

**Fifth informal thematic session of the Global Compact for Safe,
Regular and Orderly Migration**

Vienna, 4-5 September 2017

Panel 3

Statement delivered by Brazil

As was mentioned during the previous panels, Brazil believes that the provision of assistance and protection to victims of trafficking in persons and to smuggled migrants, given their particularly vulnerable situation, should be at the center of our policies to counter those crimes. This is in line with our consideration that the global compact should affirm the principle of non-criminalization of migrants, as well as that it should be human rights-based.

Brazil's new migration law has consecrated these concepts as pillars of our migration policies. In this context, our new legislation aims at ensuring migrant's social, labor and productive inclusion through public policies and granting them equal access to social services, education, legal assistance, housing, banking services and social security. The full protection of migrant children and young people is another guiding principle of our migration law.

Provisions of this kind also apply – and even more rightly so - to victims of human trafficking, who should be provided legal, social, labor and health support, as well as the possibility of receiving residence permits, irrespective of their cooperation with State criminal justice authorities. In the same vein, smuggled migrants should be granted the possibility of regularizing their migration status, as well as receive the necessary support in case of ill-treatment or exploitation by smugglers.

The multifaceted nature of these crimes and their impact on the victims requires a multidisciplinary response from governments. Coordination among authorities from different areas, including health, justice, education and social security, is thus key to the success of policies aimed at the

protection of migrants and trafficking victims. Also, as mentioned by the Special Representative for International Migration in the issues brief, increasing identification and referral capacities among a wide variety of front-line responders to migrants is essential to allow for the subsequent provision of assistance and protection.

Finally, we should also bear in mind the valuable role that civil society can play in the assistance and protection to migrants and trafficking victims. This is an area in which the cooperation between governments and civil society is highly positive.