



GLOBAL CITIES FREE OF SLAVERY I WORKSHOP IN RIO DE JANEIRO

Network Partners¹

1. Introduction: Connection between human rights, trafficking in persons and modern slavery in Brazil

The eradication of modern slavery in Brazil is related with the preservation of human dignity and it is on the list of human rights to be protected. It is a consensus among human rights authors in Brazil that the transformation of human beings to commodities, albeit by free will (Sarmiento, 2018; Vieira, 2017), disrespects dignity and the social value of labour. The core labour standards: freedom of association; right to organize and bargain collectively, prohibitions of forced labour and discrimination in employment², distinctly protect the dignity of human beings as a human right. Therefore, protection of human dignity is an obligation of states, ratified by the UN members in the human rights conventions.³

In 2004, Brazil ratified the UN's Palermo Protocol⁴ by the Decree no 5.017 effective from March 12, 2014. In those 10 years between the implementation and ratification, several legislations were discussed

¹ Alison Gardner, Carlos Cuinhane, Heloisa Gama, Lurdes Rodrigues, Nattakarn Noree, Phil Northall, Rehana Capurchande, Silvia Pinheiro, Ratchada Jayagupta.

² ILO Convention 87; ILO Convention 98; ILO Conventions 29 and 105; ILO Conventions 100 and 111.

³ The UN Charter (1945), The Universal Declaration on Human Rights (1948), The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) (1965), The International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (1966), The International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966), among other UN Conventions stress the importance of the protection of human dignity, as a principle.

⁴ Additional Protocol to the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons or Palermo Protocol, that was approved by the United Nations in 2000.

and aligned to respond to anti-trafficking in persons' demands. For example, from 2006 and driven by a purposeful international debate, and trying to answer some relevant gaps of the public policy, the Brazilian Federal Government designed the Anti-Trafficking in Persons' National Plans (2006, 2013 and 2018), and the legal framework to tackle the crime internally, even though it only focused on the purpose of sexual exploitation (GAMA, 2019; HOFFMAN, 2016).

In 2014, the ILO launched the Protocol 29 to update the forced labour conventions which is still to be ratified in Brazil. Noting that most of the victims of forced labour today are in the private economy, this protocol reinforced the obligation of states to tackle this crime, by sanctioning its perpetrators and providing compensation to the victims, that way, attributing responsibilities to the employers.

Only after discussions within society (companies, government, academy and NGO) did the Brazilian National Congress enact the law no 13.344 (2016), which added the crime of trafficking in persons to Brazil's Penal Code and finally defined clear and objective penalties. The legal framework was fundamental to develop an understanding that trafficking in persons has a much broader aspect, including forms of exploitation other than sexual. The law also contributed to internally articulate public policies, by launching the National Committee to Tackle Trafficking in Persons (CONATRAP) along with anti-trafficking centres in the country⁵.

There is a significant relationship between trafficking in persons and modern slavery in Brazil, meaning that an advanced anti-trafficking in persons framework is relevant and necessary. Victims of modern slavery in Brazil are also victims of internal trafficking in persons (also regulated by the law no 13.344). Brazil is, according to UNODC (2019), an origin, transit, and destination country.

Thus, even if Palermo Protocol provides a loose definition of trafficking in persons it is the highest international mechanism to tackle the crime and main advocacy mechanism to strengthen national public policies. It boosts the urgency to protect and assist the victims of trafficking, with full respect for their human rights (GAMA, 2019). Hence, the UN and ILO protocols converge, recognizing that human rights of trafficked persons shall be at the centre of all anti-trafficking in persons efforts, and to protect, assist and provide livelihood measures for victims of trafficking and forced labour.

2. Modern Slavery: definitions and laws in Brazil

The Article 149 of the Brazilian Penal Code (1949), as amended in 2003⁶, criminalizes the practice of reduction “a person to a condition analogous to that of a slave” either by “subjecting him/her to forced labour or debilitating workdays; by subjecting him/her to degrading working conditions; or by restricting, by any means, his or her movement by reason of debt”.

⁵ Those Anti-TIP Centers are majorly concentrated in wealthier states and have specific teams, composed by police officers, prosecutors, and social assistance professionals. The problem is that the majority of the country is still lacking these anti-tip – scenarios that will most likely change, because the Justice Ministry is funding several projects, such as courses and trainings for professionals in the entire country.

⁶ See Law No. 10.803, of 11th December 2003, D.O.U. de 12.12.2003, 1 (Braz.): “Art. 149. Reduzir alguém a condição análoga à de escravo, quer submetendo-o a trabalhos forçados ou a jornada exaustiva, quer sujeitando-o a condições degradantes de trabalho, quer restringindo, por qualquer meio, sua locomoção em razão de dívida contraída com o empregador ou preposto (...)”. Prior to its alteration, Article 149 of the Penal Code simply held that it was a crime to reduce a person to a condition analogous to that of a slave. The 2003 reform added a more detailed account of which actions should be deemed to fit the description of the crime, particularly by clarifying that the subjection of the worker to degrading labor conditions or to debilitating workdays – albeit free will, suffices for the commission of the crime.

Many countries adopted the term “forced labour” rather than “slavery” or “modern slavery”, in their legal frameworks and the majority do not consider slavery a crime. The ILO defined forced Labour in 1930, as: “(...) *all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily.*” On the other hand, the League of Nations Slavery Act from 1926, defined slavery as: *the status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised.*”

Later, the UN Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery and Slave Trade from 1956, added to the League of Nations definition of slavery the practices of: *debt bondage, serfdom, forced marriage, sex exploitation and child labour.* In fact, in comparison to the existing international definitions of modern slavery, the Brazilian concept is wider and emphasizes working conditions rather than the type of relationship between employer and worker, such as the existence of possession, ownership or control of the victim. A definition of modern slavery is relevant to guide labour inspections on the identification of the crime or violation. Also, defining is important to gather reliable data, forms of compensation, remedies, and sanctions.

It is a consensus that suitable actions to tackle trafficking in persons and modern slavery demand harmonization of laws, especially when consider the international aspect of the crime. Alongside to that it is fundamental to produce researches on the social factors that heighten vulnerability that are associated to results and sustainability of place-based responses to slavery.

3. The Workshop Global Cities Free of Slavery in Rio de Janeiro



GCFS group at Favela da Providência

Aware of the relevance of approaches that engage with both global policy networks and specific locations to tackle human rights violations globally, the project Global Cities Free of Slavery launched its first workshop in Rio de Janeiro in the BRICS Policy Centre, in January 2020. The workshop in Rio was the first step to the construction of an anti-slavery global cities’ network to discuss local initiatives and their global impacts. This dialogue started in Rio de Janeiro between the cities of Maputo, Bangkok, Nottingham, and Rio de Janeiro with the presence of state representatives, prosecutors, inspectors, and NGO’s that carry on placed-based responses to slavery in the *favelas* of Rio de Janeiro⁷.

⁷ Conexão G is a NGO coordinated by Mariah Rafaela from the favela da Maré, the NGO aims to prevent and protect transgenders from abuses and sex exploitation, the Cooperativa Maravilha is collectively managed by seamstress women from the favela of Providencia and aims to empower women raising awareness of slavery through income generation and decent work in the garment sector, AprendiN is a on line platform coordinated by Robson Santos to promote employability and decent work with focus in the young people in the Complexo do Alemão.



GCFS partners on the first day of the event, at BRICS Policy Center, Rio de Janeiro

In the first day of the event⁸, the international team had an excellent opportunity to explore aspects related to slavery in their cities, bringing different points of view and anti-slavery standard operational procedures to the debate. The context of each city and main aspects that influence the current patterns of slavery and trafficking in persons were highlighted by the participants. In the case of Rio de Janeiro, studies estimate that nearly one million African slaves disembarked in the Valongo Warf during colonial times. After the abolition in 1888, these recently freed slaves were, then segregated from society and enslaved.

The roles of state and NGOs and the importance of harmonization of the concepts of modern slavery among the different frameworks of laws were part of the discussions. It was noted that in countries such as in Brazil, government's role is more focused in the support, remedy and inspection/rescuing. Initiatives to prevent the crime suffer from lack of continuity and focus on target action – it comprehends a large range of possibilities and beneficiaries and often don't have an efficient strategy because can't properly understand the people under vulnerable conditions to modern slavery. It was pointed out that there are many NGOs working with prevention, especially in the peripheral areas but there is a need for financial support.

There is a high incidence of slavery in the rural sites in Brazil, but in recent times, cases in urban areas of the city of Rio the Janeiro are being perceived as well. It was noted a high incidence of cases involving international migrants, and because of that, the participants pointed out that more investigation correlating trafficking in persons and slavery in the country are needed.

⁸ The whole program of the event is attached in the end.



The second day of the Workshop in Rio de Janeiro was dedicated to knowledge exchange and field action. The group visited favela of Providencia and the Cooperative Maravilha of seamstresses, both in the “Wonder Warf” (Porto Maravilha, in portuguese). The Cooperative Maravilha is an anti-modern slavery group of women dedicated to empowering other women from the garment sector. They follow a model focused on holistically strengthening the household rather than higher levels of production for profit. The Cooperative Maravilha is also a partner of the Global Cities Free of Slavery network.

The walk in the old town of Rio de Janeiro was an opportunity to an immersion in the historical perspective of slavery in the capital of the colonial Empire. The visit was guided by two historian researchers and a young resident of the favela da Providencia, making it possible to get in touch with the roots of modern slavery in Brazil as one of the pre-conditions to tackle it in the present and future.

In the third day of the Workshop the group of participants reflected on what they experienced during the field activity, producing debates on similarities, particularities, and major highlights. In the afternoon, the network received the presence of several place-based initiatives to discuss local alternatives to educate and refer to protect vulnerable people.



Even though Brazil has strong anti-modern slavery mechanisms, Rio de Janeiro offers a challenging reality to its implementation. For historical reasons and other social, cultural, and economic aspects the city of Rio de Janeiro has an enormous debt with black and poor people, who are the majority and live under vulnerable conditions in subnormal arrangements or *favelas*.

After the three days of workshop we highlighted some preliminary observations about Rio de Janeiro and specific aspects of the cities represented in the event:

a. Law flexibilization and resilience:

There is an ongoing flexibilization of the Brazilian labour laws, affecting social protection of workers. According to lecturers that held the discussions about the subject during the workshops (including, public servants, NGOs and academia), anti-modern slavery public policies are lacking efficacy due to the absence of resources. This is reflected in the reduction of the city's number of inspections in the last three years.

Despite the setbacks, the city of Rio de Janeiro is resilient because state, municipality and universities are attempting to fill the gap left by the federal authorities in the combat of slavery. The secretaries of social development, human rights and social work at the state and municipality levels have been carrying on education and informational initiatives with the support of NGOs. Research centres at public universities in Rio de Janeiro, such as the GPTEC – Technical Research Group on Modern Slavery – are carrying on researches on slavery in the urban areas. There are place-based NGOs providing training, education, empowerment, and income generation in vulnerable areas of the city; but there is still a demand for financial support and human resources for the maintenance of the work⁹.

b. Invisibility of victims, slaves in the periphery

Internal migrants are still most of the workers vulnerable to modern slavery in Rio de Janeiro. Nevertheless, recent data highlights an increase on the number of immigrants from Venezuela, China, Congo and Senegal as victims of slavery in the urban areas of the city. The research findings of GPTEC on cases of modern slavery in Rio de Janeiro city, points to different sectors of the economy. For example, Congolese and Senegalese migrants were found in slaughterhouses, Chinese in pastry shops, and Venezuelans in small farms in the suburbs of the city. The findings also point out to the underestimation of the official registers of slavery incidence in the city.

The city is characterized by a “belt” of *favelas* covering many spaces in urban areas. Studies confirm that around 22% of the inhabitants of Rio live in these regions which are territories not reached by the state – neither for control, nor for provision of care. Therefore, it is not hard to comprehend, that in these areas informality, degrading conditions of work, sexual exploitation and child labour are invisible to the society and state.

c. Challenges to concept and definitions

The concept of modern slavery is under attack in Brazil. A lawsuit brought in 2017 to the Supreme Court questioned “degrading conditions” as modern slavery, highlighting the freewill argument, which is accepted in the criminal court's decisions. Although slavery is a crime written in the penal code, problems with definition and proofs of causal relationship between the offender and the defendant are obstacles to accessing the criminal courts.

Labour courts and labour prosecutors are relevant actors in the field. Recent changes in the labour law, such as the legalization of outsourcing of services that are part of the core business of the enterprise, has weakened the accountability of employers for modern slavery and human rights violations, but new strategies are being constructed in the judiciary to safeguard the rights of victims in the country.

⁹ *Costurando meus direitos* or Sewing my rights is a Project funded by the Brazilian Human Rights Fund which provides capacitation on sewing and awareness on modern slavery in the garment sector, to women and children in vulnerable conditions.

4. Specific characteristics of the cities:

Below there are some specific aspects of each city to further comparative analysis. The goal is to consolidate and systematize differences and similarities between concepts, public policies, local initiatives and social determinants that affect patterns and levels of resilience of social groups, to modern slavery in the different cities.

a) City of Rio de Janeiro

- **Law:** Article 149 of the Decree 2.848 /1940, the [Penal Code](#) and regulations¹⁰
- **Definition:** slavery includes forced labour, degrading working conditions, debilitating working days and debt bondage. There is a need of more clarification and focus on child labour and sexual exploitation as modern slavery practices
- **Patterns:** sugar cane farms, snack bars, pastry shops and garment sector
- **State Institutions:** Ministry of Economy, Federal Prosecution Services; Labour Prosecution Services and Human Rights state and municipal secretaries
- Labour inspections and law enforcement are identified although there is a lack of inspections in the *favelas*. Sex and child labour exploitation are rarely included in the inspections' activities.
- Local initiatives to fight modern slavery:

Conexão G is a civil society organization, founded by a group of young residents of the favela da Maré, who decided to carry out actions to reflect on homosexuality in slums. The trajectory of this group is characterized by a common interest to minimize prejudices, in an integrated and comprehensive way, with a focus on the theme of Human Rights and the Health Promotion of the LGBT population living in *favelas* of Rio de Janeiro.

Cooperativa Maravilha is a group of seamstresses located at the "Porto Maravilha" in the city of Rio de Janeiro. The members are residents of the *favelas* da Providencia and decided to gather to become opposition to the current practices of exploitation in the garment sector. The activity centred on a sewing course that held reflections on empowerment, gender-related issues, and dignified work.

I-MiGRa – Migration, Gender and Race Institute is a civil society organization that is born with the premise of respecting what is understood as human rights from a global South perspective, thus serving as a counterpoint to the establishment. The objective is to fight multiple forms of human rights violations with a critical and purposeful perspective, from development of studies and projects to cooperation with public, private and civil society institutions, in order to create durable solutions in the field of Human Rights.

¹⁰ In this page there will find the state laws that implemented the ILO Conventions 29, 1930 and 105 , 1957 on Forced Labour in Brazil.

https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.listResults?p_lang=en&p_country=BRA&p_count=1141&p_classification=03&p_classcount=9 , last access on 17.08.2020

[The Modern Slavery Research Center](#) is an open space to reflect the issues related to modern slavery, producing researches, and implementing projects. It counts on local partners to investigate the agenda to think alternative paths to fight modern slavery and to build a proper agenda with goals to fight, by enhancing current public policies.

[The Programme “Ação Integrada”](#) (composed by the [Labour Prosecutions Office](#), the [State Secretary of Social Development and Human Rights](#) and the NGO Caritas Arquidiocesana) works with the reinsertion of the workers victims of slavery in the society. The programme provides food, shelter, medical treatment, training courses and the safe return to the place of origin.

[The project “Escravo nem pensar”](#), coordinated by the NGO [Reporter Brasil](#), raises awareness to the existence of modern slavery by providing education and information to social workers and public servants.

b) City of Nottingham - UK

- **Law:** The UK Modern Slavery Act 2015
- **Definition:** In the UK modern slavery is an umbrella term that includes the recruitment, movement, harbouring or receiving of children, women or men through the use of force, coercion, abuse of vulnerability, deception or other means for the purpose of exploitation. [The Modern Slavery Act 2015](#) specifically criminalises slavery, servitude, forced or compulsory labour, and facilitating travel with the intention of exploitation.
- **Patterns:** In the UK, the [most prevalent form of exploitation is labour exploitation](#), with particularly vulnerable industries including agriculture, hospitality, cleaning, fisheries, construction, and sectors with low regulation such as hand car washes and nail bars. Sexual exploitation is also prevalent. There is also growing recognition of criminal exploitation (particularly amongst young people) associated with drug distribution.
- **State Institutions:** National policy is set by the UK Government's Home Office. The UK does not have a 'special rapporteur' role for Modern Slavery but scrutiny of policy and implementation is provided by the UK's Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner (although there is [some critique of this role's independence](#) from Government).
- **Inspection and law enforcement:** Law enforcement is split between a wide range of bodies, including the National Crime Agency, Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority and 43 territorial police forces.
- **Effectiveness:** There have been some criticisms¹¹ relating to the effectiveness of structures and policies to implement enforcement of the 2015 UK Modern Slavery Act. Numbers of referrals to the UK's National Referral mechanism for Victims of Modern Slavery [climbed steadily to 10627 in 2019](#) but latest intelligence suggests referrals have fallen in 2020.

¹¹ See for example <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmicfrs/news/news-feed/call-for-concerted-and-concentrated-response-to-modern-slavery/> and <https://www.nao.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Reducing-Modern-Slavery.pdf> for critiques from the UK Government's inspectorates.

- **Local Initiatives:** [There are multiple local partnerships](#) to address modern slavery which involve not only the police but local government, health, business and NGOs. These partnerships undertake a great deal of local co-ordination and awareness-raising activity, but frequently lack dedicated funding and resources.
- The Rights Lab at the University of Nottingham has been exploring what underpins effective local anti-slavery action through their 'Slavery-Free Communities' programme; which includes research on national mapping of antislavery partnerships across the UK, action-learning to construct an evidence base to improve local antislavery interventions, and work alongside statutory and community partners towards creating a slavery-free Nottinghamshire.

c) Maputo

- **Law:** The law on Preventing and Combating the Trafficking of People, the law of Prevention and combating early marriage; The Labour Law; Domestic Work Act; Promotion and Protection of children rights law.
- **Definition:** the terms slavery and forced labour are defined by the law. The law on Preventing and Combating the Trafficking of People defines that slavery and forced labour as follows¹²: "*Forced labour or service means compelling the other person to work or provide service by putting such person in fear of injury to life, body, liberty, by means of intimidation, use of force, debt bondage, serv or any other means causing such person to be in a state of being unable to resist*".
- **Patterns:** forced marriage, human trafficking; forced labour, domestic servitude, sexual exploitation, child abuse.
- **Institutions:** The Ministry of Internal Security and the Ministry of Labour.
- **Inspection and law enforcement:** Labour laws are often disrespected by the employers. Existence of contracts of employment stabilising exhausting hours of work against the labour rules, there is disinformation on rights and deficient access to justice
- **Local initiatives:** existence of international and national NGOs to prevent and fight early marriage such as the CECAP and the *Girls not brides*. The state has launched in the last ten years National Plans to promote children rights, to prevent early marriage and combat sexual abuse. There are often National Campaigns fostered by the State with some NGOs to raise awareness to this issue. The data from UNICEF shows that the higher incidence of early marriage cases is on the rural areas. The capital of Mozambique, Maputo has the lowest rates, with almost 20.000 thousand cases in 2015.

¹² In portuguese: "Trabalho forçado ou escravidão: a obtenção de trabalho ou serviço por meio de sedução violência, intimidação ou ameaça, uso da força incluindo privação de liberdade, abuso de autoridade ou ascendente moral, servidão por dívida ou engano".

d) Bangkok

- **Law:** The Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons Act B.E.2551 (2008), B.E.2558 (2015), B.E.2560 (2017), the Penal Code, the Child Protection Act, the Prevention and Suppression of Prostitution Act B.E.2539 (1996), the Labour Protection Act B.E.2541 (1998), B.E.2551 (2008), B.E.2562 (no.7) (2019), the Extradition Act B.E.2551 (2008), and Anti-Money Laundering Act B.E.2542 (1999).
- **Definition:** modern slavery is not defined in the law; however, forced labour is defined in the Emergency Decree of the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons Act B.E.2551 (2008), B.E.2562 (2019): *“Forced labour or service means compelling the other person to work or provide service by putting such person in fear of injury to life, body, liberty, reputation or property, of such person or another person, by means of intimidation, use of force, or any other means causing such person to be in a state of being unable to resist”*,
- **Patterns:** trafficking in persons resulting in abuse and sex exploitation and forced labour of Thai, Myanmar, Cambodian and Vietnamese children in Thailand or in foreign owned fishing boats; child labour: children are submitted to exhausting hours of work (18 to 20 hours a day) in degrading conditions (no adequate water, food or medical supplies) through debt-based coercion; exploitation of migrant workers by labour traffickers in the poultry industry, manufacturing, and agriculture and domestic work (TIP Report, 2020).
- **Institutions:** Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (protection), Ministry of Labour, Royal Thai Police, Ministry of Justice, and Ministry of Public Health. One of the strengths in combating Trafficking in Persons in Thailand is to implement MDTs (Multi-Disiplinary Team) approach, where there is a well collaboration among concerned agencies from government sector and CSOs as well as international organizations.
- **Inspections and law enforcement:** international cooperation has not been developed well enough to tackle human trafficking, there are problems with definitions, which results in a lack of crime identification (TIP Report, 2020); for instance, when Thai officials identify non Thai victims of trafficking, but the officials in the countries of origin do not recognize the crime, the legal criminal process are lengthy, victims fear the traffickers , labour laws prevent migrant works from forming migrant labour unions and there are problems with the language used in employment contracts
- **Local initiatives:** The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security has set up a 24-hour service call center, “1300 hotline” to receive reports related to social problem, including human trafficking through the Social Assistance Center and provides assistance to the victims on food, shelter, medical treatment, psycho-social support, rehabilitation, skills training, safely return to the country of origin or reintegrate to hometown and assistance to legal procedures to claim compensation, according to regulations. Division of Anti-Trafficking in Persons, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security has also developed “The Rights of Trafficked Person Guideline” and disseminate to public for promoting the rights of victim of trafficking in person. This guideline is available in seven languages, namely Thai, English, Vietnamese, Myanmar, Laos, Khmer, and Chinese. Moreover, the Royal Thai Government has also supported civil society organizations to register as “Welfare Protection Center for Victims of Trafficking in Person”.

5. Issues aiming further discussion and research:

There are two major concluding aspects noted during the workshop: the similarity of the practices of modern slavery between some of the cities, and in some of the enforcement and partnership-based responses, with differences centred on how State and civil society recognize and address the problem. In regard to Rio de Janeiro, there are several governmental institutions that act upon the agenda to tackle the crime (in all levels) and an organized civil society (from small local-level initiatives to international organizations) that advocate efficiently to, at least, maintain the policies as it stands. Therefore, our first workshop showed that it would be useful to develop a comparative analysis of the similarities and differences on the practices, enforcement mechanisms and models/types of civil society participation.

As discussed above, in Rio's context we noted the difficulty of monitoring and identifying victims of slavery, especially in *favelas*. The aspect of vulnerability in the city is a relevant subject because 22% of the city's population are living in under subnormal arrangements, or slums¹³. Of them, 30% earns half the minimum wage. This means that almost a quarter of the entire population of the city (6.7 million) do not benefit of the public policies, working in precarious jobs, possibly being subjected to slave-like conditions.

Raising awareness on the issue of modern slavery in the peripheries means providing measures of livelihoods, access to justice, strengthening of minorities and income generation. There are several place-based civil society initiatives in some of these areas in need for support of local leaders for being possible human right's defenders on their own community. Social entrepreneurship initiatives, formal and informal community organisations are increasing and encouraged. We suggest a better understanding on the local initiatives of raising awareness, monitoring and identification of the practice focusing on peripheral territories.

The Workshop highlighted the need for a proper international cooperation flow and referral to tackle trafficking in persons – especially international trafficking including perspective from police, judiciary, universities, and NGOs. The development of a Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) was also pointed out as crucial for an ideal referral (including, law enforcement, education, and care networks).

It requires a better understanding of similarities and differences in the concepts of modern slavery and trafficking among the countries/cities involved and the understanding of the different legal frameworks. We suggest that a conceptual analysis of the structural, legal and policy frameworks on slavery and trafficking in persons would be a good starting point for building network of cities to orient and facilitate international cooperation.

¹³ PORTAL GEO. Favelas na cidade do Rio de Janeiro: o quadro populacional com base no Censo 2010. Available in: <http://portal-geo.rio.rj.gov.br/estudoscariocas/download%5C3190_FavelasnacidadedoRiodeJaneiro_Censo_2010.PDF>

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ANNEX

PROGRAM: WORKSHOP GLOBAL CITIES FREE OF SLAVERY

January 29, 2019: Knowing the Project

07:45	Meet at the lobby - IBIS Hotel
08:00 - 08:30	Walk to BRICS Policy Center
08:30 - 09:00	Welcome coffe + registration of the partners - at BRICS Policy Center
09:00 - 11:00	Introduction of the Project + Knowing the partners + Presentations Speaker: Dr. Silvia Pinheiro , researcher at PUC-Rio Mediator: Dr. Alison Gardner , researcher at University of Nottingham
11:00 - 11:30	Contemporary Slavery: Context of Rio de Janeiro Speaker: Ms. Heloisa Gama , researcher at PUC-Rio
11:30 - 12:30	Movie “Mãos à Carne” - at BRICS Policy Center open to the public followed by an open debate
12:30 - 14:00	Lunch at BRICS Policy Center and discussion on MoU and next Workshop
14:00 - 15:30	Confronting and Repressing Modern-day Slavery in Rio de Janeiro Speaker: Alexandra Lyra , Regional Superintendence of Modern-day Slavery Sr. Leandro Maia , Federal Road Patrol
15:20 - 15:40	Coffee Break
15:40 - 17:00	Prosecuting Modern-day Slavery in Rio de Janeiro Speakers: Dr. Cássio Casagrande , Labor Prosecutor's Office Dr. Renato Machado, Public Prosecutor's Office
19:30	Meet at the lobby to dinner at Joaquina Restaurant - Rua: Voluntários da Pátria, 488

January 30, 2019: Litte Africa

07:45	Meet at the lobby - IBIS Hotel
08:00 - 09:00	Transfer to “Museu de Arte do Rio”
09:00 - 09:30	Walking to “Cais do Valongo”
09:30 - 11:00	Field action: Visiting “Cais do Valongo”
11:00 - 14:00	Field action: Visiting “Morro da Providência”
14:00 - 15:30	Lunch at Morro da Providência - Restaurant Dona Jura
15:30 - 16:00	Walking to Museu de Arte do Rio
16:00 - 16:30	Transfer to “Costurando Meus Direitos”
16:30 - 17:30	Field action: Visiting “Costurando Meus Direitos”
17:30 - 18:30	Transfer to IBIS Hotel
Evening	Dinner free

January 31, 2019: Good Practices Exchange

08:15	Meet at the lobby - IBIS Hotel
08:30 - 09:00	Walk to BRICS Policy Center
09:00 - 10:00	Debriefing Little Africa at BRICS Policy Center
10:00 - 11:30	<p>Preventing and Raintegrating the Victims of Modern-day Slavery in Rio de Janeiro</p> <p>Speakers: Ms. Ludmila Paiva, State Commission to Fight Modern-day Slavery (COETRAE)</p> <p>Dr. Natalia Von Rondow, Public Defender's Office</p> <p>Ação Integrada, Ms. Yasmin França (PARTE Caritas) and Ms. Ludmila Paiva (COETRAE)</p>
11:30 - 12:30	<p>How does the City of Rio de Janeiro fight the crime?</p> <p>Speaker: Cristiane Lessa, Human Right's Secretary, Rio de Janeiro Civil Hall</p>
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch at BRICS Policy Center
13:30 - 16:00	<p>Knowing the projects in Rio de Janeiro (local NGO's)</p> <p>Ms. Alexrandra Montgomery, Center for Justice and International Law in Brasil</p> <p>Ms. Fernanda Lopes and Raquel Spinelli, Cooperativa Maravilha</p> <p>Ms. Mariah Rafaela, Conexão G!</p> <p>Dr. Ricardo Rezende, Research Group on Modern-day Slavery</p> <p>Sr. Robson Santos, AprendiIN.com</p>
16:00 - 17:30	Project evaluation + Meeting about the next workshop and MoU