municipal schools, is the Municipal Department of Education (Secretaria Municipal da Educação - SMED). The official [website](#) of the Foz do Iguaçu City Hall provides access to various documents related to the municipal education system.

Generally, private schools in the area offer bilingual education in Portuguese and English from the early years. In contrast, according to the Law of Guidelines and Bases of National Education, specifically in Article 26, §6, English becomes mandatory in public schools from the 6th year of Elementary School (Ensino Fundamental). Additionally, public schools in Foz do Iguaçu provide Spanish classes starting from the 1st year of Elementary School.

### 11.5 THE ENROLLMENT PROCESS

To enroll in the public school system, the responsible party must visit the school's secretary directly during the enrollment periods, which typically occur in November and reopen in February for any remaining vacancies in some schools. It is preferred that the responsible party claims a spot at the school closest to their residence, where they will have priority.

---

It's also crucial to note that the child must be up to date with their vaccinations to ensure enrollment. The required documents for enrollment in the public school system are: RNM; CPF; Birth certificate or Passport; Copy of the child's vaccination card; Declaration from the UBS confirming all vaccinations are up to date; Proof of residence. For further information, the phone contact of the SMED is (45) 3308-2020.



---

## 12 PROJECT TEAM

The current Extension project occurs in conjunction with Research and Teaching activities. Therefore, the Project team engages in integrated actions planned and executed with the Coordinators of Extension and Research, assisted by Technical Fellows and other competent sectors of the University. Through this, we also express our gratitude for the funding granted by Fundação Araucária to the project at Unila.

For more information, official UNILA channels can be consulted: the UNILA Homepage, Instagram (@instaunila), and Facebook/unila.oficial/. Specific sector and staff contacts are available on the UNILA Contacts tab of the official website.

News about the project:

[Ucraniana completa um ano no Paraná com pesquisa sobre funcionalismo público](#)

[Pesquisadora ucraniana](#)

[Palestra - Nova formação profissional de alta qualidade no campo da administração pública: a experiência das universidades Ucranianas](#)

[Palestra – A Administração Pública na Ucrânia programa de formação de pessoal para o serviço](#)

## INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED

