



>>>> Booklet on
ACCESS TO LAND AND HOUSING
FOR REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS
<<<<<<<<<
>>>> IN BRAZIL



**UNHCR
ACNUR**
Agência da ONU para Refugiados



DEFENSORIA PÚBLICA
DO ESTADO DO PARÁ



DEFENSORIA PÚBLICA DA UNIÃO







>>>> **Booklet on**
ACCESS TO LAND AND
HOUSING FOR **REFUGEES AND**
>>> **MIGRANTS IN BRAZIL**





TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Réalisation

The National UN Refugee
Agency (UNHCR)
The Brazilian Public Defender's
Office (DPU)
Public Defenders' Office for the
State of Pará (DPE-PA)

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INTRODUCTION

This booklet is aimed at ensuring that refugees, asylum seekers and migrants in Brazil fully understand their rights and how to act when renting or buying a property (land or a house) in urban or rural areas.

In Brazil, there are laws that govern the rental, purchase and sale of property and public land, or land that belongs to the government. This booklet therefore seeks to present the main aspects of these regulations in easily understandable language.

In addition to a discussion of relevant legislation, the booklet offers information on free legal services provided by Public Defenders' Offices which can be accessed by refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants that do not have the financial means to pay for an attorney or cover legal expenses.

We hope that this booklet will serve to allow individuals to fully exercise their rights.





REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS

REFUGEES

Refugees are people currently outside their country of origin due to well-founded fears of persecution related to issues of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group, as well as due to serious and widespread violation of human rights and armed conflicts.

MIGRANTS

Migrants are people who are voluntarily displaced in search of better living conditions. They can return to their country of origin without risk and rely on state protection.

In Brazil, protections for refugees were established under Federal Law No. 9.474/97, while Federal Law No. 13.445/2017 provides for the rights and duties of migrants currently located in the national territory. Both groups have the right to free movement within the Brazilian territory and access Brazilian public policies without facing discrimination due to their migratory status. They can study, work, open a bank account, rent a house or buy property.





WHOSE PROPERTY IS IT?

In Brazil, property (land or house) can be privately owned or owned by the federal government (the Union), the State or Municipalities.

According to Brazil's Federal Constitution, the Federative Republic of Brazil is formed by the Union, States, the Federal District and Municipalities. This means that administration of the State is divided into three levels of government: federal, state and municipal. Each level of government has different jurisdictions and responsibilities.

The Federal Government, for example, has its real estate assets. In addition to assets intended for common use (such as beaches and parks) and assets used by the administration itself to provide federal public services (buildings for public offices), the Brazilian federal government also possesses marine and related land holdings (areas along the coast and rivers and lakes that are influenced by tides), land located on the banks of the federally-owned rivers, maritime islands, properties received as part of debt payments, and the lands traditionally occupied by Indigenous peoples, among others.





Federal lands that are not publicly used or designated, referred to as “vacant lands”, are also the property of the Union.

Historically, many of these vacant lands have been passed on to states, municipalities and private owners due to their use and work carried out on the land.





THE RIGHT TO HOUSING

The right to housing is a fundamental right provided for under the Brazilian Federal Constitution. It integrates the existential minimum, which is the set of basic rights that assure each person a dignified life.

There are also several international instruments that safeguard the right to housing, such as the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965), the International Covenant on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights (1966), the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), the Convention on Migrant Workers (1990), and Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization (ILO) on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (1989).

In Brazil, the Union, the States, the Federal District and Municipalities are responsible for ensuring the right to housing. This is carried out through housing construction programs and the improvement of housing conditions, which can be accessed through means of specific criteria.





For more information on housing programs in Brazil, visit the Public Defender's Office closest to you. Consult the contact list included at the end of this booklet.

Important!

If you arrive in Brazil and have no place to stay, look for the nearest Specialized Reference Center for Social Assistance for information on accessing public shelters. Temporary stays in public shelters are free of charge but subject to availability.





RURAL AND URBAN PROPERTY

RURAL PROPERTY

Rural property refers to land that is intended for use in agriculture, the livestock industry, plant extraction, forestry or agro-industrial activities. Properties located in urban areas that serve these purposes can therefore be considered rural properties.

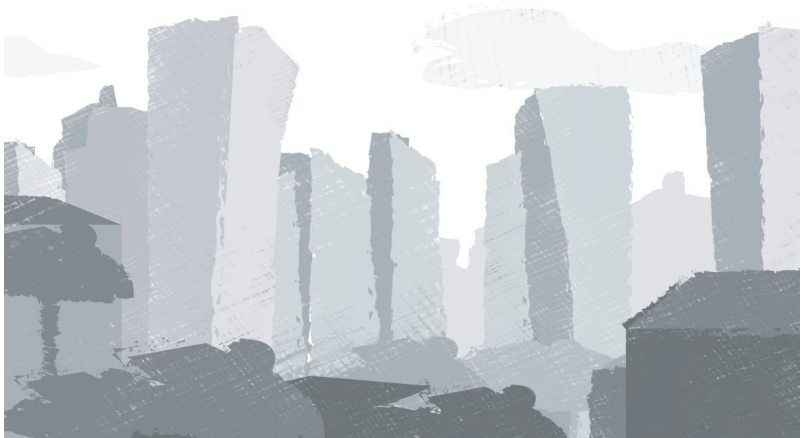
The tax levied on rural properties is the Rural Territorial Tax (ITR). Applicable legislation includes the Land Statute (Federal Law no. 4.504/1964), among others.

Rural property must hold a Rural Environmental Registry (known as C.A.R), which is provided by environmental agencies.

URBAN PROPERTY

Urban property refers to land that is used to provide housing or some form of economic activity (a bakery or butcher's shop, for example).





The tax that is levied on urban properties is the Urban Real Estate Tax (IPTU).

Urban and rural property must be registered with the Registrar of Deeds.





RENTAL OF URBAN PROPERTY

The Tenant Law (Federal Law no. 8.245/1991) is a set of norms and regulations that governs the urban real estate rental market in Brazil.

Tenant or lessee – individuals living in rental properties that have rights that must be observed by the owner of the property.

Landlord – the individual who rents the property to the tenant

TENANT'S RIGHTS

- > **Receive the property in proper conditions of use:** owners have a duty to ensure that the property will be available in perfect conditions of use when handing over the keys to the tenant. For this reason, an inspection must be carried out before the apartment is delivered to the tenant.
- > **Preference in the purchase of the property:** if the owner decides to sell the property, the tenant must be given preference in the purchase.





- > **Receive reimbursements for money spent on improvements and renovations:** if the tenant needs to carry out emergency or structural works in order to maintain the property in perfect condition, they must be reimbursed.
- > **Return of the property at any time:** tenants have a right to be ensured that the lease will be maintained during the period stipulated in the contract. The owner can only request that the property be returned during the lease contract's effective period if there is an agreement with the tenant or if a situation arises that justifies their eviction. This action consists of a procedure provided for under the Tenant Law in which the owner of a rented property requests the vacancy of the property in order to resume its full possession.
- > **Proof of payment:** the tenant is entitled to obtain all receipts for payment of rent and other expenses such as strata fees, water or energy





- > **Termination of the rental agreement:** the tenant has the right to request termination of the rental agreement at any time. However, the contract may provide for a fine in cases in which it is terminated before the end of the effective period.
- > **Right to non-discrimination:** the tenant cannot be subjected to discriminatory treatment due to their status as a refugee or migrant.
- > **Risk of gender-based violence:** in cases of late payment of rent or for the purpose of access to any other public service related to property, the tenant or any member of their family must not be victims of harassment, persecution or intimidation in order to obtain some kind of sexual exchange.

TENANT'S DUTIES

- > **Payment of rent:** the tenant must make the payment of rent on time and in the agreed upon manner.
- > **Care for the property:** the tenant care for the property as if it were their own and return it to the owner in the same conditions in which it was received.
- > **Property repairs:** If the tenant, their family or visitors cause damage to the property, the tenant must arrange for repairs before surrendering possession of the property.
- > **External or internal modifications:** tenants cannot make modifications to the property without the consent of the owner.
- > **Acceptance of owner's visit:** tenants must allow the owner to visit the property, provided that a specific date and time has been agreed upon.



TIPS WHEN RENTING A PROPERTY

- > Before renting a property, carry out an inspection in order to analyze the conditions of the property in detail.
- > During the inspection, take photos of all rooms in the property.
- > Observe the condition of flooring and walls. Check to ensure that sockets and taps are working properly
- > Look for signs of infestations of termites, rats or other pests.
- > If any defects are found, ask the owner to arrange the necessary repairs.
- > Remember: if you need to spend money on repairing problems that already existed before the property was rented, the owner must reimburse you for the amount spent. Keep the receipts for all related expenses and take photos before and after repairs.
- > The owner may not terminate the contract before the agreed deadline without providing justification for the termination.
- > Keep all receipts for the payment of rent and expenses related to strata fees, water or energy.
- > Seek to ensure that a written rental agreement is drawn up indicating the start and end date, as well as the agreed upon value.
- > Rentals made verbally, without a written document, should be avoided. However, they are also valid and must be respected by the owner. If your rights are violated, seek assistance from an attorney or the State Public Defender's Office.





SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN WHEN PURCHASING AND HOUSE OR LAND IN BRAZIL

ACCESS TO LAND AND THE RIGHT TO HOUSING

Providing safe access to land ensures that mobility is maintained as a human and fundamental right, without individuals experiencing the risk of being removed from an area or suffering from undue and unexpected threats.

WHAT PRECAUTIONS NEED TO BE TAKEN WHEN PURCHASING A HOUSE OR LAND?

- Before paying for the property, request the respective documentation for the land or house to verify that the seller and the owner of the property are providing a safe purchase. For example, verify whether the seller has a contract or receipt for the purchase and sale of the property in their name or for the time in which they are in possession of the property.
- Carry out research to uncover any previous conflicts involving this property.





- > You can speak with neighbors to find out if the location is safe or have a discussion with the seller to find out if there are any legal proceedings underway with regards to this property (legal action to retake possession, for example).
- > In the case of rural property, verify the current situation in that location. Ensure that the property is not located within Indigenous lands or quilombo (settlement inhabited by Black Brazilians) communities. The government has a duty to protect these people. Therefore, Brazilian regulations persons that are non-Indigenous or a member of a quilombo community from inhabiting these lands.
- > Visit the property and confirm that it is unoccupied and the date on which the seller will deliver the keys. If the property is still occupied, verify the date on which the property will be available.
- > When paying for land or a house, request a payment receipt. This document will be important in proving that you have paid for the property and will contribute to the regularization of ownership, for example.

BUYING PROPERTY...

In order to be considered property it is necessary to possess a document for the land or property that is registered with the Registrar of Deeds.

PURCHASING POSSESSION OF A PROPERTY...

If the seller does not own the property, they may be selling the land and any improvements made (houses, walls, fences, wells, plantations, etc.), and the land may be owned by another person or by the government.





REGULARIZATION OF LAND TITLES

WHAT IS LAND TITLE REGULARIZATION?

Regularization of the land title for a rural or urban property is a means of rendering irregular occupation regular, thereby guaranteeing security in possession or acquisition of property.

WHAT IS THE FIRST STEP TOWARDS REGULARIZATION?

It is first necessary to determine the land owner. Research into the property's owner can be carried out at the Registrar of Deeds, at the municipality or at agencies that work with regularization of land titles. During this stage, you must provide the address of the property, house or farmland/ ranch in order for research to be carried out.





WHAT CAN BE DONE IF THE PROPERTY IS IN ANOTHER PERSON'S NAME?

The property can be regularized through means of an instrument called urban or rural adverse possession, which is a legal institute that transforms possession into property. This can be done directly at the registrar of deeds or through means of a lawsuit.

Requirements:

- > **Possess residency in Brazil**, obtained by applying for refugee status or permanent or temporary residence.
- > **Be in possession of the property** (for example, currently reside in the house), **for a minimum period of five years**. The property cannot be borrowed or rented.
- > **Possession cannot have been previously subject to dispute**. There cannot be judicial proceedings underway with regards to ownership of the property, for example.
- > **For urban properties using for housing purposes**, the area of the property must be a maximum of 250 square meters.





- > **For rural properties used for housing and commercial purposes**, the property must have a maximum area of 50 hectares.
- > **For other sizes and type of use** it is necessary to have been in possession of the property for a period of 15 years or 10 years plus a **fair title** (a contract with the owner, for example) and to demonstrate **good faith** (not having used violence to gain possession of the property, for example).

PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT

Areas belonging to the municipal, state or federal government cannot be subject to adverse possession since such an act is prohibited under Brazil's Federal Constitution. The interested party may therefore seek out a public agency to make a request to remain on the land or property.

THE GOVERNMENT THE GOVERNMENT-OWNED AREA WHERE I CURRENTLY RESIDE IS CONSIDERED TO BE AT RISK

If the area is considered to be at risk, the government has a duty to correct this risk or, in circumstances in which it is not able to do so, must provide another area in order for families to be relocated





OCCUPATION OF AREAS CONSIDERED TO BE ENVIRONMENTALLY PROTECTED

Brazilian legislation establishes restrictions for occupation of environmentally protected areas in cities and rural areas, such as houses built in a permanent conservation area and along igarapés (small rivers and channels in the Amazon) and rivers. In this case, the government has a duty to ensure that occupation of the property is compatible with the environmental protections in place. If this is not possible, a nearby location should be used to ensure such compatibility with regulations.

CONSERVATION UNITS

Conservation Units are areas of environmental protection and land title regularization created and protected by the municipal, state or federal government. They are divided into two major groups:

- > **Full protection conservation units:** intended to preserve biodiversity, with only the indirect use of its natural resources permitted. Residence in these areas is prohibited. They are five possible types of full protection units: Ecological Stations, Biological Reserves, National Parks natural Monuments and Wildlife Refuges.
- > **Conservation Units for Sustainable Use:** intended to ensure compatibility of the sustainable use of local natural resources and the preservation of nature. **Determined groups of individuals may reside in these areas.** There are seven types of units for sustainable use: Environmental Protection Areas (APA), Areas of Relevant Ecological Interest, National Forests, Extractive Reserve, Fauna Reserve, Sustainable Development Reserve and Private Natural Heritage Reserve.





Important!

Brazil has regulations in place for the occupation and use of natural resources in each of these spaces. It is therefore important to take care when buying land or a house within conservation units.

URBAN LAND TITLE REGULARIZATION

It is possible to regularize an entire community collectively, through means of a procedure called Urban Land Title Regularization or REURB, which can occur in any private or public areas.

Any interested party, resident of the community, individually or collectively, NGOs and other civil society entities, in addition to bodies such as the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Public Defender's Office may request that the Municipality proceed with a REURB process in an informal urban nucleus.

The entire REURB procedure is carried out by the municipality itself together with the Registrar of Deeds and is finalized through a document called a Certificate of Land Title Regularization (CRF), which will offer residents security with regards to possession of the property.

In the case of an informal urban nucleus predominantly occupied by a low-income population, REURB must be carried out in the form of social interest or REURB-S, in which a gratuity is provided for expenses





related to the Registrar of Deeds and the municipality is responsible for covering the cost of the procedure, as well as for the preparation and execution of the land title regularization project.

In addition to the providing residents of the community with ownership of the property, REURB procedures also include the planning of an urban project that meets the need for urban infrastructure in the informal urban nucleus receiving benefits, such as interventions with regards to basic sanitation, (water supply, sanitary sewage) and development of leisure areas, for example.

PURCHASE OF RURAL PROPERTY BY RESIDENTS WHO ARE NOT CITIZENS OF BRAZIL

In stark contrast to urban properties, Brazil has established a specific regulation for the acquisition of public or private rural property by residents who are not Brazilian nationals.

Federal Law 5.709/1971 establishes rules for purchases according to the size and location of the rural property within the Brazil's national territory (whether or not such property is located on border areas, for example), as well as provides governmental authorization in some cases.





I AM BEING THREATENED WITH EVICTION

EVICTION IN CASES IN WHICH THE RESIDENT IS THE PROPERTY OWNER

In Brazil, people cannot be removed from their homes or lose possession of a property without being guaranteed the right to defend themselves in legal proceedings. Therefore, regardless of whether has possession of the property has been regularized, a judicial process will be necessary in determining eviction or protecting possession of the property.

If you have received a document from a judge or someone is threatening to evict you, seek out a lawyer or free legal assistance from the State Public Defender's Office (in conflicts between individuals as a part of legal action aimed at eviction or gaining possession or with the Municipality or State) or the Federal Public Defender's Office (in cases in which the federal government is involved).

RIGHTS IN THE EVENT OF EVICTION FROM OWNED PROPERTY

Evictions cannot be taken as a rule. If they occur, the following rights must be guaranteed in cases involving the occupation of public or private land:





- > The right to defend oneself in legal proceedings;
- > Free legal assistance for those who are unable to afford it
- > Eviction must be carried out by court order, with a reasonable period for voluntary exit provided;
- > Violence cannot be used;
- > Assistance from public authorities and inclusion in social programs;
- > Removal shall not result in individuals becoming homeless or landless;
- > A removal plan must be drawn up with the government participation.





VICTION FROM A RENTAL PROPERTY

In the case of rental property, the owner may request that the tenant return possession of the property, but this must be carried out through means of a legal proceedings known as Action for Eviction, which may occur for the following motives:

- > Whenever the tenant fails to make payment of rent and/or other expenses such as strata fees, water and energy;
- > When the tenant does not perform their contractual obligations (for example, uses the property for a purpose other than that agreed upon); and
- > When the contract is terminated and the tenant does not exit the property voluntarily.







WHERE CAN I GET HELP?

PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE

Public Defender's Offices provide free legal assistance to people who are unable to pay for a lawyer or the costs of legal proceedings. This service can also be accessed by refugees, asylum seekers or migrants in Brazil.

The **Federal Public Defender's** Office can help by providing support services for refugees, asylum seekers and migrants in order to ensure that they have received their documents and can remain in Brazil, as well as in land title regularization for federal lands and legal proceedings held within the federal justice system.

State Public Defender's Office can provide assistance in the purchase and sale of real estate, leasing, urban or rural land title regularization, adverse possession and legal proceedings file with state courts.

For more information, visit the UN Refugee Agency's website at <https://help.unhcr.org> or contact your city's Public Defender's Office.





STATES

PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICES

ACRE

The Brazilian Public Defender's Office

Rua Milton Matos, n. 700, bairro Bosque, CEP: 69.900-532, Rio Branco/AC, fones: (68) 2106-7800/ 7803/7805/7807/7808/7811

Public Defenders' Office for the State of Acre

Av. Antônio da Rocha Viana, n. 3.057, Bairro Santa Quitéria, CEP: 69.918-700, Rio Branco-AC, Fones: 68) 3215-4185/ 32154186

ALAGOAS

The Brazilian Public Defender's Office

Rua Jangadeiros Alagônias, n. 1481, bairro Pajuçara, CEP: 57.030-00, Maceió/AL, fone: (82) 3194-2300

Public Defender's Office of the State of Alagoas Civil, Consumer Defense and Agrarian Division

Av. Fernandes Lima, n. 3296, Gruta de Lourdes, Maceió, Alagoas, CEP: 57.052-404, Fone: (082) 3315-2785

AMAPÁ

The Brazilian Public Defender's Office

Rua Eliezer Levy n. 2403, Centro (Esquina com a Av. Ataíde Teive), Macapá-AP, CEP: 68.900-083, Fone: (96) 98415-8902

Public Defenders' Office for the State of Amapá

Rua Eliezer Levy, 1090, Central, Macapá - AP, 68900-083, Fone: (96) 98142-1863.

AMAZONAS

The Brazilian Public Defender's Office

Rua Santo Antônio, s/n, esquina com a rua Rio Purus e Jutai, Vieiralves, bairro Nossa Senhora das Graças, Manaus/AM, CEP: 69.053-020, Fone: (92) 3133-1600.

Public Defenders' Office for the State of Amazonas Housing and Land Services Division

Av. André Araújo, n. 679, bairro Aleixo, CEP: 69.060-000, Manaus-AM, Fone: (92) 98416-7183.

BAHIA

The Brazilian Public Defender's Office

Av. Paulo VI, n. 844, Ed. Redenção Trade II, bairro Pituba, Salvador/Bahia, CEP: 41.810-001, fones: (71) 98125-5160/98152-2763

Public Defender's Office for the State of Bahia

Av. Ulisses Guimarães, n. 3386, Ed. MultiCab Empresarial, Sussuarana, Salvador Bahia, CEP: 41.745-007, fones: 129 e 0800 0713121





CEARÁ

The Brazilian Public Defender's Office

Rua Costa Barros, 1227, Aldeota, Fortaleza-CE, CEP: 60160-208, fone: (85) 99114.1650 e 99111.8365.

Public Defender's Office for the State of Ceará

Av. Pinto Bandeira, n. 1111, bairro Luciano Cavalcante, Fortaleza, CE, CEP: 60811-170, fone: (85) 3194-5000 e 129.

DISTRITO FEDERAL

The Brazilian Public Defender's Office

Setor Bancário Sul, Quadra 2, Bloco H, Lote 14, Ed. Cleto Meirelles. CEP: 70.070-120 - Brasília/DF, fone: (61) 3318-7979.

Public Defender's Office for the Federal District Human Rights Division (Housing Defense Office, Land Title Issues and the Environment)

SIA Trecho 17, Rua 7, Lote 45, Brasília/DF, CEP: 71.200-219, fones: (61) 2196-4586/ 2196-4300/ 99359-0068

ESPIRITO SANTO

The Brazilian Public Defender's Office

Avenida César Hilal, n. 1293, Bairro Santa Lúcia, CEP: 29.056-083, Vitória/ES, fone: (27) 3145-5600.

Public Defender's Office for the State of Espírito Santo

Av. Jerônimo Monteiro, 1000, 6º andar, Edifício Trade Center, Centro, Vitória-ES, fone: (27) 3198-5700 (ramal 3011)

GOIÁS

The Brazilian Public Defender's Office

Av. T-63, n. 984, Qd. 142 Lotes 10/16, Edifício Monte Líbano, Setor Bueno, CEP: 74.230-100 - Goiânia/GO, fone: (62) 3236-5900.

Public Defender's Office for the State of Goiás

Alameda Cel. Joaquim de Bastos, n. 282, Qd. 217, Lt. 14, Setor Marista, CEP: 74.175-150, fones: (62) 3602-1256 e (62) 3602-1224





MARANHÃO

The Brazilian Public Defender's Office

Rua Anapurus, Quadra 36, n. 18 - Bairro Renascença II,
CEP: 65.075-670, São Luís/MA, fone: (98) 3182-7617.

Public Defender's Office for the State of Maranhão Housing and Land Title Defense Division

Av. Colares Moreira, n. 637, Renascença II, São Luís, Maranhão,
CEP.: 65075-900, fones: (98) 3231-5819/ 3222-5321/3221-6110.

MATO GROSSO

The Brazilian Public Defender's Office

Rua Osório Duque Estrada, n. 107, Ed. Capital Bairro Araés, CEP:
78.005-720, Cuiabá/MT, fone: (65) 3611-7400

Public Defender's Office for the State of Mato Grosso

Núcleo Estadual Especializado em Conflitos Fundiários
Av. Historiador Rubens de Mendonça, n.1894, Edifício Centro
Empresarial Maruanã, 1º andar, sala 109, fone: (65) 9-9803-9672

MATOGROSSO DO SUL

The Brazilian Public Defender's Office

Rua Dom Aquino, 2350, Salas 1-6 e 12-19, bairro Centro, CEP:
79.002-182, Campo Grande/MS, fone: (67) 3311-9850

Public Defender's Office for the State of Mato Grosso do Sul Institutional Center for Strategic Initiatives

Rua Raul Pires Barbosa, n. 1519, Chácara Cachoeira, Campo
Grande- MS, fone: (67) 3317-4172.

MINAS GERAIS

The Brazilian Public Defender's Office

Rua Pouso Alto, n. 15 - Ed. Mello Cançado - Bairro Serra,
(esquina com Avenida do Contorno), Belo Horizonte/MG, CEP:
30.240-180, fones: (31) 98408 e (31) 97593-0809.

Public Defender's Office for the State of Minas Gerais

Rua dos Guajajaras, n. 1707, bairro Preto, Belo Horizonte-MG,
CEP: 30.180-099, fones: (31) 3526-0500





PARÁ

The Brazilian Public Defender's Office

Rua Mundurucus, n. 1794, bairro Batista Campos, Belém-PA, CEP: 66.033-718, fone: (91) 3110-8000.

Public Defenders' Office for the State of ParáHousing Defense Division

Rua Manoel Barata, n. 50, 9º andar, Belém/PA, CEP: 66015-020, Fone: (91) 9288-5012.

Center for Agrarian Public Defenders

Rua Hernani Lameira, n. 507, Centro, Castanhal-PA, CEP: 68.745-000, Fones: (91) 3721-2044 1ª Região Agrária (Castanhal/Belém) (91) 97400-8155

2ª região agraire (Santarém) (93) 98423-9256,

3ª região agraire (Marabá) (91) 97400-1750,

4ª região agraire (Altamira) (91) 98405-8835,

5ª região agraire (Redemption) (94) 3424-9000

PARAIBA

The Brazilian Public Defender's Office

Av. Presidente Epitácio Pessoa, nº 2020, Bairro Expedicionários, João Pessoa/PB, CEP: 58.041-006, fones: (83) 3133-1400, (83) 9.9120-4631, (83) 9.9119-2782 e (83) 99177-9871.

Public Defender's Office for the State of Paraíba

Rua Duque de Caxias, 622 - Centro, João Pessoa - PB, 58010-821

PARANÁ

The Brazilian Public Defender's Office

Rua Visconde do Rio Branco, nº 1811, Centro, CEP: 80.420-210, Curitiba/PR, fone: (41) 3234-9600

Public Defenders' Office for the State of Pará

Núcleo Itinerante das Questões Fundiárias e Urbanísticas
Rua José Bonifácio, n. 66, bairro, Curitiba/PA, Fone: (41) 3219-7384.

PERNAMBUCO

The Brazilian Public Defender's Office

Rua Marques do Amorim, n. 127, Boa Vista, Recife-PE, CEP.: 50.070-330, fones (81) 3182-3700 e 0800.081.0129

Public Defender's Office for the State of Pernambuco

Rua Marques do Amorim, 127, Boa Vista, Recife-PE, CEP.: 50.070-330, fones (81) 3182-3700 e 0800.081.0129.





PIAUÍ	The Brazilian Public Defender's Office Rua Rio Grande do Sul, 585 – Piçarra, Teresina/PI, CEP: 64.014-155, fones: (86) 3194 8800 e (86) 99971-0330.
	Public Defenders' Office for the State of Piauí Rua Jaicós, n. 1435, Bairro Ilhotas, Teresina-PI, CEP.: 64.014-060, fones: (86) 3233-2605/3232-0350.
RIO DE JANEIRO	The Brazilian Public Defender's Office Rua Uruguaiana nº 174, Centro, CEP: 20.050-092 - Rio de Janeiro/RJ, Fone: (21) 2460-5000.
	Public Defender's Office for the State of Rio de Janeiro Land and Housing Division (NUTH) Rua São José, nº 35, 13º andar, Centro, Rio de Janeiro/RJ. Fone: (21) 96751-4909.
RIO GRANDE DO NORTE	The Brazilian Public Defender's Office Av. Alexandrino de Alencar, nº 663 - Bairro: Alecrim, Natal/RN, CEP: 59.030-350, fone: 84) 99979-0437.
	Public Defender's Office for the State of Rio Grande do Norte Rua Sérgio Severo, n. 2037, Lagoa Nova, Natal-RN, CEP.: 59.063-380, fone (83) 98132-9399.
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