

Combating Forced Labor in Brazil

BRA/01/50M/USA

Mid Term Evaluation Report

August 2003

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1 – LIST OF ACRONYMS

AJUFE Brazilian Association of Federal Judges
ANAMATRA Brazilian Association of Labor Judges
CONTAG National Confederation of Agricultural Workers
CPT Commissar Pastoral ad Terra
CUT Central Organization of Workers
CONATRAE National Commission for the Eradication of Forced Labor
DNPM National Department of Mineral Production
DRT Regional Labor Bureau
FP Federal Police
FUNAI National Foundation for Indigenous People
GERTRAF Executive Group for the Eradication of Forced Labor
IBAMA Brazilian Environmental Institute
ILO International Labour Organization
INCRA National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform
MAA Ministry of Agriculture
MDA Ministry of Agrarian Development
MDIC Ministry of Development, Industry and External Commerce
MIU Mobile Labor Inspection Unit
MJ Ministry of Justice
MMA Ministry of Environment
MPAS Ministry of Social Security
MPF Federal Prosecutions Office
MPT Labor Prosecutions Office
MTE Ministry of Labor and Employment
NPC National Project Coordinator
PLANFOR National Workers Training Program
OAB Brazilian Bar Association
PAC Project Advisory Committee
SINAIT Brazilian Labor Inspectors Union
SEDH National Human Rights Bureau

2 - Executive Summary

1. The project was designed by the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the United States Department of Labor (USDOL) in 2001 with a budget of US\$ 997,498. It was originally conceived to span a period of 36 months starting on November 1, 2001 and expected to be completed on October 31, 2004. Actually, administrative delays set April First as the starting date and the completion date has been postponed until April 2005.

2. The use of forced labor is unanimously considered to be a serious violation of human rights. It also defiles ILO Conventions number 29 and 105, both ratified by Brazil. Based upon those justifications, the present project intends to: i) strengthen the coordination efforts among the governmental and non-governmental organizations involved in a national policy to eradicate forced labor; ii) improve the effectiveness of law enforcement instruments (legislation, for instance), in particular, by supporting (by material means and training) the role of mobile labor inspections units; and iii) support national campaigns for raising public awareness, social mobilization and avoid the use of forced labor among rural workers.

3. An evaluation team was set up to carry out a mid-term project evaluation between July 28 and August 9, 2003. The evaluation was based upon: i) the analysis of existing official and ILO documents and ii) interviews and meetings held with relevant partners and social actors. Based on the information gathered over this two weeks period, the evaluation team has reached the following conclusions:

- All the social actors (partners or not) interviewed by the evaluation team agree upon - the significant net positive results generated by the project activities in its first phase (up to July 2003) and on - the high probability that those results will be sustainable thereon.
- The project has been able to produce a very positive change in the national attitudes towards the seriousness of the forced labor problem. Such a change ought to be considered as the project`s most significant benefit. Hence, awareness campaigns ought to have a high priority on the project`s second phase and its extensions.

- An operational database and its corresponding performance indicators for monitoring purposes are considered as critical tools to guarantee a net positive flow of social benefits and to ensure the sustainability of national efforts to fight forced labor.
- The projects overall strategy seems to be changing both to encompass a wider set of social partners (through the recently created CONATRAE) and to focus on the actions supporting the National Plan to Eradicate Forced Labor. Accordingly, performance indicators should be periodically revised in order to better reflect the impact of new proposed project activities.
- In its second phase the project enters into a more operational stage, a stage where specific instruments should be tested and implemented at a pilot scale. This is the case of the pilot case studies to be designed in selected recruiting counties in Northeast and Northern States, all of them characterized by high rates of forced labor. Besides the coordination of actions at the municipal, state and federal levels, the pilot studies will try to identify new sources of income generating activities for potential and rescued forced labor workers.
- Finally, all the partners and actors interviewed by the evaluation team strongly recommend the extension of the project activities beyond its formal completion date, April 2005.

3. Project Description

The project “Combating Forced Labor in Brazil (BRA/01/50M/USA)” was designed by the International Labor Organization (ILO) and financed by the US Department of Labor (USDOL) in the amount of US\$ 997.498. It actually began on April 1, 2002 and is scheduled to be completed by April 2005.

The project falls under the USDOL/ILO agreement to provide technical assistance to a number of countries, to help them to fulfill not only the principles of the “Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights of Work” but also the ILO fundamental Conventions number 29 and 105, both ratified by Brazil.

The following description is taken from the project document:

“The main feature of forced labor in Brazilian rural areas is the use of debt mechanism to immobilize workers on states until they can pay off debts that are often fraudulently incurred. Other frequent features are the retention of identity documents and work papers and the use of physical threats and punishment by armed guards. These practices are illegal in Brazil but very difficult to fight because of the large geographical size of the country, the remoteness of many rural activities and the difficulties of access and communications”(See Project Document, November 2001, p.1).

Precarious labor contracting, insufficient labor field inspections and the existence of legal and institutional loopholes contribute to weaken the effectiveness of repressive actions and punishment. Most of the forced labor workers are illiterate and do not have any official identity papers. Rough estimates based on the experience of mobile labor inspections in 1999 indicate that nearly 97% of the total number of forced workers accounted for are males over 18 years of age. The economic activities most prone to forced labor practices are forest clearance, vegetal charcoal production, grass-seed sowing, sugarcane harvesting, cotton, coffee and mining.

The ILO/USDOL project prime objective is to contribute to the prevention and elimination of forced labor in Brazil through the following activities:

i) To develop an Integrated Database and a corresponding Monitoring System capable of assessing the benefits of the fight against forced labor,

ii) To support campaigns aimed at raising public awareness and societal mobilization to combat forced labor;

iii) To train specialized governmental and non-governmental personnel in the procedures required to combat forced labor.

iv) To foster the institutional building of Mobile Labor Inspections Units in order to enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement actions.

v) To implement pilot programs to assist in the reinsertion of rescued workers, specially through the creation of new sources of income for those workers.

In sum, the practice of forced labor is a serious human rights violation and the ILO/USDOL project seeks to reinforce current actions to fight such practices, while strengthening inter-agency coordination mechanisms (specially through the institutionalization of CONATRAE) and by supporting the repressive role of mobile labor inspections units and its partners.

4. Purpose of Evaluation

The major purpose of the mid-term evaluation is to assess the level of progress towards the ILO/USDOL project objectives. Its aim is to evaluate the current status of the project activities in order to identify necessary changes in the original design and/or revisions that might be required to achieve its prime objectives. To that end the evaluation team has analyzed the project execution and management as well as its actual outputs and future needs.

More precisely, the mid term evaluation intends to appraise the project impact on:

i) target groups and beneficiaries;

ii) the feasibility of the project strategy, outputs and activities;

iii) the institutional framework as well as its effects on assigned roles and responsibilities of project partners.

It also intends to evaluate whether the project is likely to have a sustainable effect after it ends. That is, to look at the capacity of beneficiaries and social partners to maintain or replicate project activities and assess the availability of financial, institutional, and human resources needed to ensure sustainability.

5. Evaluation Methodology

The mid-term evaluation has been implemented by a team consisting of an independent consultant: Mr. Hamilton Tolosa, who acted as the team leader, a representative of the US Department of Labor (USDOL): Ms. Laura Buffo and a ILO representative: Ms. Maria-Luz Vega from the InFocus Programme on the Promotion of the Declaration/ILO.

After a thorough analysis of the pertinent project documentation, specially technical and in-progress reports, the evaluation team proceeded to Brasília where it carried out one-week field mission, from July 28th to August 1, 2003.

The field team met both with representatives of governmental agencies formally engaged in the national effort to fight forced labor as well as NGO's, labor union representatives and professional associations (OAB, Ajufe and Sinait, for instance).

In sum, the evaluation methodology has taken into account four types of inputs: i) ILO documents (technical and status reports) reporting the project results obtained to date (July 2003); ii) official documents referring to legislation, programs, plans and projects on the subject of forced labor; iii) data and recent media references to forced labor and; iv) findings and recommendations resulting from the interviews made by the evaluation team in Brasília.

As a relevant by-product, the mid-term evaluation task has also encouraged the project partners to improve their joint performance, enhanced a better understanding of the project and made clearer their partners roles and contributions to actual outputs.

6. Project Status

In order to evaluate the ILO/USDOL project major impact, one should start by referring its various activities and components to a conceptual framework capable of explaining the behavioral and actual characteristics of the forced labor market in Brazil.

In fact, from a public policy standpoint, the integrated efforts to fight forced labor can be seen as encompassing, at least three sorts of actions: preventive, repressive and corrective. In other words, the public and private actions to fight forced labor can be demonstrated in a policy matrix showing in its first column the above three policy areas

and in its rows the corresponding policy attributes and statistical data associated to each of these areas.

ILO/USDOL Project:
Forced Labor Policy Matrix

Forced Labor	<i>Required Information and Statistical Data</i>	<i>Policy Instruments</i>
<i>1-Prevention</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilot Programs in Recruiting Areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labor Organization: Cooperatives and Unions • Labor Fronts • Awareness Campaigns
<i>2-Repression</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Bank: Monitoring Indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labor Inspections • Value of Fines • Land Expropriation • Restrictions of Access to Official Credit
<i>3-Reinsertion</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up of Rescued Workers • Pilot Programs in Absorbing Areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Unemployment Compensation • Professional (Re)Training Programs

For the sake of preventing the use of forced labor, the public authorities might try to absorb the excess rural labor from the recruiting areas in the construction of infrastructure investment projects (the so-called “frentes de trabalho” or labor fronts, such as the construction of dams and roads). This can be useful as a compensatory instrument, specially in those cases of seasonal or temporary unemployment. More permanent results require other sets of policy interventions aiming at: i) changing the existing land tenure profile (agrarian reform); ii) creating incentives for the organization of rural workers in cooperatives and unions or iii) implementing rural/professional retraining programs.

Most of the existing policy instruments implemented for the purpose of discouraging the use of forced labor can be seen as repressive actions against direct or indirect employers. This includes labor inspections (MIU) and fines, land expropriation and restrictions of access to credit. Finally, at the reinsertion stage, public policy instruments will try to redirect rescued workers to alternative production activities either in the absorbing area itself or in other regions.

The integration and coordination of all the social actors involved in the fight against forced labor have been considered a major ILO/USDOL project target. Actually, from its very start the project design has paid special attention to the problems involved in the coordination of efforts among all the entities (public and private) involved in the fight against forced labor. This can be clearly inferred not only from The Project Document but also from the Technical and Status Documents (see Annex 2 and Technical Reports # 2, 3 and 4 and Status Report # 2 and 3) reporting the project results in specific time periods.

As far as the project status is concerned, the following ongoing effects should be mentioned:

- *Labor Legislation*

As from July 2002, the ILO project staff has been engaged in a continuous effort, both at the national and local levels, to revise existing legislation, systematize jurisprudence and support new bills capable of inhibiting forced labor practices. By mid 2002, a committee comprising representatives of the National Human Rights Bureau (SEDH), the Brazilian Bar Association (OAB), the Federal Prosecutions Office (MPF) and the Labor Prosecutions Office (MTE) was established in order to implement the proposals and recommendations raised at the workshop on “Legislative Improvements to Combat Forced Labor”. Other seminars, courses and workshops have addressed similar subjects such as social mobilization and changes in law enforcement procedures and legislation (see Annex 3). One can mention, for instance, the First Round of Debates on Forced Labor (Primeira Jornada de Debates sobre Trabalho Escravo, Brasilia, September 2002) where the main objective was to discuss an integrated approach to fight forced labor, along the lines established by the GERTRAF.

- *Social Mobilization and Awareness Campaigns*

The activities developed by the ILO/USDOL project have definitely contributed to include, in a more visible way, the forced labor issue in the national agenda

The meetings aimed at defining a set of national campaign guidelines for the project second stage have just (June/July 2003) been concluded. These guidelines set forth the campaign activities in the coming months and these include: i) the promotion of ten

regional discussion seminars to take place in the States of Maranhão and Piauí and a national press conference on forced labor, both in October 2003, and ii) the organization of four local seminars to debate the pilot case studies, scheduled to happen in October 2004.

- *Forced Labor Database*

After several meetings with the Ministry of Employment (MTE), and the Labor (MPT) and Federal (MPF) Prosecutions Offices, the project staff was able to identify the statistical information necessary to monitor the forced labor market. In October 2002 a special consultant was hired to develop and test a software (modular databank) capable of dealing with the particular needs and uses of the partners engaged in the national forced labor policy. Such a database is expected to be operational by the end of the current year and its hub will be located at the Federal Prosecutions Office (MPF). At a later stage, information on forced labor practices combined to other fiscal (Internal Revenue Service) and social security data (MPAS) is expected to significantly improve the effectiveness of law enforcement instruments, in special field inspections (MIU) and labor (MPT) and federal prosecution actions (MPF).

7. Major Findings

As far as the ILO/USDOL project chief objective of raising public awareness and social mobilization against forced labor practices in Brazil is concerned, there has been a general agreement among the different social actors (governmental and non-governmental) interviewed by the field mission that the project has been able to produce a highly positive net overall effect.

In sum, the project has helped to support public media campaigns against forced labor practices and has been able to mobilize a significant amount of political support necessary to ensure a continuous flow of net social benefits and the consequent sustainability of national anti-forced labor policies.

At the general level, the ILO/USDOL project has also played a key catalytic role in bringing together the actions of the various actors involved in the fight against forced labor, thus leading to significant improvements in the coordination of governmental agencies engaged in the national policy to combat forced labor.

From its very start, the ILO/USDOL project design paid special attention to the problems involved in the coordination of efforts among all the organizations (public and private) involved in the fight against forced labor. Actually, since 2002, the ILO/USDOL project *has played a decisive role in the discussions in March 2003 leading to the National Plan to Eradicate Forced Labor and a few months later, to the creation of National Commission for the Eradication of Forced Labor (CONATRAE)*. Both, the “National Plan” and the creation of CONATRAE, set an important landmark in the national efforts to combat forced labor and ought to be interpreted as a turning point in the strategy to fight such practices in Brazil.

As a matter of fact, CONATRAE evolved from GERTRAF (Executive Group for the Eradication of Forced Labor), the council previously charged with the definition of the official policy guidelines against forced labor in Brazil. The creation of this new Commission also implies an institutional evolution when compared to the former GERTRAF, especially in the sense of encompassing a wider set of social partners. The CONATRAE includes, among its permanent members, nine representatives of private organizations considered relevant in the combat against forced labor. It should also be noted that the newly created Commission is directly linked to the Presidency, as a chapter of the National Human Rights Bureau (SEDH).

In sum, the National Plan and the creation of CONATRAE can be listed among the key institutional results successfully influenced by the ILO/USDOL project activities.

At a more specific level, the project impact has been particularly successful in at least four key issues:

i) In improving knowledge on forced labor patterns and behavior. A data bank software capable of registering quantitative and qualitative information on forced labor practices and experiences is presently at a testing stage, based on the field information collected by the mobile inspection units of the Ministry of Labor and Employment. It is expected to become operational by the end of 2003. Next, in the project second stage, the data base shall encompass empirical information produced by other governmental agencies such as

The Federal and Labor Prosecutions Offices, the Internal Revenue Service, Federal Police and others. Likewise, the data bank will be instrumental for the sake of identifying a set of national policy performance indicators scheduled to be developed in the project second phase .

ii) All the agencies and partners interviewed agree upon the *key role played by the mobile labor inspections units* and unanimously support the efforts to *increase the number of inspection missions and to diversify the scope of repressive instruments*. In this matter, the National Plan singles out two major courses of action: i) improves the effectiveness of labor inspections and the administrative support to the Labor/ Federal Prosecution Offices and Federal Police, and ii) provides the means to further expand national campaigns aiming at the mobilization of the Brazilian society against the use of forced labor.

In other words, the project has played a key role in *supporting the labor inspection missions* of the Ministry of Labor and Employment through material means and equipment (GPS, for instance), databank information and by promoting meetings, seminars and workshops to disseminate legislation, actual experiences and inspections procedures.

According to official estimates, the number of rescued workers has shown a fourfold increase in the last three years, from 583 in 2000 to 2400 in 2002 and 2239, in the first seven months of 2003. Likewise, rough estimates for southern Pará indicate that the labor inspections response to forced labor allegations has been improving in a consistent way. Most of these allegations are forwarded to official authorities by local unions and CPT chapters and offices, which also provide temporary shelter and safety for potential, fleeing and rescued forced labor workers.

In the period 1996/1998 the rate between actual inspections and corresponding allegations was estimated to be about 45%. In 2002 an average of more than half (55%) of the allegations gave birth to local labor inspections and, even more relevant, the present response rate seems to be rising. In this latter year, 4333 forced labor allegations and 2400 inspections were registered in the southern areas of the State of Pará.

Several of the partners interviewed also pointed out to the implementation of the so-called “mobile courts” as a key tool to further expedite the results actually obtained by the labor mobile units.

Some of the forced labor characteristics such as its seasonal behavior and varying forced labor intensity (ranging from strict slavery practices to weaker forms of restrictions to mobility) makes it difficult to measure the actual size of forced labor in Brazil. Nevertheless, rough estimates suggest a figure in the range between 20 and 40 thousand forced labor workers.

iii) The *training of qualified governmental and non-governmental personnel* to combat forced labor.

According to the evaluation mission interviews, the training of qualified personnel ranks among the most positive results produced by the project to date. Courses, workshops and seminars to disseminate experiences, legislation and to discuss operational improvements are reputed to be a key project activity and should be kept as a top priority along the project second phase (See Annex 3).

One should mention, among others, the “First Round of Debates on Forced Labor” (Primeira Jornada de Debates sobre Trabalho Escravo, Brasilia, September 2002) and “The World Social Forum 2003” which has taken place in Porto Alegre and included a special workshop (“Forced Labor An Open Wound”) sponsored by ILO and attended by more than one thousand participants and partners interested in discussing key issues such as: Who is the Slave? Who Slaves? and What Frees?

iv) Presently the ILO/USDOL project is entering a more operational phase, where specific *instruments and actions have to be tested and implemented at a pilot scale*.

This seems to be the case of the two or three pilot case studies yet to be designed in selected recruiting areas (counties) in some of the Northeast and Northern States, areas identified by high forced labor incidence rates. In addition to social and economic evaluations of these areas, the proposed case studies are expected to move one step forward in the sense of fostering policy coordinated actions at the municipal, state and federal levels. Moreover, such actions aim at identifying a mix of feasible low skill labor intensive production alternatives in forced labor recruiting areas and by the same token, discourage illegal labor use practices in absorbing areas.

Actually, the CPT (Comissão Pastoral da Terra) has been actively involved in providing assistance and denouncing forced labor conditions in recruiting areas located in

the south of Pará, north of the State of Tocantins, Piauí and Maranhão. According to CPT representatives, the pilot case studies can be considered as critical tools for the identification of actions capable of preventing the recruitment of labor workers in those areas. Among the preventive actions one can mention: elementary and professional education, retraining in basic agricultural techniques (PLANFOR, National Workers Training Program), labor fronts (“frentes de trabalho”), incentives to set up cooperatives, unions and other appropriate forms of labor association and directing potential forced labor workers to more promising regions.

8. General Administration

The partners and agencies interviewed by the mid-term evaluation team have strongly praised the National Project Coordination (NPC/ILO) active role in bringing together the actions of governmental agencies and non-governmental organizations engaged in the fight against forced labor.

The evaluation observes a low deliverable rate to date. This could be attributed to delays due to administrative problems with the former Ministry of Labor and Employment and also to the transition period for the new federal government. A revised work plan reflects that the majority of activities will be carried out between now and the current project’s termination date of April 2005.

9. Major Recommendations

In regard to recommendations, the evaluation team finds it useful to distinguish between: i) propositions of a general nature, that is, related to project strategy and coordination procedures and ii) propositions associated to specific project activities.

9.1 General Recommendations

- All the actors interviewed by the evaluation team agree emphatically upon the *benefits of extending the project activities* beyond its formal completion date, that is, April 2005.

- *The institutionalization of CONATRAE and the implementation of the National Plan to Eradicate Forced Labor* deserve a very high priority during the project second phase.

As mentioned before, the creation of CONATRAE embodies relevant changes in policy strategy and, at this stage, the ILO should play a key role in supporting and monitoring the implementation of the Action Plan.

- Since the project strategy has changed both to encompass a wider set of social partners and to focus on the National Plan guidelines, *the project performance indicators should be periodically revised* in order to monitor these priorities. Actually, the National Plan strategy focus upon two major points: i) a coordinated effort among the governmental agencies engaged in the national plan; ii) a concerted effort to pass legislation making the use of forced labor a federal crime. It also involves broadening the scope of existing legal instruments (the value of fines charged, for instance) and introduces new legal instruments, such as moral damage compensations, land expropriation (Bill of Law 438/2001) and access restrictions to official credit (Bill of Law 2022/1996).

9.2 Activity Oriented Recommendations

In regard to the propositions associated to specific project activities, the evaluation team has listed the following:

- *National and local public campaigns on the social costs of forced labor ought to command a high priority* both in the project second phase and also in its future extension, beyond 2005.

- Further discussion must occur in order to clarify and come to agreement on the issue of where and how the database should be housed and updated. Actually, the *database should be capable of encompassing empirical information produced by other governmental agencies* such as The Federal and Labor Prosecutions Offices, the Internal Revenue Service, Federal Police. Furthermore, *the construction of a set of performance indicators* are also seen as a critical tool to monitor net positive benefits and to ensure the sustainability of the national effort to fight forced labor.

- Due to the existing economic differences among recruiting areas, *the pilot programs should consider at least two major pilot studies. It is recommended that the*

project should consult with the stakeholders to develop a set of criteria for site selection. Criteria could include geographic diversity, demonstrated need for pilot projects, and capacity of local partners to implement and sustain pilot projects. Diagnostic studies should be conducted to analyze the feasibility of pilot projects in the selected areas, determine the needs of the communities, propose possible strategies to address local populations.

Annex 1- List of Official Documents and ILO Project In-Progress Reports

- “Plano Nacional para a Erradicação do Trabalho Escravo”- Presidência da República, 2003
- “Não ao Trabalho Forçado”- Secretaria Internacional do Trabalho, OIT, 2001
- “Combating Forced Labour in Brazil” – ILO, Technical Cooperation Project, Project Document, 2001.
- CONATRAE, Decree dated from July 31, 2003, DOU, Aug, 01, 2003.
- Technical Report #2, USDOL-Funded Projects, Reporting Period: July First through September 30, 2002.
- Technical Report #3, USDOL-Funded Projects, Reporting Period: January First through March 31, 2003.
- Technical Report #4, USDOL-Funded Projects, Reporting Period: April First through June 25, 2003.
- Status Report #2, USDOL-Funded Projects, Reporting Period: April First through June 30, 2002.
- Status Report #3, USDOL-Funded Projects, Reporting Period: October First through December 31, 2002.
- “Primeira Jornada de Debates sobre Trabalho Escravo”, MJ, TEM OIT, Brasília, September 2002; (folder)
- “Forced Labour an Open Wound”, workshop at the *World Social Forum 2003*, Porto Alegre, RGS, January 2003; ILO and partners. (folder)

Annex 2 - List of Agencies and Project Partners Interviewed

- *Armand Pereira*, Director, OIT Brasil
- *Frei Xavier Plassat*, Head, Campaign against Forced Labor, CPT
- *Ivanek Perez*, Legal Consultant, CONTAG
- *José Carlos Ferreira*, Deputy Director, ILO Brasil.
- *Mario Pucci*, Consultant, Database Software.
- *Patricia Audi*, ILO Project Coordination
- *Paula Marzulo*, DRT, Piauí State
- *Paulo Sérgio Dominges*, President, AJUFE
- *Rachel Dodge*, Federal Prosecutor, Human Rights, (MPF)
- *Roberto de Figueiredo Caldas*, President, Social Rights Commission, OAB.
- *Rosa Maria Campos Jorge*, Vice-President, SINAIT
- *Ruth Vilela*, Secretary of Labor Inspections, MET
- *Terezinha Matilde Licks*, Head, “Coordenadoria Nacional de Combate ao Trabalho Escravo”, (MPT)
- *Valdinho Caetano*, Federal Police, (FP/ MJ)

Annex 3 – Forced Labor Project/ National Training Plan

3.1– National Training Courses for High Ranking Officials:

<i>Course Name/Partner</i>	<i>Location and Date</i>	<i>Number of Participants</i>	<i>Target Group</i>	<i>Partners</i>
National Human Rights Bureau (SEDH)	September/ 2002	350	Federal Judges, Labor Judges, Federal Prosecutors, Labor Prosecutors, Federal Police Personnel, Federal Road Police Personnel, Labor Inspectors and Lawyers	MTE, SIT, SEDH, SNJ, DPF, DPRF, MPF, MPT, AJUFE, ANAMATRA, SINAIT, OAB, CEJ, MRE, DPDH, ABC, ANPR, ANPT, CONTAG, CPT, CAN, CEJIL, CDH, ABRAT
“Seminar on Forced Labor” TRT/MA	December 2002	120	Government Agencies and NGO’s : TRT/MA, MPT, PF, CVDDH, MTE, CONTAG	TRT, PGJ, DRT, PRT, SIT, MTE
“Extension Course on Forced Labor” MPT	March 2003	30	General Public, Students (Technology of Science College (FTC – Bahia State) and Labor Prosecutors	FTC and ILO
“International seminar on Human Rights: Old and New Forms of Slavery in the Third Millenium”	Araraquara April 2003	120	Federal Judges, Labor Judges , Lawyers and Law Students	ILO, AJUFE, UNESP, OAB/SP, IBAP
“Course for New Labor Prosecutors”	April 2003	28	Labor Prosecutors	Labor Prosecutors Office,
“ 63th National Forum of State Labor Secretaries”	August 2003	40	State Labor Secretaries	National Forum of State Labor Secretaries (FONSET)
“Course on Urban Forced Labor”	September/ October 2003	30	Labor Prosecutors	PGT, MPT
“MTE”	November 2003	120	Labor Inspectors, Federal and Labor Prosecutors, Fed.Police	MTE/ SIT, PF, MPF e MPT
“Course on Forced Labor”	2004	-	Federal Police Personnel	PF/MJ and ILO

3.2 – Training Courses for Trade Unions and NGO's

<i>Course Name/Partner</i>	<i>Location and Date</i>	<i>Number of Participants</i>	<i>Target Group</i>	<i>Partners</i>
“Forum Açailândia” CDVDH”	November 2002	50	Employers, Employees, Local leadership, Local Public	CDVDH Açailândia, Forum Carajás, MTE, MPT, CPT
World Social Forum	January 2003	2000	General Public	AGITRA, AJUFE, ANAMATRA, OAB/DF, OAB, Brazilian Christian Renovation, SINAIT, CPT, CJP/OP, PFDC, CDVDH, CDH/CD, ILOT, MPT, MIRE, ANPR, ABRAT, ANPT, RENAP, ESPMU, ESPM/RS, FPJ, Social Net
“Training of CPT Agents”	July/ 2003 Imperatriz	30	CPT Agents	CPT, ILO
“Aula IESB” Brasília	May/ 2003	50	Law Students	Law School IESB
“Aulas UNB”	June/ 2003	50	Law Students	Law School University of Brasilia
“Forum on Forced Labor” Piauí	Forthcoming (September 2003)	150	NGO's, Piauí State Government, Counties, Unions, MPF, MPT, Federal and Labor Prosecutors	Piauí State Government CPT/PI
“Seminar on the State Plan to Combat Forced Labor” State of Maranhão	Forthcoming (August 2003)	120	Maranhão State Government, MP, MPT, MTE, MAS, MJ, PRF, PGR, State Secretaries, Counties, Labor Unions, Churches, CPT, ONG's, OAB/MA	Maranhão State Government