

In 2017, Brazil made a significant advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The government published an updated version of the “Dirty List,” which contains information on employers that the Ministry of Labor has found to be using slave labor, including that of children. Civil police officers from 24 states and the Federal District conducted a large operation to combat the sexual exploitation of children, including child pornography. The city of Campinas, the second largest city in Brazil’s largest state, São Paulo, approved a Municipal Plan for the Eradication of Child Labor. In addition, the Labor Prosecution Service launched the #StopChildLabor campaign, using celebrities to raise awareness of child labor throughout the country. However, children in Brazil engage in the worst forms of child labor in commercial sexual exploitation. Children also engage in child labor in agriculture, including in the production of coffee. From September to December, labor inspections were limited to state capitals or cities that have a regional Ministry of Labor office due to the lack of funds for vehicles, gasoline, air travel, and daily lodging and meals for labor inspectors. Furthermore, there are not enough labor inspectors to provide sufficient coverage of the workforce, and there is a lack of resources, including specialized shelters, for child victims of commercial sexual exploitation.



I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

Children in Brazil engage in the worst forms of child labor in commercial sexual exploitation. (1; 2; 3) Children also engage in child labor in the production of coffee. (4; 5) Although the government has not yet published an analysis of the results from the 2016 National Household Survey (PNAD), the survey found 998,000 children ages 5–17 in child labor, including 190,000 children ages 5–13 and 808,000 children ages 14–17. (6) The survey also found that 20 million children are engaged in domestic work, which includes children engaged in household chores as well as child labor. (7) The North and Northeast regions had the highest number of child laborers, and 48 percent of these child laborers ages 5–13 work in agriculture. (6) Table 1 provides key indicators on children’s work and education in Brazil.

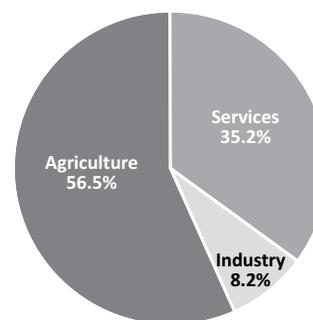
Table 1. Statistics on Children’s Work and Education

Children	Age	Percent
Working (% and population)	5 to 14	2.1 (638,943)
Attending School (%)	5 to 14	98.0
Combining Work and School (%)	7 to 14	2.4
Primary Completion Rate (%)		Unavailable

Primary completion rate was unavailable from UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2018. (8)

Source for all other data: Understanding Children’s Work Project’s analysis of statistics from Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios (PNAD), 2015. (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.

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

Sector/Industry	Activity
Agriculture	Production of bananas, ceramics, citrus fruits,† cocoa, coffee, corn, cotton,† manioc, mate tea, pineapples,† rice, sisal,† soy, sugarcane,† and tobacco† (4; 10; 11; 12; 13; 14; 15; 5)
	Cattle ranching and raising livestock, including hogs, poultry, and sheep (12; 16; 5; 15)
	Fishing and harvesting mollusks† (17; 5; 15; 18)
	Forestry, including logging,† extracting carnauba palm leaves, and producing charcoal† (13; 19; 15; 5; 20; 21)
	Slaughtering animals,† including for beef production (22; 23; 24)
Industry	Processing manioc flour† and cashews† (11; 25; 26; 27)
	Production of bricks† (13; 28)
	Production of footwear† and textiles, including garments (12; 13; 29; 15; 30)
	Work in quarries† (31)
Services	Street work,† including vending,† washing cars,† and garbage scavenging† (32; 33; 34; 35; 36)
	Work in markets and fairs, including hauling fruits and vegetables and transporting heavy loads (23; 36; 37; 38)
	Work in fast-food establishments (39)
	Selling alcoholic beverages† (38)
	Artistic and cultural work and playing in soccer clubs (12; 40)
Categorical Worst Forms of Child Labor‡	Domestic work† (32; 38)
	Commercial sexual exploitation, including use in the production of pornography, sometimes as a result of human trafficking (1; 2; 33; 34; 3; 35)
	Forced domestic work and playing in soccer clubs, each sometimes as a result of human trafficking (41; 33; 42)
	Forced labor in agriculture, including in the production of coffee and manioc (4; 43; 10; 33)
	Use by gangs to perform illicit activities, including drug trafficking, sometimes as a result of human trafficking (32; 33; 38; 44; 35; 45; 46)

† 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.

While the overall scope and magnitude of the commercial sexual exploitation of children is unknown, the government acknowledges that it occurs throughout Brazil, with higher rates reported in the North and Northeast regions. (47; 42) Child sex tourism is particularly common in tourist and coastal areas. In addition, girls from other South American countries are exploited in commercial sex in Brazil. (42)

Research found that schools, particularly those in rural areas, are overcrowded, have poor infrastructure, and lack basic resources and teachers. (35; 48; 33) In addition, approximately 11,000 indigenous children in remote, rural areas do not have birth certificates, which may affect their ability to access education because birth registration documents are required for school enrollment. (33; 35; 49) The government is aware of the problem and drafted legislation that will alter the National Education Law and allow schools to register children without birth registration. (49)

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR 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 (Table 4). However, gaps exist in Brazil's legal framework to adequately protect children from child labor, including child trafficking for labor exploitation.

Table 4. Laws and Regulations on Child Labor

Standard	Meets International Standards: Yes/No	Age	Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	Yes	16	Article 403 of the Labor Code (50)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Yes	18	Article 2 of the Hazardous Work List (51)
Identification of Hazardous Occupations or Activities Prohibited for Children	Yes		Hazardous Work List (51)
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Articles 149 and 149-A of the Penal Code (52; 53)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	No		Article 149-A of the Penal Code; Article 244A of the Child and Adolescent Statute (53; 54)
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		Articles 218-A, 218-B, and 227–228 of the Penal Code; Articles 240–241 and 244A of the Child and Adolescent Statute (52; 54)
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 (54; 55)
Prohibition of Military Recruitment			
State Compulsory	Yes	18	Article 5 of the Military Service Law (56)
State Voluntary	Yes	17	Article 127 of the Military Service Regulation (57)
Non-state	No		
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	17	Article 4 of the National Education Law (58)
Free Public Education	Yes		Article 4 of the National Education Law (58)

In October, the Ministry of Labor (MTE) published a new version of the “Dirty List” which comprised 131 employers found to be using slave labor. (59) In addition, during the reporting period, Espírito Santo state signed Law 10.755, which establishes the month of June as “Red June.” Starting in 2018, this month will be dedicated to the prevention and eradication of child labor. (60)

Prohibitions against child trafficking for forced labor exploitation do not meet international standards because they require the use of threats, violence, coercion, fraud, or abuse to be established for the crime of child trafficking. (53)

III. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS ON CHILD LABOR

The government has established institutional mechanisms for the enforcement of laws and regulations on child labor (Table 5). However, gaps exist within the operations of the MTE that may hinder adequate enforcement of their child labor laws.

Table 5. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement

Organization/Agency	Role
Ministry of Labor (MTE)	Conduct labor inspections and enforce child and forced labor laws. (61) Mobile inspection units comprising labor inspectors, labor prosecutors, Federal Police officers, and other law enforcement officials conduct inspections at sites in which forced labor, including forced child labor, is suspected. (12; 62)
Labor Prosecution Service (MPT)	Prosecute child labor and forced labor violations by working with prosecutors from MPT's National Committee to Combat Child and Adolescent Labor, an in-house body that coordinates efforts to combat child labor. Collects fines for forced labor violations and allocates funds for initiatives that address child labor and forced labor. (63) In 2017, held trainings on child labor for municipal guardianship counselors (<i>conselheiros tutelares</i>) in all states and coordinated with the ILO to launch the Slave Labor Global Observatory, an interactive platform that integrates several government databases to promote the development of policies and programs to prevent and eliminate forced labor. (64; 35)
Military, Civil, and Federal Police	Military police operate at the local level and act as first responders. They refer cases to the civil police for investigation. (35) Federal police work on interstate or international cases and maintain a database to track cases of human trafficking for sexual exploitation. (12; 35) Federal Highway Police identify areas at high risk of commercial sexual exploitation. (65)

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

Organization/Agency	Role
Ministry of Justice	Lead efforts to combat human trafficking and coordinate Advanced Posts (<i>Postos Avançados</i>) and state-run Anti-Trafficking Coordination Centers (<i>Núcleos de Enfrentamento</i>). There are 12 Advanced Posts (<i>Postos Avançados</i>) that identify human traffickers and potential victims in high-transit areas, including airports and bus stations. (66) 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>), Specialized Social Assistance Reference Centers, and NGOs. (66)
Ministry of Human Rights	Administer Dial 100, a human rights violation hotline that directs child labor complaints to the appropriate institution for follow up. In the first half of 2017, Dial 100 received 2,739 calls reporting child labor; 2,067 calls for commercial sexual exploitation of children, including 301 calls for child pornography and 13 calls for child sex tourism; 39 calls for child trafficking; and 7 calls for forced child labor. (35)
National Forum of the Judiciary for Monitoring the Effectiveness of Policies on Forced Labor and Human Trafficking (FONTET)	Collect data on forced labor and human trafficking cases. Comprises 15 judges, including the president of the Supreme Federal Court, judges from the Supreme Labor Court, and 12 members of the National Council of Justice. (66)

Labor Law Enforcement

In 2017, labor law enforcement agencies in Brazil took actions to combat child labor (Table 6). However, gaps exist within the operations of the MTE that may hinder adequate labor law enforcement, including financial resource allocation.

Table 6. Labor Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor

Overview of Labor Law Enforcement	2016	2017
Labor Inspectorate Funding	Unknown	\$165,749 (35)
Number of Labor Inspectors	2,525 (67)	2,367 (68)
Inspectorate Authorized to Assess Penalties	Yes (67)	Yes (35)
Training for Labor Inspectors		
Initial Training for New Employees	N/A	N/A
Training on New Laws Related to Child Labor	Yes (67)	Yes (35)
Refresher Courses Provided	Yes (67)	Yes (35)
Number of Labor Inspections Conducted	264,562 (68)	205,979 (68)
Number Conducted at Worksites	Unknown	Unknown
Number of Child Labor Violations Found	2,496 (16)	10,092 (35)
Number of Child Labor Violations for Which Penalties were Imposed	Unknown	Unknown
Number of Child Labor Penalties Imposed that were Collected	Unknown	Unknown
Routine Inspections Conducted	Yes (67)	Yes (35)
Routine Inspections Targeted	Yes (67)	Yes (35)
Unannounced Inspections Permitted	Yes (67)	Yes (35)
Unannounced Inspections Conducted	Yes (67)	Yes (35)
Complaint Mechanism Exists	Yes (67)	Yes (35)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Labor Authorities and Social Services	Yes (67)	Yes (35)

In 2017, the government conducted 7,491 child labor inspections, an increase from 5,376 inspections in 2016; however, research found that the Labor Inspectorate experienced significant funding issues, which limited their ability to enforce child labor laws. (16; 35; 46) In July, inspectors declined requests from the Labor Prosecution Service (MPT) to conduct labor inspections in the states of São Paulo and Rio Grande do Norte due to a lack of funding. (69) From September to December, labor inspections were limited to state capitals or cities that have a regional MTE office due to the lack of funds for vehicles, gasoline, air travel, and daily lodging and meals for labor inspectors. In addition, MTE's mobile inspection units did not conduct child labor and forced labor inspections during this four-month period. (70; 71) Furthermore, the number of labor inspectors is likely insufficient for the size of Brazil's workforce, which includes approximately 110 million workers. According to the ILO's technical advice of a ratio approaching 1 inspector for every 15,000 workers in industrializing economies, Brazil would employ about 7,360 labor inspectors. (72; 73; 74)

Upon finding children in hazardous working conditions, MTE officials immediately remove the children and return them to their families or refer them to social services providers. In 2017, inspectors removed 2,078 children in child labor from their workplaces, a decrease from 2,483 children removed in 2016. (35; 75)

Criminal Law Enforcement

In 2017, criminal law enforcement agencies in Brazil took actions to combat child labor (Table 7). However, gaps exist within the operations of the criminal enforcement agencies that may hinder adequate criminal law enforcement, including holding violators of child labor laws accountable in accordance with the law.

Table 7. Criminal Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor

Overview of Criminal Law Enforcement	2016	2017
Training for Investigators		
Initial Training for New Employees	Yes (75)	Yes (35)
Training on New Laws Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor	Yes (76)	Yes (66)
Refresher Courses Provided	Yes (67)	Yes (35)
Number of Investigations	950 (67)	Unknown
Number of Violations Found	Unknown	Unknown
Number of Prosecutions Initiated	Unknown	32 (35)
Number of Convictions	Unknown	5 (35)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Criminal Authorities and Social Services	Yes (67)	Yes (35)

In October 2017, more than 1,000 civil police from 24 states and the Federal District conducted a large operation to combat the sexual exploitation of children, including child pornography. More than 150 search warrants were executed, and over 100 individuals were arrested for their involvement in producing, storing, and sharing child pornography. (77; 78) During the reporting period, MPT initiated 19 criminal prosecutions for child labor violations in São Paulo, 10 in Santa Catarina, and 3 in Paraná. MPT won three convictions for child labor violations in São Paulo and two in Santa Catarina. (35) Although the Federal Police claim to maintain a database to track cases of human trafficking for sexual exploitation, there is no process for collecting and tracking the data, and it is not disaggregated by victims' ages. (79)

According to the government, the judicial system does not sufficiently hold perpetrators accountable for child labor law violations, including forced child labor, which may lead to a sense of impunity among violators. (12)

IV. COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT EFFORTS ON CHILD LABOR

The government has established mechanisms to coordinate its efforts to address child labor (Table 8).

Table 8. Key Mechanisms to Coordinate Government Efforts on Child Labor

Coordinating Body	Role and 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 the MTE, includes 17 government agencies and representatives from trade unions, business associations, and civil society organizations. (80; 81)
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 Ministry of Justice's Special Secretariat for Human Rights (SDH). (82; 83)
National Committee to Combat Forced Labor	Coordinate and evaluate the implementation of the National Plan for the Eradication of Forced Labor. Led by the SDH. (84)
National Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons	Coordinate activities to address human trafficking. Led by the Ministry of Justice. (85) In 2017, continued to monitor and evaluate the results of the Second Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons, which ended in 2016, and developed the third national action plan. (42)
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 the SDH. (86)

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Table 8. Key Mechanisms to Coordinate Government Efforts on Child Labor (cont)

Coordinating Body	Role and Description
Labor Justice Commission for the Eradication of Child Labor and Protection of Working Adolescents	Organize efforts of the labor courts to eliminate child labor and ensure that adolescents have decent work opportunities. (87) Includes 11 representatives from the Superior Labor Court and regional labor courts. (88)
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 and the Federal District. (66)

V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON CHILD LABOR

The government has established policies related to child labor (Table 9). However, policy gaps exist that hinder efforts to address child labor.

Table 9. Key Policies Related to Child Labor‡

Policy	Description
National Plan to Combat Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescents (2013–2020)	Identifies strategies to prevent the sexual exploitation of children, protect children’s rights, and assist child victims. (83)
National Plan for the Eradication of Forced Labor	Establishes the policy framework to address forced labor. (89)
Federal Pact for the Eradication of Forced Labor	Aims to establish a forced labor database to share research and data, create state-level plans to combat forced labor, and strengthen interagency coordination. Led by the Ministry of Justice’s SDH, and signed by 15 states. (90; 91)
National Education Plan (2014–2024)	Aims to expand access to education and improve the quality of education. Plans to allocate 10 percent of Brazil’s GDP to public education by 2024. (92)

‡ The government had other policies which may have addressed child labor issues or had an impact on child labor. (93)

In April, the city of Campinas, the second largest city in Brazil’s largest state, São Paulo, launched a Municipal Plan for the Eradication of Child Labor. (35) An analysis of the National Education Plan found that only 6 of the 20 targets that should have been met by the end of 2017 were totally or partially achieved. Research found that greater resources are needed to ensure adequate implementation. (94) Although the government has adopted the National Plan to Combat Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescents, research found no evidence of a policy on other worst forms of child labor.

VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS CHILD LABOR

In 2017, the government funded and participated in programs that include the goal of eliminating or preventing child labor (Table 10). However, gaps exist in these social programs, including the adequacy of programs to assist child victims of commercial sexual exploitation.

Table 10. Key Social Programs to Address Child Labor‡

Program	Description
National Program to Eradicate Child Labor [Programa de Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil (PETI)]†	Ministry of Social Development (MDS) social assistance program that combats child labor through awareness-raising activities, victim identification and protection, and conditional cash transfers. (62; 95) To receive program benefits, participants must ensure that children are not working and maintain at least 85 percent school attendance. (96)
#StopChildLabor Campaign* (#ChegaDeTrabalhoInfantil)	MPT campaign that uses celebrities to raise awareness of child labor. (97)
Living Together and Strengthening Links Program [<i>Serviço de Convivência e Fortalecimento de Vínculo</i> (SCFV)]†	MDS social assistance program for vulnerable groups, including child laborers. Aims to strengthen familial and communal ties through sports, artistic, and cultural activities. Offers services at Social Assistance Reference Centers and Living Centers. (98)
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. (99; 100) In 2017, there were 2,521 Specialized Social Assistance Reference Centers located throughout the country; however, many centers lacked necessary funds to sufficiently serve clients’ needs. (42; 66)

Table 10. Key Social Programs to Address Child Labor‡ (cont)

Program	Description
Family Stipend (<i>Bolsa Família</i>)†	MDS program that provides families living in poverty and extreme poverty with cash transfers. (32; 101) In 2017, 93.1 percent of children ages 6–15 met the minimum requirement of 85 percent school attendance; 82.3 percent of children ages 16–17 met the minimum requirement of 75 percent school attendance. (102; 103)
Brazil Without Extreme Poverty (<i>Brasil Sem Miséria</i>)†	MDS program that lifts 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. (104) One program component, Caring Brazil (<i>Brasil Carinhoso</i>), focuses on <i>Bolsa Família</i> participants with children ages 0–15 with a monthly family income of less than \$22 per person. (105)
National Program on Job Training and Employment (<i>Programa Nacional de Acesso ao Ensino Técnico e Emprego</i>)†	Ministry of Education program that provides job training and employment opportunities to workers and social program recipients, including high school students. (106; 107)
South-South Cooperation Projects†	Government of Brazil-funded projects implemented by the ILO to combat child labor and promote South-South cooperation. (108) In 2017, the government hosted representatives from six countries to discuss ILO’s child labor predictor model and the redesign of the PETI program. (109)
USDOL-Funded Projects	USDOL-funded projects implemented by the ILO that aim to combat child labor and forced labor. The Global Action Program on Child Labor Issues Project is implemented by the ILO in approximately 40 countries to support the priorities of the <i>Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor by 2016</i> , established by the Hague Global Child Labor Conference in 2010. (110) Consolidating and Disseminating Efforts to Combat Forced Labor in Brazil and Peru (2012–2018) is a \$6.8 million project that combats forced labor, including forced child labor, in Brazil and Peru, and shares Brazil’s best practices with the Government of Peru and Peruvian stakeholders. (111; 112) Additional information is available on the USDOL website.

* Program was launched during the reporting period.

† Program is funded by the Government of Brazil.

‡ The government had other social programs that may have included the goal of eliminating or preventing child labor. (113; 114)

Because the National Program to Eradicate Child Labor (PETI) and *Bolsa Família* are decentralized, municipal governments are responsible for their implementation. Some municipalities do not have the necessary human and financial resources to fully implement and effectively monitor these programs. (32) Many states also report a lack of resources to adequately assist victims of human trafficking. (42) In addition, research found a lack of specialized shelters for child victims of commercial sexual exploitation. (33; 42)

VII. SUGGESTED GOVERNMENT ACTIONS TO ELIMINATE CHILD LABOR

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

Table 11. Suggested Government Actions to Eliminate Child Labor

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Legal Framework	Ensure that laws do not require the use of threats, violence, coercion, fraud, or abuse to establish the crime of child trafficking for forced labor exploitation.	2016 – 2017
	Ensure that the law criminally prohibits the recruitment of children under age 18 by non-state armed groups.	2016 – 2017
Enforcement	Publish information regarding the number of labor inspections conducted at worksites, number of child labor violations for which penalties were imposed, number of penalties imposed that were collected; and the number of criminal investigations conducted and violations found.	2012 – 2017
	Significantly increase the number of labor inspectors to meet the ILO’s technical advice.	2014 – 2017
	Ensure that the Labor Inspectorate receives adequate funding to conduct child labor and forced labor inspections throughout the year in all areas of Brazil.	2017
	Systematically collect and track data on cases regarding human trafficking for sexual exploitation and ensure the data is disaggregated by victims’ ages.	2009 – 2017

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Table 11. Suggested Government Actions to Eliminate Child Labor (cont)

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Enforcement	Ensure that all violators of child labor laws, including the worst forms of child labor, are held accountable in accordance with the law.	2015 – 2017
Government Policies	Provide adequate resources to ensure that the goals outlined in the National Education Plan are achieved.	2015 – 2017
	Adopt a policy that addresses all relevant worst forms of child labor, such as children engaged in hazardous work.	2017
Social Programs	Ensure that schools have an adequate number of trained teachers and basic resources, and improve school infrastructure to ensure all children, particularly those in rural areas, have access to education.	2013 – 2017
	Expand the accessibility of birth registration services in remote areas and ensure indigenous communities are aware of the benefits of birth registration.	2013 – 2017
	Provide local governments with the necessary resources to fully implement and monitor PETI and <i>Bolsa Família</i> .	2009 – 2017
	Provide adequate resources to state governments to ensure that child trafficking victims receive appropriate social services; and ensure the availability of specialized shelters for child victims of commercial sexual exploitation.	2012 – 2017

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