

Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor and Protection of Adolescent Workers

National Plan

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Presentation

Among the great challenges to be overcome in this Country is that of eradicating child labor, present in the day-to-day lives of our children in both the countryside and cities. In these, the increase in structural unemployment, which has taken place on a large scale over the last decade, stifled the essential stage in their preparation for adult life – the right to childhood and the early school years.

In contrast to industrial growth at the beginning of the 20th century, when the early years of the lives of boys and girls shielded their ages from the harsh reality of life in factories, living long-lasting days; nowadays children run after small services, including domestic work, walking through the streets and avenues, selling the most wide-ranging of hand-made and industrially-produced products. Their objective, in most cases, is to add a little money to the family income for their own subsistence.

Allied to other work, the employment- and income-producing projects for young people and adults, the Ministry of Labor and Employment presents in this edition the *National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor and for the Protection of Adolescent Workers*, the result of the endeavors of a commission created especially for this purpose – the National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labor (CONAETI) – and which added contributions from governmental and non-governmental organizations, with particular emphasis on the International Labor Organization (ILO), which enabled a responsible consultancy to be hired by the organization and the monitoring of the work that resulted in the plan here presented.

The purpose of the Plan is to coordinate various involvements and to introduce new ones, always concentrating on eliminating child labor. To do this, we needed to take into account various

aspects, such as race, gender, financial circumstances, type of occupation, among others. These are important criteria in understanding how the illegal exploitation of children's and adolescents' labor is still able to take place in this Country.

Based on policies and action taken to recommend transversal and inter-sectoral action, always with the essential support of civil society, the *National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor and for the Protection of Adolescent Workers*, has the determined ambition of switching the role to the circumstances in time, to restore the childhood and the education of around 3 million children and adolescents from 3 to 15 years of age, so that they may enjoy, before taking part in the world of work, all the rights inherent to their status as young Brazilians. And, also to ensure the legal protection of another 2.5 million adolescents, from 16 to 17 years of age, who are looking for access to the labor market, guaranteeing decent working conditions to them.

RICARDO BERZOINI
Ministry of Labor and Employment

Explanatory Note

The term “child labor” is to be taken to mean, within the scope of this study, that of those financial or survival activities, with or without the intention of profit, remunerated or not, carried out by children or adolescents at a lesser age than 16 (sixteen) years, other than in the capacity of apprentice as from 14 (fourteen) years of age, regardless of the type of work. For the purposes of protecting adolescent workers this includes any work carried out by anyone between the ages of 16 and 17 years and, in the capacity of apprentice, from 14 to 17 years.

Brazilian legislation, in contrast to international conventions establishing children as all those people below the age of 18, takes a child to be anyone below the age of 12 and an adolescent to be anyone who is between the ages of 12 and 17 years. We have chosen to use the term “child labor” to make it easier to distinguish the work of an adolescent of an age when work is permitted, provided that it does not impair the process of his or her physical, psychological, moral or social development, nor does it prevent him or her from attending school.

1. Precedents

The Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE), through Ordinance No. 365, of September 12, 2002, started up the National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labor (CONAETI) for the priority purpose of enabling the preparation of the National Plan for the Eradication of Child Labor, taking the provisions of international conventions dealing with the struggle against child labor. Article 1 of Convention No. 138, of the International Labor Organization (ILO) and article 6 of Convention No. 182, also of the ILO state that the countries signing these two conventions must undertake to prepare and adhere to a national policy ensuring the actual abolition of child labor and must give priority to eliminating the worst forms of child labor.

CONAETI, restored by the present Federal Government administration, by means of Ordinance No. 952, of July 8, 2003, fulfils this priority objective, having prepared the current *National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor and the Protection of Adolescent Workers*.

The Plan was drawn up based on the following starting points:

- a) the consolidated discussion in the document “Guidelines for the Preparation of a Policy for Combating Child Labor”, prepared under the auspices of the National Forum for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor (FNPETI) and approved by the National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CONANDA);
- b) the proposals for combating child labor prepared by the Special Commission of the Council for Defending the Rights of Human Beings, which was previously attached to the National Human Rights Secretariat (SNDH), of the Ministry of Justice (MJ), is nowadays attached to the Special Human Rights Secretariat (SEDH), of the President of the Republic’s cabinet;
- c) the proposal for the prevention and eradication of domestic child labor and the protection of adolescent workers of the Thematic Commission set up by Ordinance No. 78, of April 19, 2002, of the then State Social Welfare Secretariat (SEAS), which was part of the old Ministry of Pensions and

Social Welfare (MPAS) and which nowadays is part of the Ministry of Social Development and Combating Hunger (MDS).

The National Plan's structure has the following sections:

- Preliminary Diagnosis of the Position of Child Labor in Brazil
- The Strategic Size and Priority Problems
- View of the Future
- Action Plan
- Management or Guidelines Action
- Monitoring and Assessment

The first part of the Plan, consisting of the "Preliminary Diagnosis of the Position of Child Labor in Brazil", was prepared on the basis of secondary data on the position of child labor and on the basis of interviews carried out with specialists and leaders involved in the subject. The following parts, namely, the "Strategic Size and Priority Problems", the "View of the Future", the "Action Plan", the "Management or Guidelines Action" and the "Monitoring and Assessment" were prepared during two planning workshops with the participation of members of the CONAETI, the first of which also enjoyed the presence of labor inspectors associated with the Special Groups for Combating Child Labor and Protecting Adolescent Workers (GECTIPAs), of non-governmental organizations and of other public organizations involved in the problem of child labor.

2. Preliminary Diagnosis of the Position of Child Labor in Brazil

2.1. Statistical and social landmark

Child labor is a social phenomenon that has been present throughout Brazilian history. Its origins hark back to the Portuguese colonization and the introduction of slavery. Native children and black boys were the first to suffer from the rigors of child labor in a country, which from the start, estab-

lished a wealth production and distribution structure based on social inequality. The subsequent related process of industrialization in Brazil, turning it into a capitalist society, kept these structures intact, obliging large contingents of children to join the production system throughout the 20th century.

This economic structure led Brazil to be recognized worldwide as one of the countries with the highest rates of social inequality, expressed in the concentration of income in the economically protected classes. In the 80s, 62% of the national income belonged to the richest 20% of the population and only 8% was shared between the poorest 40%.

The demographic explosion experienced since the 60s, when this country had 70 million inhabitants, was another important factor in the child labor picture. The population increase up to the end of the century was in a rising curve, bringing the population to 93 million inhabitants in 1970; 119 million, in 1980; 147 million, in 1990; and 170 million, in 2000.

This trend brought with it a population in which children and young people between the ages of 5 and 17 became significant. In 1980, this segment was 37.5 million people, in other words, 18.8% of the total population; in 1990, children and adolescents amounted to 44 million people, in other words, 29.93% of the total population. This increase in the number of inhabitants, within the reference age range, only fell back at the end of the last decade. In 2002, people in the age range from 5 to 17 years went down to 42.8 million, corresponding to 25.5% of the population. Population forecasts suggest that Brazil is heading toward a majority adult population.

The highly unequal economic structure in terms of income distribution, together with the growth of the child population, most of whom are socially excluded, led to a dramatic increase in the number of children and adolescents, up to the age of 18, working in this country.

In 1992, the number of children and adolescents from 5 to 14 years of age came to 4.1 million workers, representing 12.13% of the population in this age range.

By 1998, this number was lowered to 2.8 million, equivalent to an 8.8% rate of child labor in relation to the entire population in the same age range.

As from 1999, a new minimum age for work became valid in this country, altered by Constitutional Amendment no. 20. of December 8, 1988, which ruled the banning of any work to minors of less than 16 years of age, except in the capacity of apprentices where it could take place as from 14 years of age.

Taking this new legal landmark, in 1999, the PNAD estimated that the number of children and working adolescents, between the ages of 5 and 15, was 3.9 million, meaning 10.7% of the population in the same age range.¹ In 2002, the PNAD suggested a contingent of 3 million child workers who were illegal, representing a child labor force of 8.2%.

Taking the age range from 5 to 14 years as a common standard for the period from 1992 to 2002, it can be seen that the number of child workers was lowered from 4.1 million in 1992 to 2.1 million in 2002 (6.5%) in this age range.

A constant picture of lowering child labor can be seen in Brazil in this last decade.

It is worth remembering that this reduction was not unvarying in all the states of the Federation, nor between the rural and urban sectors. Hence, child labor reduced enormously in the South and the Center-West, as well as reducing more sharply in rural areas, compared with urban ones.

The reduction in the number of children and adolescents working in Brazil must be attributed to various factors. Among these, the following can be emphasized: the reduction in the population growth of the reference age group compared with previous decades; the slowdown in the economy in the 80s and 90s (although we do not yet know, in depth, the relationship between this slowdown and the lower incidence of child labor); and the introduction into this country of various actions designed to combat child labor, as from the beginning of the 90s, by public bodies, civil society organizations, trade unions, the productive sector and by international organizations.

¹The sum of the data in respect of the age range 5 to 15 years led to the re-processing of the PNAD's micro-data by the Ministry of Labor and Employment.

It is worth remembering that this income distribution structure in this country remained static throughout these years, which has been weighing tenaciously on attempts to solve this problem. The aggregate income of the 1% of the richest Brazilians is still higher than the 50% of the poorest. Child labor in Brazil, when studied based on variables such as gender, race, location, ethnic background, type of work, financial income and degree of schooling, enables us to note that the particularities of the problem may be of interest in the preparation of eradication projects.

In this context, some significant aspects of the structure of the phenomenon of child labor in Brazil, surveyed based on data prepared by the PNAD in 2002, can be considered below, taking as the basis the age range from 5 to 15 years:

- a) the universe of child workers is mostly male, although in some occupations, such as child domestic work, they are mostly female; of the female workers in the age range from 5 to 15 years, 61% are of African descent (black and mulattoes);
- b) A little more than half the child workers are mulattoes (53.9%), while 41.7% of the child workers are white, 3.8% are black and 0.4% are native or yellow. Many of those identified as mulattoes work as agricultural laborers and most of those identified as black work in domestic service or in other fields of non-agricultural work;
- c) out of all the child workers, 49.8% are in the rural sector and 50.2% are in the urban. A more analytical reading of the distribution of child labor between geographical sectors, discloses that the percentage of child workers in relation to the population of the same age range is 22.04%, while in the urban sector this ratio is 5.07%. Put another way, out of every 100 children and adolescents from 5 to 15 years of age in the rural sector, 22 work. In the urban sector, this ratio is 5 out of a hundred;
- d) taking the distribution by occupation into account, the largest concentration of child labor is among the unpaid (54.1%), followed in second place by employees, with 22.3%; third place is occupied by workers producing for their own consumption (9.4%), followed by the domestic maids group (7.3%) and workers for their own account (6.3%);

- e) between 10 and 15 years of age², child labor takes place mostly in farming (51.78%), followed in second place by retailing and repairs with 17.3%;
- f) in this same age range³, out of all working Brazilian children and adolescents, most (61.8%) work without any pay. Among those that are paid, 40.8% earn up to half a minimum wage a month, while 15.5% earn up to 1 minimum wage;
- g) among those that work in the age range 5 to 15 years, around 10.6% do not go to school. Child and adolescent workers have a degree of schooling that is lower than that of those that do not work and they are older than the average for the grade;
- h) in absolute terms, the largest number of child workers is to be found in the Northeast, which has 1.1 million of them⁴ (37.1% of all those in Brazil). In second place is the Southeast, with 690,000 workers, or 23% of the universe considered;
- i) the state with the highest number of child workers in absolute terms is Bahia, with 370,000 children and adolescents working in the age range from 5 to 15 years. In relation to the population of the state itself, the highest concentration is in Maranhão, where the ratio of child labor is 15.6% of its population in the same age range.

2.2. Legal landmark

All Brazilian legislation to do with child labor is guided by the principles established in the 1988 Constitution, which, in turn, are matched with the current provisions of the Convention on Children's Rights, of the United Nations Organization (UNO), and Conventions nos. 138 and 182, of the International Labor Organization (ILO).

² The 2002 data from the PNAD in relation to financial activities are available only as from 10 years of age.

³ The same, with regard to income.

⁴ PNAD does not gather data in the North, except in the case of Tocantins.

In the 1989 UNO Convention, article 32 lays down that no kind of financial exploitation of children (up to 18 years of age) will be permitted, taking exploitation to be any sort of work that harms basic schooling.

Convention no. 138, ratified by Brazil on June 28, 2001, lays down that any country ratifying it must specify, in a declaration, the minimum age for taking a job or working in any occupation, and no person who has not attained this age will be allowed to work in any kind of job.

In 1999, the ILO passed Convention no. 182 on the worst forms of child labor for the purpose of adding to, and establishing priorities for, (and not of replacing) the endeavors to eradicate and prevent child labor within the scope of Convention no. 182 on the minimum age for access to a job. Convention no. 182, which also formed part of the essential conventions of the Declaration of the Principles and the Essential Right to Work of the ILO, arose from the awareness that, although all forms of child labor are undesirable, some are categorically unspeakable nowadays, requiring immediate action by the member countries ratifying it.

This being so, the adoption of this Convention was practically undisputed in Brazil. Brazil ratified it on February 2, 2000. Its wording is quite clear-cut on essential points. Article 1 lays down that Member States, which have ratified this Convention “must take immediate and effective measures”, and article 3 lays down four clear groupings of the worst forms of child labor, which must be abolished:

- a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale or traffic in children, submission to debt and servitude, forced or compulsory labor, including the forced or compulsory recruitment of children to be employed in armed conflicts;
- b) the use of, or the supply and demand for, children for the purpose of prostitution, the production of pornographic material or pornographic shows;
- c) the use of, the supply and demand for, children for illegal activities, in particular, for the production and traffic in drugs, as defined in the relevant international treaties;
- d) work that, by its very nature, or through the circumstances under which it is carried out, is prone to harming the health, the security and the moral fiber of children.

The wording also lays down activities, which by their very nature or by the conditions under which they are carried out, have a propensity to harm the health, the security and the moral fiber of children and, which should be established by a tripartite commission, which, in the case of Brazil, prepared a list of activities, governed by Ordinance no. 20/2001 of the Labor Inspection Secretariat, of the Ministry of Labor and Employment, which detailed 81 sets of working conditions deemed to be insalubrious or dangerous, in which adolescents are banned from working. The Convention came into force in this country on February 2, 2001, a year after it was ratified by the Brazilian government.

It should be emphasized that discussion continues on the establishment of which are the worst forms of child labor. Distinguishing which is the worst can be complicated insofar as all of them (except for the protected ones) are, by their nature, forced on children. Hence, we may conclude that laying down the worst does not remove the generic ban from any other form of work provided for in national legislation; it merely sets down the range of intolerable activities with the potential to cause serious damage to the children or adolescents.

The ILO Conventions seek to manage situations, laying down standards with tangible limits and suggesting changes to the law in necessary cases. They seek to match national law with their essential principles and, once ratified by the member country, a process of adaptation of national laws begins.

Besides international conventions, Brazil has a quite advanced legal structure developed to govern child labor. In particular, article 7, clause, article 227 of the Federal Constitution; articles 60 to 69 and 248 of Law No. 8,069 of July 13, 1990, the Children's and Adolescent's Statute (ECA), as well as Chapter IV, "Protection of Minors' Labor", of Section III of the Consolidated Labor Laws (CLT).

Summary Law No. 20, of December 15, 1998, altered article 7 of the Federal Constitution, laying down that 16 years was the minimum age for gaining access to a job, excepting only employment under the system of apprenticeship, which was allowed as from 14 years of age. Below 18 years of age, work is banned, without exception, when it is dangerous, insalubrious, painful, nocturnal and harmful to the physical, psychological, moral, and social development of the child.

Article 227 of the Federal Constitution lays down that “Ensuring children and adolescents have, as an absolute priority, the right to life, health, food, education, leisure, professional training, culture, dignity, respect, freedom, and family and community life, as well as making them free from any form of negligence, discrimination, exploitation, violence, cruelty and oppression” are duties of the family, of society and of the State. The right to special protection should cover respect for the minimum age and the guarantee of access to schooling by adolescent workers, among other things. The same article also highlights the general principles guiding ordinary legislators and public policy and governmental and non-governmental action with regard to the rights of children and adolescents.

Articles 60 to 69 of the ECA deal with the protection of adolescent workers. Article 248, included in Chapter II, “Administrative Infringements” of Section VII of the ECA, on the maintenance of adolescents brought from another judicial district for the provision of domestic services.

In general terms, our legislation sets apart the doctrine of full protection, making children and adolescents an absolute priority. These elements were developed, in the first instance, from the ECA, which is quite a complete piece of legislation.

The Children’s and Adolescents’ Statute enables the introduction of a System Guaranteeing Rights (SGD) and a Protection System, detailing how the rights of children and adolescents will be implemented, for whomever guarantees these rights, also establishing a complaints system. At the same time, there is the CLT, which introduces specific provisions regulating adolescents’ work, which also favors the matter of school attendance.

The nationwide, state and municipal Rights Councils, and the Guardians Councils, established by articles 88, 131 and 132 and ECA, are jointly responsible for action taken in combating child labor; and they are responsible for taking care of the rights of children and adolescents in general, in partnership with the Public Prosecutor’s Office and the Children’s and Adolescents’ Court. The Statute, implicitly, expects that the municipal, state and federal governments will adopt policies that remove children below 16 years of age from the labor market. The programs for the transfer of income associated with school attendance and with children not working, especially those that provide for the introduction of extended working days, have been adopted by

some states of the Federation and by the Federal Government, to this end. As well as governmental initiatives, trade unions, non-governmental organizations, private organizations and representatives of civil society have contributed to the eradication of child labor.

In the case of Brazil, a task still to be completed under the auspices of the implementation of International Conventions is that of arranging for the establishment of more serious mechanisms of punishment for those who exploit child labor, as laid down by Conventions nos. 138 and 182. Brazilian legislation does not yet allow for more serious punishment in this context. There is no legal provision, in this country, that allows for the crime of exploiting child labor. At present, inspectors have the power to draw up infringement assessments, which may result in the application of a fine, but this is no penalty in the criminal sense. It does not constitute a crime.

Another matter has to do with the maintenance statute, as it is provided for in the ECA. Article 248 provides for a fine for those who “fail to present to the judicial authority, at its place of work, within five days, evidence regularizing the safekeeping of adolescents brought from another judicial district in order to provide domestic services, even with the authorization of the parents or guardian”.

It is possible that this problem with regard to safekeeping is related, in its origins, to the approval for the family receiving a child or an adolescent. It derives from the principle that, as it is a family, the adolescent will necessarily be in a secure environment, which will give him or her, the means for his or her full development. But, in many cases, precisely the opposite happens; the adolescent is not treated as a member of the new family, but rather as a worker with no rights, unpaid, without the ability to study, in short, with no rights at all. Within that “home”, the adolescent becomes invisible to the system that ensures his or her rights, given that there is no monitoring.

The great underlying question that is raised when examining the Brazilian legal system in the field of child labor has to do with the fact that the Federal Constitution and the ECA are not fully applied, nor completely understood. The Statute is often applied to old concepts, such as those of the Minors' Code (which has already been revoked), in which the view commonly held was to punish children and adolescents in trouble with the law.

Many of the problems of sexual exploitation and intra-family abuse remain unresolved, even though the agent of the System of Guaranteeing Rights identifies the problem and is sensitive to it, he or she is unable to change the conditions of these children. The agent works with no practical ability to solve the problems and is institutionally detached. He or she comes up against the blemishes of a not yet toughened system, which makes it impossible for him or her to provide the protection established in law.

In most cases, the SGD, which ought to guarantee the application of the rights of children provided for in law, works with shaky human, institutional, material and financial resources. It works in a context where more and the best protection policies are still lacking. In fact, this lack makes the problem of children and adolescents as established in the Constitution a priority. If children were treated as an absolute priority, there would not be so many gaps and there would be no constant discussion of the scarcity of money, always submitted to budget cuts.

Generally speaking, society has chosen to place greater emphasis on the economic sector than on welfare spending. There is a consensus that, where there is no economic growth, there is no way of maintaining and developing welfare spending. Nonetheless, if welfare spending were to be, potentially, a priority, a solid base could be built, a welfare basis with the ability to develop and maintain the economic dimension. It is a matter of reversing the way we look at it. It is part of our mentality to say that without economic growth, we cannot meet the welfare requirements. Acting economically errs in thinking that, if the economy grows, welfare will automatically develop.

Many people still defend the ECA, as well as this country's entire legislation in this field, saying that it is very advanced and that it is, hence, disassociated from Brazilian circumstances. Do these people believe that it is necessary to recompose current laws to take account of the real conditions in this Country, or, better, to change the real conditions, so as later to bring these new laws to the surface? But, changing utopia into law cannot be an efficient way of encouraging change that is undeniably necessary.

The matter of child labor should be viewed from the standpoint of Human Rights. These rights are fundamental and inalienable and, therefore, are not negotiable. Current law is made up of legal in-

struments seeking to ensure these rights. For this reason, we cannot accept any discussion of the inappropriateness of instruments that are very advanced.

Another aspect of this same discussion emphasizes that, in the case of Brazil, all work that is insalubrious, degrading or dangerous is deemed to be one of the worst forms of child labor, including for adolescents of an age between 16 and 18 years, which are already guaranteed legal access to the labor market.

Finally, another subject that must be dealt with in depth has to do with child labor in the artistic and sporting fields. Many children and adolescents experience the phenomenon of early development in artistic and sporting activities. Children and adolescents, many of whom are from the middle and upper classes, are exposed to strenuous days of training, rehearsals, physical preparation and study, in order to achieve performances that are beyond their normal ability. The boundary between play and competition is blurred; the degree of tension, stress, tiredness and sacrifice involved in these activities obliges us to examine them from the standpoint of the many questions put when speaking of child labor as it exists in the poorest segments of society.

Does talent development and building athletic and/or artistic futures of high performance breach the rights of these children or not? Is the physical and intellectual development of these children normal? Are the days of practice, study or training in accordance with their time of physical and psychological development? Is play, as a right of children, respected? Do they receive proper pay for all their endeavors and talent, or are they just paid as children? All these are matters that will demand the effort and discernment of those responsible for developing Brazilian law.

2.3. The symbolic and cultural landmark

Child labor in Brazil, throughout its history, has never been presented as a downbeat phenomenon in the minds of Brazilian society. Until the 80s, the consensus surrounding this subject was secured in order to understand work as an encouraging factor in the case of children who, because of their social and economic circumstances, lived in conditions of poverty, and were ex-

clude from social risk. Both the elites and the poorer classes fully shared this way of looking at child labor.

A set of plain, but very effective, ideas went unchallenged for centuries. Phrases such as, “It is natural that a father should teach his work to his son”, or “It is better for a child to work than play in the street exposed to crime and bad habits”, or, also, “Working trains the character of the child”, or “It is good for the child to help with the family economy”, translate the notion, formerly deep-seated that “work is the solution for the child”.

Some employers believed they were doing the child a favor, giving him or her an opportunity to “learn a trade”, “earn some change” or “to spend time doing something useful”. Since “work is good by its very nature”, there could be no regrettable consequences for the child. Even labor unions neglected to put the subject of child workers on their agendas. The use of a child labor force did not seem to bear any relationship to the dynamics of the world of labor as a whole and, in particular, with the central points of the labor discussion: the creation and maintenance of jobs and wage increases.

If, for the social elite, child labor was a preventative measure, for the poor it was a way of surviving. If, for some children being with no work in the street was a danger to be harshly fought against, for others it was a hidden opportunity. For the former, the solution was to work or to be put in prison; for the latter, it was to find a permanent source of income. It was a question of public security for the first and a question of luck for the second. For different reasons, the elite and the underprivileged classes agreed: a child’s place was at work.

For this reason, child labor was held up as an example of virtue, and a child without a job was seen as something lost, as the symptom of a problem. The press often observed cases to be reported as an example to working children and adolescents; their discipline, their honesty, their dedication, or their courage. At the same time, it made cases of children and adolescents caught in the street, or committing infringements look very disappointing: they were not working and therefore, they were delinquents or, in the worst cases, prostitutes. They became, almost by nature, dishonest, lazy, dangerous, disorderly, and rowdy.

These cultural myths worked as catalysts for public and private institutional action with regard to working children and adolescents. The Minors' Code, which was in effect for more than seven decades until it was revoked by the ECA in 1990, for example, believed that minors who did not study or work were potential delinquents and, therefore, State action should be concentrated in punitive measures by the public authorities.

Education, disassociated from any immediate economic benefit, was portrayed as unnecessary and even a problem. Learning to play, enjoying oneself, and experiencing the playful and contemplative nature of some activities was seen as a total waste of time or at least as a meaningless activity. Education that did not teach one to work was held to be a deviant activity, at times against the family tradition (because many fathers, mothers, and grandparents had to work alongside their parents), at times against the very economic circumstances of the families of these children, because it meant working or going hungry.

The culture of "making use of time" advocated work as being essential to this premise. All work meant time made use of, even when the work did not involve any financial gain. At the same time, any educational or playful activity lacked legitimacy and was, therefore, characterized as a "waste of time" from which no gain or benefit derived. In more traditional sectors, playing was even related to evil, and work, as good, had thus a religious basis to the option in favor of children working. Suffering and sacrifice would be rewarded in heaven. Fun, in contrast, was to be punished.

Finally this entire controversy in respect of child labor caused it to be seen, in the worst of cases, as a minor problem, and not as a crime or as a breach of the rights of children and adolescents. The centuries old inertia of Brazil in welfare work can only be understood when the strength of the mentality protecting child labor in its heart is understood as part of the natural order of things.

This mentality kept millions of children and adolescents associated with activities, which, in addition to removing them from all possibility of physical, psychological and spiritual development, reproduced in them all the vices of an unequal, excluding, corrupt and unethical society.

In the 80s, the then current perception of the phenomenon of child labor began being challenged in Brazil. This change was possibly related to the fact that the mentality that produced and kept millions of children and adolescents at work also produced a Country that became notorious throughout the world for social inequality, for concentration of income, for the number of poor and starving, for the number who were unable to read or write, as well as for the number of street children in the emerging megalopolises of the Third World.

Various factors intervened in the process of changing the paradigm with which child labor was seen. In the first place, was the fact that Brazil, in the 80s, was experiencing the effects of the “lost decade”. The economic crisis led millions of people into deep levels of poverty. The world opened its eyes to the number of people, mostly in the Third World, who began to experience hunger and destitution, to the degree and to the depth of the economic, social, and political inequalities, resulting from the then current economic model.

International accusations surfaced in which Brazil was picked out as one of the countries with the highest rates of economic inequality and the greatest social injustice. The “country of the future” of the 60s was replaced by the “country with no future” by the end of the century, whose post-card image was the face of street children in Copacabana or in the Avenida Paulista, or the destitution of children working in sugarcane fields, the wretchedness of informal urban employment, the unacceptable sexual exploitation, the poverty of children in the slums and prisons.

In response to this situation, the National Street Boys and Girls Movement emerged in 1985, and other non-governmental organizations surfaced critically to discuss the subject in the light of positions adopted by public institutions, such as the National Foundation for the Well-Being of Minors (FUNABEM), which openly advocated child labor. International bodies such as the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) came to the fore, flagging the power and the violence of the situation of child workers in Brazil.

The process of preparing the 1988 Constitution provided broad social support for governmental and non-governmental organizations in their search for the establishment of constitutional principles that give priority to children and adolescents and introduce a new action model for welfare policies that are intended for it. The 1988 Constitution was published and, with it, came the consti-

tutional acceptance of Children's Rights, thus, beginning the preparation and approval of the 1990 ECA. The minimum social and legal conditions were thus available for the introduction of a new paradigm, in the way child labor was approached in this country.

The economic structure of the Country at the beginning of the 90s was unchanged and, in general terms, the mentality was unchanged too. What changed was, on the one hand, international pressure on the subject of child labor and, on the other hand, the appropriation of the new approach by some groups and institutions in this Country. These two factors constituted the beginning of a process of representational and discursive distribution

Important sectors of the Government, significant segments of the Brazilian labor union movement, non-governmental organizations, international bodies and employers associations all took part in this process.

The press introduced the subject critically, although many newspapers and television channels were still guided by the old paradigm. An important mass of researchers devoted space to the subject, while a specific literature emerged with deeper approaches. This, in turn, enabled the consolidation of theoretical and historical thoughts on the subject of child labor, which for decades had been an invisible subject.

Books and magazines were published; seminars, congresses, debates, and forums were organized; publicity and accusation campaigns were arranged, training and awareness courses for social agents, on the problem, were implemented. The widest range of organizations and of inter-institutional relations on the eradication of child labor were set up, under the auspices of the federal, state and municipal governments. New statues were published. International conventions were ratified, discussed, and designed and new public policies were implemented. In the decade between 1992 and 2002, this Country was powerfully bombarded with ideas and subject matter opposed to child labor.

Labor unions included the subject in their agendas and made significant progress, such as clauses in the collective conventions and agreements restricting child labor and protecting adolescent workers, as part of this process. Direct connection between child labor and the world of

work was established, enabling us to see how child labor was the other face of the general exploitation of the proletariat. They saw the perverse effects of the exploitation of children on adult work and incorporated the need to advocate the rights of child workers.

Important sectors of organized society formed part of the discussions and the broad processes of participation at various levels of the nation incorporated the essential points of the new attitude to the subject. It is emphasized that, over these 10 years, the paradigm in respect of child labor has reached a crisis point, strongly marked by the increasing value attached to education.

At the same time, plain observations made nowadays disclose signs that the old paradigm still persists in the families of child workers and among the child workers themselves. Many families still see, in the work of their children, a way of preventing ills such as criminal behavior.

Persuading the poorest families, and making the better-off ones aware, that work is not more important than education, even in critical situations, may well be the great challenge at present in combating child labor. Work is only good when undertaken at the right age, in a protected fashion and in the function appropriate to the stage of life the person is at.

Another question is related to the importance of the work undertaken by children in their families, provided that it has a connotation of training. In many states in this country, in rural areas, it is common to see children helping their parents on smallholdings, run under the family economic system.

Quantitatively, child labor diminishes, but the symbolic reasons required for it to exist are still there in Brazilian culture. So that there should be no reversal of the current picture of diminishing child labor, it will be necessary for silence and passiveness not to prevail; the lack of campaigns on the need to respect the rights of children and adolescents, of removing them from work and associating them with education, must be overcome. This retrograde step may come to pass, since, worldwide, poverty and social inequality are still alarming phenomena. The global persistence of the circumstances of slavery and of child labor may yet rear its head again in Brazil.

In short, even after the endeavors made during the years of struggle against child labor, the mentality that for centuries led children to work is still very active in many sectors of the Brazilian

population. These circumstances show a perverse face where the worst forms of child labor are concerned. Boys and girls sexually exploited, children and adolescents associated with criminal behavior and the drugs trade, slavery, etc. show how a pernicious mentality, which removes the condition of being human, from those who because of race, sex, income, and access to information, do not have the ability to defend their fundamental rights, persists in this country.

2.4. Action by the public sector and the National Forum for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor

The Ministry of Labor and Employment began being specifically concerned with combating child labor in the 80s, and it has acted with the Constituent Assembly alongside social movements that were putting pressure on for Brazilian children and adolescents to be recognized as having rights. The Constituent Assembly adopted the principle of full protection, and as early as the 90s, the Ministry of Labor and Employment created commissions for combating child labor in the Regional Labor Offices (DRTs), throughout this country, which subsequently evolved into nucleuses and later into groups.

The creation of these groups led to the consolidation of detailed inspections, resulting in the first diagnosis of child labor, published in 1995, and containing detailed information that formed the operational basis for long-lasting action in this field, and encouraged the establishment of State Forums.

Besides furnishing the schedule of Child Labor (CL) with data, since then the GECTIPAs have investigated the health conditions of children and adolescents and their probable worsening because of work, have sent these children to the Program for the Eradication of Child Labor (PETI) and/ or the examples of the system of guaranteeing rights. They have also sought to coordinate inspection with educational and adolescent protection and family support developed by other governmental and non-governmental organizations.

It should be added that, since July 2000, cooperation has been established, that has been kept up between the Ministry of Social Development and Combating Hunger (MDS) and the Ministry of Labor and Employment for the purpose of operating in partnership in the implementation, monitoring, supervision and appraisal of action taken to eradicate CL in states and towns. This cooperation is made possible by the GECTIPAs, which seek to identify concentrations of child labor, to rally local social agents for the prevention and eradication, to implement effective action, such as the PETI, and to supervise and assess the extended working day in the towns associated with this program.

At the same time as it operates through the GECTIPAs, the Ministry of Labor and Employment submitted the proposal to ratify Conventions nos. 138 and of the ILO to the National Congress, instituted Tripartite Commissions for preparing a list of the type of job deemed to be of the worst kind, established procedures to be adopted by labor inspectors in the inspections engaged in, in combating CL and in protecting adolescent workers, and proposed altering the Chapter of the CLT intended to protect adolescent workers, adapting it to the new minimum age limit for starting work (laid down by Constitutional Summary no. 20 of December 15, 1998). Hence, it increased the obligation to hire apprentices and the universe of organizations that could carry it out, making it compatible with the then existing demand for professionalization.

In 2003, the Ministry of Labor and Employment launched the First Job Program, recently improved, which has adolescents and young people between the ages of 16 and 24 years from underprivileged families as its target audience, with the intention of developing new vacancies in the labor market for these people, which would imply encouragingly in a reduced number of adolescent that nowadays are working in insecure circumstances.

Under the auspices of the Ministry of Pensions and Social Welfare, through the State Secretariat for Social Welfare, the PETI was launched in 1996. This passing on to the state and towns of money to spend on scholarships and on maintaining extended working days was intended to remove children from work and to keep them in school. Initially, the program covered families in three states: MS, BA and PE, where one could find children producing charcoal, sisal fiber and sugarcane.

Besides awarding the necessary scholarships, the PETI provided for and required the implementation of extended working days, work designed to make society aware of the evils of child labor and it operates on strengthening the families of working children, especially on the implementation of programs creating jobs and income.

At present, more than 810,000 children are attended by the PETI, in more than 2,600 towns and villages in all states of the Federation. Every month, the Program disburses a little more than R\$ 37 million on scholarships and to ensure the working of the extended working day. Each family receives R\$ 25.00 per child, in rural areas, and R\$ 40.00 in urban areas. All the children benefiting have to go to school and to meet the requirements of the extended working day, and the families have to take part in social and educational activities.

Once social control over actions of this sort is no longer consolidated over the entire country, the PETI faces countless management difficulties. The State cannot, on its own, inspect the granting of so many scholarships. We know that there are many distortions in the implementation of the Program at a local level and, because of this gap, they are difficult to manage.

This being so, the PETI has been focusing its endeavors on developing monitoring and appraisal mechanisms of its own implementation. It should be added that the want of monitoring and appraisal of the eradication programs underway, in all sectors, is a serious problem that needs to be solved in the short-term. Where these activities do not take place, the programs operate without our knowing how efficient and effective they are and there are no parameters to help introduce changes where these are necessary.

It should be remembered that the then SEAS/MPAS had instituted, in April 2002, the Special Commission for Child Domestic Labor (CETID)⁵, for the purpose of preparing and presenting the intercession proposal, approved by the CONANDA. Subsequently, the MAS – currently incorporated into the MDS –, has taken up the discussion on domestic child labor, jointly with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Labor and Employment, and a new CETID, permanent in na-

⁵ Ordinance no. 78, of March 19, 2002, of the SEAS/MPAS.

ture⁶, for the purpose of updating the already prepared proposal and appraising it after it has been carried out.

The Ministry of Education had been maintaining, since 2001, the National Minimum Income Associated with Education Program (School-Scholarship). This Program also provides for granting scholarships and encouraging the implementation of supplementary educational action.

Finally, we should remember that the former Children and Adolescents Department (DCA), which used to be located in the Ministry of Justice, and which nowadays is called the Under-Secretariat for the Promotion of Children's and Adolescents' Rights and is located in the Special Secretariat for Human Rights (SEDH), has also been operating on the subject, especially with regard to working children involved in illegal activities. The SbPDCA has actively taken part in the establishment of the National Plan for Combating Commercial Sexual Exploitation, implementing action to protect children and adolescents under threat by, or who are the victims of, those engaging in the drugs trade.

The broad discussions, begun in 2002, with those involved with the system of guaranteeing rights, the result of a partnership between the SbPDCA, UNICEF and the CONANDA, have also contributed to the combat against child labor, as it has been causing changes to the system, to make then more effective.

The operation of the Labor Public Prosecutor's Office (MPT) should also be emphasized. This body has, among other attributes, the requirement to defend the legal order and the social rights of workers. Mainly following the publication of Supplementary Law No. 75/93, the MPT has operated, both in and out of court, in advocating the rights of working children and adolescents.

We emphasize the setting up, as a priority target, of the eradication of child labor and the protection of adolescent workers system and the consequent establishment of their relevant National Coordinations. In addition the MPT has promoted the liaison between the various sectors involved with the problem, actively taking part in the constitution and maintenance of the State Forums.

⁶ Inter-ministerial Ordinance no. 6, of July 21, 2003, of the MAS, the MEC and the MTE.

With the arrival of the new government in January 2003, agents of new public institutions are being engaged in the discussion: the Ministry of Health (MS) is seeking to implement an integrated health policy focusing on children and adolescents coming from child labor, as well as holding training courses for the servants of the Single Healthcare System (SUS) to report cases of sickness relating to child labor; the Ministry of Sport (ME) is developing the Half-Time Program aimed at extending sporting activities among children and young people, supplementing school work, and able to liaise with the present extended working days; the Ministry of Agricultural Development (MDA) is working on the subject of CL with the families benefiting from the National Program for Support for Family Farming (PRONAF) and which is implementing the Belle-Lettres Arc, lending books intended for rural communities, jointly with the Ministry of Culture (MinC); the Special Secretariat for Policies Promoting Racial Equality (SEPPIR) advocates the need to re-examine the phenomenon of child labor, taking racial and ethnic features into account.

The Ministry of Education has expressed the feeling that it should engage still further in the matter of child labor. Hence, in the first half of 2003, it changed the Secretariat of the National School-Scholarship Program into the Secretariat for Educational Inclusion, to collaborate with the state and municipal secretariats, causing all schools to engage more effectively in the System of Guaranteeing Rights (SGD), ensuring access, the successful return and the remaining stay in education of children in a position of discrimination and social vulnerability, from early childhood. In March 2004, the new reform of the Ministry of Education established the Secretariat for Continuing Education, and Diversity (SECAD), incorporating the Secretariat for Social Inclusion and the Extraordinary Secretariat for the Eradication of Illiteracy.

The SECAD combines the programs for the alphabetization and the education of young people and adults, besides coordinating native education, education in the countryside, environmental education and education for diversity and supplementary education, concentrating on the educational demands and programs, in each of these areas. Its purpose is to liaise with all spheres of government, as well as non-governmental organizations, international associations and bodies, with the intention of ensuring and extending the access and the durability of Brazilians excluded from the educational system.

In February 2004, the Federal Government carried out an in-depth, ministerial reform in the field of welfare programs. It established the already referred to Ministry for Social Development and the Combat against Hunger (MDS), the result of Merging the Ministry of Social Welfare with the Extraordinary Ministry of Food Security and Combat against Hunger (MESA). At the same time, it incorporated into the new MDS the Family-Scholarship Program, an important change in the means and execution of action to transfer income in the federal sphere, combining into one, the National Minimum Income Program associated with Education (School-Scholarships) of the Ministry of Education, the National Program for access to Food (Zero Hunger Program), the former MESA, the National Minimum Income Program associated with Education (Food-Scholarships) of the MS, the Help for Gas Program, of the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), and the Single Registration of the Federal Government. Hence, at the same time that it establishes more rational management of its social welfare programs, the Government is extending the welfare network to people who are vulnerable socially and financially, thus contributing decisively to social inclusion, and, as a result, reducing them to one of the conditioning variables of child labor: destitution and hunger.

The new structure of the social welfare area kept the PETI unchanged, which remains associated with the new MDS, without being incorporated into the Family-Scholarship Program.

With regard to the operation of the National Forum for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor (FNPETI) we should recall that this was established, at end of 1994, for the purpose of providing a rallying and liaising instance for welfare institutions involved with policies and programs intended to prevent and eradicate child labor in this country.

Initially, the operating principles proposed for the National Forum included preparing operating strategies and making them socially acceptable in the prevention and eradication of child labor, rallying employers, employees and their respective organizations, to establish, through collective bargaining, specific rules aimed at the eradication of child labor, the integration of endeavors in the various fields of defending children's and adolescent's rights, making society aware through influence with vehicles of mass communication, among others.

Tangibly, at the end of 1995, the Forum managed to intercede, jointly with the government of the State of Grosso do Sul, in the charcoal factories, through the preparation of the Integrated Action Plan (PAI) and the setting up of a local coordination system, whose purpose was to implement this plan.

With the establishment of the PETI in 1996, which adopted the PAI's method of intercession, the Forum concentrated its endeavors on the establishment and rallying of the National Network of State Forums for Combating Child Labor. This was consolidated in 2003. The formation of this network was essential to the preparation of the document entitled "Guidelines for the Preparation of a National Policy on Combating Child Labor", to serve as a basis for building public policy on combating child labor in Brazil. This document was submitted to, and approved by, the CO-NANDA and it was widely distributed at various events, and it was sent to the National Congress and the President of the Republic's cabinet office.

Recently, the National Forum, continuing its activities, has been giving priority to strengthening the National Network for Combating Child Labor, putting together the action taken to prevent and to eradicate child labor and the monitoring of the implementation of the Action Plan of the President's Friend of Children and Adolescents' Project. This plan forms part of the measures that the Federal Government is adopting to comply with the commitment taken on by the then candidate Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, during the 2002 presidential campaign, to give priority to children and adolescents in the preparation of the country's public policies under his administration.

2.5. View of specialists and leaders on child labor

In order to enrich the preparation of the diagnosis, interviews were conducted with 21 national leaders or specialists on the subject of child labor⁷. The purpose of these interviews was to prepare a

⁷ The Ministers Jaques Wagner (MTE), Cristovam Buarque (MEC), Nilmário Miranda (SEDH) and Márcio Thomáz Bastos (MJ) were talked to. Also interviewed were Mr. Armand Pereira (Director of the ILO's Office in Brazil), Mr. Lélío Bentes (Minister of the TST), Messrs. Caio Magri and Oded Grajew (Special Advisors to the President of the Republic), Mrs. Ruth Vilela (Secretary of Labor Inspection at the MTE) and Mr. Leonardo Soares de Oliveira (Director of the Labor Inspection Department of the Secretariat of Labor Inspection of the MTE). In addition, Mr. Alessandro Gama (Coordinator of the National Street Boys and Girls Movement (MNMMR)), Mrs. América Ungaretti (a UNICEF officer), Mrs. Eliane Araque (Regional Labor Attorney of the MPT), Brother Mesquita (President of the Salesians), Mrs. Isa Maria de Oliveira (Executive Secretary of the FNPETI), Mr. José Cuty

panorama in respect of the present consensuses and points of disagreement regarding the progress made in the eradication of child labor, regarding the problems that still need to be solved and the main strategies that may be adopted to solve them.

Six general questions guided the discussions undertaken:

- What progress can be quoted recently in the struggle against child labor in Brazil?
- In spite of the endeavors of Brazilian society, we still have more than five million children working in this country. Why does this phenomenon continue?
- What new operating strategies should be adopted to solve this problem?
- What is the chance of Brazilian society eradicating child labor over the next four years?
- What should the public sector's, the private sector's and civil society's role be in this process?
- Which organizations should take on the task of rallying the endeavors of these different sectors?

There is a considerable consensus among all the interviewees on the progress made in the struggle against child labor in Brazil. All were unanimous in observing that the subject did not exist until the end of the 80s and it became a subject of general attention during the 90s. The legal landmark is quoted as an essential reference for the action of eradication and the implementation of large program for fighting it, such as the PETI and the awareness campaigns carried out gave a signal of everybody's willingness to solve this problem. The significant decrease in child labor as disclosed by the statistics between 1992 and 2001 has confirmed this progress.

Nonetheless, if on the one hand there is a great deal of consensus on the progress made on the subject, on the other hand opinions are divided as to the still existing problems. As for the reasons why child labor continues in Brazil, the replies are split; some claim that, by its very nature, it is a slow

(Head of the Division for the Support of the Combat of Child Labor of the MTE), Mr. Luiz Gonzaga (CONTAG), Mrs. Maria Beatriz Cunha (Projects Officer of the ILO), Mrs. Maria Isabel (Board Member of the CONANDA)-, Mrs. Margarida Munguba (Head of Inspection Division of the MTE), Mrs. Milda Morais (Manager of the PETI of the MDS) and Mr. Pedro Américo Furtado de Oliveira (Coordinator of the International Program for the Eradication of Child Labor (IPEC) of the ILO) were also heard.

process, that its basis lies in the degrading conditions imposed by various development models which are incapable of responding to the increase in social inequality. Others claim that there was a lack, which still exists, of a clear political decision and real commitment by all social sectors to define this as a priority problem. If public opinion were persuaded that child labor is intolerable, the human, material and financial resources necessary for solving this problem would be made available.

While the former imagine strategies to prevent and eradicate in the medium- and long-term, the latter claim it is possible to set a relatively short-term deadline for putting an end to child labor. This deadline would be set as a result of defining a set of measures, with sufficient money to carry them out, and by appointing those in charge of their execution (who would be seriously held to their roles, if they did not play their part).

Curiously, although there are still differences on the possible deadlines for implementing these strategies, all agree with the type of action that needs to be taken. Such as, for example, universal access to, and unification of, programs of the school-scholarship type, which is mentioned as being essential; to solving the problem, provided that it carefully done: the final design of the program should pay a fair scholarship, and not give up on controlling the frequency of attendance at school and the requirement to implement an extended working day.

The need to strengthen inspection mechanisms through the Ministry of Labor and Employment is also seen as essential, as is encouraging social control at the base, through the Ministry of Labor and Employment and/or the CDCAs, to ensure that the children still working are identified and sent to programs of the school-scholarship type.

The strengthening of this inspection may provide replies to the problem of focus experienced nowadays by many child labor eradication programs: in spite of having money available to make the scholarships to working children, many programs have their hands tied since they do not know the name and address of their potential beneficiaries. If this data were systematically surveyed, and not just by the GECTIPAs, but by the entire network of the System of Guaranteed Rights, this problem would be solved.

The need to establish new government initiatives was also recalled, the Ministries of Sport, Culture and Health should play a more prominent part in offering what it has of the best to underprivileged Brazilian children. This new procedure should ensure a greater degree of quality to extended working days as well as more concentrated monitoring of healthcare of children benefiting from school-scholarships.

For adolescents of an age to work, two strategies were put forward: the first has to do with the Apprenticeship Law, which needs to be adhered to. Even though the DRTs have required hiring most of the apprentices nowadays employed by the production sector (approximately 40,000 apprentices work throughout the Country as a result of the operation of the DRTs), if there were a greater requirement in this context, we should have approximately 800,000 vacancies in the labor market for adolescents as of 14 years of age.

The second strategy is being fully developed and has to do with the First Job Program of the Ministry of Labor and Employment. This program provides the encouragement for companies to hire (the companies) young people as from 16 years of age in an underprivileged situation. We should recall that, both in the case of apprentices, as with adolescents who may form part of the First Job Program, the formalization of the job will be required as well as attending school. This ought to create the vacancies necessary to receive the new number of people in primary and secondary teaching.

Still in the field of strategies to solve the problem of child labor, the question of work in manufacturing was touched on; often the work undertaken by children is part of a long production chain. If this chain were known, they could work with the awareness of consumers of products in the child labor production chain. The market will thus be affected externally and will have to eliminate the blemish of working on the backs of small-time workers. The implementation of more social seals may be useful as a way of certifying encouragingly those firms that have made a special effort to take on an attitude in respect of this question.

Similarly, knowledge of the production chains that still rely on child labor may be useful for governments, at all levels, to renegotiate their purchases with suppliers requiring that there should be no child labor involved in the production chain of the products to be purchased. This idea may be im-

plemented by the publication of a Law in this context, which will be immediately regulated in order to ensure that it is carried out.

Another strategy, which cannot fail to be taken up, has to do with the rallying of society through media campaigns. There is still a lot of ground to be covered with public opinion on child labor. Society is embarrassed, uncomfortable and shamed by the persistence of child labor, in particular, the most degrading kind, but it still seems as if it is not fully persuaded of the need and the ability to eliminate it. Hence, there is the need to put pressure on it so that the subject is not forgotten.

Many people may unfortunately believe that the essential steps to eradicate child labor have already been taken; that a country which, over the last ten years, has taken approximately 4 million children from work, will undoubtedly continue to do so, and we shall see an even greater reduction in our statistics. But this may be a reckless attitude. The rates of child labor are still on the increase all over the world, which suggests an overall trend that will only be effectively rejected in Brazil if everyone is aware of it.

In the field of current applicable legislation relating to child labor, besides operating precisely in the matters identified previously in the section on the Legal landmark (the guardians' statute, making the exploitation of child labor a criminal offense), a definitive strategy should be adopted to publish and discuss the content of these laws with new social players in order to pave the way for carrying them out. Everyone should understand the sense of these laws proclaiming full protection as a way of making them not be treated as dead letters.

Finally, we should not set aside the encouragement of a greater production of knowledge about child labor. In 2001, the Brazilian Institute for Geography and Statistics (IBGE) and the ILO conducted a detailed survey of the position of child labor in this country. The Supplement on Child Labor, which went into the field with the PNAD that year, made available a mass of data that can still be, and should be, examined in depth.

Plunging into this considerable volume of data may be the starting point for carrying out a profound and concentrated diagnosis on child labor in Brazil, and it may furnish clues as to how to conduct more specific diagnoses of child workers involved in illegal and/or invisible activities. Since the PNAD

does not gather data from the North of the Country, this gap will, in a certain way, be filled so that the aforementioned diagnoses can be conducted appropriately.

As for the chance that, over the next four years, Brazilian society will actually adopt these strategies and take the appropriate action, the opinions of the interviewees differed. A more optimistic group believe that the time is ripe and that we shall be able to take all the necessary steps to, in practice, put an end to child labor, reducing it to levels seen in first-world countries, another group considers that the structural problems of society will not be solved with the wave of a magic wand and that, therefore, it is reasonable to expect that only the most egregious forms of child labor will be eradicated in the short-term.

Another set of people assesses that the political and social time is not ripe for discussion of this problem and that, rather than being reduced, child labor may easily increase. Finally, there are those who advocate that the time is ripe: we have a strong government sensitized to the problem, society is uncomfortable, but, nonetheless, there is no clear choice by public opinion, which means that the country's leaders (from the public and private sectors and from organized civil society) do not allocate sufficient resources the solving the problem.

On the part played by different social sectors in the struggle against child labor, there is a consensus in that everyone believes that it is the responsibility of the Country's elites to respond to this question. But, the elites, in this case, are understood to be not just very rich and/or very powerful people, but also everyone in the middle classes that can put pressure on, and act on, the root of the problem. Hence, anyone who is even slightly privileged in financial terms has the responsibility of adding his or her voice to the efforts being made by Governments, NGOs and Businesspeople to constitute a solid basis for solving the problem.

Finally, during the interviews, the matter of the examples of the liaison and monitoring of all the efforts made was approached, which should be strictly controlled around the eradication of child labor. Two examples were recalled at this time; the CONANDA and the FNPETI.

CONANDA has the institutional mandate of considering the policies of serving the children and adolescents in this Country. This being so, it is established as a privileged example of liaison with the dif-

ferent policies focusing on this audience. At the same time the National Forum has been developing a role recognized as a rallying and liaising force by social agents interested in implementing programs for the eradication of child labor.

Historically, actions by the CONANDA and the FNPETI have been complementary, since the Forum encourages more specific discussion, supporting the CONANDA with more accurate elements with regard to child labor. Everything suggests that this complementary nature of the action taken may continue to take place so as to make it possible, actually, to liaise with, monitor and appraise the efforts made in the field.

3. The Strategic Dimension and Priority Problems

Examining and compiling all the information previously surveyed, as well as the results of ordinary meetings and planning workshops, the CONEATI identified a huge number of interrelated problems, and it proposed a way of ordering them.

Hence, the National Plan presented here has 10 strategic dimensions that arrange both the prepared priority problems and the timetable of corresponding action, targets, those in charge and deadlines.

The strategic dimensions established were as follows:

- a) promotion of studies and surveys, integration, ordering and analyzing the data on all forms of child labor;
- b) examination of the legal framework relating to all forms of child labor;
- c) monitoring, appraisal, social control, and inspection to prevent and eradicate child labor;
- d) the guarantee of a good quality public school for all children and adolescents;
- e) implementation of integrated healthcare action;
- f) promotion of integrated action in the communications field;
- g) promotion and strengthening of the family from the standpoint of its emancipation and social inclusion;
- h) guarantee of the consideration of equity and diversity;

- i) confronting of the specific forms of child labor (children involved in illegal activities, in domestic child labor and in informal activities in urban areas);
- j) promotion of quadripartite institutional liaison;

The chosen priority problems, in accordance with these strategic dimensions, can be considered as follows:

3.1. Promotion of studies and surveys, integration, ordering and examination of data on all forms of child labor

- a) there is insufficient knowledge of child labor produced, the better to prepare, implement, monitor and assess programs and projects for preventing and eradicating child labor;
- b) there are many gaps that remain unfilled with regard to the position of child labor: we do not know in depth the situation of child labor under the family farming system, nor do we know much about either rural or urban informal work, and we know almost nothing about children engaged in illegal activities. The position of child laborers in households is better known, even though it is still necessary to study it better. In the same way, we do not have complete knowledge of production chains in which the work of children is required, and we do not know in detail the share of child labor in family income, or the effect of removing this income. We do not know the effect of public social inclusion policies on the problem of child labor and the regional particularities of the causes of child labor are unknown. In the surveys conducted, information on color and race was not cross referenced to data on the location and age range of the child workers. There is not enough information on the consequences of child labor to develop a bio and socio-psychological picture of the children and of the Country (including its economic dimension, and many surveys on child labor do not take account of diversity and equity. Finally there are no data on the situation of child labor in the rural area of the North of the Country;
- c) the statistical data produced by the PNAD on child labor do not reflect the situation in towns, nor is there any adaptation between the way of publishing the PNAD's statistical data and

the age ranges government by law. The analysis and tabulation of the PNAD's 2001 micro-data is also incomplete. Decree no. 211/38, which governs the research method adopted by the IBGE, causes distortions in giving a size to the circumstances of child labor.

3.2. Examination of the legal framework relating to all forms of child labor

- a) Brazilian society has not yet assimilated the idea of complete protection, which is the basis of the current applicable legislation;
- b) There are gaps in current applicable legislation:
 - the ECA's guardians' statute may make it easier to exploit Domestic Child Labor (TID), in a context where domestic work is not covered by current legislation, which is felt more seriously by child and adolescent domestic workers. In addition to which, article 7 of the CLT makes it difficult to take action against TID, as well as still not discussing in depth whether TID should or not be included among the worst forms of child labor;
 - the exploitation of child labor has not yet been made a criminal offense, taking into account the different types of child exploitation, the amount of the fines applied when an infringement is observed is low, nor are these fines applied *per capita*;
 - artistic and sporting work is not regulated by clear legal parameters ;
 - the application of Convention no. 138 is limited;
 - Law No. 8,666/93 does not require a negative certificate that no child labor is involved at the time of qualification to compete in public tenders;
 - there are no social seals or other devices that restrict the sale products that have child labor in their production chain (import and export), nor is there any system of restricting financial credit to companies employing child labor;
 - Law No. 10,097/00 is still little known and its implementation depends on the supply of vacancies and courses in the national professional training system and in non-profit organizations, which makes it difficult, for example, to allow for rural apprenticeship.

- c) public administrators and agents of the SGD are not sufficiently trained to handle the complexities of questions relating to child labor, and they are either unaware of, or ignore, its legislation. A distorted understanding of the legal institutes among these agents remains;
- d) information on adults involved in exploiting child labor in illegal activities and that on children in these situations is not cross-checked within the legal system;
- e) the SGD still does not include action to prevent and eradicate child labor. in its operating scope, which is cross-checked against existing eradication programs.

3.3. Monitoring, appraisal, social control and inspection to prevent and eradicate child labor

- a) Legal Councils and Guardians' Councils are, mostly, institutionally weak and lack support in terms of human, material and financial resources, which makes it difficult to identify cases of children exploited at work, and to identify the right course of action to take;
- b) children identified by labor inspectors and by the MPT as workers and sent to the PETI and to income transferring programs are not attended to their satisfaction and return to work before joining these programs;
- c) the inspection mechanisms in cases of child labor are insufficient, quantitatively and qualitatively, for the present demand, since the practice of social control has not yet been generally begun;
- d) the available logistical resources are to carry out the functions of Labor Inspection and of the MPT, especially where places some distance from the capitals are involved: there is an insufficient number of prosecuting attorneys, labor inspectors and administrative workers to inspect cases of child labor, and the material and financial resources supporting these workers are scarce.

3.4. The guarantee of a good quality public school for all children and adolescents

- a) many children remain outside school. There are high rates of repeated years and truancy. The teaching system is inadequate and not motivating, and there is a limitation and poor application of public money spent on education;
- b) there is no national policy allowing for educational action focusing on young people and adults from the families of child workers;
- c) there are precise political and teaching projects allowing for the effective educational inclusion of those coming from child labor and for children and adolescents who work and study. Hence:
 - monitoring these children and adolescents at school is inadequate;
 - there is a lack of liaison between the schools and other instances of inspection and social control of child labor;
 - there is a lack of awareness in schools of the legal framework on child labor;
 - teachers are not trained to deal with children leaving work or with children that both study and work.
- d) there are no accurate experiences of political and teaching projects allowing for equity and diversity, so as to improve the educational inclusion of children and adolescent from rural areas;
- e) educational training in primary and higher education does not allow for the subject of child labor from the standpoint of ethics or citizenship.

3.5. Implementation of integrated healthcare action

- a) society is generally unaware of the risks and damage that work causes to the bio, psychological and social development of children and adolescents;

- b) there is no policy of full-time attendance (which includes rehabilitation and recovery) for children and adolescents coming from child labor;
- c) the SUS network does not report on the repercussions of child labor on diseases and accidents in the workplace involving children, hence there are no data on diseases and accidents in the workplace relating to child labor;
- d) there is no institutional liaison between healthcare agents and those that deal more directly with the question of child labor .

3.6. Promotion of integrated action in the communications field

- a) awareness campaigns on child labor have been carried out with no advance data on what people think about them and with no subsequent analysis on how these campaigns were received, in addition to which, the reach of these campaigns is insufficient, since the information on the risks and effects of child labor on health, safety, education and leisure, among other fundamental rights of children, are released inadequately. It is worth adding that the specific characteristics of the campaigns carried out are often not taken into account, which leads the use of inappropriate language in some situations;
- b) the press is inconsistent in its approach to the subject; it still publishes articles and reports that are hostile to the doctrine of full protection. We can also see low proactivity by the State with regard to the press, as it uses narrow-minded and biased language to describe illegal child labor situations (especially sexual exploitation and the drugs trade).

3.7. Promotion and strengthening of the family from the standpoint of its emancipation and social inclusion

- a) there are various Federal Government programs for transferring income to deprived families that work in an unliased manner. The income transferring programs of the states and towns are also unliased, and the single registration of families in a social risk situation who receive these benefits does not work properly;
- b) many employment generating and income transferring programs that are intended for the families of child and adolescent workers fail to take into account the economic life of each micro-region, working on professional and management qualifications without giving any notion of production association, which makes them insufficient, weak and unliased between themselves;
- c) action taken to strengthen families offers only income transfers and/or employment and income generating programs, failing to incorporate the dimensions of social promotion, financial freedom and social inclusion.

3.8. Guarantee of the consideration of equity and diversity

- a) there are no specific support programs for children and adolescents coming from work, be they native, the remnants of runaways or the disabled;
- b) similarly, are no specific support programs for children and adolescents coming from work who live on the outskirts of towns or who used to work in family farming;
- c) the action taken by programs fighting child labor does not take into account regional distinctions or differences between rural and urban children;

3.9. Confronting of the specific forms of child labor (children involved in illegal activities, in domestic child labor and in informal activities in urban areas)

- a) specific programs for preventing and eradicating domestic child labor are limited and precise, and there is a need for the scope of their action to be broadened;
- b) there are no specific programs for preventing and eradicating child labor in the drugs trade and in drug plant sowing;
- c) the specific programs for preventing and eradicating the sexual exploitation of children do not emphasize cases of commercial sexual exploitation enough, focusing on those of sexual abuse;
- d) impunity and corruption damage the fight against child labor in illegal activities;
- e) the limitations of the PETI in dealing with these groups.

3.10. Promotion of quadripartite institutional liaison

- a) we see a trend towards a lack of interest by some important sectors in the struggle against CL, in recent years;
- b) the SGD agents, in particular the labor inspectors, the MPT, prosecuting attorneys and children's court judges and the members of the State Forums for the Eradication of Child Labor, do not always act in a coordinated manner, which leads to confusion of their roles and potential gaps and duplications;
- c) the State Forums have been weakened in many states, which makes it difficult to carry out the necessary liaison;
- d) many collective bargaining instruments do not include clauses with regard to the non-use of child labor and there is no ordering of the agreements to include these clauses. Similarly, there is no ordering of the commitment and conduct alteration declarations dealing with child labor;
- e) the degree of liaison between the National Forum and the CONANDA is low, compared with the close liaison between the CONANDA and the Forum for Children's and Adolescents' Rights (DCA Forum);

- f) nationwide, there is insufficient liaison between the Ministry of Labor and Employment and the MPT, as well as with the SEDHPJ, and between these and civil society.

4. View of the Future

Once an important part of the network of problems that child labor is involved in has been described, a view of the future was prepared, allowing for the detailing of a scenario where all the problems raised would be solved. This scenario, which works as huge guide for the actions prepared below, describes a situation where child labor has been done away with.

Based on data and information on child labor, we can see that all children from the tenderest age up to 18 years of age, go to school, which, in turn, is an operating and participative place of information and community development. The teaching staff of the schools is highly qualified and well paid, which encourages their performance and creativity.

Full-time schooling is a reality, and has been implemented incorporating the successful experiences of the PETI's extended working day. Thus, all children in social risk situations and people have access to a free and good quality public school, preventing child labor, in this way.

Children and adolescents that have side effects from early work undertaken in the past have the support of a policy of full-time attendance to their health. This policy liaises with promotion, prevention and attendance to their healthcare for these children and adolescents.

Native peoples, runaways and other families and inhabitants of the rural area have their children educated as their cultures dictate. Their cultural structures are respected without their inclusion into the common social context being harmed. This is made possible by implementing a national education policy in the countryside. This policy ensures equivalent opportunities for children from the countryside to those enjoyed by those from towns.

Information on income generation, economic commonality and opportunities for apprenticeship are made available on a virtual portal providing access to a database that serves as a national observatory on child labor. Publishing this information supports local policies, encourages children to take part and strengthens the family. Adolescents and young people come to the labor market professionally trained, and this basic training can be improved subsequently.

The Apprenticeship Law is improved and implemented, as well as executed efficiently and strictly. The Rights Boards and Guardians' Councils are strong centers providing a reference in establishing policies in favor of children and adolescents and they operate jointly with the remaining specialized structures. They are fully integrated and committed to the performance of their functions.

There is an organization and trained system for producing surveys and scientific information, which publishes, inspects and implements the legal standards relating to child labor. This system can be found at the Center for Reference Data on Child Labor, an organization that brings information together.

We have a liaising, active and well-organized society to fight child labor and to protect the rights of children and adolescents. The Federal Constitution and the ECA are fully known and complied with by all. The Brazilian goods and services production sectors are fully committed to the principle of social responsibility in their companies, and have fully eradicated child labor from their production processes throughout the production chain, making use of the Apprenticeship Law.

Brazil is deemed to be a model in the prevention and eradication of child labor by the international community. It has complied with the commitment made on ratifying the international conventions against child labor. It has an exemplary active system of guaranteeing rights and it had rallied the whole of society to enable there to be strict social control. There is also legislation providing for the punishment of any and all exploitation of child labor.

Finally, macro-structural policies have been implemented, eliminated the basis that enabled child labor to exist. Sustainable local development is an integrated nationwide reality.

Brazilian children play free of care, exercise their curiosity, and live their childhoods deeply, certain that they are protected and that their present is now, and they do so in the freedom and innocence of their activities.

5. Action Plan

With the network of problems and a view of the future as an information horizon, the following actions were established, as were the people in charge, the deadlines⁸, PPA products and programs which are associated with government action, thus constituting the core of the National Plan here presented

5.1. Examination, promotion of studies and surveys, the integration and ordering of data in respect of all forms of child labor

Action		Responsible	Deadline	Product	PPA PROGRAM 2004-2007
5.1.1	Consolidation of the data of the Census on child labor and the publication of the results	IBGE	Short-term	Publication of a study	Statistical and Geographical Information
5.1.2	Establishment of a virtual portal on child labor	FNPETI OIT	Short-term	Virtual portal on the Net available and accessible	
5.1.3	Promotion of incentive programs for academic production on child labor.	MEC MCT	Short-term	25 study scholarships per UF	Independent access to professional, technological and university education
5.1.4	Promotion of inclusion in the rural area of the Northern Region in hold-	IBGE CNA	Short-term	Data from the Northern Region made available	Statistical and Geographical Information

⁸ Within the scope of this National Plan, short-term will be deemed to be up to December 2001, medium-term up to December 2006 and long-term that which goes beyond 2006.

Action		Responsible	Deadline	Product	PPA PROGRAM 2004-2007
	ing the PNADs				
5.1.5	Production of specific modules on child labor every three years, through the PNADs	IBGE	Permanent	PNAD as a supplement to CL every 3 years	Statistical and Geographical Information
5.1.6	Conducting a diagnosis of the child labor situation in the economy of family farming	MDA MAPA MTE OIT CONTAG CNA	Short-term	Nationwide study carried out (published diagnosis)	Eradication of Child Labor
5.1.7	Development of a survey on the effects on production and the economy of child labor in the production chains	MTE MDIC CNI CNA Union Centers Academic Sector	Short-term	Nationwide study carried out and published	
5.1.8	Carrying out a study on the circumstances of children and adolescents involved in the drugs trade	SENAD OIT Union Centers Universities	Medium-term	Study carried out and published	National Program for Reducing the Supply and Demand for Drugs

5.2. Examination of the legal framework in respect of all forms of child and adolescent labor

Action		Responsible	Deadline	Product	PPA PROGRAM 2004-2007
5.2.1	Encouragement of the establishment of Guardians' Councils with trained staff and an appropriate structure	SEDH CONANDA	Long-term	Number and percentage of children and adolescents in a situation of child labor attended	Promotion and defense of the rights of children and adolescents

Action		Responsible	Deadline	Product	PPA PROGRAM 2004-2007
5.2.2	Encouragement of the implementation of the structure of the system of guaranteeing rights as provided for in the ECA	SEDH CONANDA MJ	Long-term	Number of offices, specialized circuit courts and public defenders implemented	Promotion and Defense of the Rights of Children and Adolescents
5.2.3	Holding seminars intended for SGD agents to make them aware of the problem of child labor and to gain knowledge of its legislation	ABMP MPT CONANDA SEDH MTE Fórum DCA FNPETI UNICEF	Short-term	Increase in the qualification of SGD agents	Promotion and Defense of the Rights of Children and Adolescents

5.3. Monitoring, appraisal, social control and inspection for the prevention and eradication of child labor

Action		Responsible	Deadline	Product	PPA PROGRAM 2004-2007
5.3.1	Development of mechanisms for monitoring and appraising child labor	MDS MTE	Short-term	Identification (network of agents) Notice (by agent) Processing the Information Sending (steps taken) Monitoring/ Examination Appraisal	
5.3.2	Construction and content of specific training in respect of the matter of child labor to be used in the College of Councils	SEDH CONANDA	Short-term	Reference guides prepared	Promotion and Defense of the Rights of Children and Adolescents

Action		Responsible	Deadline	Product	PPA PROGRAM 2004-2007
5.3.3	Training of members of the guardians' and rights councils to identify and send cases of children and adolescents exploited at work	SEDH CONANDA MTE SENAD	Medium-term	Number of council members trained	Promotion and Defense of the Rights of Children and Adolescents
5.3.4	Training of other social agents of the SGD	SEDH ME SENAD	Medium-term	Number of other social agents trained	National Program for Reducing the Supply and Demand for Drugs
5.3.5	Including in the curriculums of schools preparing students for the Bench and the Public Prosecutor's Office subjects relating to the ECA, mainly on the system of guaranteeing rights	MPT (liaser) ABMP Bench Schools	Short-term	Number and percentage of members of the bench and prosecuting attorneys qualified with regard to the ECA	
5.3.6	Holding ongoing labor inspections in the formal and informal activities to remove those with less than the minimum age established by law from work	MTE	Permanent	Number of children and adolescents found and removed for illegal work or sent to the SGD	Work Protection Network
5.3.7	Rallying the Guardians' Councils to take steps to remove children and adolescents of a lower age than that permitted by law from informal work on public highways	SEDH CONANDA MTE	Short-term	Number of children and adolescents removed from informal work on public highways	Promotion and Defense of the Rights of Children and Adolescents
5.3.8	Guarantee of special protection surrounding work of adolescents older than 16	MTE MPT	Permanent	Number and percentage of adolescents protected by type of activity	First Job
5.3.9	Updating of the Schedule of Sings of Child Labor	MTE	Permanent	Schedule updated every year	Eradiation of Child Labor

Action		Responsible	Deadline	Product	PPA PROGRAM 2004-2007
5.3.10	Inspection and compliance with hiring apprentices by all establishments obliged to fulfill the quota pursuant to the law	MTE MPT	Permanent	Number of apprentices hired	Work Protection Network
5.3.11	Involvement of the business community in action taken to fight child labor and to protect adolescent workers	Employers associations	Permanent	Increase in the partnership with the business community	
5.3.12	Extension of the supply of vacancies of apprenticeship by the National Apprenticeship Service	National Apprenticeship Services	Stm	Number of courses and vacancies offered by the National Apprenticeship Services	
5.3.13	Adaptation of apprenticeship courses to the present circumstances of the labor market	National Apprenticeship Services, and non-profit organizations, that hold these courses	Short-term	Percentage of qualified apprentices that remain in the labor market in the occupational sector for which they were trained	
5.3.14	Monitoring and appraisal of the eradication of child labor	MDS MTE MEC SEDH	Permanent	Child labor monitoring and appraisal programs and projects implemented	Promotion and Defense of the Rights of Children and Adolescents
5.3.15	Making data available on the execution of the PETI	MDS MEC	Short-term	Quarterly report on data made available	Education Policy management
5.3.16	Establishment of an egalitarian and accessible information system containing data on resources intended for the prevention and eradication of child labor	All Ministries	Short-term	System of social control of the budget enabled	

5.4. Guarantee of a good quality public school for all children and adolescent

Action		Responsible	Deadline	Product	PPA PROGRAM 2004-2007
5.4.1	Ordering and publication of successful experiments on causing children and adolescents coming from child labor to attend school	MEC OIT UNICEF	Medium-term	Reference guide for developing action to cause children and adolescents coming from child labor to attend school	Program action: Brazil Alphabetized, Brazil at School, Egalitarian Access to Professional, Technological and University Education
5.4.2	Development of the project for monitoring inclusion and the successful schooling of children and adolescents coming from child labor	MEC UNICEF	Medium-term	Five indicators of monitoring inclusion and success prepared	Education Policy management
5.4.3	Distance training for public school teachers: prevention of the improper use of drugs	SENAD MEC	Short-term	Number of teachers trained the better to guide students to assume good attitudes when faced with identifying and handling risk situations and the consumption of drugs, sending them to be carried out	National Program for Reducing the Supply and Demand for Drugs
5.4.4	Inclusion of the discussion of the legal landmarks of the rights of children and adolescents in initial and continuing training of teachers in the education of students			1. Number and percentage of schools taking part in the Schools Program for Future Workers. 2. Number and percentage of workers in education and students trained	Program for the Eradication of Child Labor

5.5. Implementation of integrated healthcare action

Action	Responsible	Deadline	Product	PPA PROGRAM 2004-2007	
5.5.1	Planning and implementation of an information system through regional and state observatories of the health of workers inside the SUS on child labor	MS	Short-term	27 state observatories established	Attention to the Health of Strategic People and to those in Specially Serious Situations
5.5.2	Establishment of epidemiological, management and the effect that the appraisal of the policy of full attention to children and adolescent coming from child labor, indicators	MS	Short-term	3 indicators prepared	Attention to the Health of Strategic People and to those in Specially Serious Situations
5.5.3	Establishment of training courses for the implementation of the policy of full attention to the health of children and adolescents that have been victims of early work on the following fields : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • multi-professional healthcare teams • health inspection • community agents • healthcare professionals of the workers' reference centers • the PSF network, of welfare of medium to high complexity 	MS Universities OIT	Short-term	27 courses held (one in each state)	21 st Century University
5.5.4	Joint work with the Ministry of Health, the INSS and the Ministry of Labor and Employment to assess accidents in the workplace taking place to adolescents of more than 16 years of age	MS INSS MTE	Short-term	27 courses held (one in each state)	Attention to the Health of Strategic People and to those in Specially Serious Situations

Action		Responsible	Deadline	Product	PPA PROGRAM 2004-2007
5.5.5	Establishment of routines for welfare in the SUS network (basic to high complexity) for inspection, diagnosis, treatment, recovery, prevention and promotion in cases of worsened health because of the work of children and adolescents	MS	Medium-term	Routines established, with multiplying training courses (one in each state)	Attention to the Health of Strategic People and to those in Specially Serious Situations
5.5.6	Education and healthcare promotion for the public in general	MS	Short-term	4 advertising and educational campaigns held	Permanent Education and Professional Qualification in the Single Healthcare System
5.5.7	Technical support for the 80 Reference Workers' Healthcare Centers—RENAST for the Policy of Full Attention to the health of children and adolescents that are victims of early work	MS	Medium-term	Number and percentage of children and adolescent benefiting from the policy of full attention to health in the 80 RENAST centers	Attention to the Health of Strategic People and to those in Specially Serious Situations
5.5.8	Inter-sectoral liaison for action fighting early work	MS MTE MPT MDS	Short-term	Technical standards established to enable liaison	Attention to the Health of Strategic People and to those in Specially Serious Situations
5.5.9	Implementation of sanitary and epidemiological inspection carried out at the various attention levels of the SUS with emphasis on the eradication of child labor	MS	Medium-term	Inspections implemented in the 27 states	Epidemiological and Environmental Inspection in Healthcare
5.5.10	Establishment of reference flows and counter-flows liaising between the basic network, welfare of medium to high complexity and the Reference Healthcare Centers for Workers to confront early working	MS	Medium-term	Reference flows and counter-reference flows established in the 27 states	Attention to the Health of Strategic People and to those in Specially Serious Situations

Action		Responsible	Deadline	Product	PPA PROGRAM 2004-2007
5.5.11	Priority attendance to children and adolescents found to be in an illegal work situation in the 80 Reference Healthcare Centers for Workers	MS	Medium-term	Number and percentage of children and adolescent benefiting from the 80 RENAST centers	Attention to the Health of Strategic People and to those in Specially Serious Situations
5.5.12	Inclusion of a specific field in the SUS information system for recording child labor	MS	Short-term	Redesigned information system	Healthcare Policy Management
5.5.13	Establishment of an organization within the Ministry of Health to discuss, prepare and implement a policy of full attention to the health of children in a situation of child labor	MS	Short-term	Ministerial ordinance that established the final organization	Attention to the Health of Strategic People and to those in Specially Serious Situations

5.6. Promotion of integrated action in the communications field

Action		Responsible	Deadline	Product	PPA PROGRAM 2004-2007
5.6.1	Promotion of permanent campaigns (press, schools, health posts) to inform people about the risks and consequences to health deriving from child labor	MS MTE Inter-ministerial organization	Permanent	Number of quarterly thematic campaigns held	Attention to the Health of Strategic People and to those in Specially Serious Situations

Plano Nacional de Prevenção e Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil e Proteção ao Trabalhador Adolescente

Action		Responsible	Deadline	Product	PPA PROGRAM 2004-2007
5.6.2	Promotion of advertising items focusing on the publication and information on the rights of children and adolescents broadcast every year on radio and TV and published in the press	SECOM/PR MDS ANDI SEDH CONANDA MTE OIT UNICEF MEC MPT MinC	Permanent		Promotion of the Defense of the Rights of Children and Adolescents

5.7. Promotion and strengthening of the family from the standpoint of its freedom and social inclusion

Action		Responsible	Deadline	Product	PPA PROGRAM 2004-2007
5.7.1	Extension of attendance by the PETI to all forms of children labor	MDS	Long-term	3,094,000 children attended	Eradication of child labor
5.7.2	Preparation of a recreational, cultural, social and educational proposal to be adopted in the extended working day, in compliance with local circumstances	MDS MEC MS MinC	Long-term	Number of states and towns that have implemented the extended working day pursuant to the recreational, cultural, social and educational proposal, in compliance with local circumstances	Ideal Basic School
5.7.3	Implementation of the extended working day with the appropriate structure, sufficient staff numbers, and with adequate financial and material resources	MDS States and Towns that have joined the PETI	Long-term	Number of states and towns that have implemented the extended working day with all the resources established in the action	Eradication of child labor
5.7.4	Qualification of the monitors of extended working day	MDS	Medium-term	Number and percentage of qualified monitors of the extended working day	Eradication of child labor

Action		Responsible	Deadline	Product	PPA PROGRAM 2004-2007
5.7.5	Strengthening and training of the Commissions for the Eradication of Child Labor	MDS	Permanent	1. Number of training meetings for the members of the Commissions for the Eradication of Child Labor 2. Number of meetings held by the Commissions for the Eradication of Child Labor	
5.7.6	Scheduling of the income transfer programs in the three levels of government	Civil Cabinet Ministry of Towns MDS	Short-term	Number of the income transfer programs in the three levels of government	Conditional Income Transfer (Family-Scholarship)
5.7.7	Improvement to the single registration	MDS	Short-term	Efficient single registration	Appraisal of the Government's Social Policies
5.7.8	Making society aware of the better participation and social control of the single registration	MDS Rights Councils FNPETI	Permanent	Instruments and mechanisms established to make society aware of the better participation and social control of the single registration	
5.7.9	Carrying out of a diagnosis of families with working children based on the single registration	MDS	Permanent	Diagnosis of the social and economic profile of the families with working children registered in the Single Registration carried out and published	Appraisal of the Government's Social Policies

Action		Responsible	Deadline	Product	PPA PROGRAM 2004-2007
5.7.10	Encouragement for establishment of production cooperatives and associations of families with working children	MDS MTE MIN MDA MDIC CNA CONTAG	Permanent	Number of production cooperatives established and working	Development of Rural Cooperatives and Associations
5.7.11	Broad publicity of present income- and job-producing programs and projects	SECOM/PR	Annually	Publicity campaign carried out	Management of the Communications Policy
5.7.12	Encouragement for rural social production arrangements focusing on production to order	MAPA MTE (Economic Commonality Secretariat) CNA	Permanent	Number of social production arrangements encouraged	Agricultural Food Supply
5.7.13	Making families with child workers aware of the importance of their financial independence	MDS MTE MIN MDA	Permanente	Number of awareness events held in each region or micro-region	
5.7.14	Promotion of psychological and social attendance of families with children in a situation of child labor	MDS	Permanent	Number of families with child labor attended	Full Attention to the Family
5.7.15	Sending families with child labor to the social protection network	MDS	Permanent	Number of families with child labor sent to the social protection network	Full Attention to the Family
5.7.16	Egalitarian access to land and valuation of work in the countryside for families with child labor with incentives	MDA	Permanent	Number of families with child labor access to land encouraged	Sustainable Settlements for Rural Workers

Action		Responsible	Deadline	Product	PPA PROGRAM 2004-2007
5.7.17	Guarantee of finance for families with children in a situation of child labor through the Safra/PRONAF Plan	MDA CNA	Permanent	1. Number of families benefiting 2. General Information on objective of loans furnished (town, UF, number of members, economic activity, amount, term, and interest).	Family Farming - PRONAF

5.8. Guarantee of the consideration of equity and diversity

Action		Responsible	Deadline	Product	PPA PROGRAM 2004-2007
5.8.1	Carrying out projects of cultural valuation and encouragement of reading with children and adolescents coming from rural environments through the Arca das Letras program	MDA MinC MEC CNA	Short-term	Increase in reading among children and adolescents coming from work	Brazil Alphabetized
5.8.2	Holding meetings to establish strategies and educational action focusing on native working children and adolescents	FUNAI MJ UNICEF MEC DCA Forum FNPETI CNA MinC	Short-term	1. Annual meetings held in all regions 2. Number of educational actions implemented	Ethnic Identity and Cultural Heritage of Native Peoples
5.8.3	Holding meetings of technicians and leaders to establish strategies and action focusing on African-descended working children and adolescents	SEPIR MDA UNICEF MinC (Palmares Cultural Foundation)	Short-term	1. Annual meetings held in all regions 2. Number of educational actions implemented	Management of the Policy of Promoting Racial Equality

5.9. Confronting specific forms of child labor (children involved in illegal activities, in domestic child labor and in informal activities in urban areas)

Action		Responsible	Deadline	Product	PPA PROGRAM 2004-2007
5.9.1	Updating the Plan for the Eradication of Domestic Child Labor	MDS (CETID)	Short-term	Plan completed Plan approved by the CONANDA	
5.9.2	Monitoring and appraisal of the Plan for the Eradication of Domestic Child Labor	MDS (CETID)	Permanent	Number and percentage of children and adolescents removed from domestic child labor	
5.9.3	Identification of the agents involved in child labor in the drugs trade and in drug plant planting	MJ SEDH	Short-term	Agents identified	Promoting and defending the Rights of Children and Adolescents
5.9.4	Preparation of the Plan to Confront Child Labor in the Drugs Trade and in Drug Plant Planting	MJ SEDH Inter-sectoral Commission SENAD UNICEF OIT MTE MPT	Short-term	1. Inter-ministerial Working Group established and installed 2. Plan prepared 3. Plan approved by the CONANDA	Promoting and defending the Rights of Children and Adolescents
5.9.5	Monitoring and appraising the Plan to Confront Child Labor in the Drugs Trade and in Drug Plant Planting a	MJ SEDH Inter-sectoral Commission SENAD NATIONAL FORUM MTE	Permanente\	Number and percentage of children and adolescents removed from the work of the drugs trade and of drug plant planting	

Action		Responsible	Deadline	Product	PPA PROGRAM 2004-2007
5.9.6	Updating of the Plan to Confront Sexual Violence against Children for inclusion of the subject of child labor, as well as for making use of the suggestions of the Inter-sectoral Commission, coordinated by the Special Secretariat for Human Rights	SEDH National Committee for Confronting Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescents MJ Inter-sectoral Commission	Short-term	Updated plan approved by the CONANDA	Fighting Abuse and the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents
5.9.7	Implementation of action appearing in the Plan to Confront Sexual Violence against Children	All the agents involved	Permanent	Number of actions implemented and ongoing	Fighting Abuse and the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents
5.9.8	Monitoring and appraisal of the Plan to Confront Sexual Violence against Children	SEDH Confrontation Committee MJ	Permanent	1. Number and percentage of children and adolescents attended; 2. Number of states and towns with state and town plans prepared and approved in a participative manner and properly working	Fighting Abuse and the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents
5.9.9	Promotion of awareness campaigns with travel agents to combat sexual tourism	MTur MJ MDS	Permanente	Campaigns promoted annually	Fighting Abuse and the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents
5.9.10	Identification of the sections of the Federal and the Highway Police involved with the matter of confronting the commercial sexual exploitation of children	MJ MDS	Short-term	Sections identified	
5.9.11	Awareness and training of policemen and women in confronting the commercial sexual exploitation of children	MJ (coordination)	Short-term	Number of policemen and women trained and made aware	Fighting Abuse and the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents

5.10. Promotion of quadripartite institutional liaison

Action		Responsible	Deadline	Product	PPA PROGRAM 2004-2007
5.10.1	Establishment of a database for the purpose of promoting the ordering of the declarations of commitment and conduct alteration and public civil actions focusing on fighting child labor and the protection of adolescent workers	MPT	Medium-term	100% of the declarations of commitment and conduct alteration and public civil actions ordered	

5.11. Human, material, and financial resources

Action		Responsible	Deadline	Product	PPA PROGRAM 2004-2007
5.11.1	Promoting courses for training SGD agents on the doctrine of full protection, legislation intended for children and adolescents and International Labor Conventions (minimum age for taking a job and the worst forms of child labor)	ABMP MPT CONANDA SEDH MTE MS	Medium-term	Courses held in each state	Management of the Healthcare Policy Promoting and Defending the Rights of Children and Adolescents
5.11.2	Involvement of the Brazilian Association of Judges and Prosecuting Attorneys (ABMP) in the task of making judges and prosecuting attorneys aware so that they comply with labor legislation intended for children and adolescents	ABMP MPT	Permanent	Number and percentage of judges and prosecuting attorneys qualified for the eradication of child labor	

Action		Responsible	Deadline	Product	PPA PROGRAM 2004-2007
5.11.3	Promoting training courses for the members of different institutions on the rights of children and adolescents	SEDH Childhood Courts MPE MPT Labor Courts MTE Public Defendants MDA MEC MDS Sectoral Councils	Permanent	Number of training course held for the different institutions, giving the number and function of their members	Promoting and Defending the Rights of Children and Adolescents

In addition to these activities, we should recall that many actions described in the strategic dimensions, previously introduced, allow for the central question of the education and training of the agents directly involved in the struggle against child labor and with the broader defense of the rights of children and adolescents. The discussions undertaken emphasize that the education of these agents must be multi-disciplinary.

6. Management of Guidelines Action

6.1. Examination of the legal framework relating to all forms of child and adolescent labor

Action	Product	Responsible	Deadline
6.1.1	Establishment of a working group to improve legislation	1. Working Group established and operating 2. Draft bill prepared	MTE (coordination) Short-term
6.1.2	Holding a workshop to prepare proposals for improving current legislation applicable to child labor	Workshop held	MTE (coordination) MPT OIT Short-term

Action		Product	Responsible	Deadline
6.1.3	Identification of gaps in the legislation enabling institutionalized impunity and corruption to exist in the treatment of child and adolescent workers involved in illegal activities and proposals for relevant adaptations	1. Gaps identified 2. Draft bill prepared	MTE MJ SEDH MPT	Short-term
6.1.4	Rallying for the approval of alterations to the legislation	Legislation approved	All gents involved	Short-term
6.1.5	Proposal to the CNE for discussion of the improvement to the curriculum of higher course so as to cover studying the rights of children and adolescents	Resolution by the CNE	MTE MEC	Short-term

6.2. Monitoring, appraisal, social control and inspection to prevent and eradicate child labor

Action		Product	Responsible	Deadline
6.2.1	Establishment of an inter-institutional group to develop a pilot-project for the monitoring of child labor	1. Five monitoring pilot-projects set up and operating (ESCI, drugs, garbage tips, informal urban child labor, family economies) 2. Indicators of results chosen, checked and published	MTE MDS OIT	Short-term
6.2.2	Organizing a nationwide seminar (workshop) for the standardization of the effect of appraisal and the effect of programs and projects fighting child labor	Indicators of results and the effect approved	MDS MTE MEC MinC	Short-term
6.2.3	Making possible a budget increase for the PETI	Budgetary resources allocated to the PETI	MDS MPOG MF	Medium-term

Action		Product	Responsible	Deadline
6.2.4	Giving priority attendance in the PETI to children and adolescent identified as being in illegal work by Labor Inspectors, by the MPT and by the Guardians' Councils	Number and percentage of children and adolescents sent to the PETI by the MTE, MPT and CT	MDS MTE MPT CONANDA	Medium-term
6.2.5	Improvement to the technical cooperation declaration between the MAS and the MTE, with greater exchange of information	1. Cooperation Declaration renewed 2. Ordering of the data on the appraisal of the extended working day	MDS MTE	Short-term
6.2.6	Guarantee of up-to-date payment of the PETI Scholarships	Quarterly report on delays in paying PETI Scholarships	MDS MF MPOG	Short-term
6.2.7	Promotion of greater liaison, participation and social control by the PETI	1. Number of meetings of the Town and State Commissions of the PETI 2. Number and percentage of misdemeanors or steps taken, reports by the Town and State Commissions	MDS CONANDA MDA	Permanent

6.3. Guarantee of a good quality public school for children and adolescents

Action		Product	Responsible	Deadline
6.3.1	Inclusion in the discussion of legal landmarks the rights of children and adolescents in the initial and ongoing education of workers	Number and percentage of schools and workers trained	MEC MTE	Medium-term
6.3.2	Establishment of mechanisms for liaison and integration between the school, the SGD and other institutions with a view to promoting the full protection of children and adolescents by means of implementing supplementary educational action in states and towns	1. Local systems implemented 2. Number of schools liaising with the SGD and with other partner institutions	MEC MinC	Permanent
6.3.3	Establishment of strategies for including young people and adults in the families of children and adolescent coming from child labor in the educational process	Strategies established	MEC OIT MinC	Medium-term
6.3.4	Establishment of strategies with a view to solving the structural problems of the educational system (holding students back, etc.), the infrastructure problems of schools and those related to educational support (school meals, schools materials, etc.)	Strategies established	MEC	Long-term
6.3.5	Development of the preparation and implementation of projects for teaching policies that allow for diversity and defenselessness relating to including and remaining in school of children and adolescents coming from child labor	1. Number and location of projects implemented 2. Number of children and adolescent assisted	MEC	Medium-term

6.4. Implementation of integrated healthcare action

Action		Product	Responsible	Deadline
6.4.1	Coordinated work of healthcare programs for women, children, adolescents, the disabled, by reason of violence and external causes, mental health and workers health with emphasis on the eradication of child labor	Number of coordinated actions in the various programs	MS	Short-term
6.4.2	Focused search for cases of sickness and accidents in the workplace, based on inspections, identified in the PSF (domestic visits or health-care attendance) or in the SUS welfare network (medium to high complexity) with the intention of tracing other working children and adolescents	1. Standardization of conduct relating to inspections 2. System of registration of cases identified in inspections	MS	Medium-term

6.5. Promotion of integrated action in the communications field

Action		Product	Responsible	Deadline
6.5.1	Establishment of institutional persona for campaigns	Institutional persona established and approved	SECOM/PR	Short-term
6.5.2	Inclusion of the subject of child labor in the official means of communication	Number of inclusions of the subject of child labor (the Radiobrás System; TV Educativa; TV Escola; TV Câmara; TV Senado, Community TVs)	SECOM/PR MC MinC OIT	Short-term
6.5.3	Application of surveys of public opinion (urban and rural) on the perception with regard to child labor, including in the different job sectors	Indices relating the position of the public with regard to child labor, according to aspect of the phenomenon	SECOM/PR	Short-term

	Action	Product	Responsible	Deadline
6.5.4	Promotion of nationwide campaigns focusing on information, education, communication and awareness of society, taking specific audiences: the business community, exploiters of child labor, users, families, children and adolescents and professionals that work with children and adolescents	Percentage of the population that says it is against child labor	SECOM/PR	Permanent

6.6. Promotion and strengthening of the family from the standpoint of its freedom and social inclusion

	Action	Product	Responsible	Deadline
6.6.1	Improvement and redesign of the PETI	New design of the PETI	MDS, MTE, SEDH	Short-term
6.6.2	Increase in budgetary and financial resources for the PETI, allowing for the updating of the values of the Citizen Child Scholarship and the extended working day	Amount of budgetary and financial resources made available annually for the PETI	MDS MF MPOG	Short-term
6.6.3	Promotion of the integration of present programs by means of a cooperation instrument with clauses fighting child labor	Number of programs with conditional clauses against child labor	Civil Cabinet MDS	Short-term
6.6.4	Scheduling at the three levels of government of present programs producing employment and income and their relevant working methods	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of present income and employment producing programs in the three levels of government 2. Data ordered containing a description of the design of the programs and methods 3. Publicity of the information system 	MIN (PRONAGER) MDA MTE MDS	Short-term
6.6.5	Establishment of nationwide guidelines for financing programs and projects producing jobs and income for the families of child workers	Guidelines established	MDS MTE MIN MDA	Short-term

Action		Product	Responsible	Deadline
6.6.6	Guarantee of continuity, increase and availability of resources for producing jobs and income in the PPA	1. Programs producing jobs and income in the PPA 2. Budgetary resources made available for each program	MPOG MF	Permanent
6.6.7	Encouragement and support for jobs- and income-producing programs that allow for economic vocations and sustainable local development	1. Programs identified 2. Steps taken to encourage and support the programs	MDS MTE MIN MDA	Permanent
6.6.8	Guarantee of access by families with working children to micro-credit programs, ensuring them the necessary management training and technical support	1. Normative measures for gaining access to families 2. Number of families attended 3. Indicators appraising the results and the effects	MF MDA MDS	Permanent
6.6.9	Liaison between jobs- and income-producing programs within the scope of the social attendance network – Full Attention to the Family Program (PAIF)	Programs liaising within the scope of the PAIF	MDS	Permanent
6.6.10	Identification of the needs of the families	Needs of the families attended and identified	MDS	Permanent
6.6.11	Guarantee of the inclusion of families with child workers in the National Plan for Agrarian Reform	1. Normative measures ensuring inclusion 2. Number of families attended	MDA	Medium-term

6.7. Guarantee of consideration for equity and diversity

Action		Product	Responsible	Deadline
6.7.1	Holding meetings with technicians and leaders to establish strategies and action focused on children and adolescents coming from rural work	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Public and private programs for children and adolescents coming from child labor in the rural area identified Number of meetings held Strategies and actions established 	MDA MTE MDS MEC SENAD	Short-term
6.7.2	Establishment of strategies and action for including remaining runaway children and adolescent workers in school	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Public and private programs for including in school remaining runaway children and adolescents identified Strategies and actions established 	SEPPIR MEC	Short-term
6.7.3	Holding meetings with technicians and leaders of social movements (blacks, native peoples, rural workers, women) to discuss within the SGD in the light of the eradication of child labor.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Social movements identified Number of meetings held by region Liaison and rallying systems against child labor implemented 	MDA MEC FUNAI DCA Forum UNICEF FNPETI MinC	Short-term

6.8. Confronting specific forms of child labor (children involved in illegal activities, in child domestic work and in informal urban activities)

Action		Product	Responsible	Deadline
6.8.1	Taking up again the work of the Special Committee on Domestic Child Labor (CETID)	Number of meetings Measures approved by the CETID Measures implemented	MDS	Short-term
6.8.2	Implementation of the Plan for the Eradication of Domestic Child Labor (PETID)	Plan approved by the CONANDA and implemented	All the agents involved	Permanent

6.9. Promotion of the institutional quadripartite liaison

	Action	Product	Responsible	Deadline
6.9.1	Identification of, and liaison between, institutions that operate in the eradication of child labor in the public and private sectors and in organized civil society	1. Institutions identified with their programs, methods and target audiences described, by town 2. Ordering and publicity of the data	MDS MTE MPT FNPETI	Short-term
6.9.2	Integration and coordination of the actions of the SGD agents and the other agents involved in the eradication of child labor		MTE MEC MS MDS FNPETI MPT	Medium-term
6.9.3	Development of effective quadripartite participation in the State Forums with a view to greater liaison and integration	Number and identification of the participants in State Forums	MTE FNPETI MPT	Medium-term
6.9.4	Recommendation on including clauses banning child labor in collective bargaining agreements and instruments	Recommendations issued, in accordance with economic sectors Identification number of the collective instruments with clauses banning child labor	Labor union centers and employers' associations	Long-term
6.9.5	Preparation of a common agenda, including the activities of the FNPETI and of the CONANDA, with other public institutions representing society and the government	Annual calendar of thematic meetings Resolutions approved	FNPETI CONANDA	Short-term
6.9.6	Inclusion of the subject of child labor in the national conferences on education, healthcare, the rights of children and adolescents and of social welfare, based on the definitions given in the National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor and the Protection of Adolescent Workers	Conferences at which child labor was discussed	CONANDA MEC MS CFESS	Short-term

6.10. Human, material and financial resources

Action		Product	Responsible	Deadline
6.10.1	Establishment of an inter-ministerial organization to plan and monitor the resources intended for the eradication of child labor in cooperation with the CONANDA and with the CDCAs	Inter-ministerial organization set up	All ministries CONANDA CDCAs	Short-term
6.10.2	Promotion of a discussion on potential new sources of finance for organizations committed to the struggle against child labor	New sources of revenue identified Sources ordered and publicized	All ministries and other organizations committed to fighting child labor	Short-term
6.10.3	Increase in the number of labor inspectors	Number of inspectors operating in the activity with annual growth of 20%	MTE MPOG National Congress	Short-term
6.10.4	Increase in public money in the fields of attendance to children and adolescents	Public money for attending children and adolescents	MPOG National Congress	Short-term
6.10.5	Working more closely in the interior by the MPT and an increase in the number of prosecuting attorneys	Number of labor prosecuting attorneys operating with annual growth of 20%	MPT	Short-term
6.10.6	Making possible the human resources necessary for carrying out the actions of confronting the specific forms of child labor	Number of human resources operating	MDS	Short-term
6.10.7	Making possible the logistical resources for carrying out the performance of the function of inspection by the MPT	Necessary recourses made available	MPT	Short-term

7. Monitoring and Appraisal

The monitoring and appraisal of the National Plan for the Eradication of Child Labor and the Protection of Adolescent Workers is the responsibility of CONAETI, according to a resolution by its plenary session.

For this purpose, CONAETI approved the setting up of auxiliary co-ordinations made up of its members. The actions to be monitored and appraised will be distributed between the auxiliary co-ordinations according to parameters to be established within the scope of the Commission.

The detail of the monitoring and appraisal instruments, as well as the discussion of the resources necessary for undertaking these activities, may be the subject of consultation to be carried out, as soon as possible, with the social sectors interested in the struggle against child labor.

List of Abbreviations

ABMP	Brazilian Association of Judges and Prosecuting Attorneys in Childhood Courts
ANDI	News Agency for the Rights of Children
CDCA	Commission for the Defense of Children and Adolescents
CETID	Special Commission on Domestic Child Labor
CFESS	Federal Social Welfare Council
CLT	Consolidated Labor Laws
CNA	Agriculture and Fishing Confederation of Brazil
CNE	National Education Council
CNI	National Manufacturers' Confederation
CONAETI	National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labor
CONANDA	National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents
CONTAG	National Confederation of Agricultural Workers
DCA	The Department of Children and Adolescents
DRT	Regional Labor Office
ECA	The Child and Adolescents Statute
ESCI	The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
FNPETI	The National Forum for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor
Fórum DCA	Forum for the Rights of Children and Adolescents
FUNABEM	National Foundation for the Well-being of Minors
FUNAI	National Indians' Foundation
GECTIPA	Special Group for Combating Child Labor and Protecting Adolescent Workers
IBGE	The Brazilian Geographical and Statistical Institute

IPEC	International Program for the Eradication of Child Labor
INSS	National Social Security Institute
MAPA	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Supply
MAS	Ministry of Social Welfare
MC	Ministry of Communications
MCT	Ministry of Science and Technology
MDA	Ministry of Agrarian Development
MDIC	Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade
MDS	Ministry of Social Development and the Combat against Hunger
ME	Ministry of Sport
MEC	Ministry of Education
MF	Finance Ministry
MIN	Ministry of National Integration
MinC	Ministry of Culture
MJ	Ministry of Justice
MNMMR	National Street Boys and Girls Movement
MPAS	Ministry of Pensions and Social Welfare
MPOG	Ministry of Planning, the Budget and Management
MPT	Labor Public Prosecutor's Ministry
MS	Ministry of Health
MTE	Ministry of Labor and Employment
Mtur	Ministry of Tourism
OIT	International Labor Organization (ILO)
ONG	Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)
ONU	United Nations Organization (UNO)

PAI	Integrated Action Plan
PETI	Program for the Eradication of Child Labor
PNAD	National Household Survey by Sampling
PPA	Multi-Year Plan
PR	President of the Republic
PRONAF	National Program for strengthening Family Farming
PRONAGER	National Program for Producing Employment and Income
RENAST	National Network for Full Attention to Workers' Health
SbPDCA	Under-Secretariat for Promoting the Rights of Children and Adolescents
SEAS	Secretariat of State for Social Welfare
SECAD	Secretariat for Continuing Education, Alphabetization and Diversity
SECOM/PR	The President of the Republic's Social Communication Secretariat
SEDH	Special Secretariat for Human Rights
SENAD	National Anti-drug Secretariat
SEPPIR	Special Secretariat for Policies Promoting Racial Equality
SGD	System of Guaranteeing Rights
SNDH	National Human Rights Secretariat
SUS	Single Healthcare System
TI	Child Labor (CL)
TID	Domestic Child Labor
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

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