



Organização
Internacional
do Trabalho



PATHFINDER ROADMAP

BRAZIL AS AN **ALLIANCE 8.7**
PATHFINDER COUNTRY



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BRAZIL AS AN **ALLIANCE 8.7**
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ALLIANCE



FOREWORD



It is with great satisfaction and commitment that we present this Pathfinder Roadmap, designed to guide Brazil on its journey to become a **Pathfinder Country within the Alliance 8.7**. This global initiative, dedicated to the eradication of child labor, forced labor and human trafficking, represents a crucial milestone in the international efforts to achieve Target 8.7 of the 2030 Agenda.

In pursuing its pathfinder status, Brazil, under the leadership of the Government of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, reaffirms its undeterred commitment to **promoting decent work**. This commitment translates into the use of a particularly effective policy tool: **multisectoral cooperation**, which involves state actors, international organizations and civil society in a joint effort to address these challenges.

We hope that this accession, together with the roadmap proposed here, will contribute to the strengthening and effectiveness of public policies dedicated to the eradication of child labor and the fight against slave-like labor in Brazil. This document reflects the top priority that the Brazilian government gives to these issues, reiterating our commitment to transform Brazil into a global example of the promotion of **human rights and social justice**.

Luiz Marinho

Minister of Labor and Employment



BRAZIL AS AN **ALLIANCE 8.7**
PATHFINDER COUNTRY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



This Strategic Roadmap was structured at the Strategic Planning Workshop: Brazil as an Alliance 8.7 Pathfinder Country, which took place on June 26 and 27, 2024 at the International Labour Organization (ILO) Office in Brazil, in Brasília, Federal District. The event discussed the challenges, priorities and strategic actions to achieve Target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Workshop was held in 3 major moments: the first one, with expository panels on the implications of Brazil's candidacy for becoming a pathfinder country and the exchange of experiences with Chile; the second one, with Thematic Working Groups (child labor and slave labour), for discussion and construction of the Brazilian Roadmap to achieve Target 8.7; and, finally, the Exhibition of the results of the Working Groups, with the presentation of the draft of Brazil's Strategic Roadmap and discussion on the possibilities of integrated agendas between the fronts of confrontation.

The **opening session** began with a presentation of overviews and expectations regarding Alliance 8.7. The **International Labor Organization (ILO)**, through the ILO Office for Brazil, represented by its director Vinícius Pinheiro, pointed out that becoming a Pathfinder Country in Alliance 8.7 is an important milestone for the country. It highlighted the importance of the first joint meeting of the National Commissions for the Eradication of Child Labor and Slave Labour. The **Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship** (MDHC), represented by the Executive Secretary of the National Commission for the Eradication of Slave Labor (CONATRAE), Andreia Minduca, highlighted Brazil's progress in eradicating slave labor, mentioning the



fundamental role of mechanisms such as the Special Mobile Inspection Group (GEFM), the Register of Employers who have subjected workers to slavery-like conditions, (Slave Labor “Dirty List”), the National Flow of Assistance for Victims of Slave Labor and the Federative Pact for the Eradication of Slave Labor, in promoting decent work and restoring the dignity of workers.

The **Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight Against Hunger** (MDS), through its National Secretary for Care and Family, Laís Abramo, reaffirmed the fundamental nature of income transfer policies to combat child labor and slave labor, pointing out the need for a comprehensive approach to effectively combat these problems. It emphasized the link between unpaid care work and possible situations of slave labor experienced by girls and women that need to be highlighted.

The General Attorney of Labor, José de Lima Ramos Pereira, representing the **Public Ministry of Labor** (MPT), stressed how a coordinated and correct global action is essential for the eradication of child labor and slave labor. In addition, he pointed out the use of innovative solutions for investigating complaints, the social role of companies and the accountability of supply chains.

The **Superior Labor Court** (TST), through its Chief Minister Lélío Bentes, stressed the need for coordination and planning to achieve significant results, such as the creation of a National Program for the Promotion of Decent Work, focused on combating discrimination, promoting safety and health at work, eliminating slave labor and human trafficking, protecting immigrant workers and eradicating child labor. He highlighted the need to combat the proposal to reduce



the minimum age for work and reinforced the importance of education in combating these problems.

Luiz Marinho, **Minister of Labor and Employment** (MTE), made a critical analysis of public policies, the challenges in the judiciary and in parliament to ensure protection for workers, and the need for social responsibility on the part of companies. He highlighted the need to proactively involve the business sector, including through partnerships with the media to publicize good examples.

To close the panel, Vinícius Pinheiro, Director General of the ILO office in Brazil, mentioned the challenges posed in 2015 to establish the 2025 timeframe to eradicate child labor, recalling that goals are guided by desires and aspirations, but end up facing unpredictable realities, such as the pandemic and political changes in some countries. However, he highlighted the importance of moments like this and of working together to create a better future for children and adolescents, where they can develop in a safe and healthy environment.

Next, Maria Cláudia Falcão, Coordinator of the Area of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, at the ILO Office for Brazil, began the coordination of the **Webinar “The Chilean experience as a pathfinding country in Alliance 8.7”**, in order to level the participants regarding the role of Alliance 8.7 and the responsibilities of a pathfinding country based on Chile's experience. The participants were Arlette Martinez Ossa, from the Department of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, Ministry of Labor of Chile, and Martin Hahn, Director of the Advocacy and Partnerships Sector, Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch of the ILO Geneva.



Martin Hahn presented an overview of Alliance 8.7, noting that the latest estimates from 2020 show that there has been, at the very least, a pause in progress towards eradicating child labor and, in absolute numbers, there has been an increase in the number of children in these conditions. Faced with this challenge, Alliance 8.7 emerges as a global association focused on solving the same problems, bringing together knowledge, skills, experiences and resources.

He explained how the Alliance works and, highlighting that a pathfinding country is committed to accelerating and redoubling efforts, applying innovative approaches to achieve target 8.7 and inspiring other countries along the way. Then, he pointed out the benefits for being part of this group:

- a)** interinstitutional coordination;
- b)** the integration of the themes of Target 8.7;
- c)** positioning and continuity of the themes and priorities of the roadmap when there are changes in government;
- d)** exchange with other pathfinder countries to advance the practice in the country itself, as well as in other member states;
- e)** greater international visibility as an innovative and engaged country.

Finally, it highlighted all the stages for a country to become a pathfinder: the expression of interest phase (which Brazil has already gone through); the planning phase (current), which includes organizing a Strategic Planning Workshop and presenting the roadmap to the Global Coordination Group (GCG);



the implementation phase, where there is knowledge sharing, learning, direct technical assistance, if necessary, and even cooperation projects; the monitoring and reporting phase, where these should be produced annually and made visible on the Alliance's website to share progress status and provide visibility to initiatives; and, finally, there is the review phase, where the status of each country is assessed and may even change from active to inactive.

Arlette Martinez Ossa began her presentation by congratulating Brazil on its initiative and recalling that Chile was the first country in the region to join Alliance 8.7 in 2019, without any similar experiences that could be used as a reference for the construction of its Action Plan. She highlighted the challenge of building a joint agenda between the human trafficking and child labor desks, which were in different Ministries and, until then, there was no table that addressed forced labor, nor any work involving these three themes that would allow adjusting public policies and achieving Target 8.7.

She also presented the structure of the pillars of the two Roadmaps already developed by Chile, highlighting the progress brought by the pioneer country status: the creation of a task force to address forced labor, the promotion of public policies, legislative and regulatory advancements, events, trainings, awareness-raising initiatives, as well as the opportunity for intersectoral and international cooperation, whether through the exchange of internal information and best practices or between countries and international organizations. Based on the questions, she also reinforced the challenge of planning, coordination,



and management among the different actors working on these issues to promote interinstitutional action, including involving civil society and other agencies beyond the Ministries, dialoguing so that everyone acts together toward a common objective.

Next, the coordinators of the National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labor (CONAETI) and the National Commission for the Eradication of Slave Labor (CONATRAE) presented **Panel 1: Brazil in the fight against child labor and slave labor: what have we done to achieve Target 8.7?** Both presented elements for a collective reflection on how much Brazil has already managed to advance towards achieving Target 8.7 of the SDGs in the context of combating child labor and slave labor, identifying available structures and policies, as well as successful actions, initiatives and projects on each front. Also, they highlighted challenges and priorities that should be considered during the discussions of the Working Groups and in the construction of the Strategic Roadmap of a Pathfinder Country within the Alliance 8.7.

Based on this explanation, the Working Groups were divided to discuss and fill out the Strategic Planning Framework, based on the priorities and strategies listed by each Group. The results of these debates were presented the following day, also reflecting on the possibility of transversalizing the proposed initiatives and the challenges for joint action.



As a result of the systematization of these moments, this document was produced, contextualizing the Strategic Roadmap based on the Brazilian experience to achieve Target 8.7, which must be reinforced by this important instrument.



Record of the Strategic Planning Workshop team of Alliance 8.7, in Brasília/DF. Photo: ILO



STRATEGIC PLANNING WORKSHOP

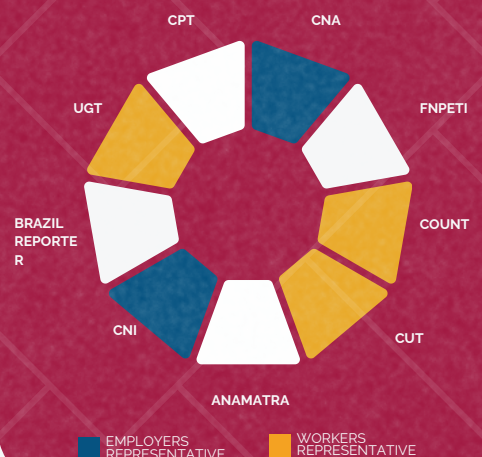
PARTICIPANTS BY SECTORS



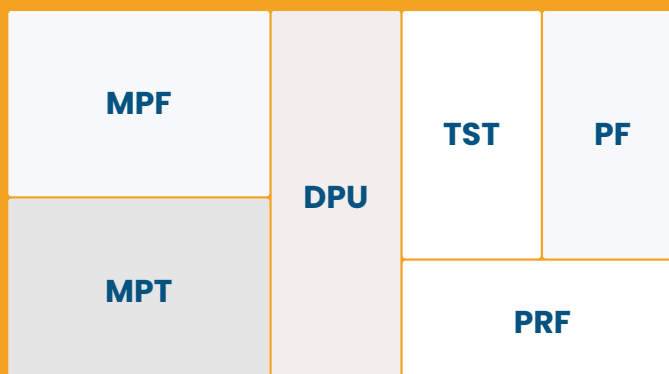
PARTICIPANTS OF THE GOVERNMENT

MTE	MS
MDS	MJSP
MDHC	COETRAES

PARTICIPANTS OF THE CIVIL SOCIETY



PARTICIPANTS OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM AND PUBLIC SECURITY





BRAZIL AS AN **ALLIANCE 8.7**
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CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND



BRAZIL AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

In 2015, Brazil committed to meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the United Nations General Assembly. As a global call to address the greatest challenges to development, the commitments also include **promoting decent work and economic growth** in countries, as set out in SDG 8.

Among the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and their 169 Targets, Target 8.7 provides for the **implementation of immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour.**

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Despite its leading role on the international stage, particularly in environmental and climate justice agendas, combating inequalities, hunger and poverty¹, in recent years, **Brazil has faced significant challenges** in meeting the SDG targets, **impacted by disinvestment and setbacks in public policies.**²

¹BRAZIL. Presidency of the Republic. General Secretariat. **Voluntary national report.** Brasília: Presidency of the Republic, 2024.

²BRAZIL. Ministry of Planning and Budget. **Planning Oriented to the 2030 Agenda.** Brasília: National Planning Secretariat/MPO, 2024.



More specifically regarding SDG 8, “it combined stagnation, instability and setbacks in the main indicators of decent work and economic growth”³, despite the progress made through the efforts and cooperation between the government, employers, workers, the Justice System, civil society organizations, international organizations and academia so that the country can advance in meeting Target 8.7.

In the process of resuming the prioritization of the 2030 Agenda, Brazil integrated these commitments into its governance through the Multi-Year Plan (PPA) 2024-2027⁴ and signed up as a pathfinder country in Alliance 8.7, in order to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs, specifically Target 8.7, in its territory.

THE 8.7 ALLIANCE AND BRAZIL AS A PATHFINDER COUNTRY

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To tackle a complex and multifaceted problem such as child labor, slave labor and human trafficking, in 2017, **Alliance 8.7** was created, a **global pact so that partners can act effectively and interconnectedly to achieve Target 8.7.**

With a commitment to redouble efforts and use innovative approaches, **pathfinder countries** adopt integrated government action and social dialogue **to take the front line in Alliance 8.7.**

³INSTITUTE OF APPLIED ECONOMIC RESEARCH. **2030 Agenda**: sustainable development goals: assessment of progress towards the main global targets for Brazil: SDG 8: promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. Brasília: Ipea, 2024.

⁴In order to align its public policies and development strategies with these commitments, in 2024 the country prepared the Report “Planning oriented towards the 2030 Agenda”, which presents how the SDGs are reflected in the main medium-term planning instrument of the Brazilian federal government, the Multi-Year Plan (PPA) 2024-2027.



Brazil, which has been at the **forefront of tackling slave labor and child labor** for three decades, has expressed interest in joining the group of pathfinding countries in 2023, committing to adopt concrete and effective measures to combat slave labor and child labor.

To become a pathfinding country, Brazil has developed a **strategic roadmap** that determines key actions, responsibilities and national priorities for the eradication of child labor and slave labor. This Roadmap was prepared during the **Strategic Planning Workshop: Brazil as an Alliance 8.7 Pathfinder Country**, on July 26 and 27, 2024, which promoted a four-party dialogue to define the strategy that will guide national action on tackling child labor and slave labor in accordance with the 2030 Agenda.

Based on the contributions of different actors working on these issues in Brazil, the specialized consultancy hired by the ILO systematized this Roadmap, based on what was presented and discussed at the Workshop regarding the challenges and priorities in the areas of combating child labor and slave labor. With the appropriate methodological adjustments, these were distributed in a Planning framework, as follows.



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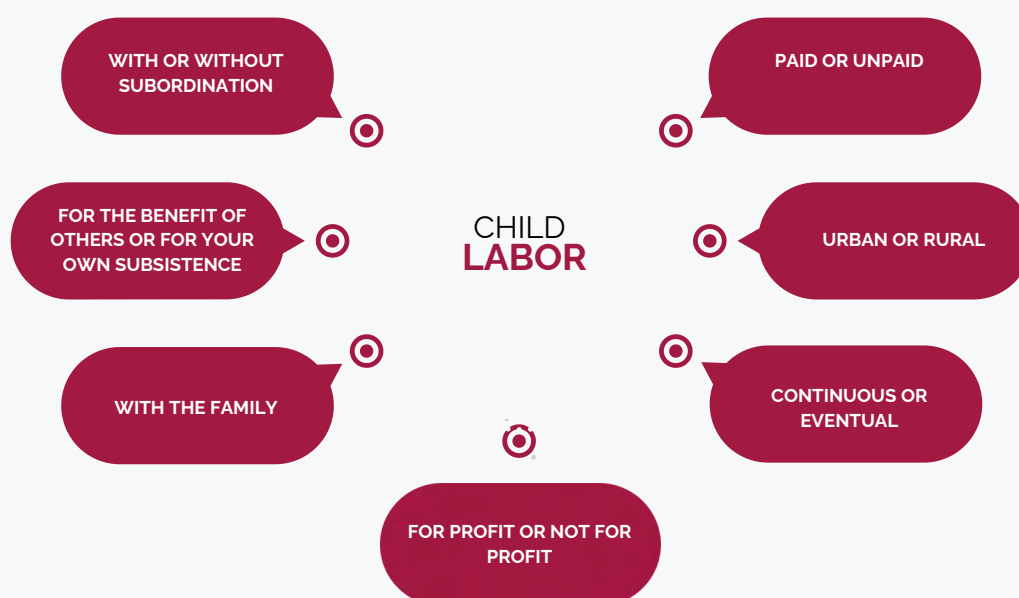


CHALLENGES AND **PRIORITIES**



CHALLENGES AND PRIORITIES FOR THE ERADICATION OF CHILD LABOR

Child labor is a complex and multi-causal phenomenon understood as work carried out by children and adolescents below the legally established minimum age. With variable natures, it can have several modalities:



In addition to the modalities listed, it can be present in the artistic and sports environments, which can be as harmful to the development of children and adolescents as other practices.

It is also important to highlight the occurrence of the **worst forms of child labor** provided for in the TIP List, such as sexual exploitation and work analogous to slavery.



It is estimated that there are around **160 million children in child labor situations in the world**, according to estimates from the 2020 ILO-UNICEF Report. In Brazil, in 1992, there were 8 million children and adolescents in these conditions, which challenged the country to develop appropriate actions, according to the different characteristics of the problem.

Thus, since the Federal Constitution of 1988, which established the principle of full protection of children and adolescents and the minimum working age as a fundamental right, several policies and actions have been developed. Among these, the following stand out: the Strategic Actions for the Child Labor Eradication Program (AEPETI), the work of labor inspection, the creation of the National Forum for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor, the creation of the National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labor and the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry into child labor.

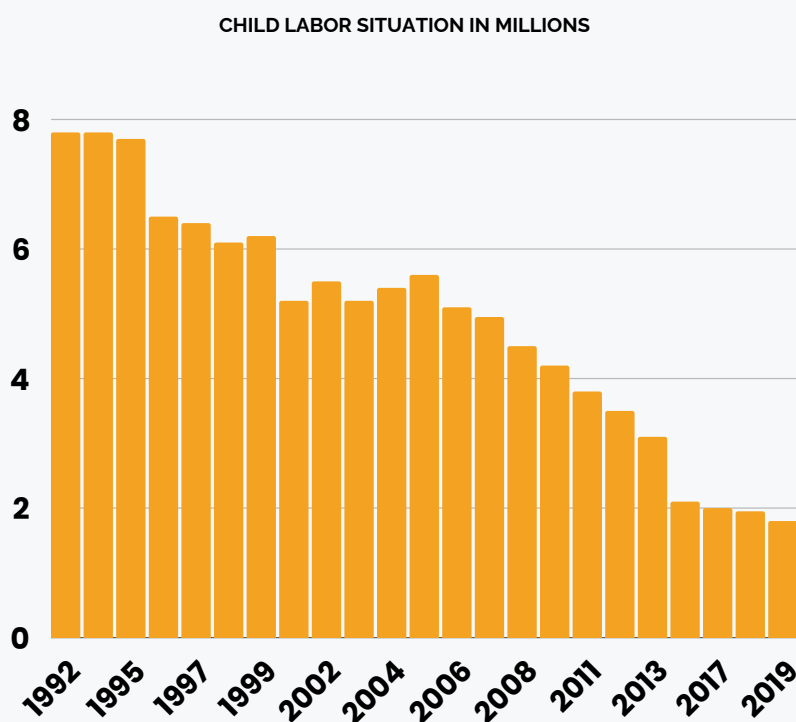
In addition, it has a relevant role in the international community, sharing its experiences and leading initiatives such as the Cotton with Decent Work Project, the Regional Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor in Mercosur and Border Tables against Child Labor, as a regional initiative in Latin America and the Caribbean.

In this context, it is possible to observe that, by 2022, there was a 75% reduction in the number of children and adolescents in child labor situations, which fell to 1.88 million, demonstrating that the policy developed by Brazil produced results.

⁵INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE; UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND. **Child Labour**: Global estimates 2020, trends and the road forward, ILO and UNICEF, New York, 2021.



However, it is also observed that since 2015, the pace of reduction in child labor has slowed, with moments of increase in the years 2015, 2016 and 2022, which, according to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), may be related to the lack of inspection and the COVID-19 pandemic.



Data from the Continuous PNAD (2023)



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DECREASE OF
ABOUT

75



STATISTICS OF
CHILD
LABOR
SINCE 1992

Data from PnadC/IBGE (2022) and FNPETI (2015)

OCCUPANCY
LEVEL
OF CHILDREN AND
ADOLESCENTS



1992 - 2022

79%

Data from PnadC/IBGE (2022) and FNPETI (2015)



756.000

CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS
ARE SUBJECTED TO THE
WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

86
THOUSAND
CHILDREN AND
TEENAGERS



CHILD LABOR
HOUSEHOLD
AND CARE
UNPAID



63,3%
OF CHILDREN
AND
ADOLESCENTS IN
CHILD LABOR ARE
BLACK OR
BROWN



LACK OF MONITORING AND THE
COVID-19 PANDEMIC LED TO A 7.42%
INCREASE IN CHILD LABOR BETWEEN
2019 AND 2022



In 2022, Brazil had 4.9% of children and adolescents between the ages of 5 and 17 in a situation of child labor, of which 63.3% were black or brown. Around 86 thousand children and adolescents were in a situation of child labor providing unpaid domestic and care services, the majority of which were performed by black girls.⁶

Among the main factors that drive children and adolescents into child labor is economic vulnerability. In addition, shocks related to job loss or economic recession significantly increase the likelihood of children and adolescents dropping out of school to work. The key to combating child labor is complex and involves the joint work of various public and social spheres.

In view of this, **it is necessary to coordinate and articulate actions, form partnerships, engage in social dialogue and find concrete and sustainable solutions.** In this sense, important mechanisms can be mentioned: the National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labor (CONAETI), the Flows and protocols for the coordination of actions to combat child labor and the National Strategies and Plans.

⁶MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE, FAMILY AND FIGHT AGAINST HUNGER. **Information Note No. 3/2023 MDS/SNCF.** MDS, National Secretariat for Care and Family, June/2023.



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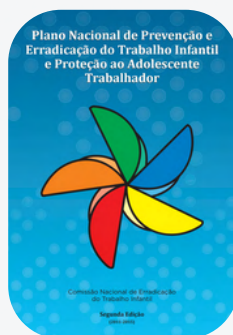
Record of the CONAETI team at the World Day Against Child Labor event.
Photo: Allexandre dos Santos Silva

2004 FIRST NATIONAL PLAN



5.3 MILLION
CHILDREN AND
ADOLESCENTS IN
CHILD LABOR

2015 SECOND NATIONAL PLAN



2.6 MILLION
CHILDREN AND
ADOLESCENTS IN
CHILD LABOR

2019 THIRD NATIONAL PLAN



1.9 MILLION
CHILDREN AND
ADOLESCENTS IN
CHILD LABOR

Data: Child Labour Map/PnadC, 2020



Another **important management tool** that has been used as a starting point for developing actions is the **production of data and information on the reality of child labor**, through diagnostics, academic studies, the National Census and PNAD, government databases, among others. With these tools, it is possible to understand the problem based on data and evidence, its scope, location, type and characteristics, as well as its causes and consequences.

This information is also essential to support and qualify information and awareness-raising actions regarding the harmful effects of child labor, given that it is necessary to publicize the various nuances of this issue so that child labor regulations are effectively enforced and voluntarily observed by the population.



INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS ON CHILD LABOR



ILO Convention 138: on Minimum age for work and national policy for the eradication of child labour.

ILO Convention 182: Prohibition of the Worst Forms of Child Labour and Immediate Action for their Elimination.

1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child: protecting children from economic exploitation and work that is harmful to their health and development.



Federal Constitution of 1988 Art. 7, item XXXIII: minimum age for work/prohibition of night, dangerous or unhealthy work for minors under eighteen years of age.

Art. 208: Duty of the State to ensure education for children and adolescents.

Art. 227: Principle of Comprehensive Protection of children and adolescents.



Consolidation of Labor Laws: Chapter IV – Protection of Child Labor.



Statute of Children and Adolescents: Provides for the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents.



Decree No. 6,481/2008: List of the Worst Forms of Child Labor 94 jobs that are harmful to the health, safety and morality of children and teenagers.



National and international frameworks for combating child labor highlight the challenge of improving the performance of the judiciary in applying standards related to child and adolescent labor, and of the Public Ministry of Labor and labor inspection to ensure compliance with standards. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen dialogue, coordination, surveillance, and political influence among agents working on this issue, in order to contain regressive measures and support those that advance rights⁷.

In this journey of more than 30 years of efforts to prevent and eradicate child labor, in addition to the legal framework, the decisive action of labor inspection and the creation of instances of social dialogue, including with intense participation of civil society, other factors explain Brazil's progress in this area, such as some important advances towards the universalization of basic education, the existence of public policies for income transfer⁸ and other specific policies, such as the Strategic Actions of the Child Labor Eradication Program (AEPETI).

⁷FNPETI - National Forum for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor. **Child Labor in the SDGs**. 2017. Available at: https://media.fnpeti.org.br/media/publicacoes/arquivo/Trabalho_Infantil_nos_ODS.pdf. Accessed on: May 20, 2024

⁸UNITED NATIONS BRAZIL. **Child Labor**: an agenda towards achieving the eradication goals. Brasília, March, 2015. Available at: https://brasil.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-07/Trabalho-infantil_final.pdf. Accessed on: May 20, 2024



MAIN INITIATIVES

POLICY TO COMBAT CHILD LABOR

The policy to combat child labor is promoted through the work of the Labor Inspectorate in inspection actions to remove children and adolescents from child labor. The policy also involves imposing administrative penalties on exploiters and referring child workers to the protection network.

STRATEGIC ACTIONS OF THE CHILD LABOR ERADICATION PROGRAM (AEPETI)

It is an **intersectoral** program that is part of the National Social Assistance Policy, reinforcing **income transfer actions and social work with families**, made possible through the Protection and Assistance Service for Families and Individuals (PAEFI). Following the redesign of the Child Labor Eradication Program (PETI), initiated in 2013 and agreed upon in 2014, it now includes a series of strategies to combat child labor, encompassing actions of information, mobilization, identification, protection, defense, accountability, and monitoring.

PUBLIC EDUCATIONAL POLICIES

Among the public policies that have been developed in Brazilian schools, the following stand out: the National **Commitment to Literate Children (CNCA)**, the **Pé-de-Meia Program**, the **National Strategy for Connected Schools**, and the expansion of **full-time schools**. Also noteworthy is the Professional Master's Program for Qualifying Teachers in the Public Basic Education Network (ProEB).

PROFESSIONAL LEARNING POLICY

In the context of professional learning, it is important to mention the important role of inspections in ensuring that companies comply with the apprenticeship quota and in regulating apprenticeships. The National Apprenticeship Registry (CNAPE) and the National Catalog of Professional Apprenticeship Programs (CONAP) also represent important tools for registering and providing guidance to qualified entities.

COMPREHENSIVE CARE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN WORK SITUATIONS

Comprehensive care includes identifying cases of child labor and providing medical and psychosocial care to victims. According to the National Policy on Workers' Health (PNSTT) and the National Policy on Comprehensive Health Care for Children and Adolescents (Pnaisc), which include determining actions for comprehensive care, prevention and monitoring of diseases and injuries in children and adolescents in situations of child labor.

STRENGTHENING THE RIGHTS GUARANTEE SYSTEM

The System for Guaranteeing the Rights of Children and Adolescents (SGDCA) was established in 2006 by the National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (Conanda) to ensure the realization of human rights for children and adolescents throughout the national territory. This is achieved through the articulation and integration of various social actors who operate within government public bodies and also in civil society organizations. Its strengthening involves the promotion of continuous training for educators, as well as professionals working in other public policies, such as health, social assistance, public security, in addition to guardianship counselors and members of justice system bodies and entities that defend the rights of children and adolescents.



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CHALLENGES FOR THE ERADICATION OF CHILD LABOR



Raise awareness among state and municipal bodies about the importance of developing regional and local management instruments to combat child labor.

Understanding and combating new forms of child labor.

Seek greater capillarity of actions and policies for the eradication of child labor.

Ensure greater effectiveness of actions to eradicate child labor, through the coordination and articulation of actions and policies of different actors.

Improve the existing database to ensure more effective, evidence-based action.



PRIORITIES FOR THE ERADICATION OF CHILD LABOR

Develop and improve public policies aimed at eradicating child labor.

Improve and strengthen management tools for the eradication of child labor.

Strengthen the System of Guaranteeing Rights in the fight against child labor.

Ensure compliance with child labor regulations through information, awareness-raising, monitoring and accountability actions.

Resume co-financing of AEPETI and encourage the allocation of resources from other policies to combat child labor.

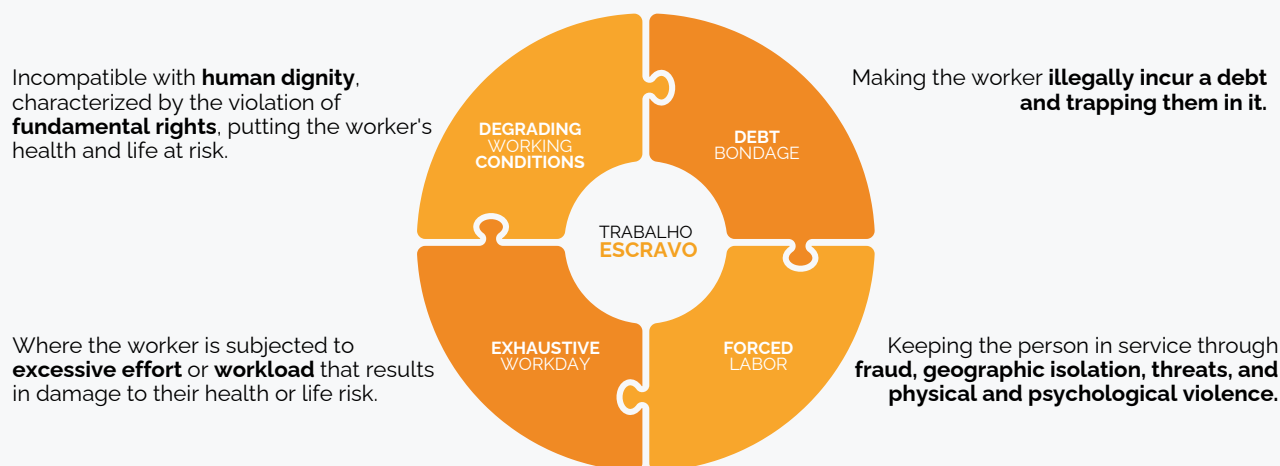
Improve the coordination and articulation of actions to combat child labor.





CHALLENGES AND PRIORITIES FOR THE ERADICATION OF SLAVE LABOR

The Brazilian Criminal Code, in its Article 149, provides for the **crime of slave-like labor** with one or more of the following characteristics: **forced labor, degrading conditions**, exhaustive working hours, or restricting movement due to debt. This concept is considered an advancement over the proposals of international organizations, as it encompasses a broader range of situations involving labor exploitation.



Source: Repórter Brasil, [2024]

Brazilian law, therefore, not only protects situations of deprivation of liberty associated with labor exploitation but primarily safeguards "the dignity of the human person, human rights, equality of individuals, social values of work, and the prohibition of torture and inhumane or degrading treatment."⁹

⁹UN REFUGEE AGENCY - UNHCR. **Guidebook "Could I be a victim of slave labor?"** Brasília: UNHCR, 2021. Available at: <https://help.unhcr.org/brazil/wp-content/uploads/sites/8/2021/04/Cartilha-Trabalho-Escravo-1.pdf>. Accessed on August 20, 2024.



Although the occurrence of these situations has been reported by civil society since at least the 1960s, including with international repercussions, it was only in 1995 that the Brazilian State began to develop a policy to combat and eradicate slave-like labor through the creation of the Special Mobile Inspection Groups (GEFM).

The GEFM is operated by the Ministry of Labor and Employment and also works in an inter-institutional manner with agencies in the justice system and public security to promote inspections and rescues. Once the occurrence of slave labor is confirmed, the workers are immediately removed from the location, and the employer is required to pay the due charges and wages, as well as expenses for the workers' travel to their places of origin, if they so wish. In addition, guides are issued so that these rescued people can have access to Unemployment Insurance¹⁰, which includes the provision of temporary financial assistance, with the receipt of three installments in the amount of one minimum wage each, to the worker who, demonstrably, was rescued from a regime of forced labor or conditions analogous to slavery, having been introduced by Law No. 10.608, of December 20, 2002.

After the appropriate administrative procedure, exploiters caught exploiting labor in these conditions are included in the Registry of Employers who have subjected workers to conditions analogous to slavery, published periodically by the Ministry of Labor and Employment.

¹⁰INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION - ILO. **Good practices of labour inspection in Brazil:** the eradication of slave-like labour. Brasília: ILO, 2010



As an important instrument for providing transparency to the population about employers of slave labor, the Dirty List, as it is known, is a fundamental policy for the eradication of slave labor in the country.

These are just some of the instruments created by the country to materialize Brazil's commitment to eradicating slave labor, as ratified in several national instruments and also protected in several local regulations.

¹⁰INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION - ILO. **Good practices of labour inspection in Brazil:** the eradication of slave-like labour. Brasília: ILO, 2010



INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS ON SLAVE LABOR



Federal Constitution of 1988 Art. 1, items III and IV: the dignity of the human person and the social values of work and free enterprise are among the foundations of the Federative Republic of Brazil.

Art. 4, section II: Brazil is governed in its international relations by the principle of the prevalence of human rights.

Art. 5, sections III and XXIII: prohibition of inhuman and degrading treatment.

Art. 7: provides for the rights of urban and rural workers, in addition to others aimed at improving their social conditions.

Art. 243: authorizes the expropriation and allocation for agrarian reform or popular housing programs of rural and urban properties where situations of exploitation of slave labor are identified.



LEI N. 10.608, DE 20 DE
DEZEMBRO DE 2002.

Law No. 10,608, of December 20, 2002

Amended Law 7,998 of January 11, 1990, to ensure the payment of unemployment insurance to workers rescued from conditions analogous to slavery.



DECRETO-LEI N. 2.848, DE 7
DE DEZEMBRO DE 1940

Criminal Code: The alteration of the concept of contemporary slave labor introduced by Law 10.803/2003 to Article 149 of the Criminal Code characterizes work in conditions analogous to slavery as one in which people are subjected to forced labor, exhausting work hours, degrading working conditions, or when there is a restriction of movement due to debt or by any other means.



Decree No. 9,887, of July 27, 2019 - Recreates the National Commission for the Eradication of Slave Labor (CONATRAE), which had already existed since 2003, through the Decree of July 31, 2003, repealed by Decree No. 9,887, of 2017.

Ordinance No. 15 of 07/26/2024/MTE/MDHC - Establishes within the scope of the Ministry of Labor and Employment the Register of Employers who have subjected workers to slavery-like conditions, as well as provides for the rules applicable to them.

Ordinance No. 3,484 of 2021/MDHC - Creates the National Flow of Assistance to Victims of Slave Labor in Brazil.

Ordinance No. 1,620, of May 13, 2021/MDHC - Updates the Federative Pact for the Eradication of Slave Labor.



BRAZIL AS AN **ALLIANCE 8.7**
PATHFINDER COUNTRY

ALLIANCE



63.000

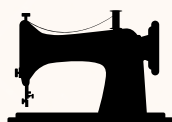
SIT Radar Data (2024)

RESCUED
FROM **SLAVE**
LABOUR
BY GEFM



MORE THAN 23,000 OF THOSE RESCUED ARE FROM
THE STATES OF **MARANHÃO, MINAS GERAIS, BAHIA**
AND PARÁ

SmartLab Data (2024)



URBAN SLAVE LABOR
HAS INCREASED 8%
SINCE 2009

SIT Radar Data (2024)

90%

OF THOSE RESCUED
WERE **AGRICULTURAL**
WORKERS IN GENERAL

SmartLab Data (2024)

66% OF RESCUED
WORKERS ARE **BROWN**
****AND BLACK****

SmartLab Data (2024)



75.3% OF THOSE RESCUED ARE
ILLITERATE OR DID NOT COMPLETE
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

SmartLab Data (2024)



According to data from the Global Slave Labor Estimate, in 2021, around 27.6 million people were in a situation of forced labor in the world, with Brazil having the sad number of 1.05 million people, occupying 11th place in the ranking. Since the beginning of GEFM operations, more than 63 thousand people have been rescued, with 3,240 people being rescued in 2023 alone.¹²

Although the economic sector most frequently involved in situations of rescue of slave labor is that linked to agricultural activities in general, such as cattle raising (27.9%), sugar cane cultivation (13.7%), forestry production (7.3%), coffee cultivation (5.9%), it is noted, however, that the percentage of slave labor in urban areas rose from 4.09% to 12.09%, between 2009 and 2023, which demonstrates a growth in new forms of labor exploitation in cities.

The activities with the highest incidence of rescues in urban areas are those of construction laborers (2.8%), bricklayers (2.06%), street vendors (0.48%), machine seamstresses in mass production (0.47%), and street vendors (0.43%).¹³

Also, there are more and more cases of people being rescued from domestic work and situations involving sexual exploitation, which present a challenge to the authorities involved to improve procedures and tools that ensure rights for people subjected to these conditions.

Considering, further, that the profile of the rescued workers is mostly men,

¹²INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO); WALK FREE; INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM). **Global Estimates of Modern Slavery: Forced Labour and Forced Marriage**. Geneva, 2022.

¹³MINISTRY OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT. Labor Inspection Portal. **Radar SIT**: Labor Inspection Information and Statistics Panel in Brazil. 2024.
SMARTLAB. Slave Labor. SmartLab, 2024.



brown or black (66%), who did not complete elementary school or are illiterate (75.3%) and are between 18 and 24 years old. However, it is considered that this data obscures the situation of slavery and the precarious conditions experienced in domestic and unpaid care work, which are predominantly performed by women, exacerbating the challenges in developing actions targeted at the profiles and needs of all rescued individuals.

The policy for eradicating slave labor, in this sense, requires intersectoral coordination involving bodies related to repression, oversight, prevention and victim assistance and protection, including Federal Executive Branch entities, the Legislature, Justice System bodies, and civil society organizations. In this context, important instruments have been created, such as the National Commission for the Eradication of Slave Labor (CONATRAE), the National Plan for the Eradication of Slave Labor, the Federal Pact for the Eradication of Slave Labor, and the National Flow of Assistance to Victims of Slave Labor.

It is also important to highlight that, in the fight against slave labor in Brazil, civil society has been at the forefront of developing prevention and supporting projects to the victims and populations vulnerable to slave labor. These organizations play a crucial role in combating contemporary slave labor, engaging in activities such as reporting, raising awareness, conducting studies and research, providing direct assistance to victims, and exerting political pressure for more effective public policies.

Due to the complexity of contemporary slave labor, it is essential to have well-coordinated and intersectoral policies to effectively work towards its eradication.



MAIN INITIATIVES

SLAVE LABOR INSPECTION POLICIES

The Special Mobile Inspection Group, established in 1995, plays a fundamental role in the inspection and rescue of workers in situations of slave labor, having already rescued more than 63 thousand people since its creation. With its impact, the policy is a national and international reference for the repression of slave labor.

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE ERADICATION OF SLAVE LABOR

Created in 2003 by Decree of July 31 of that year, it was amended by Decree No. 9,887 of July 27, 2019, which resulted in a decrease in social participation and available resources. However, CONATRAE remained an important policy to monitor and follow up on technical cooperation actions and agreements, legal and regulatory frameworks and to encourage the development of studies and research.

PROCESS OF UPDATING THE NATIONAL PLAN FOR THE ERADICATION OF SLAVE LABOR

At the end of 2023, with the need to update the II National Plan, the Preparation Cycle of the III National Plan for the Eradication of Slave Labor was structured, to solidify instruments, strengthen the policy to combat slave labor, and update goals aiming to adapt to the current reality.

STRENGTHENING LOCAL POLICIES

To strengthen the actions of states and municipalities, it is important to mention the Federative Pact for the Eradication of Slave Labor, whose main commitments are to institutionalize State, Municipal and District Commissions and to prepare State, Municipal and District Plans.

EXPANSION OF INFORMATION AND PROMOTION OF AWARENESS AND TRAINING FOR PROFESSIONALS

CONATRAE's responsibilities also include promoting annual campaigns by all of its constituent bodies, either separately or jointly. Among these, the 'Keep an Eye Open So You Don't Become a Slave' campaign stands out, which has been carried out for over 25 years by the Pastoral Land Commission (CPT). As a prevention program, it is worth mentioning the 'Slave, No Way!' initiative, developed by Repórter Brasil and the education network that has already reached almost 700 (seven hundred) Brazilian municipalities. In addition, an important policy is implemented to train Dial 100 operators and employees of public security agencies, the Ministry of Labor and Employment and the Social Assistance network to combat slave labor, especially domestic slave labor.

NATIONAL FLOW OF ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF SLAVE LABOR

Through the National Flow of Assistance to Victims of Slave Labor, created by CONATRAE and structured by Ordinance 3,484/2021, the integrated and organized action of the protection network is guided, leading from the complaint to the rescue and post-rescue of the victim.

NATIONAL WORKERS' HEALTH POLICY (PNSTT)

Its purpose is to define the principles, guidelines and strategies for the development of comprehensive care actions for Workers' Health. Among the objectives of the Policy is to contribute to the identification and eradication of situations analogous to slave labor.



Other important policies include **post-rescue care within the scope of SUAS and SUS**. The Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS) provides care to victims of slave labor after rescue, offering social assistance policies through programs, services, benefits and projects, according to the provisions of the National Flow of Care for Victims of Slave Labor.

The Unified Health System (SUS), in turn, is a fundamental public policy for identifying and eradicating situations analogous to slave labor. Therefore, it is important to establish guidelines for Comprehensive Health Care for workers in situations of labor analogous to slavery, as well as to integrate SUS into the National Assistance Flow for Victims of Slave Labor.

After several decades of building paths and alternatives to eradicate slave labor in Brazil, from 2017 onwards some difficulties were identified that delayed the progress achieved until then.

Some of these difficulties have already been overcome, with the public selection process for labor inspectors, and the periodic updating and dissemination of the Dirty List and the regular operation of CONATRAE. However, their complete overcoming depends on the strengthening of coordinated action and the dissemination of policies to eradicate slave labor to states and municipalities, through a strategy that involves updating the National Plan, adherence to the Federative Pact and the implementation and improvement of the National Flow of Assistance to Victims of Slave Labor.



BRAZIL AS AN **ALLIANCE 8.7** PATHFINDER COUNTRY



CHALLENGES FOR THE ERADICATION OF SLAVE LABOR



Improve and strengthen the performance of **Special Mobile Inspection Groups** through a larger number of tax auditors.

Review regulatory standards that deal with occupational **health and safety conditions**.

Ensure periodic publication of the **Dirty List** as an information tool.

Improve the **capillarization** of the policy to combat slave labor.

Expansion of **CONATRAE's** competences and social dialogue.



PRIORITIES FOR THE ERADICATION OF SLAVE LABOR

Update, strengthen and consolidate prevention, repression and economic reintegration policies in the **III National Plan for the Eradication of Slave Labor**.

Implement and improve the **National Flow** of Assistance to Victims of Slave Labor.

Expand the adhesion and formalization of federative entities to the **Federative Pact** for the Eradication of Slave Labor.

Improve prevention, socioeconomic reintegration and control of production chains.





BRAZIL AS AN **ALLIANCE 8.7**
PATHFINDER COUNTRY

ALLIANCE



ARTICULATION AND INTEGRATION OF **ACTIONS AND ACTORS**



To address child labor and slave labor, it is essential to **coordinate and articulate actions among different actors** to ensure a multidimensional approach to the problem, including providing comprehensive care for the victims.

In this context, **forming partnerships and engaging in social dialogue are crucial**, especially considering the prominent role of civil society organizations in driving and sometimes directly implementing initiatives that contribute to the eradication of child labor and slave labor in Brazil.

Therefore, although the Roadmap has identified as responsible only those bodies that directly participated in all stages of the document's creation, as well as some institutional adherences during and after the workshop that volunteered to contribute to the proposals, forming partnerships with other organizations, particularly from the justice system and civil society, will be fundamental for the implementation of this Roadmap.

Thus, it is essential to ensure the sustainability and permanent functioning of the Committees that lead the policies for the eradication of child labor, slave labor and human trafficking: CONAETI, CONATRAE, and the National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking (CONATRAP), which, through the Ministries of Labor and Employment (MTE), Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC), and Justice and Public Security (MJSP), coordinate, articulate, and integrate actions and different stakeholders.



BRAZIL AS AN ALLIANCE 8.7
PATHFINDER COUNTRY



GUIDING AXES OF THE STRATEGIC ROADMAP



Considering the context presented, the international commitment assumed through this Strategic Roadmap, reflecting the priorities and challenges listed, should reaffirm Brazil at the forefront of initiatives to achieve Target 8.7. Thus, seeking to condense all discussions held based on strategic axes, the **Strategic Planning Roadmap for Brazil as a Pathfinder Country within the Alliance 8.7** was organized into:



Regulatory Compliance: This axis considers legislative and regulatory initiatives that can positively or negatively influence the achievement of Target 8.7, aiming to establish a strategy to ensure voluntary compliance through information, awareness, and social dialogue. It encompasses measures for the dissemination of information and knowledge, coordination, surveillance, and political advocacy by agents working on these issues with the Legislative Branch and the Justice System, in order to protect national and international regulatory frameworks, support advances in rights, ensure accountability of violators, and prevent regressive measures.

Management Instruments: This axis includes initiatives to consolidate the National Strategy for the Eradication of Child Labor, Slave Labor, and Human Trafficking as state policies, strengthening and developing the main management instruments for these policies such as Plans, Commissions, Forums, Flows, as well as raising awareness among states and municipalities for the development of these instruments. Additionally, it includes measures for improving research methodologies and data diagnostics that lead to more effective actions.



Public Policies: This axis provides strategies to strengthen the main policies to combat child labor and slave labor that need to be developed or implemented to contribute to the achievement of Target 8.7, such as social protection, both in preventive terms and in assistance to victims.



BRAZIL AS AN ALLIANCE 8.7 PATHFINDER COUNTRY

PATHFINDER
ROADMAP



STRATEGIC ROADMAP

AXIS	AIM	RESPONSIBLE	PRODUCT	GOALS	INDICATORS
REGULATORY COMPLIANCE	1. Disseminate information and knowledge about child labor, slave labor, human trafficking to promote a culture of vigilance	MTE MPT OIT	Information and knowledge about child labor disseminated	National Campaign against Child Labor in commemoration of June 12th	Campaigns, research and materials developed and made available. Target audience
		MDHC MTE MJSP CONAETI CONATRAE CONATRAP	Information and knowledge about slave labor and human trafficking widespread	National Day to Combat Slave Labor will be held on January 28th	
				National Week of Mobilization to Combat Human Trafficking to be held from July 30th.	
				Campaigns and research on slave labor and human trafficking carried out	



STRATEGIC ROADMAP					
AXIS	AIM	RESPONSIBLE	PRODUCT	GOALS	INDICATORS
REGULATORY COMPLIANCE	2. Promote social dialogue and responsible business conduct	MDHC MTE	Promoting responsible business conduct	Labor self-diagnosis system regarding the topic of child labor made available and disseminated	Events and instruments for social dialogue involving priority economic sectors on the topic of decent work (child labor and slave labor) produced
				Promotion of social dialogue involving priority economic sectors on the issue of decent work (child labor and slave labor)	



STRATEGIC ROADMAP					
AXIS	AIM	RESPONSIBLE	PRODUCT	GOALS	INDICATORS
REGULATORY COMPLIANCE	3. Monitor and strengthen national human rights legislation (and its enforcement) to eradicate child labor and slave labor	CONAETI CONATRAE	Strengthened and monitored legislation in defense and promotion of the human rights of children and adolescents	Monitoring of draft laws related to the topics	Number of documents produced and events held for monitoring
				Production of technical analysis and statements on monitored legislation	
	4. Improve mechanisms for reporting and monitoring child labor, slave labor and human trafficking	MTE	Improved reporting and monitoring mechanisms for child labor and slave labor	Ipê Slave Labor System integrated with SFITWEB (Federal Labor Inspection System), in 2026	Improved reporting and monitoring mechanisms for child labor, slave labor and human trafficking
				Improvements to the Ipê Child Labor System to integrate it with SFITWEB and qualify the selection, screening and monitoring of complaints	



STRATEGIC ROADMAP					
AXIS	AIM	RESPONSIBLE	PRODUCT	GOALS	INDICATORS
MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS	5. Improve and consolidate the National Strategy for the Eradication of Child Labor, Slave Labor and Human Trafficking as state policies	CONAETI CONATRAE CONATRAP MDHC MTE MJSP	National Plans updated, published and monitored as established in these instruments	IV National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor	Plans drawn up and published
				III National Plan for the Eradication of Slave Labor	Monitoring the execution of the Plans carried out
				IV National Plan to Combat Human Trafficking	



STRATEGIC ROADMAP					
AXIS	AIM	RESPONSIBLE	PRODUCT	GOALS	INDICATORS
MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS	6. Promote local structures to combat child labor, slave labor and human trafficking	CONATRAE CONATRAP LOCAL COMMISSIONS MDHC	Active local networks to combat slave labor and human trafficking	Adherence to the Federal Pact for the Eradication of Slave Labor	No. of Commissions or Committees created/activated/reactivated
				Creation, activation and reactivation, maintenance of state commissions/committees	
				Creation of state plans	Nº of State Plans launched
				Identification and mapping of local surveillance networks of civil society and state actors	Local networks to combat slave labor mapped (specify participants and locations)



STRATEGIC ROADMAP					
AXIS	AIM	RESPONSIBLE	PRODUCT	GOALS	INDICATORS
MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS	6. Promote local structures to combat child labor, slave labor and human trafficking	CONATRAE CONATRAP LOCAL COMISSIONS MDHC	Actions to promote the creation of State Commissions for the Eradication of Child Labor	Holding meetings with Social Welfare Departments and SRT to create State Commissions	Recommendation published and number of actions and articulations carried out for the creation of State Commissions for the Eradication of Child Labor
				Preparation of a CONAETI Recommendation promoting and guiding the creation of State Commissions for the Eradication of Child Labor	



STRATEGIC ROADMAP					
AXIS	AIM	RESPONSIBLE	PRODUCT	GOALS	INDICATORS
MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS	7. Promote the coordination and integration of actions to combat child labor, slave labor and human trafficking	CONAETI CONATRAE CONATRAP MDHC MTE MJSP	Permanent and participatory operation of CONAETI, CONATRAE AND CONATRAP	Holding meetings of CONAETI, CONATRAE and CONATRAP for the coordination and articulation of actions	Number of Committee meetings held
		CONAETI CONATRAE CONTRAP	Integration between CONAETI, CONATRAE and CONATRAP	Mutual participation between the collegiate bodies and events and activities on the themes	Meetings and integrated activities between the Boards
		CONAETI CONATRAE CONATRAP MDHC MTE MJSP MDS MS	Roadmap 8.7 Integrated Monitoring Reports	Annual monitoring of compliance with Roadmap 8.7, involving all those indicated as responsible	Monitoring and reports prepared



STRATEGIC ROADMAP					
AXIS	AIM	RESPONSIBLE	PRODUCT	GOALS	INDICATORS
MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS	7. Promote the coordination and integration of actions to combat child labor, slave labor and human trafficking	CONAETI	Institutionalization of coordination and integration of actions to combat child labor	National flows (protocols) for inter-institutional and inter-sectoral care for children and adolescents in situations of child labor developed and published	Publication of CONAETI Resolutions regulating national care flows for children and adolescents in situations of child labor
	8. Deepen and cross-cut the knowledge base on the occurrence of child labor, slave labor and human trafficking to support planning based on data and evidence	MTE MS MDHC MPT MDS OIT	Improving Data and Information on Child Labor in Brazil	Creation of a Working Group to develop proposals for improving Census and PNAD data	Data and studies produced or improved.



STRATEGIC ROADMAP

AXIS	AIM	RESPONSIBLE	PRODUCT	GOALS	INDICATORS
MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS	8. Deepen and cross-cut the knowledge base on the occurrence of child labor, slave labor and human trafficking to support planning based on data and evidence	MTE MS MDHC MPT MDS OIT	Improving Data and Information on Child Labor in Brazil	Conducting studies on: a) Drug Trafficking as one of the Worst Forms of Child Labor; b) Domestic Child Labor; c) Child Labor in Landfills	Data and studies produced or improved.
	8. Deepen and cross-sectionalize the knowledge base on the occurrence of child labor and slave labor to support planning based on data and evidence.	MTE	Systematized knowledge about the connection between child labor and slave labor	Study on the connection between child labor and slave labor	Data and studies produced or improved.
			Intelligence structure, within the scope of the Labor Inspection.	Intelligence instruments informing inspection and service structures	Intelligence structures informing inspection and service actions



STRATEGIC ROADMAP					
AXIS	AIM	RESPONSIBLE	PRODUCT	GOALS	INDICATORS
MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS	9. Exchange experiences with other countries on the topic of eradicating child labor, slave labor and human trafficking.	MDS MTE MDHC OIT MJSP	Exchange of experiences with other countries	Implementation of International Technical Cooperation projects to exchange good practices on the topic of combating child labor, slave labor and human trafficking	Experience exchange activities
			SGDCA trained on the issue of child labor	Provision of training and continuing education courses on the topics of child labor and slave labor	Number of courses available
PUBLIC POLICIES	10. Training of the Child and Adolescent Rights Guarantee System (SGDCA) and the network to combat slave labor	MDHC MDS MPT MS	Network to combat slave labor trained		



STRATEGIC ROADMAP

AXIS	AIM	RESPONSIBLE	PRODUCT	GOALS	INDICATORS
PUBLIC POLICIES	11. Consolidate the professional training policy as a preventive instrument against child labor	MTE	Compliance with learning quotas by companies	Carrying out inspection and coordination actions to ensure that companies comply with learning quotas	Number of teenage apprentices enrolled in vocational training
	12. Strengthening the social protection policy for children and adolescents in situations of child labor	MDS	AEPETI being executed	Resumption of AEPETI co-financing	Co-financed entities and securities
	13. Strengthening the social protection policy for victims of slave labor and their families	MDS	Access to social assistance services and benefits by victims ensured	Victims of slave labor identified and included in the Single Registry	Number of victims of slave labor included in the Single Registry
				Provision of services, benefits, programs and social assistance projects for victims of slave labor and their families	Benefits, programs, projects and social assistance services accessed by victims of slave labor and their families.



STRATEGIC ROADMAP					
AXIS	AIM	RESPONSIBLE	PRODUCT	GOALS	INDICATORS
PUBLIC POLICIES	14. Strengthening social protection policy as a strategy to prevent child labor, slave labor and human trafficking	MDS CONAETI CONATRAE CONATRAP	Training of SUAS professionals	Training and ongoing education for social assistance professionals on child labor, slave labor and human trafficking	Number of SUAS professionals trained on the topics
		MDS	Annual average of families benefiting from income transfer as provided for in the PPA 2023-2027 ¹⁴	Access to benefits and income transfer programs for families and individuals in situations of vulnerability, personal and social risks and rights violations	Average annual number of families benefiting from income transfer

¹⁴PPA 2023-2027: Indicator: 9424 - Average annual number of families benefiting from income transfer, p.28. Available at: <https://www.gov.br/planejamento/pt-br/assuntos/plano-plurianual/arquivos/planejamento-orientado-a-agenda-2030.pdf>. Accessed on May 20, 2024



STRATEGIC ROADMAP

AXIS	AIM	RESPONSIBLE	PRODUCT	GOALS	INDICATORS
PUBLIC POLICIES	15. Strengthening comprehensive health care for victims of child labor, slave labor and human trafficking	MS	Comprehensive health care for victims of child labor, slave labor and human trafficking strengthened	Implementation of comprehensive health care guidelines for children and adolescents in work situations	Number of TE, TI and TF notifications in the information and health system
				Preparation of guidelines for Comprehensive Health Care for Workers in Slave-Like Work Situations	
	16. Encourage adherence to and implementation of the National Flow of Assistance to Victims of Slave Labor	CONATRAE CONATRAP MDHC	Inclusion of Health System Members in the Flow	Inserting Health into the Flow	Actions to promote, adhere to and coordinate the National Flow of Assistance to Victims of Slave Labor
				Training and specific dissemination about the Flow	
				Carrying out technical visits	



STRATEGIC ROADMAP					
AXIS	AIM	RESPONSIBLE	PRODUCT	GOALS	INDICATORS
PUBLIC POLICIES	17. Strengthen monitoring of child labor and slave labor	MTE	Expansion of child labor inspection and improvement, enhancement and updating of tax procedures	Creation of a permanent team of the Special Mobile Group for Monitoring Child Labor	Number of Operations of the Special Mobile Group for Monitoring Child Labor
				Creation and publication of new child labor inspection protocols	New Normative Instruction for Child Labor Inspection created and published



STRATEGIC ROADMAP					
AXIS	AIM	RESPONSIBLE	PRODUCT	GOALS	INDICATORS
PUBLIC POLICIES	17. Strengthen monitoring of child labor and slave labor	MTE	Expansion of child labor and slave labor inspection teams	Holding a public competition for the admission of new AFTs to be included in the inspection staff	Number of auditors working on slave labor inspections
					No. of inspections of slave labor No. of inspections with findings of child labor
				Expand and distribute the workforce of labor inspectors in accordance with ILO Convention 81	Number of people rescued Number of children and adolescents removed from child labor



LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ANAMATRA	National Association of Justice Magistrates
AEPETI	Strategic Actions of the Child Labor Eradication Program
CNA	Brazilian Agriculture and Livestock Confederation
CNAP	National Apprenticeship Registry
CNCA	National Commitment to Literate Children
CNI	National Confederation of Industry
COETRA	State Commission for the Eradication of Slave Labor
tried	National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labor
CONANDA	National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents
CONAP	National Catalog of Professional Learning Programs
CONATRA	National Commission for the Eradication of Slave Labor
CONATRAP	National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking
COUNT	National Confederation of Rural Wage Earners
CPT	Pastoral Land Commission
CUT	Single Workers' Central
DPU	Federal Public Defender's Office
FNPETI	National Forum for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor



LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

GCG	Global Coordination Group
GEFM	Special Mobile Inspection Group
IBGE	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics
TYPE list	List of Worst Forms of Child Labor
MDHC	Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship
MDS	Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight Against Hunger
MJSP	Ministry of Justice and Public Security
MPF	Federal Public Ministry
MPT	Public Ministry of Labor
MS	Ministry of Health
MTE	Ministry of Labor and Employment
ODS	Sustainable Development Goal
OIT	International Labour Organization
PAEFI	Protection and Assistance Service for Families and Individuals
CRATE	Child Labor Eradication Program
PF	Federal Police
PPA	Multi-year Plan
PNAD	Continuous National Household Sample Survey



LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

PNAISC	National Policy for Health Care for Children and Adolescents
PNPS	National Social Participation Policy
PNSTT	National Workers' Health Policy
PNSTT	National Workers' Health Policy
PRF	Federal Highway Police
SGDCA	Children and Adolescents' Rights Guarantee System
SRTE	Regional Superintendence of Labor and Employment
YOUR	Unified Social Assistance System
THEIR	Unified Health System
TST	Superior Labor Court
UGT	General Workers' Union



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The Portuguese version of
Brazil's Pathfinder Roadmap can
be accessed here
A versão em português do
Roteiro Estratégico pode ser
acessada aqui.