<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>PROJECT TITLE</strong></th>
<th>CONSOLIDATING AND DISSEMINATING EFFORTS TO COMBAT FORCED LABOR IN BRAZIL AND PERU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>REGION/COUNTRY</strong></td>
<td>THE AMERICAS/Brazil and Peru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROJECT DURATION</strong></td>
<td>December 26, 2012 – December 27, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FISCAL YEAR &amp; FUNDING LEVEL</strong></td>
<td>FY 2012: USD 5,365,865.25 FY 2013: USD 634,134.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PROBLEM TO BE ADDRESSED**

In Brazil, an estimated 25,000 to 40,000 workers, including children, are victims of forced labor. In 2005, Brazilian civil society organizations and the private sector established the National Pact to Combat Forced Labor as part of a comprehensive approach to combat forced labor, which also includes a robust labor inspection system, financial assistance and social services to freed workers, and awareness-raising campaigns. Despite these efforts, workers continue to be subjected to forced labor. As of August of 2012, 1,142 workers were in forced labor conditions and in July 2012, 116 employers were included on a “Dirty List” which includes the names of companies and property owners who employ workers under forced labor conditions. Those on the list are banned from acquiring credit from state-owned banks.

In Peru, indigenous communities are vulnerable to forced labor, particularly in the Amazon region. Indigenous male adolescents and adults have been found under forced labor conditions, particularly in timber production. The International Labor Organization’s Committee of Experts has reported that indigenous communities have been victims of forced labor and there are alleged cases of forced labor in domestic service. The Government of Peru has established a National Plan to Combat Forced Labor, created a forced-labor inspection unit at the Ministry of Labor, and approved guidelines to define and prevent forced labor and establish inter-agency coordination. It has also conducted awareness raising campaigns on forced labor. However, Peru has yet to adopt legislation to specifically penalize forced labor, fully implement the National Plan to Combat Forced Labor, and allocate resources to investigate cases of forced labor.

**TARGETS**

In both countries, there will be capacity building for governmental, private sector, and civil society organizations to improve their efforts to combat forced labor. In Brazil, the project will carry out livelihood...
interventions to assist victims of forced labor, including children, and those vulnerable to forced labor.

**PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

- Strengthen efforts to combat forced labor, including forced child labor, in Brazil and Peru.
- Support a trilateral partnership involving the governments of the United States, Brazil, and Peru to replicate in Peru some components of Brazil’s comprehensive approach to combat forced labor.

Intermediate Objectives:

**In Brazil:**

- Strengthen the capacity of selected states and municipalities to implement Brazil’s Second National Plan to Combat Forced Labor and complementary state plans and selected State Level Decent Work Agendas, which address forced labor.
- Build the capacity of Brazil’s National Pact Against Forced Labor to develop and implement sustainable strategies to expand its reach to states and sectors where forced labor is prominent.
- Link victims of forced labor and their households to social and livelihood programs.
- Develop innovative livelihood interventions for victims of forced labor and those at risk of entering it, including forced child laborers, through public-private partnerships.

**In Peru:**

- Support the implementation of the National Plan to Combat Forced Labor.
- Build Peru’s capacity to identify cases of forced labor.
- Increase knowledge of forced labor in Peru.

**SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES**

**In Brazil:**

- Develop an early warning system to prevent forced labor, particularly in municipalities with the highest number of forced labor victims.
- Build capacity of rural workers organizations to combat forced labor by promoting the inclusion of forced labor issues in their agenda and advocating for rural workers’ rights.
- Design and implement strategies to more effectively link victims of forced labor with government social and employment programs, as well as initiatives led by the private sector.
- Pilot innovative new livelihood interventions to assist
victims of forced labor and those vulnerable to forced labor, including households with child laborers and in targeted source communities.

- Support the implementation and potential replication of the state of Mato Grosso’s efforts to provide livelihood opportunities to victims of forced labor.

In Peru:
- Support the implementation of the National Plan to Combat Forced Labor at the local level.
- Develop tools for law enforcement agencies to identify cases of forced labor.
- Carry out research on forced labor in sectors prioritized in the National Plan to Combat Forced Labor (e.g., mining, forestry, and domestic work).

In Brazil and Peru:
- Implement an exchange program involving the governments of the United States, Brazil, and Peru to replicate in Peru some components of Brazil’s comprehensive approach to combat forced labor.

**GRANTEE**
International Labor Organization

**IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS**
Government agencies at national, state, and local levels; universities, public schools, and think tanks; nongovernmental organizations; UN agencies; labor organizations and employers; and community-based organizations.

**CONTACT INFORMATION**
Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking (OCFT)
(202) 693-4843