



Foreword

In a moment when the Federal Government mobilizes itself to create and to consolidate the National Youth Policy, youth organizations and movements organize themselves and create their own spaces to articulate and to debate what kind of youth policy they want.

If public policy can be understood as actions that have the purpose to attend the needs of all society, civil society's organizations and government have the responsibility in the matter. After all, the government was established to defend collective interests and the society organizes itself for the same reason. The youth – directly affected by governmental and non-governmental actions in several areas like health, education, transport, income generation, citizenship, among others – need to participate and contribute with the formulation, management and evaluation of this policy process.

With this vision on how the implementation process of the National Youth Secretariat, the National Youth Council and the Youth Program – “PRO-JOVEM” – should be lead, about 60 organizations articulated themselves in a never seen task-force to evaluate governmental actions that impact in this populational category.

The first step was the dissemination of our work base instrument, the United Nations' Toolkit “*Making Commitments Matter*” – a guide for young people to evaluate the national youth policy. But we have to mention that without the initial interest of the member of Interagir and UNEP's Youth Advisor for Latin America and the Caribbean, Mrs. Camila Godinho, the Portuguese version of this document wouldn't be available, once our language is not an official UN Language.

With the basic tool on our hands, a series of actions that aimed to amplify the access to this international youth tool started in 2004, to those that never had the chance to participate in international programs.

In a meeting during one of the biggest, if it isn't the biggest reference for the social movements articulation in Brazil and in the world, the World Social Forum, we offered a workshop for about 70 young people that advised us on how to use the related Toolkit. This consultation happened during a joint action from 4 organizations: Academia de Desenvolvimento Social, Global Youth Action Network – LAC Office, Grupo Interagir and Instituto de Juventude do Baixo Sul da Bahia. This process resulted on more than 15 proposals built by young people, considering that the whole World Social Forum produced around 400 proposals. Right after these activities, a grateful surprise arrived to the Interagir staff:

The opportunity conceded by UN to Grupo Interagir be one of the 12 organizations of the world to take part on the consultive meeting about the World Programme for Action for Youth. The meeting that happened on February, in New York, certainly was a strong impulse for us to insist at the task of articulate more organizations and involve them at the evaluation process.

In order to optimize resources and reach more young people we made several partnerships in order to use the space created by a few events that happened in the country such as: Youth Voices, made by the World Bank and the UN System in Brazil; the workshop from the German Foundation Friedrich Ebert on youth participation in policy's design; the National Scout Congress; the Youth Protagonism Forum, among others. In each of those spaces, more organizations compromised themselves to the evaluation of governmental actions.

To organize the work, 4 virtual meetings happened, with the assistance of our Information and Communication Technologies. Although we have lost some of the important actors in this path, because the participation culture on electronic resources still isn't so popular, it was impossible to think how to lead this process at the national level and with a lacking of resources in another way. Besides our own technologies, we also utilize the ones offered by *Taking it Global*: <http://projects.takingitglobal.org/toolkit>

With the people and the tasks defined, the search for content started. Most part of the subsidies came from the Federal Government and was fundamental for this first collective reading. Although the elaborated data by the Youth Interministerial Group was not always public or of easy access, the quality of those data shows us a sincere concern with the field.

Specific themes required a lot of courage by the researchers, like Globalization and Information and Communication Technologies, since there are not enough information in these areas. Others, as Youth and Conflict Prevention, required a new approach to be applicable to the Brazilian reality. The outlook given to Young Women's area took on a transversal characteristic which could have left some analysis element without its due attention. And revelations have occurred when we realized that a few youth-lead organizations act in the areas of Drugs' use and Leisure, even though the youth is the main public in projects related to these areas.

We have to do a specific mention to this process in a historical perspective. This Toolkit has enabled us to evaluate national youth policies 10 years after the last evaluation. But, we have to register, that on 1995 the youth movement was not allowed to take part on the process and there was not a youth policy. Therefore it is important to note that this report reflects the actual picture, and cannot be considered a 10 year evaluation.

Knowing that the solutions found for these challenges weren't the most articulated ones because of the short deadline to engage youth in country with continental dimensions, and that this evaluation process is very important and relevant for the movement, even without the UN request, this group went further and decided to enlarged the challenge placed for itself: keep the work, even after the final report is sent to UN.

The next actions will include mobilization of the youth organizations to be more active on social control and monitor the Federal Government's actions, as well as the activities development by the National Youth Secretariat and the future members of the National Youth Council.

Grupo Interagir
April 22nd, 2005 – Earth's Day
Brasília, capital of the country that is reinvented every day

Area 1 – EDUCATION

Action 1:

Governments agreed to “Improving the level of basic education, skill training and literacy among youth”

After the approval of the World Declaration on Education for All, at the Jomtien Conference, several countries started to discuss the Declaration’s content and its approach incorporating its principles and goals at education public policy. Brazil has had a strong presence at this process, being one of the few countries to implement at a legal diploma the compromise of education for all. Initially Decennial Plan on Education for All was elaborated and has created several ways to enable the education policy to be enforced, like the Maintenance and Development of the Middle and High Schools, the Fund and Magistry’s Evaluation – FUNDEF, the TV *Escola* (School TV) and several state and municipal scholarship programs.

Another advance was the promulgation, in December 1996, of the Darcy Ribeiro Law for National Education Directory and Bases. Its article 87, creates the Educational Decade, and establishes the one-year deadline to the Union to send to the National Congress the National Educational Plan in accordance to the World Declaration on Education for All.

Since then, the government has been mobilizing itself in a federal, state and municipal way to implement projects and programs aiming at the improvement on Brazilian education. The National Plan, for example, was intensely elaborated and discussed. The government has incorporated important and fundamental goals that will help the country combat poverty and social inequality, believing that education has the power to fortify the critical sense for social participation. These measures certainly were an advance for the necessary transformations in Brazil.

At the Ministry of Education exists the Distance Education Secretariat, which has been investing in the democratization and evaluation of the Brazilian education quality pattern. The Secretariat develops various programs, such as: the *Proformation*, the *ProInfo*, the *TV Escola*, the *PAPED* and the *Rádio Escola*.

The Proformation – Formation of Teachers in Practice Program – is focused on teachers that, without an specific formation, are teaching at the four first grades of the literacy programs for youth and adults. The program uses printed and video materials, and practical activities at school. It’s an efficient method that reaches a numerous and disperse geographically population, with the support of pedagogic orientations and contents with the necessary quality. The prevision is that about 15.000 teachers from the public sector that don’t have minimum habilitation required by law, enter at the Program by July/05.

The ProInfo aims to promote the use of Telemathics as a pedagogical enrichment tool to the basic years of public school, introducing the Information and Communication Technologies – ICT. The program works in a decentralized way, being coordinated by the Federal Government, but operationalized by the States and the Municipalities. The ProInfo has reached 4.640 schools all over the country, being installed in approximately 53 thousands of computers. Over 150 thousand teachers have been qualified to assure the pedagogical use of the equipments.

The TV Escola is a television channel, by satellite, appointed to enable, to update, to improve and to valorize the teachers from the public sector. The Program is in 65% of Brazilian public schools, and its programs are divided in three main areas: Basic School, Medium School and Step in the Future. On Saturdays, Sundays and hollydays it's content is open to the public , with a special schedule, turned up to the community.

It's a innovative work method that has been successfull. The program Step in the Future, for example enables that teachers from all over the country review their principles and practices, exchanging experiences and using different medias besides presential education. Step into the Future reaches more than 250 thousand teaching professionals per year over Brazil.

The Project Rádio Escola Works with teachers capacity building and updating on how to teach youth and adults on how to read and write. The project develops actions to be implemented at public schools or communities, being an important tool for the teachers.

The Rádio Escola is an advance for working with edu-communication, a social intervention field which propitiates the introduction of informational resources at education, as a way of expression and cultural production, letting the authentic communicative ecosystems to open themselves to the participation of all educative community members.

One of the non-formal education programs for young Brazilian people is *Programa Brazil Alfabetizado* (Literate Brazil Program), which offers education for young analphabets and in 2003 had 1,92 million people attending with few or any formal years of schooling.

The National Plan to Incentive for the First Job (PNPE) was created to fight hunger and social exclusion, integrating public policies for employment and income with a policy of public and prived investiments which would create more and better opportunities. The PNPE's public is young boys and girls between 16 and 24 years old, unemployed, which are looking for formal jobs, with prior access to jobs with low frequency to school. Priority is given to certain gender, skin color and special needs.

The program's objective are: search for alternatives for job, occupation, enterpreneurship, qualification and education for the young population; To promote high school enrollment and, through work, make it possible for the young person to built his/her own autonomy, sociability, personal realization and live his/her youth; And build, in a participative way, a National Policy of Decent Work for Youth.

Even though it does not contemplate all the dimensions related to the young people, it can play an important role in the direction of building a National Policy for Youth.

The actions that government coordinate on this field are:

Civil Volunteer Service: the project offers opportunities of professionalizing, qualification for citizenship, communitarian service and elevation of school enrollment for young people who had been in prison, in social-educational institutions, who come from low income families, with low escolarity and in a social risk situation. The program includes elevation of the young person's scolarity and the communitary work.

Young Entrepreneur: a project of qualification of the youth's work with the financing of R\$ 100 million from the Support to the Worker's Fund (Fundo de Amparo ao Trabalhador) was created in order to promote opportunities of occupation and income generation to young people with low income, through the incentive to the development of small business. The public of this action is the same as the PNPE.

Learning: the professional learning consists in a methodic technical-professional qualification which allows the young person to learn an occupation and have his/her first experience as a worker.

Another program of non-formal education which offers good opportunities to a significant and extremely vulnerable part of the young population is the Inclusion of Youth Program – ProJovem. It is directed to people who lives in the 26 capitals of Brazil and the Federal District, between 18 and 24 years old and have between enrolled at school for 4 until 8 years.

The students who attend this program receives a 12 months courses of learning improvement for the conclusion of the basic school; digital inclusion and professional qualification, according to the level of teaching and to the opportunities of work on his/her city. Meanwhile, the participants work for the community and receive R\$ 100,00 per month. The program received R\$ 311 million from the Brazilian government, and with this money it will be possible to help 200 thousand young people this year, in all the capitals and in the Federal District.

The young people helped by these programs find it easier to start working.

Unfortunately, the education isn't accessible for all youth, especially for those with a smaller economic income. Only a minority of the population goes to school, and the illiterateness problem is in view since the beginning of time. Even though it isn't a government's priority, it has developed actions for the combat of the illiteracy, aiming at the improvement of the precarious Brazilian schools situation, besides enlarging the number of young people studying.

In that sense, Brazil had an advance on the youth inclusion and on the enrollment level. A recent research from IBGE – Brazilian Geography and Statistics Institute – shows a declivity on the Brazilian illiteracy index in the last ten years (1992 to 2002). In 1992, the illiterates number corresponded to 16,4% of the population. This index decreased to 10,9% in 2002.

This declivity has various reasons. It's a result from the investments made by the municipal, state and federal governments, at programs like the Youth and Adults Education and the scholarship, that have been taking thousands of kids out of the child labor to enter the school. Besides that, the approach to the needed population to the education and to the adult literacy programs, as the *Alfabetização Solidária*, has also increased. In this program the federal government acts in partnership with universities, private companies, mayo's office and communities, besides the Base Education Movement, and the National Bishops Conference.

Although, a lot of young people have access to schools – specially from the public sector – most of the youth don't frequent them, and says that the lack of interest is their mainly reason. This happens because of the education quality which in most of the cases is very low, with infra-structural problems. The teachers are not well paid and the students often have to drop school to work.

Action 2:

Governments agreed to promoting “Cultural heritage and contemporary patterns of society”

Action 3:

Governments agreed to “Promoting mutual respect and understanding and the ideals of peace, solidarity and tolerance among youth”

Although there are laws that protect and give emphasis to environmental classes, considering the environmental issue in its totality, the majority of the environmental programs do not include cultural and social-economical education, excluding in some way the preservation of the historical patrimony as well. This has been a polemic concern in Brazil, causing many debates everywhere. Now the government and the society are noticing its importance and developing a joint program.

The patrimonial education can take place in museums, historical monuments, archives, libraries, etc. These places have great potential to develop perception of the cultural heritage. But in the public schools it rarely happens.

There are suggestions of building a interdisciplinary education, specially for the matter of cultural patrimony, intending to add in the scholastic curriculums the historical patrimony conservation as a subject. There would also be courses for the educators and the

community, showing how abundant Brazilian cultural heritage is and how important it is to take care of them.

There is a law called Directions and Bases of the National Education Law, number 9.394/96, that give emphasis, in its 26th article, to the importance of the diversity in the scholastic curriculums. Those curriculums must consider the regional and local culture characteristics, which gives space for studying the state's cultural characteristics. Another law called Parameters of National Curriculums (PNC) elaborated by the Ministry of Education (MEC), allows the interdisciplinarity in basic schools.

Therefore, there are plenty of opportunities for Brazilian schools to explore the student's interests on the cultural and historical heritage. However, the education secretariats need to work together with the preservation organizations and start making courses and pedagogical activities that bring the teachers close to the proposal and conception of the patrimonial education.

There are exchange and camps programmes for young people. Some initiatives belong to both diversity and cultural patrimony, mobilizing people to participate and work in these events.

The Scholar Camp, for example, was a leadership programme for students from public schools at the Federal District. The kids had the opportunity to develop leadership skills and solidarity spirit through different activities. They also attended workshops about Environment, health and prevention of HIV. It was promoted by the Brazilian Scouts* in association with the private sector, some NGO's and the Secretariat of Education.

Another project is the Valorization and Exchange with Indigenous and Rural Populations, elaborated by several Latin American countries in 1997. The main idea is to appreciate the education that has been created by the indigenous as part of their cultural system. Therefore, it is necessary to search for the infant culture, keeping the contexts which it was developed and transmitted. Another important thing is to organize an information system about indigenous education in all those countries. The projects aims to build a databases and a home page about it.

There are not many young people involved in the restoration of Historical Patrimonies in Brazil. However, many communities throughout the country have preservation projects who involve both adults and young boys and girls. These projects are proposed by the government, some NGO's and also international organizations. The government encourages the creation of projects in the scholastic curriculum, like the utilization of the cultural and historical patrimonies of the region, encouraging the preservation of the heritage as well.

Even though Brazil is the country with the largest African population besides Africa itself, the government decided to face the prejudice and discrimination problems against African descendants only nowadays. Therefore, the protection for the African descendants

rights are included in the government's directions. The Ministry of Education has been developing actions in order to evaluate and improve the didactic material, eliminating all types of discrimination that can be connected to them. The Ministry's intention is to produce a new material, focused on cultural plurality and also to strengthen the management of the structure where there is still "*quilombos*", small and very old communities of African descendants.

Another governmental action is the National Referential Curriculum for Infant Education, a guide published by the Ministry of Education for professionals who work directly with children between 0 and 6 years old. It respects the Brazilian cultural diversity and has several different pedagogical styles and methods. It is a consequence of a great national debate on which many teachers and specialists participated and contributed with great knowledge. It is composed by three books that aim to contribute to the projection, the development and the evaluation of educational activities, besides building proposals which respond to the children's necessity.

Brazil has a great number of technical colleges supported by the federal government. These colleges, called federal centers of technological education, provide technical-professionalizing education to the young Brazilian population.

Action 4:

Governments agreed to providing "Vocational and professional training"

The CEFET's – Federal Centre of Technological Education – work in national level with vocational and technical qualification and have a great relevance in the "S system", a group composed by several entities designated to social issues: Sesc/Senac/Sesi/Senai/Sebrae/Sescoop/Sest/Senat/Senar. These entities have been qualifying many young people all over the country. NGO's also play an important role in the vocational/technical qualification process, in many areas.

Considering that most part of the qualification work are professionalizing, the level of employment is very low. There are young people being qualified to start working as well as young people improving themselves to maintain/guarantee their actual job. To have a good development, a country needs to guarantee employment for its society and invest in its qualification projects. In Brazil there is a great number of technological incubators and young professionals investing in those projects.

On the other hand, the qualification programs cannot hold the number of young people in Brazil aiming to start their professionalizing career and improve their living. There is also the PNQ – National Plan of Qualification – accomplished by the Territorial Plans of Qualification, associated with the Special Projects of Qualification (ProEsQs) in national and regional levels with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental institutions, working with the Unemployment Protection Program.

This plan contributes to promote the integration of the policy and to the articulation of the Brazil's actions of social and professional qualification and, together with other entailed policies and actions to job, work, income and education. It aims gradually at the universalization of the workers' qualification right, allowing the insertion and citizens performance at the work world.

There is also the Agente Jovem (Young Agent), from the MDS – Ministry of Social Development – which works with personal and social development of young people between 15 and 17 years old. The program guarantees the student's permanence at school and prepares him/her for working in a job and for the community. Once the young person is working, he/she is helped by the program in terms of integration and interaction.

The Agente Jovem's public is restrict. It is a program for people only between 15 and 17 years old that are out of school, that have participated (or are still participating) in other social programs, that are suffering a personal and social risk in a vulnerable situation or that are under a protective or social educational rule.

Area 2 – EMPLOYMENT

Challenge 3: Preparing Youth to Productive World

Nowadays, the unemployment index among youth from 16 to 24 years old is about 17,8% (according to Government), while the national average is around 9,2%. This means that of the 7.3 millions of unemployed we have on Brazil, 3.5 are youth.

Among many programs that the Brazilian government has, there is one called as a priority of our president: the First Employment Program. Trying to build partnerships with employers, the program has as a goal to achieve 250,000 youth between 16 and 24 years. There are also partnerships with NGOs, to prepare youth to the labor market – it is called the Youth Social Fellowship.

The role of employers on this program is to offer jobs to youth on their companies. When they offer this jobs, the employers contribute to the program, at the same way they receive tax benefits (USD 46 subsidy per month for each youth hired), as one way to attract the companies to the Program. Other institutions are taking part of the project even without this benefit, as one supermarket network that hired 280 youth. On this case, the supermarket network made the option to invest on social responsibility.

It is possible to observe on the table below the concrete numbers of the few people that have been benefited from the Program:

FIRST EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM						
Actions	Youth Registered	Youth attendend	Employers registered	Jobs offered	Jobs available	Youth Hired
Learning						104.973
Youth Social Fellowship	28.780					2.049
Volunteer service	4.755	4.755	ND	ND	ND	ND
Subsides / Social Responsibility	244.637		5.481	13.504	2.310	3.334
Youth Enterpreneurship	19.000	3.175				

Data: Ministry of Labour and Employment - Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego - 2003/2004

Despite this program, we have many other initiatives working specially with entrepreneurship and capacity building to labor market. We can exemplify SEBRAE (support small enterprises), CIEE (help students to find internship), Brazil Junior (junior achievement) and Youth Employment Network (YEN).

Challenge 4: To Generate Work and Income

Action 1:
Governments agreed to promoting
“Opportunities for self-employment”

On Brazil, despite the incubators that stimulate and support the creative of young entrepreneurs, the Government, through the Generation of Work and Income Program – PROGER – make available for youth special credits of a maximum of 30,000 USD. On this program are planned 3 kinds of financing: 1 - Self-employment, which has a credit until 10,000 USD; 2 - youth collectives can have until 30,000 USD and 3 - small enterprises can have until 15,000 USD. To obtain access to this credit, youth are selected according to their entrepreneurship level. The administrator of this project is the Brazilian Service of Support to Small Enterprises – SEBRAE. Even without being planned, the NGOs participation became to happen to assure the conception of APL – Local Productive Arrangement – that is a crucial concept to realize real opportunities for job at the local level.

The main power observed on this project was the high interest of youth to organize its own enterprise. The weakest point is the lack of youth organizations promoting the link between government and society. The institutions involved on the coordination process are far away of the youth ideal. The lack of youth organizations on this process had led to many problems when it was already being implemented.

Action 2:
Governments agreed to providing “Employment opportunities for
specific groups of young people”

<http://rejbrasil.mte.gov.br/>

Action 1 for girls:
Governments agreed that “Actions should be taken to eliminate discrimination
against girls and youth women”

It is important to mention, about the women work, that the house work is a strong barrier to the development of young girls. In 2001, around 400 thousand girls from 10 to 16 years old, poor, and mostly also Afro-Brazilian, were working in houses that were not theirs as maids. In this group, 33% didn't study and 23% worked more than 48 hours a week.

With these analyses, we realize the relevance of having all groups, even the most excluded ones, in the formulation of polices, with autonomy, so that youth can discuss, elaborate, monitor and evaluate the policies that affect them.

Action 3:
Governments agreed to providing “Voluntary community services
involving youth”

The Youth Social Fellowship brings innovations on its conception: the partnerships between Civil Society and Government for the implementation of the First Employment Program. The public of the Fellowships is very interesting and diverse. It includes Afro-Descendant, youth with low income, indigenous, incapacity youth, youth in conflict with law, and ex-prisoners. Another innovation is the diversity of possible ways to be employed: Social Responsibility of the Companies, *Menor Aprendiz* (Young Learner), Internship, Incapacity People Law, Entrepreneurship and Solitary Economy.

Meanwhile, the Fellowships had some operational problems because of the Law 10.748 /2003, that created the First Employment Program. This law had some mechanisms that did not give autonomy to the program, but it was changed through the Provisory Law No. 186/2004.

Another serious problem was the lack of criteria and transparency that the government adopted to choose the NGOS to be the fellows of the project. More than once was said that these organizations was indicated by politicians or influent people of government. Also, there were some accusations of corruption on the Youth Social Fellowship of Brasília. Despite all that, there are doubts of the relation cost-benefit inside the Youth Social Fellowship. It is considered an expensive program for a low impact.

Action 4:

Governments agreed to addressing "Needs created by technological changes"

Area 3 – HUNGER AND POVERTY

Challenge 7: To promote the Rights and the Affirmative Politics Human

Action 2

**The Governments had agreed in supply
“Training to ger income generation the young”.**

The Brazilian Government assumed, as with priority item of its performance, thematic of combat the hunger and poverty. This reflects in all its programs and actions, once that is transversally composed by the sectorial objectives.

While recognized public-target has little time in Brazil, youth has been benefited (or not) by programs in diverse ministries and secretariats. Recently it was created a representative agency of youth in the executive, and through this space had been raised the main projects and programs of the federal government that affect in any form the young Brazilian.

Based in the premises that the combat to the hunger and poverty are priorities of the government, and that youth is a public-target ` just ` identified in the national scene, We can understand these two transversal subjects as itens in the national politics of development.

The scene that is presentes, analyzing for this focus, is serious and demand allied emergenciais actions and politics with structural impact of long stated period.

Challenge 9

**To improve the Quality of Life of the Young of the Agricultural Way
and them Traditional Communities**

Action 1

**The Governments had agreed in “Becoming the more income–producing agricultural action
and the life in the agricultural zones more attractive”. It has diverse programs and
projects of the government for young of the agricultural zone, most of them
in the scope of familiar agriculture.**

The “National Program of Agrarian Credit” is a complementary instrument to the agrarian reform and reaches the **não desapropriáveis** areas for ends of social interest. In it “Our First Land”is enclosed, project developed for the Secretariat of the Agrarian Reformation of the Agrarian Ministry of Public Works and the Economy that has as objective to make possible the access to the land to young of the agricultural way and to support its communitarian projects.

Action 3

The Governments had agreed to supplying “Financing land purchase for young”.

The project Our Land works with the qualification of agricultural young without land, young children of familiar agriculturists and young deriving of agrotechnicals schools and agricultural familiar schools. It also contributes for the offer of service, assistance technique and chances of access to the technological innovation in familiar agriculture.

The qualification is of responsibility of the Agrarian Ministry of Public Works and the Economy, through the establishment of accords or partnerships, facilitates the implementation of specific programs for the qualification of the beneficiaries, in particular characterizing them for the installment of assistance technique to the benefited communities of the agrarian reform and of familiar agriculturists.

Also, it has the PRONERA (National Program of Education in the Agrarian Reformation), that it works to reduce the illiteracy index and to raise agricultural diligent adult the young escolarização of e. The Pronera works with specific methodologies of education for the sociocultural reality. The program, developed by the Ministry of Agrarian development (MAD) and by the National Institute of Colonization and the Agrarian Reformation (Incra), involves action of liletracy and education in the levels basic, average and superior.

Also it works with educators who act in its proper communities in a process of continued formation, beyond the technician-professional formation to the production and the agricultural administration.

The public politics of youth in Brazil with focus in combat the poverty and the hunger are still very inefficient in contemplating its objectives.

Therefore, one of itens that must be fortified in the national politics of youth is the systematization of the programs (not only the identification, but the organization accomplishes), in federal scope, that of some form the reduction of the poverty and the economic empowerment of the young Brazilians contribute for.

Reduction of poverty and hunger does not summarize to the distribution of money and foods, but it must be constructed on the intercorrelation of the poverty with the too much subjects of public politics for the purpose of long stated period: (i) education of base; (ii) credit directed to the young entrepreneur; (iii) right of property clear and consistent agrarian reform; and, (IV) digital inclusion, mainly in urban peripheries and agricultural areas.

Action 4:

The Governments agreed to promoting the “Cooperation enter the young of the zones urban and agricultural in the production and distribution of food”.

Action 4 for girls

**The Governments had agreed that
“Girls and young women would have to be protected
of all the exploration forms, mainly economic.”**

Area 4 - HEALTH

Challenge 5: Promote a Healthy Life

Action 1:

Governments agreed to ensuring "Provision of basic health services".

In the Sexual and Reproductive Health area (itens 4 and 13), the numbers are catastrophic and the researches show a lack of public policy related to this field.

The last demographic study from IBGE in 2000 included the age rate from 10 to 14 years old as reproductive age of women, showing that the sexual initiation is occurring earlier and that the early pregnancy is common in the country. These conclusions state the importance of the establishment of public policy that considers the sexual and reproductive rights for teenagers and youth.

Action 2:

Governments agreed to "Development of health education".

In 2001/2002, 17% of the teenagers did not have easy access to health services (hospitals and health clinics). Besides that, there are almost no health clinics to deal specifically with the youth necessities. That is considered one of the main obstacles to the access to information and actions that may protect the health of the young people, turning it difficult to them to make free and responsible decisions.

The young girls are often vulnerable to pregnancy, violence in all aspects, including sexual, to sexually transmitted diseases and HIV.

The health services appear in 4th place as places where the teenagers find valuable information on sexuality (UNICEF, 2002).

There are examples that the awareness related to safe sex is related to the level of education. In 2001/2002, between teenagers and youth that never used condoms, 36,3% had not completed basic school (4 primary years of school), 33,1% had stopped studying between 5th and 8th grade and 11,2% had completed high school. Between those that affirmed to use the preservative in all sexual relations, 40,1% had completed middle school, 32,1 had studied until 5th and 8th grades and 14,3% had only studied for a few years. (UNICEF, 2002).

Action 3:

Governments agreed to “Promotion of health services, including sexual and reproductive health and development of relevant education programmes in those fields”.

Action 3 for young women:

Governments agreed to ensure “Universal and equal access to and completion of primary education for girls and young women as well as equal access to secondary and higher education”.

There is no data on reproductive and sexual rights of young men. That shows us that there is still the common sense that only young women needs to be informed and instructed about the contraceptive methods, reaffirming that the young men has less necessities in the sexual health field. This explains the lack of a gender approach in the policies, interventions, researches, programs and Health services.

Action 4:

Governments agreed to addressing “HIV infection and AIDS among young people ”.

On that matter we can only mention the media campaigns, especially shown during carnival. In the Health Ministry there is a secretariat to intervene in Youth Health monitoring the service to this age group.

Area 5 – ENVIROMENT

Action 1:

Governments agreed to “Integration of environmental education and training into education and training programs”.

The Environmental Education approach considered by the Ministers of Education and Environment and most of the environmental movement in Brazil is based on the notion that the social–environmental issues need to be taught in a transdisciplinary way.

In that sense, the efforts are to ensure that the Environmental Education is present at the schools, not as a subject or a content in the curricula, but through values and attitudes that are in the activities, subjects and actions of the schools.

In this context the main action promoted by the government is the Program “Let’s Take Care of Brazil”, a product of the I National Children and Youth Conference for the Environment that had the participation of 16 thousand schools in more than 4 thousand municipalities, involving 6 million people in the whole country. Until 2003, when the Conference took place, the Environmental Education happened in the schools through isolated actions and through the initiative of few teachers, schools and even the municipalities.

The Program Let’s Take Care of Brazil, implemented by the Administrative Organism of Environmental Education (CGEA/MEC and DEA/MMA) has the support of Civil Society Organizations and state governments and is leading to a big mobilization with the capacitation of 32 thousand teachers and 32 thousand students to deal with social–environmental issues in their schools and regions in integrated actions in four areas:

- Capacity building of environmental educators.
- Development of Commissions of Environment and Quality of Life in the Schools (COM-VIDAS).
- Digital inclusion.
- Chico Mendes Education that will promote projects in partnership with NGOS.

The capacity building seminars from students and teachers and the process of development of the Commissions on Environment and Quality of Life in the Schools are happening in the whole country, strengthening the mobilization of the II National Children and Youth Conference on Environment that will happen in December 2004.

Action 2:

Governments agreed to “Facilitating the international dissemination of information on environmental issues to, and the use of environmentally sound technologies by youth”.

The informative materials produced by the NGOs and Public Sector have a high quality, having its origin in the knowledge of a team of experts. On the other hand the distribution of this material is not enough. Most of the young people do not have access to them, mainly because they do not know that they exist.

The youth networks have played an important role in the environmental education, helping the government to draw a map of needs and the dissemination of the information.

The universities are also considered important in the process by spreading the information. Unfortunately most of the documents used by the universities are written in a language not accessible for all, creating the need of social re-editors, that will make this information more accessible.

Considering the Brazilian potential to clean technologies, the investment in this area is almost inexistent, especially considering projects developed by youth.

The lack of dialog between the economic-productive part of the government and the social-environmental part of the government represents a big obstacle to the Sustainable Development so important for the youth movement.

Action 3:

Governments agreed to “Strengthening participation of youth in the protection, preservation and improvement of the environment”.

One of the main products of the I National Children and Youth Conference for the Environment was the development of Youth Environmental Collectives (CJ). Groups of young environmental leaders that are articulated with the national, state and local governments in the mobilization and diffusion of actions and information. They are also the reference in the national, state and local consultations.

The CJs are represented in the Interinstitutional Commissions of Environmental Education, formed by NGOs and representatives from the State Secretariats of Environment and Education.

There is also the program Green Rooms from the Ministry of Environment that envisages the creation of centers of information on environment in different organizations from the public and private sectors. Many youth groups are being benefited by this program.

Even with all those programs and projects there are no youth involvement in the analyses and decision making process related to environmental issues.

Action 4:

Governments agreed to “Enhancing the role of the media as a tool for widespread dissemination of environmental issues to youth”.

The investment on research is a huge gap on the national youth mobilization regarding environmental issues.

The organs of incentive to research such as the CNPQ and the State Foundations of Research Support, execute their support to youth through scholarships and give priority to those related to short term economic development, such as those related to GMOs.

It is not only an economic view related to the immediate results but also related to cultural issues. There is no support to projects related to local production techniques or studies on the tropical soil.

There is a large need of resources to develop research based on our own culture and the knowledge of our environment.

Area 7 - JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Action 1:

Governments agreed to accord “Priority to preventive measures”

According to the National Penitentiary Department, about 30% of the prisoners of the country are between 18 and 24 years old. In 2001, 60% of these prisoners are Afro-Brazilian, 51% were out of school and 40% did not have a job before go to jail.

In addition to that, the places specified to take care of adolescents in conflict with law – called FEBEM – are been seriously accused of torture. On one specific case, on the State of São Paulo, the government took a radical decision, to fire the 1,750 employees of these institutions and hire new ones, because the corruption was already very strong on the structures.

Other important question is a dangerous discussion that is happening on our country: to reduce the full legal age, from 18 to 16. Recently, a research made by the Brazilian Lawyers Association (OAB) shows that 89% of public opinion supports this action. Fortunately, the human’s right movement is promoting campaigns against it.

A research made by Ilanud (Instituto Latino-americano de las Naciones Unidas para la Prevención y Tratamiento de Delinqüente) shows that less than adolescents make 10% of the total of crimes on the country.

Action 3:

Governments agreed to provide “Rehabilitation services and programs”

A picture of our young prisoners: 90% are male; 76% are between 16 to 18; 60% are Afro-Descendant; 51% were out of school; 49% were unemployed; and 81% lived with their families before go to jail.

According to a UNESCO research:

- 71% of the “physical spaces” of the FEBEMs are considered innapropriatted to the pedagogical proposal.
- 99% of these units offers the official educational system, most part in partnership with public school, inside the units.
- 85% offers some action of profissionalization. Here is possible to observe better how able the unit is to make partnerships with civil society or even government. In some cases, was observed that people did this as volunteer, without any monitoring.
- 64% of the units affirmed that offer legal support to youth.
- 53% of the units do not have any action to prepare youth to life outside the prison after their sentence.

Action 2:

Governments agreed to take measures for “Prevention of violence”

AREA 10: FULL AND EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION OF YOUTH IN THE LIFE OF SOCIETY AND IN DECISION-MAKING

Challenge 8: To stimulate Citizenship and Social Participation

Action 1:

Governments agreed to “Improving access to information in order to enable young people to make better use of their opportunities to participate in decision-making”

There are very few the schools of even cities that have good libraries and promote reading on the country. Internet access is even worse than book access here. Just a very thin part of society can navigate through it. Other problem is that the media is too commercial and does not have commitment to increase the culture of the population. The communitary radios are one of the few medias used by local community. Even this way, it is very hard to obtain a license of use of these radios, and politicians and churches use many of them. To increase the information access and qualify the youth participation on society, Brazil must pass by a great reform on its communication channels. It is policy not specific for youth, but for the whole population.

Action 2:

Governments agreed to “Developing and/or strengthening opportunities for young people to learn their rights and responsibilities”

What we can observe is that the strongest point of this development is been made by civil society through project that stimulates youth empowerment. It makes that invitation made by government to discuss youth policy are replied by youth organizations only, not by the mass of youth. The public school does not offer conditions to this kind of learning. The students associations are consolidated as the main place to discussion about rights, responsibilities and policies in Brazil. It is crucial to emphasize the associativism to increase youth participation.

Action 3:

Governments agreed to “Encouraging and promoting youth associations through financial, educational and technical support and promotion of their activities”

If is not possible to verify any governmental action in any level focused on the promotion of youth associativism. All the programs that exist on national level have as the main goal youth as an individual, not as a group that acts collectively. Even the program Young Entrepreneur, when hardly just one person can develop alone his project. The focus should be o all the team that can really impact on society. This model of entrepreneurship just strengthens the individualism and competition. All the actions listed here on this report refer to education, employment or income generation. Not of them is specific about participation or has it as one for the goals.

Despite some inniciatives have been born from 2002 to now on, they are very weak in terms of numbers and power also. It is good to remember that most part of it is related to social participation, not participation on the decision making process. But we believe that this process open the doors to a qualified participation on other areas.

One interesting process happened on the First Employment Program. After several critics, the Ministry of Labour and Employment chaired 2public consultations to youth organizations about the program, and more than 30 organizations took part of it.

Action 4:

Governments agreed to “Taking into account the contributions of youth in designing, implementing and evaluating national policies and plans affecting their concerns”

On the public policies field, some governmental actions are been taken to promote youth participation. The problem is that this participation is focused on individuals that alone can not do much. And, it is good to remember that the actions and programs that affect youth are not just the youth programs, but also economic policies, health policies, environment policies, as examples. Youth is part of society and, because of this, should be present in every plan that affects society, because it also affects youth.

It is crucial to clarify that one thing is policy FOR youth, that is the policy focused on the population between 15 and 24. But another thing, that is new for society, is to see that there is a need for youth policy, that is the public policy, that is the policy proposed by youth for all society.

Action 5:

Governments agreed to “Encouraging increased national, regional and international cooperation and exchange between youth organizations”

The debate about youth issues on Brazil is very young, and for now the focus of the youth participation is on youth as object of policies, as an individual. And also most the youth policies just see youth as a group of risk. It is not possible to see a concrete policy that increase and strengthen the youth associativism and even worst actions and policies to stimulate cooperation and the exchange between youth organizations. Some initiatives are very new, and some nets and forums are been created spontaneously by civil society, but without support of government.

Maybe, the National Youth Council can be design as a place that can help on this articulation, and the Youth National Secretariat is studying the possibility of promote a National Mobilization Campaign for Inclusion of Youth. IF these proposals were executed, we will have the opportunity to involve youth that are not at risk as real partners of government to promote development on our region.

Action 6:

Governments agreed to “Strengthening the involvement of young people in international forums, inter alia, by considering the including of youth representatives in their national delegations to the General Assembly”

Without a main reference to take care of issues on the Government, that was just solved this year, the content of one international meeting was almost never passed to another. There were already some experiences of inclusion of youth delegates on specific meetings as the Sustainable Development Commission and the World Summit about Information Society. But even on these 2 meetings happened in a very hard way,

requesting a lot of energy of the people involved on the process in Civil Society. The inclusion meant just the name of the delegates, without any financial support to go.

The participation of youth delegates on General Assembly is something that was never done before, but the Youth National Secretariat assume the commitment to make on of the members of the National Youth Council – that is being planned for now – the firsts youth delegates of Latin America to take part of the GA.

Area 11 - GLOBALIZATION

Action 1:

Governments agreed that “We believe that the central challenge we face today is to ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for all the world’s people.”

We could perceive that in Brazil, in a general way, there are no official programs about the globalization effects. Neither about its effects upon the young Brazilians. There are academic thesis, and some pieces of research done by the UN and other international organizations, as well as NGOs, that offer that discussions in Brazil. But we don't know whether the government has a linkage to this subject, in which is discussed about the youth's situation in the country.

We have no programs or specific policies focusing on the effects of the globalization. If they exist, these pieces of information are not being spread transparently and easily accessible. That's so that, in Brazil, in the International Relations courses, there's a fiery debate on if the country is capable to, and mainly if we would have capable ways to discuss, enlarge and develop public policies for the globalization.

Action 3:

Governments agreed that “We resolve therefore to create an environment -at the national and global levels alike-which is conducive to development and to the elimination of poverty.”

No research specifically done in the country about the effects of the globalization on the youth exists. If they do, we have no access to them, nor does the society. It is important to register that the World Social Forum - an event set annually on Brazil, where many activists from the whole world are gathered together, in partnership with the Canadian consulting and research company Environics International - has done some research on this subject of globalization, but not specifically on its effects. This piece of research has passed through 15 countries, all from the Group of the 20s, and has interviewed over 15000 young people.

The Brazilian government in the end of 2004, beginning of 2005, has created its first organization of youth recognized on the National Government Department. Considering that, no long ago Brazil was the only country of Latin America that hadn't had an official department on the government to deal with the public policies about the youth, we have improved a lot. However, we are still in lack of condition to evaluate whether the programs done by the government will be enough and strategic on the treatment of the youth deals and the globalization. It is extremely necessary to do the observation of these forthcoming programs.

Nowadays, the government recognizes that the public policies developed by its ministerial organizations are programs that deal with youth subjects in a vertical way, when

it should be created policies that treated those questions in a horizontal way, allowing the young people to take part on those actions. Many other institutions of the organized civil society participate actively with their actions turned to the interests of the young people.

The Brazilian government hasn't got an organization or a specific national forum to discuss the commercial policies with the young population. Neither we have knowledge of measures to eliminate the negative impacts of the globalization on the youth's development.

Action 2:

Governments agreed that "Responsibility for managing worldwide economic and social development, as well as threats to international peace and security, must be shared among the nations of the world and should be exercised multilaterally."

Here on Brazil, who really promotes the discussion about the globalization and its effects on the society is the World Social Forum. The Forum is set up every year and in its principle letter, is proposed to deal about the globalization. Many young people from all around the world gather together in the World Social Forum and take part on workshops and work groups that include many thematic areas.

Action 4:

Governments agreed "To develop and implement strategies that give young people everywhere a real chance to find decent and productive work."

Very little has improved on Brazil relating to the discussion about the globalization and its effects, mainly the ones related to the youth. It is necessary for us to keep a constant observation upon this question. Globalization is as important in a general context as the guarantee of education, health, etc. But it is necessary to create solid public policies to implement and follow this globalization. We can't leave the national sovereignty aside, but neither can we advance technologically in detriment of the young people unassisted with minimal survival conditions.

Area 12 – INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

Action 1:

Governments agreed to “Development of national e-strategies, including the necessary human capacity building, should be encouraged by all countries by 2005, taking into account different national circumstances”

In Brazil the fast growth of informatics and the others technologies of communication that compose the Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) has motivated both the government and civil society to develop programs and projects to adapt the Brazilian youth to the challenges of the emerging Information Society

In accordance to an IBOPE/NetRatings research, in February 2005, 11 million people had surf the internet from its residences, on a daily average of 28 minutes and 21 seconds browsing for the pages of the world-wide network of computers. The population of Brazil is superior to 180 million people, in its majority formed of young people capable to devote to constructive activities. Even if radio or televisions reach almost the totality of the domestic territory, the country is still very far from the democratization of Medias and also from the conscientious and democratic use of the internet.

In 2003, with the creation of the Inter-ministerial Group on the Information Society (GISI), an important space was built for the demands of youth organizations in relation to the ICTs to be presented and included in the discussions of the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, organized by the United Nations in the Swiss city of Geneva.

Through the Rio de Janeiro letter, published during 4^a World Summit of Media for Children and Adolescents, in April 2004; professionals of media, children and adolescents presented new suggestions and critics to the area of the ITCs, demanding the regulation of contents propagated through the mass media.

It is good to emphasize that in a general way even the last technological innovations, as the Brazilian Digital TV System, governmental decisions related to the ICTs, and events carried through the country on that subject, are covered just superficially by the Brazilian press.

The federal government has also created Inter-ministerial strategies for communication, still flawed, to involve youth in the actions promoted for the civil society and the governments in the municipal, state and federal scale, as for example, the website C&T Jovem(<http://ctjovem.mct.gov.br>) developed by the Ministry of Science and Technology (MCT). Another strategy is the electronic government and the service of Program GESAC developed for the Ministry of the Communications (MC), that has ,since

January of 2005, started to tap into a R\$ 114,724,000.00 fund to provide ICTs related services to the users for a period of 30 months.

Amongst the Programs of digital inclusion of the government, the most known is the National Program of Informatics in the Education (Proinfo), of the Secretariat of Distance Education of the Ministry of the Education (Seed/MEC). It is important to highlight the subprogram of the MEC called 'Feet on the Ground Science', that uses ICTs to deal with environmental themes and has also the objective of informatizing schools and build capacity of professors and students, a demand emerged in 2003 from the 1st National Conference Infant-Juvenile for the Environment (CNMA) and also the activities promoted in Green Rooms of the Ministry of the Environment (MMA), a program created in year 2000, that despite the low resources, aims to equip spaces used for courses of Environmental Education.

Action 2:

Governments agreed to "In the context of national e-strategies, address the special requirements of older people, persons with disabilities, children, especially marginalized children and other disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, including by appropriate educational administrative and legislative measures to ensure their full inclusion in the Information Society"

Action 4:

Governments agreed to "Develop domestic policies to ensure that ICTs are fully integrated in education and training at all levels, including in curriculum development, teacher training, institutional administration and management, and in support of the concept of lifelong learning"

The Points of Culture, launched in second semester of 2004, are part of the Program Live Culture of the Ministry of the Culture (MinC), that selected 262 projects submitted by NGOs aiming at to reach 1,7 million people in devoid communities, in its majority composed of young people. For 2005, it is intended to extend the number of projects approved to 600, with resources in the order of R\$ 37 million, destined for the implantation and maintenance of equipments and other costs of these projects. Initiated by a project of the sector of Digital Politics of the Ministry of Culture, they represent an action gamma that builds on the concept that revolution of the digital technologies is essentially a cultural revolution that can guarantee the political and financial sustainability in each action, mobilizing the communities in the production of cultural goods with the purpose of income generation.

Currently, can be observed frequently the existence of young people well technically prepared, mostly in relation to the use of the modern tools of communication, but they lack a good knowledge on history, geography and the spoken and written language. What it demonstrates to the deficient formation of great parcel of Brazilian youth in the so called

humanities, fact to be faced by the organized civil society as a challenge, so that the plural and democratic values are fully reached.

Action 5:

Governments agreed to “Work on removing the gender barriers to ICT education and training and promoting equal training opportunities in ICT-related fields for women and girls”

In this year of 2005, the federal government is looking to consolidate programs and actions focused in trans-disciplinary development of the many languages and multicultural aspects of the country, seeking to create inclusion possibilities for those who don't have access to study and work, young people mostly.

The Brazilian youth organizations are structuring networks of contacts, some times supported by official activities of the State, in the case of the REJUMA (Network of Youth for the Environment and Sustainability) and of the RENAJU (National Network of Youth Organizations and Movements); whose young involved, face serious difficulties to have access and also to bare with the relative high cost of interactivity and telecommunications structures.

However the Brazilian society has been solidarities and has largely stimulated activities related to the ICTs, mainly projects in schools, day-care centers and psychiatric hospitals, supported in the edu-communication concept, widely developed in the last decade. And also for the existence of digital inclusion programs, as the construction of telecenters, or even, of floating schools equipped with computers connected to the internet to reach river side communities. Initiatives that are slowly being made possible with the support of NGOs, private companies and governments.

Challenge 6: To amplify the Access to Sport, Leisure, Culture and to ICT.

Area 13 – AIDS

-The most affected group since the very beginning of the epidemic on the country is between 25 to 39 years.

Data: UNESCO, 2002.

Action 1:

Governments agreed to “By 2003, ensure the development and implementation of multisectoral national strategies and financing plans for combating HIV/AIDS”

Unfortunately, the answers as well as the strategies are unknown.

Action 2:

Governments agreed to “By 2003, integrate HIV/AIDS prevention, care, treatment and support and impact mitigation priorities into the mainstream of development planning...”

Nowadays there is a project supported by the Federal Government called Health and Prevention in Schools, which works with questions inherent on the sexuality, giving preservatives in strategical events like the carnival. Besides working with the prevention of AIDS, the project offers subsidies for the improvement of the *people who have AIDS* (soro-positivos) living. Most part of the work is developed by organizations formed especially by young people with AIDS and not, due to the young people's great potential to help in social causes.

Action 3:

Governments agreed to “By 2003, establish time-bound national targets to achieve the internationally agreed global prevention goal to reduce by 2005 HIV prevalence among young men and women aged 15 to 24 in the most affected countries by 25 per cent and by 25 per cent globally by 2010...”

Action 4:

Governments agreed to “By 2003, establish national prevention targets, recognizing and addressing factors leading to the spread of the epidemic and increasing people's vulnerability, to reduce HIV incidence for those identifiable groups...”

The discriminatory issue is still a source of worries, especially because there is a lack of investments for a good treatment for the youngsters' bearers of the HIV, and this brings many negatives factors. Projects are being developed, trying to abate the indexes of discrimination against the young bearer of the HIV. They are few, but have been successful.

Action 4:

Governments agreed to “By 2005, ensure that at least 90 per cent, and by 2010 at least 95 per cent of young men and women aged 15 to 24 have access to the information, education, including peer education and youth-specific HIV education, and services necessary to develop the life skills required to reduce their vulnerability to HIV infection; in full partnership with youth, parents, families, educators and healthcare providers”

Even though they are few; the projects are having good results, like the project Health and Prevention in Schools. They are developed in schools and are able to work with a great number of students. This work is in the schools curriculum, very diversified in a transversal way, including sexuality with affective, social and cultural perspectives.

The project also works with preservatives as a way of prevention, giving them to the students. Some other projects, like the Teaching for Life from the Educational Center from Taguatinga Norte (a city in the Federal District) also work with counseling and indicating people to specialist, if necessary.

In this process the main problems are the lack of money, the teacher and director's resistance and their bad level of information. However, there are good points as well, like the levels of AIDS and risks, which are getting lower. The youth activism is very important in this case, which has also been growing, helping with the prevention of AIDS.

Action 5:

Governments agreed to “By 2003, develop and by 2005 implement national policies and strategies to: build and strengthen governmental, family and community capacities to provide a supportive environment for orphans and girls and boys infected and affected by HIV/AIDS including by providing appropriate counselling and psycho-social support; ensuring their enrolment in school and access to shelter, good nutrition, health and social services on an equal basis with other children; to protect orphans and vulnerable children from all forms of abuse, violence, exploitation, discrimination, trafficking and loss of inheritance”

Unfortunately, the answers, as well as the governmental programs for building a supportive environment for orphans and girls and boys infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, are unknown.

The young people and the youth organizations are being effective in this case, including the young HIV-positive. They have been working on the implementation and management of projects that aim to prevent the HIV/AIDS and ensure the right of the people with HIV. The results are very good and important, due to the great power of mobilization that young people have, even with the financial problems.

Area 14 – JUVENTUDE E PREVENÇÃO DE CONFLITOS

With 310 thousand members, the Brazilian Armed Forces have 68% of its personnel composed by soldiers, which almost 94,000 are recruits between 18 and 19 years old or pupils of training centers and military schools.

Brazil is not a country that suffers with conflicts in the pure meaning of the word. However, we have other conflicts: civil conflicts. In this type of conflicts, we have the following panorama in Brazil:

- In Rio De Janeiro we have a situation of imminent Civil War. Drug traffic and the corrupt policy are the main causes;
- In São Paulo and Porto Alegre we have groups of drug traffickers. However they are not as in Rio de Janeiro, where crime reached its supreme form of superiority, assuming part of daily life;
- Manaus has underground casinos;
- In Paraná and Amazônia, contraband is inside Public administration;
- Goiás, Mato Grosso, Pará and in the south of the Maranhão, have gunmen at the service of farmers.

None of these conflicts are military, however all of them afflict public order and need army held, as already happened in Rio de Janeiro.

As causes for these conflicts, we can detach the drugs trafficking as the most relevant because of armed conflicts, but we cannot forget the agrarian question, including slaved work.

Action 1:

Governments agreed to “Take all feasible measures to ensure that members of their armed forces who have not attained the age of 18 years do not take a direct part in hostilities”

Action 2:

Government agreed to “Ensure that persons who have not attained the age of 18 years are not compulsorily recruited into their armed forces”

In Brazil, Law 4,375/64 (Military Service Law) prohibit use of children and young people under 18n years old as soldiers because it establishes that the obligation with the Military Service starts on January, 1st of the year where he completes 18 years old.

However, young ones only starts Military Service in the year where they complete 19 years old.

However, in conflicts identified in the country, several times we find children and young people as "soldiers" of drugs traffic.

The main causes of conflicts in Brazil are drugs trafficking, the agrarian question and the enslaved work. Regarding drugs trafficking, there are governmental and not governmental programs and police has special for this topic. The government has advertising campaigns against drugs, what would reach the user and not the dealer. The majority of NGO's involved in this area are concentrated in the recovery of drug dependants. This fact happens in reason of the difficulty of developing some projects inside the "favelas".

Regarding the rural question and slave work, governmental and not governmental programs also exist. We can still cite the "Movimento Sem Terra - MST" (without-land workers movement). For the existing slavery there is the Research Group on the Enslaved Work of the UFRJ (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro) and the Ministry of Labor maintains the Special Group of Mobile Fiscalization with the ILO. The same ILO launched this year a Campaign for the Eradication of the Enslaved Work. In the passed year, the Committee of Combat to the Enslaved Work in the North and Northeast of Rio de Janeiro's State was created, in a seminary organized for the MST, Uenf, UFF and Pastoral da Terra.

Young people are not completely involved in the planning, implementation and evaluation of such programs.

Regarding demobilization, we have a program called "Soldado Cidadão" (Citizen Soldier). The project is part of the "Programa Primeiro Emprego" (First Job Program) and has as objective provide to part of the Brazilian young population, of needy social-economic profile, courses of professional qualification that make possible better perspectives of ingression in the work market and complement the civic formation.

The "Soldado Cidadão" is linked to the Program of Demobilization of Temporary Soldiers, including those that are in the Initial Military Service. The objective is to offer to military the chance to frequent a professionalizing course, creating better conditions to compete in the work market.

During the participation in the program, they receive a minimum wage monthly. Offered courses enclose diverse areas, including Telecommunications, Automobile, Nourishing, Civil Construction and Graphical Arts, and take in consideration the regional demands and the vocation revealed by the young people.

Besides the Ministries of the Defense and the Labor, also participate in the "Soldado Cidadão" project: the Army, the Cultural Foundation of the Brazilian Army (Funceb), the National Confederation of Commerce (CNC) and the National Confederation of Industry (CNI), these last two through Senac and Senai, respectively.

About HIV prevention, there is an initiative of the Ministries of the Defense and the Health, The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for the orientation of recruits and young militaries of the Brazilian Armed Forces for the prevention of HIV in the military field and for the attendance of the demands of devoid populations in locals of difficult access, as border areas and the Amazon region. The Army, the Air Force and the Navy are benefited by the activities, including recruits and pupils of the respective centers of training and assigned staff to serve in missions of peace on another countries.

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Coordenadoria dos Direitos da Juventude de Salvador
Gabinete da Deputada Estadual Lídice da Mata
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Rede de Jovens do Nordeste
Rede Interinstitucional Para Articulação de Políticas Públicas
Rede Sou de Atitude