

Brazil

<i>Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor</i>	
Percent of children 5-14 estimated as working in 2004:	5.2% ⁶¹⁴
Minimum age for admission to work:	16 ⁶¹⁵
Age to which education is compulsory:	14 ⁶¹⁶
Free public education:	Yes ⁶¹⁷
Gross primary enrollment rate in 2002:	147% ⁶¹⁸
Net primary enrollment rate in 2002:	97% ⁶¹⁹
Percent of children 5-14 attending school in 2003:	93.6% ⁶²⁰
Percent of primary school entrants likely to reach grade 5:	Unavailable
Ratified Convention 138:	6/28/2001 ⁶²¹
Ratified Convention 182:	2/2/2000 ⁶²²
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Yes ⁶²³

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

In 2004, approximately 7 percent of boys and 3.3 percent of girls 5 to 14 were working in Brazil. The majority of working children in Brazil were found in the agricultural sector (57.8 percent), followed by services (33.7 percent), manufacturing (7.2 percent) and other sectors (1.4 percent).⁶²⁴ Child labor is more prevalent in northeastern Brazil than in any other region, and it is equally common in rural and urban areas throughout the country.⁶²⁵ More minors of African descent are working than of any other race or ethnicity.⁶²⁶ Children work in approximately 116

⁶¹⁴ UCW analysis of ILO SIMPOC, UNICEF MICS, and World Bank surveys, *Child Economic Activity and School Attendance Rates*, March 1, 2007, Articles 227-231.

⁶¹⁵ ILOLEX, *C138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973*, accessed October 12, 2006; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloeng&document=6962&chapter=19&query=C138%40ref&highlight=&querytype=bool>.

⁶¹⁶ Casa Civil Presidência da República, Subchefia para Assuntos Jurídicos, *LEI N. 11.274, de 6 de Fevereiro de 2006, Article 32*, [online] 2006 [cited October 21, 2006]; available from https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2004-2006/2006/Lei/L11274.htm.

⁶¹⁷ Ibid. See also U.S. Department of State, "Brazil," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2006*, Washington, DC, March 6, 2007, Section 5; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78882.htm>.

⁶¹⁸ UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *Gross Enrolment Ratio. Primary. Total*, accessed December 20, 2006; available from <http://stats.uis.unesco.org/>.

⁶¹⁹ UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *Net Enrolment Rate. Primary. Total*, accessed December 20, 2006; available from <http://stats.uis.unesco.org/>.

⁶²⁰ UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *Survival Rate to Grade 5. Total*, accessed December 18, 2006; available from <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>.

⁶²¹ ILOLEX, *C138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973*.

⁶²² ILOLEX, *C182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999*, accessed October 12, 2006; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloeng&document=6702&chapter=19&query=C182%40ref&highlight=&querytype=bool>.

⁶²³ ILO-IPEC, *IPEC Action Against Child Labour Highlights 2006*, Geneva, February, 2007; available from http://www.ilo.org/iloroot/docstore/ipecc/prod/eng/20070228_Implementationreport_en_Web.pdf.

⁶²⁴ UCW analysis of ILO SIMPOC, UNICEF MICS, and World Bank surveys, *Child Economic Activity and School Attendance Rates*.

⁶²⁵ Ministry of Labor and Employment, *Mapa de Indicativos do Trabalho da Criança e do Adolescente*, [online], 2005.

⁶²⁶ Ibid.

activities, including mining; fishing; raising livestock; producing charcoal and footwear; and harvesting corn, manioc, sugarcane, sisal and other crops in rural areas. In urban areas, common activities for working children include shining shoes, street peddling, begging, and working in restaurants, construction, and transportation.⁶²⁷ The Federal Labor Prosecutor's Office estimates that 1.2 million minors are employed as domestic servants in Brazil, which it estimates to correspond to more than 20 percent of all working children.⁶²⁸ Other children and adolescents work as trash pickers,⁶²⁹ drug traffickers,⁶³⁰ and prostitutes,⁶³¹ including in sex tourism and pornography.⁶³²

Girls were trafficked domestically and overseas for commercial sexual exploitation to other South American countries, the United States, and Western Europe.⁶³³ Boys were trafficked internally as slave laborers.⁶³⁴

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The minimum age for general employment in Brazil is 16 years, and the minimum age for apprenticeships is 14 years.⁶³⁵ Minors who work as apprentices are required to attend school through the primary grades and to provide proof of parental permission to work.⁶³⁶ The law prohibits employees under 18 from working in unhealthy, dangerous, and arduous conditions; for long hours that impede school attendance; at night; or in settings where their physical, moral, or social well-being is adversely affected.⁶³⁷

Adult prostitution is legal in Brazil,⁶³⁸ but inducing a child 14 to 18 years to participate in prostitution is punishable by imprisonment of 3 to 8 years and fines, and in cases of violence or fraud, 4 to 10 years and fines. Running a brothel is punishable by 2 to 5 years of imprisonment and fines.⁶³⁹ The law also provides for fines and prison terms of 4 to 10 years for anyone convicted of trafficking children 14 to 18 internally or across national borders for prostitution,

⁶²⁷ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2006: Brazil," Section 6d. See also CONAETI, *Lista Tip*, Brasilia, October 2, 2006.

⁶²⁸ Public Labor Ministry, *Trabalho Doméstico*, [online] 2006 [cited October 21, 2006]; available from <http://spider.pgt.mpt.gov.br:8080/pgtgc/publicacao/engine.wsp?tmp.area=291>.

⁶²⁹ Public Labor Ministry, *Lixões*, [online] 2006 [cited October 21, 2006]; available from <http://spider.pgt.mpt.gov.br:8080/pgtgc/publicacao/engine.wsp?tmp.area=292>.

⁶³⁰ Public Labor Ministry, *Tráfico de drogas*, [online] 2006 [cited October 21, 2006]; available from <http://spider.pgt.mpt.gov.br:8080/pgtgc/publicacao/engine.wsp?tmp.area=290>.

⁶³¹ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2006: Brazil," Sections 5 and 6d.

⁶³² U.S. Department of State, "Brazil (Tier 2 Watch List)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2006: Brazil*, Washington, DC, June 5, 2006; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2005/46613.htm>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2006: Brazil," Section 5.

⁶³³ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2006: Brazil," Section 5.

⁶³⁴ Ibid.

⁶³⁵ ILO Committee of Experts, *Direct Request, Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Brazil*, [online], 2005; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/newcountryframeE.htm>.

⁶³⁶ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2006: Brazil," Section 6d.

⁶³⁷ Federal Labor Prosecutor's Office, *Legislação*, [online] [cited October 22, 2006]; available from <http://www.spider.pgt.mpt.gov.br:8080/pgtgc/publicacao/engine.wsp?tmp.area=286>.

⁶³⁸ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2006: Brazil," Section 5.

⁶³⁹ Government of Brazil, *Código Penal Brasil*, Lei No. 2,848, modified by Lei No. 9,777 of 1998; available from http://www.oas.org/juridico/mla/pt/bra/pt_bra-int-text-cp.pdf.

with penalties of 5 to 12 years in cases of violence or fraud.⁶⁴⁰ The law does not address forced labor directly, but establishes imprisonment from 2 to 8 years and a fine for subjecting a person to slave-like conditions, with penalties increasing by one-half if the crime is committed against a child. Transporting workers by force from one locale to another within the national territory is punishable by imprisonment for 1 to 3 years and fines; penalties increase by one-sixth to one-third if the victim is under 18.⁶⁴¹ The minimum age for conscription into the military service is 18 years, or 17 years on a voluntary basis.⁶⁴²

The MLE is responsible for inspecting work sites for child labor violations.⁶⁴³ Inspections increasingly target informal employment, in part because of the declining number of children working in the formal sector.⁶⁴⁴ The MLE's labor inspectors, stationed in 26 regional offices, continue to carry out unannounced child labor inspections throughout the year.⁶⁴⁵ Most inspections result from complaints to labor inspectors by workers, NGOs, teachers, the media, and other sources.⁶⁴⁶ Employers who violate Brazil's child labor laws are subject to monetary fines, but inspectors typically negotiate agreements to have employers desist from labor law violations before levying fines.⁶⁴⁷ The Labor Inspection Secretariat reported that between January and August 2006, 8,326 children were removed from exploitive labor situations.⁶⁴⁸

MLE labor inspectors often work closely with prosecutors from the Federal Labor Prosecutor's Office (MPT).⁶⁴⁹ MPT prosecutors may investigate cases of child labor, bring charges against violators, and levy fines.⁶⁵⁰ In many municipalities, labor inspectors and prosecutors are aided by a network of legally-mandated Guardianship Councils that serve as reference centers for at-risk children and adolescents. By 2003, of the 5,578 municipalities, only 3,477 had established

⁶⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁶⁴¹ *Decreto-Lei 2,848*, (December 7.), Articles 149 and 207; available from https://www.presidencia.gov.br/ccivil_03/Decreto-Lei/Del2848.htm.

⁶⁴² Government of Brazil, *Lei do Serviço Militar*, Lei 4.375 de 17/08/1964, (August 17, 1964), articles 3 and 5; available from <http://www.defesa.gov.br/enternet/sitios/internet/disemi/lsm.html>. See also Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Brazil," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2004*, London, 2004.

⁶⁴³ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2006: Brazil," Section 6d.

⁶⁴⁴ ILO-IPEC, *Análise e recomendações para a melhor regulamentação e cumprimento da normativa nacional e internacional sobre o trabalho de crianças e adolescentes no Brasil*, Brasília, 2003, 30; available from http://www.oit.org.pe/spanish/260ameri/oitreg/activid/proyectos/ipecc/doc/estudios/brasil_171.pdf. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2006: Brazil," Section 6d.

⁶⁴⁵ ILO-IPEC, *Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labor in Brazil - Support for the Time-Bound Program on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor, technical progress report*, ILO, Geneva, August, 2006, 5.

⁶⁴⁶ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2006: Brazil," Section 6d.

⁶⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁴⁸ ILO-IPEC, *Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labor in Brazil - Support for the Time-bound Program on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor*, technical progress report, Geneva, August 2006, 12.

⁶⁴⁹ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2006: Brazil," Section 6d. See also Federal Labor Prosecutor's Office, *¿O Que é o MPT?*, [online] [cited October 22, 2006]; available from <http://www.pgt.mpt.gov.br/>. See also Federal Labor Prosecutor's Office, *Trabalho Infantil*, [online] 2006 [cited October 22, 2006]; available from <http://spider.pgt.mpt.gov.br:8080/pgtgc/publicacao/engine.wsp?tmp.area=258>.

⁶⁵⁰ Federal Labor Prosecutor's Office, *¿O Que é o MPT?* See also Federal Labor Prosecutor's Office, *Trabalho Infantil*. See also U.S. Department of State, "Brazil," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2005*, Washington, DC, March 8, 2006, Section 6d; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61718.htm>.

such councils. The lack of greater compliance with the law has been blamed on lack of resources and political will at the local level.⁶⁵¹

Government authorities involved in combating trafficking include the Ministry of Social Assistance (MDS), the Special Human Rights Secretariat (SEDH), the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MLE), the Ministry of Justice, and the Ministry of Tourism.⁶⁵² The Federal Police continues to address trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation with their counterparts in Portugal, Spain, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Mexico, and the United States.⁶⁵³ The U.S. Department of State has noted Brazil's failure to pass anti-trafficking legislation and to assign effective criminal penalties against traffickers.⁶⁵⁴

Current Government Policies and Programs to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Brazil's National Commission to Eradicate Child Labor (CONAETI), composed of members from the federal government, worker and employer organizations, and civil society,⁶⁵⁵ is implementing the 2004-2007 National Plan to Eradicate Child Labor.⁶⁵⁶ A CONAETI sub-commission has revised the country's list of the worst forms of child labor, as stipulated by ILO Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor. The Child-Friendly President Action Plan 2004-2007, which includes efforts to combat child labor and commercial sexual exploitation, continues to operate.⁶⁵⁷

The principal program to remove children from working in the most hazardous forms of child labor is the Program to Eradicate Child Labor (PETI), administered by the Ministry of Social Development and Combating Hunger (MDS) in conjunction with state and local authorities.⁶⁵⁸ Through PETI, families with children working in select hazardous activities receive stipends to remove their children from work and maintain them in school.⁶⁵⁹ In addition, PETI offers an after-school program to prevent children from working during non-school hours, which provides tutoring, nutritional snacks and sports, art, and cultural activities. Children between 7 and 15

⁶⁵¹ United Nations Economic and Social Council, *Rights of the Child: Addendum on Mission to Brazil*, New York, February 3, 2004.

⁶⁵² U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2006: Brazil," Section 5.

⁶⁵³ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2006: Brazil."

⁶⁵⁴ Ibid. See also U.S. Department of State, "Brazil," in *Trafficking in Persons Interim Assessment*, Washington, DC, 2007; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/rpt/78948.htm>.

⁶⁵⁵ Government of Brazil, *Portaria No. 365, de 12 de Setembro de 2002*; available from http://www.trt02.gov.br/geral/Tribunal2/ORGAOS/MTE/Portaria/P365_02.htm.

⁶⁵⁶ Ministry of Labor and Employment, *Finalidade: Comissão Nacional de Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil (CONAETI)*, [online] 2006 [cited October 22, 2006]; available from <http://www.mte.gov.br/Empregador/FiscaTrab/CombateTrabalhoInfantil/CONAETI/Finalidade/Conteudo/7068.asp>. See also Ministry of Labor and Employment, *National Plan: Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor and Protection of Adolescent Workers*, 2004; available from <http://www.mte.gov.br/Empregador/FiscaTrab/Publicacao/Conteudo/6365.pdf>.

⁶⁵⁷ Special Secretary for Human Rights, *Plano Presidente Amigo da Criança e do Adolescente- 2004/2007: Relatório Anual de Acompanhamento (Jan/Dez de 2005)*, annual report, Brasília, May 2006; available from http://www.redeamiga.org.br/docs/ppaca_2005.pdf.

⁶⁵⁸ Ministry of Social Development and Combating Hunger, *Programa de Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil - PETI*, 2005 [cited May 15, 2007]; available from http://www.portaltransparencia.gov.br/curso_PETI.pdf.

⁶⁵⁹ Ibid.

years are eligible to participate.⁶⁶⁰ The government is integrating PETI into the Family Stipend Program (see below). In addition, the MDS and the Ministry of Education are working to establish stronger standards and content for the PETI after-school program.⁶⁶¹ At the end of 2006, the PETI program was offered in 3,296 municipalities and was providing stipends and services to approximately 1 million children and adolescents.⁶⁶²

While PETI focuses on removing children from hazardous work, the Family Stipend (*Bolsa Família*) program aims to prevent child labor and promote education by supplementing family income and encouraging at-risk children and adolescents to attend school regularly.⁶⁶³ The program provides a monthly monetary stipend to impoverished families who agree to keep their children in school and meet other requirements related to health and nutrition.⁶⁶⁴

The MDS' Youth Agent of Social and Human Development (*Projeto Agente Jovem de Desenvolvimento Social e Humano*) program provides training in personal, social, community development and job skills for youth between 15 and 17 years and aims to reintegrate and retain them in school. The program targets adolescents who have "graduated" out of other social programs, including PETI. The program reached approximately 112,000 adolescents in 2006.⁶⁶⁵

The Government of Brazil, in coordination with ILO-IPEC, is implementing a USDOL-funded USD 6.5 million Timebound Program to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in domestic service, prostitution, hazardous work in agriculture, and other informal sector activities. The project aims to withdraw 4,026 children from exploitive labor and prevent an additional 1,974 from becoming involved in such activities.⁶⁶⁶ Another USDOL-funded USD 5 million program implemented by Partners of the Americas in coordination with the Government of Brazil aims to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in illicit drug cultivation and the commercial sexual exploitation of children through the provision of quality basic education in areas of northern and northeastern Brazil. The project aims to withdraw 4,596 children from exploitive labor and prevent an additional 6,600 from becoming engaged in similar activities.⁶⁶⁷

⁶⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶⁶¹ ILO-IPEC, *Brazil Time-Bound Program, August 2006 Technical Progress Report*, 3.

⁶⁶² Presidência da República do Brasil, *Mensagem ao Congresso Nacional - 2007: Na Abertura da 1ª Sessão Legislativa Ordinária da 53ª Legislatura 2007* [cited May 15, 2007], 98; available from <http://www.presidencia.gov.br/noticias/publicacoes/2007/>.

⁶⁶³ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2006: Brazil," Section 6d.

⁶⁶⁴ Casa Civil Presidência da República, Subchefia para Assuntos Jurídicos, *Lei N. 10.836, de 9 de Janeiro de 2004, Artigo 3*; available from http://www.planalto.gov.br/CCIVIL/_Ato2004-2006/2004/Lei/L10.836.htm. See also Zero Hunger, *Bolsa Família- Perguntas e Respostas*, 2005.

⁶⁶⁵ Ministry of Social Development and Combating Hunger, *Projeto Agente Jovem de Desenvolvimento Social e Humano*, 2005. See also Agência de Notícias dos Direitos da Infância, "Prazo para cadastro no Agente Jovem é prorrogado", [online], September 28, 2006; available from <http://www.andi.org.br/>. See also Presidência da República do Brasil, *Mensagem ao Congresso Nacional - 2007*, 103.

⁶⁶⁶ ILO-IPEC, *Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labor in Brazil - Support for the Time-bound Program on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor*, project document, September 30, 2003. See also USDOL, *ILAB Technical Cooperation Project Summary: Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labor in Brazil-Support for the Time-bound Program on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor*, project summary.

⁶⁶⁷ Partners of the Americas, *EDUCAR Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labor through Education in Brazil*, project document, Washington, DC, August 20, 2003. See also USDOL, *ILAB Technical Cooperation Project Summary: EDUCAR-Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labor through Education in Brazil*, project summary.

The Government of Brazil and the other governments of MERCOSUL (the Brazilian acronym for the “Common Market of the South”) developed the “Niño Sur” (“Southern Child”) initiative to defend the rights of children and adolescents in the region. The initiative has three main areas of priority: the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents (including trafficking); child labor; and youth criminal justice. Action strategies include the harmonization of legal frameworks, unified public campaigns and joint actions in border cities.⁶⁶⁸

The National Plan to Fight Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents provides the policy framework for the government programs to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.⁶⁶⁹ A number of government agencies, including the SEDH, are carrying out initiatives to assist victims and raise awareness.⁶⁷⁰ The primary program to assist child victims of commercial sexual exploitation is the Social Assistance Specialized Reference Centers Program (CREAS). By the end of 2006, CREAS centers were established in 1,126 municipalities.⁶⁷¹

In January 2006, with support from the Ministry of Tourism and the SEDH, World Vision launched a 6-month campaign against child sexual tourism in hotels and airports of eight state capitals. The main focus of the campaign was to combat impunity of foreigners involved in the commercial sexual exploitation of minors.⁶⁷² The SEDH also implements a telephone hotline in every state for reporting sexual violence against children and adolescents.⁶⁷³

In October 2006, the president established a national-level anti-trafficking policy and an inter-ministerial working group charged with drafting a National Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons.⁶⁷⁴ The policy provides a framework for the prevention of trafficking, the prosecution of violators, and the protection of trafficking victims.⁶⁷⁵ The Ministry of Justice heads the inter-ministerial working group, which includes representatives from many federal agencies including

⁶⁶⁸ Ministry of Justice, *Países do Mercosul anunciam campanha conjunta de Combate à Exploração Sexual de Crianças e Adolescentes*, [online] August 29, 2006 [cited October 21 2006]; available from http://www.mj.gov.br/sedh/ct/conanda/noticias2_teste.asp?id=1380. See also Ministry of Justice, *Combate à Exploração Sexual de Crianças e Adolescente é Meta no Mercosul*, [online] August 24, 2006 [cited October 21 2006]; available from http://www.mj.gov.br/sedh/ct/conanda/noticias2_teste.asp?id=1373.

⁶⁶⁹ United Nations Economic and Social Council, *Rights of the Child: Addendum on Mission to Brazil*, New York, February, 2004, 18.

⁶⁷⁰ National Secretariat for Human Rights, *Parcerias marcam Dia Nacional de Combate ao Abuso e à Violência Sexual Infanto-Juvenil*, [online] 2004 [cited June 23, 2005]; available from <http://www.mj.gov.br/sedh/ct/conanda/noticias2.asp?id=161>.

⁶⁷¹ Presidência da República do Brasil, *Mensagem ao Congresso Nacional - 2007*, 98. See also Ministry of Social Development and Combating Hunger-National Secretariat of Social Assistance, *Centro de Referência Especializado de Assistência Social - CREAS: Guia de Orientação No. 1*, Brasília, 2006, 7,10; available from www.assistenciasocial.rj.gov.br/pages/prot_soc_esp_oquee.asp

⁶⁷² Agência de Notícias dos Direitos da Infância, "Governo dos Estados Unidos financia campanha contra exploração sexual no Brasil", [online], September 28, 2006; available from <http://www.andi.org.br>.

⁶⁷³ ILO-IPEC, *Brazil Time-bound Program, August 2006 technical progress report*, 4. See also Agência de Notícias dos Direitos da Infância, "Disque-Denúncia amplia o horário de atendimento", [online], September 28, 2006; available from <http://www.andi.org.br/>.

⁶⁷⁴ U.S. Department of State, *Trafficking in Persons Interim Assessment: Brazil*, online, January 19 2007, [accessed January 30, 2007]; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/rpt/78948.htm>. See also Government of Brazil, *Decreto No. 5,948, de 26 de Outubro de 2006*, Articles 2 and 3.

⁶⁷⁵ Government of Brazil, *Decreto No. 5,948, de 26 de Outubro de 2006*, Article 1 of Annex.

the SEDH, the Special Secretariat for Women's Policy, The Special Secretariat for the Promotion of Racial Equality, the MDS, the Ministry of Health, the MLE, the Ministry of Education, and the Ministry of Tourism.⁶⁷⁶ Also in October 2006, the government launched a national trafficking database designed to document and analyze trafficking-related statistics more effectively.⁶⁷⁷

In November 2006, the Ministry of Justice initiated the second phase of a program managed by the UNODC that will design the National Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons, raise awareness on the issue, and expand the country's database on trafficking victims and perpetrators. UNODC aims to expand project implementation to all Brazilian states, and it will locate centers in the principal national airports with personnel trained to receive possible trafficking victims.⁶⁷⁸

⁶⁷⁶ Ibid., Article 3.

⁶⁷⁷ U.S. Department of State, *Trafficking in Persons Interim Assessment: Brazil*.

⁶⁷⁸ United Nations Office on Drug and Crime, *Trafico de Pessoas: Novo projeto do governo brasileiro com o UNODC*, [online] [cited April 3, 2007]; available from http://www.unodc.org/brazil/programasglobais_tsh.html?print=yes.