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First Lady Hillary Clinton
Remarks at USAID Girls' Education Conference
Washington, D.C.
May 7, 1998

Thank you so much. It is such a great pleasure for me to be here at this conference with all of you who are committed to the education and well being of girls around the world. I'm also pleased to have the first occasion, to visit this new, very large building and see this auditorium in action. This is now the second largest building, second only to the pentagon. So I think it is appropriate, that while the Pentagon houses those who strive to keep us safe and secure and keep peace around the world, this building would host a conference about educating girls and building a future, that we hope, will be peaceful for all children. (Applause)

I hope that we're able to do that through the world that you are doing at this conference and that the results of this conference, and what you carry away from it will enable you to be strong voices throughout the world on behalf of young women and girls.

The best description that I've ever read about why this conference is so important, did not come from a think tank or a government report, or a research study. But instead from a college student, a young woman from New Delhi who gave me a poem she had written about why it was so important, that she being the

first young women in her family ever to go on to college, had that opportunity.

Here is what she wrote.

“Too many women, in too many countries, speak the same language -- of silence...There must be freedom -- if we are to speak. And yes, there must be power -- if we are to be heard.”

We are here today to make sure that all children have the freedom, and the power, to make their voices ring as loudly as the 75 members of the World Children’s Choir we heard a few minutes ago. And we are here because there are already powerful voices present in this room, that are making themselves heard on behalf of education for all children. I want to thank everyone who made this extraordinary event possible, particularly Brian Atwood, Margaret Lycette, Susie Clay and the entire USAID staff.

All over the world, I have seen the fruits of the Girls and Women’s Education Initiative pioneered by USAID, and I have been gratified to see the work that is being done to put quality education within the grasp of every child.

I also want to thank the co-sponsors of this conference: UNICEF; the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, the Delegation of the European Commission, and the Lewis T. Preston Education Fund for Girls. Thank you all.

I too extend a warm welcome to the First Lady of Ghana and the First Lady from Peru. I also wish to welcome all Ministers and Vice Ministers, Cabinet Officials, Parliamentarians, Ambassadors, leaders of non-governmental organizations, the media, businesses, religious organizations, and other distinguished guests from the 42 countries represented here.

As I look out at this impressive gathering, I believe that we are truly at the beginning of a great international effort to give all children access to quality primary education, and secondary education.

As I have been privileged to travel around the world, I have met many, many citizens, who are struggling to find their voices in a time of increasing democracy, information, and globalization. I've met with many families who have worked hard everyday just to put a roof over their children's heads and food on their tables for meals. I have visited communities, where people have banded together to

create healthier, more prosperous opportunities for all who live there.

And often when I ask a very simple question I get the same answer. I ask “How is it that you were able to accomplish so much?”. And the answer usually in one way or another comes back to education. Education is recognized throughout the world, even by those who themselves have not enjoyed an education, as a powerful tool for a child, or a family, or a whole society to make progress. Education is no longer viewed as a luxury for some, but as a necessity for all. The World Bank has said repeatedly that education provides the highest rate of return of any investment in developing nations. And that is especially true of girls’ educations.

Because we know that when we educate these girls, we improve the health of women and families. We know that a woman who has had even a single year of education, has children that have a better chance of living. We know that as the years of schooling increase, the chances of a child living, and living well, increase as well.

When we educate a girl, we decrease poverty by helping women support

themselves and their families. A single year of education usually correlates with an increased income of 10 to 20 percent for women later in life. In Senegal, I visited a small village, where education for girls, and women's adult literacy programs, have been the first steps in helping the village understand how it could work together to create more prosperity. How it could take five hectares of barren land and turn it into an oasis of green growing crops that could not only support the village, but be sold in the market place.

When we educate a girl today, we also help to create a leader for tomorrow. A leader within the family and the community, perhaps a teacher, an engineer, a lawyer, a doctor, a nurse, a mother of a healthy and educated child, a woman who is working hard to make her life and the lives of her family as good as they can be.

That's why at international conferences and summits in Paris, Cairo, Copenhagen, and Beijing, we have joined together to call for universal primary education. We called for ending disparities between boys and girls that, for too long, have plagued primary and secondary schools, making it very difficult to attend. And I want to thank all of you who have worked to make the words that appeared on the pages of the declarations from these international conferences

living realities.

In developing countries, the primary school enrollment for girls has increased by 50 percent since 1960. And in poorest countries, it has more than doubled during this period. But that is not enough. We have to do more. We have to see that we support governments and NGOs in reaching out to afford access to education to as many girls as possible.

I have seen such activities bearing fruit all over the world. In Bangladesh, I visited a school run by the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee, an NGO that believes that education -- especially girls' education -- is a pre-condition for economic development. Because of that belief, some of the BRAC schools have been burned by extremist groups. But the schools keep being rebuilt. And families keep sending their children to attend.

I also saw where the Bangladesh government is attempting to provide incentives for families to keep their daughters in school. The families get food each week if they send their children, particularly their girls, to school. And, to help give girls the chance to go to secondary school, the government actually

deposits a small amount of money in a family bank account, as long as the daughters attend school.

I have seen the results of President Museveni's promise of Universal Primary Education in Uganda. I have been in classrooms that are absolutely filled with children; 70, 75, 80 third-graders. A very big challenge to any teacher. But instead of feeling frustrated the teachers I have met have been proud. Proud because children are coming to school, and everyone is working very hard to create the materials and train the additional teachers to meet this challenge, but the overwhelming pride that is felt because for the first time, more girls than boys are attending school.

There have also been results in Guatemala, where the government and the Foundation for Sugar Producers teamed up to offer small scholarships to girls in rural schools. Because they do that, between the first and second grades, the drop out rate for girls in those schools was only one percent -- compared to 30 percent nationwide. In another Guatemalan program, afternoon school sessions have been introduced to accommodate girls who must carry out domestic and agricultural work in the mornings.

In Malawi, the villagers were not only asked why girls aren't attending school...they were asked to come up with solutions. And they performed plays and skits, they waived school fees, they took responsibility for enrolling girls in school, and as a result the enrollment from 50 to 83 percent.

And in the Community Schools Program in Egypt, the number of girls enrolled in school increased from 2,000 to 35,000. Because schools were located closer to homes, making them safer and more accessible. The curricula was designed so that was culturally appropriate and approved by village leaders. And girls were trained to be sure that they were understanding of how important this gift of education was, and parents were asked to become actively involved as well.

As we look across the globe, therefore, we see success stories everywhere. Yet, right now there are still 100 million children worldwide who are out of school.

And two-thirds of them are girls. 900 million people cannot read or write -- and sixty percent of them are women. Two-thirds of the children who complete less than four years of primary education are girls...and countless others do not even have access to a primary school...let alone a secondary school.

Without the ability to read and write or do math, girls will be increasingly left out of the information age, unable to compete to increase their own incomes, or contribute to their family's, and having their own dreams and aspirations short changed.

So as you attend this conference, starting yesterday and going through today I hope you will continue to look at solutions. That you will share information about the best practices from each of your countries that have made a difference in making sure that girls are able to attend schools.

I remember so well being in a small village, about 40 minutes outside Labor Pakistan. Where I visited a school that had been built, to give the girls in that area primary education. I sat out in the courtyard in front of the school, and talked with mothers of children who attended. One mother told me about her 10 children -- 5 girls and 5 boys. Her worry was that she had sent her children to school, to primary school, and when her boys graduated from primary school they had gone on. They had gone to the nearest secondary school continuing their education. But when her daughters finished the village school, there were no secondary schools nearby for girls. And she was not willing to send her daughters off alone to attend

a school far away. So she asked me, and she asked all the officials who were with me, if they could please have a secondary school built for girls in their village.

This one mother, I believe, spoke for countless of millions of others. Women who know that their daughters will not live the same lives they have lived. That change is too pervasive. That they have to provide better opportunities so that their daughters will be prepared for whatever the future holds.

As Brian mentioned in his remarks, he recently completed evaluations that makes clear that the "second generation" of girls' education initiatives must continue to expand access to school, particularly secondary school, but we also must face up to the need to improve the *quality* of girls' education.

Because we've done a good job in reaching parents, and telling them they should send their girls to school, we now have many, many girls, and many, many, boys crowding in to the schools that are already available. These schools then face the tremendous challenge of trying to train new teachers, provide basic supplies, and maintain facilities. It is very hard, even for the proudest teacher to get around to look at the work of 75 or 80, 8-year-olds.

And because we have so many crowded classrooms, many children get lost in that crowd. And many don't even remain to finish primary education. So we have to make a commitment, not only to providing access to education, but providing access to quality-education. And we can not think of girl's schooling as something we put in a little box over in a corner. It must be part of the overall educational efforts of all of our countries. We have to recognize that we must educate both boys and girls. We have to recognize that any child that goes without education in today's world, may become a drag on the larger society, so that it is in our interest to be sure that they all have access to quality schooling

We also have to look at ways of reaching families, so that they know how important it is to prepare their children for school, and make sure that when those children walk through a schoolhouse door they are ready to learn.

We now know from scientific research that the brain develops at an extraordinary pace in the first three years of life. Many of the traditions that we have all followed in caring for babies, in holding them, rocking them, singing to them, caressing them. We have done because it was passed on to us, generation to

generation, as how we should care for a small infant. We now know that those habits, those forms of attention are not just a wonderful way to develop a bond between a parent and a child, but they actually create brain cells. The more a child is appropriately stimulated, talked to, read to, sung to, that child's brain is then creating more and more connections, that will enable that child, when he or she is ready for formal academic learning, to be able to read better, to be able to do mathematics better.

So we have to reach parents all over the world, with this new scientific information. To encourage them to pay attention to their babies. To encourage them to space the births of their babies, so they have the time and the energy to invest in each child. Because by doing so we will better prepare children for the schooling to come.

Now there are many organization throughout every society that have a role to play. Certainly the family bares the primary responsibility, and the extended family, must support the family in educating girls. But so too should religious organizations also understand how important it is to make sure every young girls is able to live up to her God-given promise as well.

The media has a role to play, disseminating information, such as the importance of the scientific research about paying attention to young babies. And the media also must give us good examples of girls and boys, going to school, learning, and being able to go out into the world better educated.

Businesses can do things like provide scholarships to help support schools. To be willing to take the initiative to stand behind the idea of educating all citizens. Not only because it is the right thing to do, but because it is a way for businesses in all of our countries, to have better trained and educated workers, and consumers.

And certainly government leaders have to do everything within their power to make it possible for us to have as many good, quality, schools and teachers everywhere throughout every country.

We also with technology can leap frog over some of the obstacles that would otherwise prevent schooling from being available. In South Africa I visited a school in Soeto, where there were not enough teachers, where there were many children, now coming back into the schools with the end of apartheid, and where

they were attempting to teach as many children as possible English. So they were using tape recordings that the teacher could monitor, but individual students could work with.

In other schools there was even an effort to try to get one television with transmission that can bring in distance learning, so that we can expand the opportunities available even though the teachers are not present. The computer, which of course is very expensive and in some of the schools I have visited there isn't even electricity yet at the schools. But if a computer can be made available you can open the world up to students who live very far from any large city or large university. If it is possible to provide access to the information age to those students. So we have to be more creative and innovative in thinking about how we overcome the obstacles to providing for girls education.

I look forward to hearing the results of your deliberations during this conference. I am hoping that the ideas that you will discuss we can disseminate widely throughout the world. And certainly USAID and The United States Government want to stand with you in helping to bring to reality our dreams that we will see opportunities for every girl and every boy everywhere in the world, to

receiving quality education that will enable them to take responsibilities for their schools.

Thank you very much.

Kevin**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

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TALK TO JOE

THURSDAY

**Table 3—Rate, number, and distribution of status dropouts, ages 16–24, by background characteristics:
October 1997**

Characteristics	Status dropout rate (percent)	Number of status dropouts (thousands)	Population (thousands)	Percent of all dropouts	Percent of population
Total	11.0	3,624	32,960	100.0	100.0
Sex					
Male	11.9	1,970	16,619	54.4	50.4
Female	10.1	1,654	16,341	45.6	49.6
Race-ethnicity ¹					
White, non-Hispanic	7.6	1,656	21,800	45.7	66.1
Black, non-Hispanic	13.4	649	4,847	17.9	14.7
Hispanic	25.3	1,180	4,660	32.6	14.1
Age					
16	4.0	160	3,951	4.4	12.0
17	5.6	227	4,042	6.3	12.3
18	12.4	468	3,776	12.9	11.5
19	15.3	570	3,728	15.7	11.3
20 to 24	12.6	2,198	17,463	60.7	53.0
Recency of immigration					
Born outside the 50 states and the District of Columbia					
Hispanic	38.6	725	1,877	20.0	5.7
Non-Hispanic	7.8	143	1,826	3.9	5.5
First generation ²					
Hispanic	15.4	250	1,624	6.9	4.9
Non-Hispanic	5.0	87	1,747	2.4	5.3
Second generation or more ³					
Hispanic	17.7	205	1,159	5.7	3.5
Non-Hispanic	9.0	2,214	24,731	61.1	75.0
Region					
Northeast	10.5	623	5,947	17.2	18.0
Midwest	8.8	693	7,855	19.1	23.8
South	11.7	1,350	11,488	37.2	34.9
West	12.5	959	7,669	26.5	23.3

¹Due to relatively small sample sizes, American Indian/Alaskan Natives and Asian/Pacific Islanders are included in the total but are not shown separately.

²Individuals defined as first generation were born in the 50 states or the District of Columbia and have one or both parents born outside the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

³Individuals defined as second generation or more were born in the 50 states or the District of Columbia and have both parents born in the 50 states or the District of Columbia.

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October 1997, unpublished data.

**INDICATOR
OF THE MONTH**
NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

High school dropouts, by race-ethnicity and recency of migration

June 2000

As a whole, Hispanics drop out of high school at higher rates and attain lower levels of education than non-Hispanics. The relative recency of migration among Hispanics may at least partially account for this trend. Evidence of the undereducation of Hispanics has implications for developing retention strategies as well as for assessing the educational and training needs of the population. The status dropout rate for an age group (the percentage of that age group that is not enrolled in school and has not completed high school) is one measure of dropping out.

- In 1997, a greater percentage of Hispanics than non-Hispanics ages 16–24 were born outside the United States. Among this group, the status dropout rate (39 percent) was higher than it was among first- and later-generation Hispanics (15 and 18 percent, respectively). First- and later-generation Hispanics were two to three times more likely than their non-Hispanic peers to drop out.
- In 1997, the percentage of 25- to 34-year-olds who were dropouts was lower than it was in 1989 or 1979. Similar changes are occurring for all groups. The gaps in dropout rates between non-U.S.-born, first-generation, and later-generation Hispanics and comparable non-Hispanics were generally similar in 1979, 1989, and 1997.

Percentage of 16- to 24-year-olds who were not enrolled in school and had not completed high school, by recency of migration and race-ethnicity: October 1997

Recency of migration	Hispanic				Non-Hispanic			
	Total	Total	Mexican	Other Hispanic	Total	White	Black	Asian/ Pacific Islander
Total	11.0	25.3	27.5	21.3	8.6	7.6	13.4	6.9
Born outside 50 states/D.C.	23.5	38.6	44.3	29.6	7.8	5.4	9.2	9.4
First generation	10.0	15.4	17.0	7.9	5.0	5.6	6.2	2.5
Later generation	9.3	17.7	18.3	14.2	9.0	7.8	14.1	5.3

Percentage of 25- to 34-year-olds who were not enrolled in school and had not completed high school, by year and recency of migration and race-ethnicity: November 1979 and 1989 and October 1997

Year and recency of migration	Hispanic				Non-Hispanic			
	Total	Total	Mexican	Other Hispanic	Total	White	Black	Asian/ Pacific Islander
1979 Total*	14.9	45.4	51.2	24.6	13.0	11.5	24.1	—
Born outside 50 states/D.C.	34.4	59.9	74.8	30.6	16.1	18.6	15.3	—
First generation	12.3	30.8	35.3	4.3	8.2	7.8	18.1	—
Later generation	13.5	29.9	32.8	18.3	13.1	11.5	24.4	—
1989 Total*	13.1	39.1	45.9	27.6	10.5	9.1	18.9	10.5
Born outside 50 states/D.C.	31.8	51.8	69.9	28.6	11.5	10.2	14.2	12.3
First generation	10.5	25.3	25.2	28.5	4.5	4.0	8.9	5.9
Later generation	11.2	23.0	23.7	19.7	10.8	9.4	19.3	3.9
1997 Total*	11.9	38.5	46.2	27.8	7.7	6.6	12.2	9.3
Born outside 50 states/D.C.	30.8	49.5	60.0	34.2	10.3	7.6	16.7	10.7
First generation	9.5	16.4	22.8	3.2	5.8	5.7	9.9	3.9
Later generation	8.1	24.0	26.8	12.5	7.5	6.6	11.9	3.2

— Not available.

* Total includes a small proportion for whom recency of migration is unknown.

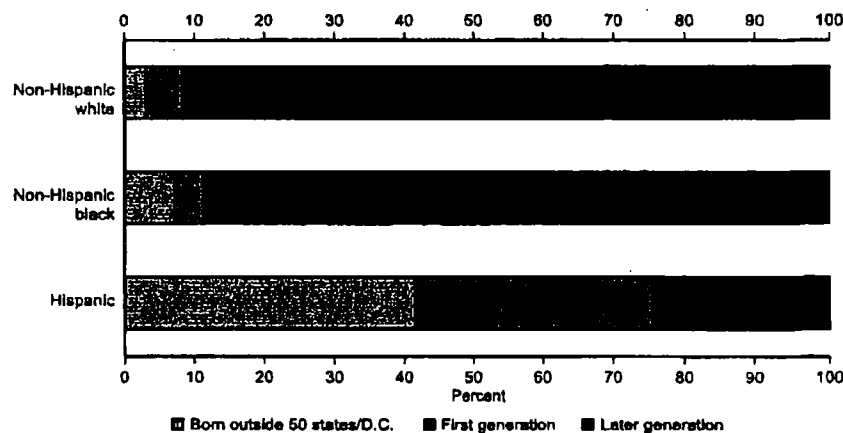
NOTE: People born in Puerto Rico and the U.S. territories are considered born in other countries. Individuals are classified as first generation if they were born in one of the 50 states or Washington, D.C., and at least one

of their parents was not. Later generation includes those who were born in one of the 50 states or Washington, D.C., as were both of their parents.

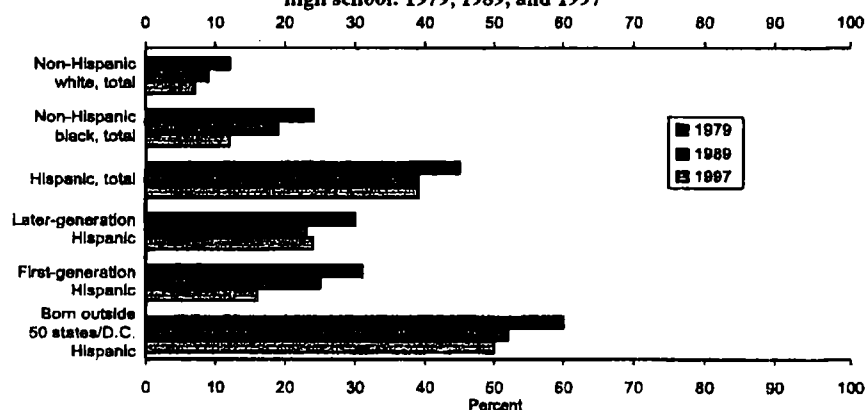
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, November 1979 and 1989, and October 1997.

High school dropouts, by race-ethnicity and recency of migration

Percentage distribution of 16- to 24-year-olds according to recency of migration: 1997



Percentage of 25- to 34-year-olds who were not enrolled and had not completed high school: 1979, 1989, and 1997



NOTE: People born in Puerto Rico and the U.S. territories are considered born in other countries. Individuals are classified as first generation if they were born in one of the 50 states or Washington, D.C., and at least one of their parents was not. Later generation includes those who were born in one of the 50 states or Washington, D.C., as were both of their parents.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, November 1979 and 1989, and October 1997.

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Del 26 al 29 de junio de 2000 Lima, Perú
From June 26 to June 29, 2000 Lima, Peru

Foro de Adolescentes de las Américas Forum of the Adolescents of the Americas



PERU 2000

La voz de un mundo nuevo
The voice of a new world

Perú 2000

FORO DE ADOLESCENTES DE LAS AMÉRICAS

La voz de un mundo nuevo

Lima, Perú

26 al 29 de junio de 2000

Introducción

La participación de los y las adolescentes líderes de los diferentes países de las Américas propiciará, a través de este Foro, intercambiar experiencias que permitan enriquecer los conocimientos y habilidades así como fortalecer los que cada uno ya posee. A su vez esta iniciativa nos podrá ofrecer un panorama social regional desde su óptica como adolescentes a través de la cual conoceremos de una forma más directa y real sus verdaderas inquietudes, sus mayores preocupaciones y cuáles son los problemas que más los aquejan, así como sus planteamientos, alternativas y soluciones ante éstos.

Este evento recogerá el pronunciamiento de cada uno de ellos en una propuesta concreta que permita a las autoridades con poder de decisión de cada país, diseñar y fortalecer las políticas sociales que se desarrollan en sus países con relación a los y las adolescentes.

Se ha diseñado una metodología que permita asumir en los participantes un rol activo y creativo dentro del Foro.

Por ello, los facilitadores cumplirán un rol de acompañamiento y de canalización de la información y opiniones de los y las adolescentes, se propiciará en todo momento que sean ellos quienes tengan la palabra y la opción de intervenir. El empleo de una metodología participativa no sólo permitirá cumplir con más facilidad con los objetivos planteados, sino también será la primera base real para promover, desde el liderazgo de cada uno de ellos, la creación de un mecanismo continental que posibilite dar continuidad a esta iniciativa, mediante un intercambio continuo de experiencias que puedan replicarse en sus respectivos países.

Objetivos primordiales

1. Fomentar el intercambio de experiencias entre adolescentes de las Américas, procurando que los y las participantes repliquen las experiencias exitosas en su país de origen a través de un mecanismo que promueva la participación de los y las adolescentes de las Américas.
2. Que la voz de los y las adolescentes contribuya al fortalecimiento de las políticas sociales implementadas a su favor en cada país en coordinación con otros sectores de la sociedad.

Objetivos específicos

1. Brindar a los y las adolescentes un espacio de intercambio y fortalecimiento de sus habilidades y conocimientos que consoliden la importancia de su liderazgo en las Américas.
2. Promover que los y las adolescentes reafirmen su derecho a participar activamente y a ser escuchados para la identificación de sus necesidades y en la búsqueda de soluciones comunes a las dificultades que los involucra, reforzando la importancia de su participación como agente de cambio de su entorno.

Metas a alcanzar

1. Contar con un documento final que recoja los retos comunes de la región y propuestas desde la óptica de los propios adolescentes.
2. Elaboración de una propuesta sobre el derecho de organización y participación de los y las adolescentes de las Américas.

FORUM OF THE ADOLESCENTS OF THE AMERICAS

The voice of a new world

Lima, Peru

June 26 to June 29, 2000

Introduction

The participation of leader adolescents of the different countries of the Americas, will foster, through this Forum, an exchange of experiences that will enhance their knowledge and skills as well as strengthen those they already possess. At the same time, this initiative will offer us a regional social panorama from the adolescents' perspective, through which we will become more directly aware of their true worries, their greatest concerns and the problems they face, as well as their proposals, alternatives and solutions for them.

This event will gather each of their statements compiling them into a specific proposal that will enable the decision-making authorities of each country to design and strengthen adolescent related social policies being developed in their countries.

A methodology has been designed for the participants to assume an active and creative role within the Forum.

Thus, the facilitators will fulfill the role of complementing and channeling the information and opinions of adolescents; at all times the adolescent's opinion and option to participate will be encouraged. The use of a participatory method will not only allow the proposed objectives to be performed more easily but will also be the first real base with which to promote, from the leadership position of each of them, the creation of a continental mechanism for the continuity of this effort by an ongoing exchange of experiences that may be repeated in their respective countries.

Main objectives

1. Foster an exchange of experiences between the adolescents of the Americas, making sure that the participants replicate the successful experiences in their country of origin; through a mechanism for the promotion of the participation of the adolescents of the Americas.
2. Provide adolescents with a meeting place in which to voice their opinion contributing towards the strengthening of the social policies implemented in their favor in each country, in close coordination with other sectors of society.

Specific objectives

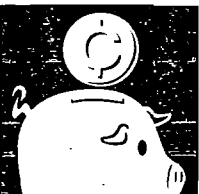
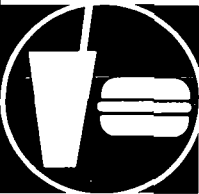
1. Provide adolescents with a space for the exchange and strengthening of their skills and knowledge to consolidate the importance of their leadership in the Americas.
2. Foster adolescents to reaffirm their right to actively participate and be heard for the identification of their needs and in the search for joint solutions to the problems that involve them, reinforcing the importance of their participation as an environmental agent of change.

Goals to be reached

1. Obtain a final document compiling the common challenges of the region and their alternatives, from the adolescents' perspective.
2. Prepare a proposal on the adolescents of the Americas' right to organize themselves and participate.

MANUAL OPERATIVO
PARA EL FORO DE ADOLESCENTES DE LAS AMÉRICAS
Lima, Perú
Del 26 al 29 de junio

OPERATING MANUAL
FOR THE FORUM OF ADOLESCENTS OF THE AMERICAS
Lima, Peru
From June 26 to June 29



*La voz de un mundo nuevo
The voice of a new world*

Perú 2000



INTRODUCTION

The Tenth Conference of Spouses of Heads of State and Government of the Americas shall be held this year in the City of Lima, Peru from October 4 to October 6. The Preliminary Technical Meeting prior to the Conference shall also be held in Lima, on June 26 to June 29. The Forum of the Adolescents of the Americas shall take place parallel to this meeting.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ORGANIZATION

Both the organization and the logistical preparations of the Forum are the responsibility of the Coordination Office of the Tenth Conference. As the host country, Peru is responsible for the provision of facilities for this event, hospitality and accommodation for its guest participants. The Forum training and support team will be in charge of each participant adolescent, in order to provide them with the necessary assistance within the framework of the Forum.

The Coordination Office of the Conference shall bear the expenses of two adolescents per country, which includes accommodation as of Monday June 25 until Thursday, June 29, food (breakfasts, lunches and dinners), transportation and transfer to the sites of all the scheduled activities are also included. The Coordination Committee shall not cover local or international telephone calls or room service.



INTRODUCCIÓN

Este año se llevará a cabo en la ciudad de Lima, Perú, del 4 al 6 de octubre, la Décima Conferencia de Esposas de Jefes de Estado y Gobierno de las Américas; previamente y en esta misma ciudad, se realizará la Reunión Técnica Preparatoria del 26 al 29 de junio. Paralelamente a esta reunión se desarrollará el Foro de Adolescentes de las Américas.

La Coordinación cubrirá los gastos de dos adolescentes por país, que incluye alojamiento a partir del lunes 25 al jueves 29 de junio, alimentación (desayunos, almuerzos y cenas), movilidad y traslados para todas las actividades previstas. La Coordinación no cubrirá llamadas telefónicas locales o internacionales ni servicios a la habitación.

RESPONSABILIDAD DE LA ORGANIZACIÓN

Tanto la organización como los preparativos logísticos del Foro son responsabilidad de la Coordinación de la Décima Conferencia. En su calidad de país anfitrión, el Perú tendrá la tarea de proveer facilidades para este evento, hospitalidad y alojamiento para los y las participantes que serán sus invitados. El equipo de capacitación y apoyo del Foro asumirá el compromiso de la atención y cuidado de cada uno de los y las adolescentes participantes encontrándose a su disposición para brindarles la ayuda que sea necesaria en el marco del desarrollo del Foro.

VENUE

The Forum of Adolescents shall take place at the Resort & Convention Center "El Pueblo - Las Americas". This resort is located at km 10 of the Central Highway, Santa Clara, only 20 minutes away from downtown Lima. It has 18 hectares of green fields, recreational areas and modern convention and game rooms.

"El Pueblo - Las Americas" is designed based on the structure of a typical Andean village. It has a main square, a church, restaurants and arts and crafts shops. In addition, It has bedrooms with high wooden ceilings, carved wooden doors and windows and bungalows furnished with a jacuzzi, a kitchenette and a Bar BQ. It also has a special area designed for sports and games, including volleyball courts, football, tennis and squash courts, bowling facilities, a gymnasium, a sauna, a jacuzzi and three swimming pools, one of them with two toboggans, for the fun of young and old. It also has a discotheque.

During the month of June, at the El Hotel - El Pueblo the weather is dry, with an average temperature ranging between 20° and 25° during the day and 14° and 18° C during the evening. Lightweight clothing is recommended during the day and a lightweight jumper for the evening.

In the City of Lima, during our nighttime tours there is a humid climate ranging between 14° and 18°C, waterproof clothing is recommended.

English and Spanish interpretation services together with audiovisual services shall be available as required.





LUGAR DE LA REUNIÓN

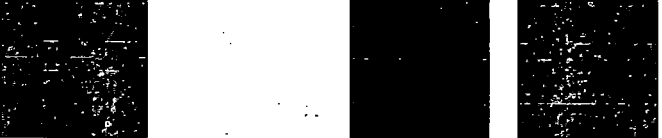
El Foro de Adolescentes tendrá lugar en el Resort & Centro de Convenciones "El Pueblo - Las Américas", ubicado en la carretera central Km. 10, Santa Clara, a sólo 20 minutos de la ciudad de Lima. Cuenta con 18 hectáreas de verdes campos, áreas de esparcimiento y modernas salas de convenciones y juegos.

"El Pueblo - Las Américas" está diseñado sobre la estructura de un típico pueblo serrano del Perú. Cuenta con una plaza principal, iglesia, restaurantes y tiendas de artesanía. Asimismo, cuenta con habitaciones de techos altos de madera, puertas y ventanas talladas y bungalows con jacuzzi, kitchenette y parrilla. Adicionalmente tienen una zona especial para juegos recreativos con canchas de voley, fulbito, tenis, así como squash, bowling, gimnasia, sauna, jacuzzi y tres piscinas una de ellas con dos toboganes, para la diversión de chicos y grandes; también hay una discoteca.

Durante el mes de junio en El Hotel - El Pueblo, el clima es seco, con temperatura promedio entre 20 y 25 grados en el día y en la noche entre los 14 y 18 grados centígrados. Se recomienda ropa ligera en el día y una chompa ligera en la noche.

Se realizarán paseos nocturnos en la ciudad de Lima en donde el clima es húmedo, de 14 y 18 grados centígrados, por lo que se recomienda llevar algún Impermeable.

Se dispondrá de servicios de Interpretación en Inglés y español y de servicios audiovisuales, según se requieran.



AUTHORIZATION FOR TRAVELLING

All adolescents attending the Forum must have their parents permission to travel, if this is an indispensable requirement of their country of origin.

CONTACT POINT

Ms. Ana Peña is in charge of the Coordination of the Forum of the Adolescents of the Americas.

A list of key contacts is provided of the persons constituting the Organizing Committee of the Conference together with their respective telephone numbers and e-mails.

ARRIVAL AND TRANSPORTATION PROCEDURES

It is recommended that the participant adolescents travel preferably accompanied by a Governmental Delegate / Technical Advisor attending the Technical Meeting. To this effect they must plan their arrival for Sunday, June 25. Upon arrival in Peru, they shall be met by the representatives of the Organizing Committee of the event, who will facilitate their transfer from the Jorge Chávez International Airport to the Convention Center El Pueblo - Las

Americas. The same procedure shall be followed for their departure upon conclusion of the meeting on Thursday or Friday, June 29 or 30, respectively.

VISA REQUIREMENTS

The citizens of the majority of American countries do not need a visa to enter to Peru. The citizens of Bolivia, Ecuador and Chile do not require a passport or a visa to enter certain regions of Peru. Participants traveling via other countries must make sure they have obtained the necessary transit visas for the countries they will be stopping at.

In those countries where no Peruvian Consulate or Embassy exists, they shall be provided with the respective visa to enter the country at the Jorge Chávez Airport.

PERMISO PARA VIAJE

Todos los adolescentes participantes en el Foro deberán contar con el permiso de viaje de sus padres, según sea requisito indispensable en su país de origen.

PUNTO DE CONTACTO

La Coordinación del Foro de Adolescentes de las Américas está a cargo de la señorita Ana Peña.

Se adjunta una lista de contactos claves de las personas que integran la Comisión Organizadora de la Conferencia, sus respectivos teléfonos y correos electrónicos.

PROCEDIMIENTOS PARA LA LLEGADA Y TRANSPORTE

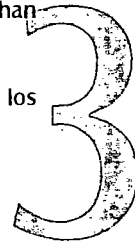
De preferencia, se recomienda al y la adolescente participante que viajen acompañados de la Delegada Gubernamental / Asesora Técnica que asista a la Reunión Técnica. En este sentido, deberán planificar su llegada para el día domingo 25 de junio. Al arribar al Perú serán recibidos por representantes de la Comisión organizadora del evento quienes les

facilitarán el traslado desde el Aeropuerto Jorge Chávez al Centro de Convenciones El Pueblo - Las Américas. El mismo procedimiento se seguirá para su partida al finalizar la reunión el día jueves 29 o el viernes 30 de junio.

REQUISITOS DE VISA

Los ciudadanos de la mayoría de países de América no necesitan visa para su ingreso al Perú. Los ciudadanos de Bolivia, Ecuador y Chile no necesitan pasaporte ni visa para ingresar al Perú. Los participantes que viajen a través de otros países deberán asegurarse de que han obtenido las visas de tránsito necesarias de los países por los que pasen.

En los países en donde no exista Consulado o Embajada del Perú, se les proporcionará a los participantes la visa respectiva al ingresar al país en el aeropuerto Jorge Chávez.



HEALTH

A health certificate is not required to enter Peru. Notwithstanding, if the participants come from countries or arrive in Peru by traveling through countries where yellow fever prevails, the corresponding vaccination certificates will be required. The participants bringing medicines prescribed by a doctor must also bring a copy of the prescription or make sure that the medicine's container is clearly labeled indicating its contents. It is also recommended that they bring sufficient medicine to cover their stay.

Any participant of the Forum requiring medical services during his / her stay in Peru must contact the Conference's Coordination Office staff.

The Coordination Office of the Tenth Conference has hired a health insurance to cover the participants of this event, during their stay in Peru.

SALUD

Para entrar al Perú no es necesario contar con un certificado de salud. No obstante, si los participantes proceden de países o llegan al Perú a través de países donde prevalece la fiebre amarilla, se requiere que cuenten con los certificados de vacunación correspondientes. Los participantes que traigan consigo medicamentos prescritos por un médico deberán traer una copia de la receta, o asegurarse de que el recipiente del medicamento exhiba claramente la etiqueta indicando el contenido. Se recomienda, también, que traigan consigo medicamento suficiente que les dure el período de su viaje.

Cualquier participante del Foro que requiera servicios médicos durante su estancia en el Perú, deberá contactar al personal de la Coordinación.

La Coordinación de la X Conferencia ha previsto un seguro de salud para los participantes a este evento, durante su permanencia en el Perú.

BACKGROUND AND GENERAL INFORMATION ON PERU

GENERAL INFORMATION

Peru is located in the West central part of South America. It is limited to the West by the Pacific Ocean, to the North with Ecuador and Colombia, to the South with Chile and to the East with Brazil and Bolivia.

Peru is the birthplace of important prehispanic civilizations and large cultures such as Chavín de Huantar in the North and Paracas in the South; the Mochica and Nazca cultures corresponding to the classical period; the interregional civilizations of Tiahuanaco and Hauri, as well as the Inca State constituted in the Altiplano.

The main Peruvian cities are: Lima, Arequipa, Trujillo, Chiclayo and Cusco.

OFFICIAL NAME

The Republic of Peru

TERRITORY

The extension of the Peruvian Territory is 1 285 215,60 km² (Comparable to the combined territories of Spain, France and Italy) placing it amongst the 20 largest countries in the world.

THE CAPITAL

Lima



ANTECEDENTES E INFORMACIÓN GENERAL SOBRE EL PERÚ

INFORMACIÓN GENERAL

El Perú está ubicado en la parte central y occidental de América del Sur. Limita con el Océano Pacífico al Oeste, con Ecuador y Colombia al Norte, con Chile al Sur y con Brasil y Bolivia al Este.

El Perú es cuna de importantes civilizaciones prehispánicas y de grandes culturas como Chavín de Huantar en el Norte y Paracas en el Sur; las culturas Mochica y Nazca, que corresponden al periodo clásico; las civilizaciones interregionales de Tiahuanaco y Huarí, así como el Estado Inca, constituido en el Altiplano.

Las principales ciudades peruanas son: Lima, Arequipa, Trujillo, Chiclayo y Cusco.

NOMBRE OFICIAL

República del Perú.

EXTENSIÓN

La extensión del Perú es de 1 285 215 60 Km² (Comparable a los territorios de España, Francia e Italia juntos), que lo sitúa entre los 20 países más extensos del planeta.

CAPITAL

Lima.

POLITICAL DIVISION

DEPARTMENTAL DIVISION

24 Departments and the Constitutional Province of El Callao.

The Departments are divided into 194 Provinces (plus the Constitutional Province of El Callao) and 1812 Districts.

REGIONS

Geographically, Peru is divided into three regions:

The Coast: An area bathed by the Pacific Ocean with desert areas, beautiful beaches and fertile valleys.

The Sierra (Highlands): A mountainous area dominated by the Andes Mountain Range that reaches an altitude of 6768 m.a.s.l. (Huascarán Peak).

The Selva (Peruvian Amazon Jungle): An area with tropical vegetation where the largest natural reserves are found.

WEATHER SEASONS

Two distinct seasons exist on the Peruvian Coast: Summer (December to March) with temperatures reaching 27° C (80° F) and Winter (May to October) very humid and cold, with temperatures of up to 12° C (53° F). Fine misty rainfall or "garúas" (drizzle) are common during the winter.

In the Highlands the climate is dry and mild, with two well-defined seasons: a Summer season (May to October) with sunny days, very cold nights, and scarce bouts of rain, and a rainy season (December to March) with heavy rainfall.

The Peruvian Amazon Jungle area has a humid and tropical climate. It has two different seasons: a Summer season (May to October) and a rainy season (November to March) with frequent showers and an increase in river flows.

DIVISIÓN POLÍTICA

DIVISIÓN DEPARTAMENTAL:

24 Departamentos y la Provincia Constitucional del Callao.

Los Departamentos se dividen en 194 provincias (más la Provincia Constitucional del Callao) y 1812 distritos.

REGIONES

Geográficamente, el Perú se divide en tres regiones:

La Costa: Zona bañada por el Océano Pacífico con áreas desérticas, hermosas playas y fértiles valles.

La Sierra: Zona montañosa dominada por la Cordillera de los Andes. Alcanza los 6768 m.s.n.m. (Cumbre del Huascarán).

La Selva: Zona de vegetación tropical donde se ubican las más grandes reservas naturales.

ESTACIONES CLIMÁTICAS

En la costa peruana existen dos estaciones muy marcadas: verano (diciembre a marzo), con temperaturas que llegan a los 27° C (80° F), y una Invernal (mayo a octubre), muy húmeda y fría, con temperaturas de hasta 12° C (53° F). Durante el invierno es común la neblina y las lloviznas ligeras o garúas.

En la sierra el clima es seco y templado, con dos estaciones climáticas bien definidas: una de estío (mayo a octubre), con días soleados, noches muy frías y escasas lluvias, y una lluviosa (diciembre a marzo), con abundantes precipitaciones.

La selva peruana cuenta con un clima húmedo y tropical. Cuenta con dos estaciones climáticas diferenciadas: una de estío o vaciante (mayo a octubre) y otra de lluvias (noviembre a marzo) con frecuentes chubascos y un aumento en el caudal de los ríos.



POPULATION STATISTICS

Peru's population is estimated in 25 232 000 inhabitants approximately. The Peruvian population's structure according to sex is of 49,6% men and 50,4% women. The structure by age groups is predominantly young. Children from 0 - 14 years of age represent 33,9%, the economically active population ranges from 15 - 64 years and represents 61,4% and those 65 years and older represent 4,7%.

LANGUAGE

The official languages are: Spanish and, in those areas where they prevail, also quechua, aymara and other native languages, according to the law.

TYPE OF GOVERNMENT

A Democratic Republic

Constitution in Force: December 29, 1993

Legal Voting System: 18 years old, universal vote

State Structure:

The Executive: President Alberto Fujimori Fujimori

The Legislative: A single-chamber Congress (120 members elected by "a consolidated national district" for a period of five years).

The Judiciary: Supreme Court (18 members of the supreme court), Superior Courts (284 members of the Superior Court), Courts of First Instance (courts of common pleas specialized in civil, criminal, labor, agricultural, minor and juvenile law). Justices of the Peace. The Court with Jurisdiction over Constitutional Issues and the Government Attorney's Office are independent from The Judiciary.

CURRENCY

The official currency of Peru is the Nuevo Sol (S/.) divided into 100 cents. It circulates in coins of 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents, 1, 2 and 5 Soles and in notes of S/. 10, 20, 50, 100 and 200. The US Dollar is accepted in the majority of shopping centers, restaurants and gas stations at the current exchange rate.

DATOS SOBRE POBLACIÓN

La población del Perú se estima en 25 millones 232 mil habitantes aproximadamente. La estructura de la población peruana según sexo es de 49,6% de hombres y 50,4% de mujeres. La estructura por grupos de edad es predominantemente joven.

Los niños de 0 - 14 años representan el 33,9 %, la población en edad de trabajar 15 - 64 años el 61,4% y los mayores de 65 años el 4,7%.

IDIOMA

Son idiomas oficiales el castellano y, en las zonas donde predominen, también lo son el quechua, el aymará y las demás lenguas aborígenes, según la ley.

TIPO DE GOBIERNO

República Democrática

Constitución vigente: 29 de diciembre de 1993

Sistema legal de sufragio: 18 años, universal

Estructura del Estado:

Poder Ejecutivo: Presidente Ing. Alberto Fujimori Fujimori

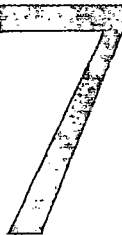
Poder Legislativo: Congreso unicameral (120 miembros elegidos por "distrito nacional único" para un período de cinco años).

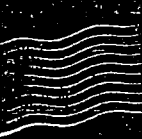
Poder Judicial: Corte Suprema (18 vocales supremos), Cortes Superiores (284 vocales superiores), Juzgados de Primera Instancia (especializados en lo civil, penal, laboral, agrario, del niño y del adolescente). Juzgados de Paz Letrados. El Tribunal de Garantías Constitucionales y el Ministerio Público son independientes del Poder Judicial.

MONEDA

La moneda oficial del Perú es el Nuevo Sol (S/.) dividido en 100 céntimos. Circula en monedas de 5, 10, 20 y 50 céntimos, 1, 2 y 5 soles y en billetes de S/: 10, 20, 50, 100 y 200.

El dólar norteamericano es aceptado en la mayoría de locales comerciales, restaurantes y estaciones de servicio al cambio del día.





SMOKERS

Smoking is prohibited in all public places according to Law 25357. Restaurants may have separate areas or sections for non-smokers.

COMMUNICATIONS

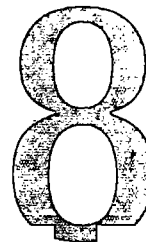
International and local calls throughout the country may be made from public telephones. The codes of the countries and cities are furnished in the majority of phone booths. In order to make an international phone call dial: 00 + the country's code + the city's code + the telephone number.

- To speak with the Information section, dial 103.
- To speak with the operator to make long-distance international calls, dial 108, you may communicate with all the countries in the world and choose the different modes, such as telephone to telephone, person to person and collect calls. This service also reports the length and cost of your calls. This service operates round the clock, 365 days a year.

- The mobile phones that the traveler brings to Peru shall not operate unless the required modifications are made.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

- Tourist Information service: 224 9355
- Tourist protection bureau: 574 8000 or 224 7888
- Jorge Chávez Airport:
 - Domestic Flights: 574 5529
 - International Flights: 575 1712
- Stolen and missing objects (Lima): 225 8698 or 225 8699





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FUMADORES

Fumar está prohibido en todos los lugares públicos según la Ley N° 25357. Los restaurantes pueden tener secciones o áreas separadas para los no fumadores.

COMUNICACIONES

Se pueden hacer llamadas internacionales y al interior del país desde teléfonos públicos. Los códigos de países y ciudades figuran en la mayoría de cabinas. Para realizar llamadas internacionales marque: 00 + el código del país + el código de la ciudad + el número telefónico.

- Para hablar con informaciones marcar el número 103.
- Para hablar con la operadora para realizar llamadas de larga distancia internacionales marcar 108, puede comunicarse con todos los países del mundo y escoger las diferentes modalidades como teléfono a teléfono, persona a persona y cobro revertido. También este

servicio le informa la duración y tarifa de sus llamadas. Este servicio funciona las 24 horas los 365 días del año.

- Los teléfonos celulares que el viajero traiga consigo al Perú no funcionarán a menos que se hayan realizado las modificaciones apropiadas.

NÚMEROS DE TELÉFONOS ÚTILES

- Servicio de Información turística: 224 9355.
- Servicio de protección al turista: 574 8000 ó 224 7888
- Aeropuerto Jorge Chávez:
 - Vuelos Nacionales 574 5529
 - Vuelos Internacionales 575 1712
- Extravíos, hurtos o robos (Lima) 225 8698 ó 225 8699

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ELECTRICITY/POWER SUPPLY

"El Pueblo - Las Americas" has 220 and 110 volt power supply.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CAPITAL CITY

LIMA: CITY AND CAPITAL OF THE HOST COUNTRY

The Department of Lima is located in the west central area of the country, occupying both the coastal region bathed by the Pacific Ocean and the Highlands area towards the east. Its territory is 33 820 km². The City of Lima is one of the main cities in South America, it is the political, cultural and economic center of the country. It is located on the banks of the River Rimac, facing the Pacific Ocean, at 133 m.a.s.l. Its climate is mild and cool throughout the year characterized by high humidity levels and an absence of rainfall the whole year round.

The City of Lima, known as the "City of Kings" was founded on January 18, 1535 on the

banks of the River Rimac by the Spanish Conquistador, Francisco Pizarro, due to the strategic and geographical conditions of the valley.

Lima, the name of which stems from the indigenous word "rimac", that translated into Spanish means "speaking" grew rapidly according to the testimonies of the millenary cultures that developed in its surroundings. In 1821, and after intense political movements, the Liberator José de San Martín proclaimed Peru's independence, initiating the Republican life of the country as of that moment.

At present, Lima is a modern city with approximately 7 060 600 inhabitants representing 20% of Peru's population.



ENERGÍA ELÉCTRICA

"El Pueblo - Las Américas" cuenta con energía eléctrica de 220 y 110 voltios.

CARACTERÍSTICAS DE LA CAPITAL

LIMA: CIUDAD Y CAPITAL DEL ESTADO ANFITRIÓN

El departamento de Lima está situado en la zona central y occidental del país, ocupando tanto áreas costeras bañadas por el Océano Pacífico como de sierra hacia el Este. Su superficie territorial es de 33 820 Km². La ciudad de Lima, es una de las principales ciudades de Sudamérica, es el centro político, cultural y económico del país. Está ubicada en las márgenes del río Rímac, frente al Océano Pacífico, a 133 m.s.n.m. Su clima es suave y fresco durante todo el año, caracterizándose por tener una acentuada humedad y ausencia de lluvias durante todo el año.

La ciudad de Lima, conocida como "Ciudad de los Reyes", fue fundada el 18 de enero de 1535 a orillas del río Rímac por el conquistador Francisco Pizarro, debido a las condiciones estratégicas y geográficas del valle.

Lima, cuyo nombre proviene del vocablo indígena "rímac", que traducido al español significa "hablador". Empezó a crecer rápidamente entre los testimonios de las milenarias culturas que se desarrollaron en sus alrededores. En el año 1821, y luego de intensos movimientos políticos, el Libertador Don José de San Martín proclamó la independencia del Perú iniciándose a partir de ese momento la vida republicana de nuestro país.

En la actualidad, Lima es una moderna ciudad con aproximadamente 7 millones 60 mil seiscientos habitantes, que representan el 20% de la población nacional.



TEMPERATURE AND APPROPRIATE CLOTHES FOR THE SEASON

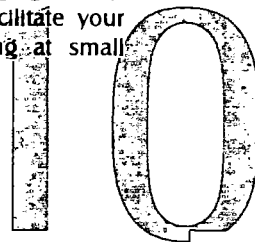
In Summer (December to March) the average temperature is 25° C (77° F) and in Winter (June to September) the minimum temperature ranges between 11° C and 15° C (52° F and 59° F). The average temperature in June is 13 / 16° C (55 / 61° F), lightweight clothes are recommended and something warmer for the evenings. In October the average temperature is between 16 / 20° C (61 / 68° F) lightweight clothes are recommended during the day and a jacket in the evening. In general the humidity of this city is very high from 95 to 98%

BANKS AND CURRENCY EXCHANGE

CURRENCY EXCHANGE

It is recommended to change money at hotels, banks and authorized money exchange houses (business hours between 09:00 h to 18:00 h). On Saturdays the banks are only open until midday.

The Dollar exchange rate varies so please consult the latest rate before changing money. It is important to have coins and notes of a small denomination to facilitate your transactions, particularly when taking taxi services or when purchasing at small stores/shops.





TEMPERATURA Y ROPA PROPIA PARA LA ESTACIÓN

En verano (diciembre a marzo) la temperatura promedio es de 25° C (77° F) y en invierno (junio a setiembre) la mínima varía entre 11° C y 15° C (52° F y 59° F). La temperatura promedio en el mes de junio es de 13 / 16° C (55 / 61° F), se recomienda ropa de media estación durante el día y algo más abrigador por la noche. En octubre la temperatura promedio es entre 16 / 20° C (61 / 68° F) se recomienda vestimenta más ligera durante el día y una chaqueta para la noche. En general la humedad relativa en esta ciudad es muy alta entre 95 y 98%.

BANCOS Y CAMBIOS DE MONEDA

CAMBIO DE DINERO

Es recomendable cambiar dinero en los hoteles, bancos y casas de cambio autorizadas (atención entre 09:00 h y 18:00 h). Los sábados los bancos atienden sólo hasta el mediodía.

El tipo de cambio, respecto al dólar, es variable. Consulte antes de cambiar su dinero. Es importante tener monedas y billetes de pequeña cantidad para facilitar sus transacciones, especialmente si toma servicios de taxis o al efectuar compras en pequeños establecimientos.

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SHOPS

As a general rule, shops are open to the public from Monday to Friday from 10:00 a.m. to 20:00 h. Saturdays and Sundays from 10:00 h to 21:30 h. The large shopping centers are open every day including Saturday and Sunday until late hours of the afternoon.

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation facilities shall be provided to the participants attending the Forum, as indicated below:

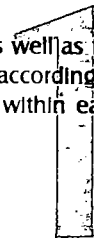
- Upon arrival at the Jorge Chávez Airport to the Hotel.
- To and from the social events organized by the Coordination Committee of the Conference.
- For any special transportation requirements please contact the persons in charge of the organization of the Conference.

CULTURE AND ENTERTAINMENT

Lima is a large cultural center with great tourist attractions, with innumerable colonial houses and historical properties of pre-hispanic stages of enormous architectural value among which the Torre Tagle Palace, built in 1735, a typical example of Colonial architecture; the House of Government, known also as the House of Pizarro, The House of the Spanish Judges (Oidores) considered the oldest house surrounding the Main Square, are worthy of mention.

RESTAURANTS

The City of Lima offers a vast selection of international cuisine restaurants, as well as the delicious and renowned Peruvian cooking offering a variety of typical dishes according to each region of the country that will allow you to taste the different dishes within each specialty.





ESTABLECIMIENTOS COMERCIALES

Por regla general, el comercio está abierto al público de lunes a viernes desde las 10:00 h hasta las 20:00 h. Los sábados y domingos desde las 10:00 h hasta las 21:30 h. Los grandes centros comerciales funcionan todos los días incluso sábado y domingo hasta avanzadas horas de la tarde.

TRANSPORTE

Se facilitarán medios de transporte para las participantes que asistan al Foro según se indica a continuación:

- A su llegada al aeropuerto Jorge Chávez de Lima hasta el hotel.
- A los actos sociales y de regreso de los mismos que hayan sido organizados por la Coordinación de la Conferencia.
- Para cualquier requerimiento de transporte especial, favor de contactar con las personas encargadas de la Organización de la Conferencia.

VÍA CULTURAL Y DE RECREO

Lima es un gran centro cultural con grandes atractivos turísticos con innumerables casonas coloniales e inmuebles históricos de épocas pre-hispánicas de gran valor arquitectónico. Entre los más importantes podemos señalar el Palacio de Torre Tagle, construido en 1735, típico ejemplo de la arquitectura colonial; el Palacio de Gobierno, conocido también como casa de Pizarro, La Casa del Oidor, considerada la casona más antigua que rodea la Plaza Mayor.

RESTAURANTES

La ciudad de Lima ofrece una gran selección de restaurantes de comida internacional, así como la exquisita y muy reconocida cocina peruana que ofrece una variedad de platos típicos de acuerdo a cada región del país, que le permitirá degustar los diferentes potajes de cada especialidad.

WORLD WIDE WEB PAGE OF PERU

For further detailed information on Peru you may visit the following web pages:

- www.peruonline.net
- www.traficoperu.com
- www.conozcaperu.com
- www.terra.com.pe
- www.perucultural.org.pe

PÁGINAS WEB DEL PERÚ

Para información más detallada de la ciudad de Lima y del país, podrá visitar las siguientes páginas:

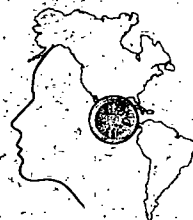
- www.peruonline.net
- www.traficoperu.com
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Despacho de la Primera Dama
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Jr. Pescadería s/n Lima 1, Perú
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Office of the First Lady
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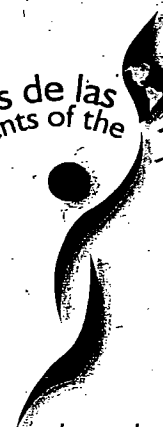


DECIMA CONFERENCIA DE ESPOSAS DE JEFES DE ESTADO Y DE GOBIERNO DE LAS AMERICAS
TENTH CONFERENCE OF SPOUSES OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE AMERICAS



PERU 2000

Foro de Adolescentes de las Américas
Forum of the Adolescents of the Americas



La voz de un mundo nuevo
The voice of a new world

Perú 2000

TENTATIVE PROGRAMME

08:30 - 09:00
09:00 - 09:30
09:30 - 10:00

Registration or accreditation of adolescents

Opening Ceremony

Description of the Forum (10')

Person in charge: Patricia Crosby Crosby

Advisory Committee of the X Conference of Spouses of Heads of States and Government of the Americas

Presentation of the methodology of the Forum (10')

Person in charge: Nelly Antonioli (PROMUDEH)

Brief summary of adolescents' expectations obtained by the index forms (10')

Person in charge: Jorge Arnao (CEDRO)

IDENTITY (Responsible Institution: CEDRO)

Objective: Reflect on the concept of identity in global terms of the Americas and its importance in the generation of proactive behavior.

Subject

Method

10:00 - 10:30

Presentation and "icebreaker"

Group dynamics

10:30 - 11:15

Identity

Brainstorming and
work in small groups

11:15 - 11:30

Break

11:30 - 11:50

Lecture and plenary of groups

11:50 - 12:40

Self-esteem and Identity of the
Adolescents of the Americas
Preparation of the Identity Profile of
the Adolescent of the Americas

Workshop: "The Puppet" Our Identity?

12:40 - 13:00

Conclusion of main ideas

13:00

Lunch break

Second Session

ADOLESCENT LIFE PLAN (Responsible Institution: PROMUDEH)

Objective: Allow adolescents to reflect on which valuation areas do their most important personal and social life goals belong, as well as schedule their achievement.

Subject

Methodology

14:30 - 15:15

How to Plan my Life

Group workshops Brainstorming
The Dynamics "The Map and the
Territory" and "Dreams and Actions"

15:15 - 15:30

Conclusions of main ideas

15:30 - 16:15

Our Life Values

Lecture - Debate Preparation of
working documents

16:15 - 16:30

Conclusions of main ideas

16:30

Close

FICHA DE EXPECTATIVAS PERFIL DE LA ADOLESCENTE PARTICIPANTE

EXPECTATIONS INDEX FORM PROFILE OF THE PARTICIPANT ADOLESCENT

PERFIL DEL/DE LA ADOLESCENTE PARTICIPANTE PROFILE OF THE PARTICIPANT ADOLESCENT	FICHA DE EXPECTATIVAS EXPECTATIONS INDEX FORM
Para la seleccón de los y las adolescentes participantes en el Foro de Adolescentes de las Américas, deberán tomarse en cuenta los siguientes criterios: The following criteria should be taken into account for the selection of the adolescents who will be participating in the Forum for the Adolescents of the Americas: a) Filiación a un grupo u organización en su país (dentro de la escuela, en la comunidad, en la Iglesia, en un club, asociación, etc). En estos ámbitos haber ejercido algún tipo de liderazgo. Membership of an organization or group in his/her country (in school, the community, the church, a club, association, etc.). Has exercised some type of leadership in these bodies. b) Ser presentado, mediante una carta, por una Institución y/o por dos Jóvenes, representantes de organizaciones, que reconozcan sus cualidades. Be introduced, by a letter written by an institution and/or by two youngsters representative of organizations, acknowledging his/her qualities. c) No tener parentesco con ningún delegado (a). No blood relationship with any delegate. d) Contar con las suficientes habilidades de comunicación que le permitan una participación activa en el Foro. Possess sufficient communication skills to allow his/her active participation in the Forum. e) Los adolescentes participantes serán un varón y una mujer; de preferencia no menor de 13 años ni mayor de 17 años de edad. The participant adolescents shall be one male and one female; preferably no less than 13 and no more than 17 years of age. f) Capacidad de comprometerse a ejecutar los acuerdos que se tomen en el Foro. A capacity to commit to the execution of the resolutions adopted at the Forum.	FOTO PHOTO 1. ¿Podrías brevemente detallar cuál ha sido el mecanismo por el que fuiste invitado a este Foro? Could you briefly outline how you were invited to this Forum? 2. ¿Qué temores podrías sentir al participar en este Foro? What fears do you believe you may feel through your participation in this Forum? 3. ¿Qué expectativas te sugiere el participar en este Foro? What expectations does your participation in this Forum suggest? 4. ¿Qué temas sobre la adolescencia te interesan más? / What subjects on adolescence interest you the most? 5. ¿ Desde tu percepción como adolescente cómo crees tú que deben ser las relaciones entre hombres y mujeres ? As an adolescent how do you believe relationships between men and women should be? 6. ¿Desde tu percepción como adolescente, crees tú que existe igualdad en el trato de hombres y mujeres? In your point of view, as an adolescent, do you believe that men and women are treated equally? 7. Cómo país anfitrión, ¿qué es lo que conoces del Perú? / As the host country, what do you know about Peru? 8. ¿Qué habilidades, actividades académicas y/o artísticas realizas? / What skills, academic and/or artistic activities do you carry out? 9. ¿Cuáles son tus hobbies o pasatiempos preferidos? / What are your favorite hobbies or pastimes? 10. ¿Qué tipo de experiencia de trabajo con adolescentes en tu país conoces? What type of working experience with adolescents in your country are you aware of? 11. ¿ Qué tipo de programas con adolescentes te gustaría que hubiese en tu país? What type of programs for adolescents would you like your country to have?

**OFICINA DE COORDINACIÓN DE LA X CONFERENCIA
DE ESPOSAS DE JEFES DE ESTADO Y DE GOBIERNO
DE LAS AMÉRICAS**

**COORDINATION'S OFFICE OF THE TENTH CONFERENCE
OF SPOUSES OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT
OF THE AMERICAS**

**OFICINA DE COORDINACIÓN DE LA X CONFERENCIA
DE ESPOSAS DE JEFES DE ESTADO Y DE GOBIERNO
DE LAS AMÉRICAS**

CÓDIGO DE ÁREA: (51 1)

TELÉFONOS: 427 6549 / 427 4647 / 426 2625

FACSIMIL: 426 2624

CORREO ELECTRÓNICO OFICIAL: apena@tsi.com.pe

DIRECCIÓN: Palacio de Gobierno Ala Este, Jr. Pescadería s/n Lima 1- Perú.

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Vilma Oshiro	Secretaria	vilma@latinmail.com

**COORDINATION'S OFFICE OF THE TENTH CONFERENCE
OF SPOUSES OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT
OF THE AMERICAS**

COUNTRY CODE: (51 1)

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Eda Aguilar	Consultant	milenio@tsi.com.pe
Vilma Oshiro	Secretary	vilmah@latinmail.com



(Sírvasse llenar un ejemplar por cada participante que asista al Foro)
(Please complete form for each participant attending the forum)

1. Datos Personales / Personal Data

Nombre Completo (favor subrayar apellido) / Full Name (please underline last name)

Organización / Organization

Dirección Postal / Mailing Address

Ciudad / City

País / Country

Código Postal / ZIP / Postal Code

Correo Electrónico / E-mail Address

Nº de Pasaporte / Passport Nº

País de Nacimiento / Country of Birth

Fecha de Nacimiento / Date of Birth

Teléfono (Incluir Código del País y Región) / Phone (Include Country Code/Area Code) Facsímil (Incluir Código del país y región) / Fax (Include Country Code/Area Code)

2. Nombre del delegado que viajará con el/la participante / Name of the delegate travelling with the participant

Nombre Completo (favor subrayar apellido) / Full Name (please underline last name)

3. Tarjeta de Identificación / Badge Information

Nombre y Apellido / First Name and Last Name
(tal como desea que aparezca en la tarjeta)
(as you wish it to appear on your badge)

Ciudad / País / City / Country

4. Alojamiento Requerido / Accommodation Needs

Fecha de Llegada
Arrival Date

Hora de Llegada
Arrival time

Fecha de Partida
Departure Date

Hora de Partida
Departure Time

5. En caso de urgencia durante el Foro, contactar:
In case of Emergency during the Forum, please contact:

Nombre / Name

Teléfono durante el día (Incluir código del país o región)
(Include country code/area code and phone number)

Teléfono durante la noche (Incluir código del país o región)
(include country code/area code phone number)

6. Requerimientos Especiales
Please indicate any special needs

Dieta: ☐ Diabética / Diabetic ☐ Vegetariana / Vegetarian
Dietary: ☐ Hiposódica / Low Salt ☐ Magra / Low Fat

☐ Alergias alimentarias / Food Allergies

Sírvasse especificar / If yes, please identify _____

Condiciones Físicas: Sírvasse indicar si requiere alojamiento especial para participar. / Physical Conditions: Do you require any special accommodation to participate? If yes, please identify _____

Lengua: ☐ Inglés
Language of choice: ☐ English

☐ Español
☐ Spanish

7. Sírvasse enviar esta ficha a la Coordinación de la Conferencia a más tardar el 9 de junio de 2000
Submit this form to the Coordination Office by June 9, 2000

Facsímil / Fax: (51 1) 426 2624

Lunes 26 de junio

AGENDA TENTATIVA

08:30 - 09:00

Registro e inscripción de los adolescentes

09:00 - 09:30

Ceremonia de Inauguración

09:30 - 10:00

Descripción del Foro de Adolescentes (10')

A cargo de la Dra. Patricia Crosby Crosby de la

Comisión Asesora de la Décima Conferencia de Esposas de Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno de las Américas

Presentación de la metodología del Foro (10')

A cargo de la Lic. Nelly Antonioli (PROMUDEH)

Breve síntesis de las expectativas de los adolescentes obtenidas a través de las fichas respectivas (10')

A cargo del Lic. Jorge Arnao (CEDRO)

IDENTIDAD (Institución responsable CEDRO)

Objetivo: Reflexionar en torno al concepto de identidad como término globalizado de las Américas y su importancia en la generación de conductas proactivas.

Tema

Metodología

10:00 - 10:30

Presentaciones y "rompehielo"

Dinámicas grupales

10:30 - 11:15

Identidad

Lluvia de ideas y trabajos en pequeños grupos

11:15 - 11:30

Receso

Exposición y plenaria de grupos

11:30 - 11:50

11:50 - 12:40

Autoestima e identidad de los adolescentes de las Américas
Elaboración del perfil de la identidad del adolescente de las Américas

Taller:
"El muñeco" ¿Nuestra identidad?

12:40 - 13:00

Conclusión de las ideas fuerza

13:00

Almuerzo

Segunda Sesión

PLAN DE VIDA ADOLESCENTE (Institución responsable - PROMUDEH)

Objetivo: Permitir que los y las adolescentes reflexionen a que áreas valorativas pertenecen las metas personales y sociales más importantes de su vida. Así como programar el cumplimiento de las mismas.

Tema

Metodología

14:30 - 15:15

Cómo Planear mi vida

Talleres grupales - Lluvia de ideas
Dinámicas El Mapa y el Territorio
Sueños y Acciones

15:15 - 15:30

Conclusiones de ideas fuerza

15:30 - 16:15

Los valores en nuestra vida

Exposición - Discusión
Elaboración de materiales de trabajo

16:15 - 16:30

Conclusiones de ideas fuerza

16:30

Cierre

Lunes 26 de junio

Third Session

LEADERSHIP (Responsible Institutions: PROMUDEH - CEDRO)

Objectives: Designed for adolescents to strengthen their leadership skills as an active and decisive element within any group Facilitate the evaluation and development of their own leadership skills through a participatory methodology.

Subject

Method

09:00 - 09:45	Exercises for Leadership Identification	Life dynamics and Development Life experience dynamics (Magnet - Metal, Knot, 16 Words)
09:45 - 10:25	Definition of Leadership	Discussion and lecture in working groups
10:25 - 10:45	Conclusion of main ideas	
10:45 - 11:00	Break	
11:00 - 11:40	Functions and Skills of the Leader Prejudices and Stereotypes	Group workshops
11:40 - 12:00		Lecture by group and plenary
12:00 - 12:15	Conclusions of main ideas	
12:15 - 12:30	Explanation of the types of Leadership for the preparation of a Profile of the Leader of the Americas	Lecture - dialogue (PROMUDEH - CEDRO)
12:00 - 12:50 - 13:20	Workshop / Plenary	
13:20	Lunch Break	

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCES IN NETWORKING(Responsible institutions: PROMUDEH - CEDRO, Participating Institutions: INPPARES, ASOCIACIÓN AURORA VIVAR and the CATHOLIC CHURCH).
Objectives: Promote networking as an effective strategy for adolescent participation and leadership Sensitize adolescents into becoming multiplying agents.

Subject

Method

14:30 - 15:10	Definition, Views and Networks	Group workshops and group exhibit
15:10 - 15:25	Conclusions of main ideas	
15:25 - 15:40	Presentation of successful experiences in networking. Adolescents representatives of the participant institutions:	Roundtable (Moderator: PROMUDEH)
15:40 - 15:55	THE CATHOLIC CHURCH	
15:55 - 16:10	Jimmy Meneses: Reproductive and Sexual Rights - INPPARES	
16:10 - 16:25	Angie Janet Sánchez Pillaco - ASOC. AURORA VIVAR	
16:25 - 16:40	Paola Valdera Mejía: Drugs - CEDRO	
16:40 - 16:55	Luis Alberto Suárez: Leadership, Rights of Participation and Gangs Network of Adolescent Leaders - PROMUDEH	
16:55 - 17:30	Participants questions and concerns / Close	

Martes 27 de Junio

Tercera Sesión

LIDERAZGO (Instituciones responsables PROMUDEH - CEDRO)
Objetivos: Que los y las adolescentes fortalezcan sus habilidades con respecto al liderazgo como elemento activo y decisivo dentro de todo grupo.
Facilitar la evaluación y vivencia de sus propias capacidades de líderes a través de una metodología participativa.

	Tema	Metodología
09:00 - 09:45	Ejercicios para la identificación y el desarrollo del liderazgo	Dinámicas vivenciales (Imán - Metal, Nudo, 16 palabras, perfil del grupo)
09:45 - 10:25	Definición del liderazgo	Discusión y exposición en equipos de trabajo
10:25 - 10:45	Conclusión de las ideas fuerza	
10:45 - 11:00	Réceso	
11:00 - 11:40	Funciones y capacidades del/de la lider. Prejuicios y estereotipos	Talleres grupales
11:40 - 12:00		Exposición por grupo y plenaria
12:00 - 12:15	Conclusiones de las ideas fuerza	Exposición - diálogo (Promudeh- Cedro)
12:15 - 12:30	Explicación de los tipos de líderes para la elaboración del perfil de líder de las Américas	
12:30 - 12:50 - 13:20	Taller / Plenaria	
13:20	Almuerzo	

EXPERIENCIAS EXITOSAS EN EL TRABAJO DE REDES (Instituciones responsables PROMUDEH - CEDRO, Instituciones participantes INPPARES, Asociación Aurora Vivar e Iglesia Católica).
Objetivos: Promover el trabajo de redes como una estrategia válida de participación y liderazgo adolescente. Sensibilizar a los adolescentes para que se conviertan en agentes multiplicadores.

	Tema	Metodología
14:30 - 15:10	Definición, enfoques y redes	Talleres grupales y exposición de grupos
15:10 - 15:25	Conclusiones de las ideas fuerza	
15:25 - 15:40	Presentación de Experiencias exitosas en el trabajo de redes. Adolescentes representantes de las Instituciones participantes:	
15:40 - 15:55	IGLESIA CATOLICA	Mesa Redonda (moderador Promudeh)
15:55 - 16:10	Jimmy Meneses: Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos - INPPARES	
16:10 - 16:25	Angie Janet Sánchez Pillaco: Capacitación y Educación para el trabajo - ASOC. AURORA VIVAR	
16:25 - 16:40	Paola Valdera Mejía: Drogas - CEDRO	
16:40 - 16:55	Luis Alberto Suárez Rojas: Liderazgo, Derechos de Participación y Pandillaje Red de Líderes Adolescentes - PROMUDEH,	
16:55 - 17:30	Preguntas e inquietudes de los participantes / Cierre	

Martes 27 de Junio

Wednesday, June 28

Fifth Session

A RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE (Responsible Institutions: PROMUDEH - CEDRO)

Objective: Designed for adolescents to increase their knowledge regarding their citizenship and participatory rights to make full use of them.

	Subject	Method
09:00 - 09:45	Definition of Citizenship and the Right of Participation of Adolescents	Teamwork
09:45 - 10:30	Adolescent's Opinions and Proposals Regarding: the Support of Institutions and Organization of Each Country · Encounter forums · Opportunities for participation. Job perspectives	Teamwork Discussion and exhibit Work with prepared materials based on specific questions
10:30 - 11:00	Conclusions of main ideas	
11:00 - 11:15	Break	
11:15 - 12:00	Problems and Alternatives of Adolescents	Participatory Workshop
12:00 - 12:15	Questions posed by participants	
12:15 - 13:00	Systemizing of the information developed during the three days	Lecture - Dialogue
13:00	Lunch break	
14:30 - 17:00	Preparation of the Statement	Group - workshops
17:00 - 18:00	Statement from the Adolescents of the Americas . The Proposal	

Thursday, June 29

09:00 - 10:00	Meeting post-statement
10:30	Departure to Lima
11:30 - 12:30	Presentation of the Results of the Forum for the Adolescents of the Americas at the Technical Meeting of the Tenth Conference of Spouses of Heads of State and Government of the Americas
12:30 - 13:00	Closing Ceremony by the First Lady of Peru, Ms. Keiko Sofia Fujimori Higuchi
13:00 - 14:30	Lunch

Wednesday, June 28
Thursday, June 29

Miércoles 28 de Junio

Quinta Sesión

DERECHO A LA PARTICIPACIÓN (Instituciones responsables PROMUDEH - CEDRO)

Objetivo: Que los y las adolescentes incrementen sus conocimientos sobre sus derechos ciudadanos y de participación para hacer uso del pleno ejercicio de los mismos.

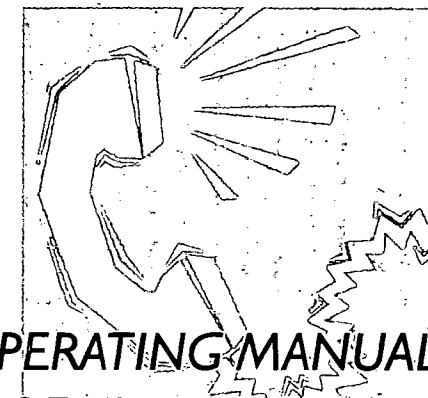
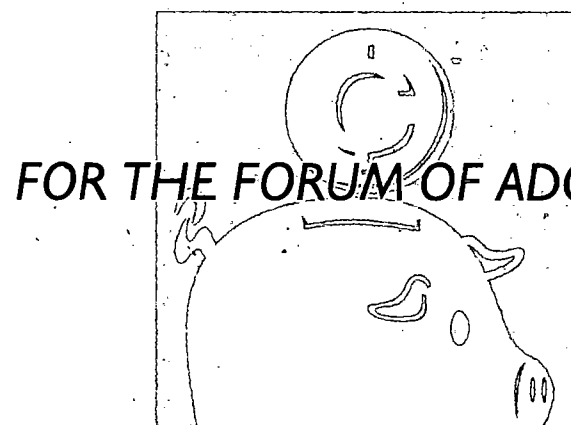
	Tema	Metodología
09:00 - 09:45	Definición de Ciudadanía y Derecho de Participación de los y las adolescentes	Trabajos grupales
09:45 - 10:30	Opiniones y Propuestas de adolescentes respecto a: · Apoyo a Instituciones y Organizaciones de cada país · Espacios de encuentro · Oportunidades de participación. Perspectivas de trabajo.	Discusión de Equipos grupales y exposición Trabajo con materiales Elaborados a través de preguntas dirigidas
10:30 - 11:00	Conclusiones de ideas fuerza	
11:00 - 11:15	Receso	
11:15 - 12:00	Problemas y alternativas de los y las Adolescentes	Taller participativo
12:00 - 12:15	Preguntas por parte de los participantes	
12:15 - 13:00	Sistematización de la información desarrollada durante los tres días	Exposición - Diálogo
13:00	Almuerzo	
14:30 - 17:00	Elaboración del Pronunciamiento	Comisiones
17:00 - 18:00	Pronunciamento de los y las adolescentes de las Américas. La propuesta	

Jueves 29 de Junio

09:00 - 10:00	Reunión Post-Pronunciamento
10:30	Salida a Lima
11:30 - 12:30	Presentación de los resultados del Foro de Adolescentes de las Américas en la Reunión Técnica de la Décima Conferencia de Esposas de Jefes de Estado y Gobierno de las Américas
12:30 - 13:00	Clausura a cargo de la Primera Dama de la Nación Srta. Keiko Sofía Fujimori Higuchi
13:00 - 14:30	Almuerzo

Miércoles 28 de Junio
Jueves 29 de Junio

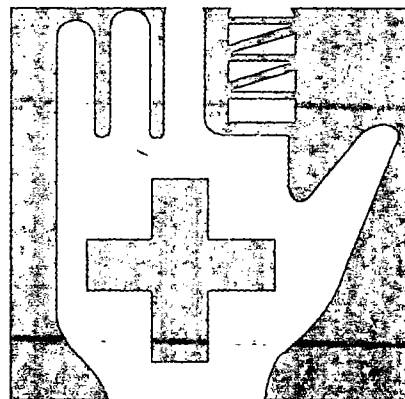
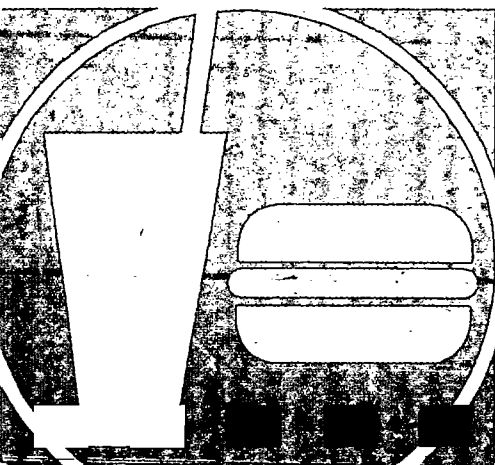
**MANUAL OPERATIVO
PARA EL FORO DE ADOLESCENTES DE LAS AMÉRICAS**
Lima, Perú
Del 26 al 29 de junio



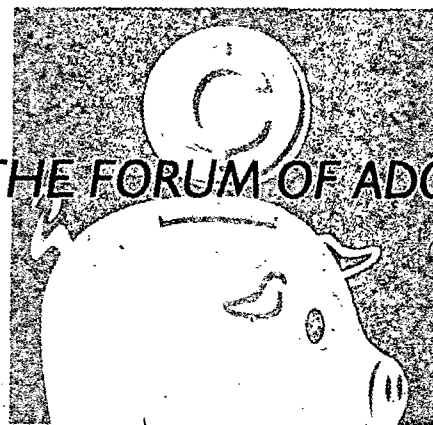
**OPERATING MANUAL
FOR THE FORUM OF ADOLESCENTS OF THE AMERICAS**

Lima, Peru

From June 26 to June 29



MANUAL OPERATIVO
PARA EL FORO DE ADOLESCENTES DE LAS AMÉRICAS
Lima, Perú
Del 26 al 29 de junio



OPERATING MANUAL
FOR THE FORUM OF ADOLESCENTS OF THE AMERICAS

Lima, Peru
From June 26 to June 29



Despacho de la Primera Dama
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La voz de un mundo nuevo
The voice of a new world
Perú 2000

Mr. Alan O'Leary

Thanks

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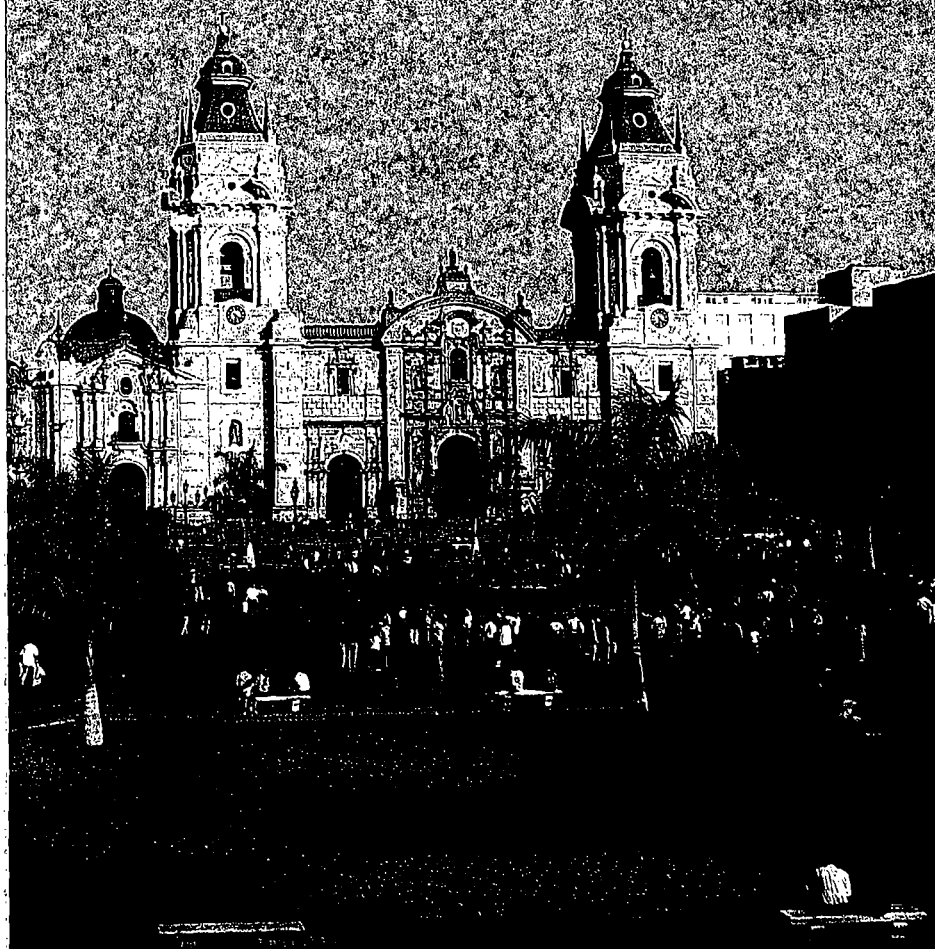
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