



# RESULTS EVALUATION CAFE PROJECT - ITD



**RESULTS EVALUATION  
CAFE PROJECT - ITD**

**Salvador, BAHIA  
2024**

**INSTITUTO TRABALHO DECENTE (in english DECENT WORK INSTITUTE)**

President - Patrícia Lacerda Trindade de Lima

**CAFE PROJECT - COLLABORATION, AUTONOMY, EMPOWERMENT, AND STRENGTHENING OF RURAL WORKERS**

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## ■ PREFACE

The Instituto Trabalho Decente – ITD (Decent Work Institute, in English) is a Brazilian non-profit organization established in 2019. We operate across all regions (eight states and the Federal District) and have already implemented 15 projects focused on addressing human rights violations and promoting Decent Work. These efforts are carried out through partnerships with the public sector, private sector, and civil society, reaching thousands of people over the past five years.

In 2021, in partnership with the Global Fund to End Modern Slavery (GFEMS), ITD implemented the *CAFE Project: Collaboration, Autonomy, Strengthening, and Empowerment of Rural Workers* (CAFE Project) in the states of Minas Gerais and Bahia. Its main objective was to develop a set of actions, engaging various sectors and contexts, aimed at contributing to the reduction of the incidence of slave-like labor in the coffee production chain.

Throughout this process, the CAFE Project developed a methodology tailored to the contexts of the individuals and territories served, as well as producing significant outcomes for the various audiences supported. Thus, we are pleased to share this Evaluation of Experience Report, with its results, conducted by *SOMOS+: Research, Training, and Social Intervention*.

The ITD hopes this Evaluation will convey to readers the seriousness and commitment of all actions undertaken by the Institute, as well as the richness, human care, and methodological rigor that characterized the experience throughout its implementation. Additionally, we hope this document may inspire future initiatives, including reflections on the lessons learned, aiming to contribute to the fight against slave-like labor and the promotion of Decent Work.

**Patrícia Lima**

Presidente do Instituto Trabalho Decente

## ■ PRESENTATION

The results evaluation of the CAFE Project represents one of the fundamental pillars for the Decent Work Institute (ITD, in Portuguese) to understand the impacts and significance of its actions on society, partners, and, above all, on those most in need.

Only through evaluation was it possible to determine whether the objectives and goals proposed were met, identify areas needing adjustments, and assess the actual outcomes of the CAFE Project. This was a complex task, as it required a systematic process of collecting, analyzing, and interpreting relevant information to measure performance and results.

To achieve this, we established indicators—qualified and/or quantified parameters—that served as a form of “marker” or signal to observe and/or measure the Project. Thus, we adopted a methodology combining both quantitative and qualitative approaches, using primary and secondary sources, enabling a systemic understanding of its effects.

The quantitative evaluation sought to measure the impacts through numerical and statistical data, using measurable indicators to assess the extent of the results. Quantitative data collection was based on the participants’ profile collection instruments analysis, on the survey, and quantitative data found in reports and other selected documents. Meanwhile, the qualitative

evaluation focused on a deep understanding of the results, using descriptive data and detailed information about the experiences developed and the perceptions of the beneficiaries, the team of the CAFE Project and Program. We aimed to answer questions about why and how the results were achieved. For the qualitative evaluation, we conducted in-depth interviews and analyzed documents and reports.

The data revealed that the Project not only met all the targets but also surpassed most of the initial goals. It can be stated that the Project, through its actions, strengthened the CAFE Program, particularly the Nossa Voz (in English, Our Voice), increasing its reach and effectiveness in disseminating information. Participant testimonials—which will be seen further— demonstrate the transformative impact that the continuing formative training and technical assistance<sup>1</sup> provided, highlighting the importance of this support tool as a protective instrument for rural workers vulnerable to conditions analogous to slavery.

In summary, this evaluation presents the results of the CAFE Project, emphasizing that the experience developed, with its findings and legacies, can serve as a basis for formulating new training strategies for preventing and tackling slave labor and promoting decent work.

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<sup>1</sup>The on-site technical assistance developed by the CAFÉ Project is an ITD strategy for the systematic monitoring of municipal public servants participating in the training cycles. Its goal is to deepen the topics covered in the training sessions and provide support for the development of action plans to promote decent work in the municipalities served.



## ■ WHAT IS THE CAFE PROJECT?

It was an initiative developed by the Instituto Trabalho Decente (ITD) from 2021 to 2024, operating in the states of Minas Gerais and Bahia. Its main objective was to implement a set of actions aimed at contributing to the reduction of the incidence of forced labor in the coffee supply chain. The project was part of a broader set of initiatives under the name CAFÉ Program, coordinated by the Global Fund to End Modern Slavery (GFEMS)<sup>2</sup>. The project carried out awareness-raising, mobilization, and training activities with rural workers, municipal public servants, and the general community. Through a continuous and participatory approach, it empowered communities vulnerable to forced labor to organize and advocate for their rights using grievance mechanisms, particularly Nossa Voz, thereby contributing to the creation of a fairer and safer work environment.

<sup>2</sup>The initiative involves the participation of the Instituto Trabalho Decente, the Slave Labor and Human Trafficking Clinic at the UFMG, the National Confederation of Rural Wage Workers (CONTAR), Repórter Brasil, the Stanford Human Trafficking Data Lab, and LRQA (formerly known as Elevate during the early stages of the CAFÉ Program).

## ■ INDIVIDUALS SUPPORTED BY THE CAFE PROJECT



**296** people

Municipal public servants (trained and advised)



**181** people<sup>2</sup>

Rural workers (trained)



**113,146** people<sup>3</sup>

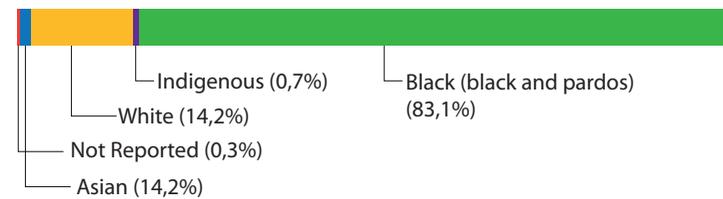
Other individuals (sensitized and informed)

<sup>3</sup> In this quantitative data, only the participants from the Irecê region with whom ITD applied the profile collection instrument, are included. It is worth noting that, in addition to these individuals located in the Irecê region, the project also included the participation of 76 workers rescued from forced labor in coffee harvesting, originating from the city of Aracatu, Bahia. These workers were not considered in this evaluation because they did not participate in the results assessment survey.

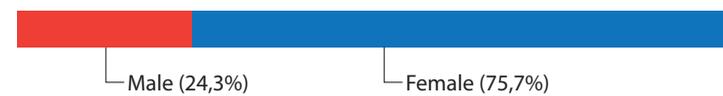
<sup>4</sup> This total corresponds to 146 (people present at lectures held in the municipalities for those who did not go through the continuous formative actions and technical support) + 13,000 (people reached by reading the self-adhesive posters distributed and posted in various public facilities in the cities) + 100,000 (daily radio listeners in the region exposed to the campaign aired).

# Characterization of municipal employees trained and advised (managers and technicians)

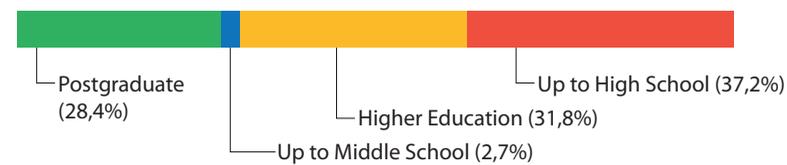
## Race



## Sex



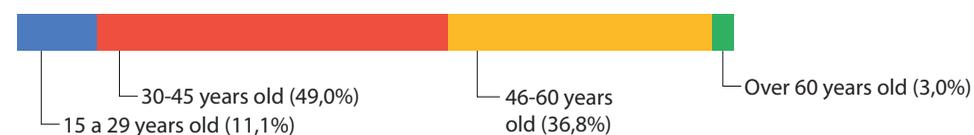
## Education



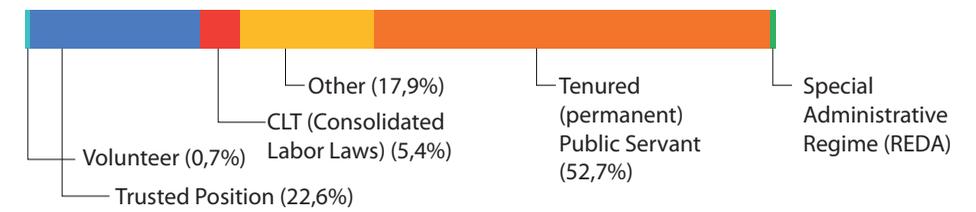
## Housing



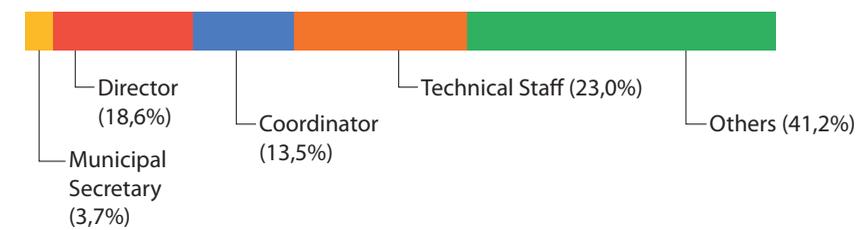
## Age Group



## Employment Status



## Job position



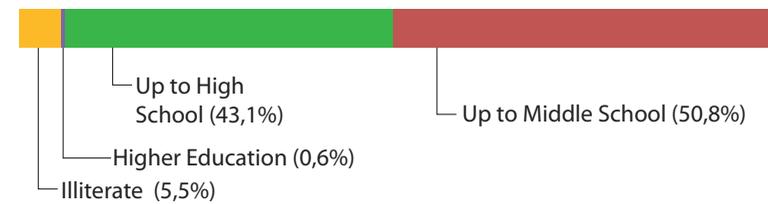
The municipal public employees who participated in the continuing education activities of the CAFE Project, from Bonito, Canarana, Lapão, and São Gabriel, are predominantly black (black and pardo\* – 83%), and mainly women (76%), representing just over three-quarters of the total participants. Most of the participants live in urban areas (66%). Regarding the educational level of the participants, the majority have completed or unfinished secondary education (37%), while a significant portion holds a higher education degree (32%) or postgraduate education (28%). Even though there are individuals with few years of schooling (up to elementary school – 3%), the predominant educational profile of these employees is higher education.

The CAFE Project mainly served employees aged 30 to 45 (49%), followed by a significant group between 46 and 60 years old (37%). Most of the participating municipal public employees are civil servants (53%), followed by those holding trust-based positions (23%). Regarding their roles in the municipal administrations where they work, nearly 60% are involved in creating and/or implementing municipal public policies, with 37% of them being implementers (coordinators and technicians) and 22% being managers (municipal secretaries and directors)..

\* In Brazil, the term "pardo" refers to individuals with a mixed racial background. The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) defines "pardo" as a person who identifies themselves with a mix of two or more racial or color options, including white, black, pardo, and indigenous." (IBGE, 2019, p. 32).

# Characterization of the Trained Workers

## Education



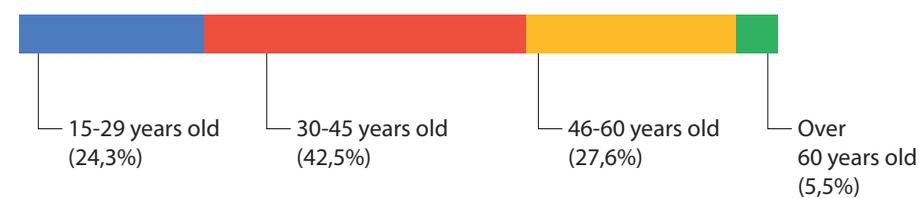
## Race



## Sex



## Age Group



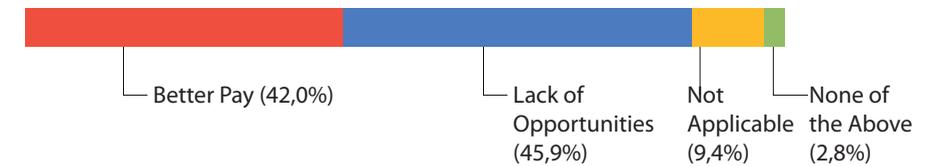
## Housing



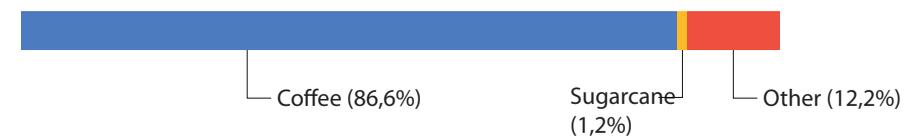
## Labor Migration



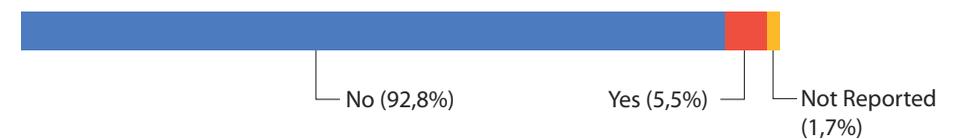
## Reason for Migration



## Supply Chain Destination



## Rescued from Slave-like labor



The rural workers who participated in the continuing formative training of the CAFE Project predominantly reside in rural areas (97%). They are mostly black (black and brown – 90%), male (85%), and adults (aged 30 to 60 years – 70%). Slightly more than half of the participants have no or low education (6% are illiterate, and 51% studied only up to elementary school).

Most of these workers reported migrating more than once (85%), driven mainly by the lack of job opportunities in their home municipalities (46%) and the search for better living conditions, especially better pay for their labor (42%). Most of them have worked – or are looking for work – in coffee harvesting (87%).

Although only a small percentage reported having been rescued from situations of slave-like labor (6%) during inspections by the Ministry of Labor, the majority mentioned having experienced precarious and/or degrading working conditions in the field after learning about their rights through the Project’s formative process. Furthermore, nearly all the participating rural workers exhibit social markers that contribute to their vulnerability to slave labor, such as race, education, and territoriality.

## METHODOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION

This document outlines the evaluation of the effects of the CAFE Project through on-the-ground work involving three distinct populations, each addressed through combined and independent research designs.

### Research Population

#### Actors 1



- Funders and other partners involved in implementing the CAFE Program.

#### Actors 2



- Public servants (management and technical teams) of the assisted municipalities.

#### Actors 3



- Workers who were victims and/or vulnerable to slave labor in coffee harvesting.

## QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE METHODS, IN COMBINATION FOR DATA COLLECTION

STAGES	PROCEDURES AND SUBJECTS
Document Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25 Technical (narrative) Reports delivered to the funder GFEMS;</li> <li>• 1 Theory of Change;</li> <li>• 1 Action/Work Plan;</li> <li>• 1 Report of the 1st Regional Seminar on the Promotion of Decent Work in Irecê.</li> </ul>
Quantitative Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 296 Profile collection instruments applied to municipal public servants served by the CAFE Project in the Irecê region;</li> <li>• 181 Profile collection instruments applied to rural workers served by the CAFE Project in the Irecê region.</li> </ul>
Quantitative- -Qualitative Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A survey applied to 75 municipal public servants from the Irecê region after the completion of the CAFE Project.</li> </ul>
Qualitative Analysis <sup>5</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 02 Interviews conducted with the funder (GFEMS);</li> <li>• 03 Interviews conducted with the implementer (ITD);</li> <li>• 04 Interviews with program partners (CONTAR, LRQA, UFMG's Slave Labor Clinic, and UNEB);</li> <li>• 08 Interviews with workers served by the project;</li> <li>• 10 Interviews with public servants (managers and technical teams) from the City Halls served by the project.</li> </ul>

<sup>5</sup>The interviews were conducted from 08/08/2024 to 27/10/2024. At the end of the document, a description of the positions of these individuals and their respective organizations is provided.

Two quantitative field surveys were conducted, using the survey technique, combined with 20 in-depth interviews, to evaluate the target audience among the actors 2 described above. The questionnaires were administered in a digital environment. The survey was pre-tested to validate the quality, scope, and understanding of the questions formulated for the evaluation's target audience. All surveys included the Informed Consent Form (ICF) for research participation.

After analyzing the technical reports produced within the project, the variables and indicators that guided the interview scripts for the management and technical team were selected—general coordination, project officer, and field technician. The interviews were conducted through technological mediation, and the interviewed individuals authorized the recording and use of the information they provided.



Interview with Rural Workers – Lapão.

In the evaluation of the results, with the workers, the interviews identifying the key variables for measuring the outcomes were developed based on their registration forms, as well as the interviews conducted with the project's implementation team. The workers were selected ensuring gender, territory, and age parity. All interviews were conducted in person, in their cities of residence.

For the evaluation of results with the public servants, the interviews were also based on the registration forms, names indicated by the implementation team, and criteria established by the research team, which included: participation in the activities carried out, availability to participate in the interview, gender parity, and ensuring that individuals from each municipality held different positions and belonged to distinct departments and secretariats.



Interview with the Secretary of Health – Canarana.

To understand the contribution of the Project CAFE to the implementation of the Program and the actions of other organizations involved in its execution, interviews were conducted with the GFEMS Program Director and the Country Director for Brazil, the representative from LRQA, CONTAR, the Clinic of Forced Labor and Human Trafficking from the Minas Geral Federal University – UFMG, and the clinic from the State University of Bahia – UNEB, Irecê Campus.

With all data (quantitative and qualitative) in hand, the analysis of the collected information was carried out through triangulation, as it is understood that “[...] the use of multiple methods, or triangulation, reflects an attempt to ensure a deep understanding of the phenomenon in question” (Denzin; Lincoln, 2006, p. 19). Furthermore, according to the authors, data triangulation is a reliable path for validating research. The alternative of employing multiple methodological practices, perspectives, and observers within a single study is what ensures rigor, richness, and complexity in the work.

# INDICATORS AND QUANTITATIVE RESULTS ACHIEVED (from 2021 to 2024)

TARGET RESULT

## OBJECTIVE 1

to produce materials for analyzing the context of slave labor in Brazilian regions with a prevalence of worker rescues in coffee harvesting. Indicators.

### INDICATOR 1

Number of technical reports produced based on secondary data from Brazilian databases that capture the issue, analyzed to support the implementation of the CAFE Program.



### INDICATOR 2

Number of research conducted with Brazilian workers migrating for coffee harvesting to understand the factors contributing to slave labor and identify the best formative strategies and resources for this population.



### INDICATOR 3

Number of questionnaires applied with workers from the Irecê Region about the context of the problem and the characterization of the workers in this area.



## OBJECTIVE 2

to benefit municipalities of origin of rescued and/or vulnerable workers from slave-like situations through formative actions.

### INDICATOR 1

Number of municipalities served in regions with high prevalence of workers rescued from slave labor in the coffee production chain.



### INDICATOR 2

Number of informational and formative activities developed with beneficiaries.



## OBJECTIVE 3

to raise awareness, mobilize, and train workers from the Irecê region who migrate for coffee-related work under conditions vulnerable to slave labor on the issue of this context, as well as the policies/strategies for tackling and promoting decent work, with a particular emphasis on the use of the *Nossa Voz* support mechanism.

### INDICATOR 1

Number of people trained who are victims or vulnerable to slave labor in the coffee production chain.



### INDICATOR 2

Number of workers trained in the CAFE Project with the ability to use and activate *Nossa Voz* effectively.



### INDICATOR 3

Number of products capable of disseminating the CAFE Project and providing the *Nossa Voz* contact number.



## OBJECTIVE 4

to raise awareness, mobilize, form, and provide technical assistance to the management and technical teams of the municipal administrations served by the CAFE Project.

### INDICATOR 1

Number of people formed and/or technical assisted who develop (managers) and implement (technical teams) public policies for prevention and assistance to victims.



### INDICATOR 2

Number of didactic materials produced to support public servants' formative actions.



### INDICATOR 3

Number of *Action Plans for Promoting Decent Work and Sustainable Local Development*, developed by the public servants assisted in the municipalities based on a network-based working methodology.



<sup>6</sup> 04 sensitization meetings on the issue of slave labor and presentation of the CAFE Project with mayors of the municipalities served in the Irecê region; 04 sensitization meetings on the issue of slave labor and presentation of the CAFE Project with municipal managers from the City Halls served in the Irecê region; 02 sensitization meetings and presentation of the CAFE Project (with Rural Workers' Association and Rural Workers' Union); 12 formative trainings with workers from the Irecê region; 11 continuing formative sessions with municipal public servants from the Irecê region; 36 technical assistance meetings with public servants in the municipalities served by the CAFE Project in the Irecê region, for the construction and monitoring of the Action Plan for Promoting Decent Work and Sustainable Local Development; 01 Regional Seminar on Decent Work; 01 radio campaign broadcasted in the Irecê region; 01 informative campaign using self-adhesive flyers in the public spaces from the City Halls served in the CAFE Project; 03 lectures on the CAFE Project and the issue of slave labor in the Irecê region. In addition to these activities developed in the Irecê region, there were also 03 continuing formative sessions with workers in the municipality of Aracatu, Bahia.

<sup>7</sup> This quantitative includes 181 workers from the Irecê region and 32 workers from the city of Aracatu.

<sup>8</sup> This quantitative includes 1 hat, 1 lunchbox, 3 radio audios broadcasted on local radio, and 4 self-adhesive posters.

● TARGET ● RESULT

## OBJECTIVE 5

to raise awareness and mobilize the general<sup>9</sup> community in the Irecê region about the issue of slave labor, the policies/strategies to tackle it, promote decent work, and the use of the *Nossa Voz* assistance mechanism.

### INDICATOR 1

Number of people informed, sensitized, and/or mobilized in the project's target area.



### INDICATOR 2

Number of information activities created for the local population about the issue of slave.



### INDICATOR 3

Number of communication materials disseminating the CAFE Project, including information about the context of slave labor in the Irecê region, with dissemination of the assistance and reporting mechanisms, particularly, *Nossa Voz*.



<sup>9</sup> This quantitative does not include the individuals who underwent continuing formative training.

<sup>10</sup> This quantitative includes the listeners of the radio station that broadcast the three audios, those who had access to the self-adhesive posters, and the 146 public servants who attended the lectures delivered by the ITD team in July in the municipalities of Canarana, Lapão, and São Gabriel. Rádio Caraíbas FM, located in the city of Irecê, covers 19 municipalities in the Irecê territory, with a daily reach of over 100,000 listeners per program, according to the TagWave tool measurement. To estimate the number of people reached by reading the poster, a percentage of 15% of the total local population from the four municipalities served (86,599 people) was adopted, corresponding to approximately 13,000 people.

<sup>11</sup> 1 Regional Seminar on Decent Work; 1 radio campaign broadcast in the Irecê region; 1 informational campaign through self-adhesive posters in public offices of the municipalities benefiting from the CAFE Project; 3 lectures on the CAFE Project and the issue of slave labor in the Irecê region.

<sup>12</sup> 3 audios broadcast on the local radio station in the Irecê region; 4 self-adhesive posters distributed in the public offices of the municipalities served by the project in the Irecê region; 1 lunchbox; 1 hat; 1 eco bag with the Project logo; 1 backpack with the Project logo; 1 thermal bottle with the Project logo.

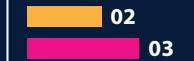
● TARGET ● RESULT

## OBJECTIVE 6

to foster and strengthen networks for the prevention and tackle of slave labor and victim assistance.

### INDICATOR 1

Number of state and national networks engaged with.



### INDICATOR 2

Number of meetings with workers who have lived experiences of slave labor to collaborate in the development of public policies/actions and strategies for the prevention and tackle of slave labor and victim assistance.



### INDICATOR 3

Number of events on promoting decent work in the Irecê region, aimed at discussing and building strategies for the implementation of this agenda .



### INDICATOR 4

Number of instruments for political pacts on the promotion of decent work and sustainable development in the Irecê region developed and disseminated (*Regional Pact for the Promotion of Decent Work*) .



### INDICATOR 5

Number of local, regional, national, and international organizations that joined the Regional Pact for the Promotion of Decent Work, committing to tackle slave labor in the Irecê region.



### INDICATOR 6

Number of Clinics for Combating Slave Labor and Human Trafficking implemented in the Irecê region.



# INDICATORS AND QUALITATIVE-QUANTITATIVE RESULTS ACHIEVED (From 2021 to 2024)

## OBJECTIVE 1

to analyze how the actions developed by the CAFE Project contributed to the construction of the Program and the qualification of *Nossa Voz*.



[...] The ITD brought a strengthening dimension to *Nossa Voz* that was not initially considered. [...] With ITD, we gained greater reach and power to disseminate the tool [...]. I believe it completes a [preventive] strategy that wasn't initially planned and strengthens the program as a whole. (GFEMS Country Director in Brazil, Sept. 2024).

The ITD [...] conducted important studies to support the development of the CAFE Project as an active listening process for workers [...] so we could understand how to better shape the complaint mechanism, *Nossa Voz*. (GFEMS Country Director in Brazil, Sept. 2024).

## QUALITATIVE INDICATOR 1

Contribution of the Project to strengthening the Program and qualifying the *Nossa Voz*.

The complaint mechanism needed to come from a process of consultation with the stakeholders. And to understand how to better disseminate tools, we also needed to understand how the workers would best access it. [...] The ITD developed a beautiful document, based on a listening process that supported the construction of *Nossa Voz* [...]. (GFEMS Country Director in Brazil, Sept. 2024).

[...] These were workers we hadn't effectively reached before, and they [ITD] came in and managed to do that in an extraordinary way. (Representative of CONTAR, Sept. 2024).



## OBJECTIVE 2

to analyze how the Project's formative actions, directed at workers who are victims and/or at risk of slave labor, contributed to their understanding of the issue, the appropriation of their human rights, awareness, dissemination of acquired knowledge to peers, and the qualified use of *Nossa Voz*.

## QUALITATIVE INDICATOR 1

contribution to the understanding of the issue and the context in which it emerges.



What I learned the most there [at the Project's formative sessions] was the knowledge of slave labor, forced labor. Because I didn't even know how many people from our region were rescued [before] (Rural Worker 01, São Gabriel / BA, 2024).

The Project was the best thing that happened here because it brought knowledge to all those who participated and to those who didn't [...] explaining to the people what forced labor is, what slave labor is (Rural Worker 01, Canarana / BA, 2024).



The Institute, for me, was a life lesson, a learning experience, because when I went to Minas, I didn't know the rights I have [...] and after ITD arrived, God forbid, no one will humiliate me anymore, I now know my rights. Thank God it was very important in our lives, and what I learned with the Institute, I passed on to some people, a colleague of mine who went to Minas (Rural Worker 02, Lapão / BA, 2024).

The most important thing was recognizing my right as a citizen and knowing that as a rural worker, I have my rights (Rural Worker 02, Lapão / BA, 2024).

QUALITATIVE INDICATOR 2  
contribution to the appropriation of their human rights.

What I learned is the importance of us as citizens. This project showed [...] our rights, and from the moment we had this knowledge, today I don't feel like a fragile person anymore, now I have to be strong to shout and fight for those who don't know their rights. Today I can inform a colleague, a cousin of mine who is in Minas, who doesn't know about their rights (Rural Worker 03, Lapão / BA, 2024).

I learned so much in these meetings, I learned that I am still happy [...] I remember the lectures and everyone giving their opinion, talking about it [...] ITD brought knowledge and freedom for us to search for the laws [...] for us to search for our rights (Rural Worker 01, Canarana / BA, 2024).



### QUALITATIVE INDICATOR 3

contribution to awareness-raising and the dissemination of learned knowledge to peers.



I have been passing on the knowledge [I acquired from the formative sessions] to other people. Everyone who participated on the formative actions left educated [...]. That was an opened door to help us pass knowledge to more people. I call it the 'ant operation', I know a little and I pass it on, you know? There's no way to have done that and not be filled with pride (Rural Worker 01, São Gabriel / BA, 2024).

What we learned there, we came here and passed on to people (Rural Worker 01, Lapão / BA, 2024).

I will carry everything I learned in those meetings for the rest of my life. [...] I learned and now I have to teach other people who don't have that knowledge (Rural Worker 01, Lapão / BA, 2024).

We have to pass on the information that ITD taught to others who also need it, there are people who don't have that knowledge [...] If something happens, like slave labor, they'll remember what we talked about (Rural Worker 03, Lapão / BA, 2024).



### QUALITATIVE INDICATOR 4

understanding for the qualified use of *Nossa Voz*.



I have my little lunch box with the Nossa Voz number, I've already saved the number on my phone, and that's it [...] I'm sure the help will come, and before, there was no way the help would reach me (Rural Worker 01, Lapão / BA, 2024).

No one knew the phone number for reporting [slave labor], there was no one to provide support, and today you leave there formed, certified. To report slave labor today, you don't need to identify yourself. We tested Nossa Voz in the formative session, and it worked [...] (Rural Worker 01, São Gabriel / BA, 2024).

What I went through, today I'm sure would be considered slave labor. [...] Before, with the knowledge we didn't have, we thought it was normal. If we had known, we wouldn't have gone through that. If we had the Nossa Voz number back then, we would have been spared all of that (Rural Worker 01, São Gabriel / BA, 2024).

The institute taught us that we could report slave labor. And we didn't have the courage to report it. We didn't have the knowledge, so we had to go through all that we went through back then, but today I don't go through that anymore (Rural Worker 01, Lapão / BA, 2024).



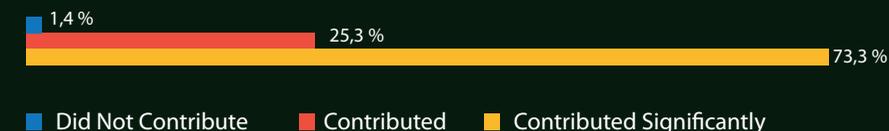
### OBJECTIVE 3

to analyze how the formative actions of the Project, aimed at managers and technical teams from the municipal administrations served, have resonated in their lives, particularly in their work environment.

#### QUALITATIVE-QUANTITATIVE INDICATOR

Contribution to the CAFE Project to professional formation of public servants benefitted.

75 answers



#### INDICATOR

contribution to understanding the context of the issue.

75 answers



It's a topic we would never have known we would encounter, slavery... we never imagined that this reality would be found here in the municipality of Lapão (Social Assistance Secretary of the Lapão City Hall/ BA, 2024).

I think the main impact was bringing the issue into numbers, locations, race, age groups, and social classes. We knew slavery existed, but we didn't know exactly where it was and who it was affecting, [...] here, it mainly affects black people in the quilombola communities (Secretary of Education of the Lapão City Hall/ BA, 2024).

[...] before the Institute arrived here, we didn't even know that these people who had been rescued existed within the municipality. So, neither social assistance nor health services had access to these people, no one did (Secretary of Health of Canarana City Hall/ BA, 2024).



### INDICATOR

contribution to the development of actions for the prevention and confrontation of slavery and victim support, particularly through network-based work.



### INDICATOR QUALI-QUANTI 2

CAFE Project's contribution to the development of sectorial actions for the fight against slave labor and promotion of decent work.



“ We opened our eyes to this issue, but the most interesting thing about this work is that we also started addressing it in our work spaces, for example, in education. The Institute guided us that this needed to be multiplied. Today, at Parent-Teacher meetings, this topic is discussed in every school [managed by the City Hall] in the city [...]. If you go to the schools, there is a poster about slave labor, and everyone is already aware. We listened the audios on the radio and shared them with the directors so they could spread the word within the school community in general. (Secretary of Education of Canarana City Hall/ BA, 2024).

I believe it was a turning point on the subject because everything was very new. [...] We hear about it, see it on TV, in the news, but it feels so distant. And even when we had workers rescued in 2018, it was so new [...] that we just provided the necessary services and that was it. We didn't do follow-ups or active searches for the families. But from the partnership and the formative sessions with ITD, we started to see the importance of this, and how much more we can do for these families. (Secretary of Social Assistance of Bonito City Hall/ BA, 2024).



### INDICATOR QUALI-QUANTI INDICATOR 3

CAFE Project's contribution to enabling people from different secretariats/sectors/municipal departments to develop joint actions and work collaboratively.



“ The Project helped us as a network, in terms of social assistance, health, education, and agriculture, on how to intervene with people who go to work and are victims of slavery, and how to raise awareness among the population. (Public servant (technician) from the Secretary of Health of Lapão City Hall/ BA, 2024).

In the municipality, especially in the three departments—education, social assistance, and health—we already had joint work because of the “UNICEF Seal”, [...] but we hadn't yet had anyone bring this perspective [of slave labor] to think about it as a network. (Secretary of Education of Lapão City Hall / BA, 2024).

We really needed to talk among the departments about the issue and what to do, and now we already do. (Secretary of Education of Canarana City Hall/ BA, 2024).

I think we've made progress when [...] we managed to list several actions we can take, from the assistance side [...] referring people to health [...] and education, ensuring access to other rights that sometimes the person didn't even know about. (Secretary of Social Assistance of Bonito City Hall/ BA, 2024).

The work done by the CAFE Project [...] was interesting due to the awareness raised [...] at the intersectoral level with the Social Assistance, Education, Health, and Agriculture departments. (Public servant (technician) from the Secretary of Social Assistance of Lapão City Hall/ BA, 2024).



## OBJECTIVE 4

to identify how the actions of the CAFE Project drove and strengthened networks for the prevention and tackle of slavery and victim assistance at the national, state, and regional levels.

**QUALITATIVE INDICATOR**  
contribution to the creation and strengthening of networks for the prevention and tackle of slave labor and victim assistance at the national, state, and regional levels.

“ The project had a very strong focus on articulation with existing networks for prevention, tackle, and victim assistance. We were, and still are, part of COETRAE-BA, CONATRAE, and COMITRATE-MG, always engaging in discussions and addressing this very important issue. In the Irecê territory, our focus was on fostering a network that didn't yet exist. The 1st Regional Seminar on Promoting Decent Work, an action of the CAFE Project, was fundamental in kicking off this regional articulation. A pact<sup>13</sup> was signed and it symbolizes the commitment of local organizations to this cause. (CAFE Project Coordinator, Sept. 2024).

ITD was essential in expanding the scope of our project, which was originally only in Minas, and we went to Bahia, where we implemented the first Clinic for Slave Labor and Human Trafficking in the Northeast. This was all thanks to ITD and the work of building this network, this bridge that José Humberto built so brilliantly. (Representative of the Clinic - UFMG, Sept. 2024).

What we heard from the workers, we brought into national discussions that we engage in. (President of ITD, Sept. 2024).



<sup>13</sup> The Regional Pact for the Promotion of Decent Work: A Commitment of Society to Tackle Slave Labor in the Irecê Region (BA) was a document produced by the Project and presented at the 1st Regional Seminar on the Promotion of Decent Work in Irecê. During this event, 23 local, regional, national, and international organizations joined and committed to the pact.



The CAFE project was the one that uncovered a problem that had been naturalized here. It was the one that led the university to take on the issue in the territory. The project mobilized us and other local actors. Today, we already have a network under construction, even though it's still in its early stages. (Director of UNEB - Irecê Campus, Oct. 2024).



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