



**STUDY OF TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN,  
CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS FOR  
COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION**

**NATIONAL REPORT**

**BRAZIL**

**Brazil, June 2002**



---

INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION

**International Human Rights Law Institute / DePaul University**

**Inter-American Commission of Women / OAS**

**Inter-American Children's Institute / OAS**

NATIONAL COORDINATION FOR THE RESEARCH IN BRAZIL

**CECRIA - Center for References, Studies and Actions Regarding Children and Adolescents**

GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONAL COOPERATION

**Ministry of Justice / Secretary of Human Rights/ Department of Children and Adolescents**

REGIONAL COORDINATION

*North:* **Movimento República de Emaús - Centro de Defesa da Criança e do Adolescente, PA**

*Central-West:* **IBISS - Instituto Brasileiro de Inovações Pró-Sociedade Saudável/Comissão Interestadual de Combate à Exploração Sexual Comercial-CIRCO, MS**

*Southeast:* **Pacto de São Paulo, SP**

*Northeast:* **Fórum Estadual de Enfrentamento da Violência Sexual contra Crianças e Adolescentes, CE**

*South:* **Subcomissão de Direitos das Crianças, Adolescentes e Famílias em situação de Vulnerabilidade Social no RS da Assembléia Legislativa de Porto Alegre**



FINANCIAL SUPPORT – DEPAUL UNIVERSITY

**American Mission /OAS**

**OPAS – Pan-American Health Organization**

**Jeanne and Joseph Sullivan Program for Human Rights in the Americas**

FINANCIAL SUPPORT – BRAZIL

*North Region:* **International Labor Organization - ILO**

*Northeast Region:* **Save the Children Sweden and POMMAR/USAID**

*Southeast Region:* **World Childhood Foundation - Brasil**

*Central-West Region:* **Ministry of Justice /SEDH**

**Ministry of Justice /DCA**

*National Coordination:* **US Agency for International Development**

*South Region:* **US Agency for International Development**



---

## NATIONAL COORDINATION

### **General Coordination**

Maria de Fátima Leal

## TECHNICAL COORDINATION

### **Coordinator**

Maria Lúcia Leal

### **Technical Team**

Maria Auxiliadora César

Otávio Cruz Neto

Wanderlino Nogueira Neto

## **Researcher at the Federal Government Level**

Shirley Rizzi

### **Research Support**

Aline Ione Miranda do Nascimento

Alexandra de Souza Trivelino

Nilzélia Maria Silva Oliveira

### **Administrative Support**

Valdelice Maria de Jesus

Giancarlo de Jesus Silva

### **Desktop Publishing**

Isabel Cristina Lins

### **Logo**

Marcelo Rodrigues

### **Contributors**

Serviço à Mulher Marginalizada (SMM)

Pastoral da Mulher Marginalizada (PMM)

ANDI – Agência Nacional dos Direitos da Infância



## **REGIONAL TEAMS – FIELD RESEARCH**

### **NORTH REGION**

REGIONAL COORDINATION: Movimento República de Emaús  
Marcel Theodoor Hazeu (Regional Coordinator and Development of Regional Report)  
Selli Maria de Rosa e Silva (Assistant)

### REGIONAL CONSULTANTS

Dirk Oesselmann (Consultant) – Grupo de Estudo e Pesquisa sobre a Infância e Adolescência, Universidade Federal do Pará  
Lilia Cavallante (Consultant) - Grupo de Estudo e Pesquisa sobre a Infância e Adolescência; Assistente Social; Mestrado em Serviço Social

### STATE RESEARCH TEAMS

#### **ACRE**

Sâmea Brito de França (State Coordinator)  
Mara Regina Aparecida Vidal (Researcher): Journalist; Masters in Communications (Social Communications)  
Juliana Paula Miranda (Research Support): Social Worker; Specialist in Anthropology  
Gardênia Rodrigues (Intern)  
Sancley Luz de Lima (Collaborator)  
Altemir de Oliveira Freitas (Collaborator)  
Alaine Scalabrin (Collaborator)

#### **AMAPÁ**

Ana Paula Carvalho Martins (State Coordinator): Attorney  
João Simões Cardoso Filho (Researcher): Sociólogo; Masters in Social Anthropology  
Simone Ferreira Chagas (Auxiliar de Pesquisa): Social Worker

#### **AMAZONAS**

Maria das Graças Soares Prola (State Coordinator): Social Worker  
Helenise Faria Sherer (Researcher): Social Assistant; Masters in Social Service  
Adriana Andrade de Encarnação (Auxiliar de Pesquisa): Social Worker: Masters in Amazon Nature and Culture  
Auxiliadora Gomes (Research Support)  
Wolace Sacntbelry (Research Support)  
Helena Albuquerque (Administrative Assistant)

#### **PARÁ**

Simone Fonseca Quaresma (State Coordinator): Social Worker  
Jane Glaiby Silva bastos (Researcher): Psychologist  
Kátia Passos (Researcher)



Ana Maria da Silva Alves (Research Support): Social Worker  
Selli Maria de Rosa e Silva (Collaborator): Sociologist  
Simone Costa Silva (Collaborator): Social Services Student

### **RONDÔNIA**

Denise de Carvalho Campos (State Coordinator): Social Worker  
Sônia Ribeiro de Souza (Researcher): Historian; Masters in Education  
Helena de Jesus Abreu Araújo (Research Support): Social Worker  
Leandro Coelho de Souza (Collaborator): History Intern  
Vanessa Generoso Paes (Collaborator): History Intern  
Cleuson Jansen Hermínio Pereira (Collaborator): History Intern

### **RORAIMA**

Ivanilda Pinheiro Salucci (State Coordinator)  
Francilene dos Santos Rodrigues (Researcher): Social Worker; Masters in  
Sociology  
Maria do Socorro Batista dos Santos (Researcher)  
Teresinha Fernandes da Silva (Research Support)  
Neusa Maria dos Santos Carvalho (Research Support)  
Jovita Melo Sales (Research Support)  
Fabiana Carla Amaral (Research Support)  
Sebastiana da Silva Pereira (Research Support)

### **TOCANTINS**

Salete Oliveira de Castro (State Coordinator): Social Worker  
Francisco Soares Ferreira (Researcher): Pedagogue  
Tânia Maria Ribeiro Cavalcante (Researcher): Psychologist

### SUPPORT INSTITUTIONS

Centro de Defesa da Criança e do Adolescente Rondônia  
Centro de Direitos Humanos e Educação Popular do Acre

Diocese de Roraima  
Estação Direito (Manaus)  
Movimento República de Emaús  
Núcleo de Estudos e Pesquisa em Gênero e Sexualidade da Universidade Federal  
do Acre/ Núcleo de Estudos e Pesquisa em Gênero e Sexualidade NEPGS-UFAC.  
Pastoral de Menor Amapá – Centro de Defesa da Criança e do Adolescente de  
Amapá  
Pro-Reitoria de Extensão e Assuntos Estudantis da Universidade Federal de  
Roraima  
Rede Acreana de Mulheres e Homens  
Secretaria Municipal da Infância – Manaus  
Universidade do Amazonas  
Universidade Federal do Pará



---

## **SOUTH-EAST REGION**

### **Rio de Janeiro**

STATE COORDINATION: Instituto Brasileiro de Inovações em Saúde Social  
Carlos Eduardo Basília (State Coordinator)

#### RESEARCH TEAM

Prof. José de Souza Herdy (University of Grande Rio)  
Ebe Campinha dos Santos (Researcher and Final Composititon)  
Carlos Nicodemos (Legal Consultant)  
Carlos Nicodemos (Revision and contribution to the legal dimension of the research)  
Fábia de CastroLemos (Research Support)  
Mirna Teixeira de Oliveira (Research Support)  
Sandra Menezes de Figueiredo (Research Support)  
Viviane Oliveira (Research Support)

#### FUNDING AGENCIES

US Agency for International Development  
Centro de Referência, Estudos e Ações sobre Crianças e Adolescentes  
World Childhood Foundation

### **São Paulo**

Welinton Pereira da Silva (Regional Coordinator)  
Adalberto Botarelli (State Coordinator)  
Pedro Fernando da Silva (Researcher)  
Claudinei Affonso (Research Support)  
Denise de Lima Oliveira (Research Support)  
Gabriela Renata Rodrigues dos Santos (Research Support)  
Renato Antônio Alves (Research Support)

#### PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

Pacto São Paulo Contra a Violência, Abuso e Exploração Sexual de Crianças e Adolescentes  
GELEDES  
UMESP – Universidade Metodista do Estado de São Paulo



---

## **SOUTH REGION**

Maria do Rosário Nunes (Regional Coordinator)  
Janete Cruz (Joint Coordinator)

### **URUGUAIANA - Rio Grande do Sul**

Profa. Dra. Jacqueline Oliveira Silva (State Coordination): Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos – Centro de Ciências Humanas– Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ciências Sociais Aplicadas – São Leopoldo – Rio Grande do Sul  
Aline Pozzo Assaf (Research Support, History Graduation Student)  
Clarisse Ismério de Oliveira (Research Support, Ph.D. in History)  
Tiago Martinelli (Research Support, Graduating in Social Services)

### **PARANÁ (Foz do Iguaçu)**

Ana Gilka Duarte Carneiro (State Coordinator)  
Fausto Rogério Amadigi (Assistant)  
Luciano Barreto (Assistant)

### SUPPORT FROM CIVIL SOCIETY

Mariza Alberton - Movimento pelo Fim da Violência e Exploração Sexual de Crianças e Adolescentes/RS  
Soraia Leal Salomão – Conselheira Tutelar de Uruguiana

### PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

Universidade Federal do Paraná – Núcleo de Estudos Interdisciplinares sobre a Criança e o Adolescente  
Subcomissão dos Direitos da Criança, Adolescente e Famílias em Vulnerabilidade  
– Assembléia Legislativa do Rio Grande do Sul

### FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS

US Agency for International Development





---

## **NORTHEAST REGION**

### **Bahia**

Centro Humanitário de Apoio à Mulher - CHAME (Institution)  
Maria Jaqueline Souza Leite (State Coordinator)  
Silvia de Aquino (Researcher)  
Aline da Silva Teixeira (Research Support)

### **Pernambuco**

SOS Corpo Gênero e Cidadania (Institution)  
Ana Paula Portella (Research Coordinator)  
Enaide Maria Teixeira de Souza (Researcher)  
Simone Ferreira (Research Assistant)

### **Ceará**

Rosário Ferreira (Regional Coordinator)  
Renato Roseno de Oliveira (State Coordinator)  
Noberto Rodrigues Marques Júnior (Researcher)  
Francisca Denise Silva do Nascimento (Research Support)

### **Maranhão**

Nelma Silva (State Coordinator)  
Arydimar Vasconcelos Gaioso (Researcher)  
Cynthia Carvalho Martins (Researcher)  
Helciane de Fátima Abreu Araujo (Researcher)  
Talvane Marlúcio Abreu Araújo (Intern)  
José Ribamar Everton Neto (Intern)

### **Rio Grande do Norte**

Casa Renascer (Institution)  
Dilma Felizardo (Coordinator)  
Verônica de Souza Pinheiro (Researcher)  
Cléa Lúcia de Oliveira Ferreira (Research Support)  
Gilmara Silva de Siqueira (Research Support)

### **FUNDING SUPPORT**

Save The Children - SWEDEN  
POMMAR/USAID  
DKA – Austria

## **CENTRAL-WEST REGION**

Estela Márcia Scandola (Regional Coordinator)



---

Denise da Cunha Rodrigo Diniz (Research Support – 1st. Stage)  
Bahjat Salim Jebaili Júnior (Research Support – 2nd. Stage)  
Mariluci Bittar (Consultants)  
Angelita Pereira Lima (Consultants)

### **Distrito Federal**

Aldayr Brasil Barthy – Coordinator  
Ludmila de Ávila Pacheco – Researcher  
Ana Lúcia de Souza (Research Support – 1st. Stage)  
Marcelo Emanuel dos Santos (Research Support – 2nd. Stage)

### **Goiás**

Maria Aparecida Pereira Martins – State Coordinator  
Veralúcia Pinheiro – Researcher  
Miriam Kuhn – Research Support  
Vera Lúcia de Almeida – Collaborator  
Railda Gonçalves Martins – Collaborator  
Anna Fátima Melo Chaves – Collaborator

### **Mato Grosso do Sul**

Maria Roney de Queiroz Leandro – Coordinator  
João Carlos Donatti – Researcher  
Samuara Alves de Moraes – Research Support

### **Mato Grosso**

Pedro Benício Ferreira Lopes – State Coordinator  
Dulce Regina Amorim – Researcher  
Marilene Rodrigues de Jesus – Research Support

### **FUNDING SUPPORT**

Ministry of Justice/SEDH  
Ministry of Justice/DCA



## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

INTRODUCTION	20
1. CONCEPTUAL ASPECTS	23
2. CONFIGURATION OF TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN, CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN BRAZIL	30
2.1 MACRO-SOCIAL INDICATORS	31
2.2 EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS	42
2.2.1 Trafficking in Women, Children and Adolescents	43
2.2.2 Exploiter / Demand / Trafficking Support Networks	47
2.2.3 Routes Used for Trafficking in Women, Children and Adolescents for Commercial Sexual Exploitation	55
2.2.4 Judicial / Criminal Dimension	85
3. COMBATING TRAFFICKING	116
3.1 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COMBATING TRAFFICKING ACTIVITIES	119
4. LIST OF RESEARCHED INSTITUTIONS	125
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES	138
ATTACHMENTS	
1. Trafficking in Women – Dreams, Nightmares and Death – Sample Cases	
2. Trafficking in Women, Children and Adolescents for the Purposes of Commercial Sexual Exploitation and its revelation through the media	
3. Charts “Sexual Crimes Against Women, Children and Adolescents”	
4. Data Collection Instruments: I, II, III, IV, V and VI	



## TABLES, CHARTS AND MAPS

Table 1	Regional Inequalities / Routes Geography	35
Table 2	Routes: International Flow of Trafficking in Women, Children and Adolescents	57
Table 3	Routes: National Flow of Trafficking in Women, Children and Adolescents	59
Table 4	Interstate and Intercity Routes: Routes Distribution by State or City of Departure of Trafficked Persons – North Region	68
Table 5	Interstate and Intercity Routes: Routes Distribution by State or City of Departure of Trafficked Persons - Northeast Region	70
Table 6	Interstate and Intercity Routes: Routes Distribution by State or City of Departure of Trafficked Persons – Southeast Region	71
Table 7	Interstate and Intercity Routes: Routes Distribution by State or City of Departure of Trafficked Persons – Central-West Region	71
Table 8	Interstate and Intercity Routes: Routes Distribution by State or City of Departure of Trafficked Persons – South Region	72
Table 9	International Routes: Routes Distribution by State or City of Departure of Trafficked Persons – North Region	75
Table 10	International Routes: Routes Distribution by State or City of Departure of Trafficked Persons – Northeast Region	76
Table 11	International Routes: Routes Distribution by State or City of Departure of Trafficked Persons – Southeast Region	78
Table 12	International Routes: Routes Distribution by State or City of Departure of Trafficked Persons – Central-West Region	79
Table 13	International Routes: Routes Distribution by State or City of Departure of Trafficked Persons – South Region	80
Table 14	Geography of Routes	83
Table 15	Police Investigations Southeast Region – State of Rio de Janeiro	86
Table 16	Judicial Proceedings Southeast Region – State of Rio de Janeiro	87
Table 17	Judicial Proceedings – Federal Criminal Division for the Districts of the State of Rio de Janeiro	90
Table 18	Police Investigations Southeast Region – State of São Paulo	92
Table 19	Judicial Proceedings Southeast Region – State of São Paulo	92
Table 20	Overview of Police Investigations and Judicial Proceedings North Region (General)	93
Table 21	Judicial Proceedings North Region (General)	94
Table 22	Judicial Proceedings – Sentenced North Region	95
Table 23	Police Investigations (A) Central-West Region (General)	97
Table 24	Police Investigations (B) Central-West Region	98
Table 25	Police Investigations – South Region – Rio Grande do Sul	98
Table 26	Judicial Proceedings - South Region - Parana	98



---

Table 27	Police Investigations Northeast Region	99
Table 28	Judicial Proceedings Northeast Region (General)	101
Table 29	Police Investigations and Judicial Proceedings From Other States	101
Chart 1	Age Distribution of Trafficked People	45
Chart 2	Individuals Connected to the Distribution of Sex Trafficking	54
Chart 3	Major Routes by Country of Destination	81
Chart 4	International Routes	83
Chart 5	Interstate Routes	84
Chart 6	Intercity Routes	84
Map 1	Interstate Routes for Trafficking in Women, Children and Adolescents for Sexual Exploitation: Preliminary Data (1996 – 2001)	67
Map 2	International Routes for Trafficking in Women, Children and Adolescents for Sexual Exploitation – Preliminary Data (1996 – 2001)	73



ABBREVIATIONS	
ABAV	Associação Brasileira das Agências de Viagens (Brazilian Association of Travel Agencies)
ABONG	Associação Brasileira das Organizações Não Governamentais (Brazilian Association of Non-governmental Organizations)
ABRAPIA	Associação Brasileira Multiprofissional de Proteção à Infância e Adolescência (Multiprofessional Brazilian Association for the Protection of Children and Adolescents)
AC	State of Acre (Brazil)
AIDP	Associação Internacional de Direito Penal (International Association of Criminal Law)
AIDS	Síndrome de Imunodeficiência Adquirida (SIDA) (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome)
AL	State of Alagoas (Brazil)
ALCA	Associação de Livre Comércio das Américas (Free Trade Association of the Americas)
AM	State of Amazonas (Brazil)
AMENCAR	Amparo ao Menor Carente (Assistance to Children in Need)
ANCED	Associação Nacional dos Centros de Defesa (National Association of the Centers for Defense)
ANDI	Agência Nacional dos Direitos da Infância (National Agency for the Rights of Children)
AP	State of Amapá (Brazil)
BA	State of Bahia (Brazil)
BICE	Bureau International Catholique de L'Enfance
BID	Banco Interamericano de Desenvolvimento (Inter-American Development Bank)
CDS	Centro de Desenvolvimento Social - Órgão da Secretaria da Criança e Assistência Social do GDF (Center for the Social Development – Department of the Secretary for Children and Social Services for the Government of the Federal (Capital) District )
CE	State of Ceará (Brazil)
CEAJUR	Centro de Assistência Jurídica - Defensoria Pública (Bureau of Legal Aid)
CEAP	Centro de Estudos e Apoio à População Marginalizada (Center for the Study and Support of Socially Marginalized People)
CEARAS	Centro de Estudos de Defesa da Criança e do Adolescente (Center for the Study of the Defense of Children and Adolescents)
CECRIA	Centro de Referência, Estudos e Ações sobre Crianças e Adolescentes (Center for References, Studies and Actions Regarding Children and Adolescents)
CEDECA	Centro de Defesa da Criança e Adolescente (Center for the Defense of Children and Adolescents)
CEFEMEA	Centro Feminista de Estudos e Assessoria (Feminist Center for Studies and Assistance)
CFESS	Conselho Federal de Serviço Social (Federal Council for Social Services)
CGPMAF	Coordenação Geral de Polícia Marítima, Aeroportuária e de Fronteiras (Bureau of Land, Sea and Boundaries Police Force)



CIDA	Agência Canadense para o Desenvolvimento Internacional (Canadian International Development Agency)
CIM	Comissão Interamericana de Mulheres (Inter-American Women's Commission)
CIRCO	Comissão Interestadual de Combate a Exploração Sexual de Crianças e Adolescentes da Região Centro-Oeste (Interstate Commission to Combat Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents in the North Region)
CNM	Conselho Nacional da Mulher (Women's National Council)
CNPD	Comissão Nacional de Desenvolvimento (National Commission for Development)
COMPP	Centro de Orientação Médico – Psicopedagógica - Órgão da Secretaria de Saúde do GDF (Center for Medical and Psycho-pedagogical Orientation – Health Secretary of the Federal District Government)
CONANDA	Conselho Nacional dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente (National Council on Children and Adolescents Rights)
CP	Código Penal (Criminal Code)
CPI	Comissão Parlamentar de Inquérito (Parliamentary Investigation Commission)
CT	Conselho Tutelar (Child and Youth Protective Services)
DCA/MJ	Departamento da Criança e do Adolescente/Ministério da Justiça (Department of Children and Adolescents /Ministry of Justice)
DEAM	Delegacia Especial de Atendimento a Mulher (Special Police Department to Assist Women)
DF	Distrito Federal (Federal District)
DP	Delegacia de Polícia (Police Station)
DPCA	Delegacia de Proteção à Criança e ao Adolescente (Special Police Department to Protect Children and Adolescents)
DPF	Departamento de Polícia Federal (Federal Police Department)
DPJ	Diretoria de Polícia Judiciária (Law Enforcement Investigation Bureau)
DST	Doenças Sexualmente Transmissíveis (Sexually Transmitted Diseases)
ECA	Estatuto da Criança e do Adolescente – Lei nº 8.069/90 (Children and Adolescents Statute)
ECPAT	End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes
EMBRATUR	Instituto Brasileiro de Turismo (Brazilian Institute of Tourism)
ES	State of Espírito Santo (Brazil)
ESCN	Explotación Sexual Comercial de Niños (Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children)
FAO	Organização das Nações Unidas para Agricultura e Alimentação (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)
FEBEM	Fundação Estadual de Bem-Estar do Menor (extinta) (Regional Institute for Minors Welfare - ceased operations)
FIA	Fundação para a Infância e Adolescência (Youth and Child Foundation)



FMI	Fundo Monetário Internacional (International Monetary Fund)
Fórum DCA	Fórum de Defesa da Criança e do Adolescente (Forum for the Defense of Children and Adolescents)
Fórum Permanente da Criança e do Adolescente: Espaço de articulação das ONGs para a Promoção, Garantia e Defesa dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente (Permanent Forum for Children and Youth: cooperation between NGOs for Promoting, Guaranteeing, and Defending the Rights of Children and Youth)	
FSS	Fundação do Serviço Social do GDF (Social Service Foundation of the Federal District)
Fundo Canadá	Fundação da Embaixada do Canadá (Canadian Embassy Foundation)
FUNUAP	Fundo de População das Nações Unidas (Population Fund of the United Nations)
GAJOP	Gabinete de Assessoria Jurídica às Organizações Populares (Office of Legal Assistance for Popular Organizations)
GAPA	Grupo de Apoio à Prevenção da AIDS (AIDS Prevention and Support Group)
GDF	Governo do Distrito Federal (Federal District Government)
GO	State of Goiás (Brazil)
HBB	Hospital de Base de Brasília (Public Hospital in Brasília)
IBGE	Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (Brazilian Institute for Geography and Statistics)
IDH	Índice de Desenvolvimento Humano (Human Development Index)
IILDH	Instituto Internacional de Leis sobre Direitos Humanos (International Human Rights Law Institute)
IIN	Instituto Interamericano del Niño (Inter-American Institute of the Child)
ILANUD	Instituto Latinoamericano de Naciones Unidas para la Prevención del Delito y Tratamiento del Delincuente (United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders)
IML	Instituto Médico Legal (Forensic Medicine Institute)
INEP	Instituto Nacional de Estudos e Pesquisa (National Institute for Study and Research)
INESC	Instituto de Estudos Socioeconômicos (Socioeconomical Studies Institute)
INTERPOL	Divisão de Polícia Criminal Internacional (International Criminal Police Department)
IPEA	Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada (Applied Economics Research Institute)
IPEC	Programa Internacional para Eliminação do Trabalho Infantil (International Program for the Elimination of Child Labor)
IPH	Índice de Pobreza Humana (Human Poverty Index)
IPL	Inquérito Policial (Police Investigation)
MA	State of Maranhão (Brazil)
MEC	Ministério da Educação (Ministry of Education)
MERCOSUL	Mercado do Cone Sul (South Common Market Agreement – Mercosur)
MG	Minas Gerais
MJ	Ministério da Justiça (Ministry of Justice)





MNDH	Movimento Nacional de Direitos Humanos (National Movement on Human Rights)
MNMMR	Movimento Nacional dos Meninos e Meninas de Rua (National Movement of Street Children)
MP	Ministério Público (Public Ministry)
MPAS/SAS	Ministério da Previdência e Assistência Social/Secretaria de Assistência Social (Ministry of Providence and Social Assistance/ Secretary of Social Assistance)
MRE	Ministério das Relações Exteriores (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
MS	Mato Grosso do Sul
MT	Mato Grosso
NAFTA	Acordo de Livre Comércio da América do Norte (North America Free Trade Agreement)
NGO	Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child
OEA	Organizações dos Estados Americanos (Organization of American States)
OG	Organização Governamental (Governmental Organization)
OIM	Organização Internacional de Migração (International Organization for Migration)
OIT	Organização Internacional do Trabalho (International Labor Organization)
OMS	Organização Mundial da Saúde (World Health Organization)
OMT	Organização Mundial do Turismo (World Tourism Organization)
ONG	Organização Não Governamental (Non-governmental Organization - NGO)
ONU	Organização das Nações Unidas (United Nations Organization)
OPAS	Organização Pan-Americana da Saúde (Pan-American Health Organization)
OTAN	Organização do Tratado do Atlântico Norte (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)
PA	State of Pará (Brazil)
PAVIVIS	Programa de Atendimento às Vítimas de Violência Sexual (Program to Assist Victims of Sexual Violence)
PB	State of Paraíba (Brazil)
PCDF	Polícia Civil do Distrito Federal (Civil Police of the Federal District)
PE	State of Pernambuco (Brazil)
PESTRAFI	Pesquisa sobre Tráfico de Mulheres, Crianças e Adolescentes para Fins de Exploração Sexual – Brasil (Study of Trafficking in Women, Children and Adolescents for Sexual Exploitation)
PF	Polícia Federal (Federal Police)
PI	State of Piauí (Brazil)
PIB	Produto Interno Bruto (Gross Domestic Product)
PIDESC	Pacto Internacional dos Direitos Econômicos, Sociais e Culturais (International Agreement on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights)
PJDE	Promotoria de Justiça e Defesa da Educação (Law Enforcement Prosecution and Education Defense)



PJDIJ	Promotoria de Justiça e Defesa da Infância e Juventude (Law Enforcement Prosecution and Childhood and Youth Defense)
PL	Projeto de Lei (Legislative Project)
PM	Polícia Militar (Military Police)
PNAD	Pesquisa Nacional por Amostragem de Domicílios (National Research by Home Sampling)
PNUD	Programa das Nações Unidas para o Desenvolvimento (United Nations Development Program)
POMMAR	Projeto Prevenção Orientada aos Meninos e Meninas em Risco (Prevention Project Oriented to Boys and Girls at Risk)
PR	State of Paraná (Brazil)
PRODETUR	Programa de Desenvolvimento do Turismo (Tourism Development Program)
PROSOL	Fundação de Promoção Social do estado do Mato Grosso (Social Promotion Foundation for the State of Mato Grosso)
PROVITA	Programa de Apoio e Proteção a Testemunhas, Vítimas e Familiares de Vítimas (Witness, Victims and Family of Victims Protection Program)
PUC	Pontifícia Universidade Católica ( The Pontifical Catholic University)
REBIDIA	Rede Brasileira de informações sobre os Direitos da Infância e Adolescência (Brazilian Information Network on the Childhood and Adolescents Rights)
RJ	State of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
RM	Região Metropolitana (Metropolitan Region)
RN	State of Rio Grande do Norte (Brazil)
RO	State of Rondônia (Brazil)
RR	State of Roraima (Brazil)
RS	State of Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil)
Save the Children	Organização Britânica de Serviço Social (Social Service Organization for the United Kingdom)
SC	State of Santa Catarina (Brazil)
SCS	Setor Comercial Sul (Southern Commercial Zone – Brasília)
SE	State of Sergipe (Brazil)
SEAS	Secretaria de Estado e Assistência Social do GDF (State Secretary and Social Assistance for the Federal District Government)
SECRAS	Secretaria da Criança e Assistência Social (Secretarty for Children's Services)
SEDH	Secretaria de Estado dos Direitos Humanos (State Secretary for Human Rights)
SENASP	Secretaria Nacional de Segurança Pública (National Secretary for the Public Defense)
SES	Secretaria de Estado e Saúde (Secretary of State and Health)
SINAN	Sistema de Notificação / Ministério da Saúde (Notification System/Ministry of Health)
SNDH	Secretaria Nacional de Direitos Humanos (National Secretary for Human Rights)



SOS Criança	Unidade de Atendimento à Criança e ao Adolescente – SEAS/GDF (Assistance Unit for Children and Adolescents)
SP	State of São Paulo (Brazil)
SPI	Serviço de Planejamento e Informações da Polícia Civil do DF (Planning and Information Service of the Civil Police of the Federal District)
SR	Superintendência Regional (Regional Superintendency)
STF	Supremo Tribunal Federal (Supreme Court)
TJDFT	Tribunal de Justiça do Distrito Federal e Territórios (State Court of the Federal District)
TO	State/City of Tocantins (Brazil)
UERJ	Universidade Estadual do Rio de Janeiro (State University of Rio de Janeiro)
UFES	Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo (Federal University of Espírito Santo)
UNDP	Fundo da População das Nações Unidas (United Nations Population Fund)
UNESCO	Organização das Nações Unidas para a Educação, a Ciência e a Cultura (United Nations Education, Science and Cultural Organization)
UNICEF	Fundo das Nações Unidas para a Infância (United Nations Children's Fund)
UNIFEM	Fundo de Desenvolvimento das Nações Unidas para a Mulher (United Nations Development Fund for Women)
UNODCCP	Programa das nações Unidas para o Controle Internacional de Drogas (United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention)
USAID	Agência Norte Americana para o Desenvolvimento Internacional (United States Agency for International Development)
VEC	Vara de Execuções Criminais (Criminal Court)
VIJ	Vara da Infância e Juventude (Child and Youth Court)



## INTRODUCTION

**The Study of Trafficking in Women, Children and Adolescents for Commercial Sexual Exploitation** was one of the actions proposed by society and the government of Brazil to defend and preserve the rights of sexually exploited persons.

Local and international networks that have been confronting the issue through Action Plans based on their own political agendas have provided support for this study. Furthermore, the strategic concept of this study will make government and society search for greater visibility to a problem that has been diluted by state bureaucracy, silenced by corruption and hidden by commercial sexual exploitation networks.

Therefore, the object of this study is to increase public awareness of stigmatizing, exclusive, xenophobic and racist values that permeate the relationships of women and children involved in commercial sexual exploitation networks.

This study takes into consideration trafficking in women, children and adolescents for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation as a result of social contradictions, which have been intensified by globalization and weak government structures, further deepening gender, race and ethnic inequalities.

Previously, the problem focused on the victim/offender relationship, however, the focus is now placed on a human being that enjoys certain rights. Under further analysis and confrontation of the issue, it is possible to demystify the hegemonic conception of repressive, moralistic and victimizing arguments. Therefore, there is work towards creating a benchmark for human rights, establishing a point of reference that highlights and confronts the issue of trafficking in women, children and adolescents for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation.

With regards to human rights, trafficking constitutes a criminal violation of rights, thereby demanding a response that not only places responsibility on the aggressor, but also on the State, market and society that have in one way or another contributed to the vulnerability of the exploited individuals.

As a starting point, this study takes into account the UN Convention Against Transnation Crime (2000)<sup>1</sup> and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking of Persons, Especially Women and Children (Palermo Protocol); Articles 231 (international trafficking in women for prostitution), 227, 228 and 229 (various forms of pandering) of the Brazilian Criminal Code; and Article 244-

---

<sup>1</sup> Refer to the definition of the word trafficking in the Conceptual Aspect item – Terms of Palermo Trafficking Protocol, Art. 2° bis, line a.



A (subjection of children and adolescents to prostitution and sexual exploitation) of the Children and Adolescent Statute.

As stated in the Palermo Trafficking Protocol, the legal definition of trafficking still maintains a restrictive and explanatory focus characterized by the use of violence, abuse of authority and coercion. Since it lacks precision in nature, the definition does not fully encompass the social aspect to which it intends to regulate, especially with regards to the detailed descriptions of structural pressures and subjective action strategies that are inherent to this phenomenon. Furthermore, the Brazilian Criminal Code reduces trafficking in human beings for sexual exploitation to the level of crimes pertaining to women and prostitution.

Therefore, this study highlights the multidimensional context of the phenomenon, based not only on criminal violence, but above all, on macro-social relationships (the global market and how it affects poor working conditions, migration, increase in organized crime, and commercial sexual exploitation), as well as cultural relationships (patriarchal/sexist, social class, gender/ethnic, and adult-centered values that place women, children and adolescents in a disadvantaged position of power).

From the onset of this study, a focus has been maintained on encouraging social participation, developing specialized and updated knowledge on this topic, and seeking direction to define actions to combat this phenomenon, based on the definition of human rights and on the multidisciplinary focus of trafficking.

This study also represents a strategic investigation for developing new political practices that support the process used to resolve this problem, not only in Brazil, but also in other Latin American and Caribbean countries.

Additionally, the results of this study will possibly provide the necessary elements for creating a possible Inter-American Convention, fostering cooperation between the countries that have been researching this topic, and ultimately preventing and eradicating trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.

In Brazil, the study is the result of a partnership developed with the International Human Rights Law Institute of DePaul University College of Law backed by the Inter-American Commission of Women and the Inter-American Children's Institute of the OAS. Its goal is to develop a Pilot Project for Latin America and the Caribbean. As a result of this partnership, an agreement was established with CECRIA (*Reference, Study and Actions Center for Children and Adolescents*) to develop a proposal for Brazil.

The process included NGOs located in different regions of Brazil, who have had a history of working with "women", "children" and "adolescents." For this reason, partnerships were established with government organizations, universities and international agencies linked with the National Human Rights Plan that focuses on



women's rights and with the National Plan to Combat Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescents.

This study was nationally coordinated by a group of non-government organizations (NGOs) under the direction of CECRIA – Centro de Referência, Estudos e Ações sobre Crianças e Adolescentes (Brasília/Distrito Federal) [*Reference, Study and Actions Center for Children and Adolescents*], in partnership with the International Human Rights Law Institute of DePaul University College of Law (Chicago/USA), supported by the Ministry of Justice and international agencies in the country, such as: (a) North Region - CEDECA República de Emaús and the International Labor Organization (ILO); (b) Northeast Region - Fórum de Enfrentamento da Exploração Sexual Comercial de Crianças e Adolescentes, Save the Children Sweden and POMMAR/USAID; (c) Southeast Region - Pacto de São Paulo and World Childhood Foundation (WCF); (d) Central-West Region - IBISS /CIRCO and Ministry of Justice/Department of Children and Adolescents (DCA/MJ); (e) South Region - Subcomissão de Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente, Legislative Assembly of Porto Alegre and USAID.

The study was initiated in June 2001, when funds became available, and regional teams began training in workshops that included conceptual, theoretical, methodological and operational discussions. According to schedule, the North Region began their study in June, the Northeast Region in July, the Southeast Region in September, the Central-West Region in October, and the South Region in March of 2002. A total of twenty states, cities and approximately 130 researchers contributed to this study.

The cooperative efforts of national, state, and local participants further reaffirmed how committed NGOs, government sectors and international agencies are in developing this research and combating the phenomenon through public policies and legal mechanisms for defense and accountability.

In order to make this happen, workshops were held and data collection instruments<sup>2</sup> developed to allow a better understanding of the socio-political and judicial dimension of the issues relating to trafficking. As certain instruments were applied, it became apparent that the aim of the study was to also research strategies and available public programs and services that offered protection to individuals involved in trafficking situations.

In the interim, it was possible to fulfill certain legal gaps and legislative reforms at a national, international and/or multinational level by applying other specific instruments, such as a detailed analysis of precedent judicial cases.

Regional teams overcame initial difficulties by having the regional and/or national coordinators constantly monitor the process and developing monthly research progress reports.

---

<sup>2</sup> Please refer to the attached instruments used for the research.



Government/judicial organizations furnished the data to this study (such as investigations and legal proceedings), and case studies were taken from primary and secondary data supplied by NGOs and the media from 1996 to 2002.

Since the media has an important role in gathering information on trafficking in women, children and adolescents in Brazil, a comprehensive research of major national newspapers was conducted, taking the following aspects into consideration: (a) relevance of the source of data; (b) instruments used in gathering information; (c) the methods used by each State as they work within their own possibilities to deal with the source of this topic; (d) a Journalistic Database, from 1996 to 2001, organized by the National Project Coordinators, with significant, comprehensive and relevant country-wide information.

The challenges faced by the PESTRAF team during this collective study were geographical, social, economic and cultural diversities of the regions; different stages of cooperation and mobilization; and weak government information networks.

The information included in this report is based on the following existing macro-social indicators: criminal and judicial dimension, routes used, exploiter profile/demand, trafficking support networks, and profile of the women, children and adolescents involved in trafficking situations. The study also includes segments on institutional participation and how this phenomenon is being confronted in Brazil.

## **1. CONCEPTUAL ASPECTS**

This study presents a theoretical-conceptual portrait of trafficking in women, children and adolescents for commercial sexual exploitation. The results of this study were taken from national research conducted not with the intention of saturating the issues related to this subject, but rather to capture the political and socio-judicial<sup>3</sup> scenario of this phenomenon.

This topic was included in the Brazilian public agenda upon denunciations made by strategic civil organizations specializing in topics relating to women, children, and adolescents, the United Nations, and the Organization of American States. Denunciations were made at a local and global level for the defense of human rights, especially against violence, commercial sexual exploitation and abuse, organized crime, trafficking in human beings and slavery.

The topic of trafficking in women, children and adolescents appeared on public agendas and became the object of national and international debate during

---

<sup>3</sup> When referring to socio-judicial, this deals with the multi-dimensionality of the phenomenon: the context of criminal violence (strict legal sense) and the context of macro-social and cultural relations that include inequalities in social class, gender, race and ethnicity, under the protective shield of a globalized market and its consequences for social life (broader sense).



various events held for the defense of human rights. In the nineties, society and various organized forms (NGOs, Forums and Socialized Movements) mobilized themselves to work against commercial sexual exploitation (trafficking for sexual exploitation, pornography, sex tourism and prostitution) of children and youth. These events included: Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing (1995); Seminar Against the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents in the Americas, held in Brasilia (1996); the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, in Palermo (2000), and the First and Second World Congresses Against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, held in Stockholm (1996) and Yokohama (2001).

When these organizations began cooperating at a political level, the topic of commercial sexual exploitation of women, children and adolescents was placed strategically a step closer to trafficking in human beings, thereby making the issue of trafficking in women, children and adolescents for commercial sexual exploitation a worldwide problem.

The First World Congress Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, held in Stockholm in 1996, approved a declaration defining "commercial sexual exploitation of children as a fundamental violation of children's rights, which includes sexual abuse<sup>4</sup> by adults or payment to a boy or girl and to a third person or several third parties. The child is treated like a sexual object and a commodity. Commercial sexual exploitation of children is a form of coercion and violence against children, that may include forced labor and modern forms of slavery."

Commercial sexual exploitation is directly related to sexual abuse (within the family and outside the family), pornography, sex tourism, prostitution, and trafficking for sexual purposes.<sup>5</sup> Research conducted throughout the world, including the Americas, have shown that women, as well as female children and adolescents are the primary targets, although current information indicates that male children have also been involved.<sup>6</sup>

The International Human Rights Law Institute of DePaul University and the OAS (2000) resolved to foster a discussion on this topic, understanding that "... the victims belong to the most vulnerable social segments of society and are

---

<sup>4</sup> SEXUAL ABUSE CONCEPT – CHILD AND ADOLESCENT SEXUAL ABUSE – Sexual act or game in which the adult person subjects the child or the adolescent (unequal power relationship) in order to sexually stimulate or satisfy himself, using physical force, threat or seduction, either by words or gifts (ANDI, 2002: 44). From a material point of view, there is no commercial implication, once it does not interfere in market forces and no secondary material benefit is produced (UNICEF, 2002:07).

<sup>5</sup> The Inter-American Children's Institute/OAS in 1998 classified four types of commercial sexual exploitation: trafficking for sexual purposes, prostitution, sex tourism and pornography. This classification was incorporated in the international agendas related to the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents - Leal. M.L.P. Exploração Sexual Comercial na América Latina e Caribe, 1998:23.

<sup>6</sup> Study of Trafficking in Women, Children and Adolescents for the Purposes of Commercial Sexual Exploitation – PESTRAF/CECRIA, 2002; Investigación Regional sobre Tráfico, Prostitución, Pornografía Infantil y Turismo Sexual Infantil en México y Centroamérica, Casa Alianza y ECPAT International, 2001; Tráfico de Mujeres, Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes para la explotación Sexual Comercial en República Dominicana, Centro de Investigación para la Acción Femenina, Santo Domingo, República Dominicana, 2001.





in greater need of assistance. In general, people who are subjected to this violence are marginalized, instead of being considered people whose rights have been violated. Consequently, they are less legally protected when authorities investigate the commercial nature of the problem.”

The study analyzes women, children and adolescents (distributed by gender<sup>7</sup> and age) since these groups represent segments that historically have been targets of sexual violence, according to studies and research conducted on this subject.

However, the existence of other vulnerable or disadvantaged social segments must be emphasized, such as transgender and certain males (homosexuals, transvestites and others) that are also suffering such prejudice, exploitation and violence.

International legislation<sup>8</sup> was used as a point of reference for conducting the study of trafficking in women, children and adolescents for commercial sexual exploitation, particularly the provisions of the Palermo Trafficking Protocol: “... trafficking in persons shall mean recruiting, transporting, transferring, harboring or receiving persons, by means of threat or physical force, or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or the person’s vulnerable position, as well as giving or receiving payments or benefits to get a person’s consent and having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.” (text excerpted from the Trafficking Protocol, Art. 2 (a)).

This concept contains some restrictions because it only defines and classifies international trafficking in detriment to internal trafficking. Additionally, it is very generic and linked to a context of criminal violence, away from a macro-social and cultural analysis. However, the generic aspect of the law becomes strategic once the object of the crime is expanded and includes every form of human trafficking (commercial sexual exploitation and other forms of forced labor and slavery) and excludes age and gender.

According to Ann Jordan (2002), the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons (Palermo, 2000) does not require that governments guarantee protection and assistance to the victim of trafficking, thereby partially incorporating international human rights standards. In view of this, domestic law will need to resolve this flaw of the international community.

---

<sup>7</sup> Gender refers to an a social construction, represented and transmitted by generations; a concept that reveals a common denominator among several authors that have written about this subject. Therefore, gender is a support concept to understand the particularities of the trafficked woman.

<sup>8</sup> The international community has repeatedly condemned forced slavery, violence against women and other trafficking elements, through declarations, treaties, resolutions and United Nations reports, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, Slave Trade and Institutions and Similar Practices, in 1956; the North American Declaration of the Human Rights and Duties, 1948; ILO Convention No. 105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labor, in 1957; International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; Resolutions 50/167, 51/66 and 52/98 of the United Nations General Assembly; First World Congress Report Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, 1996; IV World Conference on Women (Peking 1995); Moscow Document on the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, in 1991.



Another aspect of the law concerns the term “consent”, which currently is the object of great controversy:

*“This issue includes the debate on whether women can consent to prostitution. Some are of the opinion that they cannot, but human rights activists feel that sex workers have the same rights as any other worker. Their arguments are based on the irrefutable assumption that no agreement can be made to the practice of prostitution and to the forms of sexual labor that profit from that activity. Others support this view, because they consider consent to prostitution as a result of economic coercion or abuse of the economic vulnerability of the person. Those that are on the opposite side of the debate support the idea that women may freely consent to becoming sexual workers and this choice must be respected. There is consensus regarding a minor’s inability to give valid consent to this kind of exploitation, but still discussion is ongoing as to an actual age for giving such consent in light of the world’s cultural diversity.” (BASSIOUNI, 2002: 03)*

After closely analyzing and reflecting upon this study, the term “induced consent” was arrived at. The word “induce” means to lead or move by influence, to persuade, instigate, instill. Within the aspects of law, it is a crime to abuse someone’s inexperience, simplicity or inferiority, knowing or supposedly knowing that the proposed activity is injurious. In other words, it can be harmful and bring about losses. In this sense, “induced consent” is referred to the concept of control, and it takes on the meaning of abuse by a group that dominates a certain situation – in this case, those who belong to a network that promotes commercial sexual exploitation – in relation to a person or a group of people, leading them to make an apparent choice or to consent. To achieve their goal, they use arguments that create a favorable environment for radical changes in the person’s daily life. These vulnerable people are surrounded daily by negative situations and too few choices, which leads them to consent to the proposals and experience their “choice.” This is an indirect and covert approach to control, and a form of alienation, creating a situation of dependency and lack of autonomy, and linking the subjective dimension to an objective dimension of social-economic order. The “rules of the game” are already defined and the decision is frequently predetermined. In other words, the choice is made by the approval and encouragement of the group that proposed the action in the first place and used their position to decisively influence the person’s “choice.” It is difficult to discern when this type of control occurs, since the “rules of the game” are formally respected and agreements made are not only hidden but also difficult to document. Furthermore, those who have made their own “choices” generally use the coercive group’s arguments as their own.

From a legal standpoint, the Brazilian Criminal Code does not contain provisions for trafficking in persons for general sexual purposes, but it does include women in prostitution and at an international level, as stated in Article 231. Consequently, Article 251 of the Children and Adolescents Statutes considers the act of promoting or facilitating the entrance into or exit out of the country of children and adolescents an administrative violation, if it does not comply with the provisions set forth under Articles 83, 84 and 85 (travel authorization, for



example). Ultimately, Article 244-A considers a crime to generically submit children and adolescents to prostitution and sexual exploitation. In view of this, the strategy would be to use the last provision of the Statutes as a reference point and consider a crime certain situations that cannot be considered trafficking under the terms of Article 231 of the Brazilian Criminal Code.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs analyzes the trafficking in children and adolescents from the point of view of international agreements signed by Brazil. The country is also a party to the Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, which considers the sale of a child "any transaction act in which a child is transferred to another person or group of people upon payment or any other form of compensation." (MRE Document, 2001: 05)

Along with these international treaties, Brazil has also signed and ratified the "Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption" and the "Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction", two of the most advanced judicial texts for combating child trafficking.

In the Tenth Ibero-American Commission held in Panama in 2000, participating countries agreed to include a clause in their final document related to child trafficking. Item 10, letter "C", states that the presidents and governments of the 21 participating countries agree to encourage legislative actions and adopt severe measures to punish those who participate or collaborate in trafficking, abduction, sales of body organs, commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents and/or any other unlawful activity that may harm the dignity of human beings or make them vulnerable.

Bassiouni (2001), in his speech during the "International Colloquium on Trafficking in Women and Children", of the Brazilian Association of Criminal Law (Associação Brasileira de Direito Penal), stated that in December 2000 in Palermo, the United Nations approved the "Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime", which included the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. However, at that time only 15 countries ratified this Convention and 12 other countries ratified the Protocol, when a total of 40 ratifications would be necessary (as of June 17, 2002).

According to the same author, there are other treaties related to slavery and similar practices – trafficking in people and international exploitation for prostitution – however, these are not sufficient. A revealing sign of this statement is that only 25% of the countries in the world have ratified the 1949 Convention for the Suppression of Traffick in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others.



Trafficking in women, children and adolescents for commercial sexual exploitation is a complex and singular phenomenon since it involves trafficking within the context of gender, age and exploitation.

The United Nations, the OAS, the European Union and the European Parliament which have been debating the issue of commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, should be a focus point to seek out theoretical and specialized methodological teachings that can serve as a basis to build knowledge on this topic. The Agendas and Action Plans developed in these venues can emphasize strategic issues for combating the phenomenon at a national and international level.

- According to national and international law, trafficking in women, children and adolescents for sexual exploitation is a crime and a violation of human rights;
- This phenomenon is multidimensional, multi-faceted and complex. Its determining factors are of a political, socioeconomic, cultural, judicial and psychological order;
- Trafficking in women, children and adolescents is transnational, and it occurs within the boundaries of their own countries and in bordering regions. These people are exploited not only for commercial sexual activities (prostitution, sex tourism, pornography and trafficking for sexual purposes), but in other ways as well, such as forced labor and slave-work in agriculture, manufacturing, entertainment nightclubs, fishing, housekeeping;
- Bringing visibility to this phenomenon is a difficult task, due to (a) its relation to organized crime, involving corruption, and (b) the fragility of existing networks capable of denouncing these activities to government structures;
- Each country adopts its own specific legislation on the subject and when it deals with international trafficking, their legal structure becomes a barrier to their own combating efforts. Furthermore, they lack legislation to regulate domestic trafficking;
- Further debate is needed on the issue of consent by the victim and whether the victim is the object of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation;
- Specific norms must be established with regards to trafficking in children, adolescents and women for sexual purposes;
- Examination of how globalization affects the manner in which trafficking for sexual purposes is encouraged and expanded, weakening the Nation-States. Consequently, further examination is also needed on how to combat this phenomenon.



The tendency is to establish an objective relationship between globalization and trafficking in human beings. When this point of view is taken, the phenomenon emerges from an illegal and clandestine economy, organized as local and transnational networks, structured through mechanisms that facilitate the recruitment and solicitation of women, children and adolescents, and reinforces the social, economic and psycho-social dependency of these individuals.

Within the context of globalization, trafficking cooperates with global networks by connecting itself to criminal markets and activities and moving vast amounts of money. This is made possible by technology, migration, transportation advancements, and internationalization of the economy, as well as market deregulation.

Markets operating in local and global organized crime, drugs and trafficking for sexual purposes, such as Yakuza, Chinese Triad, Russian Mafia and Snake Heads, are responsible for the transaction of almost one billion dollars in international human trafficking (UN 2001).

These organized criminal networks have subjected states and weakened governments, especially when they find room to weave their trafficking networks of women, children and adolescents for commercial sexual exploitation within the web of policies, development, and economic growth projects (IMF, IDB and others).

These projects facilitate the expansion of organized crime and intensify social, gender, racial, and ethnic inequalities, as well as impacting the environment and local cultural relationships in a harmful way. A solid example of exploitation and domination is the global tourism policy, resulting in the expansion of the sexual tourism industry, whose main participators are women, children and adolescents.<sup>9</sup>

For UNICEF (2001), "... it is the combination of mobility and exploitation that characterizes a possible trafficking situation, for example, at the start of the process when an individual (woman, boy, girl, family or community) believes the promises of a better life in another location, better work opportunities, rewards or the promise to be protected from discrimination or conflicts. It may also occur that this individual receives false documentation and the woman and/or minor is placed in a submissive situation taking on a financial debt and a judicially vulnerable situation."

Another form is when someone illegally transports a child or youth, or even the entire family, across the borders of countries (situation of an undocumented

---

<sup>9</sup> Please refer to the Studies of CHAME- *Centro Humanitário de Ajuda à Mulher* (Humanitarian Center for Assisting Women), Salvador-Ba 2000 and the *Programa Mulher, Justiça e Gênero* (Woman, Justice and Gender Program) - ILANUD/UNICEF 2000.



immigrant). This situation may happen even after the woman and/or boy/girl crossed “voluntarily”, however not knowing what is in store for them.

This phenomenon is related to mobility indicators (movement and/or transportation of women, children and adolescents), as well as migration and border indicators, which are directly impacted by macro-social and cultural issues.

Within organized crime, the conditions driving the market for trafficking in persons are supply of socially vulnerable<sup>10</sup> women, children and adolescents; increasing demand to procure sexual services (whose access is facilitated by technological means used to advertise and attract consumers); and poor market surveillance by the government.

The dimensions of trafficking are strengthened based on two aspects: the material aspect, which includes objective conditions (recruitment, transportation, harboring of persons), and the subjective aspect (seduction, coercion, submission, slavery). Both of these aspects serve as indicators of its effectiveness.<sup>11</sup>

Therefore, it is necessary to link effectiveness indicators to macro-social indicators, in order to understand the multidimensional reasons behind trafficking in women, children and adolescents for commercial sexual exploitation.

## **2. CONFIGURATION OF TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN, CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN BRAZIL**

In Brazil, it is not a simple task to give visibility to trafficking in women, children and adolescents for the purposes of sexual exploitation due to (a) its complex and multifaceted nature; (b) controversies with regards to theoretical-methodological aspects; (c) the relationship it has with macro-politics and how it impacts the decisive processes of government administration that confronts this phenomenon; and (d) setbacks that social organizations have experienced while trying to mobilize society to combat this problem and broaden and create political foundations in order to include this topic in the Brazilian public agenda.

Nonetheless, this study of trafficking in women, children and adolescents for sexual exploitation in Brazil is intended to present and establish an analysis linking macro-social indicators to effectiveness indicators, and how it relates to the reality of trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes and also provide a multidimensional perspective of this phenomenon.

---

<sup>10</sup> Provoked by a set of auxiliary factors (social exclusion, family break-up, intra-family violence, sense of responsibility for the family, family pressure, discrimination or marginalization for being a woman, bad work conditions, low politicization, lack of knowledge of their rights, low education level, etc.)

<sup>11</sup> Indicators of effectiveness are those in which reality is a concrete and strategic situation that makes possible and/or creates favorable conditions to a trafficking situation.



## **2.1 Macro-social Indicators**

To understand the principal characteristics and structural foundations that include women, children and adolescents within trafficking networks for commercial sexual exploitation, it is also necessary to present a historic, geographic, demographic, economic, political and social-cultural summary of Brazil.

This is the fifth most populous country in the world with a large contingency of young people. In the year 2000, according to IBGE (Brazilian Institute for Geography and Statistics), the country had a population of 169,590,693 made up of 50.8% female and 49.2% male.

The ethnic groups that serve as a basis to the Brazilian population are Native Indians, Caucasians and African ancestry. Currently, the country has the following ethnic population: Caucasians (55.2%); Mixed Race (38.2%); Blacks (6.0%); Asian (0.4%) and Native Indians (0.2%). The South and Southeast regions have the largest population of Caucasians, while North, Northeast, and Central-West populations have a larger concentration of Afro-descendants and Native Indians.

It is also worth mentioning that social movements, specifically the Black Movement, have questioned the methodology used by the IBGE, the government agency responsible for conducting a National Census in the country. Many have stated that the census contains distorted information. For these groups, Blacks and Mixed Races derive from the same ethnic group – descendants of slaves that were brought to Brazil during colonial times. They have been lobbying the government to recognize and accept the term “afro-descendent” and no longer want to separate the population between Blacks and Mixed Races. (Taken from a report regarding Brazil’s fulfillment of an international treaty for social and cultural human rights, 2000).

This short profile of the Brazilian population reveals how the population is unequally distributed throughout the domestic territory. It also shows the elevated degree of social exclusion that has been drastically affecting women, children and adolescents.

The country is divided into five geographical regions, by a decreasing number of populations: Southeast, Northeast, South, Central-West and North.

The Southeast region’s high concentration is mainly due to the migration of 14.9 million people of which more than 8.5 million are from the Northeast. This population represents approximately 55.5% of the total migration number. From the total amount of domestic immigrants, 72.9% reside in the Southeast region, 14.5% are in the Central-West region, which contains the highest net rate of immigration, in relative terms (IBGE, 1999).





With the modernization of the Brazilian industrial economy in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, several economic development and growth projects were made possible: roads, highways, waterways and railroad constructions; implementation of agricultural projects; construction of electric energy plants; strengthening of commercial sectors; and expansion of technology, communication and tourism.

Due to new demands in capital internationalization and shifts of neo-liberalism, these projects were reconfigured, prompting lower working standards, migration (including illegal migration), territorial divisions, resurgence of traditional and new forms of work exploitation, and the emergence of clandestine and illegal markets involving organized crime.

The impact caused by these economic development projects affects a large portion of the population, stimulating an intense movement of people; increasing social inequalities, as well as gender, race and ethnic differences; and heightening social vulnerability. These situations can provide the opportunity to violate the rights of a citizen.

The International Organization of Migration (IOM) calculates that on a yearly basis, 4 million immigrants are trafficked against their will for the purposes of working in some form of servitude. Data received from this same organization indicated that in December 2001, 200 million immigrants were under the control of international organized crime.

A new segment to the migratory flow is the increase of females. Female presence in the labor force from Third World countries has increased dramatically.

In 1999, Spanish authorities deported 491 Brazilian citizens for overstaying their legal visas. The majority were women working as prostitutes. This irregular immigration is a structural component of workers' mobility.

In 2001, the Brazilian State Department discovered that there are approximately 2 million Brazilians living abroad, mostly in the United States (600,000), Paraguay (350,000) and Japan (300,000).

Based on this data, it can be verified that migration<sup>12</sup> is both internal and cross-border and relates to social disparities, globalization, racism, machismo and

<sup>12</sup> SEYFERTH, Geralda. *Immigration and Nationalism: Research on Exclusion and Immigrant Policy in Brazil*. CNPD (National Commission for Population and Development), International Seminar: International Migration – Contribution to Politics – Brazil 2000. Brasilia (DF), June/July 2000; OLIVEIRA, Juarez de Castro. Return of international migration as a component of Brazilian photographic dynamics – when will it end. CNPD (National Commission for Population and Development), International Seminar: International Migration – Contribution to Politics – Brazil 2000. Brasilia (DF), June/July 2000. FREITAS, Carlos Eduardo Soares. Unstable Work Environment and Foreigners in Brazil and the Neo Liberal Context. CNPD (National Commission for Population and Development), International Seminar: International Migration – Contribution to Politics – Brazil 2000. Brasilia (DF), June/July-2000; LEITE, Maria Jaqueline de Souza. Gender and Sexual Tourism. Brazilian Experiences Abroad and Cases in Brazil – Prevention services. CNPD (National Commission for Population and Development), International Seminar: International Migration – Contribution to Politics – Brazil 2000. Brasilia (DF), June/July-2000; SAZAKI, Elisa Massau & ASSIS, Glauca





sexual violence. Complicating this situation further, the UNODCCP explains that migration is intimately related to trafficking in human beings.<sup>13</sup>

A market based on supply and demand drives migration and traffic. While people living in poverty conditions, political instability, wars and personal problems seek a better life abroad, a large number of countries have a high demand for cheap labor and prostitutes. (UNODCCP).

Access to job offers occurs in various forms, either by advertisements in newspapers for jobs abroad (such as a dancer, waitress or housekeeper) or contact with traffickers arranged by friends, colleagues or acquaintances.

The illegality of migration and the inhumane circumstances of disrespect, violence, threats and abuse make these poor abducted or deceived adventurers live the life of an exploited person. (Hazeu, 2001)

Migratory flow results when the rights of individuals are not observed and when laws for international human rights, sex discrimination, violence against women, poverty, disparity of opportunities and income, economic instability, war, natural disasters and political instability are not applied. In the form that it applies different conditions of vulnerability, trafficking in human beings largely victimizes women, adolescents and children.

Within the current international context, Brazil is considered a country in development. On the other hand, Brazil is considered the tenth economy of the world, but, as a contrast, it is one of the most unequal societies in the world, reaching 74<sup>th</sup> place in the IDH 2000 – which corresponds to an average human development rate – and 21<sup>st</sup> in the human poverty index.

In 1998, Brazilian per capita reached US\$6,625.00, while the GDP (Gross Domestic Product) reached US\$ 775 billion. Although this amount places the country as one of the richest in Latin America, it still maintains the worst human development conditions within the sixteen countries of the region, such as Chile, Uruguay, Mexico, Venezuela and Costa Rica.

During the 1990s, 50% of the poor held 14% of the country's income, while 1% of the richest population held 13% of the income. This portrait is made clearer by the fact that out of the total number of families with children between the ages of 0 to 6, 4 million live with less than minimum wage *per capita*. In 1999, 15.1 million people (9% of the population) lived with a dollar a day and 37 million (22%) were below the poverty line, living with an average monthly income of less than R\$60.00 (US\$16.39), totaling more than 50 million poverty-stricken individuals. (AIDP 2002).

---

de Oliveira. New Immigrants From and To Brazil: A Balance of Bibliographic Production. CNPD (National Commission for Population and Development), International Seminar: International Migration – Contribution to Politics – Brazil 2000. Brasilia (DF), June/July-2000.

<sup>13</sup> United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, Trafficking of Women into the South African Sex Industry. ECPAT 2001.



However, greater structural violence began in the 1990s. Interest rates became the highest in the world; the country debt increased 10 times; and a process was quickly developed to transfer income from the base to the top of the pyramid. Brazil is one of the world's largest debtor nations. There are Native Indians committing suicide, blackouts, poor quality of life and an accelerated process to destroy values. These losses are truly incomparable (Report from the VII Conference of Human Rights, 2002).

The scenario with social disparity shows an alarming increase in social exclusion. From 1989 to 1998, the employment rate increased 3% to 9.5%. In absolute numbers, this means that in 1989, there were approximately 2 million unemployed people in the country, while at the end of the decade this group increased to more than 7 million. In industrial and agricultural sectors, for instance, approximately 1.4 million jobs simply disappeared (VEJA/CUT 2000).

These segments suffer the historical violation of slave work, supported by oligarchies and the State. Currently, 25,000 people are subjected to slave situations, especially in the south of Para. In 2001, there were 22 registered cases, out of which seven agricultural farms were cited for the third, fourth, and ninth consecutive time. Local police and authorities have been further supporting this situation (Report for the Group I Chamber of the VII Conference of DH, 2002). When taking into consideration the question of gender, race, ethnicity and geographic region, the disparity is further highlighted, making this situation even more unjust.

Brazil has a 40% rate of people living in poverty, distributed unequally throughout the national territory. There is greater disparity in the Northeast and North regions, compared to the South and Southeast regions.

When analyzing data regarding the situation of women, children and adolescents, it is revealed that true apartheid exists between the judicial-institutional gains and the effectiveness of social politics to institute legal rights and total protection.

It can also be affirmed that regional disparities in the Brazilian educational system are truly tragic. There is a ten-year learning difference between the North and Northeast regions in comparison to the South and Southeast regions. (INEP, 2000)

Further analyzing this disparity, the South and Southeast regions have maintained a universal approach to education since the 1980s and spent most of the 1990s improving quality, such as decreasing the number of students repeating school and decreasing student turnover and age/school year difference.<sup>14</sup>

---

<sup>14</sup> This is a situation where a student is behind a grade. For instance, in the North 69.4% of students in the 4<sup>th</sup> grade should be at a higher grade, in comparison to 24% in the South. INEP 2000.



It is also verified that social public policies have heightened the disparity that exists in society. Welfare programs are still considered a paradigm even with the novelty of decentralization. This further reinforces the selective and residual character of the program's actions.

Poverty conditions are present in all of the regions in Brazil; however, these same regions have prosperous cities under development, while other cities are submerged into deep social disparities. This rationale can also be applied to a rural – urban relationship.

Urban areas mirror the unequal characteristic of Brazilian society, contrasting downtown and the peripheral areas.

- In the past 10 years, the population of the eight metropolitan regions (Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Belo Horizonte, Vitoria, Porto Alegre, Curitiba, Recife and Salvador) increased from 37 to 42 million. The most surprising fact is that during this period, the growth rate of peripheral regions of these same cities increased 30%, while richer regions increased only 5%.
- Expanding the analysis to include the top 49 cities of the country, home to 80 million people, in order to obtain a bigger picture of this phenomenon. In the past twenty years, the peripheral areas of these cities represented one-third of the total population for the greater city. Currently, this proportion is closer to one-half and within five years, the figure is expected to grow.
- Since 1996, the per capita income of average Brazilian cities increased 3%, while peripheral cities decreased 3%.
- For ten years, outlying areas of metropolitan cities had homicide rates of 30 per 100,000 people. Currently, in some of these poor areas, the rate reaches 150 per 100,000 people, which is the same standard as in Colombia. In practically every state, the increase in the crime rate also produced massive safety investments.<sup>15</sup>

Contrasts between urban centers and peripheral areas highlight the disparities between regions, cities and rural communities, and between developed, peripheral and semi-peripheral countries.

**Table 1 Regional Disparities / Geography Routes**

<b>Regions</b>	<b># of people at a Poverty Level (per thousand)</b>	<b>Poverty Proportion (%)</b>	<b>Country Participation</b>
North Region	2,220	43.2	5.3
Northeast Region	18,894	45.8	45.1
Southeast Region	13,988	23.0	33.4

<sup>15</sup> Data supplied by Candido Mendes University, Veja # 34, p. 86. Rio de Janeiro, January 24, 2001.



South Region	4,349	20.1	10.4
Central-West Region	2,469	24.8	5.9
<b>BRAZIL</b>	41,919	30.2	100.0

Source: IBGE, 1999

This scenario clearly shows the differences between the regions with regards to the number of people in poverty situations in Brazil. It also demonstrates that this disparity should be examined during any process of population reorganization within cities and rural areas. It also demonstrates the reality lived in urban areas when transformed by the actions of different social segments that are constantly in conflict.

This discussion deems relevant for social research, by indicating that there is a possibility to avoid any distortion when locations are mapped, thereby producing illicit organizations. It also shows that there is a type of geographical data that represents urban violence and is not exclusively detected in poor areas. This type of violence can also be found in typical upper and middle class areas, especially since the merchandise sold by these criminals depends on the consumer market.

It is necessary to understand how sexual exploitation networks move, and take into consideration the unequal development of cities and urban areas that remain "apart from any legal order." The sex market is connected to networks by sites that are strategically located in different cities. In other words, these sites are located in 'upper' and 'popular' areas, as well as in virtual networks.

## Women

According to this scenario, a violation of rights is expressed in its most barbaric form, under conditions of confinement, discrimination and inequality. A large number of women, children and adolescents are subjected to these conditions.

Women perform work for which they receive a daily pay consisting of a meager salary. They assume new roles and obligations within the family performing household tasks, serving as caregivers and performing marital obligations.

According to a report published by ONU/SNDH-MJ-Brazil (1998), although some regional differences do exist, women have a greater chance of working in a service industry, performing activities that are traditionally female with lower pay.

When the issue of race/ethnicity to the gender indicator is added, an even greater disparity emerges. A black working woman primarily occupies lower qualified and lower salary jobs, such as a housekeeper. According to OIT/IPEC (1998), the vast majority of women find themselves in sub-jobs and working in the more informal sector of the economy with a maximum of 4 years of education.



Racial inequalities under capitalism also generate distinctions with regards to social classes and are demonstrated by situations of labor exploitation, reduced or no access to social policies, and the historical process of stigmatization and discrimination of the black population.

Furthermore, according to these same organizations, access to education presents the best indicator for women. In basic core curriculum and high school level study, the number of enrolled girls is greater than boys.

In spite of the formal equality of rights included in the Constitution of 1988, the situation of women in rural areas is also blemished by discrimination, indicating that there are barriers to accessing land, credit, professional training and formal education.

Although male participation in the workforce is at a high level of 73.6%, female participation has increased in the job force (rate of 47.5%), which supersedes 31 million female workers.

According to PNAD, the female head of household with children under 14 years old has increased dramatically. Approximately 9.1 million Brazilian children live in families with an income of less than R\$75.50 (at that time US\$ 41.10) (PNAD 1999).

An increase in the number of female heads of households is another indication of the poverty levels held by women, especially due to the lack of a male presence in their paternal responsibilities. For a significant number of men, a couple's separation also represents an end to their paternal obligations.

Income distribution is extremely unequal relative to social classes, ethnicity/race, and population, regardless of the region under study. Income structure for poorer families, either Caucasians or Afro-descendents, and percentage rates for the Southeast region were, respectively: 7.4%, 17% and 17.8% (IBGE, 1993).

The majority of Black women hold extremely vulnerable positions, such as self-employment, non-compensated household help, and as maids. Furthermore, many do not have their work documents signed by an employer and hold low-level jobs that are either forced labor or slavery. This directly affects the overall health situation of the worker, and as a result, there is prostitution, sexual tourism, trafficking for sexual purposes, drug trafficking, etc.

According to the IBGE (1999) data, the maternal mortality rate in Brazil reached 124 deaths for every 100,000 births. The National Commission on Development (CNPD) shows that in 1995, 13% of the deaths of young women between the ages of 15 and 19 were birth-related.

The AIDS incidence in Brazil has increased among women. In 1994, for every 3 infected men, there was already an infected woman. Vertical and perinatal



transmission of AIDS increased at an alarming rate. In 1990, the figure was 15.4%, reaching 32.7% in 1998.

The increase in families headed by females, as well as material and social exclusion, coupled with issues of sexual and race/ethnic discrimination, and interpersonal conflicts have set a timely stage for destroying family ties and transforming them into violent situations.

### **Children and Adolescents**

Along with an increase in the number of women, there has also been observed a rejuvenation of Brazilian society. The figures are 74.1% adults and 35.9% children and adolescents, of which 29,273,529 are girls and 28,350,762 are boys (IBGE 1999).

The figures for children/adolescents population according to regions are North (42.7%), Northeast (40.6%), Central-West (36.3%), South (34.5%) and Southeast (32.5%).

A report developed by PIDESC,<sup>16</sup> analyzing the government's actions relative to educational rights, reveals that in Brazil approximately 28 million people are in the age group of 7 to 14 years. Since official data shows that 95.5% of children between the ages of 7 to 14 years attend core educational programs, it can be concluded that there are approximately 1.26 million children between the ages of 7 and 14 that are not attending school.

In 1997, there was a total of 34.2 million school enrollment in core curriculum studies. Dropout rates were at 3.9% (accumulated average), which represents a rate of 1.33 million students.

Even though the data refers to the 1999 net figure for school enrollment and dropout rate relative to 1997 (latest available data) and admitting the fact that in 1999 the dropout rate would have been less, it is still estimated that at least 2 million children are not attending school.

As per IBGE 1997 data, there were 6,575,734 students enrolled in elementary level school, while high school enrollment registered only 2,526,633 students. This is further proof that the excluding character of society is even reflected in school attendance (MEC 1997).

Illiteracy rate continues at a high level, with 17.2% for children between the ages of 7 and 10, and 15.7% for children above 10 years old. With regards to pre-school children, only 33% of the population between the ages of 4 and 6 attend some form of pre-school.

---

<sup>16</sup> PIDESC. Report on Brazil's compliance with the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural rights. BSB 2000.



The amount of working children are at 10,232,926, while 2,276,920 children between the ages of 10 and 17 work 40 or more hours a week.

This data dramatically shows the structural violence that children and adolescents face on a daily basis in Brazil. This situation also is directly reflected in child labor exploitation- 3.4 million children between the ages of 5 and 14 are currently working.

According to estimates from IPEC (2001), 37.0% of child workers between the ages of 7 and 14 working in urban centers in activities considered degrading, dangerous or unhealthy are in the Southeast region, while 34.8% are in the Northeast, 12.0% in the North, 9.6% in the South, and 6.5% in the Central-West region.

From this total, 86.6% are 10 to 14 years old, and 13.4% between the ages of 7 and 9. As far as the type of work performed by these young children: 48.2% in waste dumps; 30.0% in illegal activities; 18.3% in outdoor markets and small food stands; 2.3% as shoe-shiners; and 1.2% distributing newspapers and magazines.

Child labor (children between 7 and 9 years old) is predominant in the Northeast region (42.55%) and the Southeast (26.2%). The Southeast heads the list for the 10 to 14 year-old age group. However, in all regions, the "waste dump" activity has the highest incidence of child labor (44.3%), followed by "illegal activities" with 38.4%, with the exception of the Northern region where the percentage for "outdoor markets and small food stands" is greater than "illegal activities" (IPEC 2001).

This perverse structure also results in other social phenomena (such as abandoned, neglected, and mistreated children; family abandonment; sexual abuse; trafficking in children and adolescents; increased drug usage; and illegal conduct). These aspects are the social representation and many times the form of survival for a large percentage of these young members of the population.

In 1998, the Southeast region had the largest number of children and adolescents working in some type of economic activity in an urban center (1,725,902) while the Northeast region (2,030,628) maintained the number of child workers in rural areas.

In 1999, PNAD showed that between 1992 and 1999, the working population between the ages of 5 and 14 decreased from 4 million to 2.9 million. Although this decrease was noted during that period of time, according to the International Labor Organization (1999), child labor in Brazil is not a phenomenon that has continually and progressively decreased even with an observed reduction in 2.9% of children (5 to 14 years old) working.





Still, in 1999, the Northeast region accounted for the highest rate of children between the ages of 10 and 14 (52.7%) and youths between the ages of 15 and 17 (36.8%) in the workforce, followed by the Southeast and South region. The lowest rate, however, was in the North and Central-West regions.

With regards to the increase in AIDS cases among children and adolescents in Brazil, the Southeast region is by far the leading area, followed by the South, Northeast, and North regions.

This social context clearly demonstrates how the rights of children and adolescents are violated in different segments of power and exploitation. This is emphasized not only by the manner in which they are excluded from the market, but also by the inability of the Government to intervene in this social arena.

### **Violence and Sexual Exploitation**

Violence is a product of all of the different forms of exploitation and dominance within established global markets and is reinforced by the Government's lack of ability and the cultural values expressed by conservatives. This is a relationship between power and force that takes place in an unequal manner between all social classes, genders, ethnic groups, and between adults, children and adolescents.

Within this context, the commercial sexual exploitation of women, children and adolescents is a form of violence that is highlighted in the same manner as other economic, social, cultural, ethnic and geographic characteristics of each region.

This demonstrates that the situations are multiple and varied and allows us to observe the complexity of their overlapping relationships and the totality of its dimensions. Sexual violence against women, children and adolescents is defined by a social and interpersonal violence that goes against any ethical, legal, labor, market and commercial standard.

It also implicates the participation of women, children and adolescents in sexual activities, selling their bodies through coercion or persuasion, lessening their self-worth, stigmatizing and discriminating themselves, and creating behavioral problems.

Commercial sexual exploitation and all of its forms (prostitution, sex tourism, pornography and trafficking) is a practice that has been reduced to a simple object by contemporary capitalism. Sex markets have adapted themselves to any type of crisis by reinventing new forms of exploitation and dominance through the use of technology.

It can clearly be stated that different forms of sexual exploitation are a fact in Brazil, although some are more predominant in certain regions than in others.





According to studies, not only women, but also men are victims of sexual exploitation. There also is evidence that the number of middle-class women, children and adolescents has increased. There are variations with regards to the age group of children and adolescents within each region and from one region to another, although the predominant age group is between 12 and 18 years. The majority are Afro-descendants, who either migrate within the country or are sent abroad.

Other studies<sup>17</sup> further indicate that women, children and adolescents generally have suffered some type of family violence (sexual abuse, rape, seduction, negligence, abandonment, physical and mental abuse or violence) or other types of violence (structural and interpersonal violence). This makes it easier to include them in any sexual exploitation network, in view of their state of vulnerability and lack of a firm family structure (family/government/society). Generally, the aggressor is a male, although cases exist where women, homosexuals and other adolescents were involved.

Among the most predominant forms of sex crimes committed against women in Brazil are rape, criminal assault, seduction and eliciting criminal sexual behavior. Data obtained from the National Council for Women's Rights in 1999 and published in "Psi" newspaper (Jan./March 2002), showed 411,216 registered cases of serious and simple assault.

The National Movement for Human Rights used this research to calculate the number of homicides published by the media in 17 Brazilian states, and discovered the magnitude and characteristics of this type of violence. They also discovered that within all other aspects of these crimes, men are the majority of victims.

However, physical violence (physical injuries) is practically equal for both sexes. On the other hand, a majority of women are victimized in comparison to the number of men. This reaffirms IBGE's data that in the 1990s, women were the greatest victims of family violence.

With regards to sexual exploitation, the issue of sexuality is extremely important for debating this topic, taking into consideration that it is still considered a taboo concept by repression and self-righteousness, and it perpetuates through cultural relationships of power and force, either at an interpersonal, social or structural level.

---

<sup>17</sup> Those referring to sex crimes against women, children and adolescents: "A life without violence is our ultimate right – proposal for action against family violence in Brazil" – Subsidies for the National Campaign and Community Pact Against Family Violence, emphasizing women and girls – United Nations/MJ/SNDH, July 1998 (two volumes); "Spring is Gone – Portrait of Female Homicides in Brazil" MNDH – organizers Oliveira, Dijaci David de et al, Brasilia, 1998; "Brazil and the Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights Agreement" – Report from the Civil Society regarding Compliance by Brazil of the International Agreement of Human Rights for the House of Representatives/Department of Justice for the Rights of Citizens, Brasilia, 2000; LEAL, Maria Lucia P. – "Mobilizing NGOs to Combat Commercial sexual exploitation of Children and Adolescents in Brazil" – Thesis presented at PUC, Sao Paulo, 2001. Also refer to the enclosed PESTRAF 2002 Research on Sex Crimes against Women, Children and Adolescents.



---

This contradiction determines the authoritarian and totalitarian manner in which society views the human body, sexuality and desire. Consequently, this prevents sexuality from being a right, thereby creating violent sexual practices.

## **2.2 Effectiveness Indicators**

Article 231 of the Brazilian Criminal Code contains provisions with regards to the international trafficking of women for prostitution. Based on the judicial proceedings contained in this law, researchers were not only able to access information, but also confirm the existence of trafficking. After researching various segments, analyzing the documents and reviewing data (including interviews with different institutional and non-institutional participants, as well as information obtained from the media and case studies), it was possible to gather detailed information and reveal the criminal and social connections that outline the criminal organization of trafficking in women, children and adolescents.



### **2.2.1 Trafficking in Women, Children and Adolescents**

In order to characterize the profile of women, children and adolescents trafficked for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation, it is necessary to make a connection between judicial and social concepts.

From the judicial perspective, a person that is trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation is considered a "victim". In other words, this person is a non-active "object" of the criminal behavior and/or a person to whom a crime or criminal act has been committed against. On the other hand, the social dimension tries – and this concept needs to be further emphasized – to destroy this victimizing perception, in order to not reinforce the idea of submission but rather emphasize the subjective and moralistic nature of the issue.

Therefore, to explain the phenomenon, it is extremely important to connect all the different social relationships that these "objects" build to the point of transforming themselves into violated objects and subjected to multiple abuses, excluding their rights as a citizen, and placing them in a vulnerable situation that allows trafficking syndicates to exist.

For this reason, there is concern about using certain popularized terms that may reinforce society's patriarchal and *macho* ideology, as is the case with the term "victim". When this term is used to define a person, it creates a conceptual trap that gives more value and individual meaning, by focusing on the exploiter-exploited relationship and exempting the government, society, and the market from accepting the responsibility of not confronting the issue of trafficking in women, children and adolescents for commercial sexual exploitation.

Criminal networks or syndicates are the major players of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation of women, children and adolescents. The situation for traffickers is further benefited by disparities in social standings, such as class, gender, race, ethnicity and adult relations.

#### **Women (Adult/Adolescents)**

To structure a discussion on trafficking, it is necessary to ask: why are women (adults and adolescents) recruited for sexual purposes? The answer is directly proportionate to their precarious working situation and to the way they are treated as lower-class citizens.

Ten case studies conducted by PESTRAF shows that two opposite types of women are recruited: (a) the first is a more naive and humble person, who is suffering financial difficulties and can be easily deceived; and (b) the second is a woman who is in "control of the situation", clearly evaluates the risks and decides to run the risk in order to earn money.

Generally, these are low educated, poor women who live in the outlying areas of urban centers, with no sanitation or transportation (and lacking other social



benefits of the community). They may live with a relative, have children and work in low-level positions.

These women work by providing housekeeping services (maid, domestic servant, cook, maintenance) and commercial activities (general services, waitress, supermarket clerk, store clerk, sales representative, etc.) in unprivileged positions or low-level jobs. They hold low-income jobs and usually their work documents are not officially registered. These women's rights are not guaranteed and job turnover is high with long working hours, exhaustive routines and no possibility of career development. The following statement clearly demonstrates this situation:

"I came from Juiz de Fora to Rio to work as a maid. After that, I worked in a supermarket. Then I started selling memberships to the Hotel Clube do Brasil. I worked in retail and then I found out I had no inclination to work for a boss. I used to get tired, stressed out and upset. I didn't like any type of job, because none met my expectations and I didn't like the conditions I was offered. Then, I would never come back. I only have resentments!" ("D" Statement- case study)

These women are not only stigmatized by their social, racial/ethnic and sexual conditions, but also attracted to the sexual market by the exact same reasons and eventually transformed into exotic and erotic commodities.

Exoticism, for example, is the predominant element for characterizing "Third World" women in European countries. In this region, feminine cultural differences are considered as erotic and enchanted objects, and this is ideologically supported by the dominance and exploitation of women.

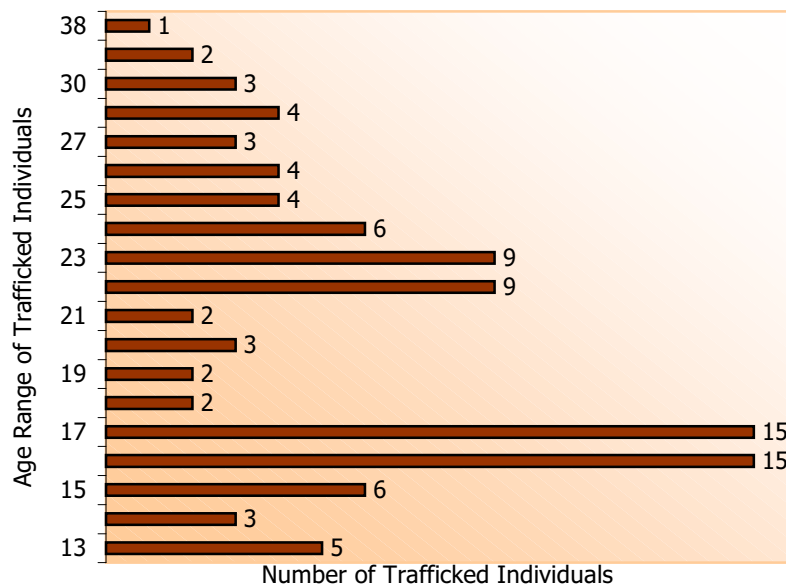
When the population's imagination focuses on certain social groups, these types of representations also serve to create levels of hierarchy within the labor market. In fact, historical trends of capitalism reside precisely in exploiting specific differences (sex, nationality, race and ethnicity) that are continuously reproduced and transformed into flourishing supporting roles (Soares do Bem, 1993).

These differences are multiplied by networks in the trafficking of women for the purposes of sexual exploitation, through coercion and slavery, as well as encouragement of the use of drugs and other violent forms that create submission, passive behavior, non-competition, reduced consciousness and many other attributes that reinforce the values and stimulate consumption of their sexual services.

Although these women are in a situation of social barbarianism, according to the research, some of them are able to react, either by running away or seeking help from people connected to their environment. In this case, one can determine that these women are not as passive as the cult of femininity would ideologically attribute them.

In Brazil, trafficking for sexual purposes is predominantly made up of women and girls, dark-skin and Afro-descendents, between the ages of 15 and 25. According to research done by the media after interviewing 219 trafficked people, 98 women (44.7%) had specified their ages in the article. This information is included in the following chart. The remaining 121 women did not specify their ages and are mentioned as “women” and “adolescents”, or included in the age range of, for example, “20 to 25 years old”.

**Chart 1**



### Age Distribution of Trafficked People

Source: PESTRAF – Journalistic Articles Database – 2002

As can be seen, out of 98 trafficked persons in a known age range, 52 (53.0%) are women and 46 (47.0%) are adolescents. Therefore, the age of 30.4% of 171 trafficked women and 95.8% of the 48 adolescents were identified.

Investigations (81) and criminal proceedings (75) of the international trafficking in women for prostitution (Art. 231 of the Criminal Code) also disclose a predominance of adult women.

However, in the 110 (45.64%) routes of inter-city and interstate trafficking, the number of adolescents is significant when compared to the number of children and adult women in international trafficking. Out of 131 international routes, 102 are used for trafficking in women. From that total, 60 routes (77.86%) are used to transport “only women”. From the 77 interstate routes, 62 routes (80.51%) were used for trafficking in adolescents, from which 20 were “only for adolescents”. From the 32 inter-city routes, 31 (96.87%) were used for trafficking in adolescents; and from 26 routes (19.84%) used for trafficking in children – none of them involved “only children”- 23 (88.46%) were considered interstate routes.



This configuration points to the fact that it is preferred for adult women to be trafficked to other countries (Spain, Netherlands, Venezuela, Italy, Portugal, Paraguay, Switzerland, United States, Germany and Suriname), while adolescents, even more so than children, are trafficked through inter-city and interstate routes, connecting to the borders of South America (Venezuela, French Guyana, Paraguay, Bolivia, Peru, Argentina and Suriname) and Chile.

### **Adolescents and Children**

This study shows that in general, adolescents and children have previously suffered some kind of family violence (sexual abuse, rape, seduction, indecent assault, seduction of minors, abandonment, negligence, physical abuse, etc.) and violence outside of the family (similar to family violence, however at schools, shelters, sexual exploitation networks and in other relationships).

Within the children's families, difficult situational portraits are also present (dysfunctional families suffering from social, interpersonal and structural violence). By being so vulnerable at the hands of their protective networks (family/state/society), this makes it easier for the child and adolescent to involve themselves in the commercial sexual networks.

According to data obtained by the media, as related to women, girls from the ages of 15 to 17 are the most trafficked age group, which corresponds to 30.6% of the individuals included in the above chart.

It is important to add that only two 18-year old girls were actually identified in the media's research. This is another aspect of the judicial dimension of the phenomenon, taking into account that a person legally transitions from "adolescence" to "adulthood" at the age of 18, prompting traffickers to pursue services for document falsification in order to identify and prepare a passport for the person to use abroad.

The most recurring information in the media about trafficked girls derive from police sources, almost always focusing on age, place of arrest, and the type of exploitation they were subjected to. The greater part of the data contained statements taken by journalists after talking to the girls' families (usually when they were still with the traffickers or after their death) and to the girls themselves (who were interviewed over the phone and while they worked as prostitutes).

Prior to the traffickers' recruitment of these girls, the majority came from low-income districts located in rural areas of the country. Among those who lived in capitals or in the cities within metropolitan regions, the great majority lived in suburban areas and districts.

Although the prospect of payment is a relevant issue, it is worth mentioning that when trafficking initiates in the rural part of the country, these women are



directly influenced by not only the traffickers' illusory offers, but also the girls' need to survive and the family violence that many of them experience.

Therefore, when these girls make their decision, financial need is not the only consideration. Family problems can also be a determining factor:

"A 16-year-old Brazilian girl was rescued from a brothel the night before last, in Catuetê, Paraguay, 150 kilometers from Ciudad Del Este, bordering Brazil, by deputies of the Human Rights Commission of the municipal council... The girl left her parent's house in Foz do Iguaçu nine months ago... Mother and daughter acknowledged that she left her home because she was constantly beaten by her father, who also tried to rape her..." (Newspaper O Globo-RJ, Nov. 13, 1997).

When considering the cases of trafficking in more economically developed and major metropolitan regions – São Paulo-SP, Rio de Janeiro-RJ, Porto Alegre-RS, Salvador-BA e Goiânia-GO – it was found that there is always a need to survive, even though many of the girls are attracted to the large amounts of money offered by the recruiters.

It is important to highlight the fact that most of the proposals made by recruiters are from members of trafficking networks operating in international routes. According to the articles, these traffickers deal with large amounts of money compared to those who recruit adolescents in inter-city and interstate routes.

These young women are enchanted with the possibility of saving a lot of money abroad, the main point of seduction by these traffickers, and the possibility of landing a stable job and quick enrichment.

The information provided by the media shows that forgery of documents is a common practice, especially in the cases of international routes. The objective is to "turn" the adolescents into adults in order to facilitate their entry into and out of the country.

Based on the regional report of routes, it is safe to say that trafficking in children happens less frequently than trafficking in women and adolescents. Therefore, it is impossible to precisely determine these figures, since quantification was only possible when a reference to "women, children and adolescents" was made.

### **2.2.2 Exploiter / Demand / Trafficking Support Networks**

To exploit means to take advantage of a situation, as is the case when an exploiter forces and abuses the relationship maintained with the woman, child and adolescent that is being trafficked for sexual purposes.

The exploiter is capable of exerting his power of domination and exploitation in several social contexts, either due to cultural reasons, personality, and behavior, without, however, it being considered a specific class.





One can identify an exploiter as being the same as a consumer, recruiter or someone who helps in enticing the victim to a criminal trafficking network. The syndicate or network is organized by different participants with their own specific role in organized crime in order to drive the demand in the sex market.

The exploiter has access to the victim and to the recruiting syndicates. They are capable of developing relationships of power, taking advantage of the vulnerable situations in which these women, children and adolescents find themselves. This relationship takes the form of seduction, abuse of trust, deceit and lies, which can lead to the "induced consent"<sup>18</sup> of the victim.

An exploiter is any person that makes demands on women, children and adolescents for the purpose of exploiting them through these trafficking support networks or use the sexual services offered by these networks. Demand is an action on the part of those who seek or try to illicit and/or consume the sexual services offered by women, children and adolescents, for the purpose of selling and/or satisfying their own sexual desires.<sup>19</sup> This is accomplished through abuse and sexual exploitation. Therefore, those who are on the demand side of the equation are also considered exploiters.

According to Davidson (2001) "... *it becomes impossible to talk about a sexual exploiter as a type of person with specific or exclusive characteristics.*" This means that it is extremely complex to distinguish the specific characteristics of an exploiter. Furthermore, attempting to create a profile of an exploiter, taking into consideration all the different situations and the multiple facets included in this person's profile, does not follow the methodological outline of this research. However, the actual practice of sexual exploitation is considered as a distinguishing characteristic between these and other individuals.

## **Trafficking Support Networks**

Trafficking support networks for commercial sexual exploitation are organized like a web of actors who perform different roles (recruiters, owners, employees and other intermediary players) with the goal of exploitation for material goods or profit.

These networks are hidden behind legal and illegal commercial companies, such as tourism, entertainment, transportation, fashion, cultural, and the pornographic industry of service agencies (massage parlors, escort services...), as well as other markets that facilitate trafficking activities for commercial sexual exploitation.

".. The case of a Venezuelan flagrantly arrested in January 2001, makes us think he belongs to a large syndicate, since his legal assistance has headquarters in Venezuela, but also

---

<sup>18</sup> Please refer to the explanation contained in Item 1 of this report, under "Conceptual Aspects."

<sup>19</sup> Although also considered an exploiter, consumers who purchase sexual services for satisfying their own "desires" were not an object of this research.





offices in Margarita, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. Evidence exists that members of the Venezuelan Guard are involved as facilitators of trafficking in women, according to statements given by the Brazilian women to police in Roraima. The vessels also serve as an intermediary to the prostitution of young girls and a 'sexy-taxi' service." (North Region Report)

"... In 2000, a recruitment network was discovered in the State of Rio de Janeiro, maintained by four people, three from Rio and one from Niterói, working in nightclubs and disco clubs in Downtown and suburban areas of the city. Women were approached with the promise of working abroad as dancers, waitresses, baby-sitters and promised they would earn no less than US\$ 1500, plus housing and food. Their destination was Israel and upon their arrival, their passports were taken and they were kept locked up, working from 2 p.m. to 3:30 a.m. with up to 15 acts of sexual intercourse a day. During their days off, they were kept under constant watch. (Newspaper O Dia/RJ 7/06/00 and 7/18/00). (Rio de Janeiro Report)

These networks are supported by technology, facilitating the exchange of information, recruitment, transportation, lodging, guard, and control of their actions. With this, they can quickly set-up and dismantle their operations with the complicity of other "actors" or players that are "above any suspicion."

Commercial trafficking networks are organized within and outside the country, maintaining contact with international organized crime syndicates. This has been verified by the detection of Mafia groups in the country (Yakuza, Russian and Chinese Triad...) working with the international trafficking in women.

"... International Mafia: Russian, Chinese, Japanese, Italian, Israeli, Spanish, Mexican... use 'tourist trips' and the Internet to sell girls, relying on the complicity of some individuals from the Civil and Military Police, as well as top model agencies, child service agencies, and airport employees." (Rio de Janeiro Report)

"...The way the Russian and Chinese Mafia work is very similar. Here in Brazil, they have, let's suppose, a group that works to lure these girls in. They are Brazilians who have everything prepared in key places and attract these girls. They draw up contracts to convince them and even go to their family's home... Just looking at the operations, it's perfect..." (Rio de Janeiro Report)

The connection of these Brazilian and foreign recruiters to established networks in the receiving countries of the trafficked women and adolescents is evidence that there is a transnational connection (Media/PESTRAF, 2002:62).

Different trafficking support networks were identified both at the national and international levels. The types of network and the statements taken during the field research are provided below:

- (a) Entertainment network: shopping malls, nightclubs, bars, restaurants, motels, beach tents, fast-food restaurants, showhouses, samba gatherings, brothels, massage parlors...



"... Two sisters stated that more than 40 women from Pará are working as prostitutes in Suriname, and living in conditions of poverty... because they were tricked with the promise of easy jobs. Both ... were invited by their cousin, Raimunda, to work in Suriname, where she lives. Raimunda offered them R\$ 200,000 to have their passports issued in Belém. Upon arrival, they were taken to "Diamond" nightclub ... where they would have to pay US\$100 a day for lodging. The debt was a way to keep both of them in the club. Their debt was already amounting to US\$795. They discovered the place was a brothel that held shows with more than 100 women from several countries. The women were beaten and even raped in the club. When they arrived, they had to sign a contract but refused after realizing what it was all about. 'We were desperate and extremely hungry... our cousin told us we would have to stay in the club until our debts were paid off, and we should not try to escape, because they would hunt us and probably kill us!' They asked a Dutch tourist to help them escape and he indicated the Brazilian Embassy in Suriname (Newspaper Diário do Pará, 5/19//00 "Mulheres denunciam cárcere e prostituição" – Women denounce incarceration and prostitution). (Pará Report)

"...with regards to trafficking at a national level, the city of Ji-Paraná emerges as a point of control for prostitutes from other States, especially Minas Gerais and Goiás. The nightclubs have an advertisement network in the city and they bring... adult and adolescent women. Depending on the contract and the conditions of the adolescent/woman, the trip may be by plane. The costs are covered by the nightclub owners, who in turn charge them the debt...". (Rondônia Report)

According to statements provided by informants to the research team from Rondônia, nightclub owners finance the girls' interstate trips, their maintenance in the destination city, and provide them with alcohol and drugs, as well as their first clients. The recruited girls are bonded to them until their debts for transportation and survival are paid off. However, rules change from one nightclub owner to another. Some nightclubs place the girls in a restrained environment, literally locking them up in the nightclub. Others allow the girls to go out, under constant vigilance, as long as they come back on a daily basis and pay for their day's work. They are subjected to physical threats, especially since they are under 18 and unfamiliar with the city.

"...in July 2000, the Federal Police destroyed in the cities of Boa Vista and Iracema, a syndicate of traffickers working in bars and restaurants, where young girls (between the ages of 16 and 17) from Amazonas were taken over promises of employment and good salaries. In the city of Iracema (680 km from Manaus), the girls were kept locked up, assaulted and forced to have sexual intercourse with truck drivers and gold miners, sometimes in exchange for two daily meals. They worked at "Malocão Zanzs BAR" and were only able to escape after a truck driver took them to the Civil Police of Boa Vista. At the time, police were able to arrest other adolescents and women, who were later sent to Manaus. The girls were subjected to torture and death threats... and had their documents taken away to avoid escape..." (Roraima Report)



(b) Fashion Market Network: modeling agencies (photography, videos, and movies)

"Also during an interview, one of the models, a 16-year-old, told the story of two friends who received deceitful proposals when they went to São Paulo. One of them, a 17-year-old, accepted the offer and traveled to Spain without her family. As time passed, the family lost contact with her. The other one, a 15-year-old girl refused the offer, went back to Rondônia, and quit the modeling business." (Rondônia Report)

(c) Employment Agencies Network: domestic servants, baby-sitters, travel escort and artistic jobs (dancers, singers...)

"Forms of recruitment also differ according to the border control... i.e., in the United States, they deny this phenomenon exists due to tougher immigration restrictions. However, trafficking exists and most of the Brazilian women enter the country after receiving job offers as domestic servants and end up enslaved by diplomats." (Rio de Janeiro Report)

(d) Marriage Agency Network

Among all the forms of trafficking networks, marriage agencies are the most difficult to characterize due to the involvement of love and affection, which are part of interpersonal relationships.

According to a study conducted by CEAP in 1997, there are at least two types of trafficking through marriage: either the women are attracted by advertisements or by sex tourism. In either case, the foreign man comes to Brazil to pick up the female candidate. She often leaves the country not knowing that there is a contract between the agency and her prospective husband. She is actually put into a three-month "test" period, and he has the right to return the woman in the event he is not satisfied.

"...Some recruiters even marry the women to avoid problems of deportation..."

"... within the group of trafficked women, those who go to other countries married or with the promise to marry a foreigner see their expectations of a "better life" abroad vanish by violent situations, like race discrimination, psychological, physical and sexual abuse and deprivation of their citizenship rights within the laws of the foreign country."<sup>20</sup> (Bahia Report)

"... Then, all the cute girls who have someone interested in them, taking their picture and so on... they are losing a lot, because a foreigner (gringo) has already gotten her picture a while ago while still in his country. They have no idea and have never seen the man, but he has already seen their pictures, and the nightclub owner says 'I want this one or that one...' and then she comes and gets married, even takes on a false name. They already married German guys, then they go to another city and get married..." (Maranhão Report)

---

<sup>20</sup> FILHO, AZIZ. Marriage agency in Germany offers Brazilian women for U\$ 5 mil. O Globo, RJ, 03/07/1997; MELAZO, Fernanda. Brazilian girls are placed for sale in Europe. Correio Braziliense, 03/07/1997, p. 9; BORGES, Carla. Sexual Commerce in Europe exploits Brazilian women. O Popular, Goiânia, 03/4/1997, p. 6.



(e) Sex telemarketing Network: newspapers, Internet and TV ads (closed circuit)

Recruitment can also be done through sex telemarketing, classified ads and the Internet. Technological advancements, such as the use of mobile phones, the Internet and closed circuit television, facilitates the interaction between members of the trafficking network and the movement and control of their actions in different states.

"...there was an 'International Agency' leaflet in circulation in Belém, advertising: 'BRAZIL/NETHERLANDS Want to find a nice, kind man? An European? Take your chance at happiness! New Life! ATTENTION! Ladies 21 years old and above, are you dreaming about finding your Prince Charming? This is your moment!!! Meet a kind, gentle and financially stable European man. We can help you!' " (North Region Report)

"... An ad placed for recruiting native Indian women on the Internet ... the preference for women from the Northeast region, black and illiterate, is another indication that Maranhão could possibly become a high trafficking state that supplies the international market." (Maranhão Report)

(f) Tourism industry Network: travel agencies, hotels, health spas/resorts, taxi drivers, tourist transportation

"... According to field research in Foz do Iguaçu, taxi drivers have the following agreement with local brothels: the client chooses a girl (sometimes a minor) by looking at a book of pictures... then, the girl is contacted and the taxi driver picks her up to meet the client..." (South Region Report)

"... some have stated that several times they took girls to Porto Iguazu, in Argentina, to work as prostitutes..." (South Region Report)

The South Region research team interviewed three taxi drivers with more than 10 years on the job, as well as a taxi company manager, whose statements clarify their involvement – a fact known by all the taxi drivers or those who work with prostitution.

The team reported that "...according to testimony, the individuals in charge of the delivery of these girls (many of whom are under 18) either pay for the taxi service or even steal the vehicle. However, most of the time, these people don't have a professional driver's license to operate a commercial vehicle. Taxi service is frequently used in inter-city trafficking, transporting girls from nightclubs located in a certain city to another city in the state. They also act as representatives of nightclub owners. A point made by all the interviewed prostitutes is that the recruitment is always done with girls under 18, since they don't have any experience and actually believe the promises made by the traffickers."

(g) Recruitment Agencies for Infrastructure and Development Projects Network: recruitment for agriculture, highway and waterway construction, gold mining and others



"Mining activities, especially gold mining, in the State of Roraima serves the third-level market, such as equipment and materials, food service, foreign exchange houses, hotel industry, and financial institutions that have suffered losses after the decrease in mining operations. The State's production structure, which concentrated heavily on third-level markets and did not have a basis for sustaining other sectors, increased Roraima's negative social indexes, such as unemployment, criminal activities, domestic violence, child labor, and others." (North Region Report)

"... Santa Elena (Venezuela) is a city with a large contingency of military personnel, young men serving in the Army, as well as gold and diamond mining operations. Venezuela's border control in Santa Elena is not very rigid either in the Brazilian or the Venezuelan side. Researchers entered and left Venezuela without even having to show documentation. 'Even without a passport, we were able to obtain from the immigration control office an authorization to go 'inside even further' (an expression used when leaving the country and entering Venezuela). This also assumes that there is a certain ease in movement within the Venezuelan territory, without needing a passport or any other type of control." (North Region Report)

Large infrastructure projects (Tucuruí) and mining operations (Trombetas, Barcarena and Carajás), as well as the 'gold rush' in the South and Southeast part of the State (Carajás and Tapajós), made the State of Pará serve as a shelter to vast amounts of people in the 1980's and 1990's.

- \* The prostitution market developed following the same logic: it followed the migratory flow, increasing and decreasing according to construction and gold mining operations.

Journalist Gilberto Dimenstein, who based his research on the Movimento Nacional Movement for Street Children (Nacional de Meninos e Meninas de Rua) and on his own observations, denounced the existence of child and adolescent prostitution, and the private incarceration of women, as well as the use of physical violence and even homicide.<sup>21</sup>

The research entitled "Prostituição e Adolescência"<sup>22</sup> (Prostitution and Adolescence) confirmed the practice of providing sexual services in the gold mining operations of Tapajós Valley, near Porto Trombetas. During the research period, it was observed that 59 women and adolescents (75% of the 79 interviewed people) came from small towns in the State of Pará. The networks involved in the recruitment, transportation and lodging of these people were composed of unstructured groups, usually family members, who are submitted to other dominant groups, called "gold mining owner" and "*donos de pista*" (lane owners), that apparently contracted third-parties to provide sexual services at their properties.

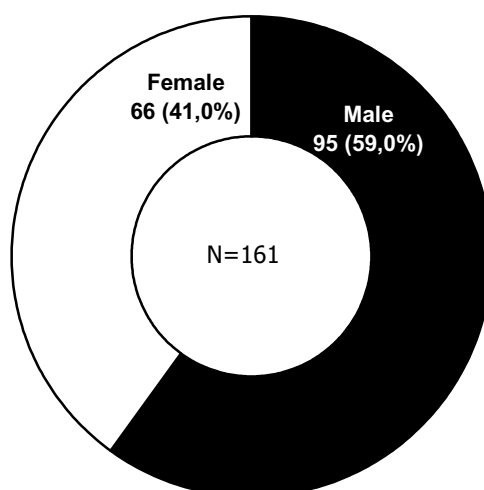
<sup>21</sup> Dimenstein, Gilberto. *Meninas da Noite*. Girls of the Night. Rio de Janeiro, Vozes, 1992.

<sup>22</sup> Dias, Luiz Carlos de Carvalho ed all. *Prostituição & adolescência: Prostituição juvenil no interior do Pará*. Belém, editora Cejup, 1997.

The fall of gold mining operations managed to reduce all the economic activities, including sexual activity. At Trombetas Port, the situation continues primarily due to a large number of vessels transporting ore. In the study *"Meninas Sem Bonecas e Sem Sonhos, Apenas Objetos de Prazer: A Prostituição em Cametá: 1980 a 1993"* (Girls Without Dolls or Dreams, only Objects of Pleasure: Prostitution in Cametá), the author (Pinto 1997) states that sex commerce in the city increased significantly as of the implementation of the Tucuruí Project.

According to data obtained by the media, men (59%), between the ages of 20 and 56, are noted as the predominant agents for eliciting/procuring or recruitment of women, children and adolescents to trafficking networks for sexual purposes. As for women, the incidence is 41% with an age group between 20 and 35 (Media Research/PESTRAF 2000).

**Chart 2      Individuals Connected to the  
Distribution of Sex Trafficking**



**Source: PESTRAF – Journalistic Articles Database / 2002**

From the total number of recruiters (161) identified by the research conducted in the media, 52 are foreigners (from Spain, Netherlands, Venezuela, Paraguay, Germany, France, Italy, Portugal, China, Israel, Belgium, Russia, Poland, United States and Switzerland) and 109 are Brazilian.

The Brazilian recruiters, most of them male, belong to different social classes and are between the ages of 20 and 50. Taking into consideration the general data of this research, some belong to the economic elite, either own or work for



nightclubs or other places that belong to the trafficking support networks. The statements below substantiate this fact.<sup>23</sup>

"...in Ahalego, Netherlands, there are nightclub owners and drivers who take the girls from one place to another, and there are those who look for girls from country to country. They are known as 'sueta'<sup>24</sup>... In the nightclubs there are the bodyguards, who are responsible for watching the women... They control them and prevent them from having contact with other people and even boyfriends... The nightclub owner, the bodyguard and drivers may occasionally act as 'sueta'." (Maranhão Report)

Many have public jobs in the cities where women, children and adolescents are being trafficked:

"...In Guajará Mirim (Rondônia), we notice a recruiting network that goes beyond nightclub owners. Girls under 18 controlled by international trafficking are recruited by men who are well respected in the city or have a lot of money, encouraging dreams of financial accomplishment. According to statements from those who assist the victims of this type of recruiting, the names of politicians and public city figures are quite evident in the girls' report. These people are connected to the areas of justice and security, and are prominent and well-known individuals, belonging to the economically dominant group of the city." (North Region Report)

According to the media, Brazilian males are the main recruiters of international trafficking. Women are also involved in trafficking by recruiting other women.

"... Girls who travel to the Netherlands, Germany and Italy, and stay there for a long time, are forced to invite their sisters to visit them, through fake letters and phone calls, because they cannot tell them the truth. They are invited and the guys send everything...when they arrive, the guys take their passports and they are in the same situation... 'He is my 23-year-old daughter's friend, who lives there'... And then, the mother allows the daughter to travel with that person." (Rio de Janeiro Report)

The recruiter's profile corresponds to the requirements of the trafficking market for sexual purposes. In other words, the profile of the recruiter and that of the person exploited by the sex market is defined by demand, based on criteria of social status, age, sex and color.

### **2.2.3 Routes Used for Trafficking in Women, Children and Adolescents for Commercial Sexual Exploitation**

#### **ANALYSIS OF ROUTES AND CONNECTIONS**

Routes are pre-established directions made by people or groups, whose objective is to reach a pre-planned destination. The major focus of elaborating a route is to identify a direction that best meets the needs of those who will be taking that

<sup>23</sup> The statements shown in the report do not represent an exclusive characteristic of the region or of the state indicated as the source, but an example of the phenomenon, that may also occur in other regions or states.

<sup>24</sup> Term used by trafficked women when describing the recruiter.





route, either for tourism or business travel, study excursions or discovery purposes, or even for activities connected with organized crime.

According to Article 2(a) of the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (2000), an organized criminal group is that which is formed by three or more people, existing for a period of time and acts for the purpose of committing one or more serious or enunciated violations of the Convention, with the goal of directly or indirectly obtaining an economic or material benefit.

Taking these points of reference into consideration, routes for trafficking in women, children and adolescents for sexual exploitation must be analyzed as interconnected gaps of organized crime. In these routes, power relationships are based upon a Mafia order, indicating that its elaboration not only involves those related to criminal networks but also different institutional players.

These routes may be by land, air, river or sea. They are strategically built alongside neighboring cities or those with legal or clandestine roadways, ports and airports, representing easy points of transportation. Example cities would be Bacabal (MA), Belém (PA), Boa Vista (RR), Uberlândia (MG), Garanhuns (PE), Petrolina (PE), Rio de Janeiro (RJ), São Paulo (SP) and Foz do Iguaçu (PR).

According to data obtained from the field research conducted by PESTRAF teams in the country: (a) the widely used means of transportation for land networks are taxis, cars and trucks; (b) for rivers and sea transportation, small boats and ships are used; and (c) air transportation is done by using chartered planes and others.

Taking into consideration the routes and means of transportation, Tables 2 and 3 show a summary of national and international routes used by people in trafficking networks. It is important to highlight that both within the country (inter-regional, inter-city and interstate) as well as outside the country (intercontinental), these routes offer different modes of travel and in some situations may connect to each other.





**Table 2**  
**Routes: International Flow of Trafficking in Women, Children and Adolescents**

EXTERNAL TRAFFICKING ROUTES (LAND)				
Highways	Departure	Destination	Type of Transportation	Trafficked Persons*
BR 210	Oiapoque (AP)	São Jorge and Cayena (French Guyana)	Cars and Taxi	W
BR 210	Oiapoque (AP)	Cayena (French Guyana)	Taxi	CA
BR 174	Pacaraima – Boa Vista (RR)	Santa Helena de Uieren (Venezuela)	Taxi and Bus	W / Indian Girls
BR 317	Brasiléia e Assis Brasil (AC)	Cobija (Bolivia)	Taxi	A
NI	Cáceres (MT)	San Matias and La Paz (Bolivia)	NI	AW
NI	Corumbá, Água Clara e Três Lagoas (MS)	Paraguay, Bolivia, Chile, Italy and Spain	NI	AW
Ponte Internacional Agustín Justo – Getúlio Vargas	Uruguaiiana (RS)	Argentina	Taxi, Bus, Truck	AW
NI	Uruguaiiana (RS)	Chile	Taxi, Bus Truck	AW
EXTERNAL TRAFFICKING ROUTES (SEA/RIVERS)				
Ports	Departure	Destination	Type of Transportation	Trafficked Persons
Illegal	Guajará Mirim (RO)	Cobija (Bolivia)	Small boats	WA
NI	Maranhão (MA)	French Guyana and Netherlands	Ship	WA
SI	Bélem (PA)	Suriname	Ship	A

**C:** Child **A:** Adolescent **W:** Woman \* **NI:** No Information

Fonte: PESTRAF, 2002.



**TABLE 2 – ROUTES (cont.)**  
**INTERNATIONAL FLOW OF TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN, CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS**

EXTERNAL TRAFFICKING ROUTES (AIR)				
Airports	Departure	Destination	Type of Transportation	Trafficked Persons
Eduardo Gomes (International)	Manaus (AM) and Belém (PA)	French Guyana, Suriname and Netherlands	Commercial Plane	WA
Guararapes (International)	Recife (PE)	Spain, Italy, Germany and Portugal	Commercial Plane	WA
Internacional (Guarulhos e Tom Jobim)	São Paulo (SP) and Rio de Janeiro (RJ)	Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Netherlands, Italy and Germany	Commercial Plane	WA
Guarulhos	São Paulo (SP)	Hong Kong	Commercial Plane	A
NI	Palmas (TO)	Spain	NI	W
NI	Brasília (DF)	Spain	NI	W
NI	Trindade, Anápolis, Nerópolis, Aparecida de Goiânia and Goiânia (GO)	Spain	NI	W
NI	Aparecida de Goiânia, Goiânia (GO)	Portugal	NI	NI
NI	Goiânia (GO)	Switzerland	NI	NI
NI	Campo Grande (MT)	Italy	NI	A
NI	Corumbá, Água Clara and Três Lagoas (MS)	Paraguay, Bolivia, Chile e Italy	NI	W
Guarulhos (SP)	São Paulo (SP)	China (Hong Kong and Taiwan)	NI	AW
Rubem Berta	Uruguaiana (RS)	Murcia (Spain)	Commercial Plane	W
NI	Interior do Paraná	Spain	NI	NI
NI	Interior do Paraná	Cordoba (Argentina)	NI	NI
NI	Foz do Iguaçu (PR)	Buenos Aires	NI	NI

**C:** Child **A:** Adolescent **W:** Woman \* **NI:** No Informação

Sources: PESTRAF, 2002.



**Table 3 Routes: National Flow of Trafficking in Women, Children and Adolescents**

INTERNAL TRAFFICKING ROUTES (LAND)				
Highways	Departure	Destination	Type of Transportation	Trafficked Persons*
BR 317	Rio Branco (AC)	Brasília (AC)	Taxi and Truck	A
BRs 364 and 174	Rio Branco (AC)	Porto Velho, Guajará Mirim, Presidente Médici, Cerejeiras, Ji-Paraná e Ariquemes (RO)	Truck	A
BR 153	Belém (PA)	Brasília (DF)	Truck	A
BRs 230 and 210	Belém (PA)	Boa Vista (RR)	NI	NI
BR 174	Iracema (AM)	Boa Vista (RR)	Car	WA
BR 174	Manaus (AM)	Boa Vista (RR)	Car or bus	WA
BRs 316, 226 and 222	Timon, Bacabal, Lima Campo, Imperatriz (MA)	São Luiz (MA), Tocantins (TO) and Pará (PA)	Car, Bus and Truck	A
NI	Rural area of Rio de Janeiro (RJ)	Capital of Rio de Janeiro (RJ)	Truck and Taxi	WA
BR 116	São Paulo (SP)	Camburiú (SC)	Car	W
BRs 101 and 116	Caxias do Sul (RS)	São Paulo (SP)	Bus	A
BRs 364, 174 and 319	Porto Velho, Guajará Mirim, Pres. Médici, Cerejeiras, Ji-Paraná e Ariquemes (RO)	Rio Branco (AC), Manaus (AM), Belém (PA), Mato Grosso (MT) and Goiás (GO)	Truck	A
NI	São Miguel do Araguaia (GO)	Cocalinho (MT)	NI	A
NI	Marabá (PA)	Caldas Novas (GO) e Goiânia (GO)	NI	A
NI	Alta Floresta (MT)	Majupá (PA)	NI	A
NI	Cripurizão (PA)	Alta Floresta (MT)	NI	A
NI	Bahia (BA)	Uruguaiana (RS)	Truck	AW
NI	São Paulo (SP)	Uruguaiana (RS)	Truck	AW
BR 287, 472 & RS 241	Santa Maria (RS)	Uruguaiana (RS)	Truck	AW
BR 472 e RS 000	Itaqui (RS)	Uruguaiana (RS)	Taxi, Bus and Truck	AW
BR 116	Caxias (RS)	São Paulo (SP)	NI	A



INTERNAL TRAFFICKING ROUTES (AIR)				
Airports	Departure	Destination	Type of Transportation	Trafficked Persons
Eduardo Gomes (international)	Manaus (AM)	São Paulo (SP) and Rio de Janeiro (RJ)	Commercial Plane	A
Eduardo Gomes	Manaus (AM)	Recife (PE)	Plane	NI
Pinto Martins (international)	Ceará (CE)	Amazonas (AM)	Plane	A
Pinto Martins	Ceará (CE)	Pará (PA)	Plane	A

**C:** Child **A:** Adolescent **W:** Woman \* **NI:** No Information

Source: PESTRAF, 2002



In external trafficking, air travel is the most used means of transportation, followed by land and sea/river travel. Air travel has been noted in all regions, and most of the trafficked individual's destinations (women and adolescents) have been to European countries, especially Spain. However, considerable routes lead to South American countries, especially French Guyana and Suriname, and even to Asia.

As for trafficking routes by land, where the most common means of transportation are taxis, the routes surveyed included the North and Central-West regions. In this area, the only route for trafficking in children emerges: Oiapoque, State of Amapá, to Cayenne, French Guyana.

Three routes were discovered that used sea travel and maintained their point of departure in the northern and northeastern states of the country. Their destinations are three countries in Latin America and one in Europe. Although all three are used for trafficking in adolescents, two of them simultaneously transported women.

Sea transportation is never used in internal trafficking. In the majority of cases land travel is used to transport adolescents, followed by women and, at a lesser scale, children. Analysis of all routes reveal that most of time, these routes originate in rural areas of the states (small, medium or large cities) heading toward large urban centers or international border regions.

A certain balance is noted on the types of land transportation, where taxicabs and trucks are used more frequently, followed by cars and buses. This means that all of the routes derive from federal highways connected to different states. When internal trafficking is maintained as a reference point and focus is placed on air transportation, it is easily noticeable that adolescents are the only group transported by plane.

After providing these general considerations, let us focus on the analysis of these routes per region:

#### (A) TRAFFICKING FLOW IN THE NORTH REGION

The North is the wider and less populated region of the country. Its states border five countries (French Guyana, Suriname, Venezuela, Peru and Bolivia), and two states (Maranhão and the Plateaus of Mato Grosso). To analyze the data of the routes in this region, Leonardi's classification will be used, which highlights the northwestern, northern and western borders.

Tables 2 and 3 illustrate the major highways in which trafficking in women, children and adolescents takes place on the western border: BR-317, which connects the state of Acre (cities of Rio Branco, Brasiléia and Assis Brasil) to Bolivia (in the city of Cobija, where the Balneario Las Ponderosas is located); BR-364, which connects Rondônia (Porto Velho, Guajará Mirim, Presidente Médici,



Cerejeiras, Ji-Paraná and Ariquemes) to Acre (Rio Branco); and BR-153, known as Belém-Brasília, which connects the state of Pará to the Federal District, route in which the cities of Imperatriz (MA), Palmas (TO) and Araguaína (TO) are the focus.

In the Northwestern border, trafficking for sexual purposes uses BR-174, which connects Manaus (AM) to the cities of Boa Vista, Iracema and Pacaraima (RR), and Venezuela. At the border of the states of Pará and Roraima with Guyana and Venezuela, there is a typical migratory flow that follows the opposite direction, i.e., from Guyana to Brazil. Prostitutes use this route while heading towards Boa Vista.

In studying and comprehending trafficking routes in this region, it is important to note that its integration to Venezuela and the Caribbean has intensified (Leonardi 2000), specifically after development of the Northern BR-210 highway, BR-174 highway, and roads that connect the area to the Venezuelan city of Santa Helena. This has also served to increase the flow of tourism.

In the northern border, the major highway used is BR-210 North, which connects the city of Oiapoque (RR) to French Guyana (São Jorge and Cayena). In this region, there is an intense flow of Brazilians, who migrate to Cayenne illegally and look for work in civil construction or in the gold mining operations that exist in Indian lands in French Guyana and Suriname.

Another major network deals with contraband consisting of plants and birds, illegal trade, and prostitution in the docks region of Paramaribo (capital of Suriname). An increase in AIDS cases has also been noted in that region (Leonardi 2000).

Focusing attention to air transportation, the only cities in the Northern region considered "departure places" are Manaus and Belém. As for waterway transportation, normally with the use of small vessels, the cities of Oiapoque (RR) and Guajará-Mirim (RO), as well as the state of Pará, are the point of departure for these routes heading towards Cobija (Bolívia), French Guyana and Suriname.

State research shows that in the Amazon region trafficking situations go beyond trans-nationality to include different levels of interconnected circuits. Analysis of interstate and inter-city routes in that area shows evidence that these trafficking networks are connected in a way to prevent the breakdown of any criminal activity and mislead any suspicious movement with the use of repetitive routes.

This means that when choosing a departure location, traffickers use strategic criteria and have their own rationale for its illegality that is certainly based on the actual structures offered by these places. Destination cities also follow the same trend, favoring Mato Grosso, Goiás and the Federal District.



With regards to trafficked persons, there is a greater number of adolescents, followed by women and children. In interstate and inter-city trafficking routes, one may find adolescents and women circulating the capital cities, towns with bordering highways, ports, large business districts and even locations where festivals are held. They also leave Amazonia towards the South or Northeast sections of the country or follow the opposite direction towards Amazonia.

There is strong evidence that these routes have connections with organized crime, specifically drug trafficking (Roraima, Acre and Rondônia) and document falsification (Roraima and Amazonas), reinforcing the involvement of these activities with trafficking in human beings.

#### (B) TRAFFICKING FLOW IN THE NORTHEAST REGION

The Northeast region is outlined by different areas or zones: “zona da mata” (narrow coastal belt), an area with a traditional colonial history starting at Rio Grande do Norte up to the southern area of Bahia (coastal region); “zona de transição” (transitional region), located west of “zona da mata” and subdivided into “zona do agreste” (arid region) – farther west where the climate is semi-arid – and “zona do sertão” (backlands region), touching the states of Ceará and Rio Grande do Norte, encompassing all the states in this region (except Maranhão) and northern section of Minas Gerais; and the “zona do meio norte” (mid-north zone), considered the western section of the northeastern states, known as the “zona dos cocais”, where *babaçu* and *carnaúba* plants cover the southwest areas of Piauí and Maranhão, bordering the northern part of the country.

In the Northeast region, the states of Maranhão (where the majority of trafficked people are women, followed by adolescents and children) and Pernambuco show a greater flow of internal trafficking (interstate and inter-city). Frequently, at the inter-city level, small and medium-sized cities serve as intermediary locations for international and national routes, since these are located near transportation areas (airports, waterways, major highways and seaways).

In the state of Maranhão, the major highways used for trafficking in women, children and adolescents are: (1) BR-316, which connects the city of Timon, Caxias, Bacabal and Lima Campo to São Luís; (2) BR-226, *Transmaranhão*, which connects the south to the north of the state; and (3) BR-222, which connects São Luís and Imperatriz to Palmas (TO), Marabá (PA) and Belém (PA).

According to research conducted with the organization Pastoral da Mulher, the port of Itaqui, located in the city of São Luís (capital of Maranhão), has the highest level of trafficking in women and adolescents, who leave other locations in the Northeast region towards the Netherlands and French Guyana. Common situations involve recruitment of these women at ships anchored in the port. They remain on board until the vessel leaves, and in some cases, they even travel with the crew.



Two other situations included in the report about Maranhão are (a) young girls that leave their homes and go to brothels located by the highway and (b) young girls that come from other parts of the State to work in houses of prostitution located in the districts of Caxias, Coelho Neto, Aldeias Altas, Gonçalves Dias, Passagem Franca and Timom.

In the first situation, children and adolescents leave the district of Caxias for houses of prostitution located in Maranhão or in another state. An agent travels to smaller towns or peripheral neighborhoods with the exclusive goal to recruit these young girls to work in the brothels. Another situation refers to the housing of young girls that come from adjacent regions where they will work in prostitution houses located in the same district.

In Maranhão, women are trafficked to the gold mining zones, such as Alta Flores (MT) and subjected to a position of "semi-slavery". Newspapers have reported cases of internal trafficking, especially in the Estrada de Ferro Carajás corridor, and in the gold mining areas. In many cases, native Indian women were involved.

In Ceará, evidence of trafficking was only found pertaining to adolescents and women that leave their rural communities and travel to Fortaleza. Since there is no specific distinction between the transportation routes, both follow the major state and federal highways to access the capital. From that point, they travel to the coastal cities and tourist beaches. This possibly could be considered an internal "traffic route".

At an international level, data obtained from the Federal Police shows the existence of international routes for trafficking in women leaving Fortaleza towards Europe, following the sex tourism route. In the state of Bahia, truck drivers make trafficking in children and adolescents possible by taking them to other cities and states. This makes it difficult for the military police to provide effective surveillance.

The report on the Northeast region shows a possible connection between sex tourism and trafficking, since the cities of Recife (PE), Fortaleza (CE), Salvador (BA) and Natal (RN) not only are considered major trafficking destinations, but also the cities that receive a greater number of foreign tourists. Some investigations and criminal proceedings contain information on the existence of trafficking in women to Europe.

#### (C)    TRAFFICKING FLOW IN THE SOUTHEAST REGION

The Southeast has the largest population and is the hub of economic activity in the country. The four states that comprise this region border are the Northeast region (Bahia), Central-West region (Distrito Federal and Mato Grosso do Sul) and the South region. This area also touches the Atlantic Ocean, with the exception of the state of Minas Gerais. Due to its industrial centers, mainly





located in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, and greater opportunities for employment, this is the region in Brazil that receives the greatest amount of immigrants.

Women, followed by adolescents, are the most trafficked people in this region. Although field research has not been conducted for the states of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo, through media data collection, investigations, criminal proceedings and case studies, both are noted as points of passage for national and international trafficking routes. Therefore, internal trafficking flows with greater frequency from Minas Gerais to Rio de Janeiro and from Uberlândia to Belo Horizonte.

When approaching the topic of internal trafficking to the Southeast region, the cities of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro are considered destination points. They are also major intermediary points for international trafficking routes due to the location of the largest and busiest airports of the country.

#### (D) TRAFFICKING FLOW IN THE CENTRAL-WEST REGION

The Central-West region is geographically and administratively formed by the states of Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Goiás and Distrito Federal, with a total population of 11,636,728 (IBGE 2000). It is also the area where the country's capital, Brasília, is located. It borders all other regions and even some other countries in South America (Paraguay and Bolivia). It is extremely vast with relatively few inhabitants (lowest demographic index in more than 80% of the cities).

Medium and large-sized projects are being developed in this region, especially those related to energy generation (implementation of gas pipelines, hydroelectric energy and thermo-electrical power stations), heavy transportation infrastructure (highways, railways and waterways) and agricultural advancements.

The development standard implemented by the Brazilian Government in conjunction with multilateral financing institutions, especially the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), brings some important contradictions. These institutions support environmental preservation projects and, on the other hand, the implementation of waterways that transport soybeans to the Amazon region.

With the exception of agriculture in Mato Grosso, tourism has been the fastest growing segment in the region. This is primarily due to its beautiful, rich and vast forest preserves. In this region, it is pointed out the areas of Pantanal Matogrossense, the Cerrado and Amazônia, where national and international tourist attractions are quite diversified. There is also an increase in tourism for fishing, ecological tours and business.



In this scenario trafficking in human beings takes place, primarily serving international markets (European countries, Paraguay and Bolivia); infrastructure businesses that are helping to internationalize the economy; tourists coming from richer regions; and those with high purchasing power.

Since no record exists for trafficking in children in this region, women and adolescents are the most trafficked group. In absolute numbers, the most traveled route is by land. However, air travel is also frequently used. On this issue, it must be noted that in several cases both means of transportation were reported. This indicates that many leave their cities located in the rural areas of the country by land and use airplanes to then leave the urban cities.

Women are mainly sent to Spain. There are also some trafficking cases to Portugal, Switzerland and Paraguay. During the research, it was discovered that many adolescents leave their cities by land and head to cities with large airports, such as Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. At the new location, they depart to their final destination.

The trafficking of adolescents is predominantly within the country and usually occurs among states of the same region, especially Mato Grosso. This is primarily the reason that land travel is used. The two international routes for this group include travel to Paraguay and Chile.

#### (E)    TRAFFICKING FLOW IN THE SOUTH REGION

The South Region, which includes the states of Paraná, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul, is the smallest and borders the Southeast and Central-West regions, as well as Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and the Atlantic Ocean.

The most trafficked persons identified were women and adolescents, although there were no records of trafficking in children. The route used more frequently is by land, usually taxi, trucks and buses; specifically departing the cities in Rio Grande do Sul. Travel by air occurs mainly in the cities of Paraná, where trafficked persons are taken to Spain and Argentina.

Map 1 shows the internal flow of trafficking in women, children and adolescents, taking into consideration only the states belonging to the route. The map also includes a detailed study of the routes, focusing on departure and destination cities and, when possible, providing the names of the districts (Tables 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8).

## Map 1 Interstate Routes for Trafficking in Women, Children and Adolescents for Sexual Exploitation: Preliminary Data (1996 – 2001)



### Northeast Region

**Piauí** → Maranhão and São Paulo  
**Maranhão** → São Paulo, Piauí, Tocantins, Mato Grosso, Amazonas, Bahia, Fortaleza and Pará (goldmining)  
**Paraíba** → Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro and Alagoas  
**Bahia** → Rio Grande do Sul, SP, Piauí  
**Ceará** → Amazonas and Pará  
**Pernambuco** → Goiás, São Paulo, Piauí

### Southeast Region

**São Paulo** → Goiás, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul and Rio de Janeiro  
**Rio de Janeiro** → Piauí, São Paulo  
**Espírito Santo** → Minas Gerais  
**Minas Gerais** → Rio de Janeiro

### Central-West Region

**Goiás** → Pará, São Paulo, Espírito Santo, Bahia, Mato Grosso, Rondônia and Distrito Federal  
**Goiás** → Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Bahia, São Paulo  
**Mato Grosso** → Santa Catarina, Maranhão, Mato Grosso do Sul, Goiás, Pará, Rondônia

### South Region

**Santa Catarina** → RS, RO, RS, PR, MA  
**Rio Grande do Sul** → Piauí, São Paulo  
**Paraná**: Piauí

### North Region

**Acre** → Rondônia  
**Amazonas** → Roraima, Ceará  
**Amazonas** → Ceará, Rondônia, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Pará, Roraima, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Pernambuco, Bahia  
**Pará** → Amapá, Distrito Federal, Roraima, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Pernambuco, Maranhão, Ceará, Rondônia.  
**Tocantins** → Maranhão  
**Tocantins** → Goiás, Distrito Federal  
**Roraima** → Pará, Amazonas, Acre, Mato Grosso, Rondônia, Roraima and Goiás  
**Rondônia** → Amazonas, Acre, Pará, Tocantins, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Mato Grosso do Sul and Goiás  
**Rondônia** → Mato Grosso, Goiás, Distrito Federal  
**Amapá** → Pará and Rondônia

SOURCES: PESTRAF, Brazil – 2002.  
 SOURCES: PESTRAF, Brazil – 2002.



**Table 4**  
**Interstate and Inter-city Routes:**  
**Route Distribution by State or City of**  
**Departure of Trafficked Persons – North Region**

Departure	Destination	Trafficked Persons
<b>PARÁ</b>		
Pará	Santana (AP)	A
Belém	Pernambuco (PE)	W
Belém	Macapá (AP), Oiapoque (AP)	WA
Belém	São Luiz (MA)	W
Belém	Santana (AP), Macapá (AP), Garimpo do Lorenzo (AP)	A
Belém	Fortaleza (CE)	A
Belém	Porto Velho (RO)	WA
Belém	Boa Vista (RR)	WA
Itaituba	Belém, Macapá (AP)	CA
Itaituba	Goiás (GO)	A
Itaituba	Manaus (AM)	A
Itaituba	Penedo (PA)	A
Itaituba	Laranjal do Jari (PA)	CA
Santana do Araguaia	Confresa (MT)	A
<b>AMAZONAS</b>		
Amazonas	Roraima, Fortaleza(CE)	MWA
Amazonas	Mato Grosso (MT)	WCA
Amazonas	Mato Grosso do Sul (MS)	WCA
Amazonas	Pará (PA)	WCA
Manaus	Boa Vista (RR)	WA
Manaus	Borba (AM), Vila Iracema (RR)	A
Manaus	Porto Velho (RO)	W
Manaus	Rio de Janeiro (RJ)	W
Manaus	Recife (CE)	W
Manaus	Salvador (BA)	W
Iracema	Boa Vista (RR)	W
Iracema	Manaus (AM)	A
<b>RORAIMA</b>		
Boa Vista	Belém (PA), Amazonas (AM)	WCA
Boa Vista	Manaus (AM)	CA
Boa Vista	Porto Velho (RO)	WA
Boa Vista	Pacaraima (RR)	WCA
<b>ACRE</b>		
Acre	RO, AM, RR, CE, PA, AP	WCA



Acre	Porto Velho (RO)	WA
Rio Branco	Brasília, Assis Brasil (AC)	CA
TOCANTINS		
Palmas	Goiás, DF	WCA
Araguaína	São Luiz (MA)	A
Araguaína	Goiânia (GO) e DF	A
Guaraí	Presidente Kennedy, Palmas (TO)	A
AMAPÁ		
Oiapoque	Belém (PA), Itaituba (PA)	WA
Oiapoque	Macapá (AP)	CA
Macapá	Belém (PA), Itaituba (PA)	WA
Macapá	Porto Velho (RO)	WA
RONDÔNIA		
Porto Velho	Manaus (AM), Palmas (TO), São Paulo (SP), Rio de Janeiro (RJ)	W
Porto Velho, Vilhena, Jarú, Pimenta Bueno, Ariquemes, Cacoal, Ji-Paraná, Costa Marques	Porto Velho (RO), Pará (PA), Rio de Janeiro (RJ), São Paulo (SP), Acre (AC), Amazonas (AM), Tocantins (TO), Mato Grosso do Sul (MS), Mato Grosso (MT), Goiás (GO), DF, Minas Gerais (MG)	WA
Porto Velho	Rio Branco (AC), Senador Guimard (AC)	WCA
Guajará Mirim	Campo Grande (MS)	WA

**C:** Child **A:** Adolescent **W:** Woman **\* NI:** No Information

Sources: Media Research/PESTRAF – Journalistic Articles Database / 2002.PESTRAF North Region Report



**Table 5**  
**Interstate and Inter-city Routes:**  
**Route Distribution by State or City of**  
**Departure of Trafficked Persons - Northeast Region**

Departure	Destination	Trafficked Persons
<b>PERNAMBUCO</b>		
Recife	Goiás (GO), São Paulo (SP)	A
Petrolina, Caruaru, Serra Talhada, Ouricuri, Palmares	Teresina (PI)	CA
<b>BAHIA</b>		
Canavieiras	Campinas (SP)	A
Bahia	Teresina (PI)	CA
<b>MARANHÃO</b>		
Maranhão	Mato Grosso (MT)	WCA
Maranhão	Manaus (AM)	WA
Maranhão	Bahia (BA)	WA
Maranhão	São Felix do Xingu (PA)	A
São Luís	São Paulo (SP), Belém (PA)	WA
São Luís	Altas Flores (MT)	WCA
São Luís	Fortaleza (CE)	WA
São Luís	Bacabal, Joselândia, Timon (MA)	WA
São Luís (Porto de Itaqui)	Garimpo do Pará (PA)	WA
Caxias	São Paulo (SP)	A
Caxias	Terezina (PI)	WA
Caxias	São Luís (MA)	A
Caxias	Alto Alegre, Gonçalves Dias, Bacabal, Timon (MA)	WA
Caxias	São Luís (MA)	A
Timon	Terezina (PI)	WA
Timon	Caxias (MA)	WA
Pedreira	Lima Campos (MA)	A
Coelho Neto	Teresina (PI)	A
Trizidela	Lima Campos (MA)	A
Codó	São Luís (MA)	CA
Viana	São Luís (MA)	CA
Imperatriz	São Luís (MA)	WCA
Alto Alegre	Caxias (MA)	WA
Gonçalves Dias	Timon, Passagem Franca (MA)	WA
Bacabal	Santa Inês, Caxias, Alto Alegre (MA)	WA
Buritcupu	São Luís (MA)	WA
<b>PIAUI</b>		
Teresina	São Paulo (SP)	A
<b>PARAIBA</b>		
Campina Grande	Rio de Janeiro (RJ)	A
Campina Grande	Maceió (AL)	A

**C:** Child **A:** Adolescent **W:** Woman **\* NI:** No Information

Sources: Media Research/PESTRAF – Journalistic Articles Database / 2002. PESTRAF Report of the States of: RN, PB, MA, BA, PE, CE



**Table 6**  
**Interstate and Inter-city Routes:**  
**Route Distribution by State or City of**  
**Departure of Trafficked Persons – Southeast Region**

Departure	Destination	Trafficked Persons
<b>RIO DE JANEIRO</b>		
RJ (capital)	Teresina (PI)	CA
<b>SÃO PAULO</b>		
São Paulo	Camburiú (SC)	W
<b>ESPIRITO SANTO</b>		
Espírito Santo	Belo Horizonte (MG)	A
<b>MINAS GERAIS</b>		
Uberlândia	Rio de Janeiro (RJ)	W
Belo Horizonte	Rio de Janeiro (RJ)	W
Prata, Araguari	Uberlândia (MG)	WA
Uberlândia	Belo Horizonte (MG)	W

Sources: Media Research/PESTRAF – Journalistic Articles Database / 2002.  
PESTRAF Report of the states: RJ,SP

**Table 7**  
**Interstate and Inter-city Routes:**  
**Route Distribution by State or City of**  
**Departure of Trafficked Persons – Central-West Region**

Departure	Destination	Trafficked Persons
<b>GOIÁS</b>		
Goiás	Pará (PA)	WCA
Goiás	DF	WCA
Goiás	São Paulo (SP)	WCA
Goiás	ES, MG, BA, SP, MT	WCA
Goiânia	Ji-Paraná (RO)	WA
Goiânia	Pirenópolis (GO)	A
Goiânia	Anápolis (GO)	A
<b>MATO GROSSO DO SUL</b>		
Cárceres	Porto Esperidião (SC)	CA
Alta Flores	São Luís (MA)	W
Campo Grande	Dourados (MS)	CA
<b>MATO GROSSO</b>		
Mato Grosso	Rondônia (RO)	W

**C:** Child **A:** Adolescent **W:** Woman **\* NI:** No Information

Sources: Media Research/PESTRAF – Journalistic Articles Database / 2002.  
Preliminary and Regional PESTRAF Report



**Table 8**  
**Interstate and Inter-city Routes:**  
**Route Distribution by State or City of**  
**Departure of Trafficked Persons – South Region**

Departure	Destination	Trafficked Persons
<b>RIO GRANDE DO SUL</b>		
Rio Grande do Sul	Teresina (PI)	CA
Caxias do Sul	São Paulo (SP)	W
<b>PARANÁ</b>		
Paraná	Teresina (PI)	CA
Foz do Iguaçu	Cianorte (PR)	A
Rural Cities	Curitiba (PR)	WA
Londrina	Paranaguá (PR)	A
Ponta Grossa	Paranaguá (PR)	A
<b>SANTA CATARINA</b>		
Blumenau	Porto Velho (RO)	WA
Pinhalzinho	Porto Alegre (RS)	W
Santa Catarina	Paranaguá (PR)	A
Santa Catarina	Rio Grande do Sul	WCA
Santa Catarina	São Luiz (MA)	A
Chapecó	Porto Alegre (RS)	A

**C:** Child **A:** Adolescent **W:** Woman **\* NI:** No Information

Sources: Media Research/PESTRAF – Journalistic Articles Database / 2002. Preliminary Report PESTRAF – States of: RS, PR, SC

Map 2 shows the international flow of trafficking in women, children and adolescents, taking into consideration only the states belonging to the route. The map also includes a detailed study of the routes, focusing on departure and destination cities and, when possible, providing the names of the districts (Tables 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13).



## Map 2

### International Routes for Trafficking in Women, Children and Adolescents Sexual Exploitation – Preliminary Data (1996 – 2001)

#### North Region

Amazonas -> Spain, Germany  
 Amazonas -> Venezuela, Colombia, French Guiana, Suriname and Netherlands  
 Acre -> Bolivia, Venezuela and Peru  
 Pará -> Suriname, Netherlands  
 Pará -> French Guiana, Germany, Spain  
 Roraima -> Venezuela, French Guiana, Netherlands and Suriname  
 Tocantins -> Spain  
 Amapá -> Suriname, Guianas, Spain  
 Amapá -> French Guiana, Venezuela  
 Rondônia -> Bolivia, Spain



#### Central-West Region

Goiás -> Rio de Janeiro -> Spain and Portugal  
 Goiás -> Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Netherlands  
 Mato Grosso do Sul (Campo Grande and Dourados) -> Spain (connection with Goiás)  
 Mato Grosso do Sul -> Bolivia, Paraguay, Chile, Italy and Spain  
 Mato Grosso -> Italy, Bolivia

#### Southeast Region

São Paulo e Rio de Janeiro -> Germany  
 São Paulo e Rio de Janeiro -> Israel (Tel Aviv)  
 São Paulo e Rio de Janeiro -> Spain (Salamanca), Italy  
 São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro -> Japan  
 São Paulo -> Hong Kong, China, Taiwan, Netherlands, Israel, Paraguay, Switzerland  
 Rio de Janeiro -> Portugal, Italy, USA, Netherlands, Israel, Switzerland

#### Northeast Region

Pernambuco -> Japan, Israel, USA, Suriname  
 Pernambuco -> Ceará -> Rio de Janeiro -> Spain, Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland  
 Pernambuco -> Portugal, Spain, Israel and Germany  
 Maranhão -> Netherlands, Suriname, French Guiana, Spain, Portugal and Italy  
 Bahia -> Argentina, Spain, USA, Italy, Switzerland  
 Piauí -> Spain, Italy  
 Rio Grande do Norte -> Spain  
 Ceará -> Spain, Israel, Italy

#### South Region

Paraná -> Paraguay (Hernandes)  
 Paraná -> Rio de Janeiro -> Europe  
 Rio Grande do Sul -> Argentina, China, Paraguay, Portugal and Spain  
 Paraná -> Paraguay and Argentina

OBS: some routes do not show the type of person trafficked

SOURCE: PESTRAF, Brazil, 2002 / Federal Police Department - FPD / Divisão de Polícia Internacional - INTERPOL, 2001.



Notice that the 31 international trafficking routes illustrated in Table 9 for the North region contain a larger number of adolescents, including native Indian girls and that the level of trafficking in children is low. When the flow of international trafficking is followed, in a decreasing order and based on states of origin, the following routes are observed:

- a) From Amazonas (Manaus), Roraima (Boa Vista and Pacaraima) and Acre (Rio Branco) to Venezuela (Santa Helena, Lecheria, Puerto la Cruz and Porto Ordaz);
- b) From Pará (Belém), Amazonas (Manaus) and Amapá to Spain (Galícia and Pontevedra);
- c) From Amazonas (Manaus), Amapá (Oiapoque), Roraima (Boa Vista) and Acre (Rio Branco) to the French Guyana (Cayenne/São Jorge);
- d) From Pará (Belém), Amazonas (Manaus) and Roraima (Boa Vista), to Suriname (Paramaribo) and the Netherlands.

The trafficking flow coming from Western Amazônia is as follows:

- a) From Acre (Brasiléia and Assis Brasil) and Rondônia (Guajará-Mirim) to Bolívia (Cobija) and Peru (Inpore);
- b) From Tocantins (Araguaína and Palmas) to Spain (Castildelgado);
- c) From Pará (Belém) and Amazonas (Manaus) to Germany.

It is important to note that the destination point of these trafficked individuals actually is not always the end of their route. For example, routes departing Belém (PA) pass through Suriname, Venezuela or the Dominican Republic, towards Spain, which is the final destination.



**Table 9**  
**International Routes:**  
**Route Distribution by State or City of**  
**Departure of Trafficked Persons – North Region**

City or State of Departure	Route (connecting cities or countries)	Destination City, State or Province	Trafficked Persons
<b>GERMANY</b>			
Belém (PA)	NI	Germany	WA
Manaus (AM)	Rio de Janeiro / São Paulo	Berlin	W
<b>BOLIVIA</b>			
Brasília (AC)	NI	Cobija	A
Guajará Mirim (Guayaramirim) (RO)	NI	Cobija	WA
<b>SPAIN</b>			
Belém (PA)	Isla de Margarita (VE), Dominican Republic and Suriname	Spain	WA
Manaus (AM)	Recife – Portugal	Galícia e Pontevedra	W
Araguaina (TO)	NI	Castildelgado	W
Palmas (TO)	NI	Castildelgado	WA
Amapá	Suriname and French Guyana	Spain	WA
<b>FRENCH GUYANA</b>			
Manaus (AM)	NI	Cayena	WA
Oiapoque (AP) Belém (PA)	NI	Cayena	WA
Oiapoque (AP) Belém (PA)	NI	São Jorge	WA
Boa Vista (RR)	NI	Cayena	WA
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>			
Belém (PA)	Paramaribo (Suriname)	Utrecht	WA
Manaus (AM)	Boa Vista (RR)	Netherlands	A
Boa Vista (RR)	Spain	Netherlands	WA
<b>PERU</b>			
Brasília (AC)	NI	Impore	A
Assis Brasil (AC)	NI	Impore	CA
<b>SURINAME</b>			
Belém	NI	Paramaribo	WA
Manaus	Boa Vista	Paramaribo	WA
Boa Vista	NI	Paramaribo	WA
<b>VENEZUELA</b>			
Manaus	Pacaraima and Boa Vista	Santa Helena Uairén	WA (Indian)
Manaus	Boa Vista	Porto Ordaz	A
Manaus	Boa Vista	Lecheria	WA
Manaus	Boa Vista	Porto La Cruz	WA
Boa Vista	NI	Santa Helena	WA
Boa Vista	NI	Porto Ordaz	WA
Boa Vista	NI	Lecheria (Letícia)	WA
Rio Branco (AC)	Boa Vista	Lecheria (Letícia)	WA
Belém	Boa Vista	Porto La Cruz, Carácas	A
Macapá	Boa Vista	Porto Ordaz, Bolívar	A

**C:** Child    **A:** Adolescent    **W:** Woman    \* **NI:** No Information

Sources: Media Research/PESTRAF – Journalistic Article Database / 2002; PESTRAF North Region Report; Federal Police Department – FPD – SAIP/CGMAF/DPJ/DPF-MJ (Federal Police – Brasília)



Notice that the 35 international trafficking routes illustrated in Table 10 for the Northeast region contain a larger number of women and no recorded cases of child transportation. When the flow of international trafficking is followed, in a decreasing order and based on states of origin, the following routes are observed:

- from Pernambuco (Recife and metropolitan region), Ceará (Fortaleza), Bahia (Salvador), Maranhão (São Luis, Caxias and Imperatriz), Piauí (Terezina) and Rio Grande do Norte (Natal) to Spain;
- from Pernambuco (Recife and metropolitan region), Ceará (Fortaleza), Bahia (Salvador), Rio Grande do Norte, Bahia (Salvador), Maranhão (São Luis, Caxias and Imperatriz) and Piauí (Terezina) to Italy;
- from Pernambuco (Recife), Bahia (Salvador), Maranhão (São Luis and Porto de Itaqui) to Netherlands (via Suriname);

**Table 10**  
**International Routes:**  
**Route Distribution by State or City of**  
**Departure of Trafficked Persons – Northeast Region**

City or State of Departure	Route (connecting cities or countries)	Destination City, State or Province	Trafficked Persons*
<b>GERMANY</b>			
Recife and metropolitan region (PE)	Rio de Janeiro (RJ)	Hamburg	A
<b>ARGENTINA</b>			
Salvador (BA)	NI	Buenos Aires	W
<b>SPAIN</b>			
Recife and metropolitan region (PE)	Ceará (CE) and Rio de Janeiro (RJ)	Barcelona	WA
Recife and metropolitan region (PE)	Rio de Janeiro (RJ)	Barcelona	W
Fortaleza (CE)	Rio de Janeiro (RJ)	Spain	W
Salvador (BA)	NI	Valencia, Bilbao, Salamer and Barcelona	W
São Luiz - Caxias (MA)	São Paulo (SP)	Valencia, Bilbao, Salamer and Madrid	WA
Imperatriz (MA)	NI	Spain	WA
Terezina (PI)	São Paulo (SP)	Valencia, Bilbao and Salamer	WA
Natal (RN)	NI	Bilbao	W
<b>UNITED STATES</b>			
Recife (PE)	Rio de Janeiro (RJ)	United States	WA
Teixeira de Freitas (BA)	NI	New Jersey	WA
<b>FRENCH GUYANA</b>			
São Luiz (MA)	NI	French Guyana	WA
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>			
Recife (PE)	NI	Rotterdam	W
Recife (PE)	Paramaribo	Utrecht and Enschede	WA



Recife (PE)	Ceará (CE) and Rio de Janeiro (RJ)	Netherlands	WA
Recife (PE)	Rio de Janeiro (RJ)	Netherlands	W
Salvador (BA)	NI	Netherlands	W
São Luiz - Porto de Itaqui (MA)	French Guyana	Netherlands	WA
<b>ISRAEL</b>			
Recife (PE)	Rio de Janeiro (RJ)	Israel	WA
Fortaleza (CE)	Rio de Janeiro (RJ)	Tel Aviv	W
<b>ITALY</b>			
Recife and metropolitan region (PE)	Ceará (CE) and Rio de Janeiro (RJ)	Italy	WA
Recife and metropolitan region (PE)	Rio de Janeiro (RJ)	Italy	W
Fortaleza (CE)	NI	Italy	W
Salvador (BA)	NI	Italy	W
Caxias (MA)	NI	Italy	WA
Terezina (PI)	NI	Italy	WA
<b>JAPAN</b>			
Recife (PE)	Rio de Janeiro (RJ)	Japan	WA
<b>PORTUGAL</b>			
Recife (PE)	Rio de Janeiro (RJ)	Portugal	WA
Imperatriz (MA)	NI	Portugal	WA
<b>SWITZERLAND</b>			
Recife and metropolitan region (PE)	NI	Switzerland	W
Recife and metropolitan region (PE)	Ceará (CE) and Rio de Janeiro (RJ)	Switzerland	WA
Salvador (BA)	NI	Zurich	W
<b>SURINAME</b>			
Recife (PE)	Belém (PA)	Paramaribo	WA
São Luiz - Porto de Itaqui (MA)	NI	Paramaribo	WA

**C:** Child    **A:** Adolescent    **W:** Woman    \* **NI:** No Information

Sources: Media Research/PESTRAF – Journalistic Article Database / 2002. PESTRAF Report of the states: RN, PB, PI, MA, BA, PE

Notice that the 8 trafficking routes illustrated in Table 11 for the Southeast Region contain a larger number of women than adolescents and no record of child trafficking. When the flow of international trafficking is followed, in a decreasing order and based on states of origin, the following routes are observed:

- from Rio de Janeiro (Rio de Janeiro), São Paulo (Santos and the city of São Paulo), Espírito Santo (Vitória) and Minas Gerais (Uberlândia, Araguari and Prata) to Spain;
- from Rio de Janeiro (Rio de Janeiro) and São Paulo (São Paulo) to Portugal;
- from Rio de Janeiro (Rio de Janeiro) and Minas Gerais (Belo Horizonte) to the United States;
- from Rio de Janeiro (Rio de Janeiro) and São Paulo (São Paulo) to Germany, China, Netherlands, Israel, Italy, Japan, Paraguay and Switzerland.



**Table 11**  
**International Routes:**  
**Route Distribution by State or City of**  
**Departure of Trafficked Persons – Southeast Region**

Departure State	Route (connecting cities or countries)	Destination City, State or Province	Trafficked Persons
<b>GERMANY</b>			
Rio de Janeiro (RJ) / São Paulo (SP)	NI	Hamburg	WA
<b>CHINA</b>			
São Paulo (SP)	NI	Hong Kong	A
<b>SPAIN</b>			
Rio de Janeiro (RJ) / Santos (SP) / Vitória (ES) / Uberlândia (MG)	NI	La Coruña, Barcelona, Bilbao, Tenerife and Palma de Mallorca	W
Rio de Janeiro (RJ) / São Paulo (SP)	NI	Zaragoza and Salamanca	WA
Araguari (MG) / Prata (MG)	Uberlândia	Zaragoza	W
<b>UNITED STATES</b>			
Rio de Janeiro (RJ)	Mexico	Los Angeles	W
Rio de Janeiro (RJ)	NI	Washington	W
Belo Horizonte (MG)	NI	United States	W
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>			
Rio de Janeiro (RJ) / São Paulo (SP)	NI	Utrecht and Enschede	W
<b>ISRAEL</b>			
Rio de Janeiro (RJ) / São Paulo (SP)	NI	Tel Aviv, Ashdod, Askelon	WA
<b>ITALY</b>			
Rio de Janeiro (RJ) / São Paulo (SP)	NI	Italy	WA
<b>JAPAN</b>			
Rio de Janeiro (RJ) / São Paulo (SP)	NI	Japan	WA
<b>PARAGUAY</b>			
São Paulo (SP)	NI	Paraguay	WA
<b>PORTUGAL</b>			
Rio de Janeiro (RJ) / São Paulo (SP)	NI	Lisbon	W
Rio de Janeiro (RJ)	NI	Valença do Minho	WA
<b>SWITZERLAND</b>			
Rio de Janeiro (RJ)	NI	Zurich	W
São Paulo (SP)	NI	Zurich	W

**C:** Child    **A:** Adolescent    **W:** Woman    \* **NI:** No Information

Sources: Media Research/PESTRAF – Journalistic Article Database / 2002. PESTRAF Report of the states: RJ,SP; Federal Police Department – FPD – SAIP/CGMAF/DPJ/DPF-MJ (Federal Police – Brasília)

Notice that the 22 trafficking routes illustrated in Table 12 for the Central-West region contain a larger number of trafficked women than adolescents and no record of trafficking in children. When the flow of international trafficking was followed, in a decreasing order and based on states of origin, the following routes are observed:

- a) from the state of Goiás (Goiânia, Aparecida de Goiânia, Anápolis, Trindade and Nerópolis) to Spain;



- b) from the state of Goiás (Goiânia and Aparecida de Goiânia) to Portugal;
- c) from Goiás and Mato Grosso to Italy;
- d) from Goiás to Switzerland, Bolivia, Germany and Netherlands.

**Table 12**  
**International Routes:**  
**Route Distribution by State or City of**  
**Departure of Trafficked Persons – Central-West Region**

City or State of Departure	Route (connecting cities or countries)	Destination city, State or Province	Trafficked Persons
<b>SPAIN</b>			
Goiânia/outlying areas – Bela Vista – Anápolis(GO) – Brasília(DF) – Campo Grande(MS) – Dourados(MS)	Rio de Janeiro (RJ)	Madrid - Valência - Bilbao – Salamer - Barcelona	WA
Palmas (TO)	Brasília (DF) and Rio de Janeiro (RJ)	NI	W
Brasília (DF)	Rio de Janeiro (RJ)	NI	W
Goiânia (GO)	Rio de Janeiro (RJ)	NI	W
Aparecida de Goiânia (GO)	São Paulo (SP) and France	NI	W
Trindade (GO)	NI	NI	W
Anápolis (GO)	NI	NI	NI
Nerópolis (GO)	Goiânia (GO) and São Paulo (SP)	NI	NI
Uruaçu	NI	NI	NI
Niquilândia	NI	NI	NI
Alvorada do Norte	NI	NI	NI
Rianópolis	NI	NI	NI
Rondonópolis	Cuiabá (MT) and São Paulo (SP)	NI	W
<b>PORTUGAL</b>			
Goiânia (GO)	NI	Lisbon and Valência do Minho	WA
Goiânia (GO)	NI	NI	NI
Aparecida de Goiânia (GO)	NI	NI	NI
<b>ITALY</b>			
Goiânia (GO)	NI	Italy	WA
Campo Grande (MT)	NI	NI	A
<b>SWITZERLAND</b>			
Goiânia (GO)	NI	NI	NI
<b>BOLIVIA</b>			
Cáceres (MT)	San Matias	La Paz	NI
<b>GERMANY</b>			
Goiânia (GO)	NI	NI	WA
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>			
Goiânia (GO)	Rio de Janeiro (RJ)	Utrecht and Enschede	WA
<b>C: Child    A: Adolescent    W: Woman    * NI: No Information</b>			

Sources: Media Resource/PESTRAF – Journalistic Article Database / 2002. PESTRAF Report of the states: DF,MT,MS,GO. Federal Police Department – FPD – SAIP/CGMAF/DPJ/DPF-MJ (Federal Police – Brasília)

In Table 13, referring to the South Region, notice that out of the 15 routes, there are more trafficked adolescents than women. It further points out that trafficking in children occurs in routes heading towards the city of Hernandéis, from the cities of Passo Fundo (RS) and Foz do Iguaçu (PR). When the flow of international trafficking



was followed, in a decreasing order and based on states of origin, the following routes are observed:

- from the states of Rio Grande do Sul (Porto Alegre and Passo Fundo) and Paraná (Foz do Iguaçu) to Paraguay (Hernandeis, Catuetê and Ciudad del Leste);
- from the states of Rio Grande do Sul (Uruguaiana and Porto Alegre) and Paraná (Foz do Iguaçu and cities from the interior) to Spain;
- from the interior of the states of Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul (Uruguaiana) to Argentina (Buenos Aires and Córdoba);
- from Rio Grande do Sul (Porto Alegre and Uruguaiana) to Hong Kong, Taiwan and Portugal.

**Table 13**  
**International Routes:**  
**Route Distribution by State or City of**  
**Departure of Trafficked Persons – South Region**

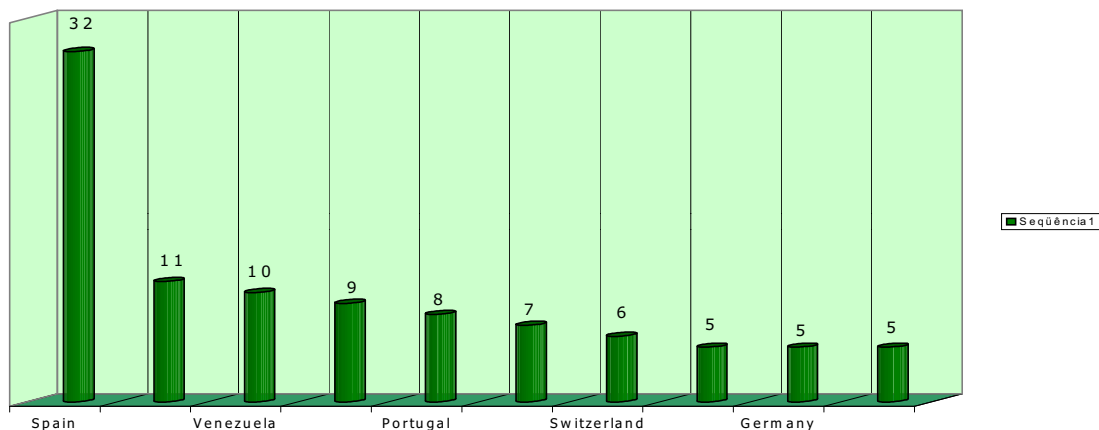
City of State of departure	Route (connecting cities or countries)	Destination City, State or Province	Trafficked Persons
<b>ARGENTINA</b>			
Uruguaiana (RS)	NI	Buenos Aires	A
Interior do Paraná (PR)	NI	Buenos Aires	NI
Interior do Paraná (PR)	NI	Cordoba	NI
<b>CHINA</b>			
Porto Alegre (RS)	São Paulo	Hong Kong – Taiwan	WA
<b>SPAIN</b>			
Uruguaiana (RS)	NI	Spain	W
Porto Alegre (RS)	NI	Spain	W
Foz do Iguaçu (PR)	NI	Spain	W
Interior do Paraná (PR)	NI	Spain	NI
<b>PARAGUAY</b>			
Porto Alegre (RS)	NI	Hernandeis	WA
Foz do Iguaçu (PR)	NI	Hernandeis	WA
Passo Fundo (RS)	NI	Hernandeis	CA
Foz do Iguaçu (PR)	NI	Hernandeis	CA
Foz do Iguaçu (PR)	NI	Catuetê – Ciudad del Leste	A
Sarandi (PR)	NI	Catuetê – Ciudad del Leste	A
<b>PORTUGAL</b>			
Uruguaiana (RS)	NI	Portugal	W

**C:** Child    **A:** Adolescent    **W:** Woman    \* **NI:** No Information

Sources: Media Research/PESTRAF – Journalistic Articles Database / 2002. PESTRAF Report of the states of RS, PR, SC



**Chart 3**  
**Major Routes by Country of Destination**<sup>25</sup>



Source: PESTRAF –2002.

With 32 routes, Spain is the most frequent destination for Brazilian women and girls, followed by the Netherlands and Venezuela, with 11 and 10 routes, respectively. Spain's predominance as a receiving country for trafficked women is confirmed by the State Department – Itamaraty - (Newspaper *Folha de São Paulo*, 11/29/00), studies conducted with police investigations and criminal proceedings, and by the field research team of PESTRAF.

In that same article of the *Folha de São Paulo* newspaper, data was collected in 1998 by the Brazilian Consulate in Spain, showing that in that same year, 461 Brazilian citizens were deported due to their illegal status in the country.

According to the journalistic research conducted by PESTRAF, frequently the same crime syndicate is in charge of sending women to Spain. The "Iberian connection", which, according to an article published in July 29, 2001, by the newspaper *Correio Braziliense*, uses Portugal as entry into Europe and even maintains houses of prostitution in the country.

The "Iberian connection" is formed by different criminal organizations, including the Russian Mafia, earning US\$8 billion a year through their brothels located in Portugal and Spain. Lisbon would be the entry point for the Brazilian women and girls trafficked via this route, since immigration control does not impose difficult

<sup>25</sup> The number shown in the chart refers to the predominant routes.



restrictions. From Lisbon, they are taken to other Portuguese and Spanish cities by way of the following 4 routes:

**North Route:** traveling by train or car to the Portuguese cities of Porto, Braga, Chaves, Bragança, Valença do Minho and Viana do Castelo. At the Spanish border, in the Galícia region, they are sent to several brothels in Vigo, La Coruña, Gijón, Porriño, Oviedo and Pontevedra. More than 80 brothels are located along the highway connecting Vigo to Madrid.

**"Mississippi Network" Route:** There are 5 brothels along the highway Vigo-Madrid, where more than 100 Brazilian girls are confined. There is also a brothel in Madrid, located at Burgos highway, where, according to the newspaper, there were 25 Brazilian girls in semi-slavery conditions. The option of choice for traffickers using this route is crossing the Minho and Douro rivers, which divide Portugal and Spain at the North region. Traffickers use small and medium-sized boats, since neither Portuguese nor Spanish police provide any type of surveillance.

**Central Route:** This route supplies the central-west region of Spain. From Lisbon, the Brazilian girls travel a little more than 100 km until they reach the Spanish city of Badajoz, located at the border. In this city, the young girls are taken to the dozens of brothels in the region of Extremadura.

**Direct Route:** Lisbon – Madrid, no connections.

Source: PESTRAF – Journalistic Articles Database 2002.

The network has the ability to quickly move and transfer trafficked persons throughout the extension of their routes and even under police repression. In this manner, locations that at one point were considered "destinations", are in other routes "passing cities", as illustrated by the article "Mafia prostitution in Israel still exploits 15 Brazilian women" (*"Máfia da Prostituição em Israel ainda Explora 15 brasileiras"*), published by the newspaper *O GLOBO*, in Rio de Janeiro:

*"...At least 4 other Brazilian girls are being held by people related to the network... They would have been taken from Tel Aviv to a brothel in Eilat, located in a tourist city 4 hours from Tel Aviv by car... There, the situation is even worse than in the nightclubs of Tel Aviv. The girls are beaten for no reason at all, denounced a native of Rio de Janeiro."*  
(11/12/1998)

In Table 14, which illustrates the geography surrounding these routes, it was noticed that there are 110 interstate and inter-city routes (45.41%). This illustrates that when data is quantified, internal trafficking is as expressive as international trafficking.



**Table 14**  
**Geography of Routes**

Departure region	International	Interstate	Inter-city	Total
South	15	09	04	28
Southeast	28	05	02	35
Central-West	22	08	03	33
Northeast	35	20	14	69
North	31	36	09	76
Total	131	78	32	241

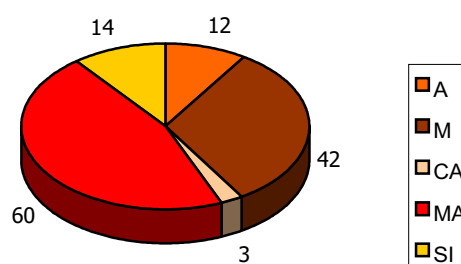
Source: PESTRAF – 2002.

This table demonstrates that the North Region heads the list of trafficking routes, followed by the Northeast, Southeast, Central-West and South. This does not comprise all the routes that exist in the country, but the research conducted in the North Region was able to identify and map a greater number of routes than any other region.

However, if the data is divided and allocated, this situation is the same only with regards to interstate routes. Focusing on international routes, the results change and the Northeast region shows higher numbers, as is the case with inter-city routes, which is also led by the Northeast.

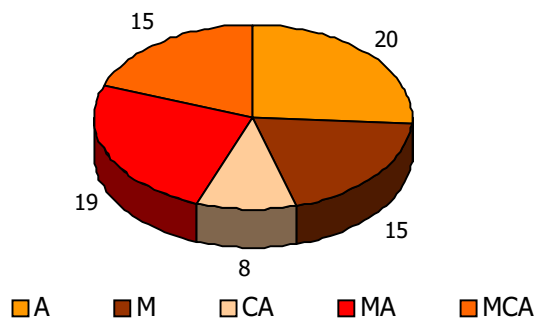
The following charts show the distribution of trafficked persons (with the same abbreviations used in the previous charts) according to the geography of routes.

**Chart 4**  
**International Routes**



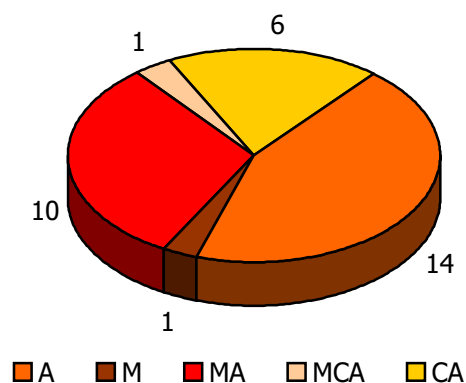
Source: PESTRAF – Journalistic

**Chart 5**  
**Interstate Routes**



Source: PESTRAF – Journalistic Articles Database 2002

**Chart 6**  
**Inter-city Routes**



Source: PESTRAF – Journalistic Articles Database 2002

The data illustrates that (a) The total number of interstate and inter-city routes is 110 (455.64%). This means that when quantifying the data, internal trafficking is as high as international trafficking; (b) Out of the 131 international routes, 102 are for trafficking in women. From that total, 60 (77.86%) routes were used to transport “only women”; (c) Out of the 77 interstate routes, 62 (80.51%) involved trafficking in adolescents, from which 20 were used to transport “only adolescents”; (d) Out of the 32 inter-city routes, 31 (96.87%) were used for trafficking in adolescents; and (e) Out of the 26 (19.84%) routes used for trafficking in children, none were used to transport “only children”. 23 (88.46%) interstate routes were recorded.



According to the cases researched, it is quite clear that routes traveled to other countries are preferably used for trafficking in women, while internal routes (between the states or between cities within the same state) focus on trafficking in adolescents.

#### **2.2.4 Judicial / Criminal Dimension**

Based on fieldwork conducted in state and federal police departments, the Federal Public Ministry, Federal and State Law Enforcement departments, as well as other judicial-social administrative agencies (Department of Family Services, for example) the team discovered records of administrative and judicial police proceedings (police investigations, criminal proceedings, protection proceedings<sup>26</sup>, etc.). These proceedings were instituted to combat "trafficking in women, children and adolescents for sexual exploitation."<sup>27</sup>

Many involved in these cases – investigated or under investigation – were accused by the Federal Police, denounced by the Federal Public Ministry, prosecuted and judged (guilty or not guilty) by the Federal Law Enforcement authorities, and accused of the crime of "international trafficking in women for prostitution"<sup>28</sup>, as included in Article 231 of the Brazilian Criminal Code.

In other situations, the government was unable to make a case against them under regulations established by public safety agencies, ministerial or judicial departments, so they used other types of criminal regulations (pandering and sexual exploitation, for example) included in the Criminal Code or in the for Children and Adolescents Statutes (Federal Law 8069, dated July 13, 1990).

This research includes the following tables illustrating the number of investigations and criminal proceedings for "trafficking in women, children, adolescents for sexual exploitation."<sup>29</sup>

These tables also include data<sup>30</sup> from police and/or judicial proceedings, as well as information related to specific proceedings that were specifically chosen to exemplify the situation.

---

<sup>26</sup> Proceedings for guardianship-administrative investigation of situations of violations of rights, according to article 98, combined with article 136 of the Children and Adolescents Statute.

<sup>27</sup> Protect trafficked persons and seek punishment for traffickers and their associates.

<sup>28</sup> Judicial sense.

<sup>29</sup> Broader sense.

<sup>30</sup> Tables on POLICE INVESTIGATIONS and JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS



**Table 15**  
**Police Investigations**  
**Southeast Region – State of Rio de Janeiro**

State	City	Effective Date	Number	Summary	Current Situation	Trafficked Persons
RJ	RJ	01/07/99	08120.00001 2/99-20	Seducing of women for prostitution in Tel Aviv / Israel	Submitted for review at FPM as per regulation 057/2002	W
RJ	RJ	07/15/94	08120.00067 0/94-99	Final report of CPI on child and adolescent exploitation	Filed in 08/17/2001	CA
RJ	RJ	05/10/01	1.30.011.000 893/200-69	Trafficking for probable prostitution, denounced by NGO Centro Brasileiro de Defesa	---	W
RJ	RJ	01/10/01	1.30.011.000 028/2001-12	Trafficking in women	---	W
RJ	RJ	02/04/02	1.30.011.000 197/2002-33	Abuse of authority (court injunction, declaring seizure of passport, dollars and air tickets), Trafficking in women	---	W

Source: Federal Public Ministry



**Table 16**  
**Judicial Proceedings<sup>31</sup>**  
**Southeast Region – State of Rio de Janeiro**

Proceeding	City	Defendant	Federal Division	Situation (03/20/02)	Legislation
90.0021523-4	Capital	Maria Elisete da Silva and others	5ª Criminal	Suspension of proceeding at first stage of prosecution – waiting for judgment on the offense # 323814/RJ, in STJ,	Art. 231 / PC
91.0040622-8	Capital	Mario Mortera	1ª Criminal	Sent from Federal Court to State Court – not considered crime of trafficking – police investigation sent to State Law Enforcement	New classification for the type of crime not available
91.0040521-3	Capital	Mario Mortera	2ª Criminal	Final trial, found not guilty – closed records on 11/20/98.	Art. 231 / PC
93.0036062-0	Capital	Lindalva de tal	6ª Criminal	Filed by Law enforcement - out of records in 04/05/00	Art. 231 / PC
95.0030985-8	Capital	Formal accusation of defendant not yet filed	3ª Criminal	Sent back to original police department for judicial execution of the police investigation records – FPM requirement	Art. 231 / PC
96.0025534-2	Capital	Cássia Maria Silva and others	2ª Criminal	Filed by Law enforcement due to lack of underlying cause, closed records on 08/20/99	Offense not defined by criminal code
96.0025320-0	Capital	Judith Souza Silva and others	2ª Criminal	Filed by Law enforcement - closed records on 10/08/00	Art. 231, combined with art. 71 / CP
96.0025988-7	Capital	Cássia Maria Silva and others	2ª Criminal	Final verdict, defendants convicted – waiting on extradition	Art. 231 / PC
96.0026083-4	Capital	Ivan Moacyr Frota	7ª Criminal	Final verdict, abatement of action - closed records on 09/28/00	Art. 231 / PC
96.0026792-8	Capital	Formal accusation of defendant not yet filed	8ª Criminal	Police investigation records sent for preliminary examination by FPM.	Art. 231 / PC and arts. 12 e 18, paragraph I of Law 6.368/76 (international trafficking in narcotics)
96.640682-9	Capital	(no record)	2ª Criminal	(no record)	Art. 231 / PC
96.68405-7	Capital	Wolfgang Josef Nieke and others	2ª Criminal	Filed by Law enforcement - closed records on 08/01/97	New classification for the type of crime not available

<sup>31</sup> SOURCES: Tribunal de Justiça Federal (Federal Law enforcement court) - 2ª Region. Federal Public Ministry – March 2002.



97.0023684-6	Capital	Luiz Fernando Ayres de Souza and others	8ª Criminal	Sent back to original police department for judicial execution of the police investigation records – sent communication regarding arrest of defendants	Arts. 228 and 334 Initial Paragraph / PC
97.0062073-5	Capital	Valentina Maria Minatelli	3ª Criminal	Out of jurisdiction for the Federal Justice system – closed records on 05/24/00	Art. 231 / PC
98.0035378-0*	Capital	Formal accusation of defendant not yet filed	1ª Criminal	Police investigation sent back to police station- continuation of investigation (Obs.: attempted recruitment of minors with the intent of sending them abroad)	Art. 239, combined with art. 14 / ECA
98.0048941-0	RJ/Capital	Formal accusation of defendant not yet filed	8ª Criminal	Police investigation sent to FOM, in Petition form 95/97.	Art. 231 / PC
98.0064138-6	RJ/Capital	Octave Schteinberg, Célia Schteinberg and others	5ª Criminal	Records sent to TRF (federal court) / 2nd Region – processing and judging appeal. (attachment 99.0045526-6)	Art. 231, combined with art. 71 / PC
99.0045526-6	Capital	Formal accusation of defendant not yet filed	4ª Criminal	Transferred from this Federal Court to 4 <sup>th</sup> Federal Criminal Court in view of jurisdiction attached to proceedings #98.64138-6	Arts. 288 and 231 / PC
99.0047255-1	Capital	Rosilene Barbosa	1ª Criminal	Final verdict, abatement of action – closed records on 10/21/99	Art. 231 / PC
99.751788-2	São João de Meriti	(no record)	1ª Criminal	(no record)	Art. 231 / PC
2000.5101501631-4	Capital	Liliane Romão de Almeida	4ª Criminal	Records sent to TRF (federal court) – judicial appeal being judged.	Art. 231 / PC
2000.5101531068-0	Capital	Francisco Barbosa Soares	4ª Criminal	Filed by Law Enforcement - closed records on 12/06/00	Art. 231 / PC
2000.5101533064-1	Capital	Francisco Barbosa Soares	4ª Criminal	Records sent to TRF (federal court) – appeal being judged – on 04/01/2002 sent to FPM to obtain arguments. (attached to proceeding, 2000.5101531068-0)	Art. 231 / PC
2001.5101511831-0	Capital	Francisco Barbosa Soares and José Carlos de Castro	3ª Criminal	Appeal sent to TRF (federal court) – Final trial, with conviction of defendants	Art. 231 / PC
2001.5101517601-2	Capital	Formal accusation of defendant not yet filed	3ª Criminal	Records sent to PMF for review of IPL's proceedings.	Art. 231 / PC





2001.5101527 160-4	Capital	Miguel Amaro Lucas	4ª Criminal	Records sent to TRF (federal court) – appeal being judged – Records proceeding suspended with attachment to proceeding n. 2000.5101501631-4)	Art. 231 / PC
2001.5101527 258-0	Capital	Formal accusation of defendant not yet filed	6ª Criminal	Police investigation records sent to FPM for examination and/or accusation	Art. 171, § 3º / PC – (crime of fraud)
2001.5101527 789-8	Capital	Maurício da Costa Freitas, Roberta de Souza Silva and others	3ª Criminal	Hearing defense for final arguments – timeframe established	Art. 228 / PC
2001.5101529 159-7*	Capital	Roberta de Souza Silva and others	3ª Criminal	Waiting for devolution of Rogatory Letter, forwarded through the Justice Division, SNJ/ MJ – attached to proceeding. #2001. 5101527789-8	Art. 231 / PC
2001.5101529 192-5	Capital	Formal accusation of defendant not yet filed	7ª Criminal	Police investigation records sent to FPM for examination and/or accusation.	Art. 231 and art. 228 (supporting prostitution) and art. 69 (initiating gang activities) / PC
2001.5101534 771-2	Capital	Cristina Souza dos Santos	2ª Criminal	Hearing defense for final arguments – timeframe established – Obs.: Defendant is arrested.	(Classification for the type of crime not available in the records)
2001.5101539 849-5	Capital	Formal accusation of defendant not yet filed	8ª Criminal	Police investigation records sent to FPM for examination and/or accusation.	Art. 231 PC



**Table 17**  
**Judicial Proceedings – Federal Criminal Division for the Districts**  
**of the State of Rio de Janeiro<sup>32</sup>**

DISTRICT	DIVISION	REPLY TO THE OFFICIAL REQUIREMENT
Angra dos Reis	1 <sup>st</sup>	Up until the date their response was received on 04/04/02, there were NO records of similar criminal proceedings.
Campos	1 <sup>st</sup>	Up until the date their response was received on 04/11/02, there were NO records of similar criminal proceedings
	2 <sup>nd</sup>	From 1996 to 2001, there were NO records of similar criminal proceedings
	3 <sup>rd</sup>	No reply
Itaboraí	1 <sup>st</sup>	Up until the date their response was received on 03/14/02, there were NO records of similar criminal proceedings.
Itaperuna	1 <sup>st</sup>	From 1996 to 2001, there were NO records of similar criminal proceedings
Niterói	1 <sup>st</sup>	Up until the date their response was received on 03/04/02, there were NO records of similar criminal proceedings
	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Up until the date their response was received on 04/03/02, there were NO records of similar criminal proceedings
	3 <sup>rd</sup>	No reply
	4 <sup>th</sup>	Up until the date their response was received on 03/25/02, there were NO records of similar criminal proceedings
Nova Friburgo	1 <sup>st</sup>	Up until the date their response was received on 03/14/02, there were NO records of similar criminal proceedings
Petrópolis	1 <sup>st</sup>	Up until the date their response was received on 03/13/02, there were NO records of similar criminal proceedings
	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Up until the date their response was received on 03/12/02, there were NO records of similar criminal proceedings
Resende	1 <sup>st</sup>	Up until the date their response was received on 03/14/02, there were NO records of similar criminal proceedings
São Pedro da Aldeia	1 <sup>st</sup>	No reply

<sup>32</sup> SOURCES: Inquiries were sent to the 26 Federal Criminal Divisions located in the State, requesting information on proceedings in effect or closed relative to articles 231 and 251 in conjunction with 83, 84, 85, and for the period between 1996 and 2001. This official request was sent by mail and 21 responded.



São João de Meriti	1 <sup>st</sup>	Up until the date their response was received on 03/12/02, there were NO records of similar criminal proceedings
	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Up until the date their response was received on 03/07/02, there were NO records of similar criminal proceedings
	3 <sup>rd</sup>	Up until the date their response was received on 02/28/02, there were NO records of similar criminal proceedings
	4 <sup>th</sup>	There were NO records of similar criminal proceedings from the date this judiciary section was installed (1998) until the date of their response, 07/07/02
	5 <sup>th</sup>	Up until the date their response was received on 02/28/02, there were NO records of similar criminal proceedingsJudiciary Subsection installed in October, 1998.
Três Rios	Only one	Up until the date their response was received on 03/15/02, there were NO records of similar criminal proceedings
Volta Redonda	1 <sup>st</sup>	Up until the date their response was received on 03/14/02, there were NO records of similar criminal proceedings
	3 <sup>rd</sup>	No reply
	4 <sup>th</sup>	No reply
Magé	Only one	Up until the date of their response (02/25/02), there were NO records of similar criminal proceedings. Judiciary Section installed in 11/17/2000
Teresópolis	1 <sup>st</sup>	Up until the date of their response 03/12/02), there were NO records of similar criminal proceedings Judiciary Section installed in 12/15/2000



**Table 18**  
**Police Investigations**  
**Southeast Region – State of São Paulo**

City	Police Investigation
São Paulo /SP	IPL 10-0287/01- SR/DPF/SP
Araçatuba / SP	IPL 16-062/2000- DPF.B/ARAÇATUBA/SP

SOURCE: SAIP / CGPMAF/DPJ/DPF-MJ (Brasília)

**Table 19**  
**Judicial Proceedings**  
**Southeast Region – State of São Paulo**

Number	City	Defendant	Federal Division	Current Situation	Legislation
14112/94	São Paulo	Portuguese	3 <sup>rd</sup>	Proceeding judged and filed	Art. 231
22673/97	São Paulo	Chinese	6 <sup>th</sup>	---	Art. 231

SOURCE: SAIP / CGPMAF/DPJ/DPF-MJ (Brasília)



**Table 20**  
**Overview of Police Investigations**  
**and Judicial Proceedings**  
**North Region (General)**

State	City	Inquiries			Current Situation	Legislation /Article	Trafficked
		Commencing on	Prosecution Ref. N°	Summary			
AC	Rio Branco	2001	038 and 097	No information	Police investigations (2), no information provided	231/PC	---
AM	Manaus	1998	154	Recruiting women for prostitution in Berlin. German couple is suspected.	Record that the victim deported to Brazil, returned to Spain.	231/ PC	W
AM	Manaus	2000	031	International trafficking in women for prostitution, in Pontevedra, Galicia/Spain.	Record that the victims were returned to Brazil - Manaus, where they live with their family.	231/ PC	W
RR	Boa Vista	2001	039	Existence of international networks trafficking in women from Boa Vista to the French Guyana, Guyana, Suriname and Venezuela (connection), later taken to Netherlands and Spain.	Young Venezuelan man arrested in the act. Trafficking 8 women from Amazonas	231/ PC	W (8)
TO	Palmas	1998	125	International trafficking in women to Spain	Police investigation, no information provided	231/ PC	W
PA	Belém	2000	363	Trafficking women to work as prostitutes in Suriname	Police investigation, no information provided	231/ PC	W
PA	Belém	1996	005	Trafficking women to work as prostitutes in Suriname	Police investigation, no information provided	231/ PC	W

SOURCES: Federal Police Department – SR/ FPD /AM/RR/AC.  
Federal Police Department – FPD.B/AGA/TO.  
Federal Police Department – FPD – SAIP/CGMAF/DPJ/DPF-MJ (Federal Police– Brasília)



**Table 21**  
**Judicial Proceedings**  
**North Region (General)**

State	Proceeding at Federal Law Enforcement	Destination
AMAZONAS	Not allowed access to the proceedings	GERMANY
AMAZONAS	Not allowed access to the proceedings	SPAIN
PARÁ	1998.39.00.008956-8	SURINAME
RORAIMA	2000.42.00.000437-0	VENEZUELA
TOCANTINS	1998.43.00.001927-7 1999.43.00.000067-0 1999.43.00.001207-0 2000.43.00.000085-5	SPAIN

SOURCES: Tribunal Regional de Justiça Federal (state federal court)-2nd Region  
Federal Public Ministry– March 2002

Copies of official documents of investigations and criminal proceedings were used to analyze cases for the states of Pará, Roraima and Tocantins. It was observed that when trafficking cases were discovered, it was not the result of strategic and preventive investigation, as is the case in Roraima, but rather victims reported it to the police (Pará) or an attentive police officer became involved when issuing passports (Tocantins).

It is difficult to catch criminals in the act while in the departure country, since the crime actually happens the moment the person leaves the country. It is extremely important to have joint actions between the authorities of both countries to intervene at both points of the trafficking route, i.e., during the recruitment process and when the person is received and harbored.

Inquiries and criminal proceedings are practically based on the testimony of the victim and the accused. The investigations do not contain information gathered by the police in the destination countries, such as recorded conversations in preparation for the trafficking event or other elements that would provide more of a basis to incriminate people involved in the crime and even reach others that are behind the operations.

The following table shows that in three cases, federal judges convicted several persons accused in criminal proceedings for trafficking in women. It was observed that in two cases, the Public Prosecutor convicted the accused for



“trafficking in women” and “conspiracy”.<sup>33</sup> Only in the State of Pará was the process limited to the crime of trafficking.

**Table 22**  
**Judicial Proceedings – Sentenced**  
**North Region**

State	Convicted defendant	Punishment	Incarceration
PARÁ art. 231 PC	Maria Alves de Oliveira	3 years in prison	Work Release
	Telma M. da Costa Silva	5 years in prison	Work release
	Gesia G. S. Rodrigues	Not guilty (insufficient evidence)	---
	Silvana Amaral	3 years in prison	Work release
	Ediane	Cancelled	---
	Henry Arnold Kunath	8 years in prison	Max. Security
	Chim Gum Chun	Not guilty	---
	Robby Dasavedo	Not guilty	---
	Joseph Henk Tjoe Ny	3 years in prison	Max. Security
TOCANTINS arts. 231-288 and 69 PC	Auria Diolis Cuevas Pimentel	---	---
	Henrique Gomes Peres	Waiting for questioning	---
	Sônia Alves do Carmo	Same as above	---
	Julimar Oliveira Costa	Same as above	---
	Edson Nogueira Costa	---	Work release
	Francisca Sales Silva	Witness questioning	---
RORAIMA art. 231 & 288 PC	Francesco Ennio Calvanese Puglielli	11 years in prison (asking for extradition)	Max. Security
	Rosa Maria Pontes dos Santos Pirito	6 years in prison	Work release
	Silvana Melo Amazonas	6 years in prison	Work release

Sources: Tribunal Regional de Justiça Federal (federal court) – 2nd Region. Federal Public Ministry– March 2002.

In this verdict, the Judge in Roraima showed understanding and perception in prosecuting trafficking cases. He also made it known that the accused was actively involved and that this web of exploitation was carefully examined. In his view, these trafficking networks transformed the women who were already involved in prostitution into recruiters of other women. This strategy facilitated the contact and persuasion of people to embark in an “adventure”, without exposing those who were truly responsible for the scheme.

The federal judge in Boa Vista convicted Rosa and Silvana “to the maximum sentence of 6 years in prison, served initially as a work release sentence (semi-open).” In his verdict, the judge argued that the circumstances were not favorable to the accused women, since they were in charge of recruiting girls and forcing them into prostitution. They had no past convictions. Given their personal

<sup>33</sup> Criminal Code, art. 288: When three or more people are associated with each other, as in a gang, for the purpose of committing a crime.



condition, as victims of prostitution and a low educational level, "I feel that your behavior merits a medium level sentence...There was no evidence that they profited from these actions."

The main trafficking suspect in Roraima was caught in the act, but due to the arguments presented by his attorney during the habeas corpus arraignment, he was released according to a Release Warrant dated May 10, 2000. The Brazilian women were also later released. On July 17, 2000, Federal Law Enforcement convicted Francesco to the maximum sentence of eleven years in prison for trafficking in women and forming a syndicate. His sentence was to be served in a full correctional facility. According to the verdict, "whereas the accused, while on probation, became a fugitive in trying to escape the penalties of the law in Brazil, and the motive for issuing an arrest warrant does have full merit, it is hereby denied the right of the accused to appeal while free (Art. 594, Code of Criminal Procedure). A Rogatory Letter should be issued to the Ministry of Justice of Brazil, requesting the extradition of the convicted felon, so that the arrest warrant and verdict set forth in this sentence may be complied with (...)."





**Table 23**  
**Police Investigations (A)**  
**Central-West Region (General)**

State	City	Inquiries			Criminal Code/ Art.	Trafficked Persons
		Year Initiated	Prosecution Ref. N°	Summary		
DF	Brasília	1999	04.151	Inquiry initiated to investigate trafficking in women. Allegedly, Maria Sulamita Monteiro Alves was first recruited, and then she recruited Jaqueline Berto Alves to travel to Barcelona, Spain to work as a prostitute.	231	Woman
DF	Brasília	1999	19539-4	Criminal offense by Adriana Peres Paes Leme and Aurieuda Sousa, arrested at the International Airport of Brasília/DF while they tried to send Rosa Helena and Elda Silva to Paris, France for prostitution purposes.	231	Women
GO	Goiânia	1996	6219	International trafficking in women. Accused: Carlos Alberto da Silva, Elicia Magalhães de Brito, Marilene Nunes Fernandes and Lindalva Suselle Nery Bonfim.	231	Women
GO	Anápolis	1996	5319	Trafficking in women from Anápolis to Switzerland.	231	Women
GO	Goiânia	1996	21419	Trafficking in women with the intent of sending them abroad. Accused: Enrique Paredes Gomez	231	Women
GO	Goiânia	1997	49019	Trafficking in women with the intention of sending them to Spain. Accused: Marivone Marcolino Jorge and others (Luceny Lima de Mendonça, Eliane Vaz de Lima Renato Teodoro Caetano).	231	Women
GO	Goiânia	1999	416	Initiated for the purpose of investigating trafficking in women to Spain. Accused parties still undetermined.	231	Women

SOURCE: DDH / CGCP / FPD – MJ (“Map of Control of the IPLs in the Human Rights Area”)



**Table 24**  
**Police Investigations (B) Central-West Region**

Proceeding	Prison	Legislation
100/00	In the act	Art. 231 paragraph 3 c/c 14, II e 29 / PC
151/00	In the act	Art. 231 paragraph. 3 c/c 14, II / PC
205/00	In the act	Art. 231 paragraph. 3 c/c 14, II / PC
424/00	In the act	Art. 231 c/c 288 / PC
474/00	Regulation	Art. 231 paragraph. 3 c/c 14, II c/c 288 / PC
485/00	Regulation	Art. 231 c/c 14, II / PC
664/00	Regulation	Art. 231 / PC
665/00	Regulation	Art. 231 / PC
579/00	In the act	Art. 231 paragraph. 3 c/c 14, II / PC
010/01	In the act	Art. 231 paragraph. 3 c/c 14, II / PC
018/01	Regulation	Art. 231 paragraph. 3 c/c 14, II / PC
022/01	Regulation	Art. 231 paragraph. 3 / PC
023/01	Regulation	Art. 231 paragraph. 3 / PC
030/01	Regulation	Art. 231 paragraph. 2 / PC
055/01	Regulation	Art. 231 paragraph 2 and 3 / PC

SOURCE<sup>34</sup>: SAIP/CGPMAF/DPJ/Fpd-MJ.

**Table 25**  
**Police Investigations – South Region – Rio Grande do Sul**

State	City	Date of Beginning	Number	Summary	Legislation	Trafficked
RS	Uruguaiana	08.30.2001	119/2001	Recruiting women for prostitution in Buenos Aires (Argentina). Two individuals were sent to prison (Brazilian and Argentinean males). Their vehicle was seized.	Art.231 / PC	Woman

SOURCE: SAIP/CGPMAF/DPJ-MJ.

**Table 26**  
**Judicial Proceedings - South Region - Parana**

Number	Place	Federal Division	Current Situation	Legislation
98.4013348-8	Garapava	Only one	Prosecution accomplished	Art. 231 / PC
2000.7000000206-0	Curitiba	2nd Division	Prosecution accomplished	Art. 231 / PC
1999.7000028853-4	Curitiba	2nd Division	In course	Art. 231 / PC
2000.7000012653-8	Curitiba	2nd Division	Reported in 11/16/2000	Art. 231 / PC

SOURCE: SAIP/CGPMAF/DPJ-MJ.

<sup>34</sup> OBS: This central federal police department (Brasília) presented a list of investigations/criminal proceedings related to international trafficking in women for sexual exploitation, all from the State of Goiás, without, however, presenting data on institution, development, situation and conclusion.



**Table 27**  
**Police Investigations**  
**Northeast Region**

State	City	Inquiries			Current Situation	Criminal Code/Art.	Trafficked People
		Year Initiated	Prosecution Ref. N°	Summary			
MA	São Luís	2001	007	Adolescent from Fortaleza to work in brothels in São Luís. She was found and sent back to her family.	---	231/PC	Woman Adolescents
MA	São Luís	2000	365	Suspicion that an adolescent was trafficked to France (French Guyana). The authorities (informant) alleges that there is still not enough evidence to confirm the fact.	Waiting for reply of petition	231/ PC	Women Adolescents
MA	Imperatriz	2000	154	Trafficking in women to Europe (Spain and Portugal) for prostitution.	Waiting for information from INTERPOL regarding the women's whereabouts.	231/ PC	Women
MA	São Luís	2001	121	Advertisement on the internet of pornographic pictures of 3 native Indian adolescents of the Guajajara Tribe, in Barra do Corda/MA	---	244-A / ECA	Adolescents / Indian
BA	Salvador	1997	05	An adolescent was found accompanied by a woman (prostitute) in the International Airport of Salvador, departing to Madrid.	The minor was traveling with a false passport under the name of Maria Isabel dos Santos	---	Adolescents
BA	Salvador	2000	474	Proposal to work in a restaurant in Spain (for the real purpose of prostitution). The victim was alerted in the arrival lounge of the airport and quit.	The only available information is the name of the accused: Sara Barreto dos Santos	231	Woman
CE	Fortaleza	1998	613	Investigation of international trafficking	---	231	Women
PE	Recife	1999	579	Investigation of international trafficking	---	231	Women
PE	Recife	1999	988	Investigation of international trafficking	---	231	Women
PE	Recife	2001	137	Investigation of international trafficking	---	231	Women
PE	Recife	1998	756	Investigation of international trafficking	---	231	Women

SOURCES: (a) Delegate of Costumes (Civil State Police) (b) SR/DPF/PE-BA (Federal Police)



**Table 28**  
**Judicial Proceedings**  
**Northeast Region (General)**

State	Criminal Proceeding	Place	Defendant	Federal Division	Legislation
BA	97.300012/54-8	Salvador	Joelson Santana and Carla BarretoCorrea	2nd	Art. 231

SOURCE: SAIP/CGPMAF/DPJ/DPF-MJ (Federal Police - Brasilia)

The following information was provided by the Federal Police (SAIP/CGPMAF/DPJ/FPD-MJ) for the states of Minas Gerais and Piauí, where the fieldwork was not conducted:

**Table 29**  
**Police Investigations and Judicial Proceedings**  
**From Other States**

state	Nº OF IPL
MG	096/01 - DPF.B/UDI
MG	111/01 - DPF.B/UDI
MG	122/01 - SR/DPF
MG	128/01 - DPF.B
MG	004/00 - DPF.B/UDI
MG	204/00 - DPF.B/UDI
MG	050/00 - SR/DPF
MG	304/00 - DPF.B/UDI
MG	082/01 - DPF.B/UDI
MG	059/01 - DPF.B/UDI
MG	086/01 - DPF.B/UDI
MG	089/01 - DPF.B/UDI
PI	520/99 - SR/DPF
PI	457/00 - SR/DPF

SOURCE: SAIP/CGPMAF/DPJ/FPD-MJ (Federal Police - Brasilia)

## Global Overview of Police Investigations in Brazil

To examine possible crimes of international trafficking in women for prostitution that are currently in the federal police departments, the research teams verified the following police investigation reports:



- In the Southeast region (São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro): five investigations.
- In the North region (Tocantins, Pará, Amazonas, Amapá, Acre, Rondônia and Roraima): seven investigations.
- In the Central-West region (Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul): thirty-four investigations.
- In the South region (Rio Grande do Sul / Uruguaiana and Paraná / Foz do Iguaçu): six investigations.
- In the Northeast region (Maranhão, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Pernambuco and Bahia): eleven investigations.
- In the states of Minas Gerais and Piauí (with indirect research – no fieldwork): fourteen investigations.

The research contains a total of 81 current police investigations in several divisions of the Federal Police Department (Ministry of Justice) of the country. Investigation is being conducted to verify whether there are any possible violations of Article 231 of the Criminal Code (international trafficking in women for prostitution). Some research teams had easier access to the information and were able to provide a more detailed record. However, other teams were not able to produce such details, due to the fact that disclosure of names and facts may hamper police investigations.

### **Global Overview of the Criminal Proceedings in Brazil**

In the Southeast region (São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro) 36 criminal proceedings were verified in the Federal Justice department. A total of 36 legal proceedings with the defendants falling under Article 231 of the Criminal Code, either by formal accusation made by the Federal Justice Department or indictment by the Federal Police. Out of these criminal proceedings, 26 are still under investigation, and a verdict has been issued on the remaining 10. Out of these 10 proceedings, 8 were found not guilty, either by insufficient evidence, lack of verification of the criminal act or intent, pardon, declassification of the crime, and other motives. The remaining two were found guilty.

In the North region (Tocantins, Pará, Amazonas, Amapá, Roraima, Acre and Rondônia), there were 23 records of criminal proceedings. Sixteen were finalized without conviction of the defendants, and seven were convicted.

In the Central-West region (Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul), there were eight records of criminal proceedings; however, no details are known as to their result.



In the South region (Paraná / Foz do Iguaçu and Rio Grande do Sul / Uruguaiana), there were seven records of ongoing criminal proceedings; however, no information is available as to the number of proceedings already sent to trial during the researched period.

In the Northeast region (Bahia, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Norte, Ceará and Maranhão), there was only one record of a criminal proceeding.

Finally, at a national level, there are records for 75 criminal proceedings, either in the process or sent to trial in the researched states. During the period of this research, fourteen convictions were issued specifically for the crime of "international trafficking in women for prostitution" (Article 231 - CC).

#### **GLOBAL OVERVIEW OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS INVESTIGATION FOR THE CRIMINAL OFFENSE OF TRAFFICKING (ART. 231 - CC) IN BRAZIL**

Data collection by the fieldwork does not represent consolidated global statistic data related to all the judicial proceedings (inquiry, investigations, criminal proceedings, civil proceedings, administrative-protective proceedings<sup>35</sup>, etc.) initiated, tried and sentenced in the country to verify the existence of "international trafficking in women, children and adolescents for sexual exploitation" or even the crime of "international trafficking in women for prostitution" as set forth under Article 231 of the Brazilian Criminal Code (strict legal-judicial sense), during a certain period of time.

Data collection from primary sources – international or multi-national organizations and NGOs, as well as information supplied by public authorities and other people interviewed – related to other researched sources (criminal area) provided information that indicated problem areas within the judicial, political and institutional process for combating "trafficking for sexual purposes".

The following facts were revealed during the research period:

- 81 police investigations are underway in federal police departments (Federal Police Department and Ministry of Justice) dealing exclusively with punishable behaviors under Art. 231 of the Criminal Code. No other records of police investigations that may have been initiated by these departments or forwarded accordingly (Judiciary Power or Public Ministry).

---

<sup>35</sup> According to the Children and Adolescents Statute, the application of special administrative measures to protect children and adolescents with violated or threatened rights (protection councils) or administrative measures considering parents, managers of assistance organizations, or any person responsible for breaking the rules of protection of the Statute (Childhood and youth judges).



- 75 criminal proceedings judged and ongoing in federal divisions or in federal courts (in the form of appeals) – Before gathering this data, there were no other records of criminal proceedings that may have previously appeared before these judicial authorities and already concluded with some form of judgment.

A total of 156 judicial proceedings were researched in the country for the crime of trafficking, as per Article 231 of the Criminal Code.

### **STUDY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS (“PRECEDENT CASES”)**

The research instrument “*Evaluation and Monitoring of Precedent Criminal Proceedings*” was applied to four cases that were made available to the research team. The data of these proceedings are described below:

#### **PROCEEDING. #96.0025534-2**

Plaintiff: Federal Public Ministry

Defendant: Cássia Maria Silva; Kelly Cristina da Silva; Miguel Angel Lopes

Victim: M and S

Description: On 02/08/96, the accused were caught red-handed and arrested when they were helping two Brazilian women leave the country destined to Spain, where they were to work as prostitutes.

“M’s” mother and aunt provided information to initiate investigations.

Type of proceeding: Public criminal proceeding

#### **PROCEEDING. #980035378-0**

Plaintiff: Federal Public Ministry

Defendant: Ferdinand Eugen Islen and Martin Volkel

Victim: X (11 years old) represented by T (victim’s mother)

Description: Police investigation was initiated on 09/30/96, after an investigator received a fax with an article by the Swiss journalist Roman Sbiller, regarding the international trafficking in Brazilian adolescents to Switzerland. The Swiss newspaper “GESCHANDETE KINDER” published this article. The article states that a Swiss, named Ferdinand, was the main recruiter for the city of Thun, and Martin Volker, based out of Switzerland, was the contact person. He has already been investigated for involvement in trafficking in the country. On 09/10/96, the authorities received authorization to wiretap his phone, in accordance to Law 9236/96 and permission to search his mail, bank account and any economic activities, according to Law 9034/96. See current situation in the actions table in this report.

Type of Proceeding: Public criminal proceeding



Case Report: According to a statement issued by Mrs. T in 09/30/96, she had known Ferdinand as "Fernando" for 5 years, and he lived nearby. He approached her after her husband died, offering a trip to Switzerland, where she would meet a Mr. Martin Volker with whom she was supposed to have sex with. Fernando started paying compliments to T's family, promising financial support to her disabled sister (never kept the promise). T traveled, and when she was in Switzerland, she discovered that Fernando had deceived her. He had spent only R\$200 (US\$55) on clothes and shoes, instead of US\$ 1,000 that supposedly Martin had sent to Brazil. In Switzerland, she remained locked up the entire day but sometimes managed to call relatives from Zurich. In one of these calls, she found out that Fernando wanted her son's grandmother to give him permission to travel with the boy. Since the boy's passport had an authorization to travel without his mother, an injunction was issued to apprehend and retain the child's passport, which is attached to the investigation records. Fernando promised the boy he would go to Switzerland to study but would stay in another family's house, without being able to see his mother. T reported she has seen several pictures of Brazilian women sent to Switzerland by Fernando.

**PROCEEDING. #2001.5101534771-2**

Plaintiff: Federal Public Ministry

Defendant: Cristina Souza dos Santos

Victim: S (24 years old)

Description: On 10/18/01, G went to INTERPOL, telling them that her daughter J, who was under 18, was invited to work as a waitress in a restaurant in Portugal and that, upon arrival, she discovered the job was in a brothel in the city Valença do Minho, next to the border with Spain. See current situation in the actions table in this report.

Type of Proceeding: Criminal proceeding

Report: J left for Portugal with two other women, including S. As for the recruiter, both women were neighbors of the accused. They traveled by plane and their expenses were paid for. They stayed at the MACMIC nightclub that was controlled by a woman called Isabel Maria Neves Soares Silva.

**PROCEEDING. #2001.5101529159-7**

Plaintiff: Federal Public Ministry

Defendant: Roberta de Souza Silva; Armindo Gonçalves Barbosa (Portuguese); Maurício da Costa Freitas

Victim: R; T (25 years old); F (23 years old); A (19 years old); M (39 years old); D (age not disclosed)

Description: In January 2001, Roberta invited her friend F to work as a prostitute in Portugal, earning R\$15,000 (US\$4098) for 3 months. F accepted the proposal because her mother was ill and unemployed, and she had a daughter to raise. Her ticket was paid by Armindo, and she paid him R\$4850 (US\$1325) in return.

Type of proceeding: public criminal proceeding





---

Report: She was taken to the airport by her friend Roberta and Roberta's boyfriend, Maurício. In Vigo, Spain, Armindo and Carlos received her. From Vigo, they went to Valence/Portugal by car where she stayed at a place close to the nightclub. On 03/13/01, the Portuguese police raided the nightclub looking for illegal immigrants. She was arrested and remained in custody for 6 hours. During her stay in Portugal, she had to obey Roberta Silva and was threatened on an almost daily basis. Maurício remained in Brazil recruiting other women for Portugal, who worked in nightclubs in Rio de Janeiro-RJ. In the Portuguese nightclub, 12 Brazilian women were found. The victims say they were kept locked up during the day, and during the night they were forced to work as prostitutes. They were threatened and had their passports and tickets taken away.



---

## **ANALYSIS OF BRAZILIAN POSITIVE LAW**

### Application of Positive Law

The normative-judicial regulation of “trafficking in women, children and adolescents for sexual exploitation” is currently applied in Brazil as an effective positive law within the Criminal Code and other extra criminal legislation<sup>36</sup>, and the Children and Adolescents Statutes. Additionally, a certain number of international and multi-national treaties also incorporate the judicial internal order of Brazil.

### Analytical Study of Criminal Legislation

The current analytical study of Brazilian criminal legislation<sup>37</sup> - based on conceptual theoretical benchmarks and on data and information previously presented – highlights the need to make profound modifications in Brazil’s application of positive law, especially with regards to combating “trafficking in women, children and adolescents for sexual exploitation”, making sure they contain effective judicial actions to protect the trafficked person and make the traffickers accountable for their actions.

In some areas, Brazil has made advancements; however, in other areas the country has fallen behind when comparing Brazilian criminal legislation to international norms, current laws of other countries, and statements and action plans (international and national) for combating diverse forms of sexual exploitation of women, children and adolescents, and especially trafficking in these individuals for sexual exploitation.

### Judicial Modes: Type and Criminal Sanction

For Brazilian Criminal Law, currently, trafficking is considered as:

“Promote or facilitate the entrance of a woman in the domestic territory for the purpose of prostitution, or having the woman leave the territory to exercise such practice abroad.” (Article 231 – Criminal Code)

The punishment in the simplest form of trafficking is three to eight years in prison. It can be increased (four to ten years in prison) if the “the victim is over 14 and less than 18 years, or if the agent is a progenitor, descendent, husband, brother, tutor

---

<sup>36</sup> Common laws dealing with crimes, but are not within the criminal classification.

<sup>37</sup> Please refer to the current legislation included under bibliographical references.



or guardian or a person to whom the minor is under the supervision for the purposes of education, treatment or guardianship.” The punishment is further increased (five to 12 years) if there is “violence, serious threat or fraud”, besides the corresponding punishment for violence. Remember, that in the case of a crime committed against a 14-year old minor, “violence is presumed.” Therefore, if the crime is committed for profit, the punishment is also applied on a cumulative basis.

### Object of Legal Protection

The object of legal protection of this crime is the “sexual public morality.” It is only considered secondary and indirect if it legally protects the trafficked *person*.

### Legal Definition of Subjects

The active individual (trafficker) can be any type of person, regardless of their gender. The passive subject can only be a woman. The “moral condition of the victim” is considered irrelevant for characterizing the crime. The fact that whether she is an “honest” woman, a minor, or a prostitute can only be considered upon application of punishment. A plurality of victims is not required since the criminal law mentions “woman” and not “women”. The victim’s consent in the case of a crime under Article 231 is irrelevant. This is the same with “lucrative purpose” (if this occurs, the punishment is increased, as already mentioned). If the action of the trafficker is against an adult male, favoring or facilitating that person’s entry into and exit out of the country for the purpose of prostitution, it is not considered “trafficking” but “favoring prostitution” (Article 228 of the Criminal Code), with the same verification as it was described above. If the action of the trafficker is against a male less than 18 years old, besides the possibility of falling under the aforementioned Article 228, the trafficker may be eligible for prosecution under new criminal legislation created by the Statutes for Children and Adolescents (Article 244-A): “To submit a child and adolescent as such defined under Article 2 of this law, to prostitution or sexual exploitation. This type of crime receives the utmost punishment” (four-year prison term). With regards to transgender (or “transsexuals”), due to the lack of a legally expressed provision which would legally recognize them, their eligibility in the law, either as trafficked or not, will depend on their original birth certificate record. If they are “male”, they do not fall under Article 231 of the Criminal Code. However, current legal decisions exist that recognize their peculiar sexual condition and determine ratification of their birth



certificates from “male” to “female”, consequently modifying their given name.<sup>38</sup> In this case, for the purpose of sexual trafficking, the new definition of their gender will prevail.

### Malice

The agent must have consciousness (“malice”) that the woman will deliver herself into prostitution. No other meaning can exemplify this type of crime, if it deals with other forms of commercial sexual exploitation, such as pornography.

There is no “culpable” form of international trafficking in women; in other words, by “negligence, incompetence, indiscretion”. To promote or facilitate the entry or exit of a “victim” is already sufficient for the crime, regardless of the fact the agent/trafficker (while a “panderer”, one who initiates the pandering) is profiting from the prostituted woman.

### Criminal Action

Criminal action is public and unconditional. This means that it depends on the initiative of the Government through the Public Ministry, not needing representation or initiative action on the part of the victim or their legal representatives to start a criminal action against the trafficker.

## **PROBLEMS RELATING TO THE APPLICATION OF THE LAW WITH REGARDS TO TRAFFICKING IN PEOPLE, INCLUDING “TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN, CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION”**

Many situations regarding trafficking in women, children and adolescents for sexual exploitation do not fall under Article 231 of the Criminal Code and are not investigated and reprimanded as such. These issues include those regarding consent, definition of the subjects (traffickers and trafficked individuals), territory (so-called “internal trafficking”), etc.

❑ ISSUES REGARDING CONSENT – Under the justification that women who leave the country know precisely what is expected of them abroad, some justify consent and

---

<sup>38</sup> In previous judges’ decisions, either an individual judge or a court of judges, this has been recognized and constituted at least *lateri legis* based primarily on constitutional principles.



its insertion into prostitution as a form that does not make them victims, but co-participants in this process. However, this understanding diminishes the issue, favoring the growth of a profitable commerce with movement of large amounts of capital. The non-punishment of criminal sex organizations is alienating society and the women who are involved in trafficking.

These are formal barriers that need to be classified and overcome by the research process in order to allow an application of law capable of seeing the specific forms of "voluntary trafficking" and "involuntary trafficking," such as marriage brokers and household-help agents, and even in migration prostitution, which although not reduced to trafficking, migration is very much connected.

❑ ISSUES OF TERRITORIALITY – Under the terms of Article 7, II of the Criminal Code, those subject to the punishment by Brazilian law, although committed abroad, are crimes that Brazil is obligated to punish, either by signing treaties or agreements. In the case of trafficking (Article 231 of the Criminal Code) a "conditional territoriality" is applied under the terms of Article 7, paragraph 2 of the Criminal Code.

❑ ISSUES REGARDING THE POSSIBILITY OF CRIMINALIZING "INTERNAL TRAFFICKING" – Even at a greater scale, this type of activity exists in a country such as Brazil with federation (states), where women, children and adolescents are arbitrarily shifted from one place to another. However, the Criminal Code does not consider this "trafficking in women," because this type of trafficking does not take on an international scope. If the action of the "active individual" (trafficker) is limited to only taking the victim from one region of the country to another, there could be in a judicial sense the probability of the crime of "favoring prostitution"<sup>39</sup> (Article 228 of the Criminal Code), if the victim's initiation into prostitution is verified or the victim's permanence is forced. This is a crime punishable for two to five years in prison – less than the punishment for the crime of international trafficking in women! Consequently, the conclusion arrived at was that there is no legal provision for trafficking for sexual purposes, within the national territory. It is a formal judicial situation that does not coincide with reality, as the results of this research have shown. In actual cases, the types of repressive legal provisions used by the government are those that favor prostitution, recruitment, corruption of minors, pandering, verification of recruitment, transportation, violence, induction, fraud, and

---

<sup>39</sup> "Induce or attract someone to prostitution; facilitate and prevent someone from abandoning it."



misleading for sexual exploitation. If these actions had occurred outside the domestic territory, they would be characterized as international trafficking. According to Article 227 of the Brazilian Criminal Code, the crime of "*recruiting into prostitution*" is applied a lesser form of punishment (1 to 3 years) while the same behavior when it goes beyond Brazilian borders, increases dramatically, as included in Article 231, for a more serious time of punishment (4 to 10 years).

❑ ISSUES REGARDING RESTRICTIONS RELATIVE TO THE PASSIVE INDIVIDUAL – Another controversy that merits discussion is in regards to the unjustifiable and unreal restriction that is made in the definition of "passive individual" of the crime of trafficking, according to the Brazilian Criminal code. The Alcantara Machado project when revising the Code (not adopted) already included the possibility that the victim may be a person of either sex.

❑ The broader sense to include children and adolescents, regardless of their gender, is undisputedly a solution that is perfectly sustainable. A true advancement within a vision that tries to socially and legally protect not only women but especially children and adolescents, taking into consideration the need to fight against legal hegemony that puts the adult world at a privilege and subjects children and adolescents to violence, exploitation, discrimination and negligence. The Convention on the Rights of the Child, which places "the best interest of the child" as a priority for the world, demands this in normative and judicial terms.

❑ Countless research and studies (including reports by Parliamentary Investigation Commissions<sup>40</sup>) in Brazil regarding abuse/sexual violence against children and adolescents demonstrate in a generic way the growth of this social phenomenon at shameful levels. Within this context, an increase in the involvement of male children and adolescents as "passive individuals" in violent sexual assault, corruption of minors, and various forms of pandering (Criminal Code) and sexual exploitation (Children and Adolescents Statutes) was observed.

❑ UNTIL NOW, TRAFFICKING IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS FOR SEXUAL PURPOSES had not been the object of intense study. The above-mentioned generic material includes a vast amount of information on commercial sexual exploitation and

---

<sup>40</sup> Refer to: LEAL, Maria Lucia Pinto. 2001. "*NGOs movement towards combating sexual violence against children and adolescents in Brazil*". Ph.D. Thesis. PUC-SP.



especially so-called “sex tourism” (not to be confused with trafficking for sexual purposes). “Sexual trafficking” was always a part of previous studies, as an occult, suspicious and not very well-proven activity. But even those have served to justify all and any attempts to widen the concept of trafficking for sexual purposes, including children and adolescents, regardless of gender.

□ In current research and based on official information, it was made clear that although it is difficult to try someone and judge them for the crime of trafficking (Article 231 of the Criminal Code) in Brazil, what is alarming is the number of female children and adolescents involved.

□ MALE CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS do not appear in the official survey of communication systems, which includes the police/legal system, because they do not fall under Article 231 of the Criminal Code. But the survey conducted at the police and judicial system levels, verified that under other provisions for sex crimes (pandering, corruption of minors, sexual exploitation, document falsification, to name a few), some factual situations in reality are hidden “trafficking in boys for sexual purposes.” However, they are not considered as such due to the restriction of Brazilian criminal legislation.

□ Finally, a critical observation that needs to be mentioned: the justification used to protect women can also be invoked in favor of homosexual men and transvestites/transgender men. Regimes or orders of this type should not lead us to imagine only in a simplistic form that whenever gender is mentioned, it is necessarily the female gender. Actually, one should mention the roles of women and men (regardless of their diverse orientation or sexual expression) when organizing social structures of gender regimes, such as the division of work, the power relationship, and cultural models. One of the reasons that homophobia still prevails in this world is precisely the fact that homosexuality compromises the credibility of the natural ideology of a human being and a sexually dichotomized world. In view of this, it would be worthwhile to address if male adults also need protection against trafficking for sexual purposes, considering the following: Do gender human rights include the rights of non-heterosexuals?

□ This point deserves to be emphasized and recorded in the discussion of the passive individual of trafficking for sexual purposes. This helps to specifically highlight the topic of diversity at a national, inter-American, and international level



and in the expression of sexuality as a question of gender. This serves to protect people from being sexually exploited in trafficking.

□ Even honorable judges such as Magalhaes Noronha (hereby represented with the prevailing thought that is still in favor of restricting passive individuals in the crime of trafficking), made the following statement trying to justify his position regarding the Brazilian Criminal Code, but admitting to its expansion, as follows:

"We would not consider excessive to have our legislation contemplate the fact of a male at a minor age; undoubtedly male prostitution does not *demand* from us this type of premise. However, the crime is international and there are countries where this activity is practiced, to a point that conventions, conferences and seminars not only deal with trafficking in women, but also trafficking in children."<sup>41</sup>

---

<sup>41</sup> Magalhaes Noronha. "Direito Penal – vol. III" – 22<sup>nd</sup> edition.





## INCORPORATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW IN DOMESTIC LEGISLATION

In Brazil, legislation on trafficking in women, children and adolescents for sexual exploitation is also expressed through international and multinational treaties that are integrated into Brazilian legislation.

At first instance, it is necessary to record the process used for incorporating international law into domestic legislation. The Supremo Tribunal Federal (STF) in Brazil understands that in general, international legislation is integrated into the judicial system as a subset to the constitution and not as a constitutional law. This is an obstacle, when a more complex process is required via legislative decrees to produce the *interna corporis* effects.

However, according to Antonio Augusto Cancado Trindade<sup>42</sup>, an exception must be considered:

"(...) if it is necessary that the Legislative Power intermediates with lawful activities to approve provisions set forth by international treaties, especially international human rights protection treaties ratified by Brazil, then the fundamental rights guaranteed by them, according to Art. 5 (1) and 5 (2) of the Brazilian Constitution of 1988, become part of the constitutionally sacred, direct and immediately required cast of rights of positive domestic law."

In this sense, there are explanations that Brazilian positive law chooses a mixed system, which acknowledges the automatic incorporation of international human rights treaties and other international treaties, and also acknowledges the need that the legislative power intermediates this process so that the treaties are internally applied.

Therefore, international conventions for human rights protection – ratified as mentioned above – are transformed into internal judicial legislation and immediately integrated into the Brazilian judicial system. It is also certain that some of these norms will be incorporated into internal applications under the title of a constitutional norm, such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

---

<sup>42</sup> TRINDADE, A.C. Apud PIOVESAN, Flavia, *Direitos humanos e o direito constitucional internacional*, p. 103-104.



Although ratified by Brazil, The Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking of Persons still depend on the ratification by the National Congress to be formally enacted by the President of the Republic. By incorporating it into internal judicial legislation, all infra-constitutional legislation in Brazil (including criminal legislation) will have to be modified and adapted to the resulting new norm.

No matter how this issue is debated under the political-social view of convenience, the definition of “trafficking in humans” contained in the aforementioned Convention and Additional Protocol, it must still be noted that there are advancements in relation to Brazilian criminal legislation. As difficult as it can be, a judicial legislation (national or international) will contemplate the broader and more multi-dimensional explanation and social definition (economic, political, cultural, religious) of an inter-subjective relation, no matter what it may be. This restrictive nature is akin to judicial legislation that should not pretend to incorporate it to the entire social world.

## **THE JURISPRUDENCE AND THE JUDICIAL DOCTRINE**

The following citation observes how judicial doctrines have very little to do with crimes of trafficking, in relation to processing and judging criminal actions.

“We should observe that, although in effect since 1941, this criminal offense (Art. 231 – Criminal Code) has rarely been applied. There is minimal jurisprudence on this subject, although the media reports that this crime does happen. For example, in the second half of the nineties, the newspapers started publishing articles on trafficking in Brazilian women to brothels in Paraguay through the border of Foz do Iguaçu. Girls were taken from their homes in the states of Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul and Paraná, among others, attracted by the prospect of well-paid jobs only to be sexually exploited at the border of Paraguay and Brazil. Using the same strategy, traffickers were able to take several Brazilian women to Spain. These women were enslaved at brothels, unable to return to Brazil until their plight was published by the press, consequently securing their release.”<sup>43</sup>

However, in another example of rare cases in the Superior Courts of Federal Law Enforcement (Tribunais Superiores da Justiça Federal), the sentencing summary of the Tribunal Regional Federal (Regional Court) of the 4<sup>a</sup> Region was transcribed:

“The defendant’s conviction is duly called for in the case of sending women to work as prostitutes in Spain, as evidence of the practice of a crime that falls within Art. 231 of the Brazilian Criminal

---

<sup>43</sup> ELUF, Luiza Nagib. 1999. “*Crimes contra os Costumes e Assédio Sexual*”. Ed. Jurídica Brasileira. São Paulo.



Code. If the convicted person is a foreigner in an irregular situation in Brazil, the punishment shall be in a "work release program" (agriculture activities) and not as a "house arrest", although the prison term is less than 4 years. There is no case of a convicted person harbored in the place of conviction and he/she could not serve the sentence in his/her home because he/she is a foreigner. The judiciary power enforces the law according to the reality of the case, seriousness of the crime, and the necessary effectiveness of the judicial decisions.<sup>44</sup>

In analyzing this case, it was concluded that although this criminal offender can serve a term for up to eight years in prison, the law applied the minimum sentence (4 years) in a work release prison program for a person that has no established residence in the country but still participated in organized crime.

As can be seen, in the application of the law by the judicial system and public safety system for crimes of trafficking, it is evident that the authorities' actions are far from responding to a crime. Although invisible in official communication networks, it has been denounced worldwide by human rights organizations as a phenomenon in expansion.

### **3. COMBATING TRAFFICKING**

The etymological root of the word "combat" is to "confront, fight head-on, face or affront."

From this study's perspective, the term "combat" takes on a political sense that encompasses recognizing how the issue of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation is presented within its multiple dimensions – political, social, judicial and socio-cultural – to establishing actions within public policies to defend and assure the rights of women, children and adolescents that are victims of this form of violence.

In Brazil, facing the issue of trafficking is a practice that presents itself by the actions of NGOs, forums, defense centers, councils, movements and public government sectors. Research conducted with government organizations and NGOs has shown how fragile communication and data storage networks are in these institutions, above all with regards to providing precise and decisive information to confront the issue.

Under this same focus, trafficking in women, children and adolescents for sexual exploitation has become a not-so-visible phenomenon, especially at the government level where existing information generally does not refer to trafficking in a more specific sense. Therefore, the phenomenon is covered by other types of disclosed crimes that surpass the trafficking situation.

---

<sup>44</sup> 1ª Turma, Rel. Juiz Fábio Rosa, trial on Nov. 25, 1997, DJU of 3.11.98, p. 422.



On the other hand, the clandestine nature of the crime, which is also reinforced by the victims, manages to guarantee the traffickers the necessary censorship to silence the violated individual; thus, safekeeping the networks that deal in sex.

Along with these factors that limit the visibility of this phenomenon, there are other inter-related and covert aspects that also manage to hide this phenomenon. As an example, the social conditions of women, children and adolescents and the violence against gender, race, ethnicity and adult relationships are determining factors in making trafficking "invisible."

This study confirms how difficult it is to obtain data, especially because trafficking in women, children and adolescents is connected to organized crime and to corruption. This shows how complex the terrain is and how difficult it is to gather information in certain public organizations and to rely on informant cooperation.

The reports produced in each region confirm the "invisibility" of trafficking at government-level organizations (when approaching, defending, placing responsibility and preventing) and at NGOs. Judicial systems present few quantitative and qualitative data, while certain local NGOs present case studies on this phenomenon.

According to information received from the regional research teams, this "invisibility" is related to poor communication and information systems in place at these organizations. One can observe how informants are resistant to providing information, alleging that this phenomenon does not exist and exhibiting a "do not get me involved" attitude. This confirms the contradictions included in this study, which objectively come from the illegal/clandestine relations that are socially reproduced within constitutional spheres.

Along with social silence and the invisibility of the phenomenon, NGOs also cite a lack of financial resources; poor public equipment for providing assistance to women, children and adolescents; slow justice; and the burdening structure of the judicial system. They also report that society is in a differentiated state of mobilization and sensitivity. Specific locations are suffering misery, a crisis in values, and insufficient empowerment of people to work in providing assistance, defense, and accountability.

According to reports from institutional players, there are also difficulties related to infrastructure (physical, organizational and human resources), serving as barriers to identifying the phenomenon and how it relates to the legal system.

Another barrier noted is that government and NGOs are not utilizing certain instruments to gather and organize data, which would allow them to identify trafficking situations within the institutional system. The Federal Highway Police, the



National Secretary for Public Safety (SENASP), the National Movement for Human Rights, and the DCA Forum, among others, expressed this reality.

Guardianship Councils (Department of Children's Welfare) and specialized police departments contain in their files violations that could possibly cause children, adolescents and women to involve themselves with trafficking networks for sexual exploitation: sex crime data, disappearances, runaways, document falsification, abandonment, abduction, physical abuse, negligence, physical and psychological violence.

Although, trafficking of individuals in Brazil may be a phenomenon with historical roots, at a government level it constitutes a recent issue of debate, which also impedes its perception and confrontation.

Data was collected from federal, state and municipal governments and NGOs. 333 government agencies, 11 international cooperation agencies, and 5 consulates, totaling 349 entities were researched. However, only 66 contained information regarding trafficking.

Judicial government organizations accounted for 81 investigations and 75 judicial proceedings regarding trafficking in women.

Research was conducted at 66 Councils – children's welfare, state and departmental organizations (health, aid, children, safety – including those at a government organization level). They presented information regarding sexual crimes (solicitation, favoring prostitution), as well as accusations of disappearances and runaways.

With regards to NGOs<sup>45</sup>, from 127 institutions included in the research, only 26 provided specific information regarding trafficking. Eight NGOs included in this total were researched at a federal level, however, only 1 provided information on trafficking.

In total, 476 organizations were researched, including government, non-government, consulates, and cooperating agencies.

Although combating is not the object of this research, a few government programs that are related to this topic must be highlighted: National Plan for Combating Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescents/Ministry of Justice/2000; National Plan for Human Rights/Ministry of Justice; Program of Sentinel for Combating Sexual Violence/1999/ MPAS/SEAS; National Plan for Public Safety and Global Program for Prevention and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings/2001/Ministry of Justice/UNDCP/UN.

---

<sup>45</sup> Please refer to the attached List of Government and Non-government Organizations.



Finally, it must be observed that this research also served to place the topic of “trafficking in women, children and adolescents” in the agenda of different segments of society and government. It was also possible to fulfill any empty spaces left by a lack of records, helping to destroy the barrier of silence, and making this phenomenon visible. This also helped contribute to defend and assure the rights of women, children and adolescents that live in violent situations.

### **3.1 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COMBATING TRAFFICKING ACTIVITIES**

Below, detailed actions were provided that are considered essential for combating trafficking in women, children and adolescents for commercial sexual exploitation. This is a set of proposals that appeared along with the development of PESTRAF, and were strengthened by the final reports of each corresponding region.

The purpose of the following list is not to provide every possible action of combat, but to allow those institutions involved in the process to better organize their own proposals by adopting the contributions of this study as an initial reference.

#### **PROPOSALS FOR COMBATING TRAFFICKING ACTIVITIES**

##### **(a) ACKNOWLEDGE AND MONITOR THE PHENOMENON**

1. Conduct studies and diagnoses that take into consideration the multiple dimensions of this phenomenon (political, social, economical, judicial, and socio-cultural), to broaden the understanding of the structural violence and observe the composition of social status, gender, ethnic and age;
2. Conduct studies to evaluate reality and macro-social indicators and its effectiveness in combating trafficking;
3. Develop and publish informational and training materials. Mass distribution of advertising materials (flyers, leaflets and other forms) at schools, nightclubs, beaches, modeling agencies, and other locations where target victims are found. Information will include how women, children, and youths are recruited. Victims will also be called on to participate in developing these strategies;
4. Promote and support debates and actions regarding a trafficked woman’s responsibility, avoiding the explanation that trafficking exists solely due to women’s natural attractiveness. This behavior is discriminatory, moralistic, repressive, and victimizes the individual again. The right to come and go, as well as the right to use the body, must be respected and guaranteed;



5. Unite national and international NGOs working in this field to exchange experiences and information, as well as create a work agenda, based on human rights paradigms;
6. Quantify and qualify existing information on trafficking, separating it from other types of registered criminal offenses;
7. Communicate and discuss the results of this research (PESTRAF) at CONANDA, DCA Forum, universities, councils for the protection of rights and national and state councils for women's rights;
8. Structure a continuous plan to monitor and evaluate the developed actions.

(b) ESTABLISHING FIRM ACTIONS

1. Assure that the topic of trafficking is a political priority in government agendas;
2. Define a national plan containing major guidelines for combating this phenomenon;
3. Establish a connection between government agencies and NGOs, forums, defense centers and social movements, in order to develop common actions to combat this phenomenon;
4. Assure the implementation of public policies, in order to guarantee and defend the rights of women, children and youth that find themselves in a situation of trafficking for sexual exploitation;
5. Implement the following actions within a short timeframe:
  - effectively control the access into the country and economic activities of foreigners;
  - justice and public safety agencies should act effectively to investigate and seek punishment for those connected to trafficking, and as an example, seek justice for cases of complicity and/or participation by authorities and local dignitaries;
  - assure that Itamarati (Foreign Relations Department), consulates. and Brazilian embassies abroad are duly prepared to identify trafficking situations and guarantee the protection and defense of trafficked women;
  - create an information system that is able to identify and control the actions of trafficking networks in Brazil;



- 
- assure stricter monitoring of tourism publications that use erotic appeal to sell Brazil as a tourist destination;
  - create a positive classification system for tourist agencies/establishments that do not favor sex tourism;
  - develop public campaigns to promote significant changes in the mentality and culture regarding the topic of trafficking in human beings for commercial sexual exploitation, sex tourism, consumer demand, use of the body as a professional alternative, and equality among men and women;
6. Strengthen women's organizations, especially those at a community level, and the initiatives of women's movements that allow women to be viewed as individuals and political constituents;
  7. Integrate local public policies to combat trafficking, by elaborating an integrated action plan among government agencies. However, it is necessary to guarantee that this plan is incorporated as a permanent public policy and not as a governmental policy linked to a specific political management. It may be proposed and controlled by the Council on the Rights of Children and Adolescents, the Tutelary Council and the Local Committee of Execution of the Combating Program;
  8. Institutions that are working on this issue should ensure that their communication and data management networks are strengthened and reinforced;
  9. Define and implement a set of actions that will support victims of trafficking networks;
  10. Prepare databases that will track and provide a detailed view of this phenomenon at local, state, regional, national and international levels (global actions on the phenomenon);
  11. Demand that agencies belonging to the judicial system prioritize and accelerate the processing. The ineptitude and slowness of the national judicial system affects local and state systems, especially in view of the endless bureaucracy and not providing the right to a speedy trial, not even in cases where it was committed against children and adolescents;
  12. Broaden legal knowledge to combat this problem;
  13. Provide physical, financial and human resources to institutions assisting women, children and adolescents;





14. Raise society's awareness regarding this problem and how it can be combated;
15. Heighten awareness, encourage, and train people that are working in social services and defense, as well as those in positions of responsibility;
16. Train Child Welfare counselors and professionals of Specialized Police Units, prioritizing visibility, understanding and combating the phenomenon;
17. Seek cooperation between diverse political segments and existing government programs, avoiding any disruption and breakdown, and making sure that the full rights of citizens are duly exercised;
18. Propose actions to effectively improve the quality of life for socially deprived women, children and adolescents. Provide support to women who run the risk of living in foreign countries and facing unknown situations;
19. Propose actions against trafficking in women, children and adolescents, not only for destination countries, but also for departure and transit countries. It is necessary to repress the actions of traffickers, assuring victims that their human rights will be protected;
20. Create policies to provide support to women that return from a trafficking situation and were either in private confinement, sexually exploited, addicted to drugs and alcohol or in debt, undocumented, and deprived of their return tickets;
21. At a judicial level, reinforce any reference information to combat trafficking, such as the Brazilian Criminal Code, the Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking of Persons. After Brazil ratifies an international convention to protect human rights, it should be automatically applied;
22. Conduct joint actions to propose public policies that support and protect victims of trafficking, involving government departments that are responsible for seeking and bringing the offenders to justice – Police, Public Ministry, Public Defense Organism and Magistrates – as well as other governmental and non-governmental organizations;
23. Investigate crimes related to trafficking: disappearance, abduction, illegal adoption, child and adolescent prostitution, sex tourism, drug trafficking, criminal organizations, and hidden wealth;
24. Take into consideration the dynamics and restructuring capacity of trafficking syndicates who can quickly reorganize themselves and re-initiate operations, managing to escape from any interference from government or society;



25. Establish programs that will encourage victims to come forward and assure their safety and social reintegration;
26. Serve as a champion of more severe behavior when applying the law, recognizing the participation of the authorities in the sexual exploitation of people of all ages and both sexes. This participation cannot make solving the crime a difficult and arduous task. These individuals cannot be considered "untouchables" or present a risk to whomever proposes to combat trafficking;
27. Consider and confront different conditions that give rise to trafficking activities at the borders: duplicity of circulating currencies, international base for capital investment, intense flow of transportation vehicles without an effective control at customs, circulation of local population between countries without bureaucratic and legal demands, economic instability, existence of the sex trade connected to the local productive dynamics, low quality of life, income and employment indicators, among others;
28. Implement a Global Program to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (Ministry of Justice) in order to promote more intense and comprehensive actions regarding this phenomenon, along with more involvement on the part of local, state and federal government, joined with Plans to Combat Sexual Violence, Safety and Human Rights (Ministry of Justice), Sentinel Program (MPAS/SEAS) and AIDS/STD Program (Ministry of Health);
29. Revise and reformulate the Brazilian Criminal Code. This code not only deals with trafficking as a possible situation that may only be experienced by women at an international level, it also does not consider trafficking in children and adolescents. Furthermore, this revision is relevant because the above-mentioned legal text only deals with trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation. It is recommended to include labor exploitation and trafficking for forced marriages;
30. Eradicate sex tourism in the country, taking into consideration that this criminal activity has a highlighted position among all other indicators that support trafficking for sexual exploitation;
31. Implement centers to serve as reference and assistance to women, children and adolescent victims of sexual exploitation. These centers will have to use different approaches, according to each case;
32. Broaden and strengthen the Sentinel Program, so that it becomes an effective alternative to assisting children and adolescents. It is also necessary to seek the help of Human Rights Councils or Social Welfare Programs to broaden the goals of the Sentinel Program and implement it as a permanent program;



- 
33. Intervene at the highest levels of the national public safety system with the aid of the Intelligence Unit of the International Criminal Police Division of the Federal Police (INTERPOL) to identify trafficking syndicates. This should be conducted by specialists, due to the heightened level of danger and the need for special training. At a local level, the use of local task forces seems to be a promising alternative in order to locate and punish recruiters and traffickers;
  34. Establish international diplomatic agreements, through protocols of intention, between countries that are included in trafficking routes. The purpose is to establish joint actions to combat trafficking in women, children and adolescents for sexual purposes.



## 4. LIST OF RESEARCHED INSTITUTIONS

### AT A LOCAL/STATE/DISTRICT LEVEL

#### SOUTH-EAST REGION

LINE OF ACTION	GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS
	<b>RIO DE JANEIRO</b>
Promotion	<p>Secretaria Municipal de Desenvolvimento Social do Rio de Janeiro-RJ (Municipal Secretary for the Social Development of Rio de Janeiro)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Programa Sentinela (Sentinel Program)</li> </ul> <p>Fundação para a Infância e Adolescência (Foundation for Childhood and Adolescence)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- S.O.S Criança (serviço especializado de atendimento à criança e ao adolescente em situação de risco) (S. O S. child – special service of assistance to children and adolescents in risk situations)</li> </ul> <p>Secretaria de Turismo (Tourism Board)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Riotur</li> </ul> <p>Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro/IFCS (University of Rio de Janeiro)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Núcleo de Estudos sobre a Infância</li> </ul>
Defense	<p><b><u>Secretarias Estaduais de Segurança Pública (State Secretary for Public Safety)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b><u>Delegacias de Polícia Civil e Especializadas (DEAMs e DPCA) (Civil and Special Police)</u></b></li> </ul> <p>Assembléia Legislativa do Rio de Janeiro (Legislative Assembly in Rio de Janeiro)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Comissão de Direitos Humanos da Assembléia Legislativa (Human Rights Commission of the Legislative Assembly)</li> <li>- Gabinete Deputada Magali Machado (CPI Exploração Sexual) (Deputy Magali Machado's Office – Sexual Exploitation Investigation)</li> <li>- Câmara de Vereadores do Rio de Janeiro-RJ (Aldermen of Rio de Janeiro-RJ)</li> <li>- Comissão de Direitos Humanos da Câmara Municipal do Rio de Janeiro-RJ (Human Rights Commission of the Municipal Council of Rio de Janeiro)</li> </ul> <p>Corregedoria Geral de Justiça Federal – 2ª Região (General Federal Office of Law Enforcement for Magistrates – 2nd Region)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Justiça Federal (1ª Instância- Varas Criminais) (Federal Law Enforcement – Criminal Divisions)</li> <li>- Departamento de Informática (Information Technology Department)</li> </ul> <p>Procuradoria Geral da República (Prosecutor's Office for the Federal Government)</p> <p>Corregedoria Geral de Justiça Estadual (General State Office of Law Enforcement for Magistrates)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Justiça da Infância e da Juventude (1ª Vara) (Childhood and Youth Law Enforcement – 1st Division)</li> <li>- CEJA (Adoção Internacional) (International Adoption)</li> <li>- Departamento de Organização e Métodos (Methods and Organizations Department)</li> </ul> <p>Procuradoria Geral do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (Prosecutor's Office for the State of Rio de Janeiro)</p> <p>Guarda Municipal do Rio de Janeiro-RJ (Municipal Guard)</p>



Social Control	<p>Conselho Municipal dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente do RJ (Municipal Council for Children's Rights of Rio de Janeiro)</p> <p>Conselho Estadual dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente (State Council for Children's Rights of Rio de Janeiro)</p> <p>Conselho Estadual de Direitos da Mulher (State Council for Women's Rights)</p>
<b>São Paulo</b>	
Defense	<p><b><u>Secretarias Estaduais de Segurança Pública (State Secretary for Public Safety)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delegacias de Polícia Civil (Civil Police Stations)</li> <li>- 1º Delegacia de defesa da mulher (District One Women's Defense Police Station)</li> <li>- 1º Delegacia de defesa da mulher (District One Women's Defense Police Station)</li> <li>- 1º Del. de homicídio e Proteção à pessoa (District One Homicide and Protection Unit)</li> <li>- Delegacia Especializada de Crimes de Informática (Special Police on the Crimes on Informatics)</li> <li>- Polícia Federal SP (Federal Police in São Paulo)</li> </ul>
Social Control	<p>Conselhos Municipais dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente (Municipal Councils for Children's Rights)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Comissão de Direitos Humanos (Human Rights Commission)</li> <li>- Conselho Estadual da Condição Feminina (State Council for Females)</li> </ul>



LINE ACTION	OF	NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION OR SOCIAL MOVIMENT
<b>RIO DE JANEIRO</b>		
Promotion		Instituto Brasileiro de Inovações em Saúde Social – IBISS (Brazilian Institute of Innovations on Social Health)
		Childhope Brasil
		Centro de Estudos Afro-Asiáticos (Afro-Asian Center of Study)
		CRIOLA
		Ex-Cola
		Fio da Alma
		Programa Integrado de Marginalidade (Integrated Program of Criminality)
		ISER
		Viva Rio
		Instituto Brasileiro de Análises Sociais e Econômicas – IBASE (Brazilian Institute of Social and Economical Analysis)
		Cidadania, Pesquisa, Informação e Ação – CEPIA (Citizenship, Research, Information and Action)
		Centro de Documentação e Informação Coisa de Mulher (Center for Documentation and Information on Women)
Defense		Centro Brasileiro de Defesa dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente (Brazilian Center for the Defense of Children's Rights)
		Centro de Articulação das Populações Marginalizadas – CEAP (Marginalized Population Cooperative Center)
		Organização de Direitos Humanos Projeto Legal (Legal Project Human Rights Organization)
		Centro de Defesa Dom Luciano Mendes/ São Martinho (Dom Luciano Mendes Defense Center)
		Centro de Defesa de Direitos Humanos de Nova Iguaçu (Nova Iguaçu Human Rights Defense Center)
		Comissão de Direitos Humanos da OAB/RJ (Human Rights Commission of the Brazilian Bar Association of Rio de Janeiro)
		Fundação Centro de Defesa dos Direitos Humanos Bento Rubião (Foundation of the Human Rights Defense Center)
		Associação brasileira de Proteção à Infância e Adolescência –ABRAPIA/ SOS Criança (Brazilian Association for the Protection of Children and Youth)
Control		Fórum das Profissionais do Sexo (Sex Professionals Forum)
		Fórum de Enfrentamento da Exploração Sexual Comercial (Forum to Combat Commercial Sexual Exploitation)



## SÃO PAULO

Promotion	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Secretarias Municipais de Assistência Social (Social Assistance Municipal Department) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. S.O.S Criança (serviço especializado de atendimento à criança e ao adolescente em situação de risco – special service to assist children and adolescents in risk situations)</li> <li>b. Serviço à Mulher Marginalizada – SMM (Assistance to the Marginalized Woman)</li> <li>c. Geledes – Instituto da Mulher Negra (Black Women’s Institute)</li> <li>d. Projeto Camará – Centro de pesquisa e apoio à infância e adolescência. (Center for the Research and Support to Childhood)</li> <li>e. Programa DST/Aids Santos; ASPPE – Associação santista de pesquisa, prevenção e educação (STD Program/Aids Santos – Santos Association of research, prevention and education)</li> <li>f. Provita</li> <li>g. Núcleo de estudos da Violência (Center for Studies on Violence)</li> <li>h. Núcleo de estudos da Mulher e Relações Sociais de Gênero – NEMGE (Center for the Study of Women and Gender Social Relationships)</li> <li>i. Sentinela; Espaço Meninas (Sentinel; Girls Place)</li> <li>j. C.I.S.M. – Centro de Integração Social da Mulher Contato (Center for the Social Integration of Women)</li> <li>k. DST/AIDS São Paulo (STD/AIDS Program)</li> <li>l. Casa de Cultura da Mulher Negra de Santos (Culture Board of the Black Women in Santos)</li> <li>m. Fala Preta! Organização de Mulheres (“Speak, black!” – Women’s Association)</li> <li>n. ABCD – Associação Brasileira de Busca e Defesa à Criança Desaparecida (Brazilian Association to Search and Defend Missing Children)</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
-----------	--

## NORTH-EAST REGION

Maranhão	
LINE OF ACTION	GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS
Promotion	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 – Fundação Estadual da Criança e do Adolescente – FUNAC (State Foundation for the Child) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) SOS Criança (serviço especializado de atenção à criança e adolescente em situação de risco) (S.O.S. Child – special service to assist children in risk situations)</li> <li>b) Abrigo das Meninas (programa de atendimento a meninas em situação de risco) (Girls Shelter – program to assist girls in risk situations)</li> <li>c) Assessoria Técnica da Instituição (Technical Assistance of the Institution)</li> </ol> </li> <li>2 – Fundação Municipal da Criança e do Adolescente e Assistência Social – FUC.M.F.VAS (Municipal Foundation of Child and Social Assistance) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Projeto Quebrando o Silêncio (atendimento jurídico e psicossocial a famílias) (<i>Breaking the Silence</i> Project – judicial and psycho-social assistance to families)</li> </ol> </li> <li>3 – Fundação Municipal de Turismo – FUMTUR (Municipal Foundation for Tourism)</li> <li>4 – Conselho Municipal dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente (Municipal Council on Children’s Rights)</li> <li>5 – Conselho Estadual dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente (State Council on Children’s Rights)</li> <li>6 – Conselho Estadual de Saúde (State Council on Health)</li> <li>7 – Conselho Estadual de Assistência Social (State Council for Social Assistance)</li> </ol>



Defense/ responsibility	<p>1 – Gerência de Justiça, Segurança Pública e Cidadania (Citizenship, Public Safety and Justice Management)</p> <p>a) Delegacia Especial da Mulher (Special Police Station for Women)</p> <p>b) Delegacia de Costumes (Police Station for Cultural Matters)</p> <p>2 – Primeira Vara da Infância e Juventude (First Division of Childhood and Youth)</p> <p>3 – Promotoria da Infância e Juventude (Prosecutors Office for Defending the Rights of Children and Youth)</p> <p>4 – Defensoria Pública (Public Defense Organization)</p> <p>5 – Capitania dos Portos (Port Management and Safety)</p> <p>7 – Polícia Federal (Federal Police)</p> <p>8 – Polícia Rodoviária Federal (Highway Federal Police)</p> <p>9 – Conselhos Tutelares (03 da capital e 1 do interior) (Tutelary Councils – 3 in the capital and 1 in rural part of the state)</p>
LINE OF ACTION	SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OR MOVEMENT
Promotion	<p>1 – Pastoral da Criança (a church program for children)</p> <p>2 – Sociedade da Redenção (Redemption Society)</p> <p>3 – Ninho (organização de mulheres prostitutas) (organization of women in prostitution)</p> <p>4 – Lar Dom Calábria (Dom Calábria Shelter)</p> <p>5 – UNICEF</p>
Defense	<p>1 – Centro de Defesa dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente (Center for the Defense of Children's Rights)</p> <p>2 – Pastoral da Mulher (a church program for women)</p> <p>3 – Cáritas</p> <p>4 – Grupo de Mulheres Negras Mãe Andreza (Mãe Andreza Black Women's Group)</p>
Social Control	1 – Movimento Nacional de Meninos e Meninas de Rua-Comissão Estadual do Maranhão (National Movement of Street Children – Maranhão State Commission)

BAHIA		
Axis/Sector	Government	Civil Society
Promotion	<p>1. Secretaria de Turismo - Paulo Gaudenzi – secretário (Tourism Board – secretary)</p>	<p>1. CEDECA - Rosângela Maria dos Santos Prado - assistente social (Social Worker)</p> <p>2. PROJETO AXÉ - informante pediu sigilo (informant requested confidentiality)</p> <p>3. CHAME - Maria Aparecida Santos – pedagoga (professor)</p> <p>4. UNICEF - Rui Pavan - oficial nacional de projetos; coordenador do escritório da Bahia e de Sergipe (project national officer; Bahia and Sergipe's Office coordinator)</p>
Defense	<p>2. Polícia Federal - Rita Sanches - delegada de direitos humanos (Federal Police – human rights delegate)</p> <p>3. Delegacia de Proteção à Mulher - Isabel Alice - delegada titular (women's protection police station – delegate)</p> <p>4. Juizado de Menores - Salomão Resedá –</p>	<p>5. CEDECA - Rosângela Maria dos Santos Prado - assistente social (Social Worker)</p> <p>6. APROSBA - Marilene de Jesus Silva - vice-presidenta (vice-president)</p> <p>7. SINDOMÉSTICOS - Creuza Maria de Oliveira – presidenta ((Domestic workers union - president)</p>





	juiz (Minor's judgement court - judge) 5. Polícia Rodoviária da Bahia - Misael Freitas de Santana – superintendente (highway police of Bahia – supervisor)	
Social Control	6. Conselho Estadual dos Direitos da Mulher - Luiza Câmara – presidenta (women's rights state council – president) 7. Conselho Municipal dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente - Normando Batista – presidente (children's rights municipal council - president)	
Trafficking Support Network		8. Informante - ex-agenciador de mulheres (informant: former women's recruiter)

RIO GRANDE DO NORTE	
LINE OF ACTION	ORGANIZATIONS
Promotion	Câmara Municipal do Natal (Municipal Council in Natal) Assembleia Legislativa do Rio Grande do Norte (Legislative Assembly in Rio Grande do Norte) Secretaria Municipal de Trabalho e Assistência Social (Municipal Secretary of Labor and Social Assistance) Fundação Estadual da Criança e do Adolescente – FUNDAC (State Foundation for Children and Adolescents) Empresa Brasileira de Infra-estrutura Aeroportuária – INFRAERO (Brazilian Company Administrator of Air and Port Infrastructure)
Defense	Comissão de Direitos Humanos da Câmara Municipal do Natal (Commission of the Municipal Council of Rights in Natal) Delegacia de Defesa da Mulher (Women's Defense Police Station) Delegacia de Costumes (Police Station for Cultural Matters) SOS Criança (SOS Children) Polícia Federal (Federal Police) Polícia Militar (Military Police) Juizado da Infância e da Juventude (Childhood and Youth Court) Centro de Apoio Operacional às Promotorias da Infância e da Juventude (Center for the Operational Support to Childhood and Youth Prosecution) Secretaria Estadual de Defesa Social (Social Defense State Secretary)
Social Control	Conselho Estadual dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente (Children and Adolescents Rights State Council) Conselho Estadual de Direitos Humanos e Cidadania (Human Rights and Citizenship State Council) Conselho Municipal de Direitos da Mulher e das Minorias (Women and Minorities Municipal Council)
LINE OF ACTION	NON- GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS



Promotion	Centro Sócio-pastoral Nossa Senhora da Conceição Canto Jovem Casa Renascer
Defensea	Grupo Autônomo de Mulheres (Independent Women's Group)
Social Control	Fórum Estadual de Mulheres (Women State Forum)
<b>CEARÁ</b>	
<b>GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS</b>	
SOS Criança / Projeto Sentinela (SOS Child – Sentinel Program)	
12ª Vara Criminal (12th Criminal Court)	
Delegacia de Defesa da Mulher – DDM (Women's Defense Police Station)	
Delegacia de Combate a Exploração de Crianças e Adolescentes – DECECA (Police Department to Combat the Exploitation of Children and Adolescents)	
Conselho Tutelar II de Fortaleza (Tutelary Council II – Welfare and Assistance Program)	
<b>NON- GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS</b>	
Associação Curumins (trabalho com crianças e adolescentes) (works with children and adolescents)	
GRAB – Grupo de Resistência Asa Branca (luta por direitos sexuais diversos) (Asa Branca Resistance Group – fight for diverse sexual rights)	



PERNAMBUCO	
AXIS	INSTITUTION
Promotion	A. Poder Legislativo Municipal (Municipal Legislative Power) 1. Presidência da Câmara Municipal do Recife (Municipal Council President in Recife) B. Poder Legislativo Estadual (State Legislative Power) 2. Comissão de Direitos Humanos (Human Rights Commission) C. Poder Executivo Municipal (Municipal Executive Power) 3. Secretaria Municipal de Políticas de Assistência Social (Municipal Secretary of Social Assistance Policies) 4. Coordenadoria da Infância e da Juventude (Childhood and Youth Coordination) 5. Coordenadoria da Mulher (Women's Coordination)
Defense	A. Poder Executivo Estadual (State Executive Power) 6. Secretaria de Justiça e Cidadania de Pernambuco (Justice and Citizenship Secretary in Pernambuco) 7. Diretoria Executiva de Polícia da Criança e do Adolescente (Executive Board of Police for Children and Adolescents) 8. Delegacia Policial do Turista (Police Station for the Tourist) 9. 1ª. Delegacia Especializada da Mulher (1st Special Police Station for Women) B. Poder Executivo Federal (Federal Executive Power) 10. Programa de Prevenção e Combate ao Tráfico de Seres Humanos (Program to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Human Beings) 11. Delegacia de Direitos Humanos da Polícia Federal (Federal Police Station for Human Rights) 12. Polícia Rodoviária Federal (Federal Highway Police) 13. INFRAERO (Brazilian Company for Management of Air and Ports Infrastructure) C. Poder Judiciário Estadual (State Judiciary Power) 14. Promotoria da Criança e do Adolescente do Ministério Público Estadual (Child and Adolescents Prosecution of the State Public Ministry) 15. Central de Inquéritos (Central Office of Investigations)
Social Control	16. Conselho Estadual da Criança e do Adolescente (State Council for Children and Adolescents)
NON- GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS	
Centro de Cultura Luis Freire (Luis Freire Cultural Center)	
Gabinete de Assessoria Jurídica às Organizações Populares – GAJOP (Office of Legal Assistance to Popular Organization)	
Tortura Nunca Mais ("No more torture")	
Casa Menina Mulher ("Girl Woman Shelter")	
Rede de Combate ao Abuso e à Exploração Sexual de Crianças e Adolescentes (Network to Combat Abuse and Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents)	
Disk-Violência ("Dial Violence")	
Centro Dom Helder Câmara-CENDHEC (Dom Helder Camara Center)	
Centro das Mulheres do Cabo (Cabo Women Center)	
Coletivo Mulher Vida	
Casa de Passagem	



#### INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCIES

Save the Children

Partners in Child Development

UNICEF

### NORTH REGION

Axis	ORGANIZATIONS	STATES WHERE THEY WERE RESEARCHED
Promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Secretaria Municipal de Assistência (Municipal Secretary of Assistance)</li> <li>✓ Departamento de Estrangeiria de Venezuela (Foreign Relations Department of Venezuela)</li> <li>✓ Secretaria Estadual de Trabalho e Bem Estar Social/Promoção Social; (State Secretary of Labor and Social Welfare/Social Promotion)</li> <li>✓ Secretaria Municipal de Desenvolvimento Social de Boa Vista (SEMDS) e Pacaraima (SEMPA) Municipal Secretary of Social Development in Boa Vista and Pacaraima)</li> <li>✓ Secretaria Municipal da Infância (Municipal Childhood Secretary)</li> <li>✓ SOS Criança/Central de Resgate Social (SOS Child/Social Rescue Central)</li> <li>✓ Secretaria executiva da Juventude de Acre (Executive Secretariat in Acre)</li> <li>✓ Coordenadoria da Infância e Juventude (Childhood and Youth Cordination)</li> <li>✓ Secretaria do Estado da justiça (Secretary of State for Justice)</li> <li>✓ Secretaria Estadual da Saúde (Secretary of State for Health)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Rondônia, Amazonas, Pará, Amapá</li> <li>✓ Roraima</li> <li>✓ Roraima; Pará, Acre, Tocantins</li> <li>✓ Roraima</li> <li>✓ Amazonas, Tocantins</li> <li>✓ Amazonas</li> <li>✓ Acre</li> <li>✓ Acre</li> <li>✓ Tocantins</li> <li>✓ Tocantins</li> </ul>



Defense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Polícia Federal (Federal Police)</li> <li>✓ Delegacias de polícia (Police Station)</li> <li>✓ Delegacia da Criança e do Adolescente (Child and Adolescent Police Station)</li> <li>✓ Delegacia da Mulher (Women's Police Station)</li> <li>✓ Delegacia da Cidadania (Citizenship Police Station)</li> <li>✓ Delegacia de Narcóticos (Narcotics Police Station)</li> <li>✓ Guarda Nacional de Venezuela (National Guard in Venezuela)</li> <li>✓ Instituto de Identificação do Estado (State Identification Institute)</li> <li>✓ Ministério Público (Public Ministry)</li> <li>✓ Justiça Federal (Federal Law Enforcement)</li> <li>✓ Promotoria da Infância e Juventude (Childhood and Youth Prosecution)</li> <li>✓ Conselhos Tutelares (Tutelar Councils)</li> <li>✓ Juizado da Infância e Juventude (Minor's Court)</li> <li>✓ Varas Criminais (Criminal Divisions)</li> <li>✓ Procuradoria Geral da República (Republic Prosecution Office)</li> <li>✓ Secretaria de Segurança Pública (Public Safety Secretary)</li> <li>✓ Polícia Rodoviária Federal (Federal Highway Police)</li> <li>✓ Polícia Rodoviária Estadual (State Highway Police)</li> <li>✓ Capitania dos Portos (a Marine department responsible for navigation safety)</li> <li>✓ Conselho de Segurança Pública (Public Safety Council)</li> <li>✓ Companhia especializada de Polícia Assistencial da PM (Special Police Company for Assistance)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Rondônia, Roraima, Amazonas, Pará, Amapá, Acre, Tocantins</li> <li>✓ Amazonas, Amapá, Pará</li> <li>✓ Rondônia, Roraima, Amazonas, Pará, Amapá, Tocantins</li> <li>✓ Rondônia, Roraima, Amazonas, Acre, Tocantins</li> <li>✓ Roraima</li> <li>✓ Rondônia</li> <li>✓ Roraima</li> <li>✓ Rondônia</li> <li>✓ Rondônia, Amazonas, Pará, Amapá, Tocantins</li> <li>✓ Roraima, Amazonas</li> <li>✓ Roraima, Amapá</li> <li>✓ Rondônia, Roraima, Amazonas, Pará, Amapá, Acre, Tocantins</li> <li>✓ Roraima, Amazonas, Pará, Amapá</li> <li>✓ Amazonas, Acre</li> <li>✓ Amazonas, Tocantins</li> <li>✓ Amazonas, Pará, Tocantins</li> <li>✓ Amazonas, Rondônia, Pará</li> <li>✓ Pará</li> <li>✓ Amazonas</li> <li>✓ Pará</li> <li>✓ Pará</li> </ul>
Social Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Conselho Municipal dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente (Municipal Council on the Rights of the Child and the Adolescent)</li> <li>✓ Conselho Estadual de Assistência (State Council of Assistance)</li> <li>✓ Universidade Federal (Federal University)</li> <li>✓ Conselho Estadual dos direitos da criança e do adolescente (State Council on the Rights of the Child and the Adolescent)</li> <li>✓ Conselho Estadual dos direitos da Mulher (State Council on Women's Rights)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Roraima</li> <li>✓ Pará</li> <li>✓ Acre</li> <li>✓ Tocantins</li> <li>✓ Tocantins</li> </ul>
Consulates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Venezuelan Consulate</li> <li>✓ Colombian Consulate</li> <li>✓ Peruvian Consulate</li> <li>✓ United States Consulate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Roraima, Amazonas</li> <li>✓ Amazonas</li> <li>✓ Amazonas</li> <li>✓ Amazonas</li> </ul>
<b>STATE</b>	<b>ORGANIZATION OR SOCIAL MOVEMENT<sup>46</sup></b>	

<sup>46</sup> NGOs were not classified by their line of action due to their recent role in the Amazon scenario. In other words, practically all of them work on the promotion of rights by offering action plans and possibilities to their public, besides working on defending human rights and serving as spokespersons for denouncing and placing accountability. These organizations also participate in the deliberative councils, forums, and conduct research work (social control). Therefore, it is difficult to classify them in a specific line of action.



AC	Aga e Vida
AC	Rede Acreana de Mulheres e Homens (Women and Men Network in Acre)
AC	Centro de Direitos Humanos e Educação Popular (CDHEP) (Center for Human Rights and Education)
AM	Pastoral de Migrante (a church program that assists migrants)
AM	Pastoral de Menor (a church program that assists children)
AM	Centro Social Nossa Senhora das Graças (Nossa Senhora das Graças Social Center)
AM	Casa Mãe Margarida (Mãe Margarida's Home)
AM	Conselho Indigenista Missionário (Missionary Native Indian Council)
AM	Associação de Gays, Lésbicas e Travestis (Gays, Lesbians and Transvestites Association)
PA	Grupo de Mulheres Trabalhadoras do sexo da Área Central (GEMPAC) (Sex Professional Women's Group in the Central Area)
PA	Movimento de Promoção da Mulher (MOPROM) (Women's Protection Movement)
PA	Movimento República de Emaús (Emaús Republic Movement)
PA	Centro de Defesa da Criança e do Adolescente Emaús (Emaús Center for the Defense of Children and Adolescents)
RO	Centro de Educação e Ação Popular (Education and Popular Action Center)
RO	Federação de mulheres de Rondônia (Women's Federation in Rondônia)
RO	Movimento Nacional de Meninos e Meninas de Rua (National Movement of Street Children)
RO	Grupo de Mulheres Negras (Black Women's Group)
RO	Centro de Defesa da Criança e do Adolescente (Center for the Defense of Children and Adolescents)
RO	Grupo de Consciência Negra (Black Consciousness Group)
RO	Fórum de Mulheres (Women's Forum)
TO	Casa da Mulher 08 de Março (8th March, Women's House)
TO	Associação Cosmos de Aperfeiçoamento (Improvement Association)
TO	Ordem Franciscana (Franciscan Order)
TO	Instituto Tocantinense da Juventude (Youth Institute in Tocantins)



## RESEARCHED INSTITUTIONS AT THE FEDERAL LEVEL

Governmental Organizations	
Organization	Division
ABIN – Agência Brasileira de Informação (SNI) (Brazilian Agency of Information)	Diretor de Análise de Organizações Criminosas (Director of the Analysis of Criminal Organizations)
INTERPOL	- Departamento de Polícia Federal – Direção Geral (Federal Police Department – General Management) - Seção de Análise Operacional (SAO) (Operational Analysis Section)
Itamaraty (MRE) (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	Divisão de Temas Sociais (Social Themes Division)
Ministério da Justiça/ Secretaria de Estado de Direitos Humanos (Ministry of Justice/ State Secretary for Human Rights)	- Departamento da Criança e do Adolescente (Children and Adolescents Department) - Divisão de Autoridade Central (Central Authority Division)
Ministério da Justiça/ Secretaria Nacional de Justiça (Ministry of Justice/National Secretary of Justice)	Programa Global contra o Tráfico de Seres Humanos (Global Program Against Trafficking in Human Beings)
Ministério da Fazenda (Treasury Department)	Alfândega (Customs)
Ministério Público (Public Ministry)	Procuradoria Geral da República (Prosecutor's Office for the Federal Government)
Polícia Federal (Federal Police)	- DDH – Divisão de Direitos Humanos (Human Rights Division) - Departamento de Polícia Marítima Aeroportuária e de Fronteiras (Borders, Air and Ports Maritime Police Department)
SENASP – Secretaria Nacional de Segurança Pública (National Secretary of Public Safety)	
Superior Tribunal de Justiça (Superior Law Enforcement Court)	Presidência (Presidency)
Câmara Federal (Federal Council)	Comissão de Direitos Humanos (Human Rights Commission)
EMBRATUR – Instituto Brasileiro de Turismo (Institute of Brazilian Tourism)	
INFRAERO (Brazilian Company for Managing Air and Ports Infrastructure)	Assessoria de Imprensa (Press Advisory Committee)
Ministério da Previdência e Assistência Social (Ministry of Social Retirement and Assistance)	Programa de Combate ao Abuso Sexual/Programa Sentinela (Program to Combat Sexual Abuse/Sentinel Program)
Ministério do Trabalho (Ministry of Labor)	Fiscalização do Trabalho (Labor Fiscalization)
Ministério da Saúde (Ministry of Health)	Coordenação DST/AIDS (STD/AIDS Coordination)
Polícia Rodoviária Federal (Federal Highway Police)	CGO/DPRF/MJ
Conselhos (Councils)	Divisão (Division)
Conselho Nacional dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente – CONANDA (National Council on Children and Adolescents Rights)	Presidência (Presidency)



Conselho Nacional da Mulher (National Women's Council)	Secretaria Executiva (Executive Secretary)
<b>Non-Government Organizations</b>	
<b>Organization</b>	<b>Division</b>
ANDI – Agência Nacional dos Direitos da Infância (National Agency for the Rights of Children)	Direção (Director's Office)
CECRIA – Centro de Referência, Estudos e Ações sobre Crianças e Adolescentes (Reference, Study and Actions Center for Children and Adolescents)	Coordenação Geral (General Coordination)
Fórum Nacional de Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil (National Forum of Child Labor Eradication)	Secretária Executiva (Executive Secretary)
Fórum Nacional DCA (National Forum DCA)	Coordenação (Coordination)
MNDH – Movimento Nacional de Direitos Humanos (National Movement on Human Rights)	Direção (Director's Office)
CIMI – Conselho Indigenista Missionário (Missionary Indian Council)	Presidência (Presidency)
OAB – Ordem dos Advogados do Brasil (Brazilian Attorneys Association)	Seção Brasília (Brasilia Section)
CFEMEA - Centro Feminista de Estudos e Assessoria (Feminist Center for Studies and Assistance)	Presidência (Presidency)
INESC - Instituto Nacional de Estudos e Pesquisa (National Institute for Study and Research)	Área da Criança e do Adolescente (Children and Adolescents Area)
<b>International Organizations</b>	
<b>Organization</b>	<b>Division</b>
ILO – International Labor Organization	IPEC Coordinator
UNDCP – United Nations International Drug Control Program	Representative in Brazil
UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund	Project Official Agent
UNIFEM – United Nations Development Fund for Women	Director (Director's Office)
WCF	Program Coordinator
Italian Embassy	-----
POMMAR/USAID	Technical Management
USA Embassy/USAID	Programa de Desenvolvimento Social (Social Development Program)





## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

### Books, Publications and Documents

ABRAPIA. *Campanha Nacional de Combate à Exploração Sexual Infanto-Juvenil: Relatório Especial – Denúncias por Município*. Evolução dos indicadores de fevereiro/97 a abril/98. Rio de Janeiro: 22 de maio de 1998.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Campanha Nacional de Combate à Exploração Sexual Infanto-Juvenil: Relatório julho de 1998*. Evolução dos indicadores de fevereiro/97 a julho/98. Rio de Janeiro: 10 de agosto de 1998.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Maus-tratos contra crianças e adolescentes: proteção e prevenção*: Guia de orientação para profissionais de saúde. Rio de Janeiro: Autores & Agentes & Associados, 1997.

\_\_\_\_\_. *SOS – Criança Sexualmente Explorada*. Período: fevereiro/97 a junho/99. Rio de Janeiro: [s.d.].

ACHTERHUIS, Hans. *Filosofen van de derde wereld*: Fanon, Guevara, Freire, Illich, Mao. Baarn: Ambo, 1975.

AHMED, Manzoor; FRIEDMAN, Sara Ann. *Education: A Force for Change*. World Congress Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. Stockholm, Sweden: 27-31 August 1996.

ALVES, Branca Moreira. *O que é feminismo*. São Paulo: Brasiliense, 1985.

AMNESTY FOR WOMEN. *Alemanha: um paraíso para mulheres? Informações úteis antes de sua ida para a Alemanha*. Hamburg: Amnesty for Women, 1995.

ANDI. *O Grito dos Inocentes: uma análise do tratamento jornalístico dos crimes sexuais*. Brasília: revista nº 12, mar/2002.

AROUCK, Ronaldo. *Brasileiros na Guiana Francesa: Um Grupo em Via de Integração*. Brasília-DF: CNPD – Comissão Nacional de População e Desenvolvimento. Seminário Internacional sobre Migrações Internacionais: Contribuições para as políticas, 2000.

ASSEMBLÉIA LEGISLATIVA DO ESTADO DO PARANÁ (Centro Cívico Bento Munhoz da Rocha Neto). *Parecer da Comissão parlamentar de inquérito sobre a prostituição infantil no Paraná*. 1995.



ASSIS, Ângelo et al (org.). *A prostituição em debate: depoimentos, análises, procura de soluções*. São Paulo: Paulinas, 1982.

ASSOCIAÇÃO INTERNACIONAL DE DIREITO PENAL – AIDP. *Relatório Sobre o Tráfico Internacional de Mulheres e Crianças: aspectos regionais e nacionais*. Rio de Janeiro: AIDP, 2002.

ATTIÉ, Sidney Anuar. *O turismo no terceiro milênio*. Gazeta Mercantil, Brasília, 16 de março de 1999. p.2.

AZEVEDO & GUERRA, M. A. & V. N. A (org.). *Crianças vitimizadas: a síndrome do pequeno poder*. São Paulo: Iglu, 1985.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Apostilas do IV Telecurso de Especialização em Violência Doméstica contra criança e adolescente*. LACRI/USP: São Paulo, 1997.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Infância e violência doméstica: perguntelho*. São Paulo: IPUSP/Laboratório de Estudos da Criança, 1994.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Pele de Asno não é só História*. São Paulo: Roca, 1988.

AZIZE Y. *Tráfico de mujeres para prostitución, trabajo doméstico y matrimonio. Informe Regional de América Latina y el Caribe*. Informe Preliminar - Encontro Regional, República Dominicana, 11 e 12 de Dezembro, 1996, *apud Leite, J. Tráfico de Mulheres - Exemplo do Brasil*, Mimeo, 1996.

BARBOSA, Hélia. *Exploração sexual de crianças e adolescentes*. (s.d.).

BARBOSA, Macarimim Melgaço. *Conflitos Sociais na Fronteira Amazônica*. CEPAMI – Centro de Estudos e de Pastoral do Migrante (organização) CERIS – Centro de Estatística Religiosa e Investigações Sociais (apoio). SIMPÓSIO: *Migração em Rondônia*. Ji-Paraná: Impressão Gráfica Líder LTDA.(s.d.)

BARBOSA, Reinaldo Imbrózio. *Ocupação Humana em Roraima*. Boa Vista, 1992. Parte I. mimeo.

BARRETO, Maria das Graças de C. *Crianças e Jovens: violência e sexualidade*. Relatório de Pesquisa. Manaus, 1997.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Da violência à exploração sexual comercial de crianças e adolescentes no Amazonas*. Manaus: Relatório Txai / Estação Direito, 1998.



- BASSIOUNI, Cherif M. *Tráfico de Mulheres e Crianças para fins de Exploração Sexual*. Anais do Colóquio Internacional do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, 2002.
- BELÉM. *O contexto atual na Amazônia: Novos projetos de velha mentalidade*. Fórum da Amazônia Oriental. Belém, 2002 (ensaio).
- BELLOMO, Harry Rodrigues (org.). *Rio Grande do Sul: Aspectos da Geografia 2*. ED. Porto Alegre: Matins Livreiro, 1992. 104 P.: IL.
- BELSEY, Mark. *Commercial sexual exploitation of Children: The Health and Psychosocial Dimensions*. World Congress against Commercial sexual exploitation of Children. Stockholm, Sweden: 27-31 August 1996.
- BEM, Arim Soares do. *Tráfico e Exploração Sexual de Crianças e Adolescentes*. Maceió: 2000 (mimeo).
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Tráfico na Ásia e no Nordeste Brasileiro: Algumas Considerações*. Maceió: 2000.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Cultura, Política e Racismo. In: *Revista Princípios*, Nr. 34. São Paulo: 1994.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Reflexões Teórico-Metodológicas para o Desenvolvimento Integrado do Turismo*. Maceió/AL, 2000.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Para uma Crítica da Política de Integração da Segunda Geração de Estrangeiros na Alemanha. In: *Revista Comunicação & Política na América Latina*, Centro Brasileiro de Estudos Latino-Americanos, Ano XI, Nº. 17. São Paulo, 1993.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Desenvolvimento Turístico, turismo sexual e "Tráfico": Elos Sistêmicos*. Maceió: CECRIA, 2000 (mimeo).
- BEZERRA, Débora de Oliveira. *Lógica submersa, lógica perversa: A determinação do gênero nas estratégias de sobrevivência de meninas de rua – o caso da prostituição*. Monografia apresentada ao Curso de Ciências Sociais da UFMA: São Luís, 1996.52p.
- BEZERRA, E. C., SILVEIRA, F. C., CAMPOS, G. M. DE M. *Meninas de "vida fácil" numa conjuntura difícil: representação da exploração sexual de crianças e adolescentes no município de Mossoró-RN*. Trabalho de conclusão do Curso de Serviço Social (URRN), Mossoró, 1995.



- BLOCH, Oscar e WARTBURG, Walther. *Dictionnaire etymologique de la langue française*. 7ª ed. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1975.
- BOBBIO, Norberto. *O Conceito de Sociedade Civil*: Tradução Carlos Nelson Coutinho. Rio de Janeiro: Edições Graal, 1982.
- BOJUNGA, Cláudio e PORTELA, Fernando. *Fronteiras: viagem ao Brasil Desconhecido*. São Paulo: Alfa-Omega, 1978.
- BONTEMPO, Denise (Org.). *Exploração sexual de meninas e adolescentes no Brasil*. Brasília: UNESCO/CECRIA, 1995.
- BOONPALA, Panudda & KANE, June. *Le trafic des enfants dans le monde: problème et réponses*. IPEC – Program International pour l’abolition du travail des enfants/BIT – Bureau International du Travail, 2001.
- BOURDIEU, Pierre. *A dominação masculina*. Trad. Maria Helena Kühner. Rio de Janeiro: Bertrand Brasil, 1999.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *A economia das trocas simbólicas*. São Paulo: Perspectivas, 1992.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Ésquisse d'une Théorie de la Pratique*. Paris: Librairie Droz, 1972.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *O poder simbólico*. 3. ed. Rio de Janeiro: Bertrand, 2000.
- BRIGAGAO, Jacqueline. *Prostituição no Jardim da Luz: dor e prazer na batalha pela sobrevivência*. São Paulo: USP/IP, 1998.
- BRITO, Ivo F (Coord.) “et al”. *Relatório do Projeto PDR-Garimpo em Seis Estados Selecionados da Amazônia Legal*. Brasília: Universidade de Brasília, Centro de Estudos Multidisciplinar – CEAM, Núcleo de Estudos em Saúde Pública – NESP, 1996.
- BRUGAL, C. I. *Tráfico de mujeres: vision de una nacion exportadora*. S. l.: Centro de Solidaridad para el Desarrollo de la Mujer, s.d.
- CAFU, A.J. *Comissão Parlamentar de Inquérito sobre a Exploração Sexual e Maus-Tratos contra Crianças e Adolescentes no DF*. Câmara Legislativa do Distrito Federal, Brasília, 1996.
- CALLIGARIS, Helliana. *Prostituição: o Eterno Feminino*. São Paulo: PUC/SP. Mimeo, s.d.



---

CALSING, Elizeu Fracisco. *Informações Básicas para Subsidiar a Proposta de Expansão do Peti*. Relatório Final. Brasília: out/1999

CÂMARA dos Deputados. Relatório dos Grupos de Trabalho da IIV Conferência Nacional de Direitos Humanos. Comissão de Direitos Humanos da Câmara dos Deputados. Brasília, 2002.

\_\_\_\_\_. Dossiê Trafico de Mulheres Brasileiras para o Exterior. Jun/1996.

CÂMARA Legislativa do Distrito Federal,. *Maus Tratos na Infância - Até Quando?* In: Revista do Gabinete do Deputado Miquéias Paz. Brasília, 1996.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Anexos do Relatório Final da CPI sobre Exploração Sexual de Crianças e Adolescentes no DF*. Brasília: Câmara Legislativa do Distrito Federal, 1996.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Anexos dos Relatórios das Diligências da CPI da Prostituição Infantil contra Crianças e Adolescentes no Distrito Federal*. Brasília: Câmara Legislativa, 1996.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Relatório Final da CPI da Prostituição Infantil*. Brasília: Câmara Legislativa, 1996.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Você Também Tem Culpa?* Tribunal Popular Contra a Exploração Sexual de Crianças e Adolescente - O Estado e a Sociedade no banco dos réus. Brasília: Câmara Legislativa, Gabinete Parlamentar da Deputada Maria José (Maninha), 1996.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Comissão Parlamentar de Inquérito Destinada a Apurar Responsabilidades pela Exploração e Prostituição Infanto-Juvenil*. Brasília: Frente Parlamentar, Câmara dos Deputados, Deputada Marilú Guimarães, 1995.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Comissão Parlamentar de Inquérito Destinada a Apurar Responsabilidade pela Exploração e Prostituição Infanto-Juvenil*. Relatório Final. Brasília: Câmara dos Deputados, 1993.

CÂMARA Municipal De Fortaleza. *Prostituição Infantil: Por uma Política de Atendimento às Meninas Prostituídas*. Fortaleza: Câmara Municipal de Fortaleza, 1996.

\_\_\_\_\_, *Prostituição Infantil: Uma CPI Para Enfrentá-la*. Fortaleza. Câmara Municipal de Fortaleza, 1996.



- CÂMARA, Olga Maria de Almeida (org.) "et al". *Exploração e Abuso Sexual Infanto-Juvenil em Pernambuco: Comissão de combate a exploração e abuso sexual de crianças e adolescentes no Estado de Pernambuco*. [s.d.].
- CARDOSO, Ciro Flamarion & MALERBA, Jurandir. *Representações: contribuição a um debate transdisciplinar*. Campinas: Papirus, 2000.
- CARVALHO, M. *Rota para o tráfico*. Rio de Janeiro: CEAP, 1995.
- CALVINO, Ítalo. *As cidades invisíveis*. São Paulo: Companhia das Letras, 1990.
- CASTELLS, Manuel. Gerhardt, Klauss Brandini (trad.). Majer, Roneide Venancio (trad.). *Fim de milênio*. São Paulo: Paz e Terra, 1999.
- CEAP. *Tráfico de mulheres é crime! Um sonho, um passaporte, um pesadelo*. Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, 1995.
- CECRIA – Centro de Referência, Estudos e Ações sobre Crianças e Adolescentes. *Relatório Preliminar da Pesquisa sobre Tráfico de Mulheres, Crianças e Adolescentes para Fins de Exploração Sexual Comercial*. Brasília: CECRIA, 2002.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Relatório do I Seminário Internacional sobre Tráfico de Seres Humanos*. Brasília, 2000.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Tráfico de Mulheres, Crianças e Adolescentes para fins de exploração sexual no Brasil*. Projeto de Pesquisa, Brasília, out/ 2000.
- CENTRO de Defesa da Criança e do Adolescente da Bahia – CEDECA, 1997. *Reflexão sobre o Discurso Jurisprudencial*. Bahia, s.d.
- \_\_\_\_\_, *Espelho e Dor - Exploração Sexual Infanto-Juvenil em Salvador*. Bahia, 1995.
- MOVIMENTO NACIONAL DE MENINOS E MENINAS DE RUA (MNMMR), CENTRO DE DIREITOS HUMANOS DE FOZ DO IGUAÇU (CDA-FI), CASA FAMÍLIA MARIA PORTA DO CÉU (CF-MPC). *Denúncia: Exploração de menores na prostituição em Foz do Iguaçu*, 1995.
- CHAME – Centro Humanitário de Apoio à Mulher. *Relatório Preliminar da equipe de Salvador. Projeto de Pesquisa Tráfico de Mulheres, Crianças e Adolescentes para fins de exploração sexual no Brasil*. Salvador: Pestrafi, 2001.



---

\_\_\_\_\_. *Europa: o conto que não se conta*. Salvador: Chame/NEIM, 1998.

\_\_\_\_\_. *O que é que a Bahia tem: o outro lado do turismo em Salvador*. Salvador: Chame/NEIM, 1998.

CHEW, L.L. *Novos "insights" sobre a estratégia de combate*. Tradução Joselena da Silva. Rio de Janeiro: CEAP, 1995.

CNPD – Comissão Nacional de População de Desenvolvimento. *Seminário Internacional sobre Migrações Internacionais*: Contribuições para as políticas, 2000.

CÓDIGO DE CONDUTA DO TURISMO CONTRA A EXPLORAÇÃO SEXUAL INFANTO-JUVENIL. Rio Grande de Norte, 2001.

COMISSÃO DE DIREITOS HUMANOS DA CÂMARA FEDERAL *Dossiê Tráfico de Mulheres Brasileiras para o Exterior*. Brasília, jul/1996.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Relatório da Comissão Externa Instituída para Averiguar as Denúncias de Exploração Infanto-juvenil que ocorre na Região Fronteiriça compreendida entre Foz do Iguaçu, no Brasil e Ciudad Del Est, no Paraguai*. Brasília:, 17/11/1997.

COMISSÃO TRIPARTE. *Lista dos tipos de trabalho considerados como as piores formas de trabalho infantil*: Convenção 182 da OIT: Itens acordados na reunião do dia 17 de janeiro de 2001. Brasília: Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego, s.d., 7 p.

CONGRESSO – 106 / 2ª Sessão. Definições. Washington, 24/01/2000.

CONSELHO da Europa; DIVISÃO Jurídica. *A Exploração Sexual, Pornografia e Tráfico de Crianças e Jovens Adultos*. Strasburgo: Recomendação Nr. (91) 11 adotada pelo Comitê de Ministros do Conselho da Europa em 9 de setembro de 1991 e Relatório, 1991.

CONVENÇÃO das Nações Unidas contra o crime organizado transnacional. S.d.

CONSELHO Estadual de Defesa dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente de Pernambuco. *Exploração e Abuso sexual Infanto-Juvenil em Pernambuco*. Recife, 1997.



- CONSTITUIÇÃO da República Federativa do Brasil. 22º ed. São Paulo: Saraiva, 1999.
- CORBIN, Alain. Bastidores. In: PERROT, Michelle (Org.). *História da vida privada: da Revolução Francesa à Primeira Guerra*. Vol. 4. São Paulo: Companhia das Letras, 1991, p. 419-561.
- COSTA, A. C. G. *É possível mudar*. São Paulo: Malheiros, 1993.
- COSTA, Albertina de Oliveira & BRUSCHINI, Cristina (org.). *Uma questão de gênero*. São Paulo: Rosa dos Tempos e Fundação Carlos Chagas, 1992.
- COSTA, Cláudia de Lima. *Exploração Sexual*. Cardernos PAGU (11), 1998.
- COSTA, Heloisa Lara C. et al. *A situação da criança do Amazonas*. Manaus: UA, 1992.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Políticas públicas, desigualdades sociais e crianças no Amazonas*. Belém: Unamaz / FUA / UFPa., 1993.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Zona Franca de Manaus: os filhos da era eletroeletrônica*. Belém: UNAMAZ/FUA/UFPA, 1993.
- COSTA, João de Jesus da. *Rompendo o silêncio*. São Luís: CEDCA/Centro de Defesa Pe. Marcos Passerini/Procuradoria Geral da Justiça, 1997.
- COUTINHO, Edilberto. *Rondon, o civilizador da última fronteira*. Brasília: INL, 1975.
- CUT. *A CUT contra o Trabalho Infantil*. Secretária Nacional de Políticas Sociais e Comissão Nacional de Defesa dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente. São Paulo, 2000.
- CUTRIM, Keyla Zeneide Silva. *Violência contra crianças e adolescentes em São Luís*. São Luís: Monografia apresentada ao curso de ao curso de Serviço Social da UFMA, 1998.93p.
- D`INCAO, Maria Angela: Sobre o Amor na Fronteira. In: Maria Luiza Miranda Álvares & Maria Ângela D´Incao (orgs.). *A mulher existe? Uma contribuição ao estudo da mulher e gênero na Amazônia*. Belém: GEPEM, 1995.
- D´INCAO, Maria Ângela. Mulher e Modernidade na Amazônia. In: *Mulher e Modernidade na Amazônia*. Belém: CEJUP, 1997.





DAVIDSON, Julia O'Connell. *The Sex Exploiter*. World Congress against Commercial sexual exploitation of Children. Stockholm, Sweden: 27-31 August 1996.

\_\_\_\_\_ El Explotador Sexual. Niños. Yokohama, Japón: 2<sup>nd</sup>. Congreso Mundial contra la Explotación Sexual Comercial de los Niños, 2001.

DA MATTA, Roberto. *Carnavais, Malandros e Heróis*. Rio de Janeiro: Guanabara, 1990.

DA MATTA, Roberto. *Relativizando. Uma Introdução à antropologia social*. Rio de Janeiro: Rocco, 1987.

DEAN, Warren. *A luta pela Borracha no Brasil – um estudo de história ecológica*. São Paulo: Nobel, 1989.

DECLARACIÓN DE SAN JOSÉ. Tolerancia Zero. 2001.

DELMANTO, Celso et alli. *Código Penal Comentado*. 5<sup>o</sup> ed. Rio de Janeiro: Renovar, 2000.

DENZIN, N. K. *The Research Act*. Chicago: Aldine Publishing Co., 1970.

DE PAUL, IILDH/OEA. *Resumen Ejecutivo sobre Estudio del Tráfico de Mujeres y Niños para la Explotación Sexual en las Américas*. Chicago, ILL: mimeo, 2000.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Biennial Report of the Institute*. 2000-2001.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Estudio del Tráfico de Mujeres y Niños para la Explotación Sexual en las Américas*. S.d.

DESENVOLVIMENTO Turístico, Turismo Sexual e "Tráfico". Elos sistêmicos. [s.d.].

DIÁRIO DO CONGRESSO NACIONAL *Discursos sobre Exploração Sexual e Tráfico de Crianças e Adolescentes*. Brasília: (seção II), pp. 001358-1359, 12/10/95; pp. 15922, 16/09/1995; pp. 9773-9777, 01/05/1999.

DIAS, Luiz Carlos de Carvalho et alii. *Prostituição & adolescência: Prostituição juvenil no Interior do Pará*. Belém: Cejup, 1997.

DIAS, Wellington. *Denúncia: Prostituição Infantil em Piauí e Maranhão tem conexão com Espanha*. Brasília: Partido dos Trabalhadores, 17 de abril de 2000.

DIMENSTEIN, Gilberto. *Meninas da Noite: prostituição de meninas-escravas no Brasil*. São Paulo: Ática, 1993. 162p.



- DIÓGENES, Glória (Coord.). *Criança (in)feliz. Relatório de Pesquisa: Exploração Sexual Comercial de Adolescentes de Ambos os Sexos em Fortaleza*. Fortaleza: Pacto de Combate ao Abuso Sexual de Crianças e Adolescentes, 1998.
- DISCURSOS sobre Exploração Sexual e Tráfico de Crianças e Adolescentes. Brasília: Diário do Congresso Nacional (seção II), pp. 1358-1359, 12/10/95; pp. 15922, 16/09/1995; pp. 9773-9777, 01/05/1999.
- DOSSIÊ Tráfico de Mulheres Brasileiras para o Exterior. Brasília: Comissão de Direitos Humanos da Câmara Federal, julho de 1996.
- MAPEAMENTO dos prostíbulos de Natal - Relação de prostíbulos, caracterização e localidade dentro da cidade de Natal* - DRA. IZABEL (POLÍCIA CIVIL), SOUZA, FÁTIMA, SGT. PM FEM. MARTA (POLÍCIA MILITAR), FÁTIMA (FUNDAC) - s/d.
- ECA – Estatuto da Criança e do Adolescente. *Marco Legal da Violência Sexual contra Crianças e Adolescentes: A Constituição Federal, o Código Penal e o Estatuto da Criança e do Adolescente*. S.d.
- ECPAT International. *Tercer Informe sobre la Implementación de la Agenda para Acción Aprobada en el Congreso Mundial contra la Explotación Sexual Comercial de los Niños, Estocolmo, Suecia, el 28 de agosto de 1996*. Un Paso Adelante: Bangkok – Thailand, 1998-1999.
- ELIAS, Norbert. *O Processo Civilizador*. trad. versão inglesa Ruy Jungman, notas de Renato Janine Ribeiro. Rio de Janeiro: Jorge Zahar, 1993 v. I e I
- EMBRATUR - *Anuário Estatístico 2001*. Ministério do Transporte e Turismo vol. 28, Brasília, 2001.
- ENCARNAÇÃO, Adriana A. da. *Reinvenção das formas de controle social: um estudo sobre a participação indígena no Conselho Municipal de Saúde de São Gabriel da Cachoeira*. Dissertação de Mestrado em Natureza e Cultura na Amazônia. UA / ICHL, 2001.
- ESTEVES, Martha de Abreu. *Meninas perdidas — Os populares e o cotidiano no Rio de Janeiro da Belle Époque*. Rio de Janeiro: Paz e Terra, 1989.
- FALEIROS, Eva; COSTA, Ozanira da (org.). *Políticas Públicas e Estratégias contra a Exploração Sexual Comercial e o Abuso Sexual Intra-familiar de Crianças e Adolescentes. Relatório da Oficina de Políticas Públicas e Estratégias contra a Exploração Sexual Comercial e o Abuso Sexual Intra-familiar de Crianças e*



- 
- Adolescentes: Brasília, 03 de outubro de 1997.* Brasília: Ministério da Justiça – CECRIA, 1998, 58 p.
- FALEIROS, Eva T. Silveira. *Repensando os conceitos de violência, abuso e exploração sexual de crianças e adolescentes.* Brasília: Thesaurus, 2000.
- FALEIROS, Vicente de Paula e FALERIOS, Eva T. Silveira. *Circuito e Curtos-Circuitos: atendimento, defesa e responsabilização contra crianças e adolescentes.* São Paulo: Veras Editora, 2001.
- FANON, F. *Die verdammten dieser Erde, Rowohl Verlag, Reinbeck bei Hamburg*, in versão original francesa: 1961. Paris: Les Damnés de la Terre, François Maspero Editeur. 1969.
- FELDMAN, Sarah. *Segregações espaciais urbanas: a territorialização da prostituição feminina em São Paulo.* São Paulo: USP/FAU, 1989.
- FELIZARDO, Dilma; PESTRAF Rio Grande do Norte. *Levantamento de Informações/ Dados sobre o Tráfico para Fins Sexuais Envolvendo Brasileiras em Espanha. Cobertura Jornalística/ Mídia Impressa, Espanha, 1996/2001, Banco de Dados de ECPAT, Barcelona: mar/2002 a.*
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Levantamento de Informações/Dados sobre Tráfico para Fins Sexuais na União Européia. Banco de Dados de ECPAT – Espanha e Internet, Barcelona, mar/2002 b.*
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Levantamento de Informações/Dados sobre Tráfico para Fins Sexuais – Diversos. Banco de Dados de ECPAT – Espanha e Internet, Barcelona, mar/2002 c.*
- FILHO, Aziz. *Agência de casamentos da Alemanha oferece mulheres brasileiras a U\$ 5 mil.* , Rio de Janeiro: O Globo, 7 março de 1997.
- FIPE – Fundação Instituto de Pesquisas Econômicas; EMBRATUR. *Mercado Doméstico de Turismo no Brasil.* 1998.
- FLORÊNCIO, M. *Pelo fim da exploração, violência e do turismo sexual.* Rio de Janeiro: CEAP, 1995.
- FONSECA, Maria Thereza Nunes Martins; GOMES, Mary Cristina Thomaz. *Violência Doméstica e Exploração Sexual contra Crianças e Adolescentes.* Conselho Municipal dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente. Comissão de Políticas de



- 
- Proteção Especial. Belo Horizonte: CMDCA, 2000, 56 p. (Série Construindo a Cidadania, 6).
- FONSECA & TEIXEIRA, Dante Ribeiro da & Marco Antônio Domingues. *História Regional (Rondônia)*. Porto Velho: Rondoniana, 2ª edição, 1998.
- FORO MUNDIAL DE MUJERES CONTRA LA VIOLENCIA. *Dossier de prensa*. Valencia: Centro Reina Sofía, 2000.
- FÓRUM NACIONAL DE PREVENÇÃO E ERRADICAÇÃO DO TRABALHO INFANTIL *Relatório de Atividades do Fórum Nacional de Prevenção e Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil*. Brasília:, janeiro/julho de 2000.
- FOUCAULT, Michel. *História da Sexualidade: A vontade de saber*. Rio de Janeiro: Graal, 1980. V.I
- FRAUEN ANSTIFTUNG. *Conferencia internacional: trafico internacional de mujeres/ninos y turismo sexual*. Hamburg, 1992.
- FRAUENINFORMATIONSZENTRUM - FIZ. *Dossiê Suíça*. Salvador: FIZ, 1994.
- FREITAS, Carlos Eduardo Soares de. *Precarização do Trabalho e Estrangeiros no Brasil em um Contexto Neoliberal*. Seminário Internacional – Migrações Internacionais – Contribuições para Políticas – Brasil 2000. Brasília: CNPD – Comissão Nacional de População de Desenvolvimento, 06 e 07 de dezembro de 2000.
- FREITAS, Renan S. *Bordel e bordéis: negociando identidades*. Petrópolis: Vozes, 1985.
- UNIFEM - Fundo de Desenvolvimento das Nações Unidas para a Mulher – *Uma vida sem violência é um direito nosso*. Maria, Maria: Edição Nacional, Ano 1, n. 0, 1999.
- GASPAR, Maira Dulce. *Garotas de Programa. Prostituição em Copacabana e Identidade Social*. Rio de Janeiro: Zahar, 1985.
- GIACOMINI, M.S. *Quando a mulata que não esta no mapa ganha o mundo*. Rio de Janeiro: CEAP, 1995.
- GOMES, Romeu. *O corpo na rua e o corpo da rua: a prostituição infantil feminina em questão*. Livro. São Paulo:UNICAMP, 1996.



GOVERNO DO AMAZONAS/ SETRABS. *Relatório sobre o Trabalho Informal realizado por crianças e adolescentes nas ruas da cidade de Manaus*. Manaus, 1998-1999.

GRUPO de apoio ao CEDCA - Conselho Estadual dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente – *Prostituição Infanto-Juvenil no Estado do Pará*. Belém/PA, 1996:

GRUPO de Mulheres Prostituídas da Área Central – GEMPAC. *Relatório: Estupro relativo a crianças do sexo feminino em Belém do Pará, no período de 1992 à 1994*. Belém, 1996.

GRUPO Luna Nueva e Fundación Nosso Lar. *Erradicación de la explotación sexual comercial sexual en niñas/os y adolescentes en zona de (Ciudad del este – Foz de Yguazu). Zona de Frontera Ciudad del Este y Foz de Yguazu*. Grupo Luna Nueva, Fundación Nosso Lar, 03 de fevereiro de 1998, 9 p. (IPEC). Projeto concluído.

GUENETTE, Alain. *Comércio do Sexo*. Boa Vista: apontamentos, 2001.

GUERRA, Teixeira. *Estudo Geográfico do Território do Rio Branco*. Rio de Janeiro: IBGE, 1957.

GUIMARÃES, P.W. *Dossiê "Tráfico de Mulheres Brasileiras para o Exterior"*. Brasília/DF: Câmara dos Deputados, 1996.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Dossiê: Tráfico de Kelly Cristina*. Brasília/DF: Câmara dos Deputados, 1996.

HARDMAN, Francisco Foot. *Trem Fantasma – A modernidade na selva*. São Paulo: Companhia das Letras, 1988.

HAZEU, M.; ROSA, Sueli. *Oficina tráfico de mulheres, crianças e adolescentes para fins de exploração sexual na Região Norte*. Belém: CEDECA-EMAÚS, 2001.

HAZEU, Marcel & Fonseca, Simone. *Direitos sexuais da Criança e do Adolescente: Leitura social e jurídica da violência e exploração sexual*. 3 ed. Belém: Salesiana, 1997.

HAZEU, Marcel. (Coord.) *Levantamento da Situação de Exploração Sexual Infanto-Juvenil no Estado do Pará*. Centro de Defesa do Menor- Movimento República de Emaús: Mimeo, 1997.



- \_\_\_\_\_. *Violência contra crianças e adolescentes na região metropolitana de Belém 1998&1999: Dados e reflexões sobre a problemática*. Belém: Movimento República de Emaús. Centro de Defesa da Criança e do Adolescente Emaús, 2001: 18.
- HEALY, Margaret A. *Child Pornography: An International Perspective*. *World Congress against Commercial sexual exploitation of Children*. Stockholm, Sweden: 27-31 August 1996.
- HEEMSKERK, Marieke. *Driving forces of small scale gold mining among the nsjuka marrons: a cross scale socioeconomic analysis of participation in gold mining in Suriname*. Dissertation University of Florida, 2000.195p.
- HEILBORN, M<sup>a</sup> Luiza. *Corpos na cidade: Sedução e Sexualidade* In: Velho, Gilberto (org.). *Antropologia Urbana*. Rio de Janeiro: Jorge Zahar, 1999.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Dimensões Culturais do Trabalho Infantil. Estratégias de Combate ao Trabalho Infantil no Serviço Doméstico*. IPEA/OIT. S.d.
- HISCHIMAN. Albert. *Estratégia do Desenvolvimento Econômico*. Rio de Janeiro: Fundo. S.d.
- HOLMAN, Kate; WHITE, Aidan. *Prime Time for Children: Media, Ethics and Reporting of Commercial sexual exploitation*. *World Congress against Commercial sexual exploitation of Children*. Stockholm, Sweden: 27-31 August 1996.
- HUGHES, D. M. , ROCHE, C. *Making the harm visible: global sexual exploitation of women and girls. Speaking out and providing services*. Kingston, Rhode Island: Coalition Against Trafficking in Women, 1999.
- HUGHES, D. M. *Pimps and predators on the internet: globalizing the sexual exploitation of women and children*. Kingston, Rhode Island: Coalition Against Trafficking in Women, 1999.
- HUGHES, Donna M. et alii. *Factbook on Global Sexual Exploitation. Coalition against trafficking in Women*. INTERNET.
- HUGO, Vitor. *Cinqüenta anos do Território Federal do Guaporé*. Brasília: SER, 1995.
- HUNGRIA, Nelson In SILVA FRANCO, Alberto e outros. *Código Penal e sua interpretação jurisprudencial*. 7ed. Editora Revista dos Tribunais, v.2.



IANNI, O. A Era do Globalismo. In: *Martins de Oliveira, F.A (Org) Globalização, Regionalização e Nacionalismo*. São Paulo: UNESP, 1998.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Enigmas da modernidade – mundo*. Rio de Janeiro: Civilização Brasileira, 2000.

IBGE. *Sinopse preliminar do censo demográfico 2000*. Rio de Janeiro: IBGE, 2001 a.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Síntese de Indicadores Sociais 1999*. Rio de Janeiro: IBGE – Departamento de População e Indicadores Sociais, 2001 b.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Sinopse Preliminar do Censo Demográfico 2000*. IBGE, 2001 c.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Síntese de Indicadores Sociais 2000*. Rio de Janeiro: IBGE – Departamento de População e Indicadores Sociais, 2000 a.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Brasil: retrato estatístico dos direitos da criança e do adolescente*. Anexos Estatísticos. Brasília, 2000 b.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, Contagem da População 1996 e Malha Municipal Digital do Brasil 1997*.

IIDH; OEA. *O Tráfico de Mulheres e Crianças para Exploração Sexual nas Américas*. [s.d.].

IIN. *Situación de México Frente a la Explotación Sexual Comercial de Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes*. Uruguai: IIN/OEA, 1999.

INFANTE, Anelise. *Espanha acha 46 escravas brasileiras*. Rio de Janeiro: Jornal do Brasil, 24 nov/1995.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Resumen Ejecutivo de Lãs Investigaciones*. Montevideo: IIN/OEA, 1999.

INSTITUTO Internacional de Leis sobre Direitos Humanos/De Paul College (Coord. Intern.); Comissão Interamericana de Mulheres/OEA (Coord. Intern.); Instituto Interamericano del Niño/OEA (Coord. Intern.); CECRIA – Centro de Referência, Estudos e Ações sobre Crianças e Adolescentes (Coord. Nacion.); Ministério da Justiça/Secretaria de Estado dos Direitos Humanos/Departamento da Criança e do Adolescente (Articulação Institucional Governamental). *Tráfico de Mulheres, Crianças e Adolescentes para fins de Exploração Sexual no Brasil*. Brasília: CECRIA, 2000. 36 p. (OEA, OPAS, Programa Jeanne e Joseph Sullivan para Direitos Humanos nas Américas, OIT, MJ/SEDH/DCA, Save the Children, POMMAR/USAID e WCF. Projeto de Pesquisa). Projeto em andamento.



---

\_\_\_\_\_. *Tráfico de Mulheres e Crianças para exploração Sexual nas Américas*. Resumo do Projeto.

JATENE, Simão Robison et. al. *A meia-vida da criança na Amazônia*. Belém: UNAMAZ /UFPA, 1993.

JEANNE e Joseph Seullivan INSTITUTO Internacional de Direitos Humanos da Faculdade de Direito da Universidade de De Paul – *Programa de Direitos Humanos nas Américas –. Estudo sobre o Tráfico de Mulheres e Crianças e sobre a Exploração sexual nas Américas*. Chicago/USA: [s.d.].

JESUS, Damásio E. de. *Código de processo penal anotado*. 16ªed. São Paulo: Saraiva, 1999.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Sumário Executivo*. (mimeo)

JODELET, Denise. *Les représentations sociales*. Paris: PUF, p. 31-61. S.d.

KONIG, Mauri. *Brasileiros são esquecidos em Prisão*. Folha de Londrina, pp.03, 05/03/1996.

KRYNSKI, S. et al. *A criança maltratada*. São Paulo: ALMED, 1985.

LAMARÃO, Maria Luiza "et al". *Cotidiano de Miséria e Exploração Sexual de Meninas em Belém*. In: *As Crianças da Amazônia: Um Futuro Avançado*. Pará. Belém: Universidade Federal do Pará, 1990.

LAMARÃO, Maria Luiza Nobre; OLIVEIRA, M. B. S.; MARIN, R. E. A. *Cotidiano de miséria e formas de exploração sexual de meninas em Belém*. São Paulo: 1990.

LANGENEST, J. P. *Mulheres em leilão: um estudo da prostituição no Brasil*. Tese. São Paulo: UNICAMP, 1973.

LEAL, Gustavo. *Investigación Regional sobre Tráfico, Prostitución, Pornografía Infantil y Turismo Sexual Infantil en México y Centroamérica*. Costa Rica: Casa Alianza/ECPAT, 2001.

LEAL, Maria de Fátima; HAZEU, Marcel. *Relatório do I Seminário Internacional sobre Tráfico de Seres Humanos*. Brasília: PESTRAFI/CECRIA, 2000. (mimeo)





- LEAL, Maria de Fátima Pinto; CÉSAR, M.A. (org.). *Indicadores de Violência Intra-Familiar e Exploração Sexual Comercial de Crianças e Adolescentes* – Relatório Final da Oficina. CESE, FCC, MJ/SNDH/DCA. Brasília, 1998.
- LEAL, Fátima e Lúcia et all. *Projeto de Pesquisa: tráfico de mulheres, crianças e adolescentes, para fins de exploração sexual comercial*. Brasília, DF (mimeo), s.d.
- LEAL, Maria Lúcia Pinto. *Construindo os fundamentos teóricos e metodológicos sobre o tráfico de mulheres, crianças e adolescentes para fins de exploração sexual: um estudo preliminar*. Mimeo. Brasília: CECRIA, 2001.
- \_\_\_\_\_ & HAZEU, Marcel. *Relatório do I Seminário Internacional Sobre Tráfico de Seres Humanos*. Brasília: CECRIA, 2001.
- LEAL, Maria Lúcia Pinto; LEAL, Maria de Fátima Pinto. *Rastreamento, Repressão e Prevenção ao Turismo Sexual/Tráfico*. Brasília: CECRIA, 2000.
- LEAL, Maria Lúcia P. "et al". *Anales del Seminario contra la Explotación Sexual de Niños y Adolescentes en las Américas*. Brasília/Brasil: Edição MJ/OIT/CECRIA, 1996.
- LEAL, Maria Lúcia P. *A Mobilização das Ongs no Enfrentamento à Exploração Sexual Comercial de Crianças e Adolescentes no Brasil*. São Paulo: 2001. 271 f. Tese (Doutorado em Serviço Social) Pós-graduação em Serviço Social, Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Exploração Sexual Comercial de Meninos, Meninas e de Adolescentes na América Latina e Caribe: Relatório Final – Brasil*. Brasília: CECRIA, 1999.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *A Violência Intra-Familiar: Um Estudo Preliminar*. In: *Oficina de Indicadores sobre Exploração Sexual e Violência Intra-Familiar de Crianças e Adolescentes*. Brasília: CECRIA, 1998.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *As ONGs no Enfrentamento da Exploração e Abuso Sexual e Maus-Tratos de Crianças e Adolescentes - Pós 1993*. In: *Revista SER*, Vol. 02. Brasília: 1998.
- \_\_\_\_\_, *A construção teórica sobre a violência sexual*. in: *Rompendo o Silêncio*. CEDECA, Centro de Defesa Pe. Marcos Passerini, Procuradoria Geral da Justiça. São Luiz: 1997.



- 
- \_\_\_\_\_. *O Tráfico de Mulheres, Crianças e Adolescentes para fins de Exploração Sexual Comercial no Brasil*. S.d. (mimeo).
- \_\_\_\_\_. *A Invisibilidade da Exploração Sexual Comercial de Crianças e Adolescentes na Esfera Pública Brasileira*. S.d. (mimeo).
- \_\_\_\_\_. The Commercial sexual exploitation of Children and Adolescents in the Globalization and the Fragility of the Nations. Yokohama Congress (mimeo)
- LEAL, Paulo Nunes. *O outro Braço da Cruz*. Rio de Janeiro: Companhia Brasileira de Artes Gráficas, s/d.
- LEÃO, Armando Zurita. *Amazônia - Fronteira e Internacionalização de Conflitos: o aviamento das brasileiras trabalhadoras do sexo no Suriname*. Belém-PA: Instituto de Divulgação da Amazônia, 2001.
- LEDERER, L. J. *National legislation on and international trafficking in child pornography*. Minneapolis: Center on Speech, Equality and Harm, 1996.
- LEFEBVRE, Henri. *A cidade do capital*. Rio de Janeiro: DPG& A Editora, 1999.
- LEITE, Maria Jaqueline de Souza; BEM, Arim Soares do. *Desenvolvimento Turístico, turismo sexual e "Tráfico": Elos Sistêmicos*. Maceió: CECRIA, 2000 (mimeo).
- LEITE, Maria Jaqueline de Souza. *Gênero e Turismo Sexual Experiências Brasileiras no Exterior e de Casos no Brasil: Serviço de Prevenção*. Brasília-DF: CNPD – Comissão Nacional de População de Desenvolvimento. Seminário Internacional sobre Migrações Internacionais: Contribuições para as políticas, 2000.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Tráfico de Mulheres: Exemplo do Brasil*. Salvador: Projeto Chame, 2000.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Tráfico e Migração*. Salvador: Projeto Chame, [s.d.].
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Reflexões sobre Migração e o Tráfico de Mulheres*. (mimeo). Salvador, Bahia, 2000.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Migração Feminina Internacional: causas e consequências*. Projeto Chame/Neim (Revista). Salvador, Bahia, 2000. 62p.
- LEITURA social e jurídica. Direitos Sexuais da Criança e do Adolescente: "Exploração Sexual" e "Violência Sexual". [s.d.].



- LEONARDI, Victor P. de Barros. *Fronteiras Amazônicas: saúde e história social*. Brasília: Paralelo 15; São Paulo: Marco Zero, 2000.
- LIBERATI, W.D. *Comentários ao Estatuto da Criança e do Adolescente*. São Paulo: Malheiros, 1999.
- LOBO, Elisabeth de Souza. Os usos do Gênero. In: BLAY, Eva Alterman. *Relações Sociais de Gênero x Relações de Sexo*. São Paulo: Depto. Sociologia – Área de Pós Graduação e NEMGE/USP, 1989.
- MARTIN, B. Weiblichkeit als kulturelle Konstruktion. In: *Das Argument - Zeitschrift fuer Philosophie und Sozialwissenschaften*: 1983.
- MARTINS, José de Souza Martins. *Exclusão social e a nova desigualdade*. São Paulo: Paulus, 1997.
- MARTINEZ, A. Ramirez. *Tráfico de Mujeres, Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes para la Explotación Sexual Comercial en la Republica Dominicana*. Republica Dominicana: mimeo, 2001.
- MARX, Karl. *O Capital*. Livro I v. 1. São Paulo: Bertrand Brasil, 1994.
- MAY, S. *Tourismus in der Dritten Welt. Vonder Kritik zur Strategie: Das Beispiel Kapverde*. Frankfurt/M: Campus Verlag, 1985.
- MCCULLOCH, Hamish. *1<sup>st</sup> International Seminar on Trafficking in Human Beings: Interpols Role in Combatting Trafficking of Human Beings*. Brasilia: INTERPOL, 27<sup>th</sup> – 29<sup>th</sup> november 2000.
- MELBER, H. *Der Weisheit letzter Schluss - Rassismus und kolonialer Blick*, Brandes & Apsel Verlag. Frankfurt, 1992.
- MELO, Hildete Pereira. Trabalhadoras Domésticas: o eterno lugar feminino In: *Estratégias para Combater o Tráfico Infantil no Serviço Doméstico*. IPEA/OIT.
- MENESCAL, Andréa Koury. *História e Gênese das ONGs*. São Paulo: Estação Liberdade, 1996.
- MENEZES, Esron Penha de. *Território Federal do Guaporé - Retalhos para a História de Rondônia (Livro II)*. S/c: Gênese, 1983.



MENEZES, Lená Medeiros de. *O tráfico internacional de mulheres no debut e fin-de-siecle. Discursos sediciosos – crime, direito e sociedade*. Ano 2, número 4, Ed. Freitas Bastos, 2º semestre de 1997.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Estrangeiros no Brasil: Políticas de Migração em Perspectiva Histórica. Memória de Homens e Mulheres Migrantes. Seminário Internacional – Migrações Internacionais – Contribuições para Políticas – Brasil 2000*. Brasília: CNPD – Comissão Nacional de População de Desenvolvimento, 06 e 07 de dezembro de 2000.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Os estrangeiros e o comércio do prazer nas ruas do Rio de Janeiro (1890-1930)*. Rio de Janeiro: Arquivo Nacional, 1992.

MILESI, Rosita; BONASSI, Margherita; SHIMANO, Maria Luiza. *Migrações Internacionais e a Sociedade Civil Organizada: Entidades Confessionais que Atuam com Estrangeiros no Brasil e Brasileiros no Exterior*. Brasília: DF:CNPD – Comissão Nacional de População de Desenvolvimento. Seminário Internacional sobre Migrações Internacionais: Contribuições para as políticas, 2000.

MINAYO, Maria Cecília. *O desafio do conhecimento: pesquisa qualitativa em saúde*. São Paulo: Hucitec; Rio de Janeiro: Abrasco, 1999.

\_\_\_\_\_. Et all. *Pesquisa social: teoria, método e criatividade*. Petrópolis, RJ: Vozes, 1997. 80p.

MINDLIN, Betty. *Nós Pater – Os Suruí de Rondônia*. Petrópolis: Ed. Vozes, 1985.

MINISTÉRIO DA INDÚSTRIA DO COMÉRCIO E DO TURISMO; EMBRATUR. *Política Nacional de Turismo, principais diretrizes, estratégias e programas. 1996-1999*

MINISTÉRIO DA JUSTIÇA. *Plano Nacional de Enfrentamento da Violência Sexual Infanto-Juvenil, de 2000. Secretaria de Estado dos Direitos Humanos: Departamento da Criança e do Adolescente*. Brasília: 2001, 59 p., Série Subsídios – tomo V.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Direitos Humanos na Polícia Federal*. Brasília/DF, s.d.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Programa Nacional de Direitos Humanos, Plano de Ação 2002 –PNDH II*. Brasília, 2002.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Programa Global sobre Tráfico de Seres Humanos*. Coordenação: Analia Beliza Ribeiro. 2001.



- MINISTÉRIO DAS RELAÇÕES EXTERIORES. *Tráfico de Mulheres, Crianças e Adolescentes para fins de Exploração Sexual*. 2001. (mimeo).
- MINISTÉRIO DO TRABALHO E EMPREGO. *Secretaria de Inspeção do Trabalho Mapa de indicativos do trabalho da criança e do adolescente*. Brasília: Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego, 1999.
- MOLO SONGOLOLO REPORT TO THE 13<sup>TH</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. *Trafficking of children for sexual exploitation. Preliminary Findings on south Africa*. Durban: Molo Songololo, 2000.
- MORAES, Aparecida. *Mulheres da Vila. Prostituição, identidade social e movimento associativo*. Petrópolis, Rio de Janeiro: Vozes, 1995.
- MOSER, C. Confronting crisis. *A comparative study of household responses to poverty and vulnerability in for poor urban communities. Environmentally sustainable studies and monographs series 8*. Washington: The Worl Bank, 1996.
- MOURA, Edila Arnaud F.M. et al *Zona Franca de Manaus: os filhos da era eletroeletrônica*. Belém: UNAMAZ /UFPA / FUA, 1993.
- NAÇÕES UNIDAS. 2000. *Protocolo para prevenir, reprimir y sancionar la trata de personas, especialmente mujeres y niños, que complementa la convención de las naciones unidas contra la delinquencia organizada transnacional*. Exemplar antecipado del texto auténtico.
- NIESNER, E. "et al". *Ein Traum vom besseren Leben - Migrantinnenerfahrungen, soziale Unterstuetzung und neue Strategien gegen Frauenhandel*. Leske Budrich. Opladen. 1998.
- NOGUEIRA NETO, Wanderlino. *Tráfico de mulheres, crianças e adolescentes para fins de exploração sexual no Brasil*. Dimensão Jurídico-Social: Reflexões epistemológicas e questionamentos estratégicos, preliminares. Texto 1. Mimeo. Brasília: CECRIA, 2001.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Tráfico de mulheres, crianças e adolescentes para fins de exploração sexual no Brasil*. Dimensão Jurídico-Social: Análise hermenêutica da normativa vigente & indicativos de ação política. Texto 2. Mimeo. Brasília: CECRIA, 2001.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Dimensão jurídica do tráfico de mulheres, crianças e adolescentes para fins de exploração sexual*; Pestraf, Fortaleza: 2002 (texto não publicado).



- NODARI, Eunice; PEDRO, Joana Maria; IOKO, Zilda M. Gricoli (Org.). *História: fronteiras*. São Paulo: ANPUH/FFLCH/USP, 1999.
- NUNES ROCHA, Lourdes de Maria Leitão. *A atuação do poder judiciário face à questão da violência contra a mulher*. Dissertação do Mestrado em Políticas Públicas, São Luís: UFMA, 1998.202p.
- OIM. Organizzazione Internazionale per le Migrazioni and IOM International Organization for Migration.. *Trattadi Migranti. Politiche e Risposte Dell'OIM*. Fotocopiado, s/d.
- OLIVEIRA FILHO, João Pacheco. *Seguranças das fronteiras e o novo indigenismo: formas e linhagens do Projeto Calha Norte. Antropologia e Indigenismo*. Rio de Janeiro: Museu Nacional/UFRJ, n 1, 1990.
- OLIVEIRA, Dennis. *Imprensa Sindical, Globalização neoliberal e mundo do trabalho*. Tese de doutorado. São Paulo: USP/ECA, 1997.
- OLIVEIRA, Dijaci David de; GERALDES, Elen Cristina; LIMA, Ricardo Barbosa de (orgs). *Primavera já Partiu: retrato dos homicídios femininos no Brasil*. MNDH, Petrópolis, 1998.
- OLIVEIRA, Francisco de. *A reconquista da Amazônia. Novos Estudos nº 38*. São Paulo: CEBRAP, 1995.
- OLIVEIRA, Rosiska Darcy de. *A Visibilidade das Mulheres*. Artigo, Brasília: 1998.
- O'Neil M. *The Strategic Silence. Gender and Economic Policy*. London, 1994.
- PAIXÃO, Ana Helena. PF Apura Denúncias de Cárcere Privado e prostituição de Brasileiras na Espanha: Conexão Madri. *Correio Braziliense*. Brasília, 17 de março de 2000.
- PALHARES, Marcos. Meio bilhão de reais em fluidos corporais. In: *Revista InsideBrasil*. p. 24-28, Ago/2000.
- PASSINI, Elisiane. "Corpos em evidência". *Ponto em ruas, mundos em pontos: a prostituição na região da Rua Augusta em São Paulo*. UNICAMP/Mestrado: 2000.
- PERDIGÃO, Francinete (org.). *Migrantes Amazônicos – Rondônia a trajetória da ilusão*. São Paulo: Loyola, 1992.



- PESTRAF/CECRIA/IIDH/OEA. *Tráfico de Mulheres, Crianças e Adolescentes para fins de Exploração Sexual no Brasil*. Brasília: PESTRAFI/CECRIA/IIDH/OEA, 2000. (mimeo)
- PESTRAF. Clipping sobre Exploração Sexual e Tráfico de Mulheres, Crianças e Adolescentes. Fontes: Jornal do Comercio; Diário de Pernambuco; O Estado de São Paulo; O Globo; Boletim Rets. 1996-2002
- \_\_\_\_\_. Pesquisa Jornalística – Mídia Impressa 1990-2001. 164 matérias jornalísticas. O Povo; Diário do Nordeste; Jornal da Rua; Folha de São Paulo; O Globo; Jornal do Brasil. Fortaleza, Ceará, 2002.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 276 Matérias Seleccionadas – Tráfico de Mulheres, Crianças e Adolescentes para fins de Exploração Sexual Comercial e sua Revelação pela Mídia Impressa. 1996-2001. Vol. I e II.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Relatório Final das Regiões Norte, Nordeste, Sudeste, Centro Oeste, Sul. Tráfico de Mulheres Crianças e Adolescentes para Fins de Exploração Sexual no Brasil. 2002.
- PIDESCA. *Políticas para a criança e o adolescente no Brasil*. Relatório Paralelo: [s.d.].
- PINTO, Benedita Celeste de Moraes. Meninas sem bonecas e sem sonhos, apenas objetos de prazer: a prostituição em Cametá: 1980 a 1993 In: *Mulher e Modernidade na Amazônia*. Belém: Cejup, 1997.
- PINTO, Emanuel Pontes. *Hidrovia do Grão Pará a Mato Grosso: projeto para integração da fronteira oeste da Amazônia Colonial entre os rios Madeira, Mamoré e Guaporé (1797 – 1800)*. Porto Velho: ABG, 1998.
- PINTO, Nelson. *Política Nacional da Borracha*. Prefeitura Municipal de Porto Velho/ Secretaria de Cultura Esporte e Turismo – SEMCE. *Porto Velho Conta a Sua História*. Porto Velho: SEMCE, 1998.
- PIOVESAN, Flávia. *Direitos Humanos e o Direito Constitucional Internacional*. Max Limonad, 1996.
- PITANGUY, J. *Mulheres Latino-Americanas – Brasil*. Espanha: Ministério de Assuntos Sociais –1993.
- PMM/SEMAS. Central de Resgate Social. *Levantamento da População de Rua*. Relatório. Manaus, jan.fev.2001.



- POLÍCIA FEDERAL. *Abuso Sexual: Pedofilia, um crime mais que hediondo*. Prisma: Edição Nacional, Ano XI, n. 30, pp. 20-39, dezembro, 1999.
- POLÍCIA FEDERAL. Relatório Sobre o Tráfico de Mulheres, Crianças e Adolescentes para fins de Exploração Sexual. Brasília: MJ/DPF/DPCI/INTERPOL, 2001.
- POLLACK, Michel. Memória, esquecimento, silêncio. In: *Estudos Históricos* 3. Memória v 2. Rio de Janeiro: Vértice, 1988.
- PRENCIPE, Lorenzo. *As Migrações e as Contradições de Internacionalização*. S.d. (mimeo)
- PRESTELLO, Cecy; DIAS, S. *Sexo Turismo - O que a Gente não Faz para Realizar um Sonho?* Olinda: Coletivo Mulher Vida, 1996.
- PROGRAMA Mujer, Justicia y Género. *Textos Básicos sobre Tráfico Internacional de Mujeres y Niñas en America Latina para la Industria Sexual*. Genebra: ILANUD/ONU, 2001.
- PROTOCOLO Adicional à Convenção das Nações Unidas contra o crime organizado transnacional, relativo ao combate ao tráfico de migrantes por via terrestre, marítima e aérea. Pernambuco. S.d.
- PROTOCOLO to prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against transnational Organized Crime. Genebra: United Nations, 2000.
- PSI Jornal de Psicologia. Violência Contra as Mulheres. Número 131, jan-mar/2002. CRP, São Paulo.
- RAGO, Margareth. *Os prazeres da noite. Prostituição e códigos de sexualidade feminina em São Paulo*. Rio de Janeiro: Editora Paz e Terra, 1991.
- RAMÍREZ R., Zoraida E. *Prostitución y Subdesarrollo: Una aproximación teórico-feminista*. Caracas: Centro Feminista Latinoamericano de Estudios Interdisciplinarios – CEFLEIN, 1994.
- RAMOS, Eleonora. *Crime sem perdão*. Salvador: A Folha Editora, 2000.
- RAMSTEDT, M. *Das weibliche Asien*. in: Jaeger, M./Jaeger, S. *Baustellen - Beiträege zur Diskursgeschichte deutscher Gegenwart*, Diss. Duisburg: 1996.





- RÉGIS, A. M. P., GOIS, G. B., SOUZA, L. E. DE. *A prostituição infanto-juvenil: um estudo com as usuárias do POSSE (Programa de Orientação à Saúde Sexual) do Ceetro de Saúde de Mossoró-RN*. Mossoró: Trabalho de conclusão de Curso de Serviço Social (URRN), 1994.
- RÊGO, A. *Perfil da menor prostituída na faixa etária de 10 a 17 anos na cidade de Mossoró*. 1995.
- REIS, Arthur Cézar Ferreira. *A Amazônia – e a cobiça internacional*. Rio de Janeiro: Civilização Brasileira; Manaus: Superintendência da Zona Franca de Manaus, 5ª edição, 1982.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *O seringal e o seringueiro*. Rio de Janeiro: Ministério da Agricultura / Serviço de Informação Agrícola, 1953.
- RENTON, Daniel. *Child trafficking in Albânia*. Save the Children, 2001.
- REVISTA DOCUMENTO VERDADE. *Garotas de programa – na vida real não existe "uma linda mulher"*. Ano 1, nº 1. São Paulo: Escala Ltda., s/d.
- RICHARDS, Jeffrey. *Sexo, Desvio e Danação. As minorias na Idade Média*. Rio de Janeiro: Jorge Zahar, 1993.
- RIZZO, Luciano Cássio. *A Polícia do rio Também beija...*. Goiânia: O.A.B., nº 11.474, 1996.
- ROBERTS, Nickie. *As prostitutas na história*. Rio de Janeiro: Record/Rosa dos Tempos, 1998.
- RODRIGUES, Francilene. *Garimpando a sociedade Roraimense*. Uma análise da [conjuntura. NAEA/PLADES/UFGA. Belém: 1996, dissertação].
- RODRIGUES, Rita Maria. *Mulheres de ouro: o trabalho nos garimpos do Tapajós*. Belém: 1994. 116p.
- RUBIN, Gayle. *O tráfico de mulheres: notas sobre a "economia política" do sexo*. Recife: SOS Corpo, 1993.
- SABÓIA, Ana Lúcia. *As Meninas Empregadas Domésticas: uma caracterização socioeconômica. Estratégias para Combater o Tráfico Infantil no Serviço Doméstico*. Rio de Janeiro: IPEA/OIT, 2000.



- SAFFIOTI, Heleyeth. Gênero, raça/etnia, classe. In: *Prostituição e tráfico de mulheres seminário nacional, documento final*. Belém: Conselho Municipal dos Direitos da Mulher de Belém, 1994.
- SALIM, Celso Amorim. *A Questão dos Brasiguaios e o Mercosul: versão preliminar*. Campinas: setembro de 1994.
- SALUCCI, Ivanilda. *Reflexões sobre tráfico*. Boa Vista: 21 de maio de 2001 (ensaio).
- SAMPAIO & SILVA, Wany & Vera . *Os povos Indígenas de Rondônia*. Porto Velho: Editora da UNIR, 2ª edição, 1997.
- SANTA'ANA, Marcílio Ribeiro. *Livre Circulação de Trabalhadores no Mercosul?* Brasília-DF: CNPD – Comissão Nacional de População de Desenvolvimento. Seminário Internacional sobre Migrações Internacionais: Contribuições para as políticas, 2000.
- SANTOS, C. M. do; GUERRA, L. M. B; ARAÚJO, T. N. de. *Prostituição: retratos da vida. Um estudo de casos de vítimas do "alto do louvor", Mossoró-RN*. Trabalho de conclusão do Serviço Social (URRN), Mossoró, 1993.
- SANTOS, Ebe Campinha dos. *Direitos Humanos e suas representações na defesa dos direitos infanto-juvenis no RJ*. RJ: Lumem Juris, 1999.
- SARAMAGO, José. Ensaio sobre a cegueira. São Paulo: Companhia das Letras, 1995.
- SARAMAGO, Josi. Da justiça à democracia, passando pelos sinos. In: *Fórum, outro mundo em debate*, nº4 São Paulo, 2002.
- SASSEN, S. Os espaços da economia global. In: *Martins de Oliveira, F.A. (Org.), Globalização, Regionalização e Nacionalismo*. Editora UNESP. São Paulo, 1998.
- SAWER, Donald R. et. alli. *A fronteira na Amazônia: significado e perspectivas*. Relatório. CEDEPLAR;UFMG, 1990.
- SCHERER, Elenise F. Direito à vida: reafirmação da exclusão In: *Revista de estudos da Amazônia (Somanlu)*. Vol. 1 nº 1. Manaus: EDUA, 2000 (pp 73-82).
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Os desafios da inclusão na Amazônia Ocidental*. Conferência Proferida no Congresso de Seguridade Social na Amazônia, realizado em Belém, no período de 15 a 16 de maio de 2001.



- 
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Assistência aos desassistidos manauaras: gênese e história da gestão estatal dos segmentos pobres da cidade de Manaus*. Dissertação de Mestrado em Serviço Social. PUC/SP, 1989.
- SCHWARTZMAN, Simon. *Trabalho Infantil no Brasil*. Brasília: OIT, 2001.
- SCOTT, Joan. Gênero: uma categoria útil de análise histórica. In: *Educação e Realidade*, Porto Alegre: 16 (2):5-22, jul/dez, 1990.
- SECRETARIA DE ESTADO do Desenvolvimento Social e da Família. *Violência Doméstica contra crianças e adolescentes*. Apostila do curso de capacitação para conselhos tutelares e de direitos de Santa Catarina. Santa Catarina: IOESC, 1999.
- SEYFERTH, Geralda. *Imigração e Nacionalismo: O Discurso da Exclusão e a Política Imigratória no Brasil*. Brasília-DF: CNPD – Comissão Nacional de População e Desenvolvimento. Seminário Internacional sobre Migrações Internacionais: Contribuições para as políticas, 2000.
- SILVA, Amizael Gomes da. *Amazônia Porto Velho – Pequena História de Porto Velho*. Porto Velho: Palmares, 1991.
- SILVA, Anaclan Pereira Lopes da “et al”. *Prostituição & Adolescência: Prostituição Juvenil no Interior do Pará: “Trombetas e os Garimpos do Vale do Tapajós”*. Centro de Defesa do Menor. Belém: Editora CEJUP, 1997.
- SILVA, Marilene Correa e FREITAS, Marcílio. *Estudos da Amazônia Contemporânea: Dimensões da globalização*. Manaus: EDUA, 2000.
- SILVA, Marilene Correa. *Metamorfoses da Amazônia*. Manaus: EDUA, 2000.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *O Trabalho Precoce das Crianças de Manaus e as Consequências para o fator escolaridade: uma proposta de pesquisa e intervenção face ao trabalho infantil na Amazônia*. Universidade do Amazonas, 2000, fotocopiado.
- SILVA, Marina. Mulheres na Amazônia: a intimidade exposta. In: *Textos sobre tráfico de mulheres crianças e adolescentes para fins de exploração sexual*. S.d.
- SILVA FILHO, João Ferreira et JARDIM, Silva Rodrigues. *A Danação do Trabalho: relações de trabalho e o sofrimento*. Rio de Janeiro: Te Corá Editora, 1997.
- SIMÕES, Euclides Dâmaso. *Tráfico de Pessoas – Presente e Futuro*. Coimbra/Portugal: novembro de 2000.



- SOARES, S.A.V. *Campanha Nacional de Combate à Exploração Sexual Infanto-Juvenil – Relatório*. Rio de Janeiro: ABRAPIA, 1997.
- SOUZA, E.N. *Um crime que chega aos jornais e não chega à justiça*. Rio de Janeiro: CEAP, 1995.
- SKROBANEK, S., BOONPAKDI, N. & JANTHAKEERO, C. *Tráfico de mujeres: realidades humanas en el negocio internacional del sexo*. Madri: Narcea, S. A. de Ediciones, 1997.
- SPRANDEL, Marcia. *O Parlamento e as Migrações Internacionais. Seminário Internacional – Migrações Internacionais – Contribuições para Políticas – Brasil 2000*. Brasília: CNPD – Comissão Nacional de População de Desenvolvimento, 06 e 07 de dezembro de 2000.
- STAEBLER, Martin. *Tourism and Children in Prostitution. World Congress Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children*. Stockholm, Sweden: 27-31 August 1996.
- SUPER INTERESSANTE especial segurança. Por um Brasil Menos Violento. Abr/2002.
- TAYLOR, Georges Rogers (ed.). *The Turner Teses concerning the Role of the Frontier in American History*. Boston DC Heart and Company, 1956.
- TIETBOHL, Júlio César. *Fundamentos Históricos - Geográficos de Uruguaiana*. Porto Alegre: EMMA, 1976. 131 P.: IL.
- TRILLAT, Brigitte; NABINGER, Silvia. *Adopción internacional y tráfico de niños: Mito y realidad*. INTERPOL, Revista Internacional de Policia Criminal, 1991, nº 428.
- TRINDADE, José Ronaldo. Mulheres de má vida: meretrizes, infiéis e desordeiras em Belém (1890-1905). In: Maria Luiza Álvares e M<sup>a</sup> Angela D'Incao (orgs). *A mulher existe? Uma contribuição ao estudo da mulher e gênero na Amazônia*. Belém: GEPEM, 1995. pp. 41-50.
- TRINDADE, José Ronaldo. Ruas de desordem, mulheres fora da ordem: Um olhar sobre as relações de gênero e práticas culturais em Belém no final do século XIX e início do século XX. In: Maria Luiza Alvares e Eunice Santos (orgs). *Desafios de Identidade: Espaço - Tempo de Mulher*. Belém: Cejup/GEPEM/REDOR, 1997. p 87-112.
- TRUONG, Than-Dam. *O comércio de corpos e órgãos humanos é um fato mais macabro do que a escravidão da antiguidade, pois reflete a natureza cruel da ganância humana*. [s.d.].



UNICEF. *Declaração Universal dos Direitos da Criança*. 20 de novembro de 1959.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Dez Anos do Estatuto da Criança e do Adolescente Avaliando Resultados e Projetando o Futuro*. Brasília: 2000. (mimeo)

\_\_\_\_\_. *La Trata de Niños com Fines de Explotación Sexual*. Yokohama/Japão: 2<sup>nd</sup> Congreso Mundial contra la Explotación Sexual Comercial de los Niños, 2001.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Textos Básicos sobre Tráfico Internacional de Mujeres y Niñas en América Latina para la Industria Sexual*. Programa Mujer, Justicia y Género ILANUD. 2000.

UNITED NATIONS. *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime*, 2000.

UNITED NATIONS. High Commissioner for Human Rights. Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of human rights. Commission on Human Rights Resolution, 2002.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. H.R. 3244, 2000. *To combat trafficking in persons, especially into the sex trade, slavery, and involuntary servitude, to reauthorize certain Federal programs to prevent violence against women, and for other purposes*. One Hundred Sixth Congress of the United States of America. Washington, 2000.

UNIVERSIDADE POTIGUAR (UnP), SECRETARIA MUNICIPAL DO TRABALHO E ASSISTÊNCIA SOCIAL. *Perfil de Crianças e adolescentes em situação de prostituição*. Natal, 2001.

UNODCCP – United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention. *Seminário Internacional Sobre Tráfico de Seres Humanos, 1., 2000, Brasília*. Tráfico. Brasília: United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention – UNODCCP, 2000.

U.S. Department of State. Brazil. Country Reports on Human Rights Practices – 2001. Released by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor. March 2002.

VALÉRIA, Márcia. *Parintins, o pólo turístico do Amazonas*. Gazeta Mercantil, Brasília, 17 de maio de 1999. p.5.



- VARGAS, Yamila Azize. *Tráfico de mujeres para prostitución, trabajo domestico y matrimonio. Informe Regional de América Latina y el Caribe. Informe Preliminar* – Encontro Regional, República Dominicana, dezembro/1996.
- VASCONCELOS, A., CÂMARA, O., CAL, J. P., OLIVEIRA, S. *Fórum permanente de desenvolvimento e turismo de Pernabuco (II Seminário)*. Recife, 1995.
- VELASQUEZ, T. Cordero. *El Tráfico de Mujeres y Niñas y la participación de las mujeres en este delito: una aproximación contextual*. Quito, Ecuador: mimeo, 2001.
- VENDLEY, William F. *Social Values and the Commercial sexual exploitation of Children. World Congress against Commercial sexual exploitation of Children*. Stockholm, Sweden: 27-31 August 1996.
- VERARDO, Maria Teresa "et al". *Mitos e Realidade da Prostituição Infanto-Juvenil: meninas do porto*. São Paulo: O Nome da Rosa, 1999.
- VERMEULEN, Gert. *Repporteur of International Trafficking in Women and Children. Siracusa: Internacional Association of Penal Law*, 2001.
- VICTIMS of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000.
- VIEZZER, Moema. *O problema não está na Mulher*. Cortez. São Paulo, 1988.
- VISÃO Mundial Transformação. Incesto e Prostituição. Visão Mundial Transformação, Ano XIV, no.1, abr/2002.
- VKONELLI, Adriane. *Presos brasileiros no Paraguai vivem esquecidos pelo governo*. Gazeta do Paraná, pp. 10, 05/03/1996.
- WAISELFISZ, Jacobo. *Mapa da Violência III. Os Jovens do Brasil: juventude, violência e Cidadania*. Brasília: UNESCO, Instituto Ayrton Senna, Ministério da Justiça/ SEDH, 2002.
- WARBURTON, Jane; LA CRUZ, Maria Teresa Camacho de. *Prevention and Psycho-social Rehabilitation of Child Victims of Commercial sexual exploitation. World Congress against Commercial sexual exploitation of Children*. Stockholm, Sweden: 27-31 August 1996.
- WASSERMANN, Rogerio. *Tráfico de mulheres gera até US\$ 12 bi/ano*. Folha Mundo. São Paulo, 16 de julho de 2000. p.A13.



WEBER, Demétrio; GERMANO, Áureo. *Prostituição via Internet cresce no País*. O Estado de São Paulo. São Paulo, 20 de fevereiro de 2000. p.A20.

WEINSTEIN, Bárbara. *A borracha da Amazônia – expansão e decadência*.

WIJERS, M. & LAP-CHEW, L. 1997. *Trafficking in women, Forced Labor and Slavery-like Practices in Marriage, Domestic Labor and Prostitution*. The Netherlands, Foundation Against Trafficking in Women, Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women.

#### Newspapers and Magazine Articles

A TARDE - MIRANDA, Alberto. *Confirmado tráfico de mulheres para prostituição no exterior*, Salvador: 02 fev/1991.

\_\_\_\_\_.1995. *Tráfico explora brasileiras no exterior*. A Tarde, Salvador, 6 set. Capa.

\_\_\_\_\_.1996. *Secretário nega a existência*. A Tarde, Salvador, 3 set.

\_\_\_\_\_.1998. *Brasileiras obrigadas a se prostituir em Israel*. A Tarde, Salvador, 25 out.

\_\_\_\_\_.MENEZES, Bernardo. *Mulheres baianas na rota do turismo sexual*. Salvador, 09 fev. 1999.

\_\_\_\_\_. MATOS, Márcia. 1999. *Sonho de Cinderela vira escravidão*. Salvador, 14 fev. p. 5.

\_\_\_\_\_.2000. *EUA importam mulheres para "escravidão"*. A Tarde, Salvador, 03 abr. p. 16.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2000. *Tráfico de mulheres é denunciado pela OSCE*. A Tarde, Salvador, 20 jun. p. 15.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2000. *Brasil já é o maior "exportador" de escravas do sexo da América do Sul*. A Tarde, Salvador, 29 nov., p. 13.

CLAUDIA - GAILEWITCH, Monica. *Mulheres para Exportação*. 12 de fevereiro de 2001.



CORREIO BRAZILIENSE - *Traficantes de mulheres agem em Goiás*. Brasília, 20 de outubro de 1995. p.14.

\_\_\_\_\_. LANNOY, Carlos de. *Guerra aos traficantes de mulheres*. Brasília, 14 de agosto de 1996. p.11.

\_\_\_\_\_. MELAZO, Fernanda. *Brasileiras postas à venda na Europa*. Brasília, 7 mar. p. 9. 1997.

\_\_\_\_\_. RODRIGUES, João Carlos. *Prostituição internacional em Brasília: Polícia Federal prende duas cafetinas acusadas de enviar garotas de programa para se prostituírem na Espanha*. Brasília, 16 de junho de 1999. p.3.

\_\_\_\_\_. BERNAL, Claudia. *Turismo tira cidades da miséria*, Brasília, 31 de julho de 1999. Brasil, p.17.

\_\_\_\_\_. RODRIGUES, João Carlos. *Descoberto tráfico de mulheres em Goiânia*. Brasília, 06 de novembro de 1999. p.2.

\_\_\_\_\_. MARCONDES, João Luiz. *Dólares da Estação*. Brasília, Tema do Dia, p.3, 17 de janeiro de 2000.

\_\_\_\_\_. MAGNO, Ana Beatriz. *Milênios de Escravidão*. Brasília, Tema do Dia, p.6 e 7, 28 de novembro de 2000.

\_\_\_\_\_. GURUBACHARYA, Binaj. *Nepal Combate Tráfico de Mulheres*. Brasília, Coisas da Vida, p.4, 01 de outubro de 2000.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Relações Perigosas*, Coisas da Vida, p.5. Brasília: 02 de outubro de 2001.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Violência Sexual*. Coisas da Vida. Correio Braziliense. Brasília, 24 de fevereiro de 2001. p.3.

\_\_\_\_\_. SEIXAS, Wagner. *Tráfico de Mulheres*. Brasília, 29 de julho de 2001, p.10 e 11; 30 de julho de 2001, p.8; 31 de julho de 2001, p.19.

CORREIO DA BAHIA - COLLING, Leandro. *Cartilha quer combater o tráfico de mulheres*, Salvador, 19 ago. p. 6. 1998.

FOLHA DE SÃO PAULO - *PA exporta prostitutas para Suriname*, São Paulo, 17 de julho de 1993. p.3.1.

\_\_\_\_\_. CARVALHO, Caio Luiz de. *Turismo: a idade da razão.*, São Paulo, 07 de janeiro de 1999. p.1-3.





- \_\_\_\_\_. *Asiáticas são principais vítimas do tráfico*. São Paulo, 16 jul., p. 15. 2000.
- GAZETA DO IGUAÇU - FRANÇA, Antônio. *Comissão do Congresso e CNBB Investigarão Torturas*. Foz do Iguaçu, pp.03, 01/03/1996.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Caldeirão Paraguaio*. Foz do Iguaçu:, Opinião, p. 02, 05/03/1996.
- GAZETA DO PARANÁ - *Brasiguaios sofrem Limpeza Étnica*. Geral, pp.08, 01/03/96.
- GAZETA MERCANTIL - LACERDA, Munier Abrão. *Como faturar com turismo ecológico*, Brasília, 11 de janeiro de 1999. p.2.
- \_\_\_\_\_. THOMPSON, Fernando "et al". *Turismo já ganha com desvalorização cambial*. Brasília, 02 de fevereiro de 1999. p. A-8.
- \_\_\_\_\_. RODRIGUES, Azelma "et al". *Câmbio já atrai turistas estrangeiros para o Brasil*. Brasília: 12 de abril de 1999. p.A-7.
- \_\_\_\_\_. FISCHER, Wagner Augusto. *Turismo ecológico como alternativa econômica para MS*. Brasília, 25 de maio de 1999. Opinião, p.2.
- \_\_\_\_\_. TACHINARDI, Maria Helena. *Rede Sol Meliá aposta alto no turismo do Brasil*. Brasília, Empresas & Carreiras. p.C-1, 19 de agosto de 1999.
- \_\_\_\_\_. CAVALCANTI, Hylde. *Turismo no Brasil agora é coisa séria*, Brasília, 21 de outubro de 1999. Distrito Federal. P.10.
- ISTO É - *SINDISEXO: Profissão*. Brasil, 25 de maio de 1994, nº. 1286.
- \_\_\_\_\_. ALCALDE, Luísa; RODRIGUES, Madi. *Empresário Monta Golpe para Enganar Brasileiras que Querem Estudar no Exterior, onde se Sujeitam até a Trabalho Escravo*. São Paulo-SP: pp.40-43, 1º/3/2000.
- JORNAL DE BRASÍLIA - CRISTINA, Nelza. *Golpe no tráfico de mulheres: PF identifica quadrilha que utilizava Brasília na rota para Madri. Agenciador está preso*. Brasília, 17 de março de 2000. p.B1.
- JORNAL DO BRASIL - GUGKALM, M. *Paraíso dos Estrangeiros e GOMES, Márcia. Salvador, roteiro para turismo sexual*, 03 de julho de 1994. p.14.
- \_\_\_\_\_. OSWALD, Vivian. *Fôlego para o turismo interno*, 21 de junho de 1999. p.11.
- O GLOBO - LAUFER, Alfredo. *Fusões e parcerias no turismo*, 08 de fevereiro de 1999. p.7.



- O GLOBO - EMBRATUR et al. *A História do Turismo Brasileiro foi Reescrita nos Últimos Quatro Anos: 27 de setembro, dia mundial do turismo, o Brasil tem muito a comemorar*, 28 de setembro de 1999. p.20.
- O GLOBO - MASSARI, Cristina. *Turismo: US\$ 300 milhões para Sudeste do país*, 15 de novembro de 1999. p.21.
- O GLOBO - MASSARI, Cristina "et al". *Embratur comemora recorde nos resultados do turismo em 1999*, 16 de janeiro de 2000. p.46.
- O ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO - ATHIAS, Gabriela. *Seca induz a trabalho infantil e evasão escolar*. São Paulo, 22 de junho.
- \_\_\_\_\_. OTÁVIO, Chico; CARVALHO, Happy. *PF investiga tráfico internacional de mulheres*. São Paulo, 12 de março de 1995. p.C3.
- O POPULAR - BORGES, Carla. *Condenadas Mulheres Envolvidas em Tráfico*. Goiânia: pp. 01, 06 de agosto de 1996.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Exploração de Brasileiras na Europa será Investigada*. Goiânia: pp.01, 04/03/1997.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Comércio Sexual na Europa Explora Brasileiras*. Goiânia: pp.01, 04/03/1997.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Conto do Casamento*. Goiânia: pp.01, 04/03/1997.
- O POVO - *Mulheres até US\$ 25,00 em Fortaleza*. Caderno FORTALEZA, p. 3-4. 29 de agosto de 2001.
- \_\_\_\_\_. DERTONI, Roberto. *O Jogo da Vida*. Fortaleza-CE. [s.d.].
- TRIBUNA DA BAHIA - MOREIRA, Cláudio. 1997. *Cartilha alerta mulher sobre "conto europeu"*, Salvador, 31 jul.
- VEJA - *O gosto perverso por Lolitas: A doença dos homens que preferem crianças*. Revista Veja, 16 de março de 1994.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *MENINAS traficadas para prostituição*. Ed. Abril, 20 de outubro de 1999 edição 1620, ano 32, nº. 42.
- \_\_\_\_\_. FRANÇA, Ronaldo. *Como na Chicago de Capone*, ano 35, nº 4, 30 de janeiro de 2002. Especial, p.72.



### Internet sites

A COMISSÃO Europeia, Justiça e dos Assuntos Internos – Tráfico de Mulheres – *A miséria por trás da fantasia: da pobreza à escravidão sexual*, [http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment\\_social/equ\\_opp/index\\_em.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/equ_opp/index_em.htm), 2001.

A TARDE ONLINE. *Mulheres denunciam na ONU tráfico sexual: Diplomata britânico é assassinado em Atenas*. Bahia: 09 de junho de 2000. Disponível em: <http://internacional.atarde.com.br/2000/arq06/it0901.html> [consulta: 04/09/00].

\_\_\_\_\_. *Nórdicos combatem escravidão sexual e o tráfico de mulheres*. Bahia: 21 de junho de 2000. Disponível em: <http://internacional.atarde.com.br/2000/arq06/it2107.html> [consulta: 04/09/00].

ALVES, Juliano Vieira. *Ensaio: Meninas da Noite, de Gilberto Dimenstein*. [on line]. Amazônia: revista abordo. [s.d.]. Disponível em: <http://www.abordo.com.br/nao/sociologia/soc7.html> [consulta: 04/09/00].

DAMMEYER, Manfred; PAUSE, Dietrich. *Comunicação da Comissão sobre medidas relativas à violência exercida contra as crianças, os adolescentes e as mulheres” e a “Proposta alterada de decisão do Parlamento Europeu e do Conselho relativa a um programa de ação comunitária (Programa DAPHNE) (2000-2004) relativo a medidas destinadas a prevenir a violência exercida contra as crianças, os adolescentes e as mulheres*. Bruxelas: 11 de março de 1999. Disponível em <http://www.cor.eu.int/coratwork/comm7/portuguese/300-1998.htm> .

DECLARAÇÃO DE ESTOCOLMO. Resultado do Congresso Mundial sobre Exploração Sexual de Crianças e Adolescentes, 1999. Disponível em: [www.cecra.org.br](http://www.cecra.org.br).

EUROPA, Europa. *Vítimas de máfias do tráfico humano que lucram com as restrições à imigração, 58 chineses morem asfixiados em caminhão ao tentar entrar na Grã-Bretanha*. São Paulo: Revista Isto É, <http://www.zaz.com.br/istoe/1604/internacional/1604europa.htm>, 2000.

EUROPA. *Luta contra o tráfico de seres humanos: Acção comum contra o tráfico de seres humanos e a exploração sexual de crianças*. <http://europa.eu.int/scadplus/leg/pt/lvb/133072.htm>, 1997.



EUROPA. *Mensenhandel: Bron van toenemende bezorgdheid.*  
[http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment\\_social/equ\\_opp/indexx\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/equ_opp/indexx_en.htm) ;  
Europa, 2001

JORDAN, Anne. Tráfico de Seres Humanos: escravidão ao nosso redor. In *Questões Globais: Relatório do Conselho da Europa sobre Escravidão Doméstica, submetido à Comissão de Oportunidades Iguais para Homens e Mulheres pelo relator John Connor.* Disponível em:  
<http://stars.coe.fr/doc/doc01/EDOC9102.htm>.

LUCAS, Elcio. *Judas: Asvero e a selva, tênues limites entre ficção e não-ficção.* Universidade de São Paulo.  
[http://www.geocities.com/ail\\_br/judasasveroeselva.html](http://www.geocities.com/ail_br/judasasveroeselva.html)

REDE NACIONAL FEMINISTA DE SAÚDE E DIREITOS REPRODUTIVOS – Regional Pernambuco. *Dossiê Violência contra a mulher.*  
[http://www.udir.com.br/direitos\\_humanos/artigos-estudos-monografias\\_mulher.htm#](http://www.udir.com.br/direitos_humanos/artigos-estudos-monografias_mulher.htm#) (22/07/01)

TRÁFICO de mulheres – *A miséria por trás da fantasia: da pobreza à escravatura sexual. Uma estratégia europeia global.*  
[http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice\\_home?news/8mars\\_pt.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home?news/8mars_pt.htm) (09/10/01).

TRENDS. *As Crianças são as que Mais Sofrem: E os Idosos, os que Mais Agüentam.* [on line]. [s.d.]. Disponível em:  
<http://trends.dts.cet.pt/users/eshcristo/viol/vitimas.htm> [consulta: 04/09/00].

VENANCIO, Marcos. *Brasil e Espanha se unem contra o "tráfico sexual".* [on line]. Bahia: A Tarde OnLine. 13 de novembro de 1998. Disponível em:  
[http://jornal.atarde.com.br/98/arq11\\_98/na1309.html](http://jornal.atarde.com.br/98/arq11_98/na1309.html) [consulta: 04/09/00].

VISÃO Directo. *EUA: lei contra tráfico de mulheres e crianças.* [on line] EUA: United Nations Foundation. 31 de julho de 2000. Disponível em:  
[http://casadirecto.co.pt/news/index/idn\\_id/idx37134/idn\\_raiz/idx34/index.asp](http://casadirecto.co.pt/news/index/idn_id/idx37134/idn_raiz/idx34/index.asp)  
[consulta: 04/09/00].



---

### Brazilian Legislation

Ante-Law Project. Proposal to be presented for approval at City (Municipal) level. Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre (no date). Establishes punishment to locations that harbor children and adolescents that are unaccompanied by their parents or guardians. National Campaign for the End of Exploitation, Violence and Sex Tourism of Children and Adolescents.

Decree # 1212, dated August 3, 1994. Promulgates the Inter-American Convention on the International Return of Children, adopted in Montevideo, on July 15, 1989. Official Journal of the National, Brasilia, August 4, 1994. p.11665/11667.

Decree # 2429, December 17, 1997. Promulgates the Inter-American Convention on Conflict of Laws Concerning the Adoption of Minors, concluded in La Paz, May 24, 1989. Brasilia [no date].

Decree # 3087, dated June 21, 1999. Promulgates the Convention Relative to the Protection of Children and Cooperation in Regards to International Adoption, concluded at the Hague, on May 29, 1993. Brasil [no date].

Decree # 3174, dated September 16, 1999. Designates Central Authorities in charge of complying the demands imposed by the Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in Regards to International Adoption, and creates a Council of Brazilian Administrative Authorities, [no date].

Decree # 22/99. Substitutes "Plan for Reciprocal Cooperation and Assistance for Regional Safety", approved by Decision of CMC # 5/99, and the Safety Plan for the Triple Borders. General Plan for Reciprocal Cooperation and Coordination of Regional Safety. Agreement # 13/99 of the Summit of Ministers of MERCOSUL. Common Trade Market, Minas Gerais [no date].

Decree # 23/99. Substitutes the Plan for Reciprocal Cooperation and Assistance for Regional Safety", approved by Decision of MCM # 6/98, and the Safety Plan for the Triple Borders. General Plan for Reciprocal Cooperation and Coordination of Regional Safety at MERCOSUL, Republic of Bolivia and Republic of Chile. Attachment II to the Agreement # 14/99 signed by the Ministers of the Interior of MERCOSUL, Bolivia and Chile. Common Trade Market, Minas Gerais [no date].

Decree # 6/00. Supplement to the General Plan for Reciprocal Cooperation and Coordination for Regional Safety, in regards to Trafficking of Minors. CMC Decision # 22/99. Common Trade Market, Minas Gerais. [no date].



Decree # 7/00. Continues the design, incorporation and implementation of new operational actions, such as those related to trafficking in minors. General Plan for Reciprocal Cooperation and Coordination for Regional Safety, by CMC Decision # 23/99. The Common Trade Market, Minas Gerais [no date].

Decree # 14/00. CMC Decision # 18/99 establishing the basis for implementing the Border Transit System. The Common Trade Market, Minas Gerais [no date].

Decree # 15/00. CMC Decision # 19/99 establishing the basis for implementing the Border Transit System. The Common Trade Market, Minas Gerais [no date].

Legislative Decree # 1, 1999. Approves the text of the Convention relative to Protection of Children and to Cooperation in Regards to International Adoption, concluded at the Hague on May 29, 1993. National Congress, Brasilia [no date].

Legislative Decree # 178, 1999. Approves the text of Convention 182 and Recommendation # 190 of the International Labor Organization (OIT) regarding Prohibition in Forms of Child Labor and Immediate Action for Elimination. Official Journal of the Nation, Brasilia, December 15, 1999, Year CXXXVII #239-E.

Legislative Decree # 179, 1999. Approves the text of Convention 128 and Recommendation 146 of the International Labor Organization (OIT) regarding Minimum Age for Admittance to Work, adopted in June/1973 in Geneva. Official Journal of the National, Brasilia, December 15, 1999, Year CXXXVII #239-E.

ECA – Child and Adolescent Statutes. Legal Benchmark of Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescents. Federal Constitution, Criminal Code, Child and Adolescent Statutes [no date].

Project of Law #4104-A, 1993. Revises the text of the sole paragraph of article 213 of the Criminal Code, in the section regarding punishment. Federal Senate, Brasilia, August 26, 1993.

Project of Law #1069, 1995. Revokes articles 217 and 218 of Decree-Law # 2848, dated December 7, 1940 – Criminal Code. House of Representatives, Brasilia, October 10, 1995.

Project of Law # 1070, 1995. Provisions on crimes deriving from publication of pornographic material through computers. House of Representatives, Brasilia, 1999.

Project of Law # 1195, 1995. Revises the text of articles 218, 219 and 229 of Decree-Law # 2848, dated December 7, 1940 – Brazilian Criminal Code. House of Representatives, Brasilia, 1995.



Project of Law # 1674-B, 1996. Modifies the provisions of Decree-Law # 2848, dated December 7, 1940 (Criminal Code). House of Representatives, Brasilia, [no date].

Project of Law # 1807, 1996. Provisions regarding crimes against customs, modifying articles 225, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231 and 232 of Decree-Law 2848, dated December 7, 1940 – Brazilian Criminal Code. House of Representatives, Brasilia, April 23, 1996.

Project of Law # 1954, 1996. Provisions regarding sexual child-youth exploitation, adding paragraphs to articles 228 and 229 of Decree-Law # 2848, dated December 4, 1940 – Criminal Code. House of Representatives, Brasilia, May 22, 1996.

Project of Law 2129, 1996. Modifies Law # 8069, dated July 13, 1990, which contains provisions regarding the Children and Adolescents Statutes and provides other measures. House of Representatives, Brasilia (no date).

Project of Law 2773, 1997. Modifies the text of article 231 of Decree-Law # 2848, dated December 7, 1940 – Penal Code. House of Representatives, Brasilia, February 20, 1997.

Project of Law # 3189-A, 1997. Modifies the text of article 224 of Decree Law # 2848, dated December 7, 1940 (Penal Code); with added opinion of the Committee on Constitution and Justice and Text on constitutionality, judicial application, technical legislation and merit, by approval with amendments. House of Representative, June 2, 1997.

Project of Law # 3268, 1997. Limits the circulation of pornography and violence through electronic Internet messages. House of Representatives, Brasilia, (no date).

Project of Law # 3498, 1997. Prohibits the use of Internet for publicizing pornographic material. House of Representatives, Brasilia, 1997.

Project of Law # 4412, 1998. Adds articles to Law 8069, dated July 13, 1990 (Children and Adolescents Statutes), to include provisions regarding sexual abuse crimes. House of Representatives, Brasilia, April 16, 1998.

Project of Law # 60, 1999. Provisions regarding assisting victims of sexual violence. House of Representatives, Brasilia, February 23, 1999.

Project of Law # 96, 1999. Provisions regarding specific publications in mass circulation newspapers. House of Representatives, Brasilia, February 24, 1999.

Project of Law # 101, 1999. Provisions regarding sexual exploitation of children and youth, adding paragraphs to articles 288 and 299 of Decree Law 2848, dated





December 7, 1940 – Penal Code. House of Representatives, Brasilia, February 25, 1999.

Project of Law # 134, 1999. Provisions regarding the obligation of motels and similar establishments to determine that a record needs to be filled out for controlling guests and preventing that minor children (less than 18 years) frequent the establishment. House of Representatives, Brasilia, March 2, 1999.

Project of Law # 235, 1999. Modifies Law 8069, dated July 13, 1990, with contains “provisions on the Child and Adolescent Statutes and other matters”, establishing punishments for circulating child pornography through information distribution networks, especially the Internet. House of Representatives, Brasilia, (no date).

Project of Law # 243, 1999. Adds an item to article 1 of Law 8072, dated July 25, 1990, modified by Law 8930, dated September 6, 1994, which contains provisions regarding crimes of pandering (soliciting) under the terms of article 5, item XLIII of the Federal Constitution. Federal Senate, Brasilia, April/1999.

Project of Law # 267-A, 1999. Provisions regarding instituting May 18<sup>th</sup> as the National Day for Combating Sexual Abuse of children and youth; with an opinion from the Commission of Social and Family Safety, by approval, with amendments (presenter: Representative Jose Linhares). Pending opinion from the Commission of Finance and Treasury, and the Commissions for the Constitution, Justice and Editing. House of Representative, Brasilia (no date).

Project of Law # 436, 1999. Modifies article 241 of Law 8069, dated July 13, 1990. House of Representatives, Brasilia, March 25, 1999.

Project of Law 438, 1999. Modifies the provisions of Decree-Law # 2848, dated December 7, 1940 – Penal Code and Law 8072, dated July 25, 1990, dealing with crimes of pandering (soliciting). House of Representatives, Brasilia, March 25, 1999.

Project of Law 546, 1999. Adds a sole paragraph to article 241, Law 8069, dated July 13, 1990, Child and Adolescent Statutes. House of Representatives, Brasilia (no date).

Project of Law # 590, 1999. Adds an article to Law 8069, dated July 13, 1990, which includes provisions regarding the Statutes of Children and Adolescents. House of Representatives, Brasilia, April 8, 1999.

Project of Law # 631, 1999. Modifies article 241 of Law 8069, dated July 13, 1990, placing a criminal characterization to child pornography in data communication networks, including the Internet. House of Representatives, Brasilia, April 4, 1999.





Project of Law # 644, 1999. Modifies the provisions of Law 8069, dated July 13, 1990, which deals with the "Child and Adolescent Statutes and other matters", prohibiting the public display of erotic images in magazine covers and videocassette packaging. House of Representatives, Brasilia, April 15, 1999.

Project of Law 00905, 1999. Provisions on family violence crimes and other matters. Defines family violence, psychological violence, injuries or psychological damage; typifies abuse, spousal rape, incestuous rape and incestuous sexual abuse. House of Representatives, Brasil (no date).

Project of Law # 1278, 1999. Provisions on assisting victims of sexual violence. The assistance should be immediate and include various areas of aid for control and treatment, both at a physical and emotional level of the victim. House of Representatives, Brasilia (no date).

Project of Law # 3413, dated April 14, 2000. Promulgates the Convention on Civil Aspects of International Abduction of Children, concluded at the Hague in October 25, 1980. Official Journal of the Nation, Brasilia, April 17, 2000, 179<sup>th</sup> year of the Independence and 112<sup>th</sup> year of the Republic.

Senate Project of Law # 135, 1999. Modifies articles 240 and 241 of Law 8069, dated July 13, 1990 – Child and Adolescent Statutes. Federal Senate, March 156, 1999.

Senate Project of Law # 342, 1999. Modifies articles 215, 216 and 231 of Decree-Law 2848, dated December 7, 1990 – Penal Code, suppressing and substituting terms with restrictive and vague terms that makes it difficult to interpret the provisions. Federal Senate, Brasilia, (no date). Available at: [www.senado.gov.br/web/senador/lucalc/1999/projetos/termvago.htm](http://www.senado.gov.br/web/senador/lucalc/1999/projetos/termvago.htm) [consultation: 04/09/00].

Penal Code. Title VI: Regarding Crimes Against Customs (Traditions). (no date).

### International Law

United Nations CONVENTION Against Transnational Organized Crime. The purpose of this Convention is to promote cooperation in order to prevent and more efficiently combat transnational organized criminal activities. (no date).

CONVENCIÓN sobre los Derechos del Niño. Asamblea General – Protocolo facultativo de la Convención sobre los Derechos del Niño relativo a la venta de niños, la prostitución infantil y la utilización de niños en la pornografía. [s.d.].



Additional PROTOCOL to the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking of Persons, Especially Women and Children (no date).

Inter-American Convention on the International Return of Minors, dated July 15, 1989. The object of this agreement is to insure prompt restitution of minors that maintain residence in on of the participating states and were illegally transported from any state to one of the participating states, or if transported legally have been maintained illegally. Another object of this agreement is to respect the right of visitation and custody by legal guardians. Approved by Legislative Decree # 3, dated February 7, 1994. Brasília. (no date).

#### Parliamentary Investigation Commission

CPI. Comissão Parlamentar de Inquérito studies structural and conjectural causes of social inequalities and presents legislative solutions to eradicate poverty and marginalization, and reduce social and regional disparities. Brasília: National Congress, 1999.

CPI. Comissão Parlamentar de Inquérito. Prostituição Infantil: Uma CPI para Enfrentá-la – “Transou com o primeiro gringo, recebeu em dólar. Foi para a loja e comprou brinquedos”. Fortaleza: Câmara Municipal, 1993.

\_\_\_\_\_. CPI da Prostituição Infantil: Por uma Política de Atendimento às Meninas Prostituídas. Fortaleza: Câmara Municipal, 1993.

CPI. Comissão Parlamentar de Inquérito da Exploração e Prostituição Infanto-Juvenil – Prostituição de Crianças e Adolescentes. Cartilha de Informações. Brasília: Câmara dos Deputados, [s.d.].

\_\_\_\_\_. CPI. Destinada a apurar responsabilidade pela exploração e prostituição infanto-juvenil: Relatório Final. Brasília: Câmara dos Deputados, 1993.

CPI. Comissão Parlamentar de Inquérito sobre a Prostituição Infantil no Paraná. Paraná: Assembléia Legislativa do Estado do Paraná, 1995.

CPI. Comissão Parlamentar de Inquérito sobre a Prostituição Infanto-Juvenil na Paraíba: Relatório Final. Paraíba: Assembléia Legislativa do Estado da Paraíba, 1998.

CPI. Comissão Parlamentar de Inquérito para, no prazo de 120 dias, Investigar a Prostituição Infantil na Região Norte de Minas: Relatório Final. Minas Gerais, 1995.



---

CPI. Comissão Parlamentar de Inquérito destinada a apurar responsabilidade pela exploração e prostituição infanto-juvenil. Brasília: Frente Parlamentar, 1995.

CPI do Tribunal Internacional dos Direitos da Criança. Second Hearings. Fortaleza – Ceará - Brasil, 11 a 15 de maio de 1998.