Grievances and challenges in the production of food, feed, fuel and fiber in Brazil – Selected examples

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_October, 2015
Founded in 2001
Based in São Paulo, Brazil

Partnerships and Memberships:

- International Labour Organisation
- UN Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery
- National Pact for Eradication of Slave Labour
- National Commission Against Slave Labour
- Superchainge Project
- Sustainable Connections Pacts
- OCDE Watch
- Goodelectronics
- Brazilian Working Group on the UN Binding Principles
Areas of expertise

- Advocacy
- Research and Journalism
- Education
Research reports

Apps

Board games

Documentary films

Workshops
Brazil: supplying 4 Fs to the world
food, feed, fuel and fiber

- 200,000,000 inhabitants
- 7º GDP (US$ 2,3 bi in 2014)
- 79º HDI
- High human development in 2013

Agribusiness represents:
- 22% of Brazil’s GDP
- 1/3 of all employment
- Almost 40% of exports
Brazil: supplying 4 Fs to the world food, feed, fuel and fiber

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop/Product</th>
<th>Participation in world production (%)</th>
<th>Brazil in world ranking (production)</th>
<th>Participation in world market (%)</th>
<th>Brazil in world ranking (marketshare)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soybean</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange Juice</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Agricultural workers in Brazil: critical social and working conditions

- 59.4% working without permanent contracts
- 53.9% earning monthly less than the national minimum wage (US$ 220)
- 61% of all child labour cases (679,000 workers from 5 to 14 years old in 2011)
- 70% of all cases of slavery (50,000 workers freed since 2003, 27% in cattle ranches and 25% in sugarcane plantations)
Meat Industry: social impacts

- Cattle ranches: more than 12,000 workers set free since 2003

- Deforestation in Amazon and the advance of ranches into forest have been correlated processes

- Major companies are listed as Antislavery Pact’s members and also signed in 2014 an agreement in order to stop doing business with cattle ranches located in areas deforested after 2009, but...

- According to Repórter Brasil, JBS bought 1,000 head of cattle of the major deforester in Amazon, Ezequiel Castanha, in 2015. His father, Onério Castanha, was included in the dirty list slavery in 2012.
Freed workers’s hometown
The investigation shows tens of business units of meat Brazilian companies sentenced by Justice, shut down, fined or sued for serious. It also shows the connections of the groups to fast-food companies (McDonalds, Yum! Brands, Subway and Burger King) and global retailers such as Walmart, Carrefour, Tesco, Metro, Kroger, Lidl, Costco, Walgreens, Aldi and Target.
Soybean Industry: social impacts in indigenous lands

- Soy Moratorium: companies pledged not to trade and finance soy originated in deforested areas after 2008 within the Amazon Biome. However other biomes remain uncovered (Cerrado)

- Certified soy represents only 2% of production (RTRS, 2014)

- Contamination of water bodies from pesticides, health damage, death of animals, and damage to indigenous food plantations caused by fumigation by aircraft
Soybean Industry: social impacts in indigenous lands

Jatayvary Land

Guiraroka Land
Orange Juice Complex in Brazil

- Market concentration: three firms control the global OJ market and supply over 50% of the demanded by the major bottling companies
  - Citrosuco, Cutrale and Louis Dreyfus Commodities (LDC)
  - Independent producers still supplier 50% of industrial demand
- Brazilian regulators have been approving the consolidation (there were at least 15 firms between 1970-90) pointing the importance of economies of scale for the sector
- OJ consumption decreased by 15% worldwide between 2004-14, but has expanded in China (4% in 2014 and 189% since 2004)
- 719,000 hectares in total, 63% located in the state of São Paulo
Orange Juice Complex: critical working conditions on the plantations

420,000 workers in the Brazilian OJ plantations (Based on IEA, 2011)
78% are temporary workers
Slave labor: 13 cases between 2007-2014, including inspections in Citrosuco, Cutrale and LDC. 240 were set free.
Fines received after labour rights violations:
- Citrosuco: 242 fines since 2007
- Cutrale: 475 fines since 2004
- LDC: 123 fines since 2003
Slavery in LDC

- Inspection led by Ministry of Labor/Labour Prosecutors in 2013
- Pedregulho, state of São Paulo
- Poultry pen converted into “house”
- Workers harvesting orange
- Migrants from Pernambuco
- Poor sanitary conditions
- Gas cylinder within bedroom
- Lower wage than expected
- Debt in the local market
Demands from trade unions and CSO

- Access for unions to plantation, ranches and factories
- Delete precarious employment
- Better and transparent salaries
- Shorter working hours
- Collective bargaining
- Signing of the National Pact for Eradication of Slave Labour
Thanks!

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