

In 2018, Brazil made a moderate advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. In January 2018, the state of Ceará signed a law requiring businesses to publicly display signs highlighting the dangers of child labor and establishing administrative fines for those who violate the law, as well as those who fail to display the required signage. Furthermore, Brazilian police conducted the largest operation to date to combat child pornography, resulting in 89 arrests in more than 24 states. The number of children removed from situations of forced child labor increased by 40 percent, from 1,008 children in 2017 to 1,854 in 2018. The government also adopted its third National Plan to Eradicate Child Labor, and its third National Plan to Combat Human Trafficking. However, children in Brazil engage in the worst forms of child labor, including in commercial sexual exploitation. Children also engage in child labor in agriculture, including in the production of coffee. Although Brazil made meaningful efforts in all relevant areas during the reporting period, the government has not established legislation related to child trafficking in compliance with international standards. In addition, there are not enough labor inspectors to provide sufficient coverage of the workforce, and local governments lack the capacity to fully implement and monitor the National Program to Eradicate Child Labor, Bolsa Família, and other social protection programs.



I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

Children in Brazil engage in the worst forms of child labor, including in commercial sexual exploitation. (1-3) Children also engage in child labor in agriculture, including in the production of coffee. (4,5) The 2016 National Household Survey, published in November 2017, estimated that 998,000 children ages 5 to 17 engaged in child labor: 190,000 children ages 5 to 13, and 808,000 adolescents ages 14 to 17. (6-8) The North and Northeast regions had the highest number of child laborers, with almost half working in agriculture. (6) Table I provides key indicators on children's work and education in Brazil. Data on some of these indicators are not available from the sources used in this report.

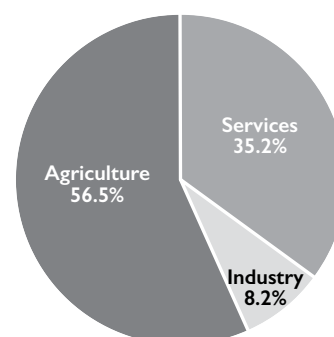
Table I. Statistics on Children's Work and Education

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, 2019. (9)

Source for all other data: International Labor Organization's analysis of statistics from Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios (PNAD) Continua, 2015. (10)

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



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

† 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.

The overall scope and magnitude of commercial sexual exploitation of children is unknown, however in 2018, the Federal Highway Police, in collaboration with Childhood Brazil, published a report that identified 2,487 areas along highways in the country where children are vulnerable to commercial sexual exploitation. (1,43) The states with the highest number of vulnerable areas for commercial sexual exploitation of children were Ceará, Goiás, Pará, Minas Gerais, and Paraná. In addition, the Northeast region was found to have the highest number of vulnerable areas in the country, followed by the South. (1,44) Child sex tourism is also particularly common in tourist and coastal areas, and girls from other South American countries are exploited for commercial sex in Brazil. (36)







In November 2018, the ILO and the Labor Prosecution Service (MPT) of Brazil published a report indicating that at least 8,000 children and adolescents were found to be working in the country in the production of cocoa. The study was conducted during the period of July 2017 to June 2018, and aims to expose companies and hold them accountable for their child labor and forced labor violations. (45,46)

Research found that schools, particularly those in rural areas, are overcrowded, have poor infrastructure, and lack basic resources and teachers. (29,31,47) In addition, children in remote rural areas, including approximately 11,000 indigenous children, do not have birth certificates, which may affect their ability to access education or social services because birth registration documents are required for school enrollment. (29,31,48) In November 2018, the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies deliberated over draft legislation approved by the Senate in 2016 that would alter the National Education Law to require schools to register children without birth certificates. (49) However, multiple state and municipal governments continued implementing a policy that required schools to guarantee school registration even in the absence of a birth certificate. (50)

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 the worst forms of child labor, including child trafficking for labor exploitation.

Table 4. Laws and Regulations on Child Labor

Standard	Meets International Standards	Age	Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	Yes	16	Article 403 of the Labor Code (51)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Yes	18	Article 2 of the Hazardous Work List (52)
Identification of Hazardous Occupations or Activities Prohibited for Children	Yes		Hazardous Work List (52)
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Articles 149 and 149-A of the Penal Code (53,54)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	No		Article 149-A of the Penal Code; Article 244-A of the Child and Adolescent Statute (54,55)
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		Articles 218-A, 218-B, and 227–228 of the Penal Code; Articles 240–241 and 244-A of the Child and Adolescent Statute (53,55)
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 (55,56)
Minimum Age for Voluntary State Military Recruitment	Yes	17	Article 127 of the Military Service Regulation (57)
Prohibition of Compulsory Recruitment of Children by (State) Military	Yes		Article 5 of the Military Service Law (58)
Prohibition of Military Recruitment by Non-state Armed Groups	No		
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	17	Article 4 of the National Education Law (59)
Free Public Education	Yes		Article 4 of the National Education Law (59)

During the reporting period, the city of Fortaleza, in the state of Ceará in the Northeast region of the country, signed a law requiring businesses to publicly display signs highlighting the dangers of child labor and featuring the national Dial 100 human rights hotline. (60) The law also establishes administrative fines, ranging from \$130 to \$1,300, for those who violate child labor laws, as well as those who fail to display the required signage. (61) In addition, the Ministry of Labor (MTE) published a new version of the “Dirty List” in October 2018, comprising 209 employers found to be using slave labor. At the beginning of 2019, the Secretariat of Labor Inspection, now overseen by the new Ministry of Economy, added 202 employers to the list. (61-63)

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Prohibitions against child trafficking for forced labor exploitation require the use of threats, violence, coercion, fraud, or abuse to be established for the crime of child trafficking and therefore do not meet international standards. (54) As the minimum age for work is lower than the compulsory education age, children may be encouraged to leave school before the completions of compulsory education. (51, 59)

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 Economy	Oversees the Secretariat of Social Security and Labor, which is responsible for the enforcement of labor laws, including those related to child labor and forced labor. Mobile inspection units also conduct unannounced inspections at sites in which forced labor, including forced child labor, is suspected. (60) In January 2019, the President of Brazil restructured the executive branch of government. As a result, the responsibilities of the Ministry of Labor were transferred to the Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Justice. (64)
Labor Prosecution Service (MPT)	Prosecutes child labor and forced labor violations by working with prosecutors from its 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. (65)
Military, Civil, and Federal Police	In the case of military police, operate at the local level and refer cases to the civil police for investigation. (60) Regarding federal police, work on interstate or international cases and maintain a database to track cases of human trafficking for sexual exploitation. (11,31) The Federal Highway Police help identify areas at high risk of commercial sexual exploitation. (66)
Ministry of Justice	Leads efforts to combat human trafficking, oversees the operations of Advanced Posts (<i>Postos Avançados</i>) and state-run Anti-Trafficking Coordination Centers (<i>Núcleos de Enfrentamento</i>). Provides guidance to federal, state, and local government officials on referrals for victims of human trafficking, including to Anti-Trafficking Coordination Centers, Specialized Social Assistance Reference Centers, and NGOs. (67) Twelve Advanced Posts operate throughout the country to identify human traffickers and potential victims in high-transit areas, including airports and bus stations. (67)
Ministry of Human Rights	Administers Dial 100, a human rights violations hotline that directs child labor, child trafficking, and child sexual exploitation complaints to the appropriate institution for follow up. In 2018, Dial 100 received 1,860 calls reporting cases of child labor, 14 cases of child trafficking, and 2 cases of forced child labor. (60)
National Forum of the Judiciary for Monitoring the Effectiveness of Policies on Forced Labor and Human Trafficking	Collects data on forced labor and human trafficking cases. Comprising 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. (67)

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Labor Law Enforcement

In 2018, labor law enforcement agencies in Brazil took actions to combat child labor (Table 6). However, gaps existed within the operations of the MTE that may hinder adequate labor law enforcement, including human resource allocation.

Table 6. Labor Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor

Overview of Labor Law Enforcement	2017	2018
Labor Inspectorate Funding	\$3,178,399 (68)	\$3,072,390 (68)
Number of Labor Inspectors	2,387 (31)	2,309 (60)
Inspectorate Authorized to Assess Penalties	Yes (31)	Yes (60)

Table 6. Labor Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor (Cont.)

Overview of Labor Law Enforcement	2017	2018
Initial Training for New Labor Inspectors	Yes (31)	Yes (60)
Training on New Laws Related to Child Labor	Yes (31)	Yes (60)
Refresher Courses Provided	Yes (31)	Yes (60)
Number of Labor Inspections Conducted	205,979 (69)	Unknown
Number Conducted at Worksite	Unknown	Unknown
Number of Child Labor Violations Found	10,092 (31)	13,887 (60)
Number of Child Labor Violations for Which Penalties Were Imposed	Unknown	Unknown (60)
Number of Child Labor Penalties Imposed that Were Collected	Unknown	Unknown
Routine Inspections Conducted	Yes (31)	Yes (60)
Routine Inspections Targeted	Yes (31)	Yes (60)
Unannounced Inspections Permitted	Yes (31)	Yes (60)
Unannounced Inspections Conducted	Yes (31)	Yes (60)
Complaint Mechanism Exists	Yes (31)	Yes (60)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Labor Authorities and Social Services	Yes (31)	Yes (60)

In May 2018, MTE's Secretariat for Labor Inspection launched a dashboard accessible to the public with data on labor inspections, including modules with disaggregated data on child labor and slave labor inspections; the child labor module was still under development by the end of the reporting period. The MPT also maintains an online platform with information on slave labor. (70,71)

Although the government had experienced significant funding issues limiting their ability to enforce child labor laws during the previous reporting period, reports indicate that the MTE was able to carry out all planned inspections during this reporting period resulting in a 40 percent increase in the number of children rescued from situations of forced labor—from 1,008 children in 2017 to 1,854 in 2018. In addition, the government conducted 9,898 child labor inspections, an increase from 7,491 inspections in 2017. (60) Labor inspectors also identified 1,700 cases of slave labor and rescued 1,133 victims during 231 inspections. (61) It is unknown how many of these victims were children as the majority of slave labor cases were found in rural areas, where the practice is historically common. (61,72) 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. (60) The number of labor inspectors is likely insufficient for the size of Brazil's workforce, which includes approximately 104.2 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 6,947 labor inspectors. (73-75)

Criminal Law Enforcement

In 2018, 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	2017	2018
Initial Training for New Criminal Investigators	Yes (31)	Yes (60)
Training on New Laws Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor	Yes (67)	N/A
Refresher Courses Provided	Yes (31)	Yes (60)
Number of Investigations	Unknown	29 (61)
Number of Violations Found	Unknown	Unknown
Number of Prosecutions Initiated	32 (31)	10 (61)
Number of Convictions	5 (31)	3 (61)
Imposed Penalties for Violations Related to The Worst Forms of Child Labor	Unknown	Unknown
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Criminal Authorities and Social Services	Yes (31)	Yes (60)

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In 2018, the Brazilian police conducted the largest operation to combat child pornography in the country's history, resulting in the arrest of 89 individuals for their involvement in the production, storage, and distribution of child pornography. (60) Law enforcement officials also received training on how to use the Child Protective System software to investigate cases of online child commercial sexual exploitation. (60,61) Moreover, in October 2018, Brazil and Argentina launched a joint police operation to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children, which resulted in the identification and arrest of more than 30 perpetrators. (61)

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. (76) In addition, 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. (11)

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 & Description
National Committee for the Eradication of Child Labor	Leads the implementation of the National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor and the Protection of Working Adolescents. Led by the Ministry of Labor (MTE) and includes 17 government agencies and representatives from trade unions, business associations, and civil society organizations. (76,77) In 2018, the committee drafted the third National Action Plan to Eradicate Child Labor and Protect Adolescent Workers. (78)
Inter-sectoral Commission to Combat Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescents	Monitors 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). (79,80) In 2018, the Inter-sectoral Commission worked on a decree to legitimize the plan on the municipal level. This decree gives guidelines for social services and programs to guarantee the rights of children and adolescents. (68,81)
National Committee to Combat Forced Labor	Coordinates and evaluates the implementation of the National Plan for the Eradication of Forced Labor and led by SDH. (82) From 2017 to 2018, the State Commission for the Eradication of Slave Labor in Bahia, the State Secretariat of Education, MPT, and the NGO Repórter Brasil implemented a joint project to raise awareness of forced labor that reached approximately 20,000 students and 655 educators in 90 schools in Bahia. (83)
National Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons	Coordinates activities to address human trafficking. Led by the Ministry of Justice. (84) In 2018, conducted awareness-raising events during the annual Trafficking in Persons Mobilization Week. (83)
Inter-agency Committee to Implement Strategies to Ensure the Protection of Children's and Adolescents' Rights	Coordinates 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. (85) In 2018, created Resolutions 213–215 for the protection of children's and adolescent's rights, including protections against violence, child trafficking, exploitation, and abuse. (68,86–88)
Labor Justice Commission for the Eradication of Child Labor and Protection of Working Adolescents	Coordinates efforts to eliminate child labor and ensure that adolescents have decent work opportunities. (89) Includes 11 representatives from the Superior Labor Court and regional labor courts. (90) Reports indicated that no activities were undertaken by the Labor Justice Commission for the Eradication of Child Labor and Protection of Working Adolescents during the reporting period. (68)
Anti-Trafficking Coordination Centers (Núcleos de Enfrentamento)	Coordinates activities carried out by local, state, and federal agencies to combat human trafficking. Established in 16 states and the Federal District. (67) In 2018, conducted awareness-raising campaigns and seminars about human trafficking throughout the country and reached several thousand students, teachers, and civil society. (83,91–93)

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, including funding and implementation.

Table 9. Key Policies Related to Child Labor

Policy	Description
National Plan to Prevent and Eradicate Child Labor and Protect Adolescent Workers III (2019–2022)†	Aims to eradicate child labor by 2025 by increasing access to quality education and pathways for adolescents of minimum working age to enroll in apprenticeship programs. (61,94)
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. (80) Research was unable to determine whether activities were undertaken to implement the National Plan to Combat Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescents during the reporting period.
National Plan to Combat Human Trafficking III (2018–2022)†	Outlines Brazil's strategy to address human trafficking. Includes 58 goals that aim to increase victim assistance and prevention, raise public awareness, and improve information and policy management by 2022. (61,95)
National Plan for the Eradication of Forced Labor	Establishes the policy framework to address forced labor. (96) Research was unable to determine whether activities were undertaken to implement the National Plan for the Eradication of Forced Labor during the reporting period.
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 inter-agency coordination. Led by the Ministry of Justice's SDH, and signed by 15 states. (97,98) As of the reporting period, the Federal Pact has been signed by 23 states, up from 15 states in 2016. (97-100)
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 gross domestic product to public education by 2024. (101) Although progress has been made across many of the 20 goals, only 1 goal was completed during the reporting period. Research indicates that five goals were due to be completed as of 2016. (60,102)
National Policy to Promote Full-Time Schools	Aims to combat child labor by implementing longer school hours and providing academic and vocational training. (103)

† Policy was approved during the reporting period.

‡ The government had other policies which may have addressed child labor issues or had an impact on child labor. (104)

During the reporting period, the state of Pará approved a plan to address slave labor. The policy seeks to promote the creation of municipal plans and committees to combat slave labor. (105)

In May 2018, a regional court, São Paulo City Hall, and Infraero, the company that operates Congonhas Airport, the third busiest airport in the country, reached an agreement to eradicate child labor from the airport. The agreement was the final step of a process that began in 2013, when seven children were found during labor inspections working as shoe shiners in the airport. Under the agreement, Infraero will provide training to airport employees on combating child labor, maintain a permanent space for children to receive social assistance, and create an apprenticeship program for qualifying youth who are of the minimum working age. (61,106) São Paulo City Hall also will provide a team of social workers to facilitate the child social assistance space. (61)

Research found that greater resources are needed to ensure adequate implementation of the National Education Plan. (104,107)

VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS CHILD LABOR

In 2018, 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 human trafficking and 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 Citizenship (MOC) social assistance program that combats child labor through awareness-raising activities, victim identification and protection, and conditional cash transfers. (108,109) To receive program benefits, family participants must ensure that children are not working and maintain at least 85 percent school attendance. (110) In 2018, PETI developed a step-by-step guide to help municipalities to implement the program, and removed 11,625 children and adolescents from child labor. (60,111) By the end of 2018, more than 83,000 families had participated in the program. (111)

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

Program	Description
#StopChildLabor Campaign (#ChegaDeTrabalhoInfantil)	MPT campaign that uses celebrities to raise awareness of child labor. (112) In March 2018, the Public Labor Ministry in Porto Alegre, in Rio Grande do Sul, partnered with the city's running club for three runs leading up to the city's international marathon in June to raise awareness of child labor. (60)
Living Together and Strengthening Links Program (<i>Serviço de Convivência e Fortalecimento de Vínculo</i>)†	MOC 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. (113) Active in 2018. (60)
Social Assistance Reference Centers‡	MOC program that provides vulnerable populations, including victims of child labor and commercial sexual exploitation, with psychological, social, and legal services. (114,115) Active in 2018. (60)
Family Stipend (<i>Bolsa Família</i>)†	MOC program that provides families living in poverty and extreme poverty with cash transfers. (39,116) During the reporting period, 14 million families participated in <i>Bolsa Família</i> . (117)
Brazil Without Extreme Poverty (<i>Brasil Sem Miséria</i>)†	MOC 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. (118) One program component, Caring Brazil (<i>Brasil Carinhoso</i>), focuses on <i>Bolsa Família</i> participants with children ages 0 to 15 and a monthly family income of less than \$22 per person. (119) In 2018, the government approved an increase in funds for the program Caring Brazil, and distributed several educational kits to pre-schools around the country. (120-122)
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. (123,124) Active in 2018. (60)
South-South Cooperation Projects†	Government of Brazil-funded projects implemented by ILO to combat child labor and promote South-South cooperation. (125) In July 2018, the Government of Brazil and ILO provided technical assistance and funding to the Ministry of Labor and Social Services of Jamaica to host a 5-day national training of trainers workshop on labor inspection, with a focus on child labor. The workshop aimed to promote a better understanding of the importance of labor inspections in the prevention and elimination of child labor; and in the enforcement of national laws on child labor. (126)
USDOL-Funded Projects	USDOL-funded projects implemented by ILO that aim to combat child labor and forced labor. Consolidating and Disseminating Efforts to Combat Forced Labor in Brazil and Peru (2012–2018) is a \$6.8 million project that combats forced labor; and shares Brazil's best practices with the Government of Peru and Peruvian stakeholders. The Measurement, Awareness-Raising, and Policy Engagement Project on Child Labor and Forced Labor MAP16 conducts research and develops new survey methodologies, improves awareness, strengthens policies and government capacity, and promotes partnerships to combat child labor and forced labor. In 2018, (MAP16) supported development of a forced labor questionnaire module that will be attached to the 2019 National Health Survey. Additional information is available on the USDOL website.

† 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. (127,128)

In 2018, the state of Maranhão created a program to provide victims of slave labor with protection and reintegration services, raise awareness of slave labor, and promote coordination amongst state government agencies. (129) The state of Maranhão also partnered with NGO Repórter Brasil to raise awareness of forced labor in schools and reached more than 109,000 children, teachers, and school personnel in 2018. (130)

Because the National Program to Eradicate Child Labor and *Bolsa Família* are decentralized, municipal governments are responsible for their implementation and monitoring, and some municipalities struggle to carry them out. The challenges include responding to the needs of program participants, complex local contexts and geographic areas, excessive program requirements, and high staff turnover. (39) In addition, many states report a lack of resources to adequately assist victims of human trafficking, and research found a lack of specialized shelters for child victims of commercial sexual exploitation. (29,36)

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 – 2018
	Ensure that the law criminally prohibits the recruitment of children under age 18 by non-state armed groups.	2016 – 2018
	Raise the minimum age for work to the age up to which education is compulsory.	2018
Enforcement	Publish information regarding the number of labor inspections conducted, number of labor inspections conducted at worksites, number of child labor penalties imposed that were collected, number of criminal investigations conducted, and number of violations found.	2012 – 2018
	Significantly increase the number of labor inspectors to meet the ILO's technical advice.	2014 – 2018
	Impose penalties for convictions related to the worst forms of child labor.	2018
	Collect and track data on cases regarding human trafficking for sexual exploitation and ensure that the data are disaggregated by victims' ages.	2009 – 2018
	Ensure that all violators of child labor laws, including the worst forms of child labor, are held accountable in accordance with the law.	2015 – 2018
Coordination	Ensure the Labor Justice Commission for the Eradication of Child Labor and Protection of Working Adolescents is active.	2018
Government Policies	Provide adequate resources to ensure that the goals outlined in the National Education Plan are achieved.	2015 – 2018
Social Programs	Remove barriers to education, including by ensuring an adequate number of trained teachers, improving school infrastructure, and taking steps to enroll children in rural areas.	2013 – 2018
	Expand the accessibility of birth registration services in remote areas and ensure that indigenous communities are aware of the benefits of birth registration.	2013 – 2018
	Support local governments in the implementation and monitoring of PETI and <i>Bolsa Família</i> .	2009 – 2018
	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 – 2018

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