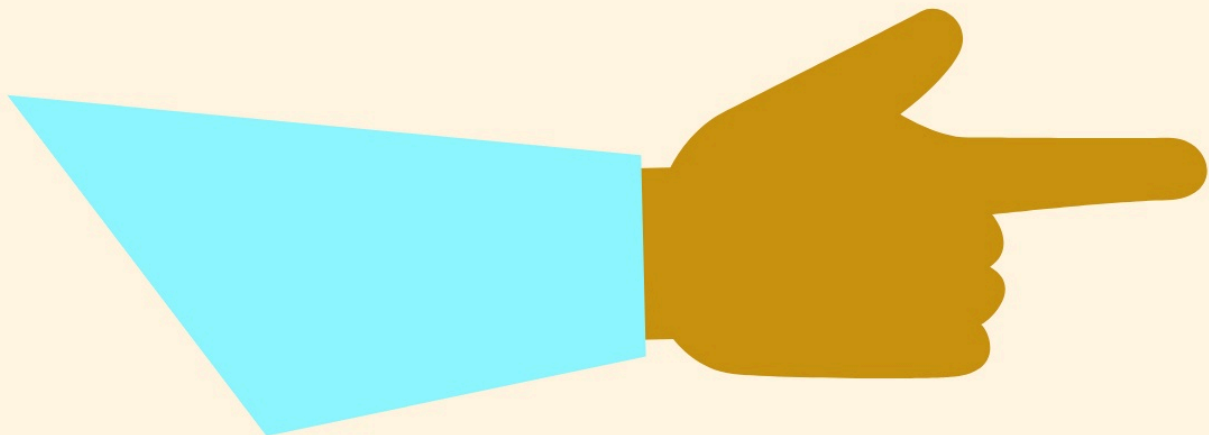


INFORMATION
BOOKLET FOR WORKERS
IN DOMICILE

SUMÁRIO

- INTRODUCTION:
ATEMDO (WORKERS IN DOMICILE ASSOCIATION).....PÁG 03
- WHAT DEFINES SOMEONE AS A WORKER IN DOMICILE? 07
- HOW DID COVENANT 177 COME ABOUT?..... 08
- DELHI DECLARATION 2015 13
- RATIFICATION OF THE ILO WORK IN DOMICILE CONVENTION, 1996 (Nº177) 15
- AND NOW, A CONVERSATION WITH WOMEN 18
-
- DO YOU KNOW THE LAWS THAT PROTECT YOU IN BRAZIL?
IF YOU NEED HELP IN BRAZIL, CALL
- REFERENCES 27



INTRODUCTION



IN SEPTEMBER 2019 ATEMDO WAS BORN. RESULT OF THE WORK ACTIVITIES OF ARTICULATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT WOMEN, WORK AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY.

THIS INITIATIVE CAME FROM THE WILLINGNESS OF WORKERS TO FEEL REPRESENTED AND TO HAVE AN ACTIVE VOICE IN ACTIONS INVOLVING THE RIGHTS OF MEN AND WOMEN WORKERS IN DOMICILE.



FIGHT FOR RIGHTS, ESPECIALLY THE
RIGHT TO BE RECOGNIZED AND
RECOGNIZED AS WORKERS AND
THUS RESPECTED REGARDLESS OF
OUR FORM OF ORGANIZATION AND
SEGMENT OF ACTIVITY.





BASED ON CONVENTION 177 OF THE ILO (INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION) DEALING WITH THE RIGHTS OF WORKERS IN DOMICILE, WE HAVE MULTIPLIED THE METHODOLOGY OF ASSOCIATED WORK BASED ON THE PRINCIPLES OF SOLIDARITY ECONOMY., ALSO FOLLOWING THE PRINCIPLE OF THE RIGHT TO FAIR AND SOLIDARY TRADE.



WHAT DEFINES SOMEONE AS A WORKER IN DOMICILE?

THE TERM WORKER IN DOMICILE IS USED TO REFER TO WORKERS WHO PERFORM WORK THAT GENERATES INCOME IN THEIR HOMES OR IN NEIGHBORING AREAS. WE NOTE THAT, ALTHOUGH GENERALLY WE ARE A SIGNIFICANT PROPORTION OF THE WORKFORCE IN THE INFORMAL ECONOMY, A LARGE MAJORITY OF US, ESPECIALLY WORKERS, SEE OUR RIGHTS DENIED.



HOW DID COVENANT 177 COME ABOUT?

THE ILO WORK IN DOMICILE CONVENTION, 1996 (NO. 177); THE 2000 KATHMANDU DECLARATION; AND THE SOUTH ASIAN REGIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR HOMEWORKERS IN 2007 REQUIRED THEIR IDENTIFICATION AND RECOGNITION, THEIR INCORPORATION INTO NATIONAL ECONOMIES, THE FORMULATION OF PUBLIC POLICIES FOR THEM, THEIR INTEGRATION INTO NATIONAL AND REGIONAL MARKETS ; AND SOUGHT TO INCREASE THEIR VISIBILITY, VOICE AND CONCERNS.



• HOME WORK IS A GLOBAL PHENOMENON, PRESENT IN RICH AND POOR COUNTRIES, AND OCCURS IN ALL SECTORS OF EMPLOYMENT, INCLUDING MANUFACTURING, SERVICES AND IN THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL AND FOOD SECTORS.



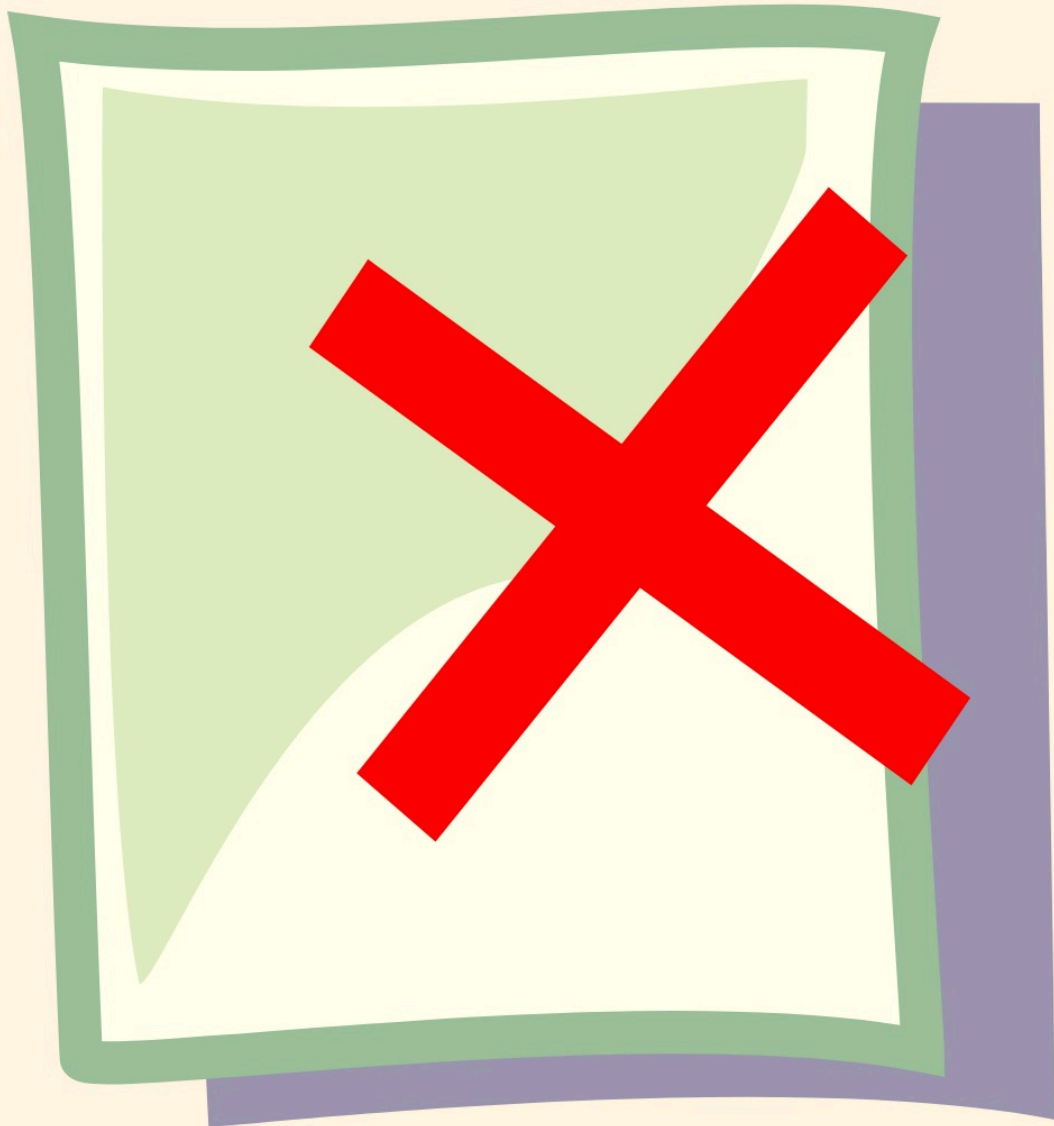
• IS AN IMPORTANT SOURCE OF INCOME, ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN AT ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DISADVANTAGE. THE MAJORITY OF WORKERS IN DOMICILE ARE FEMALE: 70% IN BRAZIL, 75% IN PAKISTAN; AND 88% IN GHANA.

- MANY WORKERS IN DOMICILE CAN BE MIGRANTS, WHO ARE PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE.



- WE ALL SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS TO NATIONAL AND GLOBAL ECONOMIES AND ARE LINKED TO THE FORMAL ECONOMY THROUGH VALUE CHAINS AND SUPPLIES AND LOCAL MARKETS.

• WE ARE GENERALLY NOT INCORPORATED INTO NATIONAL OR GLOBAL DATA COLLECTION SYSTEMS OR DEVELOPMENT AGENDAS AND PROGRAMS AND, THEREFORE, WE, OUR WORK, OUR CONTRIBUTIONS REMAIN INVISIBLE AND UNRECOGNIZED.



• WE HAVE LIMITED ACCESS TO SOCIAL PREVIDENCE, SKILLS DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES, CREDIT AND MARKETS.

- FOR WORKERS IN DOMICILE, THEIR HOMES ARE ALSO THEIR PLACES OF WORK. BUT THEIR HOMES ARE GENERALLY LOW-INCOME, LACKING BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES (SUCH AS WATER, SANITATION, DRAINAGE).



- WE ARE NOT CONFINED AT HOME, AS WE HAVE TO BUY SUPPLIES AND SELL OR DELIVER GOODS, AND THEREFORE WE INCUR EXPENSES DUE TO THE LACK OF ACCESSIBLE PUBLIC TRANSPORT SERVICES.

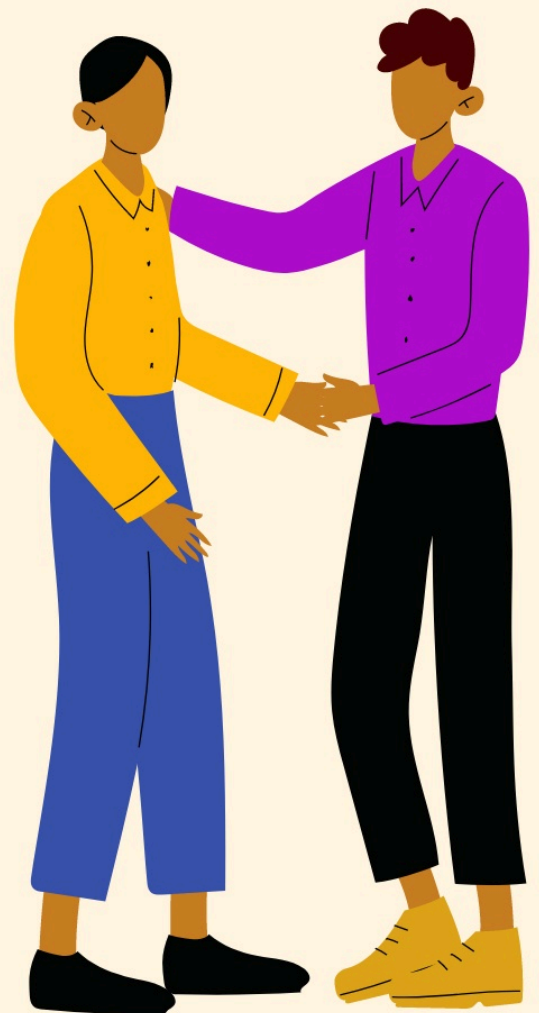
DELHI DECLARATION 2015

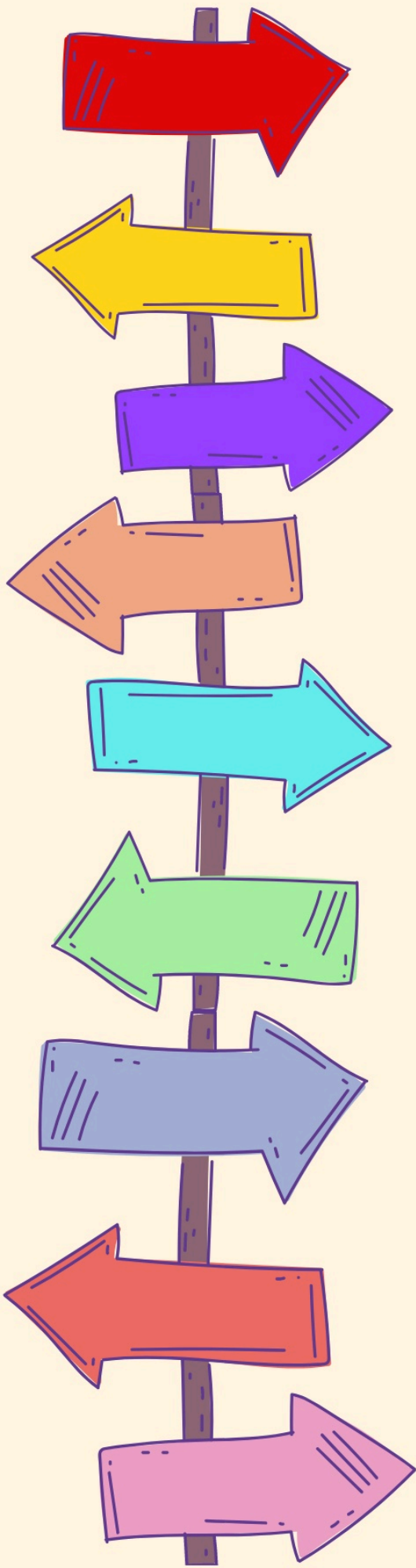
WE RECOMMEND AND
STRONGLY SUPPORT THE
FOLLOWING:

A) RECOGNITION OF THE
FOLLOWING FACTORS:

- FORMULATION AND
IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL
PROTECTION LAWS AND
INITIATIVES

- WORK BASED ON THE
PRINCIPLES OF DECENT
WORK AND WORKERS'
RIGHTS, SO THAT WE CAN
HAVE A DECENT LIFE, FREE
FROM DISCRIMINATION,
POVERTY AND DEPRIVATION.





- SYSTEMATIC COLLECTION OF DATA ON THE NUMBER OF WORKERS IN DOMICILE AND OUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO NATIONAL ECONOMIES.
- RECOGNITION OF THE RIGHTS TO FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.
- BUILDING BETTER AND MORE INCLUSIVE MARKETS.
- FORMULATION OF EFFECTIVE LOCAL AND NATIONAL POLICIES FOR HOMEWORKERS.
- EXTEND SOCIAL PROTECTION SCHEMES AND INTERVENTIONS TO HOMEWORKERS.
- PROVIDING BASIC URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES TO WORKERS.

RATIFICATION OF THE ILO WORK IN DOMICILE CONVENTION, 1996 (Nº177):





(A) THE RIGHT OF HOME-BASED WORKERS TO ESTABLISH OR JOIN THE ORGANIZATIONS OF THEIR CHOICE AND TO PARTICIPATE IN THEIR ACTIVITIES;

(C) PROTECTION IN TERMS OF SAFETY AND HEALTH AT WORK;



(B) PROTECTION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT AND OCCUPATION;

(D) REMUNERATION;



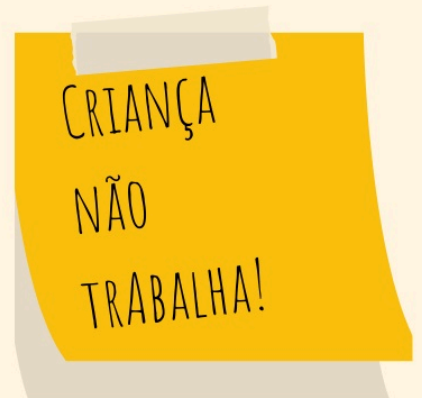


(E) PROTECTION
BY STATUTORY
SOCIAL SECURITY
SCHEMES;

(F) ACCESS
TO TRAINING;

(G) THE MINIMUM AGE
FOR ADMISSION TO
EMPLOYMENT OR WORK;

(H) MATERNITY PROTECTION.



AND NOW, A CONVERSATION WITH WOMEN



DO YOU KNOW THE LAWS THAT PROTECT YOU IN BRAZIL?

MARIA DA PENHA LAW - LAW 11.340 WAS ENACTED IN AUGUST 2006 AND HAVE THE OBJECTIVE TO CREATE MECHANISMS TO CURB DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN ORDER TO PREVENT, PUNISH AND ERADICATE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, THROUGH PROTECTIVE MEASURES.



CAROLINA DIECKMANN
LAW - LAW 12,737 WAS
ENACTED IN 2012 IN
ORDER TO DEFINE
CYBER CRIMES IN
BRAZIL.



NEXT MINUTE LAW - LAW
12.845 WAS ENACTED IN 2013
AND OFFERS SOME
GUARANTEES TO VICTIMS
OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE, SUCH
AS IMMEDIATE CARE BY SUS
(UNIFIED HEALTH SYSTEM),
MEDICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL
AND SOCIAL SUPPORT,
PREVENTIVE EXAMS AND
THE PROVISION OF
INFORMATION ON VICTIMS'
LEGAL RIGHTS.



JOANA MARANHÃO LAW - LAW 12,650
WAS ENACTED IN 2015 AND CHANGED
THE TERMS OF THE PRESCRIPTION
(TERM) AGAINST SEXUAL ABUSE
COMMITTED AGAINST CHILDREN AND
ADOLESCENTS, SO THAT THE
PRESCRIPTION ONLY BECAME VALID
AFTER THE VICTIM TURNED 18, AND THE
TERM FOR COMPLAINT INCREASED TO
20 YEARS.



FEMINICIDE LAW - LAW 13,104 WAS ENACTED IN 2015. WHEN A WOMAN IS KILLED AS A RESULT OF DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE, CONTEMPT OR DISCRIMINATION AS A WOMAN, FEMICIDE IS CHARACTERIZED, BEING CONSIDERED A HEINOUS CRIME IN WHICH THE PENALTY CAN REACH UP TO 30 YEARS OF SECLUSION.



VIOLENCE DOES
NOT ALWAYS LEAVE
VISIBLE MARKS, IT IS
NOT ONLY
PHYSICAL.



IF YOU NEED HELP IN BRAZIL, CALL:

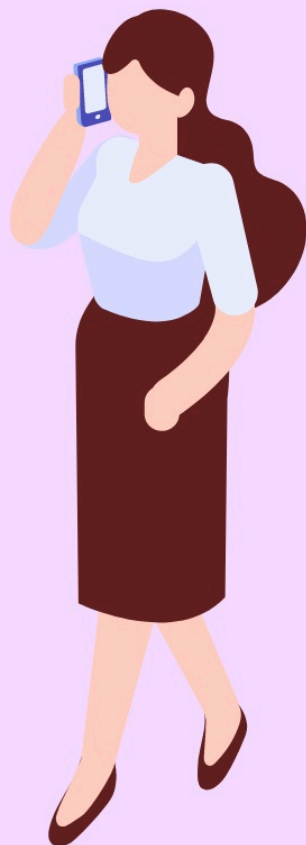
100 - HUMAN RIGHTS

180 - CENTRAL SERVICE FOR WOMEN

181 - DENUNCIATION PHONE

190 - MILITARY POLICE

192 - PUBLIC AMBULANCE (SAMU)



193 - FIREFIGHTERS

ALL VIOLENCE AGAINST
WOMEN, WHETHER
PHYSICAL OR
EMOTIONAL, DESTROYS
DREAMS

REPORT IT!



REFERENCES:

[HTTPS://HELP.UNHCR.ORG/BRAZIL/ONDE-ENCONTRAR-AJUDA/TELEFONES-DE-EMERGENCIA/](https://help.unhcr.org/brazil/onde-encontrar-ajuda/telefones-de-emergencia/)

[HTTPS://WWW.JORNALJURID.COM.BR/BLOG/JURID-WEB/CONHECA-5-LEIS-QUE-PROTEGEM-AS-MULHERES](https://www.jornaljurid.com.br/blog/jurid-web/conheca-5-leis-que-protegem-as-mulheres)

DECLARAÇÃO DE DÉLHI DE TRABALHADORES EM DOMICÍLIO
DE 9 DE FEVEREIRO DE 2015