

In 2015, Brazil made a significant advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The Government conducted 7,263 child labor inspections; of these, the mobile inspection group to combat child labor, established in 2014, conducted 34 inspection activities, and issued 53 penalties for child labor law violations. The state of Bahia passed a law that removes state tax and administrative benefits for companies that utilize forced labor and prohibits company owners and associates from opening a new business within 10 years. The city of São Paulo approved the Municipal Plan to Eradicate Forced Labor, which aims to create and maintain a central database for forced labor information and increase access to education and health services for victims of human trafficking and forced labor. In addition, the Government increased funding for the Family Stipend (Bolsa Família) program by \$268 million. However, children are engaged in the worst forms of child labor, including in the production of tobacco and in commercial sexual exploitation. Brazil's legal definition of trafficking in persons does not cover human trafficking for labor exploitation. In addition, social programs for child trafficking victims, including victims of commercial sexual exploitation, appear to be insufficient.



I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

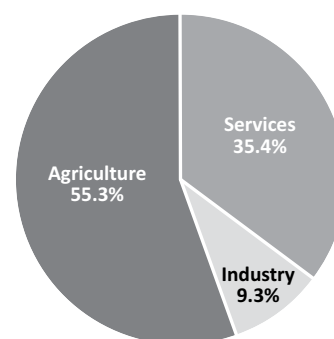
Children in Brazil are engaged in the worst forms of child labor, including in the production of tobacco and in commercial sexual exploitation.(1-6) In 2015, the Government released the 2014 National Household Survey results, which found 3.3 million children ages 5 to 17 working in Brazil, a 4.5 percent increase from 2013. The study also found that 62 percent of child laborers ages 5 to 13 work in agriculture.(7) Table 1 provides key indicators on children's work and education in Brazil.

Table 1. Statistics on Children's Work and Education

Children	Age	Percent
Working (% and population)	5-14 yrs.	2.7 (839,620)
Attending School (%)	5-14 yrs.	97.6
Combining Work and School (%)	7-14 yrs.	3.1
Primary Completion Rate (%)		Unavailable

Primary completion rate was unavailable from UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2015.(8)
Source for all other data: Understanding Children's Work Project's analysis of statistics from Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios (PNAD), 2013.(9)

Figure 1. Working Children by Sector, Ages 5-14



Based on a review of available information, Table 2 provides an overview of children's work by sector and activity.

Table 2. Overview of Children's Work by Sector and Activity

Sector/Industry	Activity
Agriculture	Production of apples,* beans,* citrus,*† coffee,* corn,* cotton,† manioc, manioc flour,*† mate tea,* pineapple,† potatoes,* rice, sisal,† sugarcane,*† tobacco,† and tomatoes,* and processing cashewst (5, 6, 10-23) Cattle ranching† and animal slaughter,† including for beef production† (6, 14, 22, 24) Mollusk harvesting*† (15, 25) Forestry,* including logging*† and charcoal production† (22, 26, 27)

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Table 2. Overview of Children’s Work by Sector and Activity (cont)

Sector/Industry	Activity
Industry	Production of ceramic† and brick† (6, 22, 27, 28)
	Production of garments*† and footwear† (5, 18, 19, 21, 27, 29, 30)
	Work in quarries*† (31)
Services	Street work,† including vending† and begging* (4, 32-34)
	Garbage scavenging† (6, 32, 34)
	Washing and repairing automobiles,* tractors,* and machines† (6, 22, 35, 36)
	Work in markets and fairs,* including hauling fruits and vegetables* and transporting heavy loads* (30, 35-37)
	Work in fast food establishments* (38)
	Selling alcoholic beverages*† (5, 22)
	Artistic work* and playing in soccer clubs* (21, 39-41)
	Domestic work† (4, 5, 42)
Categorical Worst Forms of Child Labor‡	Commercial sexual exploitation sometimes as a result of human trafficking (1-3, 33, 34, 43, 44)
	Domestic work, begging, and playing in soccer clubs, each sometimes as a result of human trafficking* (1, 45)
	Use in illicit activities, including drug trafficking,* sometimes as a result of human trafficking (1, 4, 33)
	Forced labor in agriculture, including in coffee,* manioc,* and mate tea* (11, 20, 33, 46)

* Evidence of this activity is limited and/or the extent of the problem is unknown.

† Determined by national law or regulation as hazardous and, as such, relevant to Article 3(d) of ILO C. 182.

‡ Child labor understood as the worst forms of child labor *per se* under Article 3(a)–(c) of ILO C. 182.

In Brazil, human trafficking is a problem, especially in border areas. Brazilian and Paraguayan indigenous children are trafficked for domestic work; Paraguayan indigenous children are trafficked for the purpose of begging; adolescents, including some from Haiti and South Korea, are trafficked to play in soccer clubs.(1, 45)




While there are no overall statistics available, the Government acknowledges that the commercial sexual exploitation of children is a problem throughout Brazil, especially in tourist areas in the cities of Fortaleza, Manaus, and in the slums (*favelas*) of Rio de Janeiro.(47) Child sex tourism is particularly common in tourist areas along the coast.(48)

In 2015, the results of the National School Census found that 4,084 rural schools closed in 2014.(49, 50) The states most affected by school closures are in the North and Northeast regions.(51) Many indigenous children are not registered at birth.(33) This may affect their ability to access education because birth registration documents are often necessary to enroll in school.(52)

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Brazil has ratified all key international conventions concerning child labor (Table 3).

Table 3. Ratification of International Conventions on Child Labor

Convention	Ratification
 ILO C. 138, Minimum Age	✓
ILO C. 182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	✓
 UN CRC	✓
UN CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	✓
UN CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography	✓
 Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	✓

The Government has established laws and regulations related to child labor, including its worst forms (Table 4).

Table 4. Laws and Regulations Related to Child Labor

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	Yes	16	Article 403 of the Labor Code (53)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Yes	18	Article 2 of the Hazardous Work List (54)
Prohibition of Hazardous Occupations or Activities for Children	Yes		Hazardous Work List (54)
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Articles 149, 231, and 231-A of the Penal Code (55)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Yes		Articles 231 and 231-A of the Penal Code (55)
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		Articles 218-A, 218-B, 227, and 228 of the Penal Code; Articles 240, 241, and 244A of the Child and Adolescent Statute (55, 56)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Yes		Articles 33 and 40 of the National System of Public Policies on Drugs; Article 244-B of the Child and Adolescent Statute (56, 57)
Minimum Age for Compulsory Military Recruitment	Yes	18	Article 5 of the Military Service Law (58)
Minimum Age for Voluntary Military Service	Yes	17	Article 5 of the Military Service Law (58)
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	17	Article 208 of the Constitution (59)
Free Public Education	Yes		Article 208 of the Constitution (59)

In January 2015, the state of Bahia passed Law 13.221, establishing harsher penalties for companies that utilize forced or exploitative labor directly or in their supply chains. The penalties remove tax or administrative benefits offered by the state and prohibit company owners and associates from opening a new business within 10 years.(60)

The Penal Code's definition of trafficking in persons does not cover human trafficking for the purposes of labor.(43, 55) Although the Government drafted a bill in 2014 that aims to harmonize the trafficking in persons legal framework with international standards, the legislation was not approved during the reporting period.(43)

III. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government has established institutional mechanisms for the enforcement of laws and regulations on child labor, including its worst forms (Table 5).

Table 5. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement

Organization/Agency	Role
Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MTPS)	Conduct labor inspections and enforce child and forced labor laws.(30) Labor inspections are planned by the 27 regional offices based on federal goals, analyses of labor market data, and available human and financial resources.(61, 62) In the case of the mobile inspection group, combat child labor by coordinating labor inspections with awareness-raising programs.(21) Additional mobile inspection units, located in every region, conduct unannounced inspections where forced labor, including forced child labor, is suspected.(21, 63) Mobile inspection units comprise labor inspectors, labor prosecutors, and Federal Police officers.(21) Refer cases involving the worst forms of child labor to the Ministry of Justice and other government agencies.(64) In 2015, the Ministry of Labor and Employment and the Ministry of Social Welfare were combined to form the Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MTPS).(21)
Federal Labor Prosecutor's Office	Prosecute child labor violations by working with prosecutors from the National Committee to Combat Child and Adolescent Labor, an in-house body that coordinates efforts to combat child labor.(65) Carry out awareness-raising campaigns and monitor whether municipalities budget the required 5 percent for initiatives to protect children's rights.(30, 65, 66)
Federal Police	Investigate some cases of forced labor, human trafficking, and commercial sexual exploitation of children.(30) Maintain a database to track cases of human trafficking for sexual exploitation.(21)
Federal Public Ministry	Investigate and prosecute cases of forced labor and human trafficking.(67)
Ministry of Justice	Lead efforts to combat human trafficking and oversee Advanced Posts (<i>Postos Avançados</i>) and state-run Anti-Trafficking Coordination Centers (<i>Núcleos de Enfrentamento</i>).(43) Provide guidance to federal, state, and local government officials on referrals for victims of human trafficking, including to Anti-Trafficking Coordination Centers (<i>Núcleos de Enfrentamento</i>), Social Assistance Reference Centers, and NGOs.(43)

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Table 5. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement (cont)

Organization/Agency	Role
Ministry of Women, Racial Equality, and Human Rights	Coordinate efforts to protect human rights, including combating forced labor and commercial sexual exploitation. In 2015, the National Secretariats of Human Rights and Women's Policies were unified with the Secretariat of Policies for Racial Equality, under the Ministry of Women, Racial Equality, and Human Rights.(68) The National Secretary of Human Rights (SDH) sponsors Dial 100, a human rights violation hotline that directs child labor complaints to appropriate institutions for follow-up.(30, 68) The National Secretary of Women's Policies operates Dial 180, a hotline that receives complaints about violence against women.(69, 70) During the reporting period, the Government expanded the Dial 100 and Dial 180 hotlines, making them available at all hours, every day of the year.(43) In 2015, Dial 100 registered 121 human trafficking complaints and 307 forced labor complaints.(71) From January to June, Dial 180 received 176 human trafficking complaints.(72)
Federal Highway Police	Collaborate with the Federal Public Ministry and MTPS's mobile inspection units to identify areas at high risk of forced labor and commercial sexual exploitation, with a focus on Brazil's highways.(73, 74)
Advanced Posts (<i>Postos Avançados</i>)	Identify human traffickers and potential victims in high-transit areas, including airports and bus stations. There are 19 posts in areas with historically high rates of human trafficking. In October 2015, a new post opened in Manaus.(43)

Labor Law Enforcement

In 2015, labor law enforcement agencies in Brazil took actions to combat child labor, including its worst forms (Table 6).

Table 6. Labor Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor

Overview of Labor Law Enforcement	2014	2015
Labor Inspectorate Funding	Unknown (75)	\$809,345 (63)
Number of Labor Inspectors	2,711 (75)	2,500 (21)
Number of Child Labor Dedicated Inspectors	Unknown	Unknown
Inspectorate Authorized to Assess Penalties	Yes (75)	Yes (21)
Training for Labor Inspectors		
■ Initial Training for New Employees	Yes (75)	Yes (21)
■ Training on New Laws Related to Child Labor	N/A	N/A
■ Refresher Courses Provided	Yes (75)	Yes (63)
Number of Labor Inspections	399,346 (76)	355,740 (76)
■ Number Conducted at Worksite	Unknown	Unknown
■ Number Conducted by Desk Reviews	Unknown	Unknown
Number of Child Labor Violations Found	5,522 (75)	7,200 (77)
Number of Child Labor Violations for Which Penalties Were Imposed	Unknown (75)	53 (21)
■ Number of Penalties Imposed That Were Collected	Unknown (75)	Unknown (21)
Routine Inspections Conducted	Yes (75)	Yes (21)
■ Routine Inspections Targeted	Yes (75)	Yes (63)
Unannounced Inspections Permitted	Yes (75)	Yes (21)
Unannounced Inspections Conducted	Yes (63)	Yes (63)
Complaint Mechanism Exists	Yes (75)	Yes (21)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Labor Authorities and Social Services	Yes (75)	Yes (21)

According to the ILO's recommendation of one inspector for every 15,000 workers in industrializing economies, Brazil should employ roughly 7,280 inspectors in order to adequately enforce labor laws throughout the country.(21, 78-80) In 2015, the Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MTPS) conducted 7,263 child labor inspections.(77) The majority of inspections occurred in the states of Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, Mato Grosso do Sul, Amazonas, and Rio Grande do Sul.(21) The states that registered the highest number of violations were Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, and Mato Grosso do Sul. In Amazonas, inspectors found 32 violations of child labor laws involving children ages 4 and younger.(77) In May, MTPS targeted

the fast food industry for inspections due to the high number of complaints received about children working in this sector.(38) In October, the mobile inspection group to combat child labor conducted 34 inspection activities in Pará in response to the continued employment of children in carwashes and fairs, situations in which they may be exposed to chemicals and flammable and sharp materials.(36) The mobile inspection group found 81 children engaged in child labor and an additional 21 children above the minimum age engaged in hazardous work; 53 penalties were issued.(21, 36)

Upon finding children in hazardous working conditions, MTPS officials immediately remove the children and return them to their families or refer them to social service providers.(21) Between April 2014 and April 2015, labor inspectors removed 5,688 children from child labor. The states with the most rescued children were Pernambuco, Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso do Sul, Goiás, and Sergipe.(81) In 2015, MTPS' labor inspectors and mobile inspection units removed 1,010 people from forced and exploitative labor conditions; 12 of these victims were children under age 16, and 28 were children between 16 and 17. The majority of victims were found in urban areas.(82)

Criminal Law Enforcement

In 2015, criminal law enforcement agencies in Brazil took actions to combat the worst forms of child labor (Table 7).

Table 7. Criminal Law Enforcement Efforts Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Overview of Criminal Law Enforcement	2014	2015
Training for Investigators		
■ Initial Training for New Employees	Unknown	Yes (63)
■ Training on New Laws Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor	Unknown	N/A
■ Refresher Courses Provided	Yes (69)	Yes (43)
Number of Investigations	Unknown	Unknown (43)
Number of Violations Found	Unknown	Unknown
Number of Prosecutions Initiated	Unknown (69)	Unknown (43)
Number of Convictions	Unknown (69)	Unknown (43)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Criminal Authorities and Social Services	Yes (75)	Yes (43)

In July 2015, the Government worked with UNODC to provide training on human trafficking issues to police officers, judges, and prosecutors.(43) The Ministry of Justice trained 40 metropolitan civil guards from São Paulo to detect and report cases of human trafficking for labor and sexual exploitation to MTPS and the Federal Police.(83)

From January to June 2015, self-reported data compiled from Anti-Trafficking Coordination Centers (*Núcleos de Enfrentamento*) and Advanced Posts (*Postos Avançados*) identified 170 victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation and 2,145 victims of human trafficking for labor exploitation.(43) Research did not find disaggregated data for complaints regarding adult and child victims. The National Center for Cybercrime Complaints, a partnership between the Government and NGO SaferNet, receives online complaints about human rights violations, including child pornography and human trafficking, and refers cases to the Federal Public Ministry and Federal Police for investigation.(84, 85)

Although the Federal Police maintain a database to track cases of human trafficking for sexual exploitation, no mechanism is in place to record violations related to the commercial sexual exploitation of children, including in prostitution and pornography.(43)

According to the Government, the judicial system does not adequately hold perpetrators of child labor law violations accountable, which may lead to a sense of impunity among violators.(21) Despite reported incidents of child sex tourism, research found no evidence that investigations, prosecutions, or convictions were undertaken during the reporting period. Furthermore, limited evidence suggests police officers and other government officials may be involved in child trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.(33)

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IV. COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT EFFORTS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government has established mechanisms to coordinate its efforts to address child labor, including its worst forms (Table 8).

Table 8. Mechanisms to Coordinate Government Efforts on Child Labor

Coordinating Body	Role & Description
National Committee for the Eradication of Child Labor	Lead the implementation of the National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor and the Protection of Working Adolescents. Led by MTPS, includes 17 government agencies and representatives from trade unions, business associations, and civil society organizations.(86, 87)
Intersectoral Commission to Combat Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescents	Monitor implementation of the National Plan to Combat Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescents. Led by the SDH and includes representatives from civil society, international organizations, Federal Public Ministry, and MTPS.(88, 89)
National Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons	Coordinate activities to address human trafficking, including implementation of the Second Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons. Led by the Ministry of Justice, with 26 representatives from government agencies, civil society organizations, national councils, and academia.(90, 91)
National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents	Monitor policies to protect children's rights, including the rights of working children. Includes 28 sitting Council members, 14 of whom are representatives from the Executive Branch and 14 of whom are NGO representatives.(92, 93)
Interagency Committee to Implement Strategies to Ensure the Protection of Children's and Adolescents' Rights	Coordinate the implementation of policies to protect children's and adolescents' rights, including the National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor and the Protection of Working Adolescents. Led by SDH, includes representatives from the National Council of the Federal Public Ministry, MTPS, and ministries of Justice, Education, Health, and Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger.(94)
Labor Justice Commission for the Eradication of Child Labor and Protection of Adolescent Decent Work	Organize efforts of the labor courts to eliminate child labor and ensure that adolescents have decent work opportunities.(95) Includes 11 representatives from the Superior Labor Court and regional labor courts.(96)
Anti-Trafficking Coordination Centers (<i>Núcleos de Enfrentamento</i>)	Coordinate activities carried out by local, state, and federal agencies to combat human trafficking. Established in 16 states.(67)
Judicial State Committees to Combat Trafficking in Persons	Coordinate data sharing on human trafficking cases among courts. Established in 15 states.(69)

V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government of Brazil has established policies related to child labor, including its worst forms (Table 9).

Table 9. Policies Related to Child Labor

Policy	Description
National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor and the Protection of Working Adolescents (2011–2015)	Guided the Government of Brazil's efforts to combat child labor, including its worst forms.(97)
National Plan to Combat Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescents (2013–2020)	Identifies strategies to prevent sexual violence, protect children's rights, and assist child victims.(89)
National Policy on Human Rights for Children and Adolescents (2011–2020)	Outlines the policy framework to promote children's rights and aims to expand actions to address child labor.(98)
Second Plan for the Eradication of Forced Labor	Establishes the policy framework to address forced labor.(54)
Second Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons (2012–2016)	Guides efforts to combat human trafficking, including child trafficking.(91) Focuses on prevention, assistance to victims, and suppression of criminal activity.(75) In 2015, the Ministry of Justice conducted a policy assessment and found successful progress in 82 of the plan's 115 goals.(99)

Table 9. Policies Related to Child Labor (cont)

Policy	Description
Declaration of the Regional Initiative: Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labor (2014–2020)	Aims to increase regional cooperation on eradicating child labor by 2020 through efforts by signatories to strengthen monitoring and coordination mechanisms, government programs, and South-South exchanges. Signed in 2014 at the ILO's 18th Regional Meeting of the Americas in Lima, Peru, the initiative reaffirms commitments made in the Brasilia Declaration from the Third Global Conference on Child Labor.(100, 101)
MERCOSUR United Against Child Labor Campaign	Aims to develop public awareness about the need to combat child labor in MERCOSUR member countries. Addresses child labor in agriculture, domestic work, and sexual exploitation, with particular emphasis on communities along country borders.(102)
Second Presidential Declaration on the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor in MERCOSUR (2012)	Promotes greater coordination between governmental agencies, levels of government, and with civil society among MERCOSUR members.(103)
MERCOSUR Southern Child Initiative	Aims to defend the rights of children and adolescents in the region by raising awareness and seeking coordination among member states on the commercial sexual exploitation of children, child trafficking and pornography, child labor, and migrant labor; improving country legal frameworks to harmonize them with international conventions affecting children; and exchanging best practices.(104)
MERCOSUR Social Labor Declaration of 2015†	Aims to promote decent work and sustainable development in the five member states of MERCOSUR, in part through commitments to uphold core labor standards, including the elimination of forced labor, the prevention and elimination of child labor, and the protection of adolescent work. Signed in Brasilia, Brazil in July 2015.(105, 106)
Municipal Plan to Eradicate Forced Labor (2015–2017)†	Outlines 58 actions to prevent and eliminate forced labor, including forced child labor, in the city of São Paulo. Aims to conduct a study and risk assessment of forced labor, create and maintain a central database for forced labor information, and increase access to education and health services for victims of human trafficking and forced labor.(107) The Municipal Council for the Eradication of Forced Labor of São Paulo monitors the plan's implementation.(107)
Decent Work National Plan	Outlines policies to provide decent work opportunities and increase access to education and vocational training.(108) Aims to include 90 percent of working children between the ages of 5 and 9, and 60 percent of working children between the ages of 10 and 13 in the National Program to Eradicate Child Labor (PETI) by 2015.(108)
National Education Plan (2014–2024)	Aims to expand access to education and improve the quality of education. Has 20 goals, including universal basic education; an end to illiteracy; conversion of 50 percent of public schools into full-time schools, extending the number of school hours to seven or more per day; and strengthening the support provided to children exposed to labor exploitation. Plans to allocate 10 percent of Brazil's GDP to public education by 2024.(109-111)
4-Year Development Plan (2012–2015)*	Sought to achieve sustainable development in all regions and promoted social equality through access to quality education, technological innovation, and environmental sustainability. Aimed to lift 16 million people out of extreme poverty and build 2 million houses for low-income families.(112)

* Child labor elimination and prevention strategies do not appear to have been integrated into this policy.

† Policy was approved during the reporting period.

In December 2015, Brazil participated in the XIX Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor to promote decent work with social inclusion throughout the Americas. Held in Cancún, Mexico, participating countries adopted the Declaration of Cancún 2015 which aims in part to foster policies to eliminate labor exploitation, including child labor, and to promote education and vocational training for youth.(113, 114) Participating countries also adopted a Plan of Action that prioritizes the elimination of child labor, including through data collection, enforcement of labor laws, and the development of social protection policies for children and families.(113, 115)

In 2015, funding for the education sector was reduced by nearly \$3 billion.(116) According to the National Education Council, the reduced funding may have resulted in delayed implementation of the National Education Plan.(117)

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VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS CHILD LABOR

In 2015, the Government of Brazil funded and participated in programs that include the goal of eliminating or preventing child labor, including its worst forms (Table 10).

Table 10. Social Programs to Address Child Labor

Program	Description
National Program to Eradicate Child Labor [<i>Programa de Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil (PETI)</i>] [†]	Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger (MDS) social assistance program that combats child labor through awareness-raising activities, victim identification and protection, and conditional cash transfers.(63, 118) To receive program benefits, participants must ensure that children are not working and maintain at least 85 percent school attendance.(119) In 2015, 14,622 families received approximately \$1.8 million in conditional cash transfers.(63) During the reporting period, a working group began redesigning the program based on an evaluation of its impact and the implementation of current policies.(63, 120)
Living Together and Strengthening Links Program [<i>Serviço de Convivência e Fortalecimento de Vínculo (SCFV)</i>] [†]	MDS social assistance program for vulnerable groups, including child laborers. Aims to strengthen familial and communal ties through sports and artistic and cultural activities. Offers services at Social Assistance Reference Centers and Living Centers.(121) In 2015, 141,436 victims of child labor received support services.(63)
Family Stipend (<i>Bolsa Família</i>) [†]	MDS program that supplements income through cash transfers for families living in poverty and extreme poverty.(4, 122) In 2015, the budget increased from \$8.7 billion by \$268 million.(75, 123) MDS reported that more than 96 percent of the 15.7 million monitored students achieved the minimum requirement of 85 percent school attendance.(123) During the reporting period, 136,195 families living in extreme poverty with a victim of child labor were identified as priority groups; these families received approximately \$140 million in conditional cash transfers.(63)
Brazil Without Extreme Poverty (<i>Brasil Sem Miséria</i>) [†]	MDS program that aims to lift more than 16 million people out of extreme poverty by guaranteeing a minimum income; expanding access to public services, including education, health, and citizenship; and increasing job opportunities and income generation for the poorest families.(124) In 2015, the budget increased by 4.4 percent.(75) One program component, Caring Brazil (<i>Brasil Carinhoso</i>), targets <i>Bolsa Família</i> participants with children ages 0 to 15 with a monthly family income of less than \$22 per person.(125)
National Program on Job Training and Employment (<i>Programa Nacional de Acesso ao Ensino Técnico e Emprego</i>) [†]	Ministry of Education job training program for high school students.(126, 127) In 2015, 1.3 million students were registered, and 342 public schools were built, renovated, and expanded to offer technical courses.(127)
More Education Program (<i>Mais Educação</i>) [†]	Ministry of Education program that provides after-school and remedial activities to students to reduce dropout rates and grade repetition, as well as combat child labor.(128) In 2015, the Ministry of Education provided \$48 million to participating schools with less than \$1,300 in their accounts.(129)
National Household Survey [†]	Government-funded annual national household survey that includes questions about child labor.(7)
South-South Cooperation Projects [†]	Government of Brazil-funded \$461,862 project implemented by the ILO to combat child labor and promote South-South cooperation.(120) In June 2015, the Government announced a new \$6.8 million South-South cooperation project to be implemented by the ILO to address child and forced labor in cotton production.(130)
Global Action Program on Child Labor Issues Project (2011–2017)	USDOL-funded project implemented by the ILO in approximately 40 countries to support the priorities of the Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor by 2016 established by The Hague Global Child Labor Conference in 2010. Aims to improve the evidence base on child labor and forced labor through data collection and research.(131)
Project to Consolidate Efforts to Combat Forced Labor in Brazil and Peru (2012–2017)	USDOL-funded, \$6 million project implemented by the ILO for 5 years to combat forced labor, including forced child labor in Brazil and Peru, and to share Brazil's best practices with the Government of Peru and Peruvian stakeholders.(132, 133) Coordinated with the Government of Brazil to include a set of forced labor questions in the 2015 National Household Survey.(68) In October 2015, Brazilian officials trained the Peruvian Government on the use of mobile inspection units to detect cases of forced labor.(134)
Protect Brazil Smartphone Application (<i>Proteja Brasil</i>) [†]	Government- and UNICEF-sponsored smartphone and tablet application to report child labor abuses.(135)
Social Assistance Reference Centers [†]	MDS and SDH program that provides vulnerable populations, including victims of child labor and commercial sexual exploitation, with psychological, social, and legal services.(75, 136) In 2015, there were 2,453 centers located throughout the country, an increase from 2,440 centers in 2014; however, only 557 centers were certified to assist victims of human trafficking, and many centers were underfunded.(43, 48, 75)

[†] Program is funded by the Government of Brazil.

In December 2015, MTPS and the Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger (MDS) signed an agreement that outlines activities related to the provision of reintegration services for victims of forced labor, including the Family Stipend (*Bolsa Família*) program.(137) Although the National Program to Eradicate Child Labor (PETI) and Family Stipend (*Bolsa Família*) have reduced child labor in Brazil, challenges remain.(97, 138) Some PETI beneficiaries are not fully compliant with program requirements; reports indicate some children do not regularly attend school, and other children work.(37, 139) Limited evidence indicates difficulties in monitoring children’s school attendance and after-school activities. Furthermore, penalties for failure to comply with the programs’ conditions are rarely enforced.(4) Because PETI and *Bolsa Família* are decentralized, local governments are responsible for their implementation. Some municipalities do not have the necessary human and financial resources to fully implement and monitor these programs.(4, 140)

Many states report a lack of resources to adequately assist victims of human trafficking.(43) Furthermore, research found a lack of specialized shelters for child victims of commercial sexual exploitation.(33, 48)

VII. SUGGESTED GOVERNMENT ACTIONS TO ELIMINATE CHILD LABOR, INCLUDING ITS WORST FORMS

Based on the reporting above, suggested actions are identified that would advance the elimination of child labor, including its worst forms, in Brazil (Table 11).

Table 11. Suggested Government Actions to Eliminate Child Labor, Including its Worst Forms

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Legal Framework	Ensure that the definition of trafficking in persons is consistent with international standards.	2011 – 2015
Enforcement	Make information publicly available regarding the number of child labor dedicated inspectors, labor inspections conducted at worksites and by desk review, and penalties imposed that were collected; as well as the number of criminal investigations conducted, violations found, prosecutions initiated, and convictions achieved.	2012 – 2015
	Increase the number of labor inspectors in order to provide adequate coverage of the workforce.	2014 – 2015
	Collect data on all commercial sexual exploitation cases, including child prostitution and pornography.	2015
	Ensure that violators of child labor laws, including the worst forms of child labor, are held accountable in accordance with the law.	2015
	Conduct investigations of child sex tourism and child trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation and prosecute the alleged perpetrators.	2015
	Government Policies	Provide adequate resources to ensure that the goals outlined in the National Education Plan are achieved.
Social Programs	Integrate child labor elimination and prevention strategies into existing development policies.	2015
	Conduct research on the commercial sexual exploitation of children.	2009 – 2015
	Expand efforts to improve access to primary and secondary education, particularly in rural areas and among indigenous children.	2013 – 2015
	Ensure that families participating in PETI and <i>Bolsa Família</i> comply with program requirements to keep children in school and out of work.	2009 – 2015
	Provide local governments with the necessary resources to fully implement and monitor PETI and <i>Bolsa Família</i> .	2009 – 2015
	Provide adequate resources to state governments to ensure that child trafficking victims receive social services. Ensure the availability of specialized shelters for child victims of commercial sexual exploitation.	2012 – 2015

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