

A woman with dark hair tied back, wearing a black top, is speaking at a podium with a microphone. In the background, a man with glasses is looking down. The setting appears to be a church or a formal hall with stone pillars and arches.

Reflections on youth and leadership for public policies in Brazil.

November 2020

www.britishcouncil.org.br

Opening remarks

The idea of producing this report came from the need to better understand the context of public policies related to youth in Brazil, including government programmes as well as learnings from civil society organisations in this space.

The learnings derived are essential to better inform the development of relevant programmes that are aimed at young Brazilian leaders, complementing the British Council's focus on opportunities for young people in Brazil and across the world.

We hope that this publication will be a catalyst to facilitating youth engagement in the development of public policies in Brazil. The strengthening of youth citizenship and the recognition of young people and their positive activism needs to be supported by more wide-ranging sources of data and access to information on young people and their ideas.

We were pleased to discover that the consultation process carried out by the British Council within the scope of this publication was appreciated by those who were interviewed. Most of the interviewees stressed that, in order to develop a programme to generate social impact, a design by community approach was required - listening to organisations that already deal with the issues on a day-to-day level and engaging young people to identify procedures and guidelines that result in a positive agenda.

The Brazilian youth population has shown interest and power to actively influence the debate on public policies. Training is essential to equip young people with the empowering tools and skills they need, particularly in developing new initiatives that are designed to strengthen positive youth participation, both online and offline.

In our 75th Year in Brazil we will continue to work in partnership with a range of public and private organisations to meet this need, engaging future leaders and young people to actively contribute in solving both global and local challenges.

Andrew Newton

Director of the British Council in Brazil

The British Council

The British Council builds connections, understanding and trust between people in the UK and other countries through arts and culture, education and the English language.

We work in two ways – directly with individuals to transform their lives, and with governments and partners to make a bigger difference for the longer term, creating benefit for millions of people all over the world.

We help young people to gain the skills, confidence and connections they are looking for to realise their potential and to participate in strong and inclusive communities. We support them to learn English, to get a high-quality education and to gain internationally recognised qualifications. Our work in arts and culture stimulates creative expression and exchange and nurtures creative enterprise.

We connect the best of the UK with the world and the best of the world with the UK. These connections lead to an understanding of each other's strengths and of the challenges and values that we share. This builds trust between people in the UK and other nations which endures even when official relations may be strained.

We work on the ground in more than 100 countries and we have been working in Brazil since 1945.

Last year we reached over 80 million people directly and 791 million people overall including online, and through broadcasts and publications. Founded in 1934 we are a UK charity governed by Royal Charter and a UK public body. We receive a 15 per cent core funding grant from the UK government.

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Credits

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Among these organisations, the Em Movimento alliance also contributed an additional note on the coronavirus pandemic, based on the relevant results of the study Youth and the Coronavirus Pandemic, carried out through a partnership between the National Youth Council (CONJUVE) and the Roberto Marinho Foundation, Rede Conhecimento Social, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco), Em Movimento, Visão Mundial, Mapa Educação and Porvir.

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Note regarding the pandemic

The spread of COVID-19 imposed unprecedented challenges on the world in the areas of health, education, work and income. International organisations from the United Nations System, such as WHO, UNESCO and ILO, warn of severe consequences for the most vulnerable groups, including young people. Such consequences pervade physical and mental health conditions, risks related to school dropouts, loss of work and income.

In view of the effects of the coronavirus pandemic, with emphasis on the young population in Brazil, which totals 47.2 million (23% of the Brazilian population), it is essential to institute a process thinking about and articulated with the youth, which is capable of capturing the perception of young people from different regions, regarding the pandemic and its effects.

With the objective of supporting the construction of evidence-based policies and those supported by a broad process of dialogue and social articulation, and through a partnership between the National Youth Council (CONJUVE) and the Roberto Marinho Foundation, Rede Conhecimento Social, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco), Em Movimento, Visão Mundial, Mapa Educação and Porvir, the Youth and Coronavirus Pandemic research was launched, a study that is not just about young people, but built with them.

The research updates and supports important discussions about the context of youths in the face of the pandemic, and how different sectors will have to act to support youths so that they are able to develop and reach their full potential.

Learn more at www.juventudese pandemia.com

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The British Council’s global programme for young leaders in public policy: the importance of methodologies designed for young people, by young people and at an international level

The current youth generation will be on the front lines, having to respond to the global challenges of the present and the future. The consultation process recorded in this report supports the design of British Council Brazil’s programmes that seek to promote, strengthen and connect young leaders. This look at the Brazilian context seeks to make the programmes that have been developed globally by the British Council in more than 70 countries relevant to the local reality, such as Active Citizens and Future Leaders Connect, which, in turn, were also based on extensive preliminary research to ensure their relevance to youth leaders from various parts of the globe.

In 2017, the British Council commissioned the Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership (CISL) to review the literature on leadership development. The review shed light on the main characteristics of “good” leadership in the field of policy (see box below), demonstrating

Characteristics, styles, skills and knowledge of global leaders:

Characteristics	Description
Systemic thinker	Able to appreciate the interconnectivity and interdependence of the whole system, at all levels, and recognise how changes in parts of the system affect the whole.
Open minded	Actively seeks new knowledge and diverse opinions, questioning the wisdom received, including being willing to have their own opinions challenged.
Inclusive	Collaborative and participatory, reconciling different worldviews and belief systems, both within communities and across geographic, cultural and political divisions.
Navigates the complexity	Analyses, synthesises and translates complex issues, responds to risks, uncertainties and dilemmas, recognises and seizes opportunities and resolves problems or conflicts.
Long-term thinking	Predict and implement long-term strategies, thoughts and plans, taking into account the big picture, and the future.
Globally aware	Understand the economic, social and ecological pressures of systems and the connections between them and political and economic forces.
Interdisciplinary	See the relevance and interconnectivity of political governance, physical and social sciences, technology, business and other disciplines.

that leadership can be considered “good” not only in view of concrete results, but also considering the motivation and character of leaders. Perceptions of what constitutes good leadership can also vary according to sex and age, as well as country of origin.

As such, it has become clear that a youth leadership development programme must be based on structures of leadership competency that take into account the underlying mentalities, motivation, values and character that will encourage young leaders to strive for positive global impact - a pursuit of goals such as social justice, protection of ecosystems, economies, etc.

The aforementioned review, informed the launch, in 2017, of **Future Leaders Connect**, a new British Council global network for young leaders. Almost 11,000 applications were received from young aspirants aged 18 to 35 from the 11 countries invited to participate in the first year of the programme. Its applications included questions regarding 1) their views on global change; 2) their perceptions and expectations of effective leadership; and 3) their views on their own skills and development opportunities as leaders. The compilation of this information can be found in the **Generation Rising Report**.

Candidates selected for the Future Leaders Connect programme participate in an immersive programme of advanced training and experience in UK policy and leadership, as well as online training that includes developing political vision, mentoring and the opportunity to join a global network of young leaders who connect directly with policy makers, influencers and key leaders.

The British Council has also carried out around the world, for the last ten years, the hugely successful Active Citizens social leadership programme, which has, over the time, increasingly seen young people as a key group to develop leadership skills and activate social mobilisation.

In Brazil, the Future Leaders Connect and Active Citizens programmes are being developed in a combined programme, considering the results of the studies mentioned in this publication and incorporating methodologies developed in partnership with Brazilian civil society groups.

In line with the dimensions of the 2030¹ Agenda, in which social, environmental and economic development must consider a diverse range of experiences and knowledge in all phases, from planning to implementation, we hope to contribute with our programmes. The aim is to both increase the capacity of young community-based-initiative leaders to influence policymaking, as well as bring future influencers and policymakers closer to grassroots realities.

¹ <https://brasil.un.org/pt-br/sdgs>

1 Executive summary

The main objective of the mapping that gave rise to this publication was to contribute with reflections that could inform the development of British Council programmes focused on youth, leadership and public policies in Brazil. However, when we finalised the systematisation of this work, we understood the value that the material could have, not only for the initiatives that the British Council aims to develop, but also for the field of organisations and actors that work for, and with, youth in Brazil. In addition, we believe that it includes valuable lessons learned from the work carried out by other organisations that also seek to empower the youth and guarantee that they are heard and have influence on issues that affect their present and their future.

Therefore, we decided to make this report more widely available, as a way of contributing to the debate, to strengthen the youth agenda and collaborate so that other organisations and actors working on the same themes can use the information gathered here to increase their impact.

In addition to the initial proposal, which consisted of mapping and consulting literature on youth, seventeen organisations were interviewed in order to better understand the dilemmas and opportunities faced by young people, considering the experience of the institutions that already work with this audience.

During the review of the literature available, we identified how the theme of youth is still very new as an academic field. In Brazil, the theme became more evident after the re-democratisation and approval of the Child and Adolescent Statute in the 1990s. This was the initial phase of the debate regarding the youth, which allowed for an incipient discussion about the characteristics, specificities and distinctions of youth. More in-depth contributions were seen in the 2000s, when new public policies began to target young people. The most important contribution was the shift from “youth as a problem” or “youth as the objective of rules and regulations” to “youth as a subject of rights”.

The trend of public policies for youth lasted from 2005 to 2015. A decade of segmentation of people from 15 to 29 years of age helped to create several opportunities, but after 2016 it began to recede, undermining the strength of institutional spaces and public policies that generally require long-term commitment.

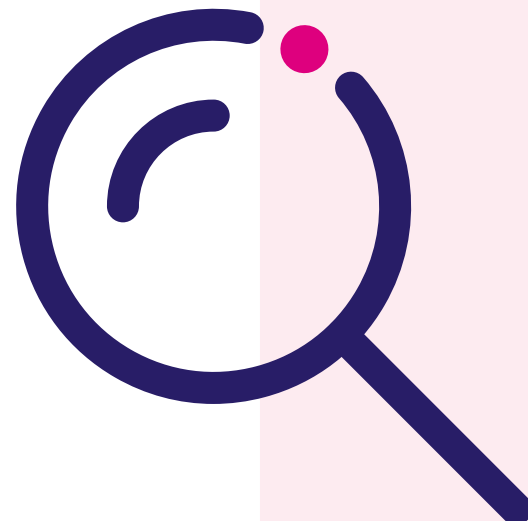
Consulting the master's and doctoral publications available on the CAPES Periodical Portal, we observed three points of interest for this work: inclusion, gender equality, and response to the climate emergency. Most research is produced by educational studies, followed by the fields of Sociology, Political Science, History and Anthropology. It is important to note that this trend is not followed with regard to Climate Change, which is still more discussed in the areas of the exact and natural sciences. This topic appears incipiently, and analyses of the correlation between youth and climate change is even more scarce.

Reports produced by the third sector reinforce some of the conclusions of this publication. For example, “youth” became a separate assessment area in 2008, which was a choice time for youth public policies and political debate. However, a decade later, in 2018, the category disappeared, as the relevance of the theme decreased, both at governmental and non-governmental levels. Among the people interviewed, the majority recognised the reduction of opportunities and private social investment for youth, as a result, but reinforced the need to continue the focus of youth as a theme, as a strategy to develop labour, social and structural conditions for future generations.



2 Main conclusions

- Public policies for youth began to be implemented in the 2000s. Until then, most policies that dealt with young people saw them as an “object of rights” and not a “subject of rights”.
- While new policies have been implemented since then, a strong reduction was identified after 2016. In addition, as most youth programmes are developed at local level (states and municipalities), the perception of young people as an “object” still persists, considering them as being a problem.
- In the national academic research database, there is a lot of research that has been developed with a focus on young people. Looking at the strategic themes defined by the British Council (gender equality, inclusion and climate change), it is evident how the themes of gender and inclusion are very present among social academics. As for gender, there is an emphasis on studies on women and girls. Comparatively, there is still little work on the LGBTQIA+ agenda, for example. On “inclusion”, there are several theses and dissertations that analyse federal/regional/local programmes on the youth’s access to the labour market.
- In general, the theme of climate change is still new in Brazil (in addition to the debate on youth). Most research is still focused on the physical, biological, technical-scientific aspect and with a small amount of studies on the social impact of climate change.
- An analysis of data on Brazilian youth in the field of civil society shows that education has been and still is the area that receives the most investment by philanthropic associations and institutions.
- In the GIFE (association of Brazilian social investors) census, until 2018, there was a specific category aimed at young people, named: “Training young people for the job market”. After 2018, the category disappeared, indicating how the topic has slowed down, at both governmental and non-governmental levels.
- The reduction of the youth agenda was pointed out by all the organisations interviewed. Some groups mentioned that this decline affected fundraising, jeopardising important youth projects. This reinforces the importance of keeping the agenda active, especially by strengthening civil society and its youth projects.
- Most of the interviewees stressed that, in order to develop a programme with greater potential to generate social impact, listening to organisations that already deal with the topic, and to youths themselves, is the best way to find ways to build a positive agenda.
- Since 2019, as a reflection of the decrease in national public policies and private social investment, some organisations - from funding institutions to youth movements for young people - have mobilised to raise the youth agenda once again. In this context, the “Youth Pact for SDGs” initiative has emerged, an important articulation and priority area for the British Council.



- Regarding the main questions asked during the interviews, some findings stand out, such as:
 - Due to the closing of spaces for the political participation of young people, education and training is essential to keep the voice of young people active in society;
 - The internet is a powerful resource, widely leveraged by organisations, especially to reduce costs. The tool, however, did not replace face-to-face activities, which still generate more results and cohesion among young people;
 - New youth engagement processes need to be considered; after all, most of the engagement takes place outside traditional spaces and models;
 - To recognise young people as being true “active subjects of rights”, their voices need to be prioritised and legitimised and their space in consultative and deliberative environments must be guaranteed;
 - Understanding how inequality and vulnerability affects young people in Brazil

needs to be considered. For example, people from poor communities will find it more difficult to remain involved in projects that do not finance their participation. Thus, without this type of support, the participation of indigenous and black youths, as well as those from vulnerable and low-income areas becomes practically unfeasible;

- In order to guarantee an accurate representation of the young Brazilian population, programmes must endorse affirmative action that truly enables the participation of young people from historically excluded social groups, women and girls.

3 Youth and Public Policies

3.1 The construction of “being young”: Youth in the past and present

We understand the different stages of life through nomenclatures such as childhood, puberty, maturity and old age. However, the logic, the verification and the recognition of these different phases with their specificities is something much more recent. Childhood as the social category we know today, for example, is modern and occurs from the changes in family systems, with the reduction of infant mortality and the increase in life expectancy.

Adolescence, on the other hand, started to be identified as being separate from adulthood in the second half of the 19th century². Although a universal biological phenomenon of transition, the understanding of what it is to be young, has long remained hazy in literature, in society and, without a doubt, in its translation into public policies for youth. Throughout the twentieth century, some authors began to focus on the topic, as is the case of anthropologist Margaret Mead. The author, in her 1928 book *Coming of age in Samoa*, elaborates three different analyses on the relationship between generations. The first, in which young people learn from their elders; the second, in which young people and adults learn from their peers; and the third, in which elders start to learn from younger people. The speed and characteristics of the transformations were some of the conditions for the variations of these intergenerational interactions.

In a similar vein, essayist José Ortega y Gasset published several articles throughout the 1920s that also discussed the relationship between generations. His essays culminated in the publication of “The rebellion of the masses” in 1929, which brought forward two conceptions about generations, namely: “cumulative times”, when adults pass on information to young people, and “eliminator times”, when young people take on the construction of new processes and pass information on to adults.

Considering that the opposition between “young and old” was developed in the first studies on youth, it is interesting to note that the dynamics of the 20th century also helped to consolidate what it means to be young. Both the construction of the Social Welfare State, as well as the dynamics of the industrialisation of societies, contributed to making several life events “linear and predictable”, such as starting and leaving school, entry into the labour market, and formation of a family nucleus, among other social processes.

As developed by Regina Novaes³, the time of the child/youth within the school environment has greatly increased, as has state investment in education. The increase in investment was consistent with the transformation of production processes, which required new qualifications and skills for a new type of labour market.

In this context, it is important to highlight that the debate about youths has increasingly been developing according to the consolidation of the capitalist model. With the progress of capitalism, different social aspects are increasingly dictated by

“Youths, in the plural, (...) So as not to forget the differences and inequalities within this context”

² NOVAES, Regina. O campo das políticas públicas de juventude: processos, conquistas e limites. IN: MONTECHIARE, Renata. Juventude e educação: identidades e direitos. São Paulo: Flacso, 2019, pgs.07-18

³ Ibid

consumption, and youths have become one of the main targets of the market logic, through the reinforcement of a narrative emphatic on freedom and individuality⁴.

As Helena Abramo⁵ points out, young people were identified mainly as “beings under construction”. Based on this, they are no longer considered as being social and political actors, as what gains evidence in this perspective is the notion of transience: youth as being something ephemeral, temporary and transitional. Within this line of reasoning, young people are associated with the notion that they need to be controlled and directed and, consequently, end up being bombarded a lot more by the media, political parties, family, church, etc.

Faced with the global and national transformations over the turn of the century (transformations that, incidentally, played increasingly more important roles), a new look at youth has emerged: the young person is no longer identified as an object of intervention (for example, by traditional institutions), but a youth as a subject of rights. In the wake of this movement, people start talking about “youths, in the plural, and not youth, so as not to forget the differences and inequalities within this context”⁶.

To start the debate on the characteristics of Brazilian youths, it is important to note that - even with common generational marks, as is the case with an age group and its biological transformations - young people (in Brazil and around the world) also experience multifaceted realities, always from their social insertion, from their different inequalities and vulnerabilities.

3.2 What it was like, and what it is like “being young” in Brazil?

Since the turn of the millennium, Brazil has entered a period that literature refers to as the “demographic bonus”, which occurs when the working-age population (15 to 64 years old) starts to grow at a faster pace than the total population (which includes children and the elderly). This phenomenon, unprecedented in national history, will probably not occur again and is a reality that is shared by several countries in the world.

In 2013, the demographic projection released by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) showed that the most favourable window of opportunity for the country’s age structure would last until 2023. However, in December 2018, one year before the promulgation of the Pension Reform, IBGE released a new projection⁷ revising the previous one, now indicating the beginning of the end of the so-called demographic bonus from that same year, when the growth of the 15 to 64 year-old age group would then be less than the rate of increase in the total population.

In view of this scenario, it is evident how the agenda of youths needs to be recognised as being fundamental, both for discussion and for the promotion of public policies and social programmes.

⁴ ASSUNÇÃO, Geniely. O debate contemporâneo em torno da categoria juventude e das políticas públicas de juventude. Paper apresentado na IV Jornada Internacional de Políticas Públicas, 2009

⁵ ABRAMO, Helena. Como a atuação juvenil incide na construção de direitos. IN: PAPA, Fernanda (orgs). Juventude em formação: textos de uma experiência petista. São Paulo: Fundação Friedrich Ebert, 2008

⁶ ABRAMO, Helena. Condição juvenil no Brasil contemporâneo. In: Retratos da juventude brasileira: análises de uma pesquisa nacional. São Paulo: Instituto Cidadania/ Fundação Perseu Abramo, 2005

⁷ https://www.ipea.gov.br/portal/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=34478

When it comes to the implementation of public policies, the issue of youth is closely associated with present themes (such as education and teaching), but also with projections for the future (such as strengthening the labour market and resources for social security). For Elda Bussinguer⁸ however, Brazil has not learned to effectively manage its demographic bonus, especially when we consider the construction of the youth agenda in national public policies.

When we reflect on the idea of being young in Brazil, its visibility and emphasis, as an organised and autonomous movement, gained strength throughout the period of the anti-dictatorial struggle and re-democratisation throughout Latin America. As highlighted by Julio Bango⁹, democratic openings in the countries of the region had young people as one of their main protagonists.

Furthermore, inside and outside of Latin America, the global transformations of the late twentieth century (economics, technology, production models) were events that deeply affected the experiences of young people. The declaration of the “International Year of Youth” in 1985 by the UN General Assembly, and the constitution of the Ibero-American Youth Organisation in 1992, are examples of this.

In Brazil, the introduction of the theme in national public policies takes place during the consolidation of the rights to citizenship in the National Constituent Assembly. These discussions triggered the promulgation of the Child and Adolescent Statute (ECA) in 1990. The Statute is a milestone in the appreciation of the human being as a subject of rights, regardless of age group. However, even though the ECA was a fundamental instrument for the protection of children and adolescents (making the State, the family and society responsible for compliance with legal precepts), the way the policies were implemented ended up placing youths into a grey area.

As pointed out by Maria Kerbaui¹⁰, much of the discussion about youth was centred around their situations of risk and vulnerability. Added to this scenario was the reform of the State in the 1990s and the influence of the neoliberal model, through the privatisation of various public goods and services and the reduction of the capacity of public power to implement more robust public policies. Thus, the policies that served the young public were, above all, of an assistance-based nature, identifying the young person as being a problem. With a stereotyped view, the themes related to youth related to sexual exploitation, health, unemployment, violence, and involvement in organised crime, in addition to drug trafficking and use, always from an assistance-based perspective. This conception of the youth being a problem is still very present, considering the constant national debate on the reduction of the age of criminal responsibility, for example.

A new conception of public policies for youth only arose in the 2000s. As analysed by Maria Spósito and Paulo Carrano¹¹, during the Fernando Henrique Cardoso administration, there were thirty-three programmes at federal level related to youth. Most of the projects had the objective of “re-socialising”, “promoting the return to school benches”, “training for work”, “insertion into social integration dynamics”, “promoting youth leadership and volunteering”. Many programmes were designed in partnership with civil society organisations, such as NGOs and churches, which was consistent with the reform of the State and the new line of public administration that was less interventionist and more managerial.

This participation of civil society groups throughout the 1990s and early 2000s - including activists, experts and academics - allowed a community of people and institutions to consolidate around the theme of youth. As introduced by Heber Rocha¹², the theme of youth was not consistently systematised in President Lula’s government

“The misconception of the problematic youth is still very present”

⁸ BUSSINGUER, E C de Azevedo; NEVES, E S da Silva. Juventude e políticas públicas: bônus ou oportunidades, perdidas? In: Revista de Direitos e Garantias Fundamentais 17 (2), 241-292, 2016

⁹ BANGO, Julio. Políticas de Juventude na América Latina: identificação de desafios. In: FREITAS, MariaVirgínia de; PAPA, Fernanda de Carvalho (orgs.). Políticas Públicas: juventude em pauta. São Paulo: Cortez; Ação Educativa e Fundação Friedrich Ebert, 2003

¹⁰ KERBAUY, Maria Teresa. Políticas de Juventude: políticas públicas ou políticas governamentais? Estudos de Sociologia, Araraquara, 18/19, pgs.193-205, 2005

¹¹ SPOSITO, Maria.; CARRANO, Paulo. Juventude e políticas públicas no Brasil. In: Revista Brasileira de Educação. Rio de Janeiro, n. 24, set./dez. 2003

¹² ROCHA, Heber. Políticas de Juventude: Formação do Campo de Políticas Públicas no Brasil (1990-2005). Agenda Política. Revista de Discentes de Ciência Política da Universidade Federal de São Carlos Volume 7, Número 1, São Carlos, 2019, 193-216



programme in 2002/2003. This epistemic community was fundamental so that, over time, programmes that were previously disconnected could be incorporated in a more organised manner. The turning point for this transformation was 2005, with the implementation of new policies focused on the young population.

In 2005, the Secretariat, the Council and the National Youth Programme (Projovem) were created. As described by Katia Vanzini¹³, the National Youth Secretariat sought to enhance programmes for youth that recognised young people as being a political subject in law. The National Youth Council conformed to the participatory logic of the ruling Workers Party government, looking at the opening of spaces for political participation. The council was made up of one-third of representatives from public authorities and two-thirds from civil society, and its objective was to propose guidelines for the creation of public policies for youth. Finally, Projovem was a programme aimed at school dropouts (urban and rural), and allocated scholarships so that young people who had left school could complete their basic years of schooling.

The challenge of conceiving the youth as a subject of rights is to recognise the need for transversal policies, due to the multidimensional nature of life. To this end, Projovem endeavoured to shift the focus of the Ministry of Education, Labour and Social Development more towards the educational, labour and social dimensions of youth. It is important to emphasise that, despite all of Projovem’s coordination efforts, the logic of the performance of public agencies was, in general, extremely sectorised¹⁴.

Over the years, public policies continued to advance in legal texts. An important milestone was the promulgation of Constitutional Amendment 65, approved in 2010 by the National Congress. The amendment changed the wording of article 227 of the Constitution, which started to incorporate the word “youth” for the first time in the constitutional text. The title, with the change, came to be called “Family, Child, Adolescent, Youth and Elderly”, institutionalising and formalising the youth segment as the focus of attention in national politics.

In the relationship between adolescence and youth, another important advance was the approval of the Youth Statute, based on Law 12852 of 2013. The Statute defined the age groups formally identified as young people, reaching an audience of over 50 million

¹³ VANZINI, Kátia. Portais da juventude e redes sociais: iniciativas de comunicação pública como meio de engajamento e participação. Tese (doutorado). Universidade Estadual Paulista. Faculdade de Arquitetura, Artes e Comunicação, Bauru, 2019

¹⁴ Castro, Jorge Abrahão de; Luseni Maria C. de Aquino e Carla Coelho de Andrade, orgs. (2009). Juventude e políticas sociais no Brasil. Brasília: Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada (IPEA)

“The challenge of conceiving the youth as a subject of rights is to recognise the need for transversal policies, due to the multidimensional nature of life”

people, when referring to people between the ages of 15 and 29. It also provided for 11 essential youth rights:

- Right to diversity and equality;
- Right to sport and leisure;
- Right to communication and freedom of expression;
- Right to culture;
- Right to territory and mobility;
- Right to public security and access to justice;
- Right to citizenship, social and political participation and youth representation;
- Right to professionalisation, work and income;
- Right to healthcare;
- Right to education;
- Right to sustainability and the environment.

The rights listed above are essential rights for each and every citizen. The emphasis on them serves for these themes to be observed - from the perspective of young people - during the design of public policies. One example is the issue of safety. In 2006, conflicts between the state of São Paulo and the First Capital Command (PCC) faction group resulted in the deaths and murders of 505 civilians and 59 state agents. The incident became known as the “May Crimes” and highlighted the disproportionate use of state force on a large portion of young people, especially black people and the poor.

According to the report on Public security of the NGO Ação Educativa (2017), one of the reactions to the episode was the coordination of youth, black and human rights movements to the issue of state violence and public security. Over the years and based on other campaigns and coalitions around the country, the federal programme “Juventude Viva” was implemented in 2012.

The compilation of data collected during the construction of the programme showed that young people, between the 1980s and 2012, were the most murdered age group in the country. The increase in this cause of death reached 463% among individuals aged between 15 and 29, for the period analysed. For this reason, public security needed to be incorporated as a youth right, making it essential to look closely at the specific characteristics of this group throughout the construction of government actions.

Between 2005 and 2015, it is possible to affirm that there was an important growth of policies for the youth in the country. As developed by Eliane Ribeiro and Severine Macedo¹⁵, this decade was marked by the institutionalisation of public policies for young people, with the creation of government norms and spaces that recognised youth not as an object, but as a subject of rights. However, although a lot of progress has been seen at federal level, the actions designed there continue to demand its implementation in state and municipal plans, which makes the recognition of the youth agenda even more complex. Another piece of data that deserves to be highlighted is that many actions of the federal government between 2005 and 2015 focused on higher education, as is the case of the University for All Programme (Prouni), with the granting of full or partial scholarships and the Caixa Econômica Federal programme for student financing (FIES).

¹⁵ RIBEIRO, Eliane & MACEDO, Severine. Notas sobre políticas públicas de Juventude no Brasil: Conquistas e desafios. Revista de Ciências Sociais, DS-FCS, vol. 31, n.º 42, enero-junio 2018, pp. 107-126

91%
of young people
believe that
they are capable
of changing
the world

77%
of young people
are involved in
informal political
actions



The option of focusing on higher education makes sense due to the federative pact, since a large part of direct actions for youth, such as education, are the responsibility of states and municipalities. Federal regulations certainly contributed to greater national attention to the youth agenda, however, with 27 states and more than 5000 municipalities, the majority still continued to work on the assistance-based logic, on programmes aimed, for example, at controlling violence and combating poverty.

In 2016, the political crisis engendered by the impeachment of President Dilma Rousseff led to a profound transformation of the federal government structure, resulting in numerous setbacks for the youth agenda. In addition to the political plan, the global financial crisis and the national economic recession also ended up imposing measures for restructuring and reducing many social programmes, many of which, for the youth. The interruption of the youth policy cycle creates a new challenge for the Brazilian youth in the midst of so many uncertainties.

3.3 Brazilian youth in numbers

During the last national census held in 2010, Brazil was made up of more than 50 million people between the ages of 15 and 29, the age group considered as being young, according to the Youth Statute. The statute has developed three different age ranges, divided between the ages of 15 and 17, 18 and 24, and 25 and 29. The definition of the age ranges varies according to different countries and organisations, as is the case with UNESCO, where the youth group is determined as being between the ages of 15 and 24. The logic behind the decision of the range is in the recognition of the minimum limits for entering the labour market and the maximum limits for the end of formal education (elementary and high school). In the UNESCO definition, for example, “the term ‘youth’ refers to the period in the life cycle in which people move from childhood to adulthood and, during which, they experience important biological, psychological, social and cultural changes, which vary according to societies, cultures, ethnicities, social classes and gender.”¹⁶

Looking at the three youth groups, the range between the ages of 15 and 17 (teenage youths) was 20% of the total youth group, the range between 18 and 24 (youths) was 47%, and the range between 25 and 29 (young adults) was 33%. Of the 50 million, 50.4% were young women and 49.6% were young men. Some sample surveys since 2010 have already shown that the total number of young people in Brazil has decreased, today representing 48 million people (24% of the population).

According to the 2016 public opinion poll taken by the National Youth Secretariat, 91% of young people said they believed they were capable of changing the world. In the same vein, 44% believe that Brazil will improve in the coming years and 54% consider politics to be very important¹⁷. For experts on the theme of youth, young people have a naturally more optimistic perception of the future and opportunities to come than the older population. On the other hand, despite recognising politics as very important, 39% of young people responded that they do not get involved with, or dislike politics.

In fact, electoral data¹⁸ data has indicated a gradual drop in voter registration between the ages of 16 and 17 years old (when voting is still optional), in the last 20 years. In 2002, the percentage was approximately 3% of the total number of voters, falling to 1.5% in 2018. As for the youths who are obliged to vote, that is, from the age of 18, numbers have also shown a drop in turnout. In 2002,

¹⁶ UNESCO. Políticas públicas de/para/ com juventudes. Brasília: UNESCO, 2005

¹⁷ BRASIL. Secretaria Nacional de Juventude. Agenda Juventude Brasil: Pesquisa Nacional sobre Perfil e opinião dos Jovens Brasileiros. Brasília: SNJ, 2014, 2016

¹⁸ TSE. Tribunal Superior Eleitoral. Estatísticas do eleitorado por sexo e faixa etária. Disponível em: <http://www.tse.jus.br/eleitor/estatisticas-de-eleitorado/electorado>. 2018

approximately 20% went to the polls, and in 2018, the number dropped to less than 15%.

The drop in youth participation at the polls is alarming. After all, young people represent more than 45 million of the 144 million Brazilians with voting power¹⁹. The youth segment has a real ability to decide elections in the polls. However, disbelief in political parties and formal spaces of participation (such as unions and associations) among young people reached 60%. The lack of interest in traditional politics does not mean that the Brazilian youth are oblivious to any form of political engagement, though. Research has shown a greater interest by young people in other forms of participation, of a more informal, local, organic character. Another common piece of data in this new form of engagement is the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) for data circulation, mobilisation and engagement²⁰.

In a survey conducted by Datafolha during the 2018 elections, 77% answered positively about their engagement in informal political actions. Most of these young people perform voluntary work, sign petitions online, participate in protests and mobilisations, in addition to sharing political opinions on social network platforms²¹. The use of the internet has proven to be an important tool for political mobilisation, providing opportunities for the participation and engagement of young people from different social classes and different regions of the country. According to a survey by the National Youth Secretariat, 90% of young people already had cell phones in 2013, although internet use varied significantly between urban (78%) and rural (45%) youths. This is data that points to the growth of youth involvement in networks, however it does not mean uniform connectivity and accessibility, regardless of region/social class.

Regarding the knowledge of young people about the public policies developed specifically for youth, 44% of young people say they know about one/some programme(s) aimed at young people, mostly citing educational programmes, such as Prouni, Enem and Projovem. There is also mention of programmes aimed at professional training and entry into the labour market, such as the National Programme for Access to Technical Education (Pronatec), the Young Apprentice and the First Job programme. Education and the labour market are, in fact, fundamental themes for the young population.

When we observe these two axes, the age range from 4 to 17 is the one in which education is mandatory in Brazil, and where the government is obliged to offer a suitable number of vacancies for all children and young people, from basic education through to high school. According to the latest edition of the National Functional Literacy Indicator (INAF), 2018, three out of ten Brazilians aged between the ages of 15 and 64 have great difficulty in reading and writing, in addition to the basic mathematical operations of everyday life. The number of functionally illiterate people in Brazil is higher among the older population. However, 12% of young people between the ages of 15 and 24 are part of this group.

It is important to consider that most young people are still at school, which to some extent, interferes with the consolidation of the percentage of illiteracy. In addition, many young people have left school due to their age. Data from 2015 showed that only 76% of 16-year-olds had completed elementary school. Despite an increase in the number of years that a young person is required to be at school, there has been a decrease in enrolments.

Regarding the number of years in the school environment, the average length of staying at school for young people between the ages of 15 and 17 was 7.1 years in 2004. This average increased to 8.8 years in 2014. For young people between the ages of 18 and 19,

¹⁹ O cálculo foi realizado com a faixa entre 16-33 anos de idade. <https://politica.estadao.com.br/blogs/fausto-macedo/sem-os-jovens-futuro-da-politica-e-sombrio/>

²⁰ VANZINI, 2019. Ibid

²¹ <https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/poder/2018/09/jovens-tem-mais-interesse-em-atuar-na-politica-mostra-pesquisa.shtml>

the increase was from 7.9 years in 2004, to 10.4 years in 2014. Finally, for young people between the ages of 20 and 24, the average increased from 8 years of schooling in 2004 to 11.1 years in 2014²². Simultaneously, with the increase in school attendance, between 2004 and 2014, there was a fall of almost 1 million enrolments in high school.

The percentage of young people in school also declines gradually over the age groups that make up Brazilian youth (between 15 and 29 years old). The need to work causes young people to drop out of school. Currently, approximately 50% of young people do not finish high school²³. This data contributes to another alarming index, according to data from the National Continuous Sample Survey of IBGE (PNADC): almost 11 million young people aged between 15 and 29 are neither employed in the job market nor studying, or becoming qualified. This group, which represents 23% of the country's population in this age group (the highest unemployment rate among all age groups), became known as “nem-nem” (“neither nor”), a term that has become controversial and derogatory and its use, therefore, avoided.²⁴ As outlined by Marcelo Neri²⁵, the main activity during childhood and adolescence is studying, while the main activity of adulthood is working.

Thus, due to the need to supplement family income via insertion in the labour market, leaving school early means that this young person does not develop sufficient skills and training to ensure better jobs and opportunities in the formal market. Most of those who drop out of school end up working in temporary or unstable positions, especially in the informal sector. This impacts on them directly due to variations in the national economy.

The high unemployment rates among the young population are also reflected in the income power of this population group. PNADC microdata reveals that, until 2019, young people were the biggest income losers in the previous five years. Income among the poorest young people fell 24% compared to 14% of the general average²⁶. This loss of income affects not only young people directly, but also national economic growth. The economy loses approximately BRL 3 million from the combination of low education and lack of opportunities to access better jobs. World Bank data shows that wages grow by 11.64% for each year studied, and dropping out of school, therefore, has a negative impact not only on the national gross domestic product, but also on income distribution.²⁷

With all of this information exposed, education and work are topics of great importance when it comes to youth. However, even though there has been a great effort (especially between 2005 and 2015) by federal government agencies to recognise young people as being a “subject of rights”, several programmes continue to deal with youths as only beneficiaries of the programmes developed, removing them from decision-making processes - including in the school environment.

The formal maintenance of some spaces for youth political participation (such as the National Youth Council) has not guaranteed the concrete contribution of young people to public policies. Along with collective detachment, there is almost an absence of more robust and consolidated national data on youth, which weakens the process of reflection and formulation of sustainable plans for the youth in Brazil.

Despite the discouraging scenario, especially in recent years, Brazilian youths have shown their interest and power to change the direction of national policies. Since the turn of the millennium, several initiatives promoted by young people for young people have highlighted the interest of this group in actively influencing politics. Among the initiatives is the Intercontinental Youth Camp, a space

“The loss of income of young people does not only affect only young people, but also national economic growth”

²² AÇÃO EDUCATIVA; INSTITUTO PAULO MONTENEGRO. Inaf – Indicador de Alfabetismo Funcional. Resultados preliminares, 2018 [documento eletrônico]

²³ FREITAS, M. V. Jovens e Escola: aproximações e distanciamentos. In: NOVAES, R. et al. (Orgs.). Agenda Juventude Brasil. Uma década de mudanças. Rio de Janeiro: UniRio, 2016

²⁴ <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/25801-nem-nem,2019>

²⁵ NERI, Marcelo (Coord). Juventude e Trabalho “Qual foi o Impacto da Crise na Renda dos Jovens? E nos NemNem?”. Atlas das Juventudes. Rio de Janeiro, RJ. Novembro, 2019.

²⁶ NERI, 2019. Ibid

²⁷ <https://istoe.com.br/uma-nova-e-preocupante-evasao-escolar/>

organised by young people during the World Social Forum in order to guarantee and expand the participation of young people in the meeting. In the first edition of the camp, more than 2,000 young people gathered at the forum in 2001. In 2005, the total number of young people gathered was 35,000.

In 2003, more than 20,000 high school students were actively mobilised for about twenty days against the increase in bus fares in the city of Salvador. As reported by Helena Abramo, this is an example of a youth demonstration that is very similar to several others that have already taken place in the country. In the first place, these actions are directly related to the circulation through education, but they also expand to “a series of dimensions of city use to which young people claim access: right to culture, leisure, work - ultimately, the right to the city.”²⁸

In terms of national mobilisations, the actions of June 2013 also represent the strength of the Brazilian youth. After a series of protests and demonstrations against the increase in bus fare, thousands of young people took to the streets to demand better public services and a drastic change in the conduct of policies.

The transformations in the national political scene after the actions were significant, and resulted in the emergence of new initiatives designed specifically to stimulate affiliation and youth leadership to the world of institutional politics, developing projects and campaigns in favour of national political renewal (movements like RenovaBR, Politize, etc.).

Another example of youth activism was identified during school occupations between the years of 2015 and 2016. With more than a thousand schools occupied throughout the country, the movement represented a new form of youth collective action, in the search for a better educational system. Furthermore, the protest also reflected the debate about the youth as an object versus subject of rights. The students criticised the educational policies that were imposed without the participation of young people - the ones most affected by the measures - as was the case with the relocation of school districts.

Finally, there has also been a growing mobilisation of youths around the theme of climate change. In Brazil, several movements and young people have embraced these issues, following the global trend of “climate strikes”. As in the case above, the discomfort felt by adults in the face of youths speaking out is evident, seen in the repercussions of the speeches of 17-year-old Swedish activist Greta Thunberg. The de-legitimisation of youth speech reinforces the difficulty - not only nationally, but globally - of inserting youths positively into public policies, recognising them as political subjects and agents of transformation.

3.4 The theme of youth in Brazilian academic production

According to Regina Novaes²⁹, it is possible to identify three different periods in Brazilian academic production on the concept and definition of youth. The first phase, in the 1960s and 1970s, was when youth was understood for its provisional character, focussed on preparing young people for the future. In this phase, youth was strongly associated with the generational pact, inheriting the responsibility for the provision of national insurance.

The second phase took place throughout the 1980s and 1990s, with the new context of globalisation and political-economic changes. With the downsizing of the State, social projects that were developed, started adopting a more reparative and assistance-



“More than 100,000 schools were occupied by young people in 2015 and 2016”

²⁸
ABRAMO, 2008. Ibidem

²⁹
NOVAES, Regina. JUVENTUDE/S: “ser jovem hoje”, aprendizagens e participação. Apresentação no Seminário “Participação e Aprendizagem: gestão escolar para resultados de aprendizagem”, Instituto Unibanco, Natal, RN, 2017

based character, so that the vision of the youths turned into “young people at risk”.

Along with this vision, was the growth of youth leadership, through mobilisation and campaigns against neoliberalism, for the protection of the environment, access to rights, etc.

Finally, in the third phase starting at the beginning of the 2000s, youth was no longer interpreted exclusively as a transitory phase or as a problematic group, and was now conceived as an active holder of universal and specific rights, with its own interests and needs.

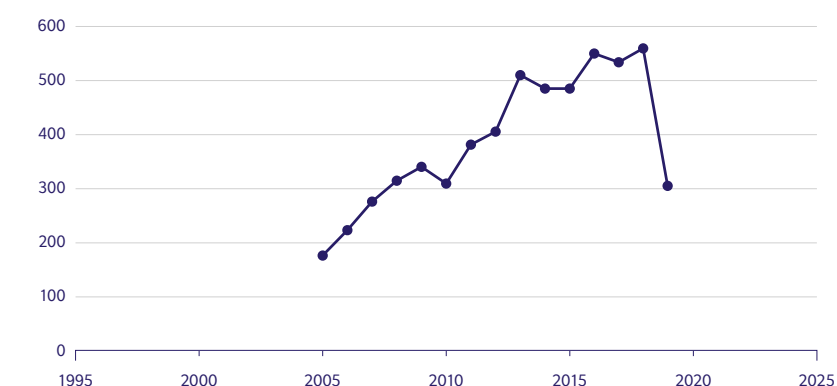
- Phase I: Youth, transitional phase, training and preparation for the future
- Phase II: Youth in situations of risk
- Phase III: Young people as a “subject of rights” (universal and specific)

Mapping of youth in Brazilian academia during the period of 1999 and 2006, was made by Maria Spósito³⁰. Amongst the conclusions observed by the author, the main areas of reflection on youth in Brazilian postgraduate studies were Education, Social Sciences (Sociology, Political Science and Anthropology), and Social Work. On the scale of the themes studied, emphasis was placed on the power struggle processes, especially in the school environment. The author’s conclusion is that academia between 1999 and 2006 already indicated the appearance of new forms of political activism and collective practices among young people.

This new articulation of youths since 1999 coincides with the phases developed by Regina Novaes, with an incipient young lead in the important agendas for this population group. A closer look at literary production since 2005, as developed in this research, gained meaning as it was the inaugural period of nationwide public policies dedicated exclusively to the theme of youth (see Secretariat, Council and National Youth Programme, with the promulgation of Law 11129 on 30 June, 2005).

Between 2005 and 2019, 5500 master’s and doctoral publications around the theme “youth” were developed and published in the CAPES catalogue of dissertations and theses. Since 2005, there has been an increasing number of publications on the subject, as shown in the graph on the right:

Total dissertations and theses on Youth



³⁰
Spósito, Maria. Estado da arte sobre juventude na pós-graduação brasileira: Educação, ciências sociais e serviço social (1999- 2006). Belo Horizonte: Argvmentvm, 2019.

The drop observed in 2019 can be justified by the time needed to update the database. However, if we look only at productions at doctoral level, the drop in research aimed at youths has been quite clear since 2018, which may already be an indication of the weakening of academic interest in the agenda, given the reduction of government policies.

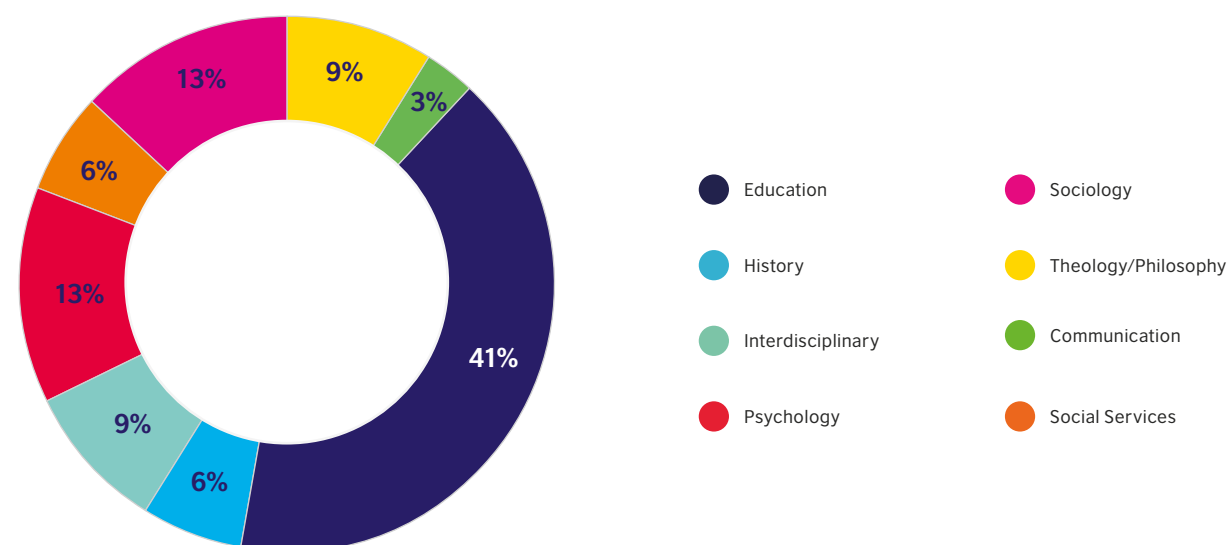
When observing the production of research, Education continues to be the main area related to young people. There was also a significant increase in research in the field of Psychology, a new area compared to the period of 1999 and 2006 researched by Maria Spípio.

Observing academic production over the first decade of the millennium (2002-2011), Andrea Zanella et al³¹ inventoried 58 scientific youth-related articles published on the Scielo platform. In this overview, most studies, according to the conclusion of the research, continued to use expressions such as “life phase” and “transition phase”, which reinforced the more biological character of the youth condition. These findings only help to corroborate how the concept of “young people as bearers and subjects of rights” is resisted, even by the researchers who intend to observe it.

Looking more closely at papers published at doctoral level (between 2005 to 2019), there are issues related to culture (music, dance, art) and different cultural activities promoted by young people (via formal organisations or not, as well as within and outside the school space); studies with an emphasis on the relationship of young people and their neighbourhoods, addressing issues such as public security and youth violence (especially against black youths), as well as reports on the experience of young people in poor and rural areas; research that focuses on the use and relationship of young people with new information and communication technologies; studies addressing public health issues, from teenage pregnancy and the relationship of young people with sexually transmitted diseases to depression, drug addiction and suicide; finally, (although not exhaustively), there are evaluations of specific programmes aimed at young people, such as access to the labour market, training, etc.

In relation to the British Council's priority topics for youth - inclusion, gender equality and climate change, a reflection of the literature is made below.

Productions about Youth according to area of knowledge



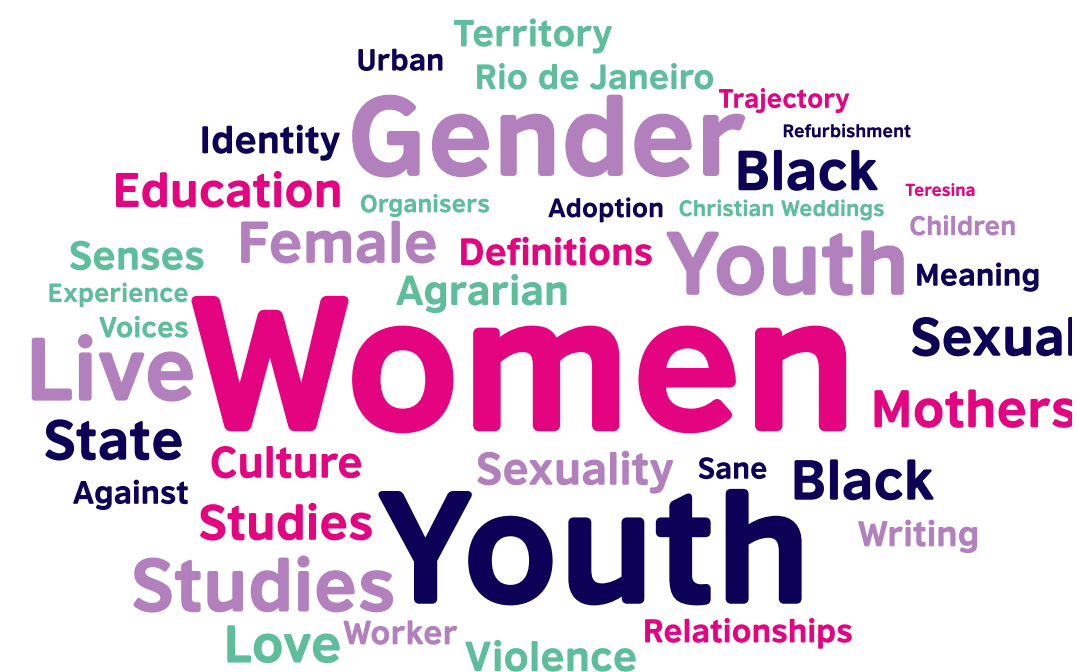
³¹ ZANELLA, Andréa ET AL. Jovens, juventude e políticas públicas: Produção acadêmica em periódicos científicos brasileiros (2002 a 2011). Estudos de Psicologia, 18(2), abril-junho/2013, 327-333

3.5 Gender, inclusion and climate change in Brazilian academic production on the youth

3.5.1 Gender

The image below shows the most frequent words in the titles of doctoral papers on youth produced in Brazil between 2005 and 2019 that, in some way, dealt with the gender theme (men, women, LGBTQ etc.). 64 studies were incorporated into the analysis, most of them in the areas of Education, Psychology, Health, Sociology and Anthropology.

Most of the work deals with young women in their relationship with sexuality, involving issues such as sexual diversity, see the thesis “Adolescentes e diversidade sexual e de gênero nas políticas públicas brasileira contemporâneas” (Adolescents and sexual and gender diversity in contemporary Brazilian public policies) published in 2014. There are also studies that highlight the relationship of youths - homosexuality and heteronormativity - in social networks, as is the case of “Marcas da abjeção expressas em conversas sobre heteronormatividade com jovens no Facebook” (Scars of meanness expressed in conversations about heteronormativity with young people on Facebook), published in 2017. Finally, we highlight the works that are related to black youth, inside or outside school, as is the case of “Manas mulheres negras construindo o movimento Hip Hop em Belém do Pará” (Black women building the Hip Hop movement in Belém do Pará) from 2019.



In comparison to the other two themes (inclusion and climate change), gender is the most common in work published in graduate studies. The discussion on the issue of gender, in a society deeply scarred by structural male chauvinism is fundamental. As highlighted by UNESCO³², “any effort to promote the rule of law that does not take into account its gender dynamics - through education and other political areas - will fall short of sustainability and longevity”. The debate on inequality between men and women affects all levels of life, involving everything from private life to the relationship with education and teaching (such as the low number of women in the exact sciences), and the job market (with different opportunities and salaries).

According to Fernanda Papa³³, the debate on youth is also reinforced by androcentric research, so that public policies for youth do not sufficiently and satisfactorily explore the specific issues of young women. In the field of feminist studies, there is a still too little incorporation of the singularities of young women. For Áurea Freitas e Silva³⁴, gender and youth continue to be recognised as distinct areas of knowledge and, therefore, are worked on from a general framework of theoretical disconnection.

This approach is necessary in order to promote intergenerational dialogue in the feminist movement, facilitating the development of issues that involve aspects more directly related to the lives of young women. For example, in 1956, women represented only 26% of university students. Today, women are the majority in higher education³⁵, but the imbalance between the courses continues, where there is still a low enrolment of women (especially young) in the exact science courses.

This division of education and training, of course, extends to the universe of work, where most of the professions that involve care are still mainly occupied by women (teachers, nurses, secretaries). Even though they are important and necessary careers, they still have low rates of pay and status.

Finally, the necessity for racism to be brought up in this debate, needs to be highlighted. If there is a clear mismatch in access to opportunities and rights for the black population in general (men and women), black women suffer cumulatively from the inflexibility of opportunities in the face of a patriarchal state. The high percentage of black girls and women in domestic work in the country is a reflection of this structural imbalance. Another example is also seen in relation to violence. In almost all states in the country (with the exception of Paraná), the homicide rate is higher among black women, compared to white. According to the Youth Vulnerability to Violence Index (IVJ), the relative risk of a young black woman being a victim of homicide is 2.19 times greater than that of a young white woman.



³² UNESCO e Nações Unidas. Fortalecimento do Estado de direito por meio da educação: Um guia para formuladores de políticas, 2019

³³ PAPA, Fernanda (org). Jovens feministas presentes. São Paulo: Ação Educativa: Fundação Friedrich Ebert; Brasília: UNIFEM, 2009.

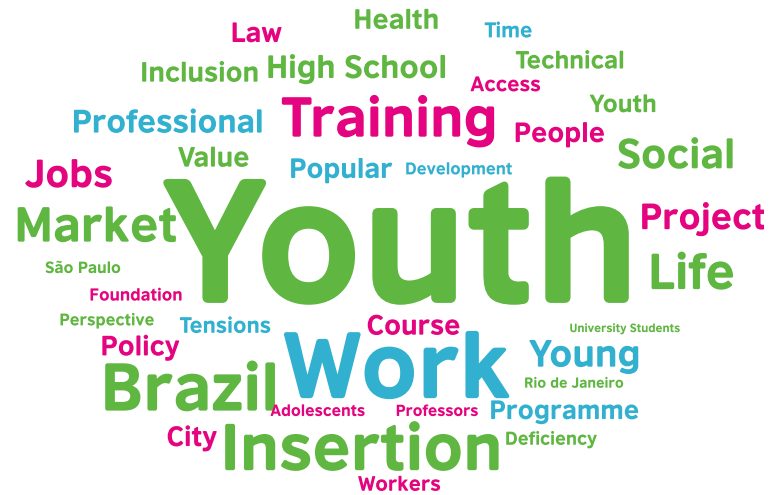
³⁴ FREITAS E SILVA, Áurea Carolina. Mulheres jovens e o problema da inclusão: novidades no II Plano Nacional de Políticas para as Mulheres. In: PAPA, Fernanda (Org). Jovens feministas presentes. São Paulo: Ação Educativa: Fundação Friedrich Ebert; Brasília: UNIFEM, 2009

³⁵ AÇÃO EDUCATIVA. Quando a nossa voz ganha o mundo: garotas pelo direito à educação, 2019. [Documento eletrônico]

3.5.2 Inclusion

Inclusion - be it in the labour market, social, or digital - means creating and promoting actions that offer opportunities for all, always respecting ethnic, social, cultural, intellectual, physical, sensory and gender diversity present in society. Inclusion is thus broadly defined, reaching different perspectives of young life in the country.

The image on the right shows a compilation of the main words found in the titles of published theses³⁶ in Brazil that have, as a theme, some action for the inclusion of young people. In the selection, 60 papers were incorporated, most of them in the areas of Education, Sociology, Social and Political Sciences.



On the topic of inclusion, there is a massive presence of work involving inclusion in the labour market, from the analysis of programmes applied in territories, as seen in “Uma avaliação do programa Emprego Jovem do Governo do Estado de Pernambuco (2000-2006): inserção dos jovens no mercado de trabalho” (An evaluation of the Youth Employment programme of the Government of the State of Pernambuco (2000-2006): insertion of young people in the labour market) of 2008; traversing the analysis of technical education, as is the case of “Juventude e ensino técnico no Brasil contemporâneo: variações e tensões nas (in)definições de um percurso de estudos e profissionalização” (Youth and technical education in contemporary Brazil: variations and tensions in the definitions of a course of studies and professionalisation) of 2015; up to the entrance of young university students into the labour market, as is the case of “Jovens trabalhadores: o estágio como forma de inserção no mundo do trabalho” (Young workers: internships as a way of insertion in the world of work) of 2018.

In addition to studies and research that are more inclined to the issue of access to work and employment, there is also research aimed at the inclusion of special students, taking as an example, the thesis “Direito à educação: a inclusão de alunos com deficiência no ensino médio e a organização dos sistemas de ensino” (Right to education: the inclusion of students with disabilities in high school and the organisation of education systems) in 2012, in addition to research on digital inclusion, see the research “Dinâmicas de uma juventude conectada: a mediação dos dispositivos móveis nos processos de aprender-ensinar” (Dynamics of a connected youth: the mediation of mobile devices in the learning-teaching processes) of 2014.

³⁶ Plataforma Capes, mesmo recorte temporal.

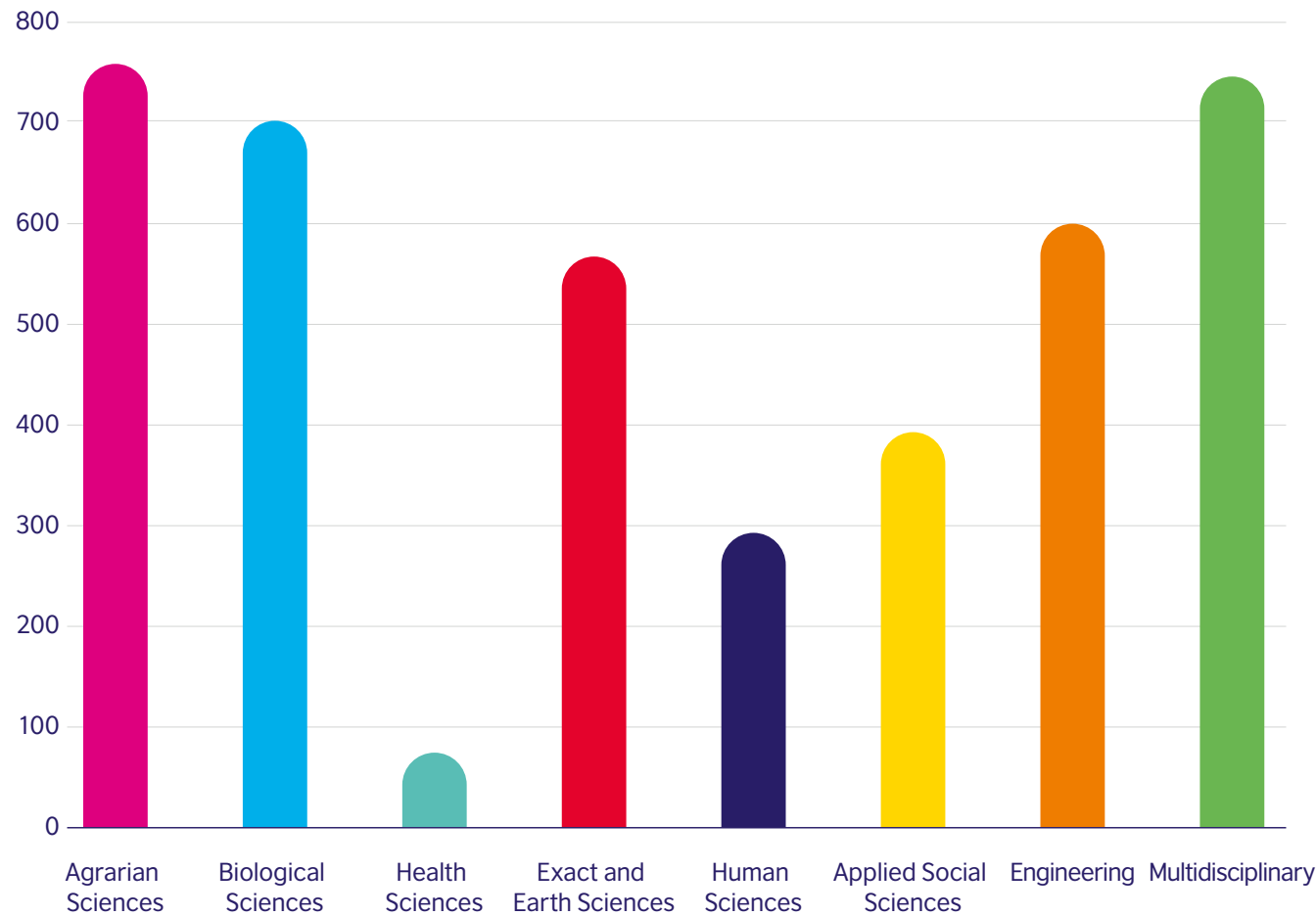
The importance of the theme of inclusion linked to the job market is due to the specificities of youth. According to research by Marcelo Neri³⁷, the recent increase in inequality in the country has been more strongly evidenced by this niche, with an increase of 3.8% in inequality among young people against 2.7% of the total population. We have already mentioned the percentage of young people not studying, unemployed and without professional qualification, and the natural tendency for young people to have less professional training, since they are starting their professional lives. The opportunities in a recession and economic crisis are much more challenging, even for those who have finished high school or those with a university education.

An example of these challenges is in the telemarketing sector, identified as a market niche for low-income young people and recent high school graduates. As mentioned by Helena Abramo³⁸, employers in the sector opt for young people because they learn the functions more easily, in addition to the “ease of adapting them to working conditions”. There are countless cases in which abuse and disrespect for workers’ rights are opened up by a lack of awareness among young people about their rights and decent working conditions, and even a silencing in public policies on the rights of young people to work and to decent work.

³⁷ NERI, 2019. Ibidem.

³⁸ ABRAMO, 2008. Ibidem.

Number of research pieces per theme



3.5.3 Climate change

For the last theme - climate change - it is evident how the debate on the climate agenda has not yet seriously reached the Brazilian social field. When looking at Brazilian postgraduate productions since 2005, the topic has a much lower percentage of publications and studies compared to the previous two. Another important fact is the contingency of the theme in “not strictly social” areas, such as the exact, agrarian, and biological sciences, and engineering.

The total number of research publications (less than 4000 between master’s and doctorate), shows that the work published in the area of Applied Social Sciences is mostly from the Law, Economics and Administration courses. In the multidisciplinary field, there is research in the area of Ecology, Sustainable Development, Urban Planning, etc. Finally, in the area of human sciences, the works were produced mainly by the Geography (159), International Relations (56) and Sociology (34) courses. When trying to cross them over with the youth theme, 17 papers stand out.

It is interesting to note that a large part of the work that associates the themes “youths” and “climate change” are linked to the process of teacher training to be able to teach the subject in the classroom,

as in the case of the 2013 doctoral research on “Representações sociais de florestas e mudanças climáticas por professores do Amazonas: uma contribuição para formação continuada” (Social representations of forests and climate change by teachers from Amazonas: a contribution to continuing education), as well as the master’s research “Blog educacional de mudanças climáticas: ferramenta tecnológica para a prática docente de professores de ciências dos anos iniciais do ensino fundamental” (Educational blog on climate change: a technological tool for the teaching practice of science teachers in the early years of elementary school), concluded in 2017. We also note the emphasis on indigenous, quilombola, ribeirinhas, fishermen and farming populations, that is, those young people who experience and recognise nature, the environment and climate change in a different way, such as the 2015 doctoral thesis titled “Jovens indígenas universitários: experiências de transições e etnogênese acadêmica nas fronteiras interculturais do desenvolvimento” (Young indigenous university students: experiences of transitions and academic ethnogenesis at the intercultural frontiers of development).

4 Overview of civil society organisations on the topic of youth

This work, in addition to consulting academic productions, also focused on the texts and contributions presented by civil society organisations that, directly or indirectly, are related to the theme. Public policies for the youth in Brazil only began to exist in 2005, making the topic relatively recent, both for the implementation and for the evaluation of results. As of 2016, the reduction in youth participation policies and spaces contributed to the interruption of different actions. There is a decline in documents and materials available online when it comes to youth and public policies, especially since 2016, and the interviews with different organisations reinforced this finding of the reduction of spaces for young people.

Universities and academic research centres show this transformation well. As pointed out by Eliane Ribeiro and Severine Macedo³⁹, the academic debate has gained momentum since 2005, especially in view of the receipt of public resources for research and programme evaluation. In addition, dozens of research groups related to the theme were formed from this date onwards. The reduction in global financial contributions to education and research production in Brazil is reflected in the decrease in documents on youth available in the main search portals. A search on Google Scholar between 2005 and 2020, shows that the first 50 most relevant results with the keywords “Youth” and “Public Policies” are all circumscribed until 2015 (with the largest number of publications in the years 2010 and 2014).

When we move to the observation of the third sector, an important contribution is given to us by the GIFE (Group of Institutions, Foundations and Companies) reports on private social investments. Firstly, it is noted that, throughout all the available GIFE Census reports (censuses 2005-6, 2007-8, 2009-10, 2011-12, 2014, 2016 and 2018), education skyrocketed as being the main area of investment in Brazil. Thus, it is possible to recognise the attention given by the third sector to youth, since education was one of its main themes. In the first census (2005-6), there are two reports on private donations and one dedicated to specific investments in education. There, it is highlighted that the age group receiving the donations from GIFE members was between 7 and 14 years of age. Therefore, despite education being the main theme of philanthropic institutions and foundations in Brazil, the target audience during this cycle was children and adolescents.

The second census (2007-8) already showed a significant transformation. Also, with two reports on donations, one from the 2007-8 census report is dedicated exclusively to the theme of youth. In this special dossier, it is registered that the age group most targeted by organisations is now between 18 and 24 years of age. The entire youth range is considered, since investments in the 15 to 17 year-old age group are in second place. Childhood and adolescence (7- 14 years of age) fell to third place. This 2007-8 census shows that 81% of the associates worked with youth as a target audience (between 15-17 and 18-24 years of age), affecting the lives of more than 9 million young people⁴⁰. In the report, it is expressly stated that part of the associates sought to “tune in” to the national debate, which recognised

Education is a priority theme for investments in philanthropic institutions and foundations in Brazil

³⁹ RIBEIRO & MACEDO, 2018. Ibidem.

⁴⁰ GIFE, Projeto Censo GIFE Educação - 2005/2006. GIFE, Instituto Unibanco, 2006



the importance of the youth category and its role as an agent of transformation. Among the programmatic lines, education and training for work represent the main areas of financing, attracting almost four fifths of the investments from members.

The 2009-10 census continued to show the importance of education in the global universe of donations. In this census, the investments in second place are in culture and arts, and in third place, the training of youth for work. Inverting the case of the previous census, here, the age group from 7 to 14 returns to being a priority, followed by the 15 to 17 year-old age group (high school). In this census, two thematic lines coexisted for the youth audience: “youth” and “youth training”. In both, the interest of the associates in training for the job market is registered. This logic is repeated in the 2010-11 census. Priority areas in this census are education and “training young people for work and citizenship”. The 2014 census continues with this trend. It is worth highlighting a variation between these last two censuses: in 2010-11, there was greater investment in projects that the organisations themselves carried out (44 projects vs. 33 financed), in the 2014 census there was greater investment in projects run by third parties (31% versus 38%).

The last two available censuses (2016 and 2018) point to new transformations. In 2016, the area “training young people for work and citizenship” falls to third

place in the preference for private social investment by the members. The report also highlights that none of the organisations that claim to work with youth (61% of the members) touch on the issue of public security, one of the areas that need the greatest attention for black youth. In 2018, the last available census, the category that explicitly portrayed the young public started to be called “Work, entrepreneurship and income generation”, the result of the mix between the categories “training young people for work and citizenship” and “generation of work and income”. As of 2018, youths are no longer explicitly part of the priority lines of action of the GIFE members, even though they are covered in all different areas, especially education, an area that concentrates many activities involving young people.

One of the hypotheses about the merger of the axis may be that, from the perspective of the financiers, the effects of the international financial crisis have more clearly highlighted the issue of employability, without the need to specify youth as being a priority axis. The reduction in government policies and of the theme on the national agenda also contributes to the silence about youths in the GIFE census. The current scenario only reinforces the need for a more attentive and strategic look at young people, against the very demographic demand that would require greater attention to this target audience.

Moving on to the analysis of the listening process, Public Interest Management (GIP) heard from 17 organisations that - directly or indirectly - work with the theme of youth. Effort was made to expand listening geographically. However, most organisations that made themselves available to contribute to this process are allocated to the Rio de Janeiro/São Paulo axis. Contributions regarding the North and Northeast, with the exception of Fase-Pernambuco, were obtained from the considerations of organisations with national reach (pointing out distinctions between young people in the North-Northeast versus South-Southeast).

From this group of 17 organisations, it is possible to organise them into five categories:

1 Organisations operating in metropolitan regions:

Casa Fluminense, Instituto Pólis, IBASE, Fase-Pernambuco, Rede de Promotoras Legais Populares

2 Organisations focused on young people:

Engajamundo, Pacto das Juventudes, Agência de Redes para a Juventude, Em movimento.

3 Grantmaking funds and organisations:

Fundo Baobá, Fundo SAAP, Instituto Clima e Sociedade.

4 Organisations focused on education:

Ismart, Instituto Unibanco, DataLab da Maré.

5 Organisations focused on institutional policy:

Legisla Brasil, Rede de Ação Política pela Sustentabilidade

There are, in this group, organisations that have national reach and others with more local operations. Some organisations have youth as a priority and/or one of the institutional axes of their actions. Others work with young people indirectly, who make up the majority of their target audience, notably among those that promote training courses. There are also organisations that pay more attention to institutional policy, without necessarily promoting the encouragement of young candidates (as is the case with movements for political renewal).

The questions developed with each organisation followed an open script, to understand some general points of the relationship of that organisation/institution/network with the theme of youth. To structure the scale of the interviews, five main guiding questions were asked for this report:

- How does the organisation see the association between youth and public policies?
- Does the organisation follow up on young people who have already passed through the organisation? How does this follow up take place?
- How is the organisation's relationship with the use of technology?
- What does a youth project need to have in order to achieve greater social impact?
- What references do you bring with you when you think about youth projects?

Below, we present a balance of the main contributions of each person interviewed.

How does the organisation see the association between youth and public policies?

There is a consensus among the people interviewed that the topic of youth is very complex. After all, there are countless ways to experience “being young” in Brazil, especially in a country with so much inequality.

Regarding the characteristics of youth, it was mentioned that **young people outside of traditional politics were more easily connected to a more open activism**. In fact, it is the youth organisations that have shown the most ability to deal with transversal themes (something that the more traditional organisations end up separating and sectoring). Regarding the age group, many organisations prefer to work with young people over 18 years of age, because they tend to have greater autonomy in relation to their parents.

The training/development/education of young people in public policies comes with the aim of awakening their critical sense.

Young people do not grow up studying politics. Many young people who approach politics are interested in making a difference, without necessarily going into institutional policy and/or running for office. Even though the discourse in favour of the young person being a subject of rights is present, there are reports in which it ceases to be seen as an actor, thinking of young people under the keys of “a young person being a problem” or “a young person as being incapable”.

The reduction of spaces for interaction with public authorities was also highlighted. They recognise that spaces were already limited, but today there is a dismantling political process. In addition to spaces for political participation, they also mention the reduction of spaces for socialisation (soirees, festivals, spaces for dissemination and communication). It is therefore even more fundamental to train leaders to sustain previous achievements and not lose more of them.

Does the organisation follow up on young people who have already passed through the organisation?

How does this follow up take place? Some programmes focus on young people that are, in some way, already involved in leadership actions and social activism. Others seek out young people regardless of their education or political leadership. **In the case of programmes that are not exclusively designed for young people, the intergenerational debate stands out as being something constructive**. Furthermore, in several cases, there are reports that it was the youth groups that pushed for changes in the programmes and the programme agendas.

In this regard, **thematic variation and participation stands out according to the region/class of youth involved in the programmes**. For example, themes related to sustainability and the environment are frequent among movements in the North and Northeast. Another detail of these regions is the involvement of progressive churches (Catholic and Evangelical). Although sustainability and the environment are also important guidelines for young people in the South and Southeast, there is a greater tendency in these regions for issues related to gender and LGBTQ rights, the right to the city (and a sustainable one) and the implementation of SDGs.

Some reports were made about the **efforts made by segmented communication to reach the desired target audience, such as women and the black population**. In the case of poor areas with limited resources for participation, there was mention of **efforts**

being made to develop projects that young people can replicate with limited investment/resources. On-site monitoring is not always possible (especially if organisations are national). Technology constantly appears as a mechanism to promote monitoring.

How is the organisation's relationship with the use of technology?

In addition to the use of the internet as a tool for monitoring young people involved in organisations' programmes and projects, the topic of technology is something considered very expensive for most of the interviewees. There is an important reflection on how the youth access information, for example, less and less through traditional media. **There is a need to update and modernise instruments of engagement.**

Some points mentioned were about making the policy more attractive, or "hacking" the policy. **Making politics more attractive is something very present in the speeches, as well as being able to discuss it in a less technical way and through other narratives.** With this transformation and the reach via the internet, they recognise the **possibility of occupying other/new spaces, due to greater mobility via social and communication networks.**

From this expansion via the internet, two comments are worth mentioning: the first is that **the internet should not replace local activism.** Many reports point out that **face-to-face meetings generate more significant mobilisation in spaces and territories.** The second is that the internet and the use of networks also corroborate to an unequal Brazil, since access to data in the North and Northeast is not the same as in the poor regions of large capitals where there is inequality inside these regions, for example.

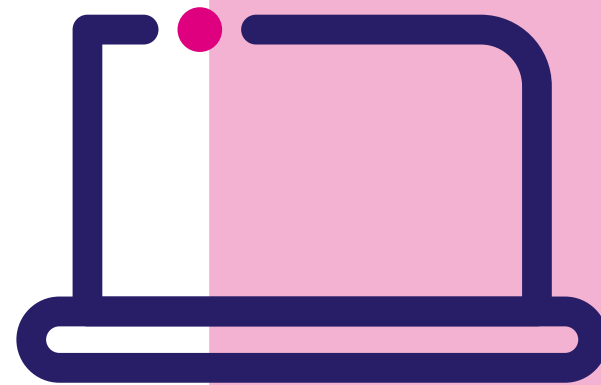
Even so, the internet is important, from the selection process to dissemination and mobilisation. There are comments on the use of networks to accompany different members, serving as a "thermometer" for new actions/trends. **Technology needs to be used in favour of projects, so it was mentioned that it is necessary to (re)use the tools that are already available.**

What does a youth project need to have in order to achieve greater social impact?

A common answer given by the interviewees is about the **need to carry out a process of listening to the youth**, and the effort made by the British Council with this report is always welcomed. In addition to the listening process, organisations also need to **recognise young people not only as beneficiaries, but as active subjects during all stages**, from deliberative to evaluation.

Another point mentioned, which is linked to the issue of listening, is the **attentive monitoring of the rapid changes in the projects taken on by young people.** After all, many actions and themes that existed during the first years of public policy implementation are no longer a priority for the youth. Just as some themes and axes vary more quickly, it was mentioned that it is a **tendency among the young people involved to seek short-term results throughout the activities.** The sense of accomplishment/retribution is something that contributes to **maintaining the mobilisation of these young people** within the programmes, and therefore, **in addition to the medium/long-term impact, the short-term impacts are important to the target public/public-participant.**

Two points - time and money - are also mentioned. **Many civil society projects depend on investments that end up arriving on time**, without contributing to a more robust/structured construction. In the case of youth training, the question of time



is even more significant. **It is necessary to broaden the participation, especially because young people show the potential capacity to create/replicate good practices and actions.** There were references about 2019 as “the worst year of funding for everyone”. Without resources, the projects end up being interrupted or reduced to a scale (geographic and/or temporal) with less social impact.

Finally, **a closer look at the inequalities and vulnerabilities of the young Brazilian population is essential.** This implies providing **concrete opportunities for the youth from poor areas to be part of a process of change.** Among the answers to these questions is financial **promotion/support so that young people can participate** (“The young person cannot be expected to do everything for free”). Obviously, this support is even more necessary for the poorest and most peripheral groups.

Also in this context, **affirmative action is highlighted as being necessary, so that inequality is really dealt with.** After all, to genuinely promote racial equality (bearing in mind that more than 56.10% of people in Brazil declare themselves as black40), only affirmative action will guarantee the confrontation of structural racism. The process cannot be built from a perspective of simple representativeness (“if we have a black participant it will be great”), as this posture only reinforces the status quo.

What references do you bring with you when you think about youth projects?

Youth Networks Agency: they offer different methodologies, where the solution built does not pass through the State;

“Nós por nós” Movement: “hackear a política, pois, se não fizermos por nós, ninguém fará” (Hacking politics, because if we don’t do it for ourselves, nobody else will);

Rede Nossa SP: benchmark on how to deal with the right to citizenship;

National Network for Early Childhood (RNPI): a benchmark network for children and adolescents;

Educational Action: leadership and participation in the debate on youth;

Movements of political renewal: Ocupa, Nós, Politize;

Youth entrepreneurship movements: Vetor Brasil, Ensina Brasil;

Pact for Democracy: unity for building data on youth with the participation of young people;

Health and Joy: training for young people from the indigenous community;

Aspen: global think tank arriving in Brazil with a youth employability project;

Greenpeace: the entry of young people into activism through volunteering.

5 Public Interest Management (GIP)’s final considerations on the work of the British Council with young people in Brazil

Throughout the process of desk research and interviews with members of the 17 organisations, and according to the information provided by the British Council team, the importance of having youth as a transversal topic of attention was evident to Public Interest Management (GIP). This niche follows aspects of Brazilian demography, made up of almost 50 million young people, which makes youth a significant group in itself, but also because of the opportunity to transform the most significant structural inequalities between young men and women, such as the genocide of the black population and the lack of opportunity in the labour market;

The most cited inequalities among respondents are related to gender, race and social class. Organisations generally aim at working with the most vulnerable groups in their projects, with some focusing on specific inequalities or even all three mentioned above, but all of them recognise the difficulty of accessing groups beyond their spheres of influence. That being said, targeting more vulnerable groups will always be important, and the British Council should continue to look for opportunities that go beyond its network of contacts, extending its reach to other groups of young people. This implies strengthening ties with youth organisations and/or youth-related organisations.

Another recommendation is listening. Not just to other organisations, such as the effort made for this report, but to continue listening to participants in the programmes and projects developed by the British Council in Brazil. The inclusion of young people is recognised as a positive strategy to better design each stage of the programmes and as a tool to keep people more involved and connected to the intended objectives and goals. As young people have fewer economic opportunities, to keep them engaged, some financial incentive should be considered. At a minimum, an allowance for food and transportation must be provided.

6 Appendix

Interviewed organisations

Agência Redes Para Juventude

In action since 2011, the Agência de Redes para Juventude (Youth Network Agency) is a methodology that trains young people between the ages of 15 and 29, residents of slums and poor areas, to transform ideas into intervention projects in their areas. The Agency is neither a social project nor a professional training course. It is the possibility of creating a space-time for young people who live in low-income communities in Rio de Janeiro. It is a stimulus for the invention of a new place in the city. A place where they are recognised as being creative subjects, not just as objects of social action. By 2019, 267 original project proposals were developed within the methodology (with themes such as social entrepreneurship, cultural intervention, arts and citizenship projects, etc.). The young person is always the leader, from the desire to the realisation of the projects. In 2012, the Agency's methodology was awarded and chosen by the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation to be implemented in England, in the cities of London and Manchester. In 2018, with the British Lottery prize, it was also implemented in Ireland and Wales.

<http://agenciarj.org/>

Casa Fluminense

Casa Fluminense is an association created in 2013 by activists, researchers and citizens who share the vision of a socially just, democratic and sustainable Rio de Janeiro. To achieve this vision, Rio's political agenda needs to be open to social participation and must be directed to its entire territory and population, that is, to the 21 municipalities and 12 million inhabitants that make up the Metropolitan Region of Rio de Janeiro (RMRJ) - and not just mainly in the central areas of its capital. Casa Fluminense functions as the centre of a network of people and organisations dedicated to promoting shared initiatives that aim to promote equality, democracy and sustainable development in the “metropolitan city” of Rio. Within the thematic axes of Casa Fluminense, there is no specific one regarding youths. However, the themes do interact, such as urban mobility, access to employment, environment, culture, knowledge, education and innovation. Casa Fluminense works with partners and collectives that

work with projects aimed at young people. The public policy course, offered annually, is generally attended by young activists.

<https://casafluminense.org.br/>

data_labe

data_labe is a data and narrative laboratory in the Maré slum complex in Rio de Janeiro. At the centre of the developed projects, it is the question of the imaginary being built around the city and its inhabitants. The actions developed by the organisation are journalism; training; and monitoring and generating of citizen data. The team and participants are mainly young people. Over the past four years, data_labe has developed reports, consultancies, analytical reports, workshops and events that consider the strengths and complexities of popular territories and their residents. The team is made up of managers, journalists, designers and researchers from low income areas who believe in a democratic future derived from dissonant and diverse narratives.

<https://datalabe.org/>

Em Movimento

Em Movimento (in movement) is an alliance of organisations that work on behalf of the youth, seeking to provide support so that they can change the world and make more and more young people engage, develop and have access to the opportunities offered by the social field. With almost seven years of history, Em Movimento continues to guide youths, diversity and opportunities, working mainly with: building collective intelligence; expansion of organisations' radars; mapping of organisations that work with young people in Brazil; and mobilisation of different youths so that they can connect with each other and with the opportunities available. Within the pillar of collective intelligence, they have developed their biggest project, the national survey Atlas das Juventudes, in partnership with the Youth Pact for SDGs, with the objective of producing, systematising and disseminating data on the different youth groups in Brazil. In addition, this year, the “Youth and the Coronavirus Pandemic” research was carried out in partnership with several organisations, as mentioned earlier in this report.

<https://www.emmovimento.org.br/>

Engajamundo

Engajamundo is an organisation created and led by young people who believe in their responsibility as an essential part of the solution to face the greatest social and environmental challenges in Brazil and the world. Through training, mobilisation and advocacy, Engajamundo works to empower young Brazilians to help them understand, participate and influence local, national and international political processes. The organisation is coordinated by online working groups to think about and develop joint actions. The local nucleus is formed in cities where activists are involved. The campaigns guide a set of actions to raise awareness about a certain theme that permeates through people's daily lives, especially in regard to youth, considering young people as being leaders of these mobilisation processes and stimulating dialogue. Engajamundo requires more access and representation of the youth in these processes, so that young people are increasingly able to articulate their demands in all political areas.

<https://www.engajamundo.org/?lang=pt>

FASE

In Pernambuco, FASE's strategy is to monitor public policies that aim to guarantee the right to the city, with the participation of people. Headquartered in the capital city of Recife, it works to materialise a new model of urban development that is inclusive, democratic and environmentally sustainable, where gender and ethnic equality - denied by today's urban growth patterns - can be achieved. FASE Pernambuco is working to help, implement, support and strengthen actions in favour of environmental justice and the application of rights. It also aims to expand public policies to intensify the struggle of young people and women, for example, by generating jobs and income, combining political education activities with training in social business management. This regional programme gains strength by working with networks, forums and campaigns such as the National and State Urban Reform Forums, the Northeast Urban Reform Forum, the Socio-environmental Forum SUAPE and the Pernambuco Youth Forum (FOJUPE).

<https://fase.org.br/pt/onde-atuamos/pernambuco/>

Baobá

The Baobá Fund is the first and only fund exclusively dedicated to the promotion of racial equity for the black population in Brazil. It aims to mobilise people and resources, in Brazil and abroad, to support pro-racial projects and actions. A significant part of the work of the Baobá Fund is focused on investments in the north-eastern region of the country, as it understands that this region is strategic for the promotion of racial equity, due to its demographic composition, history of resilience and innovation in the field. Despite not focusing on

youth, the projects that the fund supports generally affect the lives of young black people.

<https://baoba.org.br/>

SAAP

SAAP - Project Analysis and Consulting Sector - believes in the self-organisation of new collective social actors, especially women and young people. Through the funds it manages, it supports small projects with different approaches, in which popular leadership prevails. It also promotes access to new knowledge, helps organise democratic management for initiatives that support and promote coordination among many of them, in social networks and movements.

<https://fase.org.br/pt/fundos/saap/>

IBASE

iBase's projects are related to strengthening democracy and building networks that combat social inequality, combating structural oppression and encouraging the growth of active participation. The projects include partnerships with other activity networks, in addition to the production of research in the areas of cities, territories, environmental justice and citizenship, less asymmetric development, universalisation of policies and public rights, among others. With regard to the youth, there are two specific projects. One of them is the Project that is part of the Urban Inequalities Programme: Youth, Race and Gender, which aims to contribute to fighting inequalities in the urban space, promoting youth rights and strengthening the capacity of the youth and groups in poor urban areas and slums to exercise their “Right to the City” and to identify alternatives for economic inclusion. The other project, called Juventude em Movimento (Youth in Movement), aims to strengthen and expand the citizen engagement of young women and men living in Complexo do Alemão to face and change the structures of social exclusion and the conditions of inequality and violence, increasing knowledge about their reality, and improving its citizen activism initiatives with information, data and research that qualify participation in the territory, in the city and in politics.

<https://ibase.br/pt/>

iCS

Instituto Clima e Sociedade (Climate and Society Institute) is a philanthropic organisation that promotes prosperity, justice and low carbon development in Brazil. It operates as a bridge between national and international financiers and local partners. Consequently, it is part of a wide network of philanthropic organisations dedicated to finding solutions to the climate crisis. The iCS outlines action plans to overcome climate problems from a social perspective. Therefore, it prioritises measures that, in addition to reducing greenhouse

gas emissions, also results in improvements in society’s quality of life, especially that of the most vulnerable. iCS does not have an axis dedicated exclusively to the youth. However, it is giving grants to young black people and young women as well as organisations that deal with climate change, considering the social aspect of inequality.

<https://www.climaesociedade.org/>.

Instituto Pólis

The Pólis Institute works to build more sustainable, fair and democratic cities in the following areas: Urban Reform (Right to the City and Urbanism), Democracy and Participation (Youth, Education and Citizen Participation), Inclusion and Sustainability (Solid Waste, Local Development and Food and Nutrition Security) and Cultural Citizenship (Coexistence, Peace and Free Media). The object of the work of the Pólis Institute is focused on the relationships between the representation of citizens and local governments, public policies and processes of popular participation and strengthening of social movements, the organisation of forums and networks, the analysis of municipal management and public policies. In the “democracy and participation” axis, the Institute works to strengthen civil society, focusing on three fronts: citizen participation, youth and training. The youth sector supports the production of knowledge that dialogues with the public agenda and encourages the consolidation of democracy as well as the political actions of citizens.

<https://polis.org.br/>

Instituto Unibanco

The Unibanco Institute contributes to guarantee the right of young people to quality learning in public education. The focus of its activities is on secondary school. It operates in the production of data and analysis, in the training and guidance of school leaders, with a significant part of its projects being directed to teacher training and school leadership. The programmes are also accompanied by seminars and events with specialists in the area and beneficiary groups. Basically, all programmes are aimed at young people directly or indirectly.

<https://www.institutounibanco.org.br/>

ismart

Ismart - Social Institute for Motivation, Support and Recognition of Talents, is a private entity, created in 1999, a non-profit organisation, which identifies young talent from low income groups, the ages of 12 and 15, and grants them scholarships in excellent private schools as well as access to professional development and guidance

programmes, from elementary school to university. ismart’s work is based on the belief that young talents can be found in all layers of the population, regardless of income, ethnic or social background. The institution believes that, with access to quality education, scholarship holders can dream more and achieve professional success. Thus, ismart hopes to contribute to changing the composition of the future Brazilian intellectual elite, ensuring that its leaders reflect the true face of the country.

<https://www.ismart.org.br/>

Legisla Brasil

Legisla Brasil is a non-profit organisation that believes in people’s potential to transform politics. They promote people’s access and development, to oxygenate and qualify Brazilian politics. Legisla Brasil seeks a more accessible, representative and effective policy to promote the country’s development, one made by people and for people. Legisla’s strategy is to make job opportunities in the executive and legislative area more democratic. They recognise that politicians must have access to talent that is prepared in order to make up their teams and innovate in their mandates. Their proposal is to be this bridge between talent and mandate. Legisla is not an organisation focused on youth, but most of its participants - and the team itself - are composed of young men and women.

<https://www.legislabrasil.org/>

Pacto Das Juventudes

Pacto das Juventudes pelos ODS/Atlas das Juventudes (Youth Pact for SDGs/Youth Atlas) is a Brazilian coalition of youth organisations, movements and networks that represent civil society, together with governments, the private sector, third party sector organisations and the United Nations, with the aim of inspiring, involving and mobilising Brazilian youth to achieve the SDGs - Sustainable Development Goals. The Pact reinforces the commitment to promote the mobilisation of young people for the dissemination and engagement with the 2030 Agenda, as well as the training of leaders and citizens that are committed and capable of building the country and the world we want. The Youth Atlas (a project in progress) is a concrete response to the Youth Pact for the SDGs, through the coalition between Youth Movements and Networks, United Nations, Research Institutes, investor organisations, supporters and public authorities. The objective of the Atlas is to be the most complete content on the situation of the Brazilian youth, being a tool for people and organisations working on the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of public policies, strategies, programmes, projects and initiatives for the youth in Brazil.

Raps (Rede de Ação Política Pela Sustentabilidade)

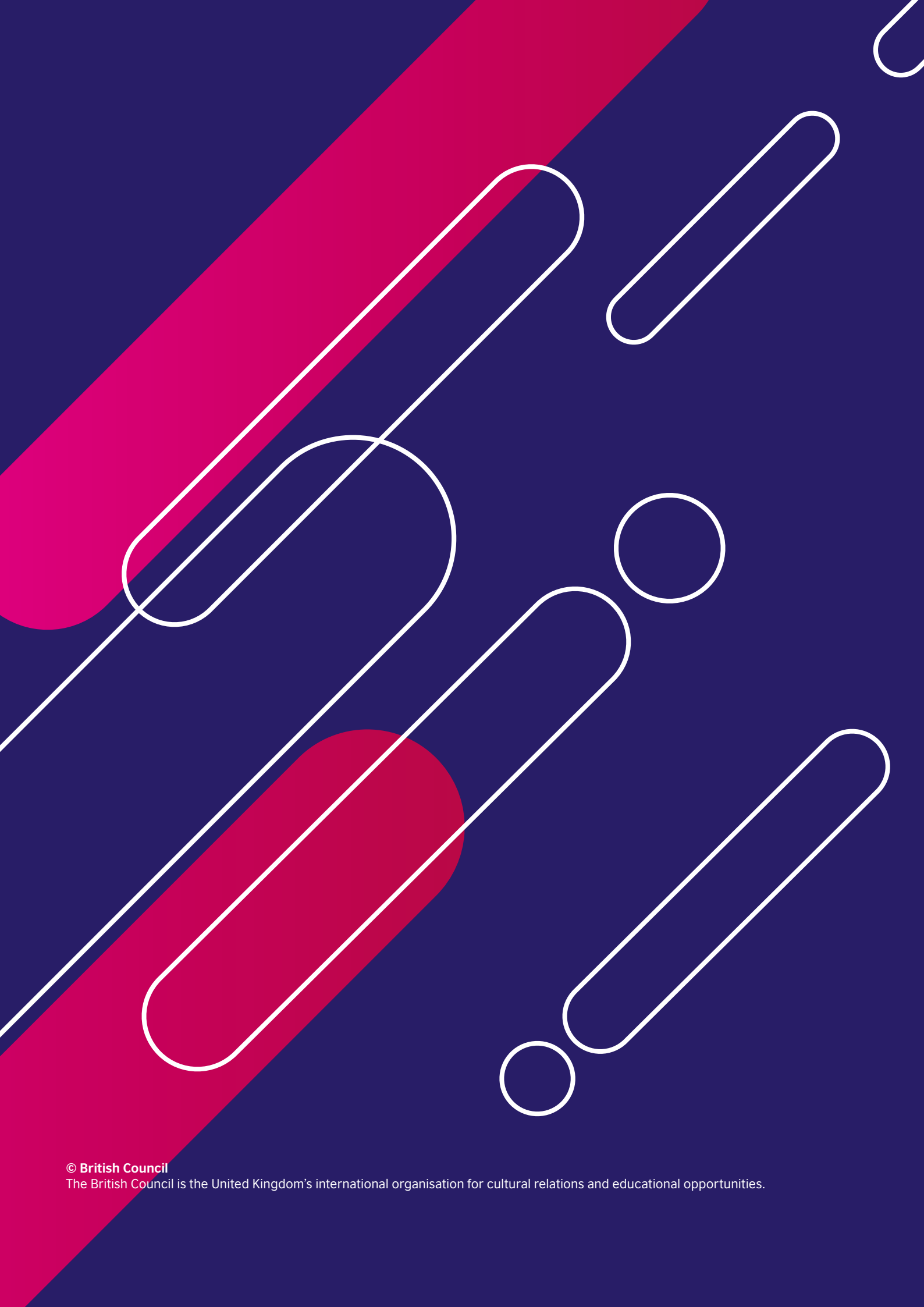
The Political Action Network for Sustainability (RAPS) is a pioneer non-partisan organisation, created in 2012, with the mission of contributing to the improvement of democracy and the Brazilian political process. RAPS’ focus is to connect, develop and support political leaders committed to sustainability. They are people in different public and electoral areas that are willing to dialogue and work together for a fairer country, with more opportunities, better quality of life for all and with respect for natural resources

<https://www.raps.org.br/>

Promotoras Legais Populares

Popular Legal Promoters Network: The performance of the PLP is guided by the ideals of justice, democracy, dignity and the defence of women’s human rights and access to justice and the expansion of citizenship, fighting for gender equity and for a society in which women’s human rights as well as their social, political and economic value are recognised and respected. Used in different countries, the nomenclature “Popular Legal Promoters” corresponds to the project of training women who work to strengthen the rights of the population and combat discrimination and oppression, through the knowledge of rights and access to justice. The popular legal prosecutors can provide guidance, advise and promote the instrumental role of the law in women’s daily lives, with individual or collective interventions. Despite not having a programme dedicated to the youth, intergenerational activities are strongly recognised, and young and older women connect through courses and training.

<http://promotoraslegaispopulares.org.br/>



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