Information Booklet For workers in Domicile
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DO YOU KNOW THE LAWS THAT PROTECT YOU IN BRAZIL?

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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 solidarity 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.
DELIHI 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;

(B) Protection against discrimination in employment and occupation;

(C) Protection in terms of safety and health at work;

(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://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