

ILO Supervisory

C29 Forced Labour Convention

2012 Observation, contains information on slave labour, in particular the strengthening of the legal framework, the Strengthening of the labour inspectorate and the Imposition of effective penalties, as well as the reintegration of victims.

http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:2698117

2012 Direct Request, contains information on Trafficking in Persons.

http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:2698118

2010 Observation, contains information on slave labour, in particular the strengthening of the legal framework, the Strengthening of the labour inspectorate and the Imposition of effective penalties, as well as the reintegration of victims.

http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:2308723

2010 Direct Request, contains information on Trafficking in Persons.

http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:2308730

2008 Observation contains information on slave labour, in particular the strengthening of the legal framework, prevention and awareness raising, strengthening of the labour inspectorate and the Imposition of effective penalties, as well as the reintegration of victims.

http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:2276725

2008 Direct Request contains information on Trafficking in Persons.

http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:2276732

Profile

Trafficking: In: Yes Out: Yes Within Yes

The US State Department states that 'Brazil is a large source, destination, and transit country for men, women, and children subjected to sex trafficking and forced labour' (US Trafficking in Persons report 2016, p.104, <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf>). Further information under 'forced labour' and 'forced prostitution adults'.

Sectors: DW: NI
 Agriculture: Yes
 Construction: NI
 Fishing: NI
 Sex Work: Yes
 Manufacture/Industry: Yes
 Service: NI
 Other:

Forced prison labour:

Other state imposed:

Children:

Forced sexual exploitation: Yes

Although there are no overall statistics available, the Government acknowledges that the commercial sexual exploitation of children is a problem throughout Brazil, especially in tourist areas in the cities of Fortaleza, Manaus, and in the slums (favelas) of Rio de Janeiro (Marcel Hazeu, and Frans van Kranen. Sexual exploitation of children in Brazil: putting a spot on the problem ECPAT, Terre des Hommes, Free a Girl, and Plan Netherlands; May 9, 2014. www.defenceforchildren.nl/images/13/3096.pdf.) According to the US's 2016 Trafficking in Persons Report "children are exploited in sex trafficking within the country, and federal police report higher rates of children exploited in prostitution in the north and northeast regions... Child sex tourism remains a problem, particularly in resort and coastal areas; many child sex tourists are from Europe, and to a lesser extent, the United States. Brazilian law defines trabalho escravo, or slave labor, as forced labor or labor performed during exhausting work days or in degrading work conditions." (US Trafficking in Persons report 2016, p.104, <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf>).

Child soldiers: No

Legal minimum conscription age is the year the individual turns 18, while voluntary recruitment age is set at age 16 (Note: 'According to Brazil's binding declaration citizens may present themselves for voluntary military service provided they have attained the minimum age of 16 years but their acceptance is only possible from 1 January of the year they turn 17' see Child Soldiers International, 2012, Louder than Words, p.144, http://www.child-soldiers.org/global_report_reader.php?id=562). No indications could be found that children are recruited or used in armed conflict as of mid-2013.

Other forms of forced labour: NI

Adults:

Forced prostitution adults: Yes

The US State Department outlined that "Brazilian women are found in sex trafficking abroad, often in Western Europe and China. Women and girls from other South American countries, including Paraguay, are exploited in sex trafficking in Brazil. Transgender Brazilians are forced into prostitution in Brazil. Brazilian men and transgender Brazilians have been exploited in sex trafficking in Spain and Italy. Child sex tourism remains a problem, particularly in resort and coastal areas; many child sex tourists are from Europe, and to a lesser extent, the United States." (US Trafficking in Persons report 2016, p.104, <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf>).

Other forms of forced labour: Yes

"According to the Government, more than 50,000 'slave workers' have been freed between 1995 and 2015, (ILO CEACR Observation, Brazil, C.29, 2015, http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:2698117) The UN Special Rapporteur 'found that forced labour in the rural areas is most prevalent in the cattle ranching industry, followed by the agricultural industry. The victims are predominantly boys and men aged 15 years and older. In urban centres, forced labour is a feature of the garment industry' (UN Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, 2010, Mission Report, http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/docs/15session/A.HRC.15.20..Add.4_en.pdf).

Particular concern:

As stated in the US` Trafficking in Persons report "NGOs and officials report some police officers tolerate children exploited in sex trafficking, patronize brothels, and rob and assault women in prostitution, impeding proactive identification of sex trafficking victims. Government officials and former officials have been investigated and prosecuted for trabalho escravo." Additionally it was noted that "Brazilian law defines trabalho escravo, or slave labor, as forced labor or labor performed during exhausting work days or in degrading work conditions. While not all individuals in trabalho escravo are forced labor victims, many

are.” (US Trafficking in Persons report 2016, p.104,
<https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf>).

Quantitative data:

National Laws

Title law: Emenda constitucional 81/2014

Type of law: Constitutional and Human Rights law

Trafficking: NI

Forced labour: Yes

Child prostitution: NI

Forced prostitution: NI

Servitude: NI

Slavery: NI

Other: NI

Date law: 2014

Last revision:

Definition: This constitutional amendment allows land to be confiscated in case of "slave labour" in favour land reform or program of urban livelihood. The EC extend the scope of article 243 of the Consitution which already allows confiscation of land in case of production of drugs.

Penalties:

Source: <http://www.trabalhoescravo.org.br/noticia/80>

Title law:	Laws No. 12781 of 2013 and No. 13.344 of 2016 (articles 149 and 149-A Penal Code)
Type of law:	Criminal law
Trafficking:	Yes
Forced labour:	NI
Child prostitution:	NI
Forced prostitution:	NI
Servitude:	NI
Slavery:	Yes
Other:	NI
Date law:	2013
Last revision:	2016
Definition:	<p>Original: 'Ley núm. 12781, de 10 de enero de 2013, que modifica la Ley núm. 6454, de 24 de octubre de 1977, para prohibir que se atribuyan nombres de personas que defendieron o fueron condenadas por explotación de mano de obra esclava a los bienes públicos.' Dispõe sobre prevenção e repressão ao tráfico interno e internacional de pessoas e sobre medidas de atenção às vítimas; altera a Lei no 6.815, de 19 de agosto de 1980, o Decreto-Lei no 3.689, de 3 de outubro de 1941 (Código de Processo Penal), e o Decreto-Lei no 2.848, de 7 de dezembro de 1940 (Código Penal); e revoga dispositivos do Decreto-Lei no 2.848, de 7 de dezembro de 1940 (Código Penal).</p> <p>Law no. 12,781, of January 10, 2013, amending Law no. 6454, to October 24, 1977 to prohibit the attribution to public goods of names of people who praised or were convicted of exploitation of slave labor. http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2015-2018/2016/Lei/L13344.htm</p>
Penalties:	
Source:	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/92309/107428/F270296333/BRA92309.pdf

Title law: Resolution no. 86/2005 of the MTE

Type of law: Labour law

Trafficking: NI

Forced labour: NI

Child prostitution: NI

Forced prostitution: NI

Servitude: NI

Slavery: NI

Other: NI

Date law: 2005

Last revision:

Definition: “employers can be punished based on the non-compliance of the dispositions of the safety and health norms, established in the Regulatory Norms (NRs) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment of mandatory observance by all enterprises. [...] in rural areas, where most of the complaints of labour analogous to slavery originate, the main applicable norm is the NR 31, instituted by Resolution no. 86/2005 of the MTE. It applies to any activity of agriculture, livestock, forestry, and aquaculture, as well as activities of industrial exploration developed in agrarian establishments” (ILO, 2009, The good practice of Labour Inspection in Brazil, 2010, p.22, http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_155946.pdf).

Penalties: Labour inspection, labour prosecutors can impose substantial administrative fines, and labour courts sentences perpetrators to pay high values on collective moral damages ; “each violation of the labour legislation identified by the GEFM during inspections gives rise to the imposition of fines” (CEACR Observation, Brazil, C.29, 2009, http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:2308723).

Source: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_155946.pdf

Title law:	Ley núm. 10803, de 11 de diciembre de 2003, que modifica el decreto-ley núm. 2848 de 7 de diciembre de 1940 que dicta el Código Penal. Lei N° 10803, de 11 de dezembro de 2003: Altera o Decreto-Lei N° 2848, de 7 de dezembro de 1940- Código Penal.
Type of law:	Criminal law
Trafficking:	NI
Forced labour:	Yes
Child prostitution:	NI
Forced prostitution:	NI
Servitude:	NI
Slavery:	Yes
Other:	NI
Date law:	2003
Last revision:	
Definition:	<p>Original: Modifica el artículo 149 del citado decreto con el fin de establecer las hipótesis en que se configura la condición de esclavo y las sanciones correspondientes al delito consistente en reducir a una persona a dicha condición. Establece la pena de prisión de dos a ocho años, así como una multa, a las personas que mantengan a los trabajadores en condiciones análogas a las de esclavitud en sus propiedades.</p> <p>Amendment to Article 149 of the decree in order to establish the assumptions configured slave status and penalties for the offense of holding a person in that condition. Sets the imprisonment of two to eight years and a fine comoo, people that keep workers in conditions analogous to slavery in their properties. (Google translate)</p>
Penalties:	Penalties: 2 to 8 years of prison.
Source:	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/66718/106004/F-2112120018/BRA66718.pdf

Title law:	Law Nº 9.975, dated June 23, 2000 adds Article 244-A to the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent
Type of law:	
Trafficking:	NI
Forced labour:	NI
Child prostitution:	Yes
Forced prostitution:	NI
Servitude:	NI
Slavery:	NI
Other:	NI
Date law:	2000
Last revision:	2008
Definition:	More specifically on child prostitution and a sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, Law Nº 9.975, dated June 23, 2000 adds Article 244-A to the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent, establishing as a crime the submission of a child or adolescent to prostitution or sexual exploitation.
Penalties:	Penalty - imprisonment of four to ten years and fine. § 1 Incur in the same penalties the owner, manager or responsible for the place where there is submission of child or adolescent to practices referred to in this article. § 2 The cancellation of the establishment's operation and location license is binding effect of the conviction.
Source:	https://www.unodc.org/cld/case-law-doc/traffickingpersonscrimetype/bra/2008/sentenca_0902.07.0001774-0_rs.html?

Title law:	Penal Code, Article 207, modified by law 9.777/98
Type of law:	Criminal law
Trafficking:	Yes
Forced labour:	NI
Child prostitution:	NI
Forced prostitution:	NI
Servitude:	NI
Slavery:	NI
Other:	NI
Date law:	1940
Last revision:	2012
Definition:	Article 207 of the Penal Code punishes the recruiting of workers outside the working grounds by means of fraud or charging a fee of any quantity from the worker or when the workers' return to the recruiting site is not assured.
Penalties:	Penalties: detention of one month to three years and a fine to be determined.
Source:	http://www.oas.org/juridico/mla/pt/bra/pt_bra-int-text-cp.pdf

Title law: Penal Code, Article 203 (altered by law 9.777/98)
Type of law: Criminal law
Trafficking: NI
Forced labour: NI
Child prostitution: NI
Forced prostitution: NI
Servitude: NI
Slavery: NI
Other: Debt bondage
Date law: 1940
Last revision: 2012
Definition: Article 203 of the Penal Code penalises those who “frustrate, by means of fraud or violence, rights assured by labour legislation”; complements article 149 by punishing the practice of debt servitude.
Penalties: Penalties: 1 to 2 years of detention and a fine to be determined.
Source: http://www.oas.org/juridico/mla/pt/bra/pt_bra-int-text-cp.pdf

Title law: Penal Code, Article 197
Type of law: Criminal law
Trafficking: NI
Forced labour: Yes
Child prostitution: NI
Forced prostitution: Yes
Servitude: Yes
Slavery: Yes
Other: NI
Date law: 1940
Last revision: 2012
Definition: Article 197 of the Penal Code condemns the illegal containment that restricts the freedom of the workers.
Penalties: Penalties: detention of one month to one year and a fine to be determined.
Source: http://www.oas.org/juridico/mla/pt/bra/pt_bra-int-text-cp.pdf

Title law: Penal Code, Article 132 ' Danger to life or health of others'
Type of law: Criminal law
Trafficking: NI
Forced labour: NI
Child prostitution: NI
Forced prostitution: NI
Servitude: NI
Slavery: NI
Other: Related
Date law: 1940
Last revision: 2012
Definition: Article 132 of the Penal Code punishes those who expose the life or health of a person to direct or imminent danger.
Penalties: Penalties: 3 months to one year of prison.
Source: <http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=9616>

Title law: Penal Code, Section 149
Type of law: Criminal law
Trafficking: NI
Forced labour: Yes
Child prostitution: NI
Forced prostitution: NI
Servitude: NI
Slavery: Yes
Other: NI
Date law: 1940
Last revision: 2012
Definition: Section 149 of the Penal Code prohibits “reducing a person to a condition akin to that of slavery” – the concept is broader than the ILO’s “forced labour” definition (and broader than the Trafficking Protocol definition)
Four features (together or in isolation):
* Submitting a worker to forced labour;
* Submitting a worker to exhaustive work hours;
* Subjecting a worker to degrading work conditions;
* Restricting, by any means, the locomotion of the worker due to a debt to the employer or responsible agent.
Penalties: Penalty for this crime: two (2) to eight (8) years of imprisonment, together with a fine, on top of any sentence handed down for violence. §2º The prison sentence is increased by half if the crime has been committed:
I – against children or adolescents
II – on the basis of race, colour, ethnicity, religion or origin.
Source: http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/2003/l10.803.htm

Title law:	Penal Code, Sections 231 and 231-A
Type of law:	Criminal law
Trafficking:	NI
Forced labour:	NI
Child prostitution:	NI
Forced prostitution:	Yes
Servitude:	NI
Slavery:	NI
Other:	NI
Date law:	1940
Last revision:	2012
Definition:	Sections 231 and 231-A of the Penal Code prohibits the promotion or facilitation of prostitution inside or outside Brazil, also encompasses trafficking fro sexual exploitation.
Penalties:	Penalties for this crime: 3 to 8 years of prison.
Source:	http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text.jsp?file_id=226394

National Action Plan (NAP)

NAP title:	II National Action Plan to Combat the Trafficking of Persons (original: II Plano Nacional de Enfrentamento ao Trafico de Pessoas)		
From year 1	2013	To year 2	2016
Source:	https://www.unodc.org/.../2013-04-08_Folder_IIPNETP_Final.pdf		
Budget:			
Description:	<p>The plan contains 7 objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I - Improve the institutional action to combat trafficking in persons, prevent and prosecute the crime, and to attend and protect victims II - Improve national and international cooperation III - Reduce vulnerability of at-risk groups to trafficking in persons IV - Build capacity of key stakeholders V - Produce and disseminate information related to trafficking in persons VI - Raise awareness <p>An inter-institutional group has been set up to monitor and assess the implementation of the Plan.</p>		
Specific NAP on forced labour/trafficking/slavery/bonded labour:	NI		

NAP title: 2nd Plano Nacional para a Erradicacao do Trabalho Escravo

From year 1 2008 To year 2

Source: <http://portal.mte.gov.br/data/files/8A7C816A39E4F614013AD5A314335F16/novoplanonacional.pdf>

Budget:

Description: The 2nd National Plan to Eradicate Slave Labour contains 66 actions to be taken structured as followed:

- 1) General actions
- 2) Combat and Repression
- 3) Resinsertion and Prevention
- 4) Information and capacity-building
- 5) Specific actions of economic repression

For each action is specified the term (short, medium or continuous), the responsible institutions, as well as the partners involved.

Specific NAP on forced labour/trafficking/slavery/bonded labour: NI

NAP title: National Plan to Combat The Trafficking of Persons

From year 1 2008 To year 2 2010

Source: <https://www.loc.gov/law/help/human-trafficking/brazil.php>

Budget:

Description: The national plan to Combat Trafficking of Persons contains 11 priorities, associated with concrete activities:

- 1) Conduct and share studies and information related to trafficking in persons
- 2) Build capacity of key stakeholders with a human-rights perspective
- 3) Raise awareness and mobilize target groups and communities
- 4) Decrease the vulnerability of at-risk groups
- 5) Develop a national referral and victim assistance mechanism
- 6) Improve legal framework
- 7) Build capacity and knowledge of law enforcement units on how to tackle trafficking in persons
- 8) Develop inter-institutional cooperation at the federal, state and local levels
- 9) Create and improve practical tools
- 10) Structure and give resources to responsible institutions
- 11) Develop international cooperation

Specific NAP on forced labour/trafficking/slavery/bonded labour: NI

NAP title: National Policy to Combat the Trafficking of Persons

From year 1 2006 To year 2

Source: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/77174/81708/F-1302185144/BRA77174.pdf>

Budget:

Description: The National Policy gives the action guidelines for the fight against trafficking in Brazil.

Specific NAP on forced labour/trafficking/slavery/bonded labour: NI

NAP title: MDA Plano Nacional para a Erradicação do Trabalho Escravo

From year 1 2005 To year 2

Source: http://www.mda.gov.br/sitemda/sites/sitemda/files/user_arquivos_64/pageflip-4001789-74145-lt_Plano_do_MDAINCRA_par-1534308.pdf

Budget: NA

Description: Adopted by Ministério do Desenvolvimento Agrário and Instituto Nacional de Colonização e Reforma Agrária
Rooted in the NAP, the objectives are:
- decrease workers' vulnerability to aliciamento
- speed up the citizenship rehabilitation of rescued workers
- improve the socio-economic reinsertion of rescued workers

Specific NAP on forced labour/trafficking/slavery/bonded labour: NI

NAP title: Plano Nacional Para a Erradicação do Trabalho Escravo

From year 1 2003 To year 2

Source: http://www.oit.org.br/sites/all/forced_labour/brasil/iniciativas/plano_nacional.pdf

Budget:

Description: Adopted by the Presidência da República do Brasil
The national plan to eradicate Slave Labour covers:
- General actions
- Improving the intervention frame of the GEFM (Mobile Inspection Group)
- Improving the intervention frame of Police
- Improving the frame of Ministério Público Federal and Ministério Público do Trabalho
- Specific actions to promote citizenship and combat impunity
- Specific action to raise awareness and build capacity
- Adaptation of legal framework

The NAP contains 75 very concrete measures, with, for each measure, the responsible units and a term (Short, medium or long).
It is part of the CONATRAE's mandate to monitor and assess the implementation of the various measures

Official translation in English available here
<http://portal.mte.gov.br/data/files/FF8080812B21345B012B2ABFC6A000ED/7338.pdf>

Specific NAP on forced labour/trafficking/slavery/bonded labour: NI

Institutional Framework

National Coordination Unit (NCU): Yes

Name: National Commission to Eradicate Slave labor (CONATRAE)

Date: 2003

Mandate: Created in 2003, the CONATRAE is a permanent inter-institutional commission gathering representatives from various governmental ministries, international organisations and NGOs. It designed the first and second National Plans to eradicate Slave labour.

CONATRAE's mandate is to coordinate actions against slave labour, monitor progress and assess the implementation of the measures of the National Plan to eradicate Slave Labour.
<Http://www.sdh.gov.br/assuntos/conatrae/programas/comissao-nacional-para-a-erradicacao-do-trabalho-escravo>

In 2013, another coordination unit has been created to tackle trafficking in persons: Comitê Nacional de Enfrentamento ao Tráfico de Pessoas – CONATRAP See http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2011-2014/2013/Decreto/D7901.htm

National Referral Mechanism (NRM): NI

Name:

Date:

Mandate:

Other coordination:

Social Partners and Civil Society:

Social Partners: Social partners and NGOs are involved in the National Commission to Eradicate Slave labor (CONATRAE). Regarding Counter-Trafficking, the 2006 National Policy to Combat the Trafficking of Persons stipulates the close collaboration with international and national NGOs (Article 4(3) and 4(11)). <https://www.loc.gov/law/help/human-trafficking/brazil.php#Legal>

Civil Society:

Enforcement Unit: Yes

Name: Special Mobile Inspection Group (GEFM)

Mandate: The Ministry of Labour and Employment (MTE) created Special Mobile Inspection Group (GEFM) in 1995, which include specially trained/equipped labour inspectors, labour prosecutors, and Federal Police officers. (ILO, Fighting Forced Labour, The Example of Brazil, 2009, p.79, http://hrbaportal.org/wp-content/files/Brazil_Forced-Labour.pdf)

Data:

Data collected: Yes

Memo: The Unemployment Insurance data, along with the socioeconomic questionnaire filled out at the time of rescue, are sent to the Secretariat of Employment Public Policies (SPPE/MTE) so that the problem can be determined: where the most occurrences of labour analogous to slavery and recruiting occur. Based on this data, the SPPE traces public policies of empowerment, income generation and job creation. (ILO: The Good Practices of Labour Inspection in Brazil, 2010, p.36, http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_155946.pdf)

Link: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_155946.pdf

Labour Inspection

Number of labour inspectors (LI): 2997 In year: 2017

Source nb LI: http://www.ilo.org/labadmin/info/WCMS_114935/lang--en/index.htm

Mandate on FL/HT: Yes

Role LI: The Ministry of Labour and Employment (MTE) created Special Mobile Inspection Group (GEFM) in 1995, which include specially trained/equipped labour inspectors, labour prosecutors, and Federal Police officers. They play a central role in the labour inspection, and in combating slave labour. The GEFM has released nearly 50,000 workers from situations of slave labour since its first inspections in May 1995. In 2014, a total of 170 inspections were conducted in 284 workplaces, enabling the release of 1,674 workers. The GEFM has demonstrated, as a result of its inter institutional composition (labour inspectors and representatives of the Labour Prosecution Service, Federal Police and Federal Prosecution Service), that it is a vital link in the fight against slave labour, since its inspections enable it not only to release workers from situations of forced labour and

secure compensation for them, but also to provide evidence for the civil and criminal prosecution of the perpetrators. According to the information supplied by the Government, the GEFM currently has only four teams responsible for the issue of slave labour, compared with eight in 2009 and five in 2010. (ILO CEACR Observation, Brazil, C.29, 2015, http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:2698117)

Specific LI Unit: Yes

Specific measures:

Mandate to check immigration status: NI

Prevention

Prevention/Awareness Raising

Public: Public / /

Implementing agency: ILO, with Government and CONATRAE support.

Details: The 'National Campaign for the Elimination of Slave Labour' was a three phase nationwide campaign, which had been developed using voluntary contributions from communications and publicity agencies. It was a major campaign using an array of media (radio and TV), and was also aired at airports and in the metro. It also included a targeted information campaign component for potential victims of slavery.

Year campaign: 2003-2008

Source: http://www.oit.org.br/sites/all/forced_labour/brasil/iniciativas/campnac/index.htm

Public: Public / /

Implementing agency: NGO Repórter Brasil, in partnership with the ILO and more than 30 institutions representing public authorities and civil society.

Details: The programme Escravo, nem pensar! ('Slave? No way!') is the first nationwide programme for the prevention of slave labour. Established in 2004, in response to the demands of the First National Plan for the Eradication of Slave Labour, the aim of the programme (teams formed by collaborators from NGO Reporter Brasil) is to reduce, through awareness raising, the number of workers trafficked for forced labour in the North, Northeast and Centre-West regions, along with the Amazonian agricultural Frontier" (ILO – Fighting Forced Labour)

Year campaign: 2004-201X

Source: <http://escravonempensar.org.br/>

Public: Public / /

Implementing agency: Ministry of Justice

Details: This pilot project for the promotion of employment in rural areas has been developed in the context of the national employment system. It is intended to eliminate the role of the middlemen (gatos), who are the first link in the slave labour chain. In the first place, workers are informed of their rights and conditions of work and are offered training. Secondly, employers are put into contact with workers with various profiles." (CEACR Direct Request, Brazil, C.29)

Year campaign:

Source: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:2698118

Public: Public / /
Implementing agency: Ministry of Justice, supported by UNODC
Details: This campaign included the distribution of information materials at airports and malls in the major Brazilian cities about trafficking. Additionally, warnings were published in the most important magazines about the risk of responding to recruitment adds potentially issued by traffickers.
Year campaign: 2010
Source: <http://www.unodc.org/southerncone/en/trafico-de-pessoas/campanhas.html>

Public: / /
Implementing agency: Public Ministry of Labour
Details: The Ministry of Labour has produced several guides and videos to raise awareness on the forced labour practices and Brazil and the efforts that are put in place by the Government to tackle them.
Year campaign:
Source: http://portal.mpt.gov.br/wps/wcm/connect/9a0cf38047af3bb1bd98bfd0854ab81a/Cartilha+Alterada_3-1.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=9a0cf38047af3bb1bd98bfd0854ab81a

Prevention/Training

Trainer agency: DRL Project
Target group: / /
Year training: 2011, October 06th, 2011 November 16 and 17th, 2011
Title: Four meetings with suppliers and end-buyers (and any other social or business actors involved) to promote social dialogue and joint solutions or pacts. Target Audience: Brazilian companies, especially Pact's signatories.
Details: Present supply chain studies findings in order to promote social dialogue and discuss companies' possible involvement in forced labour cases. Additional information: Studies presentes to companies from 4 different sectors: timber, grains, beef and sugarcane.
Source:

Trainer agency: FLANDERS Project
Target group: / /
Year training: 2012
Title: Conduct 2 meetings with companies identified in the studies to raise their awareness and prevent the risk of their possible involvement with forced labour. Target Audience: Brazilian companies, especially Pact's signatories.
Details: Present supply chain studies findings in order to promote social dialogue and discuss companies' possible involvement in forced labour cases.
Source:

Trainer agency: FLANDERS Project

Target group: / /

Year training: 2013, March 04-08th, 2013

Title: Conduct training in development of value chain methodology and local development for this stakeholders.

Details:

Source:

Trainer agency: Project DRL

Target group: / /

Year training: 2012, 1st September 2010, 19 May 2011, 29 November 2012

Title: Two large-scale seminars on the labor risks in commercial supply chains for business actors, employers' and workers' organizations, NGO's and civil society.

Details: Present the Pact's main results in the respective year and the monitoring results. Train business on themes involving forced labour in supply chains. Target Audience: Brazilian companies, especially Pact's signatories. Info: Every year the Pact accomplishes its annual seminar to promote business compliance among Pact's signatories and present annual monitoring findings

Source:

Prevention/Socio-economic Initiatives

Initiative:

Agency:

Date:

Comment: MISC information on targeting the demand for forced labour:

- Ministry of Labour and Employment established "Dirty List" in 2004 (MTE Decree No. 540/2004) "to include the names of individuals or entities which have been found responsible, by a definitive administrative decision, for exploiting workers under conditions akin to slavery". List is updated every six months and "sent to various public administrative services and to banks administering constitutional and regional financing funds so that no financial assistance, grants or public credits are granted to those included on the list ..." Some concerns exist about lawfulness and constitutionality of the list, however (CEACR Observation, Brazil, C.29, 2011, http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:2698117) <http://reporterbrasil.org.br/lista-suja/>
 - Supply chain study was carried out in 2004, 2007, 2010/11 by NGO Reporter Brasil with ILO at government's request; it was undertaken "with the ILO and various social actors, including the Ministry of Labour and Employment, the Public Ministry of Labour, the National Institute for Settlement and Agrarian Reform (INCRA), the Pastoral Land Commission (CPT), the Centre for the Defence of Life and Human Rights of Açailândia, the Society, Population and Nature Institute, and the CONATRAE, together with trade unions and other national and international institutions." (ILO, 2009, Fighting Forced Labour: The Example of Brazil, p.92, http://hrbaportal.org/wp-content/files/Brazil_Forced-Labour.pdf).
 - National pact to Eradicate Forced Labour <http://www.reporterbrasil.org.br/pacto/conteudo/view/4>
-

Initiative: Social benefits

Agency: Government

Date: 2003-ongoing

Comment: "Bols familia" is an anti-poverty, social welfare program that provides direct and conditional cash transfers and emphasises education for children. The monthly amount has been raised again in February 2013.

As of December 2005, victims saved from forced labour automatically receive unemployment benefits, and those who have children are enrolled in the conditional cash transfer programme.
http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/jobcrisis/download/109B09_28_engl.pdf
<http://www.mds.gov.br/bolsafamilia>

Initiative: Education and training

Agency: Government

Date: 2010/2011

Comment: Pilot project for the promotion of employment in rural areas, developed within the context of the national employment system. This project is intended to eliminate the role of the middlemen (gatos), who are the first link in the slave labour chain. In the first place, workers are informed of their rights and conditions of work and are offered training. Secondly, employers are put into contact with workers with various profiles" (CEACR Direct Request, Brazil, C.29, 2011, http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:2698118).

Migrant Workers

Memo migrant workers:

"Brazil is a destination for men, women, and children from other countries—including Bolivia, Paraguay, Haiti, and China—exploited in forced labor and debt bondage in many sectors, including construction; the textile industry, particularly in Sao Paulo; and small businesses" (US Trafficking in Persons report 2016, p.104, <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf>).

The main objective of the Brazilian Regularization Law No. 11.961, "on temporary residence for the foreign nationals in irregular status in the national territory and other provisions", approved by the Brazilian National Congress in June 2009, is to provide residence permits for migrants in irregular status. (ILO, http://www.ilo.org/dyn/migpractice/migmmain.showPractice?p_lang=en&p_practice_id=68)

According to the information available at the website of the National Council of Immigration, Brazil does not have a limit on the number of foreign workers allowed to come to work in its territory every year. However, pursuant to the country's Labor Law, Brazilian companies with three or more employees are required to fill two thirds of their positions with Brazilian workers. For the purposes of article 352 of the Brazilian Labor Law, an alien who has been residing in the country for over ten years, or has a Brazilian spouse or child, or is a Portuguese national is considered a Brazilian citizen.

<https://www.loc.gov/law/help/guestworker/brazil.php>

In regards to trafficking, Brazil has turned from a primarily country of origin to a country of destination. While the citizens of Mercosur states (Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela) can enter the country without visa and stay up to three months, they are required to obtain a work and residence permit if they are intending to work in Brazil and to stay longer than three months. Although citizens of these states can obtain work permits more easily than other residents, the procedure remains cumbersome, resulting in many Mercosur and non-Mercosur immigrants working in Brazil undocumented. This makes them vulnerable to deportation by the Federal Police and to threats of denunciation by their employers. In 2010,

an amnesty has regularised some of the undocumented immigrants in the country at the time.

http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/Decreto-Lei/Del5452.htm

As an attempt to diminish the slavery among foreign workers, in 2010, the Superior Labor Court, established that once proven the employment ties, the foreign worker have all the labour rights granted by the Brazilian law, even if he does not have a work permit and his entrance/residence in the country is illegal. (<http://thebrazilbusiness.com/article/hiring-people-without-valid-work-permit-in-brazil>)

Foreigners wishing to live and work in Brazil are required to apply for a temporary residence visa. To obtain a temporary visa for employment purposes, the worker needs to secure a job offer from a Brazilian company or government department, or a foreign company based in Brazil, and the company is required to apply to the Immigration Division of the Ministry of Labour on the worker's behalf. The criteria for approval of an employment visa include suitable educational qualifications or work experience, a secured employment contract in Brazil, proof of adequate means of subsistence in Brazil, police confirmation that the worker has no criminal record, and a satisfactory medical examination [...] Employment visas are issued for a specific job, and are not transferable between employers in Brazil without permission.' (See Immigration Overseas,

http://www.immigrationoverseas.com/Brazil_Temporary_residence_visa_work_visa.aspx)

Visa linked to employer: Yes

Visa linked to sector: NI

Exit visa: NI

Withholding of passport legal: No

All migrant workers covered by labour law: Yes

If no, which sectors are not covered:

Migrant workers allowed to join a trade union: NI

Labour attachés:

Labour attachés trained: NI

Mandate labour attachés:

The National Policy to Combat Trafficking in Persons states specific guidelines to provide consular assistance to the direct and indirect victims of human trafficking.

Inside migrant rights center:

NI

Abroad migrant rights center:

There are a number of centres abroad aiming at providing services to Brazilian nationals who need help regarding employment issues. Among others, the US based "Brazilian Immigrant Centre" provide services to the Brazilian and latino community members who seek information about their labour, immigration, tenant, consumer, civil, or human rights. (<http://www.braziliancenter.org/>)

Recruitment

Recruitment laws enacted and authority entrusted with their application

No

Public employment services

Yes

National Employment Scheme (SINE)

Private employment agencies

Yes

The Brazilian Penal Code defines and punishes with imprisonment and fines many acts that may be associated with human trafficking, including: recruiting workers by fraud in order to take them to a foreign country
https://www.loc.gov/law/help/human-trafficking/brazil.php#_ftn8 or
http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/Decreto-Lei/Del2848compilado.htm

Other recruitment actors

NI

Regulation Model

Government monopoly

 No

Licensing requirements

 No

Registration requirements

 No

No regulation model

 Yes

Decree 76.403, passed by President Ernesto Geisel in 1975, is the only piece of legislation which mentions private employment services, stating that “employment offices, whether public or private, are part of the National Employment System (SINE).” Since professional activities that are not expressly prohibited by law are permitted in Brazil, and Article 5 of the Constitution protects the free exercise of any profession, private recruitment agencies may legally provide services to Brazilians and foreign nationals seeking jobs within and beyond Brazil’s borders. (See Decree 76.403, October 8, 1975, Art. 1.; see also Federal Constitution, October 5, 1988, Art. 5. XIII).

Alternative model

 No

Hybrid system:

 No

Sectoral differences in regulations

 No

High risk sectors

CEACR comments on ILO Convention 181

CEACR comments on ILO Convention 88

 Yes

Recent CEACR Direct Requests: 2006

Relevant issues raised: PES cooperation with PrEAs

Penalties for PrEAs

 No

Labour or civil law penalties

 No

Criminal law penalties

 No

Other legal penalties

No

Prohibition on the charging of any fees or costs to workers

NI

If no, regulations or limits on allowable fees

Joint liability clauses in national legislation

No

Mechanism for consultation with social partners

No

PrEA rating system

No

If yes

PrEA blacklist

No

If yes

Standard employment contracts with recruitment provisions

No

Transparency or reporting requirements

NI

Provisions and measures to prevent discrimination

NI

Provisions and measures to ensure freedom of association and collective bargaining

NI

Provisions and measures to ensure child labour is not used or supplied

NI

Positive incentive provisions

NI

RC-memo other innovative legal provisions:

NI

LS-PEAs codes of conduct:

NI

Specific mandate and procedures for the enforcement of recruitment regulations

No

Court or tribunal decisions involving PrEAs

NI

Additional information and sources

Social Partners and Civil Society

Involvement of employers:

Conceived with the IOE in 2015 the ILO published a guide Combatting forced labour a handbook for employers, with a case study focusing on Brazil: “In recent years, the Government of Brazil has taken a number of important steps to combat forced labour, many of these in partnership with the business community. In 1995, it set up a Special Mobile Inspection Group (Grupo Especial de Fiscalização Móvel) to investigate and raid camps accused of using forced labour. The Government also maintains a “dirty list” registry of the properties and companies found to have used slave labour. As of mid-2008, it contained over 200 persons and entities, mainly in cattle-raising, followed by charcoal and sugar. The Brazilian business sector launched in 2005 a National Pact to Eradicate Slave Labour, together with civil society groups. The Pact brought together more than 400 signatories, including Brazilian and multinational companies, trade unions and civil society organisations. By signing the Pact, companies agreed to sever their links with suppliers caught using slave labour. Apart from raising awareness, under a follow-up process, a “Social Observatory Institute” monitors the performance of signatories to the Pact and documents good practice. (ILO, 2015, pg1-4, Combatting forced labour a handbook for employers http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_norm/@declaration/documents/publication/wcms_101171.pdf)

Involvement of trade unions:

The ITUC cited the Brazilian National Action Plan for the Eradication of Slavery in the ITUC Guide- How to Combat Forced Labour and Trafficking: Best practices manual for trade unions “Since 2003, the Brazilian government has shown a commitment to tackling forced labour which affects many thousands of people in the Amazon. On 11 March 2003, President Lula da Silva launched the National Plan for the Eradication of Slavery and set up a National Commission for the Eradication of Slave Labour (CONATRAE). CONATRAE includes different government departments, the federal police, trade unions and NGOs who are involved in challenging slave labour. It has responsibility for implementing the national plan and finding practical solutions to help eradicate forced labour.” How to Combat Forced Labour and Trafficking: Best practices manual for trade unions, 2010, Pg 38 https://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/TU_Guide_Forced_labour_EN.pdf)

Involvement of civil society:

The National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking (Conatrap), bound to the Ministry of Justice, was established by Decree No. 7901, from 4 February 2013. It was comprised of seven appointed representatives of the Federal Government; seven elected members of civil society and ten members of national councils, with five of them being from civil society and five from the government, as well as a representative of the Network of Centers and Posts and a representative of the State Committees to Combat Trafficking in Persons. The members elected to the committee take up a two year term. <https://www.unodc.org/lpo-brazil/en/frontpage/2014/01/30-representantes-do-governo-federal-e-da-sociedade-civil-participam-de-cerimonia-de-posse-de-novo-orgao-de-combate-ao-traffic-de-pessoas.html>

Sexual Exploitation

Law:

Since 2002, prostitution has been recognized as an official occupation within the Brazilian Ministry of Labour and Employment’s Classification of Occupations (CBO 5298-5). The inclusion of the profession has allowed a professional do sexo (sex professional) to access social benefits through the Ministry of Social Security via the National Institute of Social Security (INSS).

Policies:

The inclusion of the profession has allowed a professional do sexo (sex professional) to access social benefits through the Ministry of Social Security via the National Institute of Social Security (INSS). (Human Rights Violations of Sex Workers in Brazil Submitted to the United Nations Universal Periodic Review of BRAZIL, 2017, <http://www.nswp.org/sites/nswp.org/files/UPR%20Submission%2C%20Davida%20-%202016.pdf>)

Inspection possible:

There is no information available regarding inspection of the sex work industry.

NGO involved:

Some NGOs are actively campaigning for the extension of sex workers labour rights. These include: Rede Brasileira de Prostitutas, Brazilian Prostitutes Network or Davida.

TU involved:

There is no information available regarding the involvement of Trade Unions on sex workers rights.

Migrant sex workers:

Although the exchange of sex for money between consenting adults is legal in Brazil, the 1940 Brazilian Penal Code (Articles 227-231) criminalizes (i) the inducement of someone to satisfy the lasciviousness of someone else, (ii) the facilitation of prostitution or other form of sexual exploitation, (iii) "houses of prostitution" (referred to as "a sexual exploitation establishment"), (iv) the obtainment of third party profit, and (v) the movement/migration of people for the purpose of sexual exploitation. (Human Rights Violations of Sex Workers in Brazil Submitted to the United Nations Universal Periodic Review of BRAZIL, 2017, <http://www.nswp.org/sites/nswp.org/files/UPR%20Submission%2C%20Davida%20-%202016.pdf>)

Estimate:

There is no reliable estimate available on the size of the sex industry or the number of sex workers.

Victim Protection

Protection identity: Yes

Physical safety: NI

Witness protection: NI

Protection and safety measures:

The National Policy to Combat Trafficking in Persons states specific guidelines to protect the victims before and during trials. Some of the guidelines involve:

Secrecy of judicial and administrative proceedings, under the law; Protection and legal, social and health assistance to direct and indirect victims of trafficking in persons; Consular assistance to the direct and indirect victims of human trafficking, regardless of their immigration status and occupation; Temporary shelter for victims of trafficking in persons; Reintegration with guaranteed access to education, culture, vocational training and employment for victims of human trafficking; Family and community reintegration of child victims of trafficking in persons; Protect the privacy and identity of victims of trafficking in persons.

For more information, consult: http://reporterbrasil.org.br/documentos/cartilha_trafico_pessoas.pdf

Recovery and rehabilitation period: No

Repatriation: NI

Legal status:

Forced Labour and Trafficking in person's victims are granted with a residence visa even if they are in a condition of a foreign citizen who has illegally entered the country or does not fulfil the conditions for granting a residence visa, accordingly to the Law on foreign nationals (art. 16 of Law No. 6.815/80) and the Normative Resolution No. 93/2010 from the National Immigration Council. The request for permanent residence shall be presented to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and once granted the visa will be subject to the term of one year and may be extended to a spouse or partner, ascendants, descendants and dependents who have proven habitual cohabitation with the victim.

Residence permit (Temporary/Long term/Permanent): Yes

Work permit (Temporary/Long term/Permanent): Yes

Protection consular services: Yes

Memo consular services:

The National Policy to Combat Trafficking in Persons states specific guidelines to provide consular assistance to the direct and indirect victims of human trafficking.

Victim Protection - Services

Agency: Government
Service year: on-going
Population: All
Information: No
Medical assistance: No
Psychological support: NI
Training and Education: Yes
Legal assistance: No
Shelter: No
Financial assistance: Yes

Comment: The Government takes several measures to support people who used to be in forced labour: “it continues to provide emergency aid and medium-term assistance for victims of forced labour in order to facilitate their reintegration (unemployment benefits corresponding to three minimum wage equivalents and priority access to the federal programme for income redistribution (Bolsa Família). The Government also refers to the recruitment of workers in the rural sector, emphasizing that the public employment system can play a part in the prevention of forced labour by eliminating the role played by middlemen (gatos), and ensuring that workers are more clearly informed of their rights. In August 2015 a technical cooperation agreement was signed between various public entities (Ministry of Labour and Employment, labour inspectorate, judiciary, public prosecution service), whereby the latter undertake to establish a network for the protection of released workers with a view to their inclusion in the formal labour market by seeking public–private partnerships. “ (CEACR Observation, Brazil, C.29, 2015, http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3252846).

Budget:

Agency: Government
Service year: 2007 - on-going
Population: All
Information: NI
Medical assistance: Yes
Psychological support: NI
Training and Education: Yes
Legal assistance: NI
Shelter: Yes
Financial assistance: NI

Comment: The 2006 National Policy to Combat the Trafficking of Persons stipulates that victims of trafficking can access health services, are provided with temporary shelter, are assisted with reintegration with guaranteed access to education, culture, vocational training and employment. Specific safeguards apply for child victims of trafficking where an additional emphasis is put on family and community reintegration.

Budget:

Access to Justice

Prosecution:

Legal and financial assistance:

Prosecution data:

Compensation:

Source: Perpetrator

Scope: Material damages

Moral damages

Wages

Details: The Labour Prosecution Service which, through public civil action, enables heavy fines to be imposed for violations of the labour legislation and, through collective public action, compensation to be awarded for the damage suffered by workers and also for the collective damage suffered by society. The Government confirmed that, because substantial compensation has been awarded, as a result of these proceedings, it has proved to be an effective deterrent by making the exploitation of slave labour economically disadvantageous. (CEACR Observation, Brazil, C.29, 2015, http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3252846).

Regarding "wages": if a landowner refuses to pay fines or creates obstacles to the work of the Special Mobile Inspection Group (GEFM) or the situation on estate is very serious, the Ministry of Labour can request that bank accounts of members of the enterprise be frozen. Labour compensation is guaranteed by GEFM inspectors during inspections, using the fines levied on employers for infringements of labour legislation on their estates. For compensation payments to be made, slave labour complaints must be transmitted from MPT (Public Ministry of Labour) to labour courts (they can also be transmitted to MPF (Public Federal Ministry) and federal courts, where they can be heard as individual or collective public civil actions) (ILO, 2010, The Good Practices of Labour Inspection in Brazil - The Eradication of Labour analogous to Slavery, http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_155946.pdf).

The government provided individuals removed from trabalho escravo with unpaid wages plus three months' minimum wage salary and transportation home, a benefit sex trafficking victims did not receive. While labor prosecutors awarded some workers compensation from fines levied against employers, in some cases officials did not file for these indemnities, and in other cases victims did not receive them due to non-payment by employers. Authorities reported that rescued workers received 3.1 million Brazilian reais (\$860,000) in back pay in 2015. (US Trafficking in Persons report 2016, p.104, <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf>).

Source: State fund

Scope: Unemployment benefits

Details: Act No. 10.608/2002 also guarantees payment of unemployment benefits to freed workers; "This benefit is a temporary (three months) form of assistance given to unemployed workers for dismissal without just cause and to workers verifiably freed from working in situations analogous to slavery." (ILO, 2009, Fighting Forced Labour: The Example of Brazil, p.88, http://hrbaportal.org/wp-content/files/Brazil_Forced-Labour.pdf).

Non criminalisation:

Victim protection: Non criminalisation: Yes

The US State Department outlined that " Foreign sex trafficking victims were entitled to permanent visa status, and the government reported one victim received it in 2015, compared to no victims in 2014. At least one labor trafficking victim was repatriated to China with assistance from the Rio State government and NGOs; he was the first Chinese trafficking victim ever repatriated. There were no reports in 2014, the last year for which data were available, that victims were penalized for unlawful acts committed as a result of being subjected to human trafficking, although in past years police officers deported foreign citizens in

trabalho escravo and with the weak victim identification system it is likely some victims were detained and jailed.” (US Trafficking in Persons report 2016, p.104, <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf>).

Other (victim protection measures): NA

International Cooperation

Cooperation:

From date 1: till:

Details: 'Portugal has developed especially close ties with Brazil, which are preserved in a number of bilateral Declarations.' (EU Website) <http://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/showNIPsection.action?country=Portugal>

Countries in cooperation: Brazil
Portugal

Cooperation: You're not for sale (Não estás à venda), Awareness campaign.

From date 1: till:

Details: 'With regard to cooperation with third countries, it is also important to mention the campaign on human trafficking You're not for sale (Não estás à venda), which was implemented in Portugal, Cape Verde, São Tomé and Príncipe, Guinea-Bissau and Brazil.' (EU Website) <http://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/showNIPsection.action?country=Portugal>

Countries in cooperation: Brazil
Guinea-Bissau
Portugal
Sao Tome and Principe

Evaluation

Author: ILO

Title:

Year evaluation: 2012

Summary: Enfrentamento ao Tráfico de Pessoas no Brasil (2004-2011): Avaliações e Sugestões de primoramento de Legislação e Políticas Públicas
Assessment of Legislations and Public Policies related to Trafficking in Persons

Sources: http://www.oitbrasil.org.br/sites/default/files/topic/gender/pub/enfrentamento%20ao%20trafico_brasil_oit_web_808.pdf

Author: ILO

Title:

Year evaluation: 2011

Summary: Perfil dos principais atores envolvidos no trabalho escravo rural no Brasil

Sources: http://www.oitbrasil.org.br/sites/default/files/topic/gender/pub/perfil%20atores%20trabalho%20escravo%20rural_632.pdf

Author: UN Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery
Title:
Year evaluation: 2010
Summary: 'The Special Rapporteur found that forced labour in the rural areas is most prevalent in the cattle ranching industry, followed by the agricultural industry. The victims are predominantly boys and men aged 15 years and older. In urban centres, forced labour is a feature of the garment industry. Such sectors are in need of urgent reform to prevent slavery-like practices, such as forced labour, from being used. In all these situations, the victims of forced labour work long hours, with little or no pay. They are threatened with or subjected to physical, psychological and sometimes sexual violence. The Special Rapporteur commends Brazil for recognizing that forced labour exists in the country, and for the exemplary policies that the Government has put in place to combat contemporary forms of slavery in Brazil. These exemplary actions are, however, threatened by the impunity enjoyed by landowners, local and international companies and intermediaries, such as *gatos*.'
Sources: http://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/slavery/rapporteur/docs/A.HRC.15.20_EN.pdf

Author: ILO
Title:
Year evaluation: 2009
Summary: Fighting Forced Labour: The Example of Brazil
Sources: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_norm/@declaration/documents/publication/wcms_111297.pdf

Publications

Title: The good practices of labour inspection in Brazil - the eradication of labour analogous to slavery
Authors: ILO,
Organisation: ILO, Secretariat of Labour Inspection, Ministry of Labour and Employment
Date publication: 2011
Keywords: Labour Inspectorate, Slavery, Good Practices, Brazil
Trafficking: NI Forced labour: Yes Child prostitution: NI
Forced prostitution: NI Involuntary Servitude: NI Slavery: Yes
Summary: This document presents a synthesis of labour inspection actions of the Ministry of Labour and Employment (MTE), in cooperation with governmental partners, employer associations, workers' unions and civil society organizations in the fight against this extreme form of labour exploitation.
Source: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_155946.pdf
Countries referred to in the publication: Brazil

Title: Fighting Forced Labour: The Example of Brazil

Authors: Patricia Trindade Maranhão Costa

Organisation: ILO SAP-FL

Date publication: 2009

Keywords: Rural forced labour, Dirty List

Trafficking: NI Forced labour: Yes Child prostitution: NI

Forced prostitution: NI Involuntary Servitude: NI Slavery: Yes

Summary: Outlines the legal framework on forced labour in Brazil, structural causes and nature of rural forced labour, responses by different actors and challenges ahead for the country.

Source: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_norm/@declaration/documents/publication/wcms_111297.pdf

Countries referred to in the publication: Brazil
