THE CENTRE
FOR CHILD RIGHTS AND BUSINESS

Child Labour Risk Index

Last Update
August 2026

Brazil

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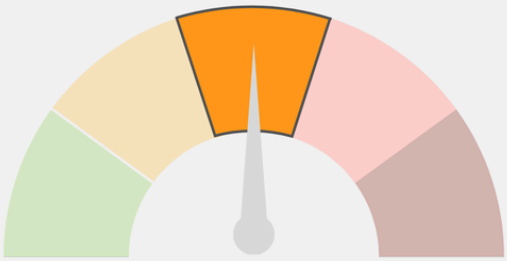
Overview

Overall risk



Moderate

Risk level by domain

Education	*Low*
Poverty	*Moderate*
Youth exclusion	*Moderate*
Informal economy	*Moderate*
Rule of law	*Very high*

Data quality rating: Good **7.92**/ 10

For detailed information including methodology, visit the Child Labour Risk Index website.

Child Labour in Brazil

The child labour risk profile in Brazil reflects moderate vulnerabilities linked to poverty, youth exclusion, and informal employment. While the legal and institutional framework provides important protections, gaps in implementation, enforcement and access to effective protection systems mean child labour can continue to occur. Regional inequalities and household economic pressures can further increase children's vulnerability, particularly in informal and rural settings.

Risk Factors

Child labour risks are associated with agriculture, domestic work, and other informal activities. In agricultural supply chains such as coffee and tobacco, seasonal work, family labour and dispersed production can reduce visibility. Informal recruitment and subcontracting may further increase children's exposure to hazardous work, while risks associated with domestic work can be particularly difficult to identify due to the private and often informal nature of the workplace.

Targeted due diligence is recommended in Brazil. See page 3 for further guidance.

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Evidence Indications

Between January 2020 and August 2026, The Centre did not receive reports of child labour cases in Brazil.

Please note that this case data is not representative of prevalence, but rather indicative of where The Centre and our clients work.

Please explore Child Labour Alerts and Trends in the CRIB Members' Area for more details.

Credible Reports of Child Labour

Child Labour in Brazil was also documented in **19 credible reports** (via academia, government, media or NGOs) from January 2020 to July 2026. Sectors mentioned in the reports include:

- Tobacco (1)
- Coffee (1)
- Multiple sectors (15)
- Livestock & Cattle ranches (2)

Next Steps

Recommended Due Diligence: **Targeted**

Strengthen oversight: expand supply chain mapping, conduct risk-based assessments, build supplier capacity, and review purchasing practices.

Step 1: Commit

- Establish a clear Child Labour (CL) policy outlining your prevention and remediation commitments.
- Create a country-specific CL response plan that clearly references the relevant legal requirements for that country and your industry.

Step 2: Build Capacity

- Train in-country staff and relevant third-party service providers on CL risk identification, escalation, and response in the specific country context.
- Train business partners (producers, intermediaries, agents) regularly on CL prevention and remediation expectations.

Step 3: Identify & Map Risks

- Conduct deeper research on CL risks in your sourcing regions, using credible and specific industry/country reports.
- Map supply chain links to informal settings (e.g., home-based work, informal subcontracting) and increase monitoring in these areas; consider formalization steps where feasible.

Step 4: Act on Drivers of Risk

- Assess how your purchasing practices may contribute to CL risk (e.g., pricing, lead times, last-minute changes). Where needed, take mitigating actions to avoid contributing to increased CL risk.

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