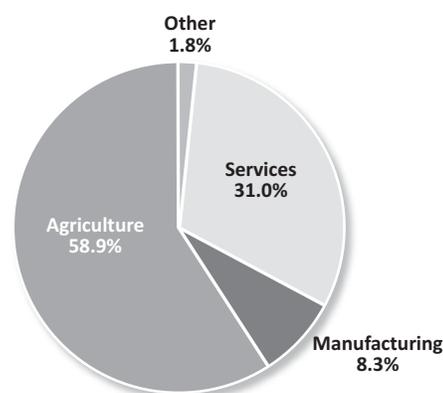


# Brazil

The Government of Brazil continued to strengthen child labor law enforcement, monitoring systems and policy and programs. In 2010, it began to implement the Second National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor and Protection of Working Adolescents. Despite significant progress, the worst forms of child labor continue to exist, particularly in agriculture and street work.

## Statistics on Working Children and School Attendance

Children	Age	Percent
Working	5-14 yrs.	4.2
Attending School	5-14 yrs.	96.5
Combining Work and School	7-14 yrs.	6.4



## Prevalence and Sectoral Distribution of the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Children in Brazil are engaged in the worst forms of child labor, mainly in agriculture and street work.<sup>795</sup> The majority of them work in agriculture, particularly in the northeastern region.<sup>796</sup> Such children often work in hazardous conditions, laboring long hours, using dangerous tools and are exposed to the elements, pesticides and unsanitary conditions.<sup>797</sup> Children are engaged in the production of coffee, sugarcane, corn, pineapple, rice, manioc, sisal, tobacco, lime, cocoa and tomatoes. They also work in cattle ranching and animal slaughter and are victims of forced labor in cattle ranching.<sup>798</sup> Children produce charcoal, ceramics, and bricks; mine stones; and break rocks into gravel.<sup>799</sup> Reportedly, children work under forced labor conditions in the production of cocoa, lime and strawberries.<sup>800</sup>

In urban areas, children perform hazardous work in construction, car repair, garbage scavenging and recycling and in the production of leather, furniture and footwear. They work long hours and are exposed to the elements, toxic substances and physical injuries.<sup>801</sup> A 2010 study found more than 23,000 predominantly male children working on the streets in 75 cities.<sup>802</sup>

Some children in Brazil work in hazardous labor as domestic servants, sometimes in isolation and for more than 40 hours per week.<sup>803</sup> Children and adolescents are also engaged in prostitution and sex tourism, including along highways, at truck stops and bus stations and in brothels near mining settlements in the Amazon region.<sup>804</sup> Children are reportedly engaged in pornography. Children are trafficked internally and internationally for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation and

forced labor.<sup>805</sup> Children are sometimes recruited into criminal gangs to work in the drug trade.<sup>806</sup>

**Laws and Regulations on the Worst Forms of Child Labor**

The Constitution and the Labor Code set the minimum age for work at 16. The Labor Code and Decree No. 6481 of 2008 prohibit hazardous work, including domestic work, for children under age 18.<sup>807</sup> Decree No. 6481 lists 93 hazardous activities from which children are barred. It also prohibits the use of children in the sale of alcoholic beverages and illegal drugs.<sup>808</sup>

	C138, Minimum Age	✓
	C182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	✓
	CRC	✓
	CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	✓
	CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography	✓
	Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	✓
	Minimum Age for Work	16
	Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	18
	Compulsory Education Age	17
	Free Public Education	Yes

The Penal Code penalizes commercial sexual exploitation, forced labor and trafficking in persons, including for the purpose of sexual exploitation and labor exploitation. The Statute of the Child and Adolescent prohibits child pornography.<sup>809</sup> Law 11.343 of 2006 punishes individuals who involve, or attempt to involve, children in drug trafficking-related activities.<sup>810</sup> In December 2010, the National Immigration

Council established legislation that grants permanent visa status to foreign victims of human trafficking.<sup>811</sup>

The minimum age for recruitment and enlistment in the armed forces is 18.<sup>812</sup> The Constitution establishes free and compulsory education through age 17.<sup>813</sup>

**Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination and Enforcement**

The National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CONANDA) is the national body that coordinates policies to protect children’s rights and monitors their implementation.<sup>814</sup> The National Committee for the Elimination of Child Labor leads the implementation of the National Plan for the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labor and the Protection of Working Adolescents. It is coordinated by the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE) and includes 17 government agencies along with representatives from trade unions, business associations and civil society organizations.<sup>815</sup> The Intersectoral Committee to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents monitors the implementation of the National Plan to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and is led by the Presidential Office’s Secretariat of Human Rights (SDH).<sup>816</sup> The National Advisory Group monitors and evaluates the implementation of the First National Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons (2008–2010), which is coordinated by the Ministry of Justice (MJ).<sup>817</sup> In 2010, MJ established a working group to review the National Plan and coordinate the development of a new plan.<sup>818</sup>

The MTE conducts labor inspections, enforces child labor laws and monitors child labor. Its 3,038 labor inspectors work in all 26 States.<sup>819</sup> In 2010, it carried out 57,258 labor inspections, removed 5,617 children engaged in child labor and imposed fines of \$4.3 million. The MTE regularly trains inspectors on child labor issues.<sup>820</sup>

To strengthen labor inspections and coordinate activities with other law-enforcement agencies, the MTE requires that labor inspectors give immediate priority to cases of child labor. Inspectors have a maximum of 10 days to submit information about inspection results, which is available on the online monitoring system, Information System on Child Labor Hotspots (SITI). If MTE labor inspectors find children engaged in commercial sexual exploitation, domestic work or other prohibited activities, they must report these cases to the local council guardianships, which will work with the Federal Labor Prosecutor's Office (MPT) and the police to conduct investigations.<sup>821</sup>

The MPT also prosecutes child labor violations.<sup>822</sup> It works through the 24 prosecutors of the National Committee to Combat Child Labor. It carries out awareness-raising campaigns, organizes public hearings on child labor cases and monitors the implementation of the National Program for the Eradication of Child Labor.<sup>823</sup>

In 2010, the MTE established new guidelines for labor inspections to improve coordination and maximize resources. All labor inspections are now planned by regional offices, based on MTE's goals, analysis of labor market data and available human and financial resources.<sup>824</sup> During the reporting period, the MTE, along with the ILO, published a report on best practices in labor inspections to combat child labor. It highlights the strategy developed over the past 15 years. This inspection strategy combines planning of labor inspections, specific protocols to be followed during inspections, prevention activities, publication of results on SITI, interagency coordination and timely resolution of cases and collection of fines.<sup>825</sup>

To investigate and combat forced labor, including forced child labor, the MTE has a special mobile unit composed of labor inspectors, the Federal Police (FP) and federal labor prosecutors. In 2010, the unit inspected 305 worksites and rescued 2,617 workers, including children, from forced labor

conditions.<sup>826</sup> In addition, FP investigated 323 cases of forced labor and 177 forced labor lawsuits were filed in Brazilian courts.<sup>827</sup>

To enforce laws against the trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children, SDH coordinates a hotline, *Dial 100*, that directs complaints to appropriate institutions for follow-up.<sup>828</sup> In 2010, *Dial 100* received more than 29,000 complaints.<sup>829</sup> *Safernet Brasil* receives online complaints about child pornography; in 2010, it received more than 20,000 online complaints.<sup>830</sup>

During the reporting period, the FP and the Federal Prosecutor's Office (MP) carried out operations to combat human trafficking. The FP conducted 74 investigations, and the MP filed charges against 26 individuals in four cases, which resulted in nine convictions with sentences between 4 and 11 years, including community service and fines. In addition, 13 individuals are currently on trial or awaiting trial for human trafficking.<sup>831</sup> No information is available about how many of these cases were related to child trafficking.

In 2010, the Government continued to establish a comprehensive monitoring system to collect information on cases of the worst forms of child labor, including child trafficking, pornography and forced labor, at the federal, state and municipal levels.<sup>832</sup>

### **Government Policies on the Worst Forms of Child Labor**

The National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor and Protection of Working Adolescents and the National Program to Eliminate Child Labor (PETI) guide government efforts to combat child labor.<sup>833</sup> In 2010, the Government of Brazil began to implement the Second National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor and Protection of Working Adolescents, which prioritizes the worst

forms, cultural patterns that perpetuate child labor, and occupational and safety risks of working youth.<sup>834</sup>

The National Plan to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents lays out the strategy to combat sexual violence and commercial sexual exploitation. The National Policy and Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons are the principal policy instruments for combating human trafficking.<sup>835</sup>

The Government has included child labor in the National Plan to Promote and Protect the Rights of Children and Adolescents for Family and Community Life and the Social Agenda for Children and Adolescents.<sup>836</sup> It has mainstreamed child labor into its National Development Plan (PPA) (2008–2011), the National Education Plan (PNE), and National Human Rights Program.<sup>837</sup> During the reporting period, the Government established the National Decent Work Agenda (2011–2015), which includes the elimination of forced labor and child labor among its goals.<sup>838</sup> The National Policy and Decennial Plan for the Human Rights of Children, also adopted in 2010, is a comprehensive policy that includes the elimination of child labor as one of its strategic objectives.<sup>839</sup>

In 2010, the Government released the results of the 2009 National Household Survey (PNAD), which indicates that the Government continues to reduce the rate of child labor and rescue thousands of children from child labor.<sup>840</sup> However, the survey does not provide information about children engaged in drug trafficking, child victims of forced labor or indigenous child labor.

During the reporting period, the State of Matto Grosso established a plan to combat child labor and the city of Sao Paulo approved a policy to combat the worst forms of child labor that includes provision of integrated services to children and families.<sup>841</sup>

The PNAD determined that more than 3,200 municipalities in Brazil carry out actions to combat child labor.<sup>842</sup> However, Brazil does not have a monitoring system to track the implementation of child labor policies, which could be used to identify needed technical assistance for local communities and to share best practices.

### **Social Programs to Eliminate or Prevent the Worst Forms of Child Labor**

The Government's key program to combat child labor is PETI, a conditional cash-transfer program aimed at families with working children who commit to keep their children in school and out of work.<sup>843</sup> PETI is currently carried out in more than 3,500 municipalities, and more than 820,000 children have benefited.<sup>844</sup> In 2010, the Brazilian Congress allocated approximately \$200 million to PETI.<sup>845</sup>

PETI is part of the Single Social Assistance System (SUAS), which comprises the main social protection programs funded and implemented by federal, state and municipal governments.<sup>846</sup> In 2010, the Ministry of Social Development and Combating Hunger (MSD) announced the creation of more than 3,200 social assistance centers throughout the country to assist vulnerable populations.<sup>847</sup>

To combat poverty, the Government of Brazil has established a separate program, *Bolsa Familia*, a conditional cash-transfer program that supplements family income. One of the conditions for families to participate in this program is that children under 18 must attend school regularly.<sup>848</sup> More than 12 million families participate in the program. In 2010, *Bolsa Familia* had a budget of more than \$840 million.<sup>849</sup>

The MSD coordinates the implementation of PETI and *Bolsa Familia* and monitors family and child beneficiaries through the Single Registry Social Programs (*CadÚnico*).<sup>850</sup>

Although PETI and *Bolsa Familia* have reduced child labor in Brazil, challenges remain. Research has found that some vulnerable families continue to value children's work over education.<sup>851</sup> PETI and *Bolsa Familia* beneficiaries are not fully complying with program requirements; research conducted in the State of Sao Paulo in 2009 found that of the 5,615 beneficiary children who participated in the study, 67 percent were working while going to school.<sup>852</sup> Due to PETI's decentralization, local communities are responsible for its implementation; however, they do not have the resources to monitor school attendance or provide after-school programs, particularly in the northeastern region.<sup>853</sup>

The Government of Brazil implements the National Program to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents, the National Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons and the Second Plan to Combat Forced Labor. During the reporting period, the Government carried out national campaigns to prevent the commercial sexual exploitation of children, human trafficking and forced labor, and it assisted victims of such practices.<sup>854</sup>

The Government of Brazil participates in child labor projects funded by USDOL, including a 4-year, \$6.5 million project to combat the worst forms of child labor in 10 States that ended in June 2010.<sup>855</sup> That project provided technical assistance to the MTE to set up its monitoring system (SITI); helped the Ministry of Health to develop training on child labor for health professionals; identified good practices and lessons learned from Brazil's experience in combating child labor; and supported awareness-raising activities such as the Red Card against Child Labor campaign. It also rescued more than 10,800 children from domestic service, commercial sexual exploitation and hazardous work in agriculture and the informal sector.<sup>856</sup> The Government currently participates in a 4-year, \$4.9 million USDOL project that supports the State of Bahia in becoming the first state free of child labor. This initiative is being carried out in 18 municipalities and provides

educational services to 14,000 Afro-descendent children.<sup>857</sup> The Government participates in a 4-year, \$6.75 million regional project that promotes South-South cooperation among Brazil, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay to combat child labor. The project aims to rescue 6,600 children from exploitative work.<sup>858</sup> Brazil also receives funding and technical support from other international donors and organizations to combat child labor, forced labor, commercial sexual exploitation of children and human trafficking.<sup>859</sup>

During the reporting period, the Government began to participate in a new initiative to combat forced labor funded by USDOS, which raises awareness of labor law violations, strengthens the capacity of the private sector to combat forced labor and increases knowledge of how to prevent forced labor throughout supply chains.<sup>860</sup>

In 2010, the Governments of Brazil, Haiti and the United States and the ILO signed an agreement to combat child labor in Haiti.<sup>861</sup> The Government of Brazil continues to support the implementation of the Decent Work Agenda in Latin America and Africa, which includes a child-labor component. Brazil funds ILO-IPEC initiatives to combat child labor in Latin America and Portuguese-speaking African countries through the exchange of best practices.<sup>862</sup> The Brazilian Government participates in other regional initiatives to combat child labor such as MERCOSUR's Southern Child Initiative and the Joint Regional Group for the Americas. Southern Child aims to improve legal frameworks and promotes awareness and the exchange of best practices to combat commercial sexual exploitation.<sup>863</sup> The Joint Group, which includes Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname and Uruguay, conducts prevention campaigns to eliminate child sex tourism. As part of these initiatives, during the reporting period, Mercosur member-countries met to exchange best practices in social protection systems for children and adolescents, and country members of the Joint Group continued to raise awareness of child sex tourism.<sup>864</sup>

## Based on the reporting above, the following actions would advance the reduction of the worst forms of child labor in Brazil:

### IN THE AREA OF POLICIES:

- Develop a monitoring system to track the implementation of child labor policies.
- Carry out more research on the worst forms of child labor, particularly with regard to children engaged in drug trafficking, child victims of forced labor and indigenous child labor.

### IN THE AREA OF SOCIAL PROGRAMS:

- Expand awareness-raising initiatives and establish a communications strategy to address cultural factors that contribute to the worst forms of child labor.
- Support local governments in the implementation of PETI with resources for effective monitoring.
- Continue expanding the coverage of PETI and *Bolsa Família* programs in areas with high rates of child labor and ensure that family beneficiaries comply with program requirements to keep children in schools and out of work.

<sup>795</sup> Data provided in the chart at the beginning of this country report are based on UCW analysis of ILO SIMPOC, UNICEF MICS, and World Bank surveys, *Child Economic Activity, School Attendance, and Combined Working and Studying Rates, 2005-2010*. Data on working children and school attendance are from 2009. Data on children combining working and schooling are from 2006. Reliable data on the worst forms of child labor are especially difficult to collect given the often hidden or illegal nature of the worst forms. As a result, statistics and information on children's work in general are reported in this section, which may or may not include the worst forms of child labor. For more information on sources used, the definition of working children, and other indicators used in this report, please see the "Children's Work and Education Statistics: Sources and Definitions" section of this report.

<sup>796</sup> Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, *Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios 2009*, September 2010, 68-69; available from [http://www.ibge.gov.br/home/estatistica/populacao/trabalhoerendimento/pnad2009/pnad\\_sintese\\_2009.pdf](http://www.ibge.gov.br/home/estatistica/populacao/trabalhoerendimento/pnad2009/pnad_sintese_2009.pdf). See also Agência Brasil, *Nordeste é a região com maior número de crianças e adolescentes que trabalham*, [online] September 17, 2010 [cited April 25, 2011]; available from <http://noticias.uol.com.br/empregos/ultimas-noticias/2010/09/17/nordeste-e-a-regiao-com-maior-numero-de-criancas-e-adolescentes-que-trabalham.jhtm>.

<sup>797</sup> Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, *Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios: Aspectos Complementares de Educação, Afazeres Domésticos e Trabalho Infantil 2006*, March 2008, 78 [cited April 25, 2011]; available from <http://www.ibge.gov.br/home/estatistica/>

[populacao/trabalhoerendimento/pnad2006/suplementos/afazeres/publicacao\\_afazeres.pdf](http://populacao/trabalhoerendimento/pnad2006/suplementos/afazeres/publicacao_afazeres.pdf). See also Agronline, *Indústria de fumo explora trabalho no Sul*, [online] January 5, 2009 [cited May 25, 2011]; available from <http://www.agronline.com.br/agronoticias/noticia.php?id=4593>. See also Leonardo Sakamoto, *Crianças são Encontradas Limpando Fezes em Matadouros*, [online] June 2, 2008 [cited April 27, 2011]; available from <http://blogdosakamoto.com.br/2008/06/02/criancas-sao-encontradas-limpando-fezes-em-matadouros/>. See also ILO-IPEC, *Trabalho Infantil na Cultura da Abacaxi no Município de Santa Rita-PB: Um diagnóstico Rápido à Luz das Piores Formas de Trabalho Infantil*, 2006, 50; available from [http://white.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/ti\\_abacaxi\\_br.pdf](http://white.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/ti_abacaxi_br.pdf).

<sup>798</sup> Agronline, *Indústria de fumo explora trabalho no Sul*. See also Canal Rural, *Ministério Público Denuncia Trabalho Infantil nas Lavouras de Tabaco da Região Sul*, [online] February 7, 2008 [cited April 27, 2011]; available from <http://www.clicrbs.com.br/canalrural/jsp/default.jsp?uf=1&local=1&action=noticias&id=2019297&section=noticias>. See U.S. Embassy- Brasília, *reporting*, April 12, 2011. See also ILO-IPEC, *Trabalho Infantil na Cultura da Abacaxi no Município de Santa Rita-PB: Um diagnóstico Rápido à Luz das Piores Formas de Trabalho Infantil*, 17. See also Pyl Bianca, *Trabalho infantil e escravo é flagrado na colheita de cacau* [online] June 26, 2010 [cited February 16, 2011]; available from <http://www.reporterbrasil.org.br/exibe.php?id=1763>. See also Federal Police, *Fiscais encontram trabalho infantil em lavoura de tomate*, [online] August 22, 2009 [cited April 25, 2011]; available from [http://www.saocarlosocial.com.br/noticias/?n=Fiscais+encontram+trabalho+infantil+em+lavoura+de+tomate\\_13UBK26QAC](http://www.saocarlosocial.com.br/noticias/?n=Fiscais+encontram+trabalho+infantil+em+lavoura+de+tomate_13UBK26QAC). See also Leonardo Sakamoto, *Crianças sem infância, que matam e esfolam*, [online] June 8, 2009 [cited April 27, 2011]; available from [108](http://blogdosakamoto.com.br/2009/06/08/criancas-sem-</a></p>
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infancia-que-matam-e-esfolam/. See also Daniella Rocha, *Crianças na agricultura* [online] November 28, 2008 [cited April 27, 2011]; available from <http://www.promenino.org.br/Ferramentas/DireitosdasCriancaeAdolescentes/tabid/77/ConteudoId/1d24ed7f-4d6f-4ded-aeab-39dde66aeb36/Default.aspx>. See also Flávio Ilha, *No Sul, Trabalho Infantil Resiste como Herança Europeia*, [online] September 9, 2009 [cited April 25, 2011]; available from <http://noticias.uol.com.br/especiais/pnad/ultnot/2009/09/18/ult6843u13.jhtm>. See also Pyl Bianca, *Mão-de-obra infantil é explorada em fazenda do interior paulista*, [online] July 15, 2009 [cited April 27, 2011]; available from <http://www.reporterbrasil.org.br/exibe.php?id=1612>. See also U.S. Embassy- Brasília, *reporting, April 12, 2011*. See also Labor Prosecutor's Office of Minas Gerais, *MG: Justiça condena empregador por trabalho infantil em lavoura de café*, [online] April 25, 2010 [cited April 27, 2011]; available from <http://www.ecodebate.com.br/2010/05/27/mg-justica-condena-empregador-por-trabalho-infantil-em-lavoura-de-cafe/>. See also Pyl Bianca, *Ação fiscal encontra trabalho infantil em casas de farinha*, [online] August 21, 2008 [cited April 27, 2011]; available from <http://www.reporterbrasil.org.br/exibe.php?id=1408>. See also Camargo Beatriz and Maurício Hashizume, *Jovens submetidos à escravidão são libertados por grupo móvel*, [online] September 19, 2007 [cited April 25, 2011]; available from <http://www.reporterbrasil.com.br/exibe.php?id=1184>.

<sup>799</sup> Cheiene Damázio, Fernando Goulart Rocha, and Rose Maria Adami, "O Trabalho Infantil nas olarias do município de Morro da Fumaça," *Revista de Iniciação Científica* 4, no. 1 (2006), 23 [cited April 28, 2011]; available from <http://periodicos.unesc.net/index.php/iniciacaocientifica/article/view/48/64>. See also Gazeta do Povo, *Crianças quebram pedras em pedreiras de Rio Branco do Sul*, [online] October 20, 2008 [cited April 27, 2011]; available from <http://www.gazetadopovo.com.br/vidaecidadania/conteudo.phtml?tl=1&id=819698&tit=Crianças-quebram-pedras-em-pedreiras-de-Rio-Branco-do-Sul>. See also Folha do Oeste, *PM Ambiental flagra exploração de trabalho infantil em pedreira*, [online] March 29, 2010 [cited April 27, 2011]; available from <http://www.adjorisc.com.br/jornais/folhadooeste/imprensa/seguranca/pm-ambiental-flagra-explorac-o-de-trabalho-infantil-em-pedreira-1.579814>. See also U.S. Embassy- Brasília, *reporting, April 12, 2011*. See also Ilha, *No Sul, Trabalho Infantil Resiste como Herança Europeia*.

<sup>800</sup> Bárbara Vidal, "Escravidão é encontrada em duas plantações de morango," *Repórter Brasil*, [online], October 19, 2010 [cited February 16, 2011]; available from <http://www.reporterbrasil.org.br/exibe.php?id=1810>. See also Rodrigo Rocha, "Adolescentes e outros 43 são libertados do cultivo de morangos," *Repórter Brasil*, [online], August 8, 2010 [cited February 16, 2011]; available from <http://www.reporterbrasil.org.br/exibe.php?id=1774>. See also Pyl Bianca, *Trabalho infantil e escravo é flagrado na colheita de cacau*. See

also U.S. Department of State, "Brazil," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2010*, Washington, DC, April 8, 2011, section 7c; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2010/wha/154496.htm>. See also Pyl Bianca, *PM encontra crianças colhendo limão em Cabreúva*, [online] July 15, 2009 [cited May 26, 2011]; available from <http://www.reporterbrasil.org.br/pacto/noticias/view/163>. See also U.S. Embassy- Brasília, *reporting, April 12, 2011*.

<sup>801</sup> Government of Minas Gerais, *Trabalho infantil e vida nas ruas: Crianças e Adolescentes em Minas Gerais*, slides 38, 52 [cited May 26, 2011]; available from [www.mp.mg.gov.br/portal/public/interno/arquivo/id/13825](http://www.mp.mg.gov.br/portal/public/interno/arquivo/id/13825). See also ILO-IPEC, *O Trabalho Infantil na Atividade Informal Urbana em Guarabira*, 2006, 32-34; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/product/viewProduct.do?productId=6796>. See also U.S. Embassy- Brasília, *reporting, April 12, 2011*.

<sup>802</sup> CONANDA, *Apresentação da Primeira Pesquisa Censitária Nacional sobre Crianças e Adolescentes em Situação de Rua*, Direitos da Criança, March 11, 2011, [cited May 26, 2011]; available from <http://www.direitosdacrianca.org.br/apresentacao-da-primeira-pesquisa-censitaria-nacional-sobre-criancas-e-adolescentes-em-situacao-de-rua/?searchterm=Apresenta%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20da%20Primeira%20Pesquisa%20Censit%C3%A1ria%20Nacional%20sobre%20Crian%C3%A7as%20e%20Adolescentes%20em%20Situa%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20de%20Rua>.

<sup>803</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2010: Brazil," section 7d. See also ILO-IPEC, *O Trabalho Infantil Doméstico em João Pessoa*, 2006, 45,71,73; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/product/viewProduct.do?productId=4684>.

<sup>804</sup> Pyl Bianca, *Risco de exploração sexual infanto-juvenil ronda Natal*, [online] February 17, 2010 [cited April 27, 2011]; available from <http://www.reporterbrasil.org.br/exibe.php?id=1694>. See also ILO, Ministry of Justice and Highway Police, and Special Secretariat of Human Rights (SEDH), *Guia para a Localização dos Pontos Vulneráveis à Exploração Sexual Infanto-juvenil a o Longo das Rodovias Federais Brasileiras*, [online] 2009 [cited April 25, 2011], 13; available from <http://www.paper4web.com.br/www/view.aspx?id=93>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2010: Brazil," section 6b. See also U.S. Embassy -Brasília, *reporting, December 12, 2008*.

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