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Recommendation of the Executive Director for an Allocation

<u>BRAZIL</u>	<u>PROMOTIONAL CHILD WELFARE</u>	Total assistance recommended:	\$383,000
	New - mid 1968/ mid 1971	Period of proposed aid:	mid 1968/1971
		Initial alloc. recommended:	\$128,000
		Technical approval:	UNDSB

I General developments

In its policy and programme for national development, the government of Brazil is giving high priority to the development of its human resources.

Similarly, increased attention is being given to its plans for regional development, community organization and action; involving the people in the development process, particularly the youth.

The Ministry of Planning responsible for the development of both their economic and social plans has, of necessity, given priority to the development of its economic structure, containing inflation, economic development, etc.

As the policy of regional development has been accelerated, with specific geographic areas defined, plans and actions will be carried out on a regional basis similar to the development agency of SUDENE, which includes the northeast states of Brazil. The Ministry of the Interior is responsible for the co-ordination of the regional development and is placing special emphasis on the plan for the preparation of human resources within the regions.

This is done in accordance with the needs and potentials based on general studies made by the Ministry of Planning and by the regional development agency involved, such as SUDENE, SUDAM, SUDESUL, etc. (Superintendence for the Development of the Northeast - Amazon - South).

Facing the Brazilian reality, its economic and social development plans, the actual conditions of the family and communities (both urban and rural), as well as the masses of children and young people continuously exposed to conditions leading towards a process of marginality, the Government has determined to take experimental measures towards preventive action.

II The National Child Welfare Foundation

The present recommendation is related to the government plan, for such action, which will be carried out under the leadership of the National Child Welfare Foundation (Fundação Nacional do Bem-Estar do Menor - FNBEM) with the participation of other existing national, regional, state and local agencies, both public and private, through organized community action and with full utilization of volunteers.

Recognizing the necessity to develop the human resources to deal with such a preventive and educationally oriented plan, the National Child Welfare Foundation has based the proposed project on existing experience which they feel offers a positive approach for the promotion of social welfare services to children and youth and their families; preparing young people for their future responsibilities, sensitizing the community at large to the development

process in which they are all involved while focusing on the special needs of children and youth, including those of education, nutrition, health, vocational orientation, recreation, special guidance and services. Later reference will be made to the above.

The National Child Welfare Foundation of Brazil was created in December 1965 and the federal law conferred on the Foundation the responsibility of defining and promoting a child welfare policy through the establishment of basic norms, co-ordination of plans, technical assistance and financial co-operation.

The States, on the other hand, have the responsibility of planning and carrying out their own services, in accordance with the guiding principles or objectives and the standards developed by the National Foundation.

Municipalities are charged with carrying out the supplementary action in the above programmes attending to additional special interests of a more local character.

The Foundation is in the process of helping the States to establish State Foundations of Child Welfare. Up to the present time agreements have been signed with fifteen states, and others are under study. These State Foundations include in their membership the recognized public and private agencies whose mutual objectives and interests are now represented through a co-ordinated action with the National Foundation in line with its established policies developed and approved by its National Council, a representative body

in which the following are members:

Ministry of Justice

Ministry of Interior

Ministry of Education and Culture

Ministry of Labor and Social Protection

Ministry of Agriculture

Ministry of Health

Legal Aid of Brazil

Association of Parents and Friends of Children Needing
Special Care

Federal Council of Social Workers

Brazilian Legion of Assistance

National Service for Apprentices in Commerce

National Service for Apprentices in Industry

National Union of Family Associations

Brazil Association of Credit and Rural Assistance

National Conference of Bishops

Conference of Sisters of Brazil

Protestant Federation of Brazil

Jewish Federation of Brazil

Three independent members named by the President of
Brazil

President of FNBEM

The National Foundation has, at present, a relatively limited staff of technical personnel and has made use of other public and private services in connection with special studies, surveys, plans, etc.

The Foundation represents a new policy with reference to the treatment of youth in the process of marginalization, using an educational approach in an attempt to change the mentality of the people generally, with regard to children and youth and their problems rather than to attempt to correct obsolete systems and approaches, which have neither prepared them for their future nor protected them from abandon and neglect.

Strengthening family life and stimulating community action on behalf of children and youth requires new orientation, leadership and the full use of all available community resources, most of which are already dedicated to activities, part of which directly affect the well-being of children and youth.

The National Foundation in considering an experimental approach aimed at preparing and protecting children and youth, has taken into account factors such as the following:

1. broad preventive programmes must be accelerated and oriented towards helping to prepare young people to take part in the process of national development, both in its economic and social aspects;
2. such programmes must have priority over the more traditional type of institutional care, recognizing, however, that where these still exist, they too must be reoriented;
3. since the number of children and youth in the age group to be served includes approximately half of the total population, the utilization of all existing resources, human and material, is essential;
4. envisaged in the Project is a two-fold, long-term benefit growing out of the use of related extra-curricular activities of educational institutions at the university and middle level

and which are selected for the experimental project. In this way the students are trained, as part of their educational preparation, to understand and to concern themselves with what happens to children and youth and their families and to participate actively and effectively with other groups in preventive programmes of community action.

At the same time that this practical experience supervised by their professors enriches their own preparation as future teachers and leaders in communities wherever they may be, whether in urban or rural areas, they also contribute to the development of their own communities.

Community activities, sponsored by a variety of organizations in the fields of health, nutrition, vocational orientation, social services or volunteer organizations, or religious agencies associated with programmes of preventive action, will both contribute to and benefit from the participation of student groups;

5. in view of the membership of the Council of the National Foundation including, as it does, the Ministries of Agriculture, Education, Health, Justice, and the Ministry of the Interior, and special working agreements between them, here also there is a double role involved, since each national and state organization, whether related to health, education or agriculture is attempting to give support to the activities of the others, thereby strengthening an integrated and related plan of all levels with as broad an extension as possible and with existing personnel.

The Regional Development agencies, such as SUDENE and SUDAM are now more closely identified with the Foundation through the action of the Ministry of the Interior, and have been participating in meetings held on a regional basis, such as the one which took place in Pernambuco for the Northeast States, for the purpose of mobilizing public opinion with regard to children and youth and the new policy being developed on their behalf;

6. as members of the communities become more interested in their own improvement through better community services there exists a climate appropriate for action which is not possible in an atmosphere of apathy;

7. in view of the foreseeable personnel and finances, there is a trend towards better utilization of existing resources, both human and material; giving priorities to providing training; full use of volunteers and more collaboration for integrated activities rather than supporting single isolated actions. Depending on the location of the action any major problems involved in leadership and co-ordination may be the responsibility of one of the agencies, with the others co-operating. Therefore, they are associating more in a spirit of community development and with common goals and methods.

III Plan of Action

The Foundation, together with selected educational institutions, plans to develop Child Study Centres affiliated with the University and middle level schools chosen for such purpose, and in which the curriculum and their extra-curricular activities will be integrated and oriented.

By actively promoting an understanding of and sensitivity to children and youth and their development in relation to the Brazilian reality, future teachers and leaders will be better prepared. It is also expected that through their involvement in community activities and a growing relation between the community and its educational institutions, not only will there be greater awareness of the reality of their respective situations, but in the process there will be a more dynamic joint participation in activities, taking into special account children and youth. It will likewise help to prepare the students and the people generally for a creative and positive contribution in the on-going process of development, in which they form an important part.

An earlier and continuing experience in the State of São Paulo has convinced the authorities that the resulting preventive services and general enrichment of family and child life in relation to the community as a whole, commands the further development of such an approach.

The Foundation, after careful study and assessment of past experiences, recognizing both the weaknesses and strengths, has formulated a plan in which member agencies of their Council have participated within their fields of interest and competence.

During the three-year period, mid-1968 to mid-1971, included in the recommendation, fifteen Child Study Centres will be developed progressively. It is planned that the first five Centres will be installed or restructured during the first year and will be located as follows:

University of Lins -- superior level (State of São Paulo)

Normal School of Matão -- secondary level (State of São Paulo)

University of Valença -- superior level (State of Rio de Janeiro)

São Fidelis -- secondary level (State of Rio de Janeiro)

School of Don Bosco -- secondary Level (Brazilia Federal Capital)

Based on the progress of the first year's action it is expected that an additional five Centres will be developed both in 1969 and 1970. See Annex I, II and III for further details on Courses, Seminars and Conferences; Commitments, Areas of Operation and Timing.

The Foundation will make available a full-time Project Director, as well as a local Co-ordinator in relation to each Centre to be established, the latter being responsible for the supervision of the Centres' activities and for maintaining close relations to the Foundation through the Project Director.

The Foundation also plans to appoint two national consultants, one in the field of education and one in the field of community organization to give special technical guidance in planning aspects, as well as in evaluation of the project and its implementation.

Lines of co-ordination will be established by the Project Personnel, with public and private institutions operating in sectors of interest related to the project.

This might, for example, include the public services of education, health, nutrition, rural extension, social services, housing, vocational training, civil registry, etc., as well as with organizations carrying out activities of a recreational character, including the Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, etc., literary campaigns, community centres with diverse activities for families and children; clubs sponsoring home-making, etc.

Since priority is being given to sensitizing the whole community as much as is possible it is planned to have conferences for the special orientation ^{of} for the personnel of the public and private institutions associated in the project as well as other groups, such as religious leaders, leaders of civic organizations, industrial leaders, directors of clubs related to art, music, literature, and finally, to volunteers at various levels already helping in programmes or interested in doing so. Relations with public information and their participation as an educational medium is included in this concept of reaching and sensitizing the community.

Trained personnel already working in local child and family welfare agencies and institutions will in reality form part of the personnel participating in the Child Study Centres, both to help enrich the curriculum of the educational institutions, as well as to serve as an active link with existing community programmes.

In the initial year of the project, five Seminars will be held for teachers of the schools in which the Child Study Centres will be operating, as well as for some teachers from other local schools, with a view to better visualize the programme to be carried out and preparing the way for a correlation of the school curriculum with the extra-curricular activities.

35 theoretical and practical courses in 1968 for students from the schools selected, will be given through the five child-study centres.

By the end of the three-year project it is expected that 210 courses will have been given with the participation of 435 teachers and auxiliaries and 6,300 students.

IV UNICEF Commitments

The participation of UNICEF in this project, during the three years of execution, would be estimated as follows:

A- Equipment and Supplies US\$ 225,000

~~there-a~~ For the installation of fifteen child study centres, with their areas of action, average per centre being \$15,000 in accordance with the following:

- a) Administrative supplies and materials for the Seminars, Courses and Conferences sponsored by the Child Study Centres.
- b) Audio-visual equipment, printing material, reference books and office supplies; demonstration material on child care and development, hygiene and first aid; nutrition, health education; gardening; basic equipment and materials for homecraft, mothercraft and manual arts, and recreation.

Note: The list of materials is under study. It will cover simple and necessary material in order to avoid the necessity of having to resort to technical assistance from top-level experts, since this qualified personnel is very seldom present in the interior of the country.

B- Transport: \$ 37,500

15 station wagons, Willys model, for transportation of the team of trainees, teachers, co-ordinators, for field work, including the rural areas.

C- Stipends \$120,500

Under this title, the requirements for the activities in fifteen Centres are estimated in accordance with the following:

a) Supplementation of salary for: 1 Director of the project, at the rate of \$2,000 per year \$6,000

b) Honoraria for:

1) Two national consultants, specialists in the field of education and community action; at the rate of \$8,889 per year \$26,667

2) Fifteen co-ordinators of the Centres; at the rate of \$12,227 per year \$36,681

3) For 195 teachers, 135 inspector and 105 auxiliaries, who will work in the courses, seminars, and conferences; at the rate of \$12,939 per year \$38,817

c) Per Diems, Food and Board

For visiting professors and for students from other centres during trips of observation: \$12,235

Total requirements for the three years: US\$383,000

An allocation of \$128,000 is recommended at this session to cover the requirements of the project during the year 1968/69..

Depending on the progress reached in the implementation of the work as planned, it is foreseen that the Board will be requested to approve other allocations against the proposed commitment in the amount of \$128,000 in 1969 and \$127,000 in 1970.

V Participation of the Department of Social Development

The National Child Welfare Foundation in developing its basic policy and standards with regard to family and child welfare and training, has been guided by the Expert Committees of the UN Department of Social Development and the UN Declarations of the Rights of the Child. One of their Directors was a former Adviser for the DSD and one of the Council Representative has participated in various Expert Committees on Social Welfare.

The Foundation hopes that the Department will be able to assist them with short-term Consultants in accordance with the progress of the project.

VI Government Commitments

Total contribution of the government during the three years of this project is estimated at a sum of over _____.

COURSES, SEMINARS, CONFERENCES AND OTHER ACTIVITIES1968 FORECAST

COURSES AND OTHER ACTIVITIES	No	LOCALITY	No of STUD.	AVERAGE DURATION	PERSONNEL			ESTIMATED COST			TOTAL
					TEACHERS	INSPECTORS	Auxil.	PERSONNEL	SUPPLIES	OTHERS	
Courses on methods and techniques for the young for his integration in the community.	5	Centers of Study of the Minor.	190	15 days 30 hrs.	15	5	5	3,638.89	740.74	740.74	5,120.37
Course for preparation of the young in respect to conditioning of the child welfare	5	"	190	5 days 10 hrs.	10	5	5	842.59	277.78	277.78	1,398.15
Course on background training of child care and first aid	5	"	190	10 days 20 hrs.	10	5	5	1,685.19	277.78	370.37	2,333.34
Course for background knowledge and practice on sanitation and health education.	5	"	170	7 days 14 hrs.	10	5	5	1,179.63	462.96	370.37	2,012.96
Practical course on boy-saving methods for education of the young.	5	"	190	10 days 20 hrs.	5	5	5	944.44	165.19	555.56	1,665.19
Course of recreation activities	5	"	170	15 days 30 hrs.	5	10	5	1,611.11	370.37	555.56	2,537.04
Course in home-economics and handicraft.	5	"	190	10 days 20 hrs.	10	10	5	1,814.81	370.37	740.74	2,925.92
Seminars for the training of teachers and inspectors.	5	"	20	7 days 42 hrs.	-	-	-	1,097.04	370.37	277.78	1,685.19
Conferences.	5	"	-	2 hrs.	-	-	-	185.19	-	185.19	370.38
TOTALS	-	-	-	31 days 188 hrs.	65	45	35	12,920.89	2,055.56	4,074.09	20,068.54

- NOTES:
- 1) The levels of the curricula, presently being organized, will vary in accordance with the background level of the participant, and will take place in Matão, São Fidelis and Brasília (medium level teaching) and in Lins and Valença (University level, as centers of irradiation).
 - 2) The teachers will be paid at the rate of NCr\$20,40 (US\$7.41) per hour; the inspectors will be paid at the rate of NCr\$7,90 (US\$2.59) and the auxiliaries NCr\$4,00 (US\$1.48).
 - 3) Duration of the courses: 2 hours daily.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED COMMITMENTS, SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORT FOR THE PILOT PROGRAMME OF SOCIAL INTEGRATION OF THE YOUTH THROUGH THE CENTERS OF STUDY OF THE MINOR - PROMOTIONAL CHILD WELFARE

ANNEX II

NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE FOUNDATION

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

COMMITMENTS - 1968	TOTAL US\$	COMMITMENTS - 1968	QUANTITY		ESTIMATED COST - US\$		
			Units	Quant.	Unit	Sub-Total	TOTAL
1) General expenditure for the execution of the programme in 1968 (excluding travel expenses, meals and lodgings for the Foundation technicians engaged in planning, coordination, guidance and fiscalization of planned activities. These expenditures will be covered by specific funds.)	3,703.70	1) <u>Salary Supplementation for:</u>	mo.	12	166.70		2,000.00
		1 Project Director					
2) Payment for one technician who will be the Director of the Project (monthly salary varying between NCr\$715,00 and NCr\$812,00 (respectively US\$264.81 and US\$300.74))	3,909.63	2) <u>Honoraria for:</u>	mo.	12	370.40	4,444.44	8,888.89
		a) 2 national consultants, specialists in the field of education and community action for the planning and elaboration stage of the definite proj.					
Note: For 1969 and 1970, funds not lower than those mentioned, will be included, depending on the progress and extension of the programme.		b) 5 coordinators of social centers:	mo.	12	229.60	2,755.56	5,511.11
		2 for university level centers - Lins and Valença (5 times the local minimum wage). 3 for medium level centers (4 times the local minimum wage).					
		c) For 65 teachers, 45 inspectors and 35 auxiliaries who will work in the 35 courses, 5 seminars and 5 conferences.					12,938.90
		3) <u>Per Diems, Food and Board</u> For visiting teachers & students from other centers on observation trip (estimate - since the courses are being organized)					4,078.33
		4) <u>Equipment, Supplies and Transport</u>					87,500.00
		a) Technical, office and administrative supplies for 35 courses, 5 seminars and 5 conferences (lists & estimates attached)					
		b) <u>Equipment and Supplies for:</u>					
		i) 5 centers of studies in 5 localities in 1969: São Paulo (Matão & Lins), Rio de Janeiro (Valença & S. Fidelis), Fed. Dist. (Brasília)					
		ii) For installation of community action, in-service training of young participants of the centers					
		iii) 5 station wagons, for transport of trainees, teachers and the field work coordinator (Estimate)					
	7,613.33						127,633.53

NOTE: Estimated requirements, programmes and expenditure for 1968 and 1970 will depend on the elaboration of the definite project. These are estimated at NCr\$800,000 (US\$296,300) taking into account the extension to other areas, with the multiplication of centers.

Promotional Child WelfareEXPLANATORY NOTESI. Introduction and justifications of the Project

1. Actual situation of Brazil - With a population of 86.000.000, 52% of this total is estimated to comprise the 0-19 year of age group, with greater exigencies of consuming goods and social inversions.

The accelerated rythm of the demographic growth, on the other hand, about 3.2% per year yields a new contingent of children which is added to the group of dependents of each active person.

Child mortality, in spite of the decreasing rates, still stands out as one of the indications of the poor living conditions of the people. Other major factors are: low per capita income, insufficient resources for the establishment of a job market for utilization of the new generations, and the impossibility of meeting their increasing aspirations.

The rapid changes in the social structure, the process of industrialization, which in general disregards an integrated planning, bring forth mass migrations of the population from the rural areas to the cities, which having not an adequate infra-structure, receive this unruly increase of population. As a consequence, the phenomena contribute to aggravate the problems of housing, social family disadjustments, food shortage, possibilities of education and professional training, which, in turn reflect unfavorably in childhood and youth.

Although some improvement has been noticed in education in Brazil, a result of the criteria and flexible methods established in the Law of "Diretrizes e Bases" and the availability of new sources of support, there are still some critical problems to be faced:

- school evasion, drop-outs, unattendance;
- difficulties of enrolment for many groups to enter in the various school grades, the lack of qualification for work (which is already scarce) and a prolonged jobless status often lead to the condition of truants or delinquents;
- low productivity and income of students;
- shortage of personnel and bad quality of teachers;
- shortage of schools, poor installations, poor conditions of existing school equipment
- pre-vocational and vocational training is inexistent and the system of professional training is inadequate;
- school curricula, without economic contents and social significance. The school is isolated from the physical and social media,

The 1964 school census reveals the following:

23% of the children in the rural area do not attend schools in the 7-14 years group, of which 18% is due to lack of buildings (mental debility, lack of interest of parents).

In the primary teaching 44% of the teachers are improvised.

In the total of 1,061,650 children of 7 years of age, 52,6% were not attending school (Censo Escolar of Brazil - INEP - 1965).

Misery, ignorance, bad nutrition and social disadjustment are the main problems of the children and youth. These problems can only be effectively resolved when the global plans of economic and social development of the Country have reached their goal.

2. Organs of protection to the mal-adjusted children -- Up to 1964 the archaic structure of the organs dedicated to the minor; the lack of adequacy in planning; the deficiency and the poor qualification of their personnel did not permit to emphasize in the programs aspects other than the treatment of the minor, making impossible to reach the field of prevention or of profilaxy.

3. The National Foundation of the Child (FNBEM) - This Institution brought new horizons to the field of protection and assistance to the minor in Brazil.

Created by Law 4,513 of 1/12/1964 it is directed by a Council and is an organ of indirect administration under the Ministry of Justice.

3.1 Objective - Its objective is to formulate and implant the national policy of child-welfare, by means of studies of the problems and the planning of the solutions, in addition to orienting, coordinating, giving financial help and fiscalizing the entities in charge of same.

3.2 Policy - In the directives of the policy, fixed by the Foundation, founded on the basic needs of the minor: health, love and comprehension; education, recreation and social security, the following aspects stand out: "The National Foundation of the Child (FNBEM) will promote and incentivate programmes to strengthen the family, mainly those in the process of delinquency, as well as the prevention of the abandoned and assistance to the abandoned and infringers.

In their plans of technical assistance and financial cooperation the FNBEM is assuring priority to the programmes, which aim at:

- a) assistance to the family itself;
- b) incentivating the adoption, in the cases foreseen by the law;
- c) the family situation in substitute homes;
- d) the organized establishments according to the patterns similar to those of the family sociability.

The Foundation will stimulate the local communities to assume, in conjunction with the public powers, the responsibilities, in the execution of the programmes of protection to the family and to the minor and will cooperate by means at their reach, with initiatives foreseen in their own institution.

3.3 Fields of work -- The National Foundation reaches a group of population with low cultural and socio-economic conditions, in which the minor is subject to a process of mal-adjustment, or, with proper conditions to progressively deviate from a process of development, of integration to the family and to the society including the abandonment, the exploration and the anti-social conduct.

3.4 Priorities -- The multiple and complex problems to be attacked: the deficiency of human and financial resources; the diversity of socio-economic conditions of the various regions of the country and the urgency required for the solution of many of these problems determined the Foundation to establish priorities for their activities;

- a) that which refers to minors affected by the process of "marginalização" (mal-adjustment) identified by a situation of abandonment, etc. (treatment of the various causes);
- b) to minors threatened by mal-adjustment - methods of prevention;
- c) that which refers to the causes of this conditioning, located in the various areas of the country, escaping the direct action of the National Foundation, the sensibilization of the population and of the public powers featuring the identified problems.

3.5 System of work -- Of the norms fixed by the National Foundation the following stand out with respect to the project in course:

- a) the programmes of treatment or prevention will be done directly by local organizations, already existing or to be created for this purpose, at the municipal, inter-municipal or state levels.
- b) the programmes will always have as a basis the reference of a geo-economic region, and will attempt to cover, progressively all the needs of the region, within the range of activities defined above.
- c) the programmes will be substantiated in integrated work plans, comprising the activities of all the public and private entities, dedicated to the problems aimed at by the programmes.
- d) the Foundation will define priority areas in which greater assistance will be concentrated.

4. Justification of the plan -- The needs of the children and youth are related to the various social and economic activities of the country, and here lies the complexity of the problem.

No organ has in its structure conditions to meet the solutions of the problems of the minor. This solution depends directly on the economic and social development of the country.

However, in trying each time to promote the integration of youth in the national development, having as a basis the family and the school, the Foundation drew up the present project with a scope to modify the mentality, the conscientiousness of the youth, their contact with life, increasing the sense of responsibility and preparing them for a productive participation in the community leadership. Same is realized by Study Centers, school establishments, as extra-class activities which will make the school their real social instrument of integration.

It is a voluntary work of low cost, with use of social, cultural and economical resources of the areas in which same takes place.

The project has as a basis the experience which it has gained since 1960, in Matão, interior of the State of São Paulo, by the students of medium level, whose medical-sanitary, educational and social action extends itself to all the community.

This work of volunteers required, an adequate structure, without breaking autonomy of this voluntary action, aiming at a better use of the material and human resources, and, above all, to reach the goals in their plans.

This experience and the work restructured in its basis allow and indicate their extension to other areas of the country, selected in function of the local interests and of the resources of the community, which assures good results of investment. It is expected, soon, that other satellite centers will be organized in smaller communities or expanded in other capitals and cities.

II. Plan of Action - 1968

During the first year, the FNBEM proposed to restructure and install the centers mentioned below, in conjunction with the schools to which they are affiliated for the necessary integration of the curricula with the extra-class activities.

- i) the Centers of Lins (São Paulo) and Valença (Rio de Janeiro) will be restructured at the level of the university as main centers of irradiation;
- ii) at a secondary level, the Centers of Matão (São Paulo), São Fidelis (Rio de Janeiro) and Brasília (Federal District) will be organized.

For this purpose, the main following actions will be taken:

Seminars

Five seminars will be held for teachers of schools in which the centers will be operating as well as for teachers from other local schools with a view to better visualize the programme to be carried out, stressing the motives for their support, thus permitting a wider correlation of the school subjects with those of extra class activities.

Courses

Thirty five theoretical and practical courses for training of youngsters with the participation of local teachers and technicians or with the collaboration of teachers from other locations of the country with the purpose of complementing the training of these young people, who in the majority, are the future teachers of primary and superior schools. These courses are to impart knowledge and experience on the mental-physical development of the child, nutrition, hygiene, recreation and prophylaxis of diseases, factors conditioning the welfare of the minor; orientation of the young people for their integration to the community; basic knowledge and practice on sanitation and health education - home economics and homecraft. (ANNEX I)

The curricula are organized in function of the background of the young trainees. These courses will be held as follows:

	<u>Locality</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Teaching Level</u>
7 courses in	Matão	S. Paulo	Secondary (high school)
7 " "	Lins	S. Paulo	Superior (University)
7 " "	S. Fidelis	Rio de Janeiro	Secondary
7 " "	Valença	Rio de Janeiro	Superior (University)
7 " "	Brasília	Federal District	Secondary

Totalling 35 courses for the first year, description of same is given in Annex I. These courses will give the participants an adequate background when they graduate and will be carried out either in the schools or centers or in local institutions of communitary action with a view to give them a practical training.

Conferences

Linked to the development of the courses and seminars, it is also foreseen the realization in the first year, of 5 conferences on selected themes, which will be dictated by national specialists.

Direction and Supervision

The FNDEM will appoint an expert who will work as director of this project, to whom will compete the choice of 5 teachers of the schools where the programme which will be carried out so that they participate as local coordinators of all activities.

Advisory work

This project will be assisted by two experts in education and community action, who will work as consultants in all stages of execution of the project.

Coordination

With the purpose of obtaining a larger participation of the interested parties in the theme of protection of the minors, articulation with the Regional Organisms of the federal government which coordinate the programmes in some of the mentioned areas: SUDENE and SUDAM. Organisms and public and private institutions of the federal, state

and municipal spheres, dedicated to education, health, work and well-being; with the judiciary power; with the National Institute of Agrarian Development (INDA), the National Housing Bank and Brazilian Association of Credit and Rural Assistance (ABCAR), Association of Young, Service Clubs and others in the sense of obtaining their necessary support and collaboration.

Other actions

With the objective of preparing the population of the areas for the necessary approach with the young, a decisive factor for the success of the programme, social promotions are planned, such as, the Week of the Minor's Family, Exhibition, meetings and debates, conferences and written and spoken matters with regard to the plan of action of each center.

Installation of the Centers

In 1968 installation and improvement will be made of the physical conditions of the five centers and the institutions of community action which will be linked to this project as a field of practices and demonstrations for the students.

This equipment comprises: audiovisual aids, recreational items for parks, bands and theatres; printing material, technical books and office supplies; material for demonstration of first aid, dietetics, child care, gardening and health education; basic equipment and supplies for manual arts, professional initiation, home economic and homecraft; five (5) vehicles, Willys Station Wagon, for transport of young teams in the field, including the rural area, home visits, etc.

III. Areas of Operation

This project was prepared to be carried out in 9 States and in the Federal Capital, during a period of three years (1968-1970) with the organization of 5 Centers per year, in accordance with the following tabulation:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Localities</u>	<u>State</u>
1968	Matão	São Paulo
	Lins	São Paulo
	São Fidelis	Rio de Janeiro
	Valença	Rio de Janeiro
	Brasília	Federal Capital
1969	Governador Valadares	Minas Gerais
	Feira de Santana	Bahia
	Natal (irradiating to Santa Cruz and other municipalities)	Rio G. do Norte
	Mossoró	Rio G. do Norte
1970	Salvador (irradiating to Aratu)	Bahia
	Joazeiro do Norte	Ceará
	Coroatá	Maranhão
	Pelotas	Rio G. do Sul
	Caruaru	Pernambuco
	Petrolina	Pernambuco

IV. Timing of Operations

The development of the programme will obey the following chronogram:

1968 1. Matão - São Paulo

- a) Restructure of the Center of Studies, at the Normal Schools and Ginásio Estadual Prof. Henrique Morato.
- b) Improvement of the equipment;
- c) Continuation of the routine activities of the various committees and groups;
- d) Upgrading and training courses for young students (seminars and debates for teachers)

2. Valença - Rio de Janeiro

- a) Organization and installation of the Center of Studies, at the Fundação D. André Arcoverde (institution that coordinates the sector);
- b) Improvement of the equipment;
- c) Organization of upgrading and training courses for the young and seminars and debates for the teachers;

3. Lins - São Paulo

- a) Center of Pedagogical Studies of the University "Auxilius", Philosophy, Sciences and Letters;
- b) Upgrading and training courses for the young trainees at the level of staff members as a nucleus of irradiation.
- c) Improvement of equipment.

4. Brasília (Federal District)

- a) Juvenile Center of Action and Social Studies, of the School D. Bosco;
- b) Upgrading and training courses for the young trainees
- c) Improvement of the equipment.

5. São Fidélis - State of Rio de Janeiro

- a) Organization and installation of the Center of Studies of the Minor at the "Organização do Desenvolvimento Municipal - Ordem."
- b) Equipment;

- c) Upgrading and training courses for the young and teachers.

1969 Governador Valadares - Minas Gerais
Feira de Santana - Bahia
Mossoro - Rio Grande do Norte

- a) Organization and installation of Centers of Studies of the Minor.
b) Conduction of courses based on the programme followed in 1968.
c) Equipment.

Natal - Rio Grande do Norte

Emphasis will be given to the Study of the Minor by the University Rural Center of training and Community Action of the University of the State of Rio Grande do Norte; Nucleus of irradiation for Santa Cruz and other municipalities.

- a) Courses of the same type and level as those organized for 1968 in Lins - State of São Paulo.
b) Equipment.

Salvador - Bahia

Organization of Centers of Studies, at the Pontificia Universidade da Bahia. Nucleus of irradiation to Aratu.

- a) The organization will be adapted to the contingencies of an industrial Center, with integrated planning;
b) Equipment;
c) Upgrading courses for the young and seminars and debates for the teachers.

1970 Joazeiro do Norte - Ceará
Coroata - Maranhão
Pelotas - Rio Grande do Sul
Caruaru - Pernambuco
Petrolina - Pernambuco