

Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery

Country visit to Brazil (18-29 August 2025)

End of Mission Statement

Introduction

The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, Tomoya Obokata, conducted an official visit to Brazil between 18th and 29th of August. He wishes to thank the Federal Government for its invitation, courtesy and excellent cooperation extended during his visit. In addition to Brasília, he visited São Paulo, Marabá, Belo Horizonte and Rio de Janeiro and was able to meet with a large number of governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, including victims and survivors of contemporary forms of slavery and workers in various sectors.

Below, the Special Rapporteur provides his initial findings of his visit. A full report will be formally presented to the 63rd Session of the Human Rights Council in September 2026.

Legislative and Policy Frameworks

Brazil has strong legal and policy frameworks to address contemporary forms of slavery. Article 149 of the Brazilian Criminal Code 1940 prohibits the subjection of persons to conditions analogous to slavery, which covers conducts such as forced labour, exhausting workdays, degrading working conditions, as well as restriction of the worker's freedom of movement. Human trafficking is also proscribed under Article 149-A. Aside from criminal law provisions, the Constitution of Brazil of 1988 (Article 7 XXXIII) and the Labour Code 1943 (Article 403) prohibit child labour under the age of 16, and the Statute of the Children and Adolescents 1990 addresses commercial exploitation of children. Further, the Civil Code 2002 regulates marriage whereby children under the age of 16 are not legally able to marry, although those aged between 16 and 17 can still be legally married with the consent of a parent or legal guardian.

Brazil also has national policies on contemporary forms of slavery in place. The National Plan for the Eradication of Slave Labour, originally adopted in 2003, has been updated in 2008, and the new Plan is being introduced in 2025. A new National Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons, highlighting 26 priorities and aiming to promote a “whole of government and society” approach, was launched in 2024, and the Government is currently updating the National Plan to Eradicate Child Labour.

Institutional Frameworks

There are several inter-governmental bodies aimed at eradicating contemporary forms of slavery in Brazil. The National Commission to Combat Slave Labour (CONATRAE) was

established in 2003. It consists of relevant Government Ministries as well as civil society organisations. Its main task is to coordinate actions against slave labour among all relevant public authorities and monitor the implementation of the first National Plan or the Eradication of Slave Labour. At State level, there are State Commissions to Combat Slave Labour (COETRAEs) in some States. Other bodies include the National Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons (CONATRAP) and the National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labour (CONAETI). The Special Rapporteur was informed that coordination and cooperation among these bodies are generally positive and complementary.

The Special Rapporteur wishes to acknowledge that Brazil has a very strong labour enforcement and justice system with dedicated institutions. The Special Mobile Inspection Group coordinated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment is a positive example of inter-institutional coordination as inspectors, police officers, public defenders, federal prosecutors and other relevant actors work collaboratively to identify instances of contemporary forms of slavery, rescue victims and promote their reintegration into society. Since its inception in 1995, the GEFM was able to rescue more than 66,000 victims. There are also regular labour inspectors at the State level with the remit to examine wider labour conditions. Promising examples can be found in Minas Gerais where the labour inspectorate has dedicated groups for child labour and domestic servitude, as well as its own mobile inspection group.

The Labour Prosecution Service (MPT) is also an integral part of the labour enforcement and justice system. It houses the National Coordination for the Eradication of Slave Labour and Combating Trafficking in Persons (CONAETE) with national/regional coordinators. The MPT participates in field operations led by the Labour Inspectorate and subsequently pursues legal measures, including public civil lawsuits to obtain individual or collective remedies. It also draws up Conduct Adjustment Agreements (TACs) which can impose various obligations such as the payment of compensations and implementation of human rights due diligence.

In addition, the Labour Courts play a significant role as they have the jurisdiction to hear labour disputes between employers and employees, including labour rights violations which may amount to contemporary forms of slavery. They have trained judges with relevant expertise and can also enforce TACs in cases where companies fail to fulfil their stipulated obligations.

Further, the Federal Public Defenders' Office (DPU) is important as it is mandated by the Brazilian Constitution (Article 134) to provide free legal advice to victims of human rights violations, including contemporary forms of slavery. It also has ombudsman and advocacy functions, as well as working groups on contemporary form of slavery and human trafficking with dedicated defenders. It sometimes participates in labour inspections and is a voting member of CONATRAE.

Despite the existence of strong legislative, policy institutional frameworks, the Special Rapporteur is concerned by the persistence of contemporary forms of slavery in Brazil. Affected sectors include agriculture (e.g. coffee and sugar cane), construction, garment, hospitality, services, livestock, illegal/legal logging, mining and charcoal production, as well as domestic work. The Special Rapporteur is concerned in particular that a high level of

exploitation can be observed in rural or remote areas where socio- economic inequality is severe and there is limited State presence. He also received allegations of forced labour in correctional facilities.

One of the main challenges in Brazil is that relevant laws and policies are not rigorously and effectively enforced. In this regard, it has been pointed out by a large number of stakeholders that the rates of prosecution and conviction are very low, leading to rampant impunity. Criminal investigations and proceedings are extremely slow with long delays and many convictions are quashed on appeal. Even where convictions are achieved, penalties are said to be very weak with many receiving suspended or minimal sentences and fines. In addition, given the complex value chains, there are major gaps in holding perpetrators of labour exploitation accountable as only those directly involved in such practices are prosecuted.

There is also scope to enhance labour inspection. Many stakeholders stated that labour inspections do not sufficiently reach remote or rural areas, including the Amazon region and private households where contemporary forms of slavery are particularly serious. The Government therefore should invest more human, financial and other resources so that frontline professionals can carry out their inspections more effectively without experiencing difficulties and endangering their safety and wellbeing. The Special Rapporteur is encouraged to learn that the Government is in the process of recruiting 900 more labour inspectors but further investment should be made.

In addition, under-reporting by victims of contemporary forms of slavery is a significant concern that requires increased attention. Various reporting channels already in existence, such as Hotline 100 or *Sistema Ipê Trabalho Escravo and Infantil* (reporting tools for contemporary forms of slavery and child labour) are not effectively communicated to actual or potential victims. The need for accessible, multi-language, child-friendly, gender and culturally sensitive reporting mechanisms has also been highlighted by many stakeholders. Further, the current inspection regime is said to be reactive in nature, in that it heavily depends on reporting by victims or their representatives. Therefore, more proactive, intelligence-led inspection should be promoted. Rigorous data collection and analysis would be an essential step forward in this regard.

Protection of Victims

In Brazil, the protection of victims of contemporary forms of slavery is coordinated through the National Victim Assistance Protocol, also known as “National Flow for Assistance to Victims of Slave Labour.” Once victims are identified, they are referred to relevant public and private service providers, including social services and civil society organisations, depending on their needs. The Special Rapporteur met State authorities of Pará, Maranhão and Minas Gerais who explained how the National Flow works in practice at State and municipal levels. Some States also have established funds dedicated to protecting victims of contemporary forms of slavery.

However, there are many shortcomings in the current protection regime. To begin with, not all States and municipalities have adopted the Protection Protocol, leaving significant protection

gaps depending on where victims are identified and rescued. Stakeholders also pointed out the fragmentation of service provision without effective coordination, with the result that many victims are shuffled from one provider to another and are lost in the system along the way. In addition, the need for individually tailored, gender, age and culturally appropriate services, with language access and inclusive disability support, as well as sufficient funding to service providers, have also been highlighted.

Access to Justice and Remedies

To facilitate access to justice and remedies, the MPT can initiate public civil lawsuits to obtain individual or collective damages. Regularisation of working conditions, compliance with health and safety regulations, payment of outstanding wages and severance, and formalisation of employment contracts can also be enforced through TACs. A recent development with regard to TACs is the adoption of Ministerial Ordinance 18/2024. It stipulates a minimum compensation of at least 25,000 Brazilian real by companies concluding TACs and also compels them to allocate 2% of their gross revenue to repatriation programmes. In addition, binding judicial agreements in the Labour Courts may also be concluded by companies outside of these processes.

However, there are areas of concern. For instance, many stakeholders stated that damages awarded by the Labour Courts are generally low and are not proportionate to the severity of human and labour rights violations suffered by victims. With regard to TACs, MPT has been a lead agency in concluding and monitoring their implementation, but the Minister of Labour and Employment can also conclude TACs under the Ordinance 18/2024, thereby creating two-tier systems. Stakeholders fear that possible political interferences may affect the implementation of TACs and accountability of those responsible. In addition, companies which sign TACs are removed from the Dirty List (explained below), and instead placed under a separate Register of Employers in Conduct Adjustment. This in effect makes it easy for them to obtain funding from public and private institutions and undermines the effectiveness of the Dirty List, which sets a worrying precedent.

Prevention

While the main focus of the State response to contemporary forms of slavery seems to be on repression, some efforts have been undertaken by the current government. As an example, the current Federal government recently established the Ministry of Racial Equality in order to promote racial and ethnic equality and combat racism, including policies that expand access to economic, social and cultural rights of people of African descent, including the Quilombola communities, as well as other racially marginalized groups. While this is a very welcome step, a large number of stakeholders, particularly from historically marginalised communities, highlighted the urgent need for governments at all levels to invest in access to education, healthcare, just and favourable conditions of work, infrastructure and essential public services particularly in remote and rural areas. This could prevent the need of workers to migrate internally to harvest coffee and other products in exploitative conditions, a model which also comes at a high cost for their families.

In terms of wider social welfare and poverty reduction, Brazil provides “Bolsa Família” contributions which guarantees a minimum level of income for families with living in poverty with certain conditions attached such as the enrolment of children in education. Similarly, Benefício de Prestação Continuada (BPC) pays benefits to people aged 65 years and above and people with disabilities of any age who are unable to support themselves or be supported by the family. While these are well-intended measures, there seems to be a misconception among many that obtaining formal employment will make them ineligible for these programmes, which in turn is pushing them into more informal and precarious jobs. It is of critical importance, therefore, that the governments at all levels communicate accurate information.

Further, the need for a strong public policy for long term economic integration of victims has been highlighted. After being rescued, they are often not able to access alternative work, particularly in the formal sector, with the result that many go back to the vicious cycle of exploitation and abuse. In this regard, the Special Rapporteur was encouraged to learn about a multi-stakeholder project “Viva Pós Resgate” (Life after Rescue) implemented in the State of Bahia where rescued workers actively participate in rebuilding their lives through sustainable farming in their territories of origin, without the need to migrate. This is a very promising initiative, and it would be beneficial to roll it out in other States.

Human Rights and Businesses

Brazil has been taking various steps to encourage companies to protect the rights of workers. A prominent example in this regard is the Register of Employers Who Have Maintained Workers in Conditions Analogous to Slavery (also known as “Dirty List”) which was created originally by Ordinance No. 1.234/03 in 2003 with a number of subsequent amendments. This instrument has long been regarded as an example of innovative practice as it promotes transparency and strengthens accountability among businesses which engage in contemporary forms of slavery. Once placed on the Dirty List, companies are barred from public credit and face restrictions from private lenders and in some procurement processes. The Dirty List increases reputational damages to companies, which naturally encourages them to rectify their conduct and enhance labour rights protection. TACs noted above can also include provisions on human rights due diligence where appropriate and this has been strengthened by Ordinance 18/2024. In addition, under Article 243 of the Brazilian Constitution 1988, property or premise where people are found to be victims of contemporary forms of slavery can be expropriated. This provision has not been given effect through national legislation or a regulation yet, however.

Aside from the above elements, the Special Rapporteur was informed that the Brazilian National Congress is currently considering Bill 572/22, which would create a national framework for human rights and business. The Special Rapporteur regards the Bill to be a positive step forward and urges the National Congress to pass it as soon as possible. At the same time, he encourages the Government to introduce mandatory human rights and environmental due diligence legislation in the near future, in line with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Alongside this development, the Ministry of Human

Rights and Citizenship is also developing a National Action Plan on Human Rights & Business through a decree, and he welcomes this step.

The Special Rapporteur wishes to acknowledge multi-stakeholder initiatives to support human rights due diligence related initiatives in Brazil. One example is the the National Pact for the Eradication of Slave Labour adopted by Brazilian civil society, workers' organizations, and businesses in various sectors such as agriculture, textile and construction, as well as the International Labour Organization in 2005. This represents a voluntary commitment to promote dignified labour conditions throughout the supply chains. The participants make use of the Dirty List to identify businesses engaging in labour exploitation and encourage them to modify their behaviors by cutting commercial ties, incorporating contractual clauses to prevent malpractice, establishing mechanisms to track products and promoting training and awareness raising. Many stakeholders agree that this Pact has been making a positive impact on the ground since its inception, although it would be important to include workers themselves and a broader, more diverse range of workers' organizations—particularly those closest to affected workers—in this initiative. There are also sector specific initiatives such as the National Coffee Pact, the National Pact for Decent Work in Agriculture as well a regional pact in the wine industry which aim to promote social dialogue between businesses and other stakeholders with a view to protecting the rights of workers. However, there is scope to expand membership by businesses, and robust mechanisms should be in place to monitor the implementation of these Pacts.

While acknowledging these important developments, challenges remain. A major labour reform carried out in 2017 under Law No. 13,467 of 2017, which altered over 200 provisions of the Labour Code 1943, is a case in point. It was intended to secure the rights of workers, reduce informality and expand the formal job market. However, these have not been achieved in practice according to a large number of stakeholders. For example, this reform has significantly undermined collective bargaining as it has expanded the scope for individual negotiations between employees and employers. Combined with the optional union contribution, this has negatively impacted on workers who are not able to negotiate individually, particularly those in rural areas where labour inspections are infrequent and workers are not well-informed of their rights.

Concerns were also raised with regard to the Outsourcing Law (No. 13,429/2017) under which both core and secondary activities can be outsourced. Many stakeholders stated that the current regime in effect leads to multi-layered outsourcing practices that blur business responsibilities and allow many businesses, particularly large companies, to evade or shift their responsibility for labour rights violations to outsourced businesses. It also has led to the rise of a practice known as “pejotização,” through which a worker is hired as a legal entity instead of a formal employee in order to avoid the application of labour rights and payment of labour costs. Currently the legality of “pejotização” is being examined in the common justice system, not the labour justice system. The Special Rapporteur regards it as desirable that the labour justice system with expertise on labour issues should be able to determine the status of “pejotização” and other existing and emerging issues.

Issues of Particular Concern

Sexual, Labour and Criminal Exploitation of Children

The Special Rapporteur is seriously concerned that many children in Brazil are drawn into child labour, many at very young ages. Approximately 1.6 million children work in contravention of international human rights and labour standards. Of these, 500,000 children are said to be in the worst forms of child labour in sectors including agriculture, livestock, mining, charcoal production, street vending, waste picking and domestic work. Instances of criminal exploitation of children, where they are enticed or forced to commit criminal activities such as drug trafficking by individual criminals and/or criminal groups, have also been reported.

Commercial sexual exploitation, including trafficking of children, is also a concern. This reportedly occurs in metropolitan/urban areas, mining areas and tourist spots. Children of African descent, Indigenous, migrant and LGBTQI+ children are particularly vulnerable. The Special Rapporteur was informed that child protection agencies and custody councils which are charged with the protection of children and adolescents do not exist or operate in many areas where sexual exploitation takes place, leaving significant protection gaps. The sexual exploitation of children in the digital space has also been highlighted as a pressing concern.

In addition, the rate of child marriage continues to be significant in certain parts of Brazil, particularly in the North and North-East of the country. According to UNICEF, there are 21 million child brides, and 1 in 4 girls marry before reaching 18 years of age. Poverty, gender and socio-economic inequality, domestic and gender-based violence, a culture of acceptance and insufficient access to education are among the key causes which lead to child or early marriage. Child marriage is often linked to domestic servitude and sexual exploitation, disproportionately affecting girls.

People of African descent and Quilombola communities

In Brazil, contemporary forms of slavery are closely connected to the legacies of the transatlantic trade in enslaved Africans and of colonialism, and people of African descent, including the Quilombola communities, constitute the majority of victims rescued from contemporary forms of slavery. During the visit, the Special Rapporteur met with Quilombola workers who had been forced to migrate from their communities as children and endured illegal wage deductions, exhausting working hours, lack of access to water and sanitation, as well as degrading living conditions. The Special Rapporteur also observed that in many Quilombola communities, the absence of decent work opportunities is compounded by the lack of basic infrastructure such as electricity and water, as well as of access to education and essential services.

The Special Rapporteur welcomes the recognition by the Government of Brazil that contemporary forms of slavery are intrinsically linked to racial inequality. In particular, he commends the institutionalization of anti-racial discrimination efforts through robust affirmative action programmes facilitating access of marginalized ethnic groups to higher education and public sector employment. However, the authorities at all levels must intensify

their efforts to promote sustainable development for people of African descent, most importantly access to their own land through resumed and accelerated land demarcation and comprehensive land reform with the active participation and consultation of the affected communities.

Indigenous Peoples

Indigenous Peoples in Brazil are highly vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. They are often subjected to high levels of violence, threats, intersecting forms of discrimination, a loss of access to land traditionally occupied by them and environmental degradation due to land grabbing, extractive industries and agribusiness operating in their territories. This has led to the destruction of their livelihoods, leaving them with no choice but to work in exploitative jobs. There are also reports of Indigenous women and girls being sexually exploited around mining sites as well as urban areas.

The Special Rapporteur met with various Indigenous Peoples during his visit, who stressed that their access to land and income-generating opportunities is essential in preventing contemporary forms of slavery. He is deeply concerned by the continued application of the “marco temporal” doctrine despite its rejection by the Supreme Court in September 2023. This has significantly delayed the demarcation of all Indigenous Peoples’ ancestral land and prioritized business interests, legitimising violence against Indigenous Peoples and violating their rights to traditional lands, territories and natural resources.

Domestic workers

Many domestic workers in Brazil experience contemporary forms of slavery. Domestic work is predominantly undertaken by women and girls of African descent, as well as Indigenous peoples and migrants. In addition to labour exploitation, many workers also experience sexual harassment, exploitation and violence. In the most severe cases, individuals have been forced to work from childhood and have spent most of their lives confined within private households in conditions of domestic servitude. The Special Rapporteur had an opportunity to meet the family of Ms. Sônia Maria de Jesus, who was recently under national spotlight for experiencing domestic servitude for over 40 years in a private household. He is alarmed by the fact that the judiciary has authorised Ms. Sonia to return to the employer despite credible information of exploitation and abuse.

There are other key issues to be highlighted. For example, different treatments are applied to between *diaristas* (day labourers who work up to 2 days per week) and *mensalistas* (monthly workers). The formers are much more disadvantaged as they are not offered contracts and their access to benefits are limited compared to the latter. The Special Rapporteur regards this to be discriminatory as all domestic workers should be treated equally with the same rights and entitlements. The need to provide individually tailored protection and support has also been highlighted as crucial as many domestic workers do not receive appropriate support which meets their immediate needs, such as safe and secure housing. In addition, so-called “uberization” of domestic work is becoming prominent in Brazil where workers are recruited

through digital technology such as smart phone applications, which also demonstrates indicators of forced labour in some circumstances. In order to prevent exploitation and abuse among domestic workers as well as other platform workers in Brazil, the need for a tighter regulation has been stressed by stakeholders. Finally, labour inspections are extremely limited for private households due to inviolability of home guaranteed under the Brazilian Constitution 1988 and there is severe underreporting by exploited workers.

Migrants, Refugees and Asylum Seekers

Brazil has solid legislative frameworks with regard to migrants, asylum seekers and refugees. The Migration Law (Law No. 13.445/2017) in this regard is a key piece of legislation which recognizes migrants as subjects of rights, including equal labour protections, comprehensive legal assistance, the right to form and join trade unions and associations, access to public health, social assistance services and social security, and the right to access public education. It also provides for the prohibition and prevention of xenophobia, racism, and all forms of discrimination. Refugees and asylum seekers also have the right to work and other rights and benefits.

Nevertheless, significant challenges persist in practice because migrants, refugees and asylum seekers of various nationalities are disproportionately affected by contemporary forms of slavery in both urban and rural settings, due to the fact that they don't have access to the formal job market. The main sectors occupied by them include textile, informal street commerce, car washes, construction, waste picking and other precarious urban services, agriculture, and cattle raising. During his visit, the Special Rapporteur met with Bolivian and Venezuelan migrant workers who spoke of severe labour exploitation and/or ongoing discrimination.

Language and cultural barriers, as well as a lack of access to information compound the vulnerabilities for this population, with testimonies of denial of public services and obstacles in accessing decent work and housing. Employers often exploit the vulnerability of migrants in an irregular situation through coercion and control, while documentation processes are costly, slow, and inconsistent across states. Civil society organizations often step in to provide social welfare or documentation services while being severely underfunded. The Federal, State and municipal authorities should urgently step up and drive assistance in this regard by allocating adequate resources.

Sex Work

While sex work is legal in Brazil, certain acts like pimping and running a brothel remain illegal. Consequently, the working conditions of sex workers can become precarious and unsafe with the risk of exploitation and abuse by clients and those managing their work. In 2002, the Ministry of Labour and Employment officially recognised sex work as profession to be included in the Brazilian Classification of Occupations, but there has been a lack of a legal framework which recognises the rights and entitlement of sex workers. Also, sex workers who engage in this sector by choice experience discrimination in accessing health care, social services, and pension. It has also been reported that they experience discrimination by law

enforcement authorities and other public authorities and that reports of exploitation or abuse are not taken seriously and often left unaddressed by the police.

Environmental Degradation and Contemporary Forms of Slavery

There is a direct link between environmental degradation and contemporary forms of slavery in Brazil. This is particularly evident in the Amazon region where forced labour is an integral part of practices such as land grabbing, deforestation/logging, cattle breeding, illegal mining of gold and other minerals as well as drug trafficking which cause severe destruction, making entire regions of high biodiversity and environmental value unlivable. This is particularly problematic in the current context of climate change. These activities regularly take place on land traditionally occupied by Indigenous Peoples, people of African descent including Quilombola and traditional communities who are forcibly displaced, and in some cases even from demarcated lands which are designated to guarantee their rights.

Land grabbers are said to legalize acquired land with the support of corrupt municipal and State authorities. Human rights defenders who speak up against the negative human rights and environmental impacts caused by organized crime, wealthy landowners, businesses, corrupt public authorities are threatened and exposed to serious protection risks, and sufficient protection for them seems to be lacking in many cases.

Recommendations to the Federal, State and/or Municipal Governments

General Recommendations

- Ratify relevant international labour standards including ILO Convention No. 190 and implement others such as the ILO Conventions Nos. 169 and 189 more effectively
- Strengthen accountability of perpetrators, including businesses and employers in the entire value chain, by enforcing criminal and civil law provisions more rigorously with appropriate/proportionate penalties
- Strengthen labour inspection by through capacity building and provision of sufficient human, financial and other resources
- Establish accessible reporting mechanisms which are appropriate in term of gender, culture, age and foreign languages, and provide sufficient information for victims
- Give effect to Article 243 of the Constitution which allows expropriation of properties where contemporary forms of slavery are identified
- Improve coordination among relevant public authorities responsible for providing assistance and support to rescued victims of contemporary forms of slavery
- Ensure that all assistance and support measures are individually tailored and appropriate in terms of gender, age and culture
- Make full use of fines collected from businesses engaging in contemporary forms of slavery for protection and prevention
- Provide financial and other support to the Public Defenders' Office, civil society organisations, workers' organisations and other non-state actors which provide essential support to victims

- Ensure the protection of human rights defenders and hold perpetrators accountable for intimidation and other forms of violence
- Guarantee appropriate compensations and other forms of reparation for victims of contemporary forms of slavery
- Adopt a national law and policy on human rights and business, including provisions on environmental and human rights due diligence as soon as possible
- Ensure that outsourcing and similar practices do not weaken human and labour rights of all workers, and hold perpetrators in the entire value chain accountable for violations
- Ensure that all labour issues, including the execution of Conduct Adjustment Agreements, are determined by the existing labour justice system free from political interference
- Enhance disaggregated data gathering and analysis on contemporary forms of slavery, including child labour/marriage
- Invest in public policies and programmes to increase access to education, decent work, health, social protection particularly for vulnerable workers at municipal and State levels by allocating sufficient resources particularly in rural areas. Consider temporary special measures for historically marginalised populations
- Intensify training for public authorities at municipal and State levels in order to improve identification and rescue of victims
- Establish an independent national human rights institution that is fully compliant with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles)

Exploitation of Children

- Invest in access to education and poverty reduction, particularly in rural areas, to prevent child labour, sexual exploitation and child marriage
- Establish child-friendly reporting mechanisms for instances of abuse
- Enhance training on labour, criminal sexual exploitation of children for frontline professionals
- Raise the minimum age of marriage to 18 in line with international standards
- Ensure that child protection services and custody councils at the municipal level are well staffed and resourced to address exploitation of children more effectively

People of African descent, including Quilombola communities

- Address the legacies of slavery and colonialism by developing a reparatory justice approach and through enhanced action to address the current socio-economic and racial inequalities
- Significantly invest in sustainable development and livelihood opportunities in rural areas traditionally occupied by these populations
- Adopt urgent measures to prevent forced displacement of Quilombola communities, including by guaranteeing access to their own land
- Protect their communities from environmental degradation including land, air and water pollution
- Adopt temporary special measures to enhance access to education, decent work and essential services

Indigenous Peoples

- Effectively implement the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention No.169
- Establish a national body on Indigenous Memory and Truth to allow the voices of Indigenous Peoples to be heard
- Without further delay, resume and complete land demarcation and reject all manifestations of the “marco temporal” doctrine in order to uphold Indigenous Peoples’ rights in line with international norms and standards.
- Ensure full and meaningful participation of Indigenous Peoples in all decision-making processes affecting their human rights and well-being
- Halt the presence of extractive and other industries in lands traditionally occupied by Indigenous Peoples and ensure that they have access to livelihoods in line with their cultural practices

Domestic Workers

- Ensure full legal protection for all domestic workers, particularly “diaristas” without discrimination
- Conduct enhanced and proactive labour inspection in private households
- Guarantee access to physical and mental health care as well as social services for survivors of domestic servitude, including access to pensions, housing and compensation and financial support for their immediate needs
- Address discrimination and exclusion in app-based employment, and ensure fair working hours, contracts and access to social protection
- Safeguard the rights of victims of domestic servitude, including Ms. Sônia Maria de Jesus, by ensuring non-revictimization and access to reparations
- Regulate the use of modern technology to recruit domestic and other platform workers

Migrant workers, asylum seekers and refugees

- Ensure accessible, timely and affordable documentation processes
- Guarantee equal access to decent work, justice, labour protections, health, education, adequate housing and social services for migrants, including at the State and municipal levels by taking language and cultural barriers into consideration
- Support and coordinate with civil society and workers’ organisations providing social welfare and documentation services, while reinforcing State responsibility for protection

Sex Work

- Guarantee equal labour protection and other rights and entitlements through a regulation
- Address ongoing discrimination and stigma experienced by sex workers through training of frontline public authorities and sensitization of the general public

Environmental Protection

- Adopt law and policy which promotes both environmental and human rights due diligence among businesses
- Promote closer cooperation between environmental and labour inspection

- Strengthen State oversight and accountability mechanisms in remote areas, particularly in the Amazon, by monitoring the use of non-regularized land, preventing land grabbing, deforestation and mining, and holding businesses and other perpetrators accountable.

Recommendations to Businesses and Employers

- Protect the rights of all workers without discrimination
- Implement human rights and environmental due diligence in line with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
- Conduct sufficient mapping of the entire value chains with a view to promote transparency
- Establish effective and impartial grievance mechanisms to address labour rights violations
- Pay appropriate compensations and other forms of reparation to the victims of contemporary forms of slavery without discrimination
- Respect the work of civil society and workers' organizations in promoting more effective prevention and protection and proactively cooperate with them
- Proactively recruit workers from marginalised communities, such as people of African descent, Indigenous Peoples and members of the Roma community
- Consult all relevant stakeholders sufficiently before conducting business activities
- Work with small and medium sized enterprises to ensure that the labour rights of workers are protected.