



International  
Labour  
Organization



Regional Initiative  
Latin America and the Caribbean  
Free of Child Labour



UNITED NATIONS

ECLAC

Experience of the Child Labour Risk  
Identification Model

# BRAZIL



Brazil was part of the group of pilot countries in the implementation of the Child Labour Risk Identification Model (CLRISK).



## Motivations

The idea of a tool such as CLRISK quickly motivated because it is in tune with the reflections of the technical teams and the authorities regarding the need to generate information to improve the response and advance towards the achievement of the goals set in the country with respect to the prevention and eradication of child labour.

When the idea for CLRISK was presented, Brazil was making progress in the process of municipalizing of the policy and a statistical exercise had already been carried out to identify the municipalities with the highest levels of child labour. In this way, CLRISK was received as a tool that could strengthen this municipalizing strategy and, in addition, allowed to validate the statistical exercise carried out.

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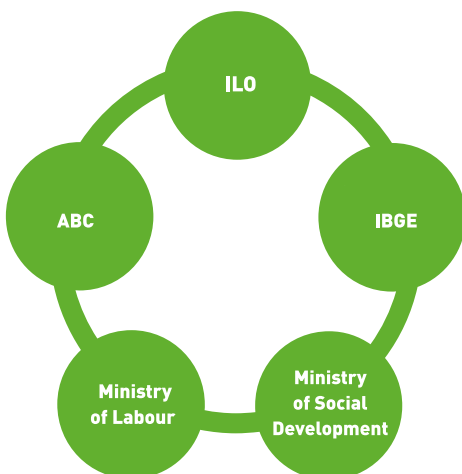




## Coordination mechanisms

The implementation of CLRISK was coordinated by ILO-ECLAC, the Ministry of Social Development (now the Ministry of Citizenship) and the Ministry of Labour and Employment (now part of the Ministry of Economy), which share the leadership of the policy on matters of child labour in the country. In addition, the Ministries of Health, Education, the Public Ministry of Labour (MPT-its acronym in Spanish) and the National Forum for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (FNPETI-its acronym in Spanish) were consulted as technical referents during the process.

As a coordination mechanism, a working group made up of the ILO, the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE-its acronym in Spanish), the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Labour and the Brazilian Agency for Cooperation (ABC-its acronym in Spanish) was formed, who held periodic meetings for the definition of the variables, the analysis of the information and the validation of the results.



## Facilitators

Brazil's preconditions regarding the availability of information are configured as the main facilitator of the CLRISK experience in the country. Brazil is recognized for its ability to generate data, of a public nature, in addition to having a unified administrative registry of social programs (Cadastro Único).



## Difficulties

Among the difficulties identified, it is found that due to the change of government, a complementary advocacy action was required with the new authorities and technical teams to explain the objectives of CLRISK and its use. This has delayed both the public dissemination of the results and the institutionalization process planned to give the model sustainability in the set of measurement tools associated with the issue of child labour in the country.



## Good practices

As good practices, it is highlighted that CLRISK and its results have been validated by the IBGE, which gives technical and institutional support to the tool. In addition, during the first phase of implementation, the experience of Brazil was shared with a group of countries and, subsequently, the country has held various meetings to support the implementation of CLRISK in Paraguay, through a strategy of South-South Cooperation.



## Results

As a result, the model helped to complement the statistical exercise that had already been carried out in Brazil, confirming some ideas about the territorial concentration of child labour and providing a look at risk factors.

As a projection, the results are expected to be officially released.

