

Sexual exploitation of children in Brazil: putting a spot on the problem



An investigation on the scope and magnitude
of a social problem still in the dark



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List of abbreviations

<i>CEAGESP:</i>	General Complex of Distribution of Products of São Paulo
<i>CECRIA:</i>	Centre of reference for studies and activities about children and adolescents
<i>CEDUS:</i>	Centre for sexual education
<i>CENDHEC:</i>	Center of Studies and Social Action Dom Helder Camara
<i>CPI:</i>	National Parliamentary Inquiry
<i>CRAS:</i>	basic assistance services
<i>CREAS:</i>	specialized assistance services
<i>FASC:</i>	Foundation of Social Assistance and Citizenship
<i>FIFA:</i>	Fédération Internationale de Football Association
<i>GAATW:</i>	Global Alliance Against Trafficking of Women
<i>IBISS:</i>	Brazilian Institute of Innovation for a Healthy Society
<i>ILO:</i>	International Labor Organization
<i>INPA:</i>	National Institute of Amazonian Research
<i>IOM:</i>	International Organization on Migration
<i>MTUR:</i>	Ministry of Tourism
<i>NGO:</i>	Non Governmental Organization
<i>PESTRAF:</i>	Study on Trafficking of Women, Children and adolescents for Sexual Exploitation in Brazil
<i>RENAS:</i>	National Evangelical Social Action Network
<i>SDH:</i>	Federal Secretariat for Human Rights
<i>SECOPA:</i>	Special Secretary for the World Cup
<i>SESI:</i>	Social Service for the Industry
<i>SIPIA:</i>	Information System on Children and Adolescents of the Guardianship Councils
<i>UNICEF:</i>	United Nations Children's Fund

Sexual exploitation of children, our concern

Sexual exploitation of children in Brazil is a problem which causes inconceivable, physical and psychological traumas to the victims, who are at this very moment largely unknown to politicians and the public. The lack of knowledge of the problem makes it difficult for organizations to help the victims, living in the fringes of society, and to prosecute the child abusers, who are largely grown up men, both locals and foreigners.

The invisibility of the problem encouraged child protection organizations Terre des Hommes, Plan, ECPAT and Free a Girl to issue a research on the scope and magnitude of the problem of sexual exploitation in Brazil. No such research had been conducted before and figures in reports and articles on the issue vary, leading to guesstimates, quite often contradictory to each other. Sexual exploitation of children however seems to exist throughout the country, there is not a town in Brazil that goes without a case of sexual exploitation of children. The information gathered during this research suggests that we still only have the tip of the iceberg in view.

Previous research ¹ proves that victims of sexual exploitation develop a negative self-image, leading to shame, fear and self-destructive behaviour, ranging from social isolation, promiscuity to even suicide. Besides, the children are often physically molested, which causes permanent physical damage and sexually transmitted diseases, to the extent of HIV. This downward spiral produces generations of sexually exploited children, not capable to fight and overcome their situations, hence the importance of strengthened efforts by the Brazilian government and NGOs to prevent the sexual exploitation of children and to provide adequate legal, social, medical and psychological support to the victims.

The urgency of the problem could increase as this summer's FIFA World Cup may exacerbate the sexual exploitation of children by people who seize the opportunity of being anonymous in a foreign country. Moreover, the construction of infrastructure and the construction of stadiums, hotels and shopping malls in the cities where the World Cup will take place attracts workers from all over Brazil, leading to an increased risk of these construction workers turning to commercial sex with minors, before and during the games. Furthermore, displacement of communities and forced evictions for infrastructure development is commonplace. This leads to broken traditional support systems and eventually to the increased vulnerability of children and their families to, amongst others, become victim of sexual exploitation.

¹ Amongst others: Browne & Finkelhor 1986; Neumann et al. 1996; Putman 2003; ECPAT 2013; Terre des Hommes 2013

However, we must keep in mind that sexual exploitation of children is not a new problem in Brazil, it has been there for a long time. Big events like the World Cup are not the origin of this problem, but they create extra challenges due to the big concentration of men looking for entertainment. This offers opportunities for those with bad intentions, the exploiters and those who commit the crime of child sex abuse.

Sexual exploitation of children in Brazil is a problem that needs to be addressed during but also beyond the FIFA World Cup. When the attention on Brazil due to the World Cup has faded, the costs of the event on Brazilian society will need to be acknowledged. In particular, the right of children to live free from sexual abuse and exploitation will have to be recognized with renewed energy. Therefore, the main goal of this research is to end the lack of recognition of the victims that are sexually abused and exploited in Brazil and to put the problem centre spot, in full view of all the spectators of the world.

1. Sexual exploitation of children in Brazil today

1.1 The figures

A thorough study of the data and statistics on sexual exploitation of children in Brazil gives no straightforward answer to the research question regarding the scope and magnitude of the problem. Therefore, various facts and figures available regarding the problem of sexual exploitation of children in Brazil are analyzed in this chapter.

The National Parliamentary Inquiry (CPI) into Child Prostitution stated in 1993 that sexual exploitation is a phenomenon that is present throughout the entire country. The child abusers are often grown up men, from all backgrounds in society, mostly locals. According to the CPI, 500,000 children and adolescents are sexually exploited in Brazil. Unfortunately, the CPI could not prove the origins of that figure.

The Special Rapporteur of the UN on the Sale of Children and Adolescents, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, Mr. Juan Miguel Petit, chose a more nuanced take on the matter. Petit wrote in his report after his visit to Brazil in 2003:

“It is evident that it is extremely difficult to quantify the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in Brazil, mainly because there is an enormous disparity between the estimates that are provided by various sources, which vary between 100,000 and 500,000 cases” (Petit 2003).

The US Dept of State, Trafficking in Persons report 85 (2009, in Gustafson 2011) estimates that between 250,000 and 400,000 children are forced into domestic prostitution in Brazil. The victims of sexual exploitation are quite often also the victims of trafficking. In a recent mapping conducted by the Federal Highway Police in 2012, Brazil produced 1,776 points vulnerable to sexual exploitation of children and adolescents on its federal highways, being places where children routinely interact with highway travelers without any responsible adult supervision (Polícia Rodoviária Federal 2013).

In 2011 MATRIZ (*Matriz Intersetorial de Enfrentamento à Exploração Sexual de Crianças e Adolescentes*) analyzed the complaints of sexual exploitation received by Dial 100, a hotline taking urgent calls regarding violence against children and adolescents. This study collected data between 2005 and 2010, in which Dial 100 received 27,644 complaints regarding sexual exploitation originating from 2,930 municipalities in Brazil. The study confirms that sexual exploitation of children and adolescents can be found throughout Brazilian society as a whole.

More recent data concerning the years 2011 till 2013 from the Human Rights Hotline, which was incorporated in the Dial 100 hotline in 2010, presented by the Federal Secretariat for Human Rights (SDH 2014) further show that the problem exists all over the country.

Table 1. Violence against children and adolescents in Brazil (2011-2013), per type of violence

Brazil	Violence against children and adolescents (total)	Sexual violence against children and adolescents	Sexual abuse	Sexual exploitation	Sexual exploitation in tourism	Other forms of sexual violence *
2011	82,139	10,699	7,985	2,455	16	243
2012	130,490	40,699	31,551	8,080	63	1,005
2013	124,079	35,091	26,613	7,217	84	723

*Other forms: rape, grooming, sexting, child pornography, not specified

Table 2. Violence against children and adolescents in Brazil (2011-2013), per region

Violence against children and adolescents (total)	Total Brazil	North	North East	Center West	South East	South
2011	10,699	1,117	4,153	928	3,206	1,295
2012	40,699	4,077	15,288	4,269	12,000	4,954
2013	35,091	3,458	11,397	3,418	11,423	5,161

Table 3. Sexual exploitation of children in Brazil (2011-2013), per region

Sexual exploitation	Total Brazil	North	North East	Center West	South East	South
2011	2,455	274	900	192	783	306
2012	8,080	878	2,985	791	2,392	1,024
2013	7,217	792	2,454	640	2,179	1,136

Table 4. Sexual exploitation in tourism in Brazil (2011-2013), per region

Sexual exploitation in tourism	Total Brazil	North	North East	Center West	South East	South
2011	16	2	8	0	6	0
2012	63	6	20	7	16	14
2013	84	20	27	7	17	13

The Hotline has, until now, been very successful, seeing an increase in reports regarding violence against children and adolescents from 4,494 in May-December 2003 to 124,079 in 2013. According to their data, around 30% of the reports included sexual violence. Within the category of sexual violence, a huge majority (72%) of the reports are with regards to sexual abuse, and in 2012 and 2013 about 20% are cases of sexual exploitation, this is about 6% of the total number of reports on violence against children and adolescents.

The numbers regard reports that were sent to the local authorities in the municipalities. There is no information on if and how assistance has been provided for the victims and if child abusers have been brought to justice. One thing is clear though: the number of reports has been growing constantly. The organization vastly increased its services and publicity activities in 2010, which may account for this increase.

On the other hand, data generated by the SIPIA, a national system of information regarding childhood issues that registers cases of violation of children and adolescents' rights, attended to by Brazil's municipal Guardianship Councils (*Conselhos Tutelares*), show a different picture. Its registers depend on the cases of the Guardianship Councils alone. However, not all of these Councils are linked into the SIPIA-System. Between January 2009 and the beginning of February 2014, according to SIPIA, only 393 cases of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents were accompanied by a Guardianship Council in 18 states of Brazil.

Unfortunately, a straightforward conclusion on these widely varying data is not readily made. Even after 20 years of research, policies, campaigns and actions to combat the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, the numbers of children that become victim of sexual exploitation in Brazil that are known are highly contradictory and easily misinterpreted.

One thing these figures are teaching us, is that sexual exploitation of children and adolescents is a big problem in Brazil. Although the government and a number of organizations have been trying to fight it for years now, there are no indications that child prostitution is diminishing.

While we still lack accurate knowledge of the real numbers of children involved, we know from experience that complaints coming in on a telephone hotline are just a small percentage of what is really happening, a tip of the iceberg. Underreporting is mainly caused in Brazil by mistrust whether anything will be done with complaints and by little knowledge about children's rights. Another important point is the absence of awareness within society on the issue of sexual exploitation of children. In general people think that girls are voluntarily involved in prostitution to gain an income and therefore they don't report (interview with Flavio Debique of Plan Brazil).

Therefore we expect the real number of children becoming victim of sexual exploitation to be much higher than the number of cases reported to Dial 100. An intensified strategy by the Brazilian government is needed to increase knowledge on the scope and magnitude of sexual exploitation of children in Brazil and to improve the situation of thousands of vulnerable children and youth.

1.2 Sports events and sexual exploitation

Although many organizations assume that there is a causal connection between sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, human trafficking and big sporting events, in reality this is not easily proven. According to the German police, as their country hosted the FIFA World Cup in 2006, the World Cup seemed not to be worth it for traffickers to traffic women into Germany. Expenses and risks of trafficking did not compensate the yield that could have been produced in the short period of time in which the games took place. Furthermore, maximum police presence seemed to have deterred many traffickers and sex workers during the World Cup from conducting their business in Germany (Eidgenössisches Justiz- und Polizeidepartement EJPD 2007).

The slight to no increase in exploitation and trafficking could very well have been due to Germany's prevention measures taken by law enforcement and NGOs in the region and the fact that the planning for these measures began well before there was an international outcry. The German police underline that investments in prevention campaigns can diminish the demand for sexual services and sensitize football fans and society (information, campaigns and police presence and surveillance). They emphasize the importance of joint interventions by government and NGOs (Eidgenössisches Justiz- und Polizeidepartement EJPD 2007).

There are some crucial elements however that should not be overlooked when it comes to sports events and the link to sexual exploitation and these can be found in the phase prior to the event. It is very well known that important violations of human rights linked to sports events happen during the preparation period, caused by the social vulnerabilities of the children and adolescents and their families on the one hand and the context of social and economic inequalities on the other hand. The vulnerabilities of children and adolescents increase when their family life is threatened, for instance when one of their parents is forced to work far from home on construction sites of sports buildings or when families are dislocated to make place for the stadiums and sports facilities. When the social structures around children break, they tend to become even more vulnerable and prone to exploitation of any kind (Brunel University 2013).

In an article in the Brazilian newspaper O Globo, the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights of the UN Raquel Rolnik denounced the violent processes of displacements and the lack of guarantees of rights like new housing (or housing very far from the city center), fair compensations, participation and democracy. This is especially the case in Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Belo Horizonte, Curitiba, Porto Alegre, Recife, Natal and Fortaleza, where between 1,000 and 11,000 families per city are expected to be dislocated and expropriated because of the construction works (O Globo 26-04-2011).

Furthermore, the construction of infrastructure and the construction of stadiums, hotels and shopping malls in the cities where the World Cup will take place attracts workers from all over Brazil. Accelerated construction timetables with large numbers of men separated from their families is a presumed source of risk of these construction workers turning to commercial sex with minors, before and during the games (Brunel University 2013).

This is confirmed by a study of the Brazilian NGO Childhood on the issue of sexual exploitation of minors among 316 construction workers at different construction sites in the states of Goiás, Minas Gerais, Santa Catarina, São Paulo and Rondônia. In their survey, 57% of the workers confirmed that children and adolescents nearby big construction works are being sexually exploited, while 25% of them admitted to have had sex one or more times with adolescents (Childhood 2013).

Itamar Goncalves, programme manager at Childhood, says: *“They are young workers, aged between 25 and 30 years and with a low education, out of their social environment and without recreational facilities, and end up having sex with minors (adolescents)”*. Goncalves explains that the child abusers create a dependency relationship with the girls:

“They will house a teenager and have sex instead of asking for rent. But they charge too much for the housing, intimidate the girls and it becomes difficult to settle the debt”

(Ultimo Segundo 12-09-2013).

Factors increasing the risks of children being exploited are the abrupt changes in the local community, the vulnerability of the families in the surrounding neighborhoods and the presence of many male workers, living under pressure and with bad working and housing conditions.

2. Places and cases

Behind every statistic, there is a story. In order to come to a better understanding of the matter, this chapter presents a panorama of the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in the World Cup Cities, including some exemplary cases and known areas of sexual exploitation. The information is based on a literature review, field observations and interviews with i.a., experts, government representatives, Guardianship Councils, the Secretary of Tourism and NGOs in the different cities.

2.1 Manaus

Manaus is mentioned as one of the main routes of human trafficking. The Federal Police however only identified six investigations of possible human trafficking in its archives over a period of four years (2008-2011), which up to now have not resulted in a single court case (Senado Federal Comissão Parlamentar de Inquérito 2011).

The Dial 100 Hotline received approximately 619 reports of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in the State of Amazonas, of which Manaus is the state capital, over the period stretching from 2011 till 2013.

Table 5. Sexual violence against children in Amazonas (state capital: Manaus), 2011-2013

	Total sexual violence against children and adolescents	Sexual abuse	Sexual exploitation	Sexual exploitation in tourism	Other forms of sexual violence*
2011	375	276	90	0	9
2012	1,326	974	318	0	34
2013	978	736	211	4	27

Source: Total Balance DIAL 100: 2011-2013 (SDH, 2014)

*Other forms: rape, grooming, sexting, child pornography, not specified

Operation “Estocolmo” (2012) (the name referring to Stockholm syndrome)² identified a network of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents and youth, involving politicians and businessmen in the state Amazonas. According to articles in *Acritica*, a regional newspaper in Amazonas, the investigation filed by the prosecutors indicted 20 people. Among the defendants are State Representative Fausto S., the honorary consul of the Netherlands Victório N. and entrepreneur and former owner of the Centro Universitário do Norte (Uninorte) Waldery A.

Other businessmen and the former mayor of Jutai are also among the accused. A total of 30 victims aged 13 to 17 years were identified during the investigation. Some of these victims were living in areas considered to be no-go areas because of drug trafficking. The victims felt exposed, insulted and ill-treated by the police intervention and many deny their involvement in the case (*Acritica* 28-01-2014; *Acritica* 29-01-2014).

On February 8, 2014, the mayor of the city Coari, Adail P., was arrested by the police. He and his supporting network of politicians have been accused of organizing for many years the abuse of poor adolescents, whose sexual services were negotiated with their parents or directly with the adolescents themselves. The mayor in question is a very powerful man in the region, and a defendant in more than 70 court cases, but he has never been judged in a court of law (*Acritica* 8-02-2014).

Furthermore, an American fishing tour operator, Richard W.S., is under a criminal investigation by the US Justice Department, as he is accused of organizing sex tourism in the area around Manaus from 2005 till 2007. The defendant, allegedly used sports fishing expeditions in the Amazon as a cover for tourists to have sex with underage girls. The lawsuit was recently filed by the Atlanta law firm King & Spalding and coordinated by the human rights organization Equality Now on behalf of four Brazilian women who were the alleged victims of sex trafficking. The federal complaint states that most of the customers were affluent Americans who induced impoverished Brazilian girls with the possibility of earning money. A Brazilian tourist company is also under criminal investigation for the same charge. The Brazilian federal police reported that at least 15 underage girls were coerced to perform sex acts with tourists (Bloomberg 10-07-2011). Above mentioned cases were dealt with in the media, but there are numerous more that go unseen, taking place in the highly frequented spots in the city center of Manaus. Circular Place for instance, is a busy street, with taxi drivers and truck drivers looking for girls from 12 to 16 years. This place is mostly popular in the late afternoon. Later at night, the same girls are exploited in small brothels on the edge of this avenue.

²Stockholm syndrome, or capture-bonding, is a psychological phenomenon in which hostages express empathy and sympathy and have positive feelings toward their captors, sometimes to the point of defending them. These feelings are generally considered irrational in light of the danger or risk endured by the victims, who essentially mistake a lack of abuse from their captors for an act of kindness. The name of this operation may indicate the way the authorities feel towards the alleged victims who have refused to testify and who have accused the police of mistreatment.

Suframa is a boardwalk recreation area with small bars and pubs with adult prostitution, but also adolescents involved in prostitution. Cathedral Square is a place for “cheap and popular prostitution”, with the presence of many adolescents. Clients are taxi drivers, street sellers, and traders. After 11 PM, the area is abandoned, which is when both adults and adolescents retire to their poor rooms and apartments in the city center. V8 is a street near the National Institute of Amazonian Research (INPA) where one can find adolescent transvestites (aged 12 to 15 years) working the area. Taxi drivers play another role as well. They are called by clients to fetch girls, especially from the eastern part of the city, and drive them directly to the customers’ apartments, hotels, motels or other meeting places. They earn a good amount of money for their services.

Manaus is also the destination of numerous ships which arrive by navigating the Amazon River. According to the National Parliamentary Inquiry of the Federal Senate of Brazil sexual exploitation of children on these ships is also common. Among the varied contexts reported by respondents, sexual exploitation on vessels stood out, especially on the ferries and cargo transports to Manaus, which were identified as "route of sexual exploitation" involving mainly the municipalities of Portel, Muaná, Brief, Curralinho, São Sebastião da Boa Vista and Gurupá (Senado Federal Comissão Parlamentar de Inquérito 2010).

Sexual exploitation of adolescents from the poorer east side of the city is a problem with no effective intervention. There are only two specialized assistance services (CREAS) in the city, although there are resources to deploy five more. There are also a mere total of thirteen general basic assistance services (CRAS), nine Guardianship Councils, one police protection office and only one shelter home for girls. Very few cases of sexual exploitation are ever denounced or reported to the Child Protection Police station or to child protection agencies.

2.2 Cuiabá

Cuiabá is a relatively small state capital (half a million inhabitants) in Mato Grosso and the heart of an urban area that also includes the state's second largest city, Várzea Grande. Thermal electric and hydroelectric plants located in the area have been expanded since the completion of a natural gas pipeline from Bolivia in 2000. A research in another area in Brazil, Urucu in the state Amazonas, shows that during the construction of a gas pipeline, sexual exploitation of children and adolescents often intensifies.

The rise of the predominantly male population, aged between 20 and 50 years, creates a disproportion between the numbers of men and women, which often leads to an increase in both adult and child prostitution. When children and adolescents start dating male workers from other areas, they are often abandoned when they get pregnant, and prostitution becomes one of their few chances of survival (Gawora 2003). There are indications that this is also occurring in Cuiabá.

Cuiabá is not a tourist city, yet more a transit city for tourists heading to other places in the region, due to its location near the region's main highway. The Dial 100 Hotline received approximately 334 reports of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in the state Mato Grosso in a 3 year period (2011-2013), with an alarming increase of almost 230% of cases of sexual exploitation in 2013 compared to 2011. In the same period only 4 reports of child sex tourist were made.

Table 6. Sexual violence against children in Mato Grosso (state capital: Cuiabá), 2011-2013

	Sexual violence against children and adolescents	Sexual abuse	Sexual exploitation	Sexual exploitation in tourism	Other forms of sexual violence *
2011	202	152	46	0	4
2012	713	558	137	1	17
2013	684	511	151	3	19

Source: Total Balance DIAL 100: 2011-2013 (SDH, 2014)

*Other forms: rape, grooming, sexting, child pornography, not specified

In 2013, the city's six Guardianship Councils registered 364 cases of sexual violence against children and adolescents, with 84 of these cases involving sexual exploitation and 285 cases involving sexual abuse. In that same year, the Guardianship Council of the West Region reported even higher numbers of sexual violence, sexual abuse and sexual exploitation than usual.

The Parliamentary Investigation Commission on the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents denounced several situations of sexual exploitation in Cuiabá. Its report shows that adolescents were subjected to sexual exploitation in bars located at Rua João Ribeiro Garden in Santa Luzia. Moreover, the report contains testimonials that tell the same story of exploitation.

A girl, aged 11, told prosecutors that she worked for a sexual services agency charging between R\$ 100 and R\$ 150 per service, which the girls divide between themselves and the owner of the place. According to the girl, the agency works with approximately 12 to 13 girls between 12 and 17 years of age. Another girl, aged 15, stated to the Public Prosecutor for the Rights of Children and Adolescents that she had frequented the neighborhood along Porto Street known as "Mud Alley" for more than three years. She frequented a brothel where she paid R\$ 5 of each R\$15 service to the owners. In return they let her use a room. Even the former mayor of Cuiabá, Bento L. (70), was caught with two teens aged 14 and 15 in the Casablanca Motel, just outside Cuiabá in the Chapada dos Guimarães (Congresso Nacional 2004).

More recent information points to two specific places, both outside Cuiabá. Near Highway BR 364, at the entry of the City, there is a petrol station called St. Matthew, where there is a large concentration of travelers and truckers and a considerable number of bars, night clubs, hotels and love motels. The main clients are truckers, local merchants and workers of the industrial district. Motorcycle taxi drivers (or sometimes the parents themselves) are hired by exploiters to seek adolescent and young girls and after sex, to bring them back to their home. Journalistic investigations conducted by reporter Silvana Ribas of Gazeta Digital shows that gas stations on Highway BR 364, around the city, have also become a meeting point for the practice of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents and also for drug trafficking (Gazeta Digital 07-07-2010).

"Distrito do Guia" lies some 20 kilometres outside Cuiabá. It is a local tourist spot in a rural area, with hostels receiving adolescent girls and boys who have paid sex with their clients. There is widespread speculation in the city as to who the key customers are who sexually exploit these teens. Rumors circulate that these customers are not always tourists, but also people from Cuiabá with great purchasing power, like politicians, judges and people connected to the local press.

2.3 Rio de Janeiro

Rio being Brazil's main tourist destination and a well-known nexus for erotic and sexual tourism, one would presume that sexual exploitation of children and adolescents linked to tourism would be commonplace in the city. In reality however the majority of sexual exploitation in Rio de Janeiro is linked to other sectors and contexts of violence and inequality.

According to Thaddeus Blanchette, a researcher investigating prostitution in Rio for more than ten years, most sexual exploitation takes place in non-prostitution areas, like bohemian social meeting points (e.g. the Lapa neighborhood). The sex these mostly middle-class and lower middle-class adolescents engage in is not properly prostitution, but rather "transactional sex": the exchange of sexual favors for presents.

Because the vast majority of these adolescents do not openly charge for sex, and the fact that their complexion is white or light brown and that they are members of the middle class, city authorities do not pay much attention to their situations:

The Lapa neighborhood which hosts a lot of middle-class transactional sex, is not even on the police radar, let alone the NGO's radar. The police focus primarily on the formal prostitution venues and secondarily on the young, poor brown girls in the favelas"
(interview with Thaddeus Blanchette).

Meanwhile, similar transactional sex occurring in Rio's *favelas* and working-class neighbourhoods, involving mostly poor and black youth, is widely understood to be sexual exploitation by the local authorities. With the upcoming sports events on the horizon, local authorities have decided to evaporate some of the city's highly frequented sex spots. Blanchette writes:

It seems to us that, in preparing for the upcoming games, the municipal and state governments of Rio de Janeiro (with federal support) have decided to "bulldoze" the city's sexscape in a manner analogous to the razing of the shanty towns that block the expansion of Olympic facilities. Reconstructing Rio to receive masses of foreign guests does not only require the construction of hotels, stadiums and highways: it also requires a reconfiguration of the way in which the inhabitants of the city imagine themselves and are imagined by the world" (Blanchette 2014).

In the region of Maracana stadium, for example, there was a prostitution point for boys who were also involved with crack dealing. This point was eliminated by the construction projects, just like a sauna near the same site (interview with Roberto Pereira from the NGO CEDUS/RJ). The Porto Maravilha (Wonder Port) project also provoked migration of sex work venues operating at this location to other locations (interview with Lucio Taveira and Monica Alkmim of the human rights organization Projeto Legal).

The cleaning of the city doesn't only concern prostitution areas, but also poor neighborhoods that are evicted for infrastructure and stadium development. These displacements create vulnerabilities for entire families, including children, as traditional support systems are broken down. An example is the population of the Recreio neighborhood whose homes were demolished and they were moved to a nearby location, Pedra de Guaratiba. There, they do not have access to a basic social service network, including health care, education and social projects (interview with Lucio Taveira and Monica Alkmim). This increases the vulnerability to risks such as sexual exploitation (Brunel University London 2013).

Other places where sexual exploitation of teenagers and children takes place are the favelas, where drugs mafias and militias (formed by police and ex-police men) use their power to exploit. Journalist Tim Lopes did some investigative reporting in a carioca favela. With a hidden micro camera, he intended to film a funk party in the Vila Cruzeiro favela, one of the communities of Complexo do Alemão. He was investigating a complaint that there was sexual exploitation of minors and drug use during festivals sponsored by traffickers, and then he was murdered (ultimosegundo 03-03-2012). Militia RJ is accused of sexually exploiting children and adolescents. Militia men who work in the Gardenia Azul favela in Rio de Janeiro are being investigated by the Public Prosecutor, being accused of the sexual exploitation of girls aged between 9 and 14 years from the same community. In exchange for having sex with several men during one night, each girl receives U.S. \$ 1 from the militia men (O Globo 14-12-2010).

According to the statistics of the Dial 100 Hotline approximately 1,721 reports of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents and 17 cases of child sex tourism were made in the state Rio de Janeiro in a 3 year period (2011-2013).

Table 7. Sexual violence against children in Rio de Janeiro (state capital: Rio de Janeiro), 2011-2013

	Sexual violence against children and adolescents	Sexual abuse	Sexual exploitation	Sexual exploitation in tourism	Other forms of sexual violence *
2011	1,049	789	239	4	17
2012	3,788	2,912	767	5	104
2013	3,613	2,780	715	8	110

Source: Total Balance DIAL 100: 2011-2013 (SDH, 2014)

*Other forms: rape, grooming, sexting, child pornography, not specified

2.4 Fortaleza

Fortaleza is the fifth largest municipality of Brazil, one of the country's most visited touristic capitals and according to the English newspaper The Guardian, "*Brazil's child prostitution capital and a magnet for sex tourism*" (The Guardian 09-12-2013). This image found its origin in the beginning of the 1990s, when it was common to see street girls and boys in the central beach areas, making contact with foreign tourists. It was also common to see foreign tourists enter their hotels in the company of these young girls and boys. Since then much has changed however. Several NGOs as well as government bodies have given priority to combating sexual exploitation in tourism. Many campaigns have been launched, educating professionals working in the tourist area, from cab drivers to hotel staff. Street work has been intensified and, at the same time, the tourist area in Fortaleza was given a complete facelift.

Although much has changed over the years, it is still highly doubtful that the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents has diminished. The problem has moved to other areas and has become less visible in areas where it always was. The murderous invasion of crack, mainly in Fortaleza's poor areas (and throughout Brazil), has also led to an increase in sexual exploitation. Addicted girls and boys sell sexual services for a few Euros in order to get high. Apart from some Christian organizations, there are no government treatment centers for these addicted adolescents and youth. The additional problem of drug addiction means that the lives of sexually exploited youth have become much more risky than in the past.

According to the Municipal Parliamentary Investigation on Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, published in 2011, among the main points of sexual exploitation are sidewalks, street corners and bars in the areas Barra do Ceará, Praia do Futuro, Avenida Osório de Paiva, Centro, Benfica, Aldeota, Jangurussú, Avenida Padaria Espiritual and the Avenida José Bastos. Apart from the Praia do Futuro (beach area), these are not touristic but mainly suburban areas (O Povo 13-12-2011).

The Matriz (*Matriz Intersetorial de Enfrentamento Exploração Sexual de Crianças e Adolescentes*) 2011 shows that the highest number of complaints compared to other state capitals regarding sexual exploitation received by Dial 100 between 2005 and 2010 came from Fortaleza: 1,175. In the years 2011 till 2013 the hotline received 816 reports of sexual exploitation and 14 reports of child sex tourism.

Table 8. Sexual violence against children in Ceará (state capital: Fortaleza), 2011-2013

	Sexual violence against children and adolescents	Sexual abuse	Sexual exploitation	Sexual exploitation in tourism	Other forms of sexual violence*
2011	453	338	103	1	11
2012	2,101	1,682	385	5	29
2013	1,476	1,109	328	8	31

Source: Total Balance DIAL 100: 2011-2013 (SDH, 2014)

*Other forms: rape, grooming, sexting, child pornography, not specified

Organizations confirm that, although sexual exploitation in tourism is a reality that still exists, it is much less visible than in the past. Most sexual exploitation of children and adolescents happens in the poorer areas, close to where the victims live. The *Association Maria Mãe da Vida* is under the impression that sexual exploitation has not diminished but increased in recent years, partly due to the crack addiction of sometimes three generations in the same family. Every year, younger adolescents, sometimes still children under 12 years old, are forced to offer sexual services in order to buy crack.

Most adolescents make their contacts on street corners, along highways, or in small bars. The sex takes place in small motels, in cars, or in the open air in some hidden spot. The clients are almost all Brazilian men that recruit the adolescents while driving by. Over the years, many cases made the headlines of local newspapers.

In 2004, a retired Dutch tour operator, Ton V., was highlighted in a Dutch documentary filmed on Beira Mar beach in Fortaleza (VARA 2004). While being filmed by a hidden camera, the tour operator explained to the reporter that he had lived for more than 15 years in Fortaleza and that the city is a paradise, where you can have sex with young girls in exchange for some rice and beans. He proudly said that he never had sex with girls older than 15 and that he had cases in which he had first sex with the mother and, some years later, with her daughter. The documentary had great impact in the Netherlands and, making its way back to Fortaleza, it contributed to the arrest of the Dutch sex offender, who spent four years in prison. At the end of 2013, now aged 70, this man was again arrested for having sex with some minor girls (CNews 23-12-2013).

Another documentary broadcast in the Netherlands shows an interview with a girl about how she and other minors had been sexually exploited by the owner of one of the most luxurious hotels in Fortaleza for many years. Newspapers in Fortaleza and the TV Programme Barra Pesada show the arrest of this man (Barra Pesada 08-06-2010), which did not lead to conviction however. The hotel in question received the Brazilian football Team during the Confederations Cup in 2013 and is the only hotel in Fortaleza selected by the FIFA to receive teams that participate in the World Cup (the other hotels selected to receive football teams are all outside Fortaleza).

2.5 Salvador

Salvador is a popular tourist destination in the North East of Brazil. There is very little information however about where and how sexual exploitation takes place in Salvador. A news article tells about a popular manifestation in the middle class neighborhood Rio Vermelho with a lot of bars and restaurants: *“the criminals use the beach to stop their ships, traffic narcotics and organize sex encounters with children promoted by the traffickers themselves”* (Bahia Noticias 17-04-2011).

Figures of the Dial 100 hotline show that in 3 years time 1,825 cases of sexual exploitation of children were reported in the state of Bahia of which Salvador is the state capital.

Table 9. Sexual violence against children in Bahia (state capital: Salvador), 2011-2013

	Sexual violence against children and adolescents	Sexual abuse	Sexual exploitation	Sexual exploitation in tourism	Other forms of sexual violence*
2011	1,319	1,037	258	2	22
2012	4,762	3,775	906	3	78
2013	3,326	2,595	661	8	62

Source: Total Balance DIAL 100: 2011-2013 (SDH, 2014)

*Other forms: rape, grooming, sexting, child pornography, not specified

2.6 São Paulo

São Paulo is the most populous city in Brazil, the Americas and throughout the southern hemisphere. It is also a city of diversified commercial sex and the state São Paulo is together with Rio de Janeiro and Bahia one of the states with the highest numbers of calls to the Hotline Dial 100 to denounce sexual violence against children and adolescents (almost non related to tourism). From 2011 till 2013 1,822 cases of sexual exploitation were reported.

Table 10. Sexual violence against children in São Paulo (state capital: São Paulo), 2011-2013

	Sexual violence against children and adolescents	Sexual abuse	Sexual exploitation	Sexual exploitation in tourism	Other forms of sexual violence*
2011	1,070	769	271	0	30
2012	4,024	3,106	799	3	116
2013	4,264	3,302	752	6	204

Source: Total Balance DIAL 100: 2011-2013 (SDH, 2014)

*Other forms: rape, grooming, sexting, child pornography, not specified

Also in this city there is a lack of information on the prevalence of sexual exploitation of children. There have been several complaints on sexual exploitation of children and adolescents near the construction work of the new stadium in Itaquera. The presence of 300 workers, for more than two years, has attracted adolescents and pimps, according to an investigation of the British newspaper Sunday Mirror (08-12-2013), the organization Childhood and the Parliamentary Commission of Investigation (CPI). Being almost completed, the Arena Corinthians football stadium area became a focus of sexual child exploitation, says council man Laércio Benko, president of the CPI responsible for this subject in the Municipality of São Paulo. Benko said:

“São Paulo is not organised to prevent this type of sexual exploitation, not right now and much less during big events like the 2014 World Cup. What we are hearing are very serious allegations which demand responses, but I’m afraid there’s a lack of political will to bring it to an end”
(Sunday Mirror 08-12-2013).

The councilman further stressed that neither the Odebrecht construction company, responsible for the work, nor the São Paulo football club can be held responsible for these crimes because the sex would be arranged by the workers themselves (R7 07-10-2013).

Besides sexual exploitation in the context of the World Cup preparations, other exemplary situations are widely known. The first reports of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in the area of the General Complex of distribution of products of São Paulo (CEAGESP) led to the ban on the entry of unaccompanied children and adolescents. The result was the migration of the recruitment and of the crime of sexual exploitation to the streets around the Complex. The sexual interactions now often take place in the trucks. The scenery around the degrading CEAGESP can be compared to the Cracolândia, a region that hosts users and dealers of crack in downtown São Paulo. Authorities announced the end of Cracolândia, but after several months, the concentration of drugs users still persists. In order to support their habits, drug users of all ages will start partaking in prostitution.

The sexual exploitation of homosexual adolescents/transvestites in São Paulo often involves trafficking, mostly from other cities like Belém, according to an article on the website of the Ministry of Justice. They are generally recruited when they are rejected by their families and communities because of their sexual orientation. The recruitment is quite often done with false arguments, including promises of body transformations. Very little is being done to prevent this from happening. There is no project, no program and no funding.

2.7 Brasília

Brasília is the capital of Brazil, and the most well-known situations of sexual exploitation of children occurred during the decades before 2010, although the Hotline Dial 100 has shown an increase of calls.

Table 11. Sexual violence against children in Distrito Federal (state capital: Brasília), 2011-2013

	Sexual violence against children and adolescents	Sexual abuse	Sexual exploitation	Sexual exploitation in tourism	Other forms of sexual violence*
2011	229	183	41	0	5
2012	1,231	1,008	197	0	26
2013	820	672	116	0	32

Source: Total Balance DIAL 100: 2011-2013 (SDH, 2014)

*Other forms: rape, grooming, sexting, child pornography, not specified

In 2008, the local journal, *Correio Braziliense*, described the situation at the central bus station. Every end of the morning on Friday, right after school, Rita, Jacqueline and Paula take the bus Planaltina de Goiás bound for Brasília. Before the trip, the girls bathe and exchange the school uniform for skirts, shorts and colorful blouses. Until Sunday, their home will be the Plano Piloto (planned urban area of Brasília in the form of a plane), where they sell candies and chewing gum to passengers waiting in queues. On the same platform where they earn a living for their families, they are sexually exploited: *"For R\$ 3 the boys stir in us"*, says Rita. Stirring is touching the body of girls and make them do oral sex. Rita is 9 years young. Jacqueline has just turned 10 and Paula is 11. The bus station, located on the Esplanade of Ministries, soon became a stage of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. Boys and girls work until the wee hours and sleep, accompanied by mothers and brothers, under a marquee surrounded by garbage cans of solvent and drinks. A partnership was established between the actors of the bus station's underworld and the adolescents. Adolescents deliver 50% of the money earned with sexual services to transvestites and prostitutes who are longest in the area. Besides the bus station, parking lots of ministries serve as working places, since it is difficult to enter in a private property with the boys and girls (*Correio Braziliense* 24-09-2008).

According to an article on the socialist website *Causa Operária* in 2008, luxury hotels, that received national and international business men, politicians and artists, were denounced to be involved in sexual exploitation of adolescents. A 16-year old girl would have sex with ten men in one night, earning R\$ 100 for every man, but only R\$ 20 was for her. Another criminal organization acted in the poor neighborhoods of Brasília, where it attracted children with toys, threats and violence, to exploit them sexually in a place nearby two police stations. The situation was detected after several denounces of disappeared children.

According to Karina Figueredo, coordinator of the Centre of Reference for Studies and Activities about Children and Adolescents (CECRIA), nowadays there are practically no signs anymore of children and adolescents in the central area of Brasília, like there was some years ago. The control and prevention interventions have resulted in a new situation. Children and adolescents are being exploited sexually in the suburbs of Brasília, near big distribution places, where there is great movement of trucks. Most of those children and adolescents (and their families) are involved in drugs. There are almost no intervention projects for those children and adolescents. There are no specific projects confronting sexual exploitation in the city whatsoever (interview with Karina Figueredo of CECRIA).

2.8 Recife

In Recife, many NGO initiatives and government initiatives were undertaken to bring the phenomenon of sexual exploitation under the attention of the public, to provide assistance for victims of sexual exploitation, and to prevent sexual violence against children and adolescents. In spite of these important initiatives, the battle against sexual exploitation is still as necessary as ever.

Reports in the media, such as the BBC in 2010, state that there is a lot of sexual exploitation of teens and children by tourists. The article states that *“Every week, tour operators fill up Brazilian cities, especially in the North East, with thousands of European men, in special charter flights, who are looking for cheap sex, and thus incentivizing sexual exploitation.”* According to the British reporter, there are no signs that sexual exploitation is diminishing in Recife (BBC 30-07-2010).

The English television station Sky News broadcasted in the beginning of 2014 a documentary linking sexual exploitation of children and adolescents to sex tourism (07-02-2014).

However, data of the Hotline Dial 100 do not confirm these conclusions. Most of the cases of sexual exploitation of children that were reported in 2011, 2012 and 2013 concern Brazilian men.

Table 12. Sexual violence against children in Pernambuco (state capital: Recife), 2011-2013

	Sexual violence against children and adolescents	Sexual abuse	Sexual exploitation	Sexual exploitation in tourism	Other forms of sexual violence*
2011	555	396	145	1	13
2012	2,394	1,858	477	5	54
2013	1,602	1,192	365	2	43

Source: Total Balance DIAL 100: 2011-2013 (SDH, 2014)

*Other forms: rape, grooming, sexting, child pornography, not specified

2.9 Porto Alegre

A mapping in 2011 and 2012 of the available data and the existing initiatives on combating sexual exploitation, shows a reality in which most social actors, both governmental and non-governmental, describe sexual exploitation of children as something that mainly occurs elsewhere, and not in Rio Grande do Sul or Porto Alegre (Trindade & Andrade 2012).

A representative of the Comitê Popular da Copa, constituted by civil society organizations, when asked about the risks of an increase of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents with the coming World Cup Football states: *“We are not very preoccupied, because sexual exploitation of children and adolescents is something that mostly occurs in the North East, it is not part of our reality”*.

A representative of the Secretaria Extraordinária para a Copa do Mundo (SECOPA) expresses herself in the same sense.

A recent survey of the Foundation of Social Assistance and Citizenship (FASC) of the local government however revealed that actually there are 25 points in various areas of Porto Alegre where sexual exploitation of children and adolescents occurs and that 68 adolescents are involved in sexual exploitation in the city. Many victims come from poor, broken families and are addicted to crack (G1 19-02-2014).

Figures of Dial 100 also confirm that sexual exploitation of children occurs and that most child abusers are Brazilian men. In the years 2011-2013 926 cases of sexual exploitation and 8 cases of child sex tourism were reported to the hotline.

Table 13. Sexual violence against children in Rio Grande do Sul (state capital: Porto Alegre), 2011-2013

	Sexual violence against children and adolescents	Sexual abuse	Sexual exploitation	Sexual exploitation in tourism	Other forms of sexual violence*
2011	512	371	127	0	14
2012	1,976	1,501	393	4	78
2013	1,870	1,389	406	4	71

Source: Total Balance DIAL 100: 2011-2013 (SDH, 2014)

*Other forms: rape, grooming, sexting, child pornography, not specified

2.10 Natal

Natal is one of the main touristic destinations in Brazil. Between 2002 and 2005 there has been an increase of 134% in foreign tourism in Natal (when over that same period of time the increase of foreign tourism in Brazil was 48%) (Banco do Nordeste do Brazil 2005). With the increase of foreign tourism, sex tourism and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents became a major concern of local government institutions and non-governmental organizations.

In local newspapers there were alarming headlines, like *“Child Prostitution increases with 500% in Natal”* in the newspaper Tribuna do Norte (15-01-2006). The article mentions that between 2002 and 2005 the number of cases of child prostitution increased from 22 per year to 130 per year. During the first years after the sudden explosion of foreign tourism, sexual exploitation of children and adolescents was a visible phenomenon in touristic areas such as Ponta Negra, and 29 other spots (ACMP 11-01-2006).

Nowadays, sexual exploitation is much less visible in Natal. Sexual exploitation of children and adolescents mainly occurs in peripheral areas in and outside of Natal or in the interior of Rio Grande do Norte. The table on reports to Dial 100 suggest that tourism today has very little influence on the increase of sexual exploitation, like in many other cities, and also suggests that most child abusers are Brazilian men.

Table 14. Sexual violence against children in Rio Grande do Norte (state capital: Natal), 2011-2013

	Sexual violence against children and adolescents	Sexual abuse	Sexual exploitation	Sexual exploitation in tourism	Other forms of sexual violence*
2011	255	194	56	1	4
2012	1,106	855	234	3	14
2013	820	595	197	3	25

Source: Total Balance DIAL 100: 2011-2013 (SDH, 2014)

*Other forms: rape, grooming, sexting, child pornography, not specified

2.11 Curitiba

A mapping from the Department for Social Integration of Children and Adolescents of the local government in 2003, shows that at that time Curitiba counted 24 points of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in many areas of the city (Paraná Online 11-03-2003). The website Port Aprendiz published an article in 2006 titled *“The shame of child prostitution for R\$ 1,99”*. It describes the sad reality of young children and adolescents who offer sex for 2 or 3 Reais in order to be able to buy crack (20-03-2006).

Another article written in 2011 under the title *“In Curitiba minors prostitute themselves in exchange for crack”* mentions the various areas where sexual exploitation of children and adolescents occur in Curitiba and the devastating link with crack (Campana 2011).

In 2011, 2012, and 2013 the Hotline 100 received a total of 865 reports of sexual exploitation and 10 reports concerning sexual exploitation in tourism.

Table 15. Sexual violence against children in Paraná (state capital: Curitiba), 2011-2013

	Sexual violence against children and adolescents	Sexual abuse	Sexual exploitation	Sexual exploitation in tourism	Other forms of sexual violence*
2011	504	372	118	0	14
2012	1,848	1,427	371	6	44
2013	1,779	1,342	376	4	57

Source: Total Balance DIAL 100: 2011-2013 (SDH, 2014)

*Other forms: rape, grooming, sexting, child pornography, not specified

3. Campaigns and preparations linked to the World Cup 2014

3.1 National campaigns

With the ubiquitous problem of sexual exploitation of minors, one would expect many governmental campaigns in order to combat it and prevent it from happening. Since the announcement that Brazil will host the FIFA World Cup in 2014, various initiatives have indeed been launched in relation to the combat of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, human trafficking and other kinds of violence against children and adolescents, and against women.

In the table 'National Campaigns linked to the FIFA World Cup in Brazil' some of the main initiatives in course at this moment are presented, noting that the National Secretary of Women is also preparing a big publicity campaign to promote the Hotline Dial 100 and to address violence in general against women, without focusing on trafficking of people.

Table 16. National Campaigns linked to the FIFA Word Cup in Brazil

Institution	Segment	Action	Discourse of action	More information
MTUR (Part of the Conver- gence Agenda)	Govern- ment	Sustainable Tourist Program and Childhood - Campaign "Protect – Do not look away"	Encourage the public to report cases of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.	http://www.sinthoresp.com.br/site/noticias/proteja-nao-desvie-o-olhar-conheca-a-campanha-do-ministerio-do-turismo-contra-a-exploracao-sexual-de-criancas-e-adolescentes http://www.sdh.gov.br/assuntos/criancas-e-adolescentes/campanha-de-enfrentamento-a-violencia-contra-a-crianca-e-o-adolescente/nao-desvie-o-olhar.-fique-atento.-denuncie
SESI, ECPAT and National Front of Mayors	Govern- ment/ Civil Society	Campaign"– Do not look away"	An international awareness campaign against sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.	http://www.naodesvieoolhar.fnp.org.br/
SDH-PR. SNPDCA- PR	Govern- ment	Conver-gence agenda	Provide a set of actions to combat the violation of the rights of children and adolescents during big national events.	http://www.sdh.gov.br/noticias/2014/fevereiro/grupo-traca-estrategias-para-protacao-de-criancas-e-adolescentes-em-grandes-eventos
TEM	Govern- ment	Statement of Commit-ment for Decent Work	A signed document with proposals to ensure respect for fundamental rights at work, to prevent the use of forced labor and child labor, and trafficking in persons for labor and sexual exploitation.	http://portal.mte.gov.br/emprego-e-trabalho-decente/noticias/manoel-dias-abre-no-rj-oficina-sobre-trabalho-decente-em-grandes-eventos.htm
SDH-RJ	Govern- ment	Project "Gift Box"	Colored "Gift boxes" are spread in public places, and	http://www.spm.gov.br/subsecretaria-de-enfrentamento-a-violencia-contra-

			each box has reports of casualties and simulations of the grooming process of traffickers.	as-mulheres/coordenacao-geral-de-acesso-a-justica-e-combate-a-violencia/informativo-etp/informativo-etp-no-12 http://reporterbrasil.org.br/blogdaredacao/?p=1954
House of Representatives	Government	Pact to Combat Violence Against Children and adolescents	World Cup host cities sign pact to address violence against children and adolescents.	http://www2.camara.leg.br/camارانoticias/noticias/DIREITOS-HUMANOS/443958-CIDADES-SEDE-DA-COPA-ASSINAM-PACTO-PARA-ENFRENTAR-VIOLENCIA-CONTRA-CRIANCAS.html
Various/ International	Government, International Organism and Civil Society	Tri-National Campaign to Combat Sexual Exploitation of Children and adolescents (ESCI)	Integration of child protection actions and joint action in border cities like Foz do Iguaçu, Brazil, Cidade de Lest, Paraguay, and Porto Iguaçu, Argentina.	http://www.turismo.gov.br/turismo/noticias/todas_noticias/20131122-3.html Campaign product: Multiplier Manual - Project for the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation of Children and adolescents in Tourism. http://www.setur.df.gov.br/noticias/item/3208-conselheiros-conhecem-pol%C3%ADtica-de-combate-%C3%A0-explora%C3%A7%C3%A3o-sexual.html
ILO	International Organism	Campaign "Red Card against child labor"	Aiming to mobilize society and states to the serious problem of child labor.	http://www.oit.org.br/cartaovermelho/default.html
ESPLAR - Center for Research and Consultancy	Civil Society	DVD "World Cup 2014 - What women have to do with it?"	Aiming to treat the issue of sexual violence and exploitation of women in the context of mega-events.	http://www.abong.org.br/informes.php?id=6175&it=6179
A network "Cry for Life" / CRB NATIONAL - Conference of Religions of Brazil.	Civil Society	Campaign "Play for Life".	Attend to all facets of human trafficking.	http://www.gritopelavida.blogspot.com.br/p/blog-page.html https://www.facebook.com/jogueafavor davida
RENAS - National Evangelical Social Action Network	Civil Society	Campaign "Ball in the Net, a goal for the rights of children and adolescents"	Develop various recreational activities, sports, awareness campaigns against the abuses, seminars, distribution of materials on the subject, hiking and other interventions.	http://renas.org.br/2013/05/13/campanha-mobilizara-cidades-contra-a-exploracao-sexual-no-proximo-sabado/

Source: Ministry of Justice (2014)

3.2 The "Convergence Agenda"

The major national efforts are concentrated in what is called the "Convergence Agenda".

The Agenda is based on the analyses of the experiences during the Confederation Cup in 2013, which occurred in a period of intensive social protests and, at the same time, of experimentation of intervention strategies to guarantee children and adolescents' rights.

The "Convergence Agenda of Promotion, Protection and Defense of the Rights of Children and adolescents in Great Events" aims to strengthen the links between institutional arrangements and experiences of complete protection of the rights of children and adolescents, organized at the national level and in World Cup Cities. Therefore in all World Cup cities, Local Committees for Integrated Protection are created, as preparation for the network interventions. Each Local Committee shall prepare an Integrated Protection Plan, including a list of instruments and network services, a list of the professionals involved and their assignments in the project.

The Plan will be implemented by the Integrated Protection Unit with the help and monitoring of the Local Committee for Integrated Protection. A special Social Taskforce and a Temporary Social Shelter will be created. The Social Taskforce provides a structure of attention and care that will operate during the World Cup and Fun Fest entertainment activities. It must meet demands for full protection of the rights of children and adolescents in the area of the stadium and in other places of popular entertainment in the city during the World Cup.

There will be temporary shelters for children and adolescents in vulnerable situations or whose rights are violated in public spaces available (schools, etc.) in the vicinity of the stadium. Fun Fests will be staffed with multidisciplinary teams. There will be mobile teams, which will also act together with security professionals in monitoring actions, together with the Command and Control Center. There is also a distribution of support materials such as banners, brochures and folders.

Steps to strengthen networks for full protection:

- Conducting national campaigns of full protection of children and adolescents.
- Training of law enforcement officials for the protection of children and adolescents.
- Formulation of guidelines and procedures for the media, including distribution of a guide and training of journalists.

4. Conclusions

This research shows that, unfortunately, the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents is a phenomenon that is present in all regions of Brazil. Since the 1990's, when sexual violence against children and adolescents was put on the political agenda in Brazil, all attention has been focused on the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents by tourists. Sexual exploitation by tourists has since decreased to some extent, but is still a problem to be dealt with. Although clear-cut data on the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents are not easily found, the number of reports on this problem to the Hotline Dial 100 show an increase in recent years.

Even though officials from former World Cup hosts do not suspect a connection between sports events and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, the construction phases prior to the event encourage this type of abuse nevertheless. Labor migration is a serious threat to weak and vulnerable communities. On the one hand, because it leaves children parentless, albeit temporary, and prone to abuse and exploitation. On the other hand, the laborers can become themselves exploiters of children and adolescents in the areas of the construction sites. Moreover, forced evictions and displacement of communities to make place for infrastructure and stadiums, leads to broken traditional support systems and eventually to the increased vulnerability of children and their families to, amongst others, become victim of sexual exploitation.

The studies issued in the World Cup cities have produced three manifestations of sexual exploitation, which need to be understood, recognized and handled differently.

1. Sexual exploitation involving poor children and adolescents, a substantial part of them addicted to crack, having sex for money in public places, like squares, transfer stations, petrol stations and roads.
2. Sexual exploitation involving adolescents changing sex for money and favors in entertainment districts in low and middle-class areas;
3. Sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in which "authorities" (business people, politicians, civil servants) are involved.

Each of these situations, present in most World Cup Cities, require a specific form of intervention. Unfortunately, there have not been any governmental strategies identified that directly intervene in these specific situations, other than sporadic repressive interventions or isolated small NGO projects. Government interventions are mainly limited to campaigns against sexual exploitation of children and adolescents that do not focus on the situations mentioned above, and training programs for local social services (CRAS and CREAS) that receive none to very few sexually exploited children and adolescents.

In the context of the World Cup, it is important to discuss what should and could be done to face and tackle the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, benefiting from the worldwide attention for Brazil.

5. Recommendations

These recommendations are directed to governmental and non-governmental decision makers and institutions in Brazil that are relevant in the combat of the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. They are based on the analyses of the situation and policies concerning sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in general and linked to the organization of the World Cup, as discussed in this report.

1. The local governments need to start, restart or strengthen outreach activities with health, social and educational workers, to identify, contact and work with children and adolescents in situations of sexual exploitation, especially in areas with a concentration of drugs users and places of lower and middleclass entertainment. They need to guarantee a major investment in implementing and strengthening social services focusing on the assistance and support for children and adolescent victims of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation. State and local governments should guarantee special treatment services for children and adolescents addicted to drugs.
 2. The programs and projects that work on sexual exploitation of children and adolescents (prevention, assistance) need to place their focus also on the most vulnerable groups, like drug addicts, school dropouts, adolescent mothers, homosexual adolescents and transvestites, who, at this moment, are excluded from most programs and projects.
 3. NGOs specialized in legal defense of children's rights need to be supported and strengthened to work on the investigation of (high profile) cases of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, and to provide legal, social, medical and psychological support to the victims.
 4. The preventive campaigns to combat sexual exploitation of children and adolescents should not be limited to a specific group of possible perpetrators, but should focus on the population in general. It is of utmost importance that the Brazilian population understands that sexual exploitation is above all a Brazilian problem, with Brazilian child abusers, and that sex tourism victimizing children and adolescents is small in relation to the sexual exploitation committed by Brazilian men.
 5. Public and private schools should be involved in recognizing symptoms of sexual violence suffered by their students, and should develop activities focusing on the protection against sexual violence of children and adolescents, in and around schools.
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6. Local research on the nature and extent of the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents is needed to understand the complex dynamics in Brazil as a whole and in specific regions of Brazil. Awareness and knowledge on the complexities of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents and its root causes should be increased.
7. The children and their families that were displaced due to the organization of the World Cup must receive special assistance and support, because of their extreme vulnerabilities.

When the attention on Brazil due to the World Cup has faded, the costs of the event on Brazilian society will need to be acknowledged. In particular, the right of children to live free from sexual abuse and exploitation will have to be recognized with renewed energy.

A combined federal and local multi-stakeholder approach, based on research and a clear understanding of the multifaceted problem is needed as well as a multi-year plan with clear budgets and time bound success indicators. In this way it will be possible to make a difference and change the lives of children for the current and the coming generations and make it free from sexual abuse and exploitation.

Appendix 1. Research methodology

This report presents the results of an extensive, intensive and concentrated study on the combat of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents and the organization of the FIFA World Cup in 2014 in Brazil.

The information is based on literature, interviews and field observations, investing the scope and magnitude of sexual exploitation of children in Brazil, the manner in which Brazilian politics and public go about it and the impact the World Cup has on the problem.

- Analyses of official national and international reports, studies and documents on sexual exploitation and on big sport events (see list of references), like IOM reports; CPI reports on sexual exploitation, on human trafficking and on pedophilia; national studies and conferences (like CECRIA, PESTRAF).
- Interviews with government representatives, like the coordination of the National Organization for the Guarantee of Children's Rights during the World Cup (Agenda de Convergência), Municipal Secretaries of Social Assistance (Manaus, Natal, Cuiabá, Recife), Secretary of Human Rights and Guardianship Council (Cuiabá), Secretary of Tourism (Manaus, Recife).
- Interviews with non-governmental organizations, like CENDHEC (Recife), Casa Irmã Margarida (Manaus), CECRIA (Brasília), Centro Brasileiro da Criança e do Adolescente, Casa de Passagem Ana Vasconcelos (Recife), IBISS, CEDUS (Rio de Janeiro) and Barraca de Amizade (Fortaleza).
- Analyses of journalistic articles on sexual exploitation of children in Brazil.
- Observations and participation in the public meetings on sexual exploitation and pedophilia in Manaus; in the World Cup commission of the national committee against human trafficking in Brasília; and a seminar of the Local Committee for the Protection of Children and Adolescents in Big Events and the World Cup 2014 in Natal.

The information was collected through the Internet, personal contact with the Ministries (especially the Secretary of Human Rights of the presidency of the republic) and in the personal archives of 20 years of the researchers. During the visits to five World Cup Cities (Manaus, Brasília, Natal, São Paulo and Fortaleza) the researchers spoke with various representatives. In Cuiabá, Rio de Janeiro, Recife and São Paulo, local interviewers were hired to collect information and statements.

The final text of the research report was given to an external specialist (Thaddeus Blanchette, PhD in anthropology) in order to receive corrections and suggestions.

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