

FINAL TECHNICAL REPORT / RAPPORT TECHNIQUE FINAL FINAL TECHNICAL REPORT - URBAN YOUTH 'IN MOTION': SITUATIONS, CHALLENGES, AND LEARNINGS ABOUT YOUTH'S CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT IN RIO DE JANEIRO

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**FINAL TECHNICAL
REPORT:
Urban Youth ‘in Motion’:
Situations, Challenges,
and Learnings about
Youth’s Citizen
Engagement in Rio de
Janeiro**



ibase

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I) Executive Summary

Ibase has developed the project "Urban Youth 'in Motion': Situations, Challenges, and Learnings" from September 2018 to September 2020, in Complexo do Alemão, a territory formed by a group of 13 favelas¹ in Rio de Janeiro North Side, Brazil, in partnership with the local organization Raízes em Movimento Institute and with the support of IDRC (International Development Research Center).

The objective of the project was to strengthen and broaden the citizen engagement of young women and men living in this group of favelas so they can be more prepared to face social exclusion and the conditions of inequality and violence they suffer.

During the project, 13 young women and men were actively involved in the activities, one of each favela that forms Complexo do Alemão. When the quantitative research – the street survey, was carried out, we selected 7 more young women and men to join this group, making a total of 20 people involved during two months. Throughout the project, we established dialogue with more than 104 young residents and members of other local organizations, projects and collective groups during the many gatherings and round-table discussions held.

In this territory, we developed an action research process, where these young women and men planned and participated in all the stages, including planning and educational meetings and training sessions, that involved considerable dialogue, reflection and knowledge exchange.

The methodology used was the Citizenship Indicators System – Incid developed by Ibase. This is a research methodology used to assess the enforcement of rights by gathering data, information and analyses, always developed in dialogue with local active citizens. The data collected offers a systemic view of the territories analyzed and enable to monitor the citizenship conditions aiming to contribute to citizen activism and to the democratic struggle of these active citizens. The enforcement of rights is analyzed through a systemic view that combines four complementary dimensions of analysis: lived citizenship (processing of official data produced by Brazilian Public Data System); guaranteed citizenship (analysis of current public policies that guarantee the rights); perceived citizenship (research of the perception of local residents concerning their rights); and active citizenship (mapping and creation of indicators of local active citizen participation). The indicators created belong to one of the three groups of rights: Collective Rights; Social, Economic and Cultural Rights; and Civil and Political Rights.

¹ The research area includes the following favelas: Adeus, Alemão, Alvorada, Baiana, Fazendinha, Grota, Loteamento, Matinha, Mineiros, Nova Brasília, Palmeiras, Pedra do Sapo (Esperança) and Reservatório.

We can highlight the following main products and results of the project:

- The creation of Incid Indicators System implemented in Complexo do Alemão through a participatory research, involving young residents of the territories, which consists of 76 citizenship indicators that contribute to the analysis of local citizenship enforcement. Out of these indicators, 23 are related to Youth Rights; 4 to the Right to Information and Communication (an analysis of ICTs in the territory), and 14 to Women Rights.
- The development of research, creative, reflective and argumentative capacities of 13 young residents of Complexo do Alemão favelas, who were directly involved in a broad process of research and production of data and indicators concerning their living conditions and the enforcement of their human rights. These contributed to strengthening the citizen activism initiatives and the participation in the territory, in the city and in politics of these young women and men and of more than 104 people that joined the project in the open discussions and dialogues.
- The qualification and fostering of citizen engagement of the youth through the identification, mobilization and coordinated action with Complexo do Alemão's citizen activists and the organization of activities for discussing human rights conditions in the territory.
- The dissemination of information, data and citizenship indicators processed in the participatory research, their findings and learnings within and outside Complexo do Alemão, making the experience widely known and enabling the exchange among youth collective groups and CSOs from other favelas.
- The formation of Complexo do Alemão's Youth Network, that aims at making an impact on the struggle for human rights enforcement and demanding public policies for the favelas and its young population.
- The possibility of replicating Incid Citizenship Indicators System methodology developed by Ibase for favela residents' experiences.

It is worth mentioning an important outcome for Ibase related to the expansion of our activism for improving the public production of data about urban favelas. By applying this methodology not only in cities or regions, but in a group of favelas, we had understood the urgency of demanding better data and information about favelas to the agencies that produce public statistics.

This subject has already been an important assumption for us, as we have discussed it since 2011 the first time we implemented Incid methodology. However, after the current project experience, the topic gained an even higher sense of urgency, since having official data is fundamental

because it is the basis for planning public policies that reflect the real conditions of the residents. Therefore, such policies can be better designed and planned to efficiently address the violations of rights historically suffered by the people of these territories.

A detailed explanation of the project development process is outlined below, emphasizing the progress, challenges, learnings, products and results obtained.

II) The Research Problem – Reflecting on the Global Progress of the Project

2.1 - Research management, main issues and results achieved

The project "Urban Youth 'in Motion': Situations, Challenges, and Learnings about Youth's Citizen Engagement in Rio de Janeiro", aka "Youth in Motion", was developed in partnership with IDRC in Complexo do Alemão. This territory is formed by a group of 13 favelas that comprise a neighborhood localized in Rio de Janeiro North Side, in the central area of Leopoldina region, surrounded by Bonsucesso, Inhaúma, Olaria, Penha and Ramos².

The objective of the project "Youth in Motion" was to strengthen and broaden the citizen engagement of young women and men living in Complexo do Alemão so they can be more prepared to face social exclusion and the conditions of inequality and violence they suffer.

We understand that, by increasing their knowledge about their own situation and strengthening their initiatives for citizen activism through information, data and research that may provide a basis for their participation in the territory, in the city and in politics, we would contribute to a more qualified participation and impact. That is why broadening the knowledge of young women and men about their own situation and, consequently, increasing and improving the quality of their political action were also considered in the project's general objective.

We held a selection process to build a team of 13 young women and men, intending to have one of each of the 13 favelas in Complexo do Alemão. The stages of the project were designed and planned to form a continuous and gradual process of education and acquisition of knowledge, through the production of data and indicators by the young women and men, aiming to increase the awareness of the main violations suffered in the territories. Thereby, we held many educational trainings followed by a process of reflection, dispelling doubts and data production.

² Please refer to Mattioli (2016), to understand how the urbanization process of the city of Rio de Janeiro allowed the perception of considering different but neighboring favelas as a territorial unit. In Rio de Janeiro, the lack of efficient public policies to guarantee the right to housing is a historical problem that became aggravated during the second half of the 20th century, increasing the population density of favelas, where the urban infrastructure is inadequate. Many of these areas, occupied long time ago, such as Complexo do Alemão favelas, became recognized as a neighborhood without receiving the necessary urban and landholding regularization.

Young women and men participated in the construction of the indicators from all the dimensions that comprise Incid Citizenship Indicators System, by focusing on those with which they felt greater affinity.

As we began the research by the citizenship dimensions, following Incid methodology, in the very first dimension, Lived Citizenship, we encountered limiting problems that were solved in dialogue with the local partner institution, Raízes em Movimento Institute.

The obstacles faced at this early stage were related to the official demarcation of the geographical area that defines Complexo do Alemão, which was different from the definition and cultural experience of the residents. The Brazilian Geographical and Statistics Institute and other official agencies include areas that the residents do not recognize as part of the group of favelas; whereas these agencies do not recognize internal divisions that are part of their territoriality references, which, to some extent, ignores diversities and existing internal inequalities.

It should be stressed that we faced the challenge of adapting the methodology and defining with our local partners the range of analysis, even though the data did not represent the exact territorial divisions they advocate and wish to address. Thus, we intensified our commitment on making public this issue about favela data production and how the Official Data Production System needs to produce data that is closer to the residents' reality. Such official data is the basis for formulating public policies to solve problems related to basic social rights enforcement. Therefore, if official data is far from reality, the policies will be less assertive, and the problem resolution will become more distant. We need to vocalize these issues, showing the violation of the right of being properly represented in official data statistics, so that the production of official data improves³.

Only after Ibase technical team and Raízes em Movimento team discussed and agreed on the best methodological paths to be followed, they established the baseline indicators, which led the young participants to dive into the big databases that comprise the Brazilian Public Statistics System. They learnt about the construction of these indicators and participated in a critical reflection on data production in favelas. It is worth mentioning that this group of baseline indicators were created taking into consideration their relevance for local active citizens and the technical feasibility to construct them.

³ To address this problem and encourage a more visible and broader reflection, a livestream called "The importance of doing research in favelas" was held on September 1, at 6.30 pm, mediated by Melisanda Trentin from Justiça Global, and with the participation of Eliana Souza e Silva from Redes da Maré, Rita Brandão from Ibase, and Alan Brum, from Raízes em Movimento Institute as guests.

After these considerations, adaptations and suggestions, we were able to increase the production of indicators for this dimension. For the dimension Lived Citizenship, 12 citizenship indicators were produced.

INCID Citizenship Indicators applied to Complexo do Alemão		
First analytical dimension: LIVED CITIZENSHIP		
Collective Rights		
Specific Right	Indicator	Data Collection Source
Right to the City	Situation of public spaces quality	IBGE – Demographic Census
Environmental Rights	Situation of waste collection	IBGE – Demographic Census
Environmental Rights	Situation of sanitary sewage	IBGE – Demographic Census
Environmental Rights	Situation of investment in river cleaning	Rio Águas, 2019
Social, Economic and Cultural Rights		
Right to Water	Situation of water supply	IBGE – Demographic Census
Right to Education	Situation of literacy	IBGE – Demographic Census
Right to Education	Situation of the youth exclusion in school	IBGE – Demographic Census
Right to Education	Situation of the demand for preschool education	IBGE – Demographic Census
Civil and Political Rights		
Right to a Safe Life	Situation of racial vulnerability of the youth related to the access to a safe life	Datasus/ SIM
Right to a Safe Life	Situation of youth mortality due to violence	Datasus/ SIM

Right to a Safe Life	Situation of violent deaths in areas of Pacifying Police Units (UPPs)	ISP
Right to a Safe Life	Situation of deaths due to police action in areas of Pacifying Police Units (UPPs)	ISP

Regarding the dimension Guaranteed Citizenship, this was also an emancipating experience. Given the regulatory policies, laws, regulations and guiding protocols, this dimension consists of an in-depth analysis about the current public policies that should guarantee the rights in the territories. In view of the lack of data about Complexo do Alemão that may have allowed us to evaluate some public policies oriented towards the territories and their implementation, we discussed about Act 12.527/2011, known as Access to Information Act (LAI), with the group of young women and men, and we carried out a new training process with them, enabling a profound learning of how this act works through practical activities, consulting public agencies websites and requesting information, based on defined guidelines.

Based on Access to Information Act, we jointly shaped some access requests, which the young participants were responsible for submitting. The answers obtained were very useful for the participatory construction of indicators for this citizenship dimension. Still, this was an important learning experience for the group, as they understood the right to information and reflected on the need of strengthening the struggle of the movements that claim for more and better data and for transparent publication of data regarding investments, planning and public policies execution (*annex 1*). For this citizenship dimension, 6 indicators were produced.

INCID Citizenship Indicators applied to Complexo do Alemão		
Second analytical dimension: GUARANTEED CITIZENSHIP		
Social, Economic and Cultural Rights		
Specific Right	Indicator	Data Collection Source
Right to Education	Guarantee of environments to access to information and knowledge in schools	INEP – School Census
Right to Education	Guarantee of quality basic education	INEP – Ideb

Right to Education	Guarantee of teachers' qualification	INEP – School Census
Right to Education	Guarantee of teachers' qualification in diversity issues	INEP – School Census
Right to Education	Guarantee of inclusive education	INEP – School Census
Right to Education	Guarantee of investment in school meal	Municipal Secretariat of Education, 2019.

For the dimension Perceived Citizenship, we carried out a street survey in which the young women and men administered a questionnaire to residents. The questionnaire was discussed by the young participants and Ibase technical team, making some choices, adapting some questions, and adjusting it to this type of survey, which cannot take too long.

Together with the statistics advisor of the project, we designed a non-probabilistic sampling quantitative street survey to be implemented to people aged 15 or more. After a training process on quantitative research, 1903 questionnaires were applied by the young women and men of the project, considering gender quota, age group and control variables, and carefully spreading the places for the survey, which were established with the youth (*annex 2*).

Furthermore, we believe there was a better assimilation and understanding of the research results as tools, due to the involvement in the process of research and data production, learning about the theoretical and methodological rigor and the political interpretation of the indicators produced according to what they intend to reveal. The dialogues and joint reflection enabled a greater appropriation of a technical and socially accepted language in public spaces where discussions about the social situation take place, qualifying the citizen struggle for the guarantee of rights. For the dimension Perceived Citizenship, 46 indicators were produced.

INCID Citizenship Indicators applied to Complexo do Alemão		
Third analytical dimension: PERCEIVED CITIZENSHIP		
Collective Rights		
Specific Right	Indicator	Data Collection Source
Environmental Rights	Perception of the right to clean air	Youth 'in Motion' Research, 2019

Environmental Rights	Youth perception of the right to clean air	Youth 'in Motion' Research, 2019
Environmental Rights	Perception of the right to quality environmental conditions	Youth 'in Motion' Research, 2019
Environmental Rights	Youth perception of the right to quality environmental conditions	Youth 'in Motion' Research, 2019
Right to the City	Perception of the right to quality public spaces	Youth 'in Motion' Research, 2019
Right to the City	Youth perception of the right to quality public spaces	Youth 'in Motion' Research, 2019
Social, Economic and Cultural Rights		
Specific Right	Indicator	Data Collection Source
Right to a Decent Life	Perception of the right to basic living conditions	Youth 'in Motion' Research, 2019
Right to a Decent Life	Youth perception of the right to basic living conditions	Youth 'in Motion' Research, 2019
Right to Education	Perception of the right to education	Youth 'in Motion' Research, 2019
Right to Education	Youth perception of the right to education	Youth 'in Motion' Research, 2019
Right to Health	Perception of the right to health	Youth 'in Motion' Research, 2019
Right to Health	Youth perception of the right to health	Youth 'in Motion' Research, 2019
Right to Health	Women perception of the right to health for transgender women	Youth 'in Motion' Research, 2019
Right to Health	Women perception of the right to health for cisgender women	Youth 'in Motion' Research, 2019
Right to Food	Perception of the right to food	Youth 'in Motion'

		Research, 2019
Right to Food	Youth perception of the right to food	Youth ‘in Motion’ Research, 2019
Right to Water	Perception of the right to quality water	Youth ‘in Motion’ Research, 2019
Right to Water	Youth perception of the right to quality water	Youth ‘in Motion’ Research, 2019
Right to Culture, Leisure and Sports	Perception of the right to culture, leisure and sports	Youth ‘in Motion’ Research, 2019
Right to Culture, Leisure and Sports	Youth perception of the right to culture, leisure and sports	Youth ‘in Motion’ Research, 2019
Civil and Political Rights		
Specific Right	Indicator	Data Collection Source
Right to a Safe Life	Perception of the right to a safe life	Youth ‘in Motion’ Research, 2019
Right to a Safe Life	Youth perception of the right to a safe life	Youth ‘in Motion’ Research, 2019
Right to a Safe Life	Women perception of the right to a safe life for cisgender women	Youth ‘in Motion’ Research, 2019
Right to a Safe Life	Women perception of the right to a safe life for transgender women	Youth ‘in Motion’ Research, 2019
Right to Equality and Diversity	Perception of the right to equality and diversity	Youth ‘in Motion’ Research, 2019
Right to Equality and Diversity	Youth perception of the right to equality and diversity	Youth ‘in Motion’ Research, 2019
Right to Equality and Diversity	Perception of the existence of racial discrimination	Youth ‘in Motion’ Research, 2019
Right to Equality and Diversity	Youth perception of the existence of racial discrimination	Youth ‘in Motion’ Research, 2019

Right to Equality and Diversity	Perception of the existence of discrimination due to poverty	Youth 'in Motion' Research, 2019
Right to Equality and Diversity	Youth perception of the existence of discrimination due to poverty	Youth 'in Motion' Research, 2019
Right to Equality and Diversity	Perception of the existence of religious discrimination	Youth 'in Motion' Research, 2019
Right to Equality and Diversity	Youth perception of the existence of religious discrimination	Youth 'in Motion' Research, 2019
Right to Equality and Diversity	Perception of the existence of discrimination against women	Youth 'in Motion' Research, 2019
Right to Equality and Diversity	Youth perception of the existence of discrimination against women	Youth 'in Motion' Research, 2019
Right to Equality and Diversity	Perception of the existence of discrimination against homosexuals	Youth 'in Motion' Research, 2019
Right to Equality and Diversity	Youth perception of the existence of discrimination against homosexuals	Youth 'in Motion' Research, 2019
Right to Equality and Diversity	Perception of the existence of discrimination against transgender people	Youth 'in Motion' Research, 2019
Right to Equality and Diversity	Youth perception of the existence of discrimination against transgender people	Youth 'in Motion' Research, 2019
Right to Equality and Diversity	Perception of the existence of discrimination against people with physical disabilities	Youth 'in Motion' Research, 2019
Right to Equality and Diversity	Youth perception of the existence of discrimination against people with physical disabilities	Youth 'in Motion' Research, 2019
Right to Equality and Diversity	Perception of the existence of discrimination due to the place of	Youth 'in Motion' Research, 2019

	residence	
Right to Equality and Diversity	Youth perception of the existence of discrimination due to the place of residence	Youth 'in Motion' Research, 2019
Right to Equality and Diversity	Women perception of the shared care of the house and household	Youth 'in Motion' Research, 2019
Right to Equality and Diversity	Women perception of childcare	Youth 'in Motion' Research, 2019
Right to Access to Information	Youth perception of the right to free internet access	Youth 'in Motion' Research, 2019
Right to Access to Information	Youth perception of the right to diversity in social media	Youth 'in Motion' Research, 2019
Right to Access to Information	Youth perception of the right to privacy in social media	Youth 'in Motion' Research, 2019

Regarding the fourth citizenship dimension of our methodology, Active Citizenship, we may say that the mapping of local social organizations was a permanent and important activity throughout the project. This process was carried out in a way that the young women and men were able to identify local organizations, register them in the database, get to know and approach them, and in some cases, even conduct joint activities. In a territory formed by 13 communities, with 120,000 inhabitants approximately, who live in about 40,000 domiciles, it was almost impossible for the local youth to know all the organizations that work in the territory and what they do. However, this mapping and approach are essential if we pretend to be a political actor with a voice in a certain territory (*annex 3*).

After mapping and registering the local active citizens, we were able to assess on which rights each local organization works in and to create indicators about the right to citizenship participation. For this citizenship dimension, 12 indicators were created in a participatory manner.

INCID Citizenship Indicators applied to Complexo do Alemão		
Fourth analytical dimension: ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP		
Collective Rights		
Specific Right	Indicator	Data Collection Source
Environmental Rights	Citizen participation for environmental rights	Active Citizenship Database, 2019
Social, Economic and Cultural Rights		
Specific Right	Indicator	Data Collection Source
Right to Education	Citizen participation for the right to education	Active Citizenship Database, 2019
Right to Health	Citizen participation for the right to health	Active Citizenship Database, 2019
Right to Culture, Leisure and Sports	Citizen participation for the right to culture, leisure and sports	Active Citizenship Database, 2019
Civil and Political Rights		
Specific Right	Indicator	Data Collection Source
Right to Participation	Citizen participation in Complexo do Alemão	Youth 'in Motion' Research, 2019
Right to Participation	Citizen participation of the youth in Complexo do Alemão	Youth 'in Motion' Research, 2019
Right to Participation	Participation and strength of citizens' voices	Active Citizenship Database, 2019
Right to a Safe Life	Citizen participation for the right to a safe life	Active Citizenship Database, 2019
Right to Equality and Diversity	Citizen participation for the right to equality and diversity	Active Citizenship Database, 2019
Right to Information and Communication	Citizen participation for the right to information and communication	Active Citizenship Database, 2019

Women Rights	Citizen participation for women rights	Active Citizenship Database, 2019
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This research resulted in the creation of Incid Indicators System implemented in Complexo do Alemão, consisting of 76 citizenship indicators (*annex 4*).

After collecting the data and studying it in depth, we conducted the process of round-table discussions in different locations within Complexo do Alemão and with different organizations and activists from the territory. The round-table discussions promoted an extended debate about human rights indicators, focusing as well on youth rights, gender and ICTs.

It was an important dialogue process about the results obtained, not only with local active citizens, but also with Complexo do Alemão residents in general. We listened the participants expressing their feedbacks and reflections about the data obtained, as well as regarding the violations this data reveals.

These discussions strengthened the youth as individuals taking an active role in their territory, and allowed them to mature regarding their activism and political representation. We observe that the youth gained more autonomy in the discussion about the meaning of human rights and public policies of the city, being able to analyze and compare the local situation with the situation in Rio de Janeiro city, regarding the key subjects of our research: human rights, youth, gender and ICTs.

We made an important adaptation over the course of these activities as we understood that the round-table discussions – in which the young women and men were invited to qualify the data produced in the research by discussing, criticizing and contributing with relevant analyses and perceptions – were designed in a way that made them feel uncomfortable. Nevertheless, these activities fulfilled the purpose expected in the project, producing good results for residents' associations and other organizations in the territory, which are older and lead by adults. After discussing and qualifying the indicators in the round-table discussions, we decided to change the design and try other types of meetings that were more attractive for the youth and that may enable a wider discussion and dissemination among the youth within and outside Complexo do Alemão.

Thereby, 4 round-table discussions and 5 meetings with the local youth were held.

The topics for the round-table discussions were: youth rights and ICTs, and the right to equality and diversity, gender and sexuality. These discussions were essential for qualifying the indicators, since the methodology encouraged the residents to participate through the presentation of indicators and analysis based on key-questions, driven by the young women and men that were

organized in "tables" according to their role as mediators and rapporteurs. The main objective of this activity was sharing the data and indicators collected in the surveys and gathering the perception and information of the local active citizens about themselves as a qualification method for our analysis and for the youth appropriation (*annex 5*).

However, young women and men observed that, to attract a younger audience for the discussions – already aiming at a process of self-knowledge to establish a Youth Network, they needed to make the activities more dynamic, presenting the indicators in a more informal way and including cultural and artistic initiatives in the discussions and presentations. That is how the young women and men began to participate more in the planning and organization of the meetings.

Therefore, the meetings started to have cultural content and a more casual and interactive presentation structure. Furthermore, the partnership of the young women and men with local organizations was useful to present the citizenship indicators in events organized by others. This way, the process of disseminating the data and indicators produced was expanded to actors of the territory and other favelas and researchers and activists from other territories.

The meetings addressed the following topics:

- The first meeting was held on November 25 at Raízes em Movimento Institute location, and included the participation of students and teachers of Caic Theophilo de Souza Pinto school. During the session, the participants discussed the indicators of Environmental Rights, Right to the City, Right to Education, Right to Equality and Diversity, Right to Internet Access and Right to a Safe Life. At the end, the group of young women and men visited Serra da Misericórdia APARU (Environmental Protection and Urban Recovery Area).

- The second meeting was carried out on December 30, 2019 and the Project Youth "in Motion" was invited to take part in the political and cultural event organized by Raízes em Movimento Institute in its 15th edition, "Circulando" in Morro do Alemão, an event that had many discussion moments about human rights throughout different sections. In this opportunity, the young women and men were able to discuss with a broader audience of youth, activists, researchers and local CSOs representatives, as well as from other territories. They participated in the event logistic organization and presented Complexo do Alemão's Citizenship Indicators in two different opportunities: first in the "Roda do Juventudes no Circulando" (youth round table), with the aim of presenting and discussing indicators of gender equality. The second participation was in the activity "Vamos Desenrolar – Serra da Misericórdia: essa serra precisa verdejar!" (Let's Work it Out – Serra da Misericórdia: that mountain needs to go green!), focusing on the indicators of Environmental Rights and Right to the City introduced by the young women and men.

- The third meeting was held on December 2, 2019 at Grota Residents Association and gathered representatives of residents' associations from Complexo de Favelas do Alemão to discuss the indicators of Right to the City, Right to Education, Civil and Political Rights, with an elder audience of local representatives. In this opportunity, young women and men showed more autonomy, confidence and organization in their explanations. It is worth mentioning the importance given to the research for producing data about the violation of rights in Complexo do Alemão favelas, since there is poor or underreported data, a fact that interferes directly with the arrival of public policies to guarantee rights. At the end of the meeting, the presidents of the residents' associations highlighted the importance of expanding the information revealed by Complexo do Alemão Citizenship Indicators throughout the favelas of the complex.

- The fourth meeting took place on December 15, 2019 at Campo do Sargento in Favela da Matinha, and the Project Youth "in Motion" was invited to participate in the collective action "Família Mineiros". This event was organized by residents and local CSOs to collect food for the community daycare in Morro dos Mineiros. The logistics for this activity was different. Since the event was held in an open space, our strategy was to set a tent where Complexo do Alemão Citizenship Indicators were projected on a screen and the young women and men invited small groups for a discussion about what the indicators revealed. The indicators discussed in this event were those related to the Right to the City, the Right to Water Supply, Environmental Rights, the Right to Education and the Right to a Safe Life.

- The fifth meeting was held on January 25, 2020 at Espaço Democrático de União, Convivência, Aprendizagem e Prevenção (EDUCAP) in Morro da Matinha and had the participation of young women and men involved in EDUCAP and local CSOs and some outsiders young women and men that are part of Slam Manguinhos – a group from Favela de Manguinhos that share artists productions and poetry, and support the struggles of favelas, peripheric youth and black women.

The structure of this event consisted on switching between the presentation of Complexo do Alemão Citizenship Indicators and presentations of Slam Manguinhos poets. The indicators discussed were those related to the Right to the City, the Right to a Decent Life, the Right to Health, the Right to Water, and Environmental Rights. The exchange of knowledge between academics and the young women and men of the project, activists, local CSOs representatives, residents from Complexo do Alemão and other favelas brought different points of view to the discussion regarding the subjects addressed and everyday real life situation in the complex (*annex 6*).

Next, we will present the main results of this process of production, analysis, qualification and dissemination of the research data and indicators in two parts: first, we describe the population profile data, assessing the social-demographic characteristics of the population in general, as well as youth specific segments and gender characteristics of the population concerning the project focus. In the second part, we highlight the data that reveals the use and scope of information and communication technologies (ICTs) by young women and men from Complexo do Alemão and what do the indicators reveal about their right to access to the internet.

Main Results

Complexo do Alemão Population Profile

The official data provided from the 2010 IBGE Demographic Census indicates there are 65,000 people living in Complexo do Alemão. This figure is contested by residents, claiming it is much more populous. Still considering this data, 55,200 people are aged 15 or more. Based on results of the Youth “in Motion” research, conducted in March and April 2019, 32% of its population is comprised by young women and men (about 17,500 people aged 15 to 29); 53% of adults (aged 30 to 59); and 15% of old people (aged 60 or more). By comparing such data with data from the population of the City of Rio de Janeiro, we observe that trends are close, having just a small detachment at the elderly range, as it is observed that the population lives a little longer in the city as a whole⁴.

In the territory, the percentage of men and women is almost the same at all ages. Out of the total population, 51% are women and 49% are men. By looking at age ranges, it is observed that there is a greater detachment only in aged people among percentages of men and women, as women account for 17% of the population and men account for 14%, revealing that women live a little longer.

74% of the general population is black (black and brown), 20% white, 3% yellow (Asians), and 1% indigenous. 2% chose not to respond this question. Concerning young women and men, it is highlighted that 77% are black. By considering that Rio de Janeiro's population is 47% black people and 52% white people, we assume that these territories are mostly comprised by black people. This leads towards what many studies and researches have already stated, that is, favelas and peripheries are mostly black territories, resulting from an excluding and racist historical process of urbanization (Rolnik, 1989)⁵.

⁴ In the City of Rio de Janeiro, out of the population aged 15 or more, 30% is young, 52% adult, and 18% old people.

⁵ Rolnik, R. Territórios negros nas cidades brasileiras – etnicidade e cidade me São Paulo e Rio de Janeiro. Revista Estudos Afro-asiáticos 17 – CEAA, Universidade Candido Mendes, September 1989.

Scholarship

Concerning scholarship, it is observed that 37% of the residents in general have not concluded elementary school, 9% have concluded elementary school, 24% have concluded high school and 21% have not concluded high school, 5% are graduate or are going to college and 4% never went to school. The percentage of post-graduates is not representative in statistics terms.

Among the total of young women and men, 40% have not concluded high school, which is expected for ages between 15 and 17. According to our research, this is the exact age range with the largest number of young people (69%). Other 26% of young women and men have already concluded high school and 7% are graduate or going to college. In spite of the fact that these percentages indicate that the youth in Complexo do Alemão has been going to school, it is observed the high percentage of young women and men which have only reached the elementary school: 20% have not concluded elementary school and 6% have concluded it. 1% of young women and men never went to school.

If we compare the research general results – including answers from adults and the elderly, with the results that only reveal the profile of the youth, we can see that younger generations have greater scholarship than the rest of the population.

Comparing the school data of Complexo do Alemão residents with percentages of the population living in the City of Rio de Janeiro aged 15 or more⁶, it is observed that 69% of the population has concluded elementary school or more, 11% of the population has not concluded it (they have only reached the first elementary cycle), and 12% never went to school. Other 8% chose not to respond.

It is observed that the population of Complexo do Alemão has less access to school than the population in the city. It is also observed that there are two “bottlenecks” in school levels: the first is elementary school, concentrating the largest part of the population, and the second is high school.

Work and Income

Concerning the integration in the job market, 61% of residents are employed. Among the employed population, the majority, 62%, is adult (aged from 30 to 59). We observe that among the elder population (aged 60 or more), 39% is still working.

Among the types of jobs, 45% of the population is self-employed, freelance or entrepreneur; 28% works on the books, that is, they have their labor rights ensured; 17% works off the books; 7% works on household and family care; 1% works at public or military entities; 1% is an intern.

⁶ According to data from IBGE, 2010.

Most people work in their own community (44%) or its surroundings in the North Side districts (32%). 7% informed they do not have a regular place to work; 6% works downtown and other 6% works at South Side districts. 4% works at the West Side and 1% works at other municipalities. This means that commuting time does not take longer than 30 minutes for the largest part of the residents (50%) and 56% does not take public transport to commute.

The results for the young population indicate that 54% was working at the time of the research. Concerning the types of jobs, 34% declared to be self-employed, freelancer or entrepreneur; 30% works on the books and 24% have a regular salary although working off the books; 4% works on household and family care; 3% works on public entities and other 3% is an intern. Most of them work in their own community (43%) or its surroundings in the North Side (34%). It is observed that the youth follows the same pattern as the rest of the population of Complexo do Alemão.

We highlight that the integration in the job market is mainly as freelancers and self-employment in their own community surroundings. Even though it is important to broaden the analysis about these territories that reveal the residents' power and creativity to make a living through their own relation networks, it is essential to think about it considering the exclusion processes of the formal work environment over these people. Furthermore, it is important to highlight that – under the limits of their own territories and family, friends and acquaintances relations, young women and men end up having less opportunities to broaden the access to the city, as well as goods and services available in other regions. Up to which point are entrepreneurship and informal work real life choices, but not the result of a segregation process which violates rights, especially the right to the city?

Concerning the population of young people, it is observed that the percentage of those who work and do not study is higher in Complexo do Alemão, it represents 38% of young women and men; while 24% study and do not work, and 18% work and study. A relevant percentage of young people, 20%, neither study nor work. This phenomenon itself indicates how excluded from essential rights these young women and men are. However, it is even more remarkable that this is strongly observed among the black youth. Out of those who neither study nor work, 85% are black, while 13% are white. It is also remarkable the percentage of women under this situation, which represents 66%. Facing this situation, we wonder what can be done to ensure that these segments of the youth have equal conditions to give continuity to their education and have access to employment.

Concerning income, 24% of residents do not have any income at all and other 39% responded that they receive up to 1 minimum monthly wage to make a living, resulting in 63% of people living

on an income of up to 1 minimum wage; 27% earns between 2 and 1 salaries; 7% receives between 2 and 3 minimum wages; 2% receives up to 5 salaries and 1% above 5 salaries. Most young women and men responded they have no income at all (35%) or receive up to 1 minimum wage (33%).

When asked what can be done to improve life conditions in Complexo do Alemão, 22% of residents considered, in first place, investments in public healthcare; secondly, 17% of residents considered access to quality public education and 12% indicated their desire of being trained for employment; 11% considered sports and leisure activities; 10% considered decent and creative employment opportunities; 9% considered safety regarding human rights; 7% considered culture and arts actions; 4% considered higher political participation; 4% considered care with the environment; 4% free public transportation.

Religion

In terms of religious beliefs, it is remarkable that the majority of young women and men, 37%, claims having no religious beliefs, in spite of believing in the existence of God. 36% is evangelical from traditional denominations (18%), Pentecostal (13%) or neo-Pentecostal (5%); 18% is catholic; 3% follow Afro-Brazilian religions: 1.5% is “Umbanda” and 1.5% practices “Candomblé”; 3% does not believe in the existence of God and have no religion; 2% is spiritualist and 1% chose not to respond. These results are in line with changes occurring over the last twenty years in the Brazilian religious field, which consist of a decreasing percentage of catholics and an increase of the evangelical population and those declared “non-religious”, whereas this last phenomenon can be mainly observed in young people (Novaes, 2004)⁷. Such characteristic is observed as we compare the result of religious profiles of adults and the elderly, where the majority is evangelical (35%), followed by catholics (34%), and in third place, those declared “non-religious but believing in the existence of God” (24%).

As this topic was not the aim of our research, we have no elements to state reasons and characteristics of such phenomenon among the youth from Complexo do Alemão, but we would like to highlight what the anthropologist Regina Novaes observed as an “age spirit” shared by this generation's youth, which are being encouraged to make their own choices in a more plural and competitive religious field, where spiritual and religious life can be thought beyond institutional

⁷ Novaes, R. Os jovens “sem religião”: ventos secularizantes, “espírito de época” e novos sincretismos. Notas preliminares. *Estudos Avançados*. vol.18 no. 52, São Paulo Sept./Dec. 2004.

borders, stimulating chances to blend different elements under a “personal and non-transferable” overview. (Novaes, 2004, p.326⁸).

Gender

Concerning gender identity, young women and men in Complexo do Alemão mainly identify themselves as cisgender: 98% of young people are cisgender (48% men and 50% women); 1% are transgender (0.21% transgender women and 0.68% transgender men); and 1% are non-binary or other definition. About sexuality, 89% of young women and men declared to be heterosexual, 6% bisexual, and 5% homosexual.

These questions concerning gender identity and sexuality were specifically asked to young women and men. Even though it is statistically unrepresentative, we consider important to highlight the plurality of people living in Complexo do Alemão, their gender identity and sexuality. This expresses a social and cultural change in progress in Brazil, although it is currently under a political moment of serious threats to the rights achieved by women and the LGBTQI+ communities.

Observing women population profile in Complexo do Alemão⁹, the result presents the evidence of less employed women, in spite of having similar scholarship as men (the percentages do not indicate relevant differences until the conclusion of high school). Out of employed people, 46% are women and 54% are men, considering that 14% out of these women work on household and family care, and, out of self-employed people – which represents the majority in Complexo do Alemão, only 39% are women.

The percentage of women having informal jobs (off the books) is higher than men: 18 % women and 16% men. In addition, concerning personal income, it is observed that women's income is much lower than men's: 73% women declared having an income of 1 minimum wage, whereas 28% have no income at all. Among men, the percentage is 52% receiving 1 minimum wage and 20% with no income. Observing the universe of people paid 2 to 3 salaries, 76% are men and 24% are women. It is clear that women from Complexo do Alemão suffer the same structural inequalities as other Brazilian territories.

⁸ Novaes, R. Os jovens de hoje: contextos, diferenças e trajetórias. In: Almeida, M. & Eugenio, F. (orgs.). *Culturas jovens – novos mapas do afeto*. Rio de Janeiro: Jorge Zahar Ed, 2006.

⁹ As for human and social sciences, the concept of gender refers to the social construction of the anatomical gender. It has been created to distinguish the biological dimension from the social dimension, considering that the way of being a man or a woman is conducted by culture. In modern societies, this distinction generates ways to operate social relations between men and women, leading to gender inequalities, since “female” and women were conceived under a system of power relations that tends to undermine them. That is why our analytical focus turns to *gender identity* specifically considering the experience of women in the territory and understanding there are situations they experience simply by being women.

The Youth and ICTs

Concerning the access and use of information and communication technologies (ICTs), the results of the research reveal that, in general terms, today's youth is connected and access the internet every day, but they have few means to ensure that connectivity, since they do not have the necessary devices or connections available for everyone. This shows the lack or unavailability of infrastructure to guarantee the access to information. As we observed, although 97% of young women and men access the internet at least once a day, only 19% have a smartphone, considering that this is the main device used to access the internet (76% of young people). Other devices (notebook, tablet, desktop) do not represent significant results to be analyzed.

The indicators we created reveal that violations of rights are also perceived in social networks. The indicator Right to Access the Internet – Perception of Young Women and Men of the Right to Diversity in Social Networks reveals that 71% of young people have already suffered or know someone who has suffered some kind of aggression in social networks due to racism, machismo, homophobia, transphobia, fatphobia, religious intolerance, xenophobia, or for living in a favela. The indicator Perception of the Right to Privacy in Social Networks shows that 58% has already felt exposed or having their privacy invaded in the networks, considering that among them, there is a higher percentage of young women: 63%.

2.2 - The youth growth and better understanding from a technical and scientific point of view and regarding the citizen and political development

What we observed throughout the project was how the young women and men gained knowledge and gradually incorporated it in their qualified arguments and a better understanding of the enforcement (or violation) of rights in the place where they live.

There are important organizations, institutions and activists in Complexo do Alemão that contributed with relevant considerations about the data thanks to their long history of activism and struggle for rights. Furthermore, the youth is seriously engaged in actions of communication and debates to interpret the violation of rights in favelas, such as the collective group "Papo Reto".

For this reason, reflecting on the enforcement and violations of human rights in this territory represented a challenge, since the data produced needed to be correct and based on technical and scientific rigor, but also – as it is a result of political choices, it needed to be relevant to be recognized and gain local adherence.

The exchange of experiences and how the data produced by the young participants of the project contributed for these struggles was an important action that placed us at a level of respect and source of reference in the territory, seen as a group of young people that produce relevant data and analyses.

It must be stressed that, throughout this process, the young women and men gained a new perspective to understand their territory from a rights point of view, and that they broaden their understanding about all the violations of rights they suffer on a daily basis, related to health, education, housing, basic sanitation, among other rights, and that were hidden due to the serious violence situation.

The project allowed the young women and men to learn how to read data and technical files and interpret graphics, as well as the access to the main official data bases of statistics production and the possibility of collecting data and creating indicators. The access and understanding of these indicators are relevant for policymaking.

The participants noted another point – which was not expected by the technical team, concerning the opportunity of visiting other favelas within Complexo do Alemão during the project. This contributed to enrich their knowledge about the territory where they live in, increasing their sense of belonging.

Another important aspect worth to mention is how the participants of the project changed their attitude and behavior, starting as young women and men participating in a study and accomplishing tasks, who gradually became young researchers responsible for the production of relevant data for the territory. A second important step in their learning process was the moment when they began to express their awareness of being young people who produce qualified information, and not just data and indicators. This perspective was also boosted after they became engaged in the production of communication "products". As members of the communication group formed by Ibase and Raízes em Movimento Institute, the young participants were responsible for producing the following pieces¹⁰:

- 4 articles for "Fala Favela" newspaper.
- 5 podcasts produced and published by the young participants of the project.
- 1 video about the project.
- 1 blog with original texts about violations of rights.
- 1 livestream conducted.

¹⁰ These pieces are part of the dissemination actions described in section 3.2 of this report.

The dialogue with other youth groups made more young people engage in political discussions and the planification of joint actions. According to the attendance lists of the meetings and events, we estimate that the project participants engaged in dialogue with around 104 young residents of Complexo do Alemão. Even though we cannot measure the scope of these pieces, we can say that they were widely spread, creating expectations for new editions.

The whole process of learning about the territory includes the appropriation and reflection of a critical reading about real life conditions, which enables the development of qualified arguments for the struggle for rights and expands the forms of political participation, together with identifying and approaching other people or organizations that are also activists for human rights – that is to say, mapping the partners in the struggle. All of these are elements to encourage and boost citizens' commitment to face social exclusion and the conditions of inequality and violence they suffer.

The dialogue with actors of different profiles – young and adults, activists and non-activists, contributed to expand the understanding of the struggle for rights in the territory and to create connections with other local CSOs, enlarging the activists' network.

The dialogue with outsider actors, such as researchers and human rights defenders from other favelas and the periphery, has also contributed to qualifying the discussions.

We are aware that there are many obstacles and that the process of broadening the skills and abilities and the desire of struggling for the rights is not the same for every young women and men. However, upon the completion of the project, we can affirm that the general objective was accomplished and that we left a strong and politically engaged youth.

III - Progress Achieved Regarding Specific Objectives: Summary of the Research Results

The specific objectives of the project were:

Specific Objective 1 - To involve young women and men living in Complexo do Alemão in a wide-ranging process of research and production of data and indicators on conditions of life, on the effective enjoyment of their human rights (understood as citizens' rights), on gender relations and on the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in the territory.

As previously explained, the research resulted in 76 citizenship indicators, of which 12 belong to the dimension Lived Citizenship, 6 to Guaranteed Citizenship, 46 to Perceived Citizenship, and 12 to Active Citizenship.

Regarding the classification of the indicators by the group of rights they belong to, there are 10 indicators of Collective Rights, 25 indicators of Social, Economic and Cultural Rights, and 43 indicators of Civil and Political Rights.

Out of these indicators, 23 are related to Youth Rights, 4 to the Right to Information and Communication (an analysis of ICTs in the territory), and 14 to Women Rights.

The whole process was carried out through regular training sessions led by the project technical team. It is important to mention that this process took more time than expected, but was extremely relevant to make sure the young women and men assimilated the knowledge produced. This training process was crowned with three important events detailed in (*annex7*).

In this respect and based on the indicators created, the most outstanding debates and discussions were:

- The right to equality and diversity, that contributed to the understanding of discrimination and violence suffered in the territory due to race/skin color, gender, sexuality and place of residence, as well as to the expansion of the reflection about how this type of discrimination is a structural factor in the way inequalities for the access and enforcement of rights are engendered in the city and the country.
- Environmental rights and the right to the city, through the discussions that aroused about environmental sanitation (access to water, waste collection and sanitary sewage), cleaning of public spaces, and conservation of Serra da Misericórdia APARU (Environmental Protection and Urban Recovery Area), violation of rights comprised in a wider process of population segregation in the urbanization of the city.
- The violation of the right to education was also extensively debated by the young women and men. They understood that favela's youth exclusion from the formal education process is related to other violation of rights (violation of the right to security and of the right to equality and diversity, non-existence of a program to guarantee minimum income). This was an important moment for the young women and men to review their peers and their own trajectory.
- The right to information and communications, through indicators and data about ICTs usage, but mainly with the consultation procedure to database websites of the Statistics Production System and the application of Act 12.527/2011, Access to Information Act.

- Last but not least, the discussions about the right to a safe life were qualified with the debate about the collected data and the need of making visible the violence perpetrated by state agents, even though it is underreported. Another reflection that stood out was about the multiple forms of violence suffered in the territory, that are also reflected in the violence against women and LGBTQI+ people.

For us, as the project technical team, we are pleasantly surprised to see the young women and men recognizing themselves as researchers of their own territories as a result of this experience. The right to information and the production of knowledge are essential for the complete enforcement of human rights. Recognizing oneself as a researcher demonstrates the benefits obtained regarding both the self-esteem and the abilities developed, which cannot be objectively measured: incentive to develop investigative skills, curiosity, the formulation of hypotheses and the investigation of facts to support arguments.

The outcome of this process can be observed, for instance, in the fact that the young women and men used the research data and indicators to reflect and create the texts that were disseminated in the publications where they cooperated in the newspaper "Fala Favela" – a newspaper produced by Raízes em Movimento Institute, partner of the project; to prepare the podcast "Gato Preto" – produced by them during the project; and in the meetings and livestreams where they participated both as hosts and guests.

All the indicators produced can be analyzed in the final publication of the project (*annex 8*).

Specific Objective 2 - On the basis of the data collected, to engage in a process of thinking, appropriation and skill-building to inform and drive the civic engagement of young women and men living in the Complexo in order to: a) tackle the inequality, violence and insecurity in the community and in the city of Rio de Janeiro; b) to foster efforts towards greater equity between women and men; and c) to improve the use of ICTs in their local and local region political actions.

Part of Incid System methodology consists of qualifying the data and indicators created with the local active citizens as a way to expand the process of appropriation and qualification of the surveys conducted, with a special approach to gender, youth rights and the use of ICTs.

The round-table discussions and the meetings planned and held throughout stages 2 and 3 of the project were fundamental to accomplish this objective. As expected, the research results were also presented to groups of other territories in meetings and gatherings. An action that was not planned

was the invitation for the young women and men to present the indicators in an event about research in Rio de Janeiro State University.

The participants mentioned they perceived an increasing self-confidence and self-esteem to speak in public and engage in dialogue "on equal terms" with the "outsiders" that do not live in Complexo do Alemão nor in favelas. This was a consequence of the fact that they were responsible for leading the round tables and meetings, as well as they deepened their knowledge about enforcement of rights, citizen action, data and indicators reading, and research methods.

The opportunity of moving around other neighborhoods and places they were not familiar with (like universities) was also a relevant element for the young women and men. This enabled them to reflect on the right to the city and mobility as elements that interfere with the life and access to rights of the favela's youth.

Another relevant aspect, that was expected in Incid methodology, was the qualification of indicators and data produced in the surveys during the stage of participatory dialogues. There were many contributions. For instance, we can mention that the data produced by IBGE, mainly that related to basic sanitation, was highly questioned by different movements and organizations because it did not reflect the real-life situation.

The contributions and the qualification made by the participants of the round-table discussions were incorporated in the texts that support the reading of the indicators and comprise the critical repertoire for the analysis of the territory based on official data. They contribute to the struggle for better public data and statistics to describe and characterize the favelas, in order to provide solid grounds to fight for better public policies to change the exclusion situation of these territories.

It is worth mentioning that other five meetings were held, which helped to widely spread the research in the territory and to promote a greater appropriation of the indicators by the local active citizens, as well as to encourage the self-knowledge and identification of new CSOs, activists and other actors engaged in the struggle for the enforcement of rights in the territory.

Specific Objective 3 - To establish a joint action group (of organizations working in a network or in the form of a local active citizenship forum) and to collectively construct a proposal-oriented agenda (action plan) to have an impact on the dispute to guarantee human rights and demand public policies for the favelas of Rio de Janeiro and their youth.

Another objective of the project was to invest in strengthening actions to connect different actors in the common struggle against rights violation in the territory, and to foster and solve local demands.

These actions were designed in a way that they qualified and strengthened citizen participation of young people and youth collective groups to exercise a creative and active citizenship.

To accomplish objective 3, the actions planned included the organization of two meetings to foster and set up a network or forum able to, after a broad discussion process, draft an impact agenda to consolidate alternatives to face the violation of human rights suffered mainly by the youth living in favelas.

Thus, we held a meeting to initiate the construction of Complexo do Alemão's Youth Network.

As a way of making political impact and organizing the demands for public policies to guarantee human rights, the Youth Network participated in a meeting with the Human Rights Commission of the Legislative Assembly of Rio de Janeiro State (ALERJ) to discuss about the research data and the violation of rights and to demand public policies for Complexo do Alemão. Other two meetings were scheduled: one with ALERJ's Youth Commission and another with a member of the Youth Council of the State, both with the same objective of impacting on the dispute for the guarantee of human rights and demanding public policies for Complexo do Alemão.

Due to the interruption of the scheduled activities according to the context of mandatory social distancing to reduce infections by COVID-19, the fourth and last stage of the project was suspended.

Stage 4 included the organization of two extended seminars of the Youth Network to discuss Citizenship Indicators, and to create Complexo do Alemão's Action Plan or Impact Agenda, with action proposals. The interruption of the project activities in the territory occurred in a moment of deep coordination among young women and men, institutions and CSOs to undertake the extended seminars and, although they were already planned and scheduled, they were suspended.

It should be noted that, even though the activities were suspended in the territory, some young women and men have spontaneously maintained contact with Ibase technical team to continue working on the consolidation of Complexo do Alemão Youth Network and to prepare a political impact agenda to act in the dispute for the guarantee of human rights and demand public policies for Complexo do Alemão.

In this regard, Ibase held two virtual meetings with these young people to reflect on mobilization strategies and forms of action at this pandemic time. These meeting were online, which is the only

way to do it at present. An important element to point out is that two members of this group are participating as representatives of Complexo do Alemão's Youth Network (this is how they introduce themselves) in another project conducted by Ibase, in which one of its objectives is strengthening the abilities of young people and youth collective groups to have an impact on local public policies, focusing on 2020 elections.

We believe these actions prove that the activities conducted for this project contributed to the qualification and increasing engagement of the youth. Moreover, once this emergency context to face the impacts of COVID-19 pandemic is over, we will be prepared to strengthen the actions for political impact they are now developing.

The minutes of the meetings mentioned above, the agreement of the Youth Network, and the minutes of the meeting with the Human Rights Commission of the Legislative Assembly of Rio de Janeiro State (ALERJ). (*annex 9*)

3.1 Summary of research and development results

<i>First Stage: production of data and indicators that reveal the citizenship conditions (enforcement or violations of rights).</i>		
Expected Actions	Planned results and products	Results and products accomplished
Creation of political and operational conditions in <i>Complexo do Alemão</i> and preparation of the project timetable	Methodological and working partnership with the chosen territory; project timetable	Presentation letter delivered to 11 local residents' associations and 9 in-person meeting held with some of these institutions.
Selection of 13 local organizers	Project mobilization team of young people from <i>Complexo do Alemão</i>	Thirteen young people selected: six women (one white, five black) and seven men (one white, six black). Four of them participate in civil society

		organizations acting in Complexo do Alemão.
Safety Protocol	Safety Protocol required by IDRC	Safety Protocol listing 12 commitments that were accepted and will be fulfilled by the whole team.
Joint specification of main indicators of citizenship	Specific indicators that will identify the main abuses found in <i>Complexo do Alemão</i> .	20 baseline indicators of the dimension Lived Citizenship and Guaranteed Citizenship.
Specification of baseline indicators	Indicators developed from secondary data in the four dimensions of citizenship, with cross-sections for violence, ICTs and gender relations	
Sample survey	Primary data produced from a representative sample of residents of the 13 communities that make up <i>Complexo do Alemão</i>	82 frequency distribution tables with general data of the research, more than 231 contingency tables (by sex, age and color/race) and the creation of 47 indicators for the dimension Perceived Citizenship.
Specification of citizenship indicators of <i>Complexo do Alemão</i>	Development of a set of citizenship indicators based on the four dimensions (lived, guaranteed, perceived and active citizenship)	76 citizenship indicators: 12 belong to the dimension Lived Citizenship, 6 to Guaranteed Citizenship, 46 to Perceived Citizenship, and 12 to Active Citizenship.

Second Stage: the indicators produced are discussed, improved and widely spread within and outside the territory. The process of discussion and qualification of the indicators takes place in round-table discussions, meetings and local seminars, intending for a broad participation

<i>of the local active citizens.</i>		
Planned Actions	Planned results and products	Results and products accomplished
Organization of round-table discussions	10 round tables to discuss, evaluate and improve the data and indicators, with the participation of young people from <i>Complexo do Alemão</i> .	4 round-table discussions held addressing the following topics: youth rights and ICTs, and the right to equality and diversity, gender and sexuality.
<p>Organization of four meetings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - one with the local youth to discuss the data and build awareness about local conditions - one with the local youth and CSOs to present and choose the indicators - two thematic meetings with the youth and CSOs to discuss gender relations and the use of ICTs 	Appropriation of the data and discussion of the need for a network or forum	5 meetings held addressing the topics youth, gender and ICTs; appropriation of the data and debate about collective organization
<p><i>Third Stage: beginning of a process of creation or strengthening of <u>local active citizenship networks</u> as a place for exchanging ideas, strengthening the dialogue among the groups involved and as a self-knowledge/awareness process about the situation and organization for political action.</i></p>		
One meeting to be held to conduct a process of self-knowledge among activists, grassroots and CSOs	Participants more knowledgeable and dialogue strengthened among them	One meeting with the local youth for self-knowledge and discussion about data to raise awareness about

working in <i>Complexo do Alemão</i>		the local situation.
One meeting to be held to discuss the creation of an active citizenship network or forum in <i>Complexo do Alemão</i>	Setting-up of network or forum, with working methods and rules agreed among the participating organizations	Complexo do Alemão's Youth Network created, and agreement on its forms of action
<i>Fourth Stage: the local active citizens, working together, start the planification of their actions for political impact and changes about the violations of rights revealed by the data.</i>		
Planned Actions	Planned results and products	Results and products accomplished
First expanded meeting of the active citizenship network or forum in <i>Complexo do Alemão</i>	Systematic, expanded meetings held and evaluation, planning and publicity produced	In this period, we were surprised by the pandemic caused by COVID-19 and, on March 15, Ibase suspended all the activities in the territory, following the resolutions of public authorities and the WHO to stop the spread of new coronavirus infections. Due to this scenario, the Youth Network meetings and the two extended seminars were not held.
Second expanded meeting of the active citizenship network or forum in <i>Complexo do Alemão</i>		
Systematic expanded meetings of the network or forum for a project evaluation, planning and dissemination of data to other collective groups and territories		
Discussion of the project, its main findings and learnings, the meaning of the experience for the organizations involved, and		The regional meeting was promoted by the organization Asuntos del Sur, coordinator of GenWayna cohort

<p>the results of the data qualification process for political action in a <u>regional meeting to be held by IDRC</u></p>		
<p>Production of a publication containing the methodologies, main findings, gaps and new questions raised</p>	<p>Final project publication</p>	<p>1 Final Publication produced</p>

3.2 - Dissemination

An important objective of the project was *to promote the spreading of information, data and citizenship indicators processed in the participatory research*, its findings and learnings within and outside the territory, aiming to make the experience widely known, to enable the exchange among youth collective groups and CSOs from other favelas and from the city and to enable the debate in the public sphere.

Therefore, concerning the dissemination of the actions and findings of the project, we took on the commitment to:

- Publish on Ibase and Raízes em Movimento Institute websites the publications, videos, podcasts, among others, produced within the project.
- Create a communication group to plan a joint production and dissemination of all the communication pieces and documents on Ibase and Raízes social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc.).
- Creation of a final publication containing the data generated by the surveys, the methodology used in the project, and the systematization of data to be presented in debates with the youth that lives in Rio de Janeiro favelas and urban periphery, as well as from other cities within the state and other favelas and urban periphery throughout Brazil.

As a result of all the dissemination actions, we have:

- Seven publications for "Fala Favela" newspaper: From the project, we supported the return of a newspaper produced by Raízes em Movimento Institute, with sections

especially oriented towards the project activities, survey results and production of indicators.

- Publication 1 – "A Project about Activism and Rights is Coming to Complexo do Alemão": introduces the objectives, stages planned and expected results of the project.
- Publication 2 – "Interview with Bianca Arruda, Researcher of the Project": she talks about the survey of perceived citizenship held in all 13 favelas of Complexo do Alemão and presents a chart with the project's next steps.
- Publication 3 – "Complexo do Alemão Youth Discusses about Social Indicators": presents the results of the second stage of the project, oriented towards the activities of appropriation and qualification of citizenship indicators through training and round-table discussion.
- Publication 4 – "Studies Attract the Attention for Women Rights": article written by young women that participate in the project, in partnership with the field coordinator, where they analyze the results of the survey about perceived citizenship that reveal serious violations to women rights in the territory.
- Publication 5 – "Young People Talk about their Experience in the Project": texts of three participants of the project who talk about the learnings acquired.
- Publication 6 – "Water: Violation of a Fundamental Right" and "Wash your Hands! How? We Have no Water": two articles written by young participants of the project who present data about the violation of the right to water supply and its relationship with the impacts suffered nowadays due to COVID-19 pandemic, in which the safety measures address the need of proper sanitizing.
- Publication 7 – "Raízes em Movimento and Ibase Launch Research Produced in Complexo do Alemão": presents some indicators and main results of the research, as well as an assessment by the field technical team about their experience. Also in this publication, there is an article entitled "Impact of New Coronavirus on Mobility", in which two young participants of the project analyze the right to mobility at this pandemic time, using the data produced by public agencies and research institutions.

Available at: <https://www.cepedoca.org.br/noticias/jornal-fala-favela-de-volta-na-praca/>

- 5 podcasts produced and published by the young participants of the project:

The podcast "Gato Preto" was produced and published by the young participants, who got organized in a Work Group (WG) to prepare the episodes throughout the project. It addresses different topics about favelas, human rights and the youth, always from a reflective viewpoint related to the indicators obtained in the surveys. The episodes tackled the following subjects:

PODCAST 01 / Presentation of the project Youth 'in Motion'

PODCAST 02 / Gender and Human Rights

PODCAST 03 / Structural Racism

PODCAST 04 / Environmental Rights: Basic Sanitation

PODCAST 05 / Youth, Right to Education and Work, and Sex Education

Available at: <https://soundcloud.com/user-617639481>

- 2 videos about the project:

- 1 video that introduces the objectives, stages planned and expected results of the project, where the young women and men participated.

Available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MkdO5gfsBpI>

- 1 video that shows how Incid methodology is used for Ibase projects, including Youth 'in Motion'.

Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/ibase.br/videos/2733851446846907/>

- 1 blog in which 10 young authors published 15 posts anonymously. The identity of the authors was preserved to protect them from any cyber-attack that may occur, a likely situation due to the turbulent political moment unfolding in Brazil and in Rio de Janeiro city at the end of 2018.

The posts addressed reflections on the young authors' everyday life, all of them residents of Complexo do Alemão. The topics were: education (access to school and educational background), history of funk and representativeness, racism, music and human rights, basic

sanitation, violence, communication, homophobia, violence perpetrated by the State, political participation.

Available at: <https://juventudeseemmovimentoblog.tumblr.com/>

- Photos

The activities were regularly photographed to keep a record.

Available at: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/ibasenarede/albums/72157676410363728>

- 41 dissemination pieces produced on the organizations' websites and social media throughout the project:

Ibase website:

Ibase and Raizes em Movimento Start Research on Citizenship in Complexo do Alemão: <https://ibase.br/pt/destaques/ibase-e-raizes-em-movimento-iniciam-pesquisa-sobre-cidadania-no-complexo-do-alemao/>

Ibase and Raizes em Movimento Institute Conduct Research on Youth: <https://ibase.br/pt/noticias/11962/>

Democracy in Favela is a Subject to Gather the Youth: <https://ibase.br/pt/noticias/democracia-na-favela-e-tema-de-encontro-de-jovens/>

Ibase Instagram:

https://www.instagram.com/p/BvRtj6Jp_Ww/

<https://www.instagram.com/p/Bss81QW1FV9/>

<https://www.instagram.com/p/BqdN6RVliPD/>

<https://www.instagram.com/p/Bp95De2FTy0/>

<https://www.instagram.com/p/BpaGxF6FYCO/>

<https://www.instagram.com/p/BpXwIoWhZeL/>

https://www.instagram.com/p/B2XXhSupNVU/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link

https://www.instagram.com/p/B27atncpqbr/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link

<https://www.instagram.com/p/B7tUUBvpEZu/>

https://www.instagram.com/p/B4NZ8IGJ_yZ/

<https://www.instagram.com/p/B4LP20OJsDS/>

Ibase Twitter:

<https://twitter.com/Ibasenet/status/1085544242779508736>

<https://twitter.com/Ibasenet/status/1085544238518095873>

<https://twitter.com/Ibasenet/status/1060943641957580800>

<https://twitter.com/Ibasenet/status/1055571735918067713>

<https://twitter.com/Ibasenet/status/1177669012152602624>

<https://twitter.com/Ibasenet/status/1173700967621152770>

Ibase Facebook

<https://www.facebook.com/ibase.br/posts/2232489616808421>

<https://www.facebook.com/ibase.br/posts/2138705329520184>

<https://www.facebook.com/ibase.br/posts/2042948232429228>

<https://www.facebook.com/ibase.br/posts/2019764041414314>

<https://www.facebook.com/ibase.br/photos/pcb.2619862798071099/2619860701404642/?type=3&theater>

Raízes em Movimento Facebook

<https://www.facebook.com/raizesemmovimento/photos/a.393433414047545/2000118566712347/?type=3&theater>

<https://www.facebook.com/raizesemmovimento/photos/a.319322621458625/2022705214453682/?type=3&theater>

<https://www.facebook.com/raizesemmovimento/photos/pcb.2137268466330689/2137265659664303/?type=3&theater>

<https://www.facebook.com/raizesemmovimento/photos/pcb.2216677741723094/2216676018389933/?type=3&theater>

https://soundcloud.com/user-617639481/podcast-01-sobre-o-projeto-juventudes-em-movimento?utm_source=soundcloud&utm_campaign=share&utm_medium=facebook&fbclid=IwAR3YdKJMDnoMP5gA2aJ3InerkJ289DPRORVtZm6wpS-ukA4LkEI9spI-Pic

<https://www.facebook.com/raizesemmovimento/photos/a.319322621458625/2244388498952018/?type=3&theater>

<https://www.facebook.com/raizesemmovimento/photos/a.319322621458625/2812399132150949/?type=3&theater>

<https://www.facebook.com/raizesemmovimento/videos/172884247255039/>

<https://www.facebook.com/raizesemmovimento/videos/2456059034704341/>

<https://www.facebook.com/raizesemmovimento/videos/582718952341729/>

Raízes em Movimento Instagram:

<https://www.instagram.com/p/BpXE9TsB36p/>

<https://www.instagram.com/p/BpaCp2blngV/>

<https://www.instagram.com/p/Bp0eggelRng/>

<https://www.instagram.com/p/BvPiyVYJCBq/>

<https://www.instagram.com/p/Bv4u-KmJvAJ/>

- Two livestreams held during COVID-19 pandemic to disseminate and discuss about the experience of producing data about favelas and the periphery.

- Livestream 01 "Why Researching in Favelas?"

It was held on September 1, at 6.30 pm, mediated by Melisanda Trentin from Justiça Global, and with the participation of Eliana Souza e Silva from Redes da Maré, Rita Brandão from Ibase, and Alan Brum, from Raízes em Movimento Institute as guests.

The purpose was to discuss on the production of data about favelas and the periphery, based on the experience of the organizations, and how it is used to characterize accusations of human rights violations or to support processes of conduct adjustment and reparations.

Recording available at <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=759500774802889>

- Livestream 02 "Youth and Research: The Right to Information in Favelas and the Periphery"

It was held on September 28, at 6.30 pm, with the participation of Joice Lima from Raízes em Movimento Institute – who acted as field coordinator in Youth ‘in Motion’, and three participants of the project: Lucas Apóstolo, Gizele Corner and Ananda Trajano. Bianca Arruda, Ibase researcher, mediated the discussion.

The purpose was to present the research results of the project Youth ‘in Motion’, which was based on the methodology of Incid Citizenship Indicators System, created by Ibase.

Recording available at <https://www.facebook.com/ibase.br/videos/335012080906186>

- Ten infographics to show the research results, that enabled a systematic analysis about the rights and living conditions in Complexo do Alemão concerning the following aspects (*annex 10*):
 - ✓ Complexo do Alemão Population Profile;
 - ✓ Youth Population Profile;
 - ✓ Youth Rights;
 - ✓ The use and access to ICTs and the right to access to information;
 - ✓ Gender identity and perception about women rights;
 - ✓ Environmental Rights;
 - ✓ Right to Education;
 - ✓ Right to a Safe Life;
 - ✓ Right to Equality and Diversity;
 - ✓ Right to the City; and
 - ✓ Environmental Rights.

- One Final Publication that included the methodology used, the main findings, gaps and new issues raised, as well as the results obtained when implementing Incid Citizenship Indicators System methodology in Complexo do Alemão.
- Hiring of Press Consultancy and dissemination of the research results.

We hired a Press Consultancy to help in the spreading of information, data and citizenship indicators processed in the participatory research, their findings and learnings within and outside Complexo do Alemão, with the purpose of making the experience widely known. They worked with us during July and August 2020 and achieved the following results:

DATE	MEDIA OUTLET	TOPIC	PLATFORM
September 1, 2020	Extra - Coluna Extra, Extra!	Ibase livestream in partnership with Raízes Institute	Printed and online
September 1, 2020	Negócios Em Foco	Ibase livestream in partnership with Raízes Institute https://negociosemfoco.com/amp/?releaseid=2273075	Website and social media
August 5, 2020	Negócios em Foco	Clipping – Youth, Education and Technology https://negociosemfoco.com/amp/?releaseid=2366335	Website and social media
August 5, 2020	Diário do Rio	Clipping – Youth, Education and Technology https://diariodorio.com/estudo-aponta-dificuldades-de-jovens-em-comunidades-do-rio/?utm_source=Di%C3%A1rio+do+Rio+de+Janeiro&utm_campaign=74ed59eea-Newsletter+RSS&utm_medium=email&	Website and social media

		utm_term=0_1654d75090-74ed59eeea-286772009	
July 29, 2020	Monitor Mercantil/Rio	Youth ‘in Motion’ Research https://monitormercantil.com.br/covid-19-favelas-convivem-com-exclusao-e-vulnerabilidade	Printed and online
July 24, 2020	Vida e Ação	Youth ‘in Motion’ Research https://www.vidaacao.com.br/fome-e-miseria-assolam-13-favelas-do-rio-desde-antes-da-pandemia/	Website and social media
July 24, 2020	Observatório da Sociedade Civil	Youth ‘in Motion’ Research https://observatoriosc.org.br/noticia/63-dos-moradores-do-complexo-do-alemao-vivem-com-ate-um-salario-minimo-regional-aponta-pesquisa/	Website and social media
July 23, 2020	Negócios em Foco	Youth ‘in Motion’ Research https://negocioemfoco.com/amp/?releaseid=1395784	Website and social media
July 23, 2020	G1 - Rio - pauta exclusiva	Youth ‘in Motion’ Research https://g1.globo.com/rj/rio-de-janeiro/noticia/2020/07/23/63percent-dos-moradores-do-complexo-do-alemao-vivem-com-ate-um-salario-minimo-regional-aponta-pesquisa.ghtml	News portal

Please, find the consent for image and voice use form signed by the young participants in *annex 11*.

IV) Problems and Challenges: Obstacles to Fulfill Planned Actions and Hurdles Imposed by the Global Scenario

The project was developed from September 2018 to August 2019. This time, some obstacles stopped, partially or totally, some planned activities from happening. Some were predicted in our initial risk chart. Others were completely unexpected.

What we had predicted, perhaps less intense than what actually happened, were the confrontations between the police and drug trafficking in Complexo do Alemão.

The public security policy adopted by Rio de Janeiro State Government, elected in 2018, was characterized by actions of lethal confrontation between the police and drug trafficking in favelas and the periphery, and was more violent than we had anticipated, not only in Complexo do Alemão, but in other favelas of the city.

Throughout Rio de Janeiro there were 1,296 police operations, of which 387 resulted in deaths¹¹. This represents an 18% increase compared to the previous year. In Complexo do Alemão, in 2019, there was a total of 34 deaths from violence, 22 of which were due to police action.

Following the Safety Protocol (*annex 12*) adopted by the project, the activities were suspended, postponed or even not carried out several times. As a result, we had a significant delay in our schedule throughout the project.

As the aftermath of violence, we had already anticipated the delay of some project activities, especially those related to the organization of the forum or network and the development of an Action Plan/impact agenda, which were the last activities planned. We had already held the agreement meeting that resulted in the local choice for Complexo do Alemão's Youth Network, and we were hosting systematic meetings of the network for planning and spreading data to other collective groups and other territories, as described previously in this report.

At the time we were strengthening the process of spreading the results of the research to a broader audience, an absolutely unforeseen factor, the global pandemic caused by the new coronavirus,

¹¹ Observatório de segurança Centro de Estudos de Segurança e Cidadania (Cesec), Universidade Cândido Mendes, 2019.

forced us to suspend the project activities in March 2020, due to the adoption of social distancing measures to prevent contamination from COVID-19¹².

In a balance of what had initially been planned, only the extended seminars – which were already scheduled – could not be carried out, resulting in the failure to build a joint action plan/political impact agenda for Complexo do Alemão, hindering the execution of stage 4 of our project.

Along with Raízes em Movimento Institute, we had planned such action based on the findings obtained through the survey in the territory about the violations of rights. The violations of rights revealed by the indicators would guide the demands that would have been presented to the candidates in the search for their commitment with the enforcement of rights in this territory, in a year of municipal elections for mayors and councilors in the city of Rio de Janeiro.

The project outage has affected the mobilization process of the youth towards the severity upon which this situation has hit their lives: in Brazil, the impacts of the pandemic are felt with greater intensity by people already socially vulnerable, among them, residents of favelas and the periphery, black men and women and the youth. In addition to the effective health risks and the ineffectiveness of the Government to ensure this right, this population is having to deal with increased unemployment and decreased income, lack of infrastructure to ensure effective isolation, suspension of school classes and other activities. These issues became a priority for the young women and men involved who, at an early stage, expressed discouragement and much fear towards such situation, but who soon mobilized to act on direct action fronts in favelas to distribute food and personal care kits, as well as promoting informative campaigns on the importance of respecting the recommendations to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

It is also worth mentioning that, at the very beginning of the project, we faced a problem with the financial provisioning of the project, due to an exchange loss that impacted on the budget for its execution. After discussing with the project manager, an activity reduction agreement was made to adjust the budget. These reductions were related to the suspension of planned participatory mapping activities, reduction of internal discussion meetings and dissemination of research results, cuts in communication planning, such as a suppression of planned activities.

¹² The illness caused by SARS-CoV-2 virus, known as **COVID-19**, arose in the end of 2019 in China and, in a short time, became a public health problem worldwide, reaching all continents in the first quarter of 2020. On March 11, the World Health Organization (WHO) labeled the illness as a pandemic. To stop the spread around the world, many cities adopted social distancing or isolation measures, such as the suspension of events, work activities, school, as well as border shutdown. The aim is to avoid the increasing number of cases. In Brazil, at the time of writing this report, only social distancing measures were adopted amid a severe context of political destabilization.

V) Impact, Results and Use of the Research

After the first five months of the pandemic, with the project still standing by, some young people contacted Ibase team expressing they wanted to continue the discussion process to organize Complexo do Alemão's Youth Network. They suggested virtual alternatives to call out other young people to expand this network. They also wanted to follow up on the development of the impact agenda using the data and indicators produced and qualified in the project.

Between September and October, two meetings were held where they proposed mobilization strategies for this period in which the activities still had to be carried out remotely. The young women and men are aware that this is one of the greatest challenges at the moment, but they have been working hard to continue with the mobilization and structuring actions for the network.

The fact that two of these young people are currently involved in another Ibase project – in which one of its objectives is the implementation of advocacy actions and processes to strengthen youth collective groups, contributes to the process. Another important contribution is the fact that we are planning a second survey for the dimension Perceived Citizenship in the territory involving the youth of the project. These are actions that show a great potential use of the project outcomes in the coming months.

It is also important to emphasize that, after many reflections and considerations about the relevance of the dissemination of survey data that reveals violations of rights in Complexo do Alemão, at this time of the pandemic, we came to the conclusion that our data was important to reinforce the complaints of the favela movements about the fact that the pandemic was more overwhelming for the people and territories that historically have their rights violated. The data on the right to water supply, housing, sanitation, and health, in addition to the indicators that revealed the lack of structure in local schools, gained considerable relevance. Thus, in recent months, Ibase team has been dedicated to thinking about strategies to spread the research results. For that purpose, a press consultancy was hired aiming to make the project widely known, enabling to publish the results in 9 pieces of communication in media such as newspapers and websites. Raízes em Movimento Institute launched the last two publications of "Fala Favela" newspaper (supported by the project), about COVID-19 and the violations of rights in the territory, revealed by the research results. Two livestreams were also held during this time of pandemic to disseminate the project and discuss on the experience of producing data about favelas and the periphery (reported in section 3.2).

VI) Ethical Protocols of the Survey

In all its surveys, Ibase seeks to establish protection and safeguards to prevent discrimination, exploitation, abuse or other forms of harm to the interviewees. In all meetings, seminars and round-table discussions, we provide authorizations for the use of the image, with the commitment of not exposing people without prior authorization.

In field surveys, formal representatives of territories such as residents' associations, local activists and representatives of organizations in the territory, take part in meetings to explain the work that will be developed.

At the time of the street survey, all these representatives also received a document with the survey layout, how many questionnaires would be applied, the dates and times the survey would take place, the names and contacts of the people in charge, the list of interviewers and where the interviewers will be each day. When approaching each interviewee, the interviewers make an introduction of the survey and its objective, they explain who the responsible organizations are, and they explain the confidentiality commitment to obtain the free and informed consent of the individuals surveyed.

In addition to these procedures, at the end of the survey, the results obtained were presented to the organizations.

Throughout the project, we did not have any problems concerning the survey ethical issues.

VII) Scientific, Research or Knowledge Innovations?

The project Youth 'in Motion' provided Ibase with the first experience of implementing the methodology of Incid Indicators System in favela territories. In previous experiences, we had analyzed larger geographic areas, such as municipalities and regions, and in some cases, we conducted an intra-municipal analysis exercise, but still based on formal cutouts pre-established by official statistics agencies.

When we apply the methodology in a favela territory, which includes formal and non-formal areas, and the so-called subnormal agglomerations – areas that are not always seen by the data producing public agencies, we found some challenges when we had to replicate the methodology. In section 3.1, we have already mentioned some challenges and solutions found to create the indicators in each citizenship dimension.

We believe that this experience was extremely useful for the team, which began to incorporate new procedures for data collection in these territories, always taking into consideration the dialogue with the local active citizens and trying to get as close as possible to the way they see themselves represented in the territory, respecting the cultural representations of each location. From such experience, we understand the need to demand better data to the agencies and, at the same time, to take action to make them produce and disseminate data that is closer to the real conditions lived by the population of favelas and the periphery.

Anyhow, the results presented already show that the methodology is effective and can be replicated in many different territories. Thus, Ibase is deepening its own experience and knowledge about the diverse Brazilian youth, especially those living in favelas and territories of exclusion. This will allow Ibase to expand its influence in public debates and its role as a facilitator among CSOs to broadly address the issues of racism and social segregation, violence, machismo, and sexism suffered by young women and men living in favelas and the urban periphery of large Brazilian cities.

Raízes em Movimento Institute consolidates the Program Center for Research, Documentation and Memory of Complexo do Alemão (Cepedoca) in one of its most iconic aspects, which is the conduction of research as subsidies for incidence in public policies, in addition to having added the experience of the implementation of a methodology that can be established as a replicator reference, with and active role of the youth.

VIII) The Role of Other Organizations in the Project

The project was developed in partnership with the local active citizenship institution Raízes em Movimento Institute, which was in charge of coordinating field activities. *Raízes em Movimento Institute* grew out of a group of university students and pupils on a Youth and Adult Education course (*Educação de Jovens e Adultos, EJA*), all living in *Complexo do Alemão* and adjacent areas. Since 2001, *Raízes Institute* has conducted socio-cultural actions in the *territory*.

Raízes Institute has built up its institutional identity gradually on the basis of three dimensions: local intervention and capacity-building actions; working in a diversity of spaces and arenas in the city, always for the enforcement of rights; and research/dialogue with universities. At present, its strategic areas are addressed in two institutional programs: 1) Communication and Culture through the program Circulating Dialogue and Communication in the *Favela* (*Circulando Diálogo e Comunicação na Favela*) and 2) Knowledge Production through the program *Complexo do*

Alemão Center for Research, Documentation and Memory (*Centro de Pesquisa, Documentação e Memória of Complexo do Alemão, Cepedoca*) that proposes to be a space for interaction and for organizing knowledge production (academic, technical and popular and local experience).

Raízes Institute team worked in straight and continuous contact with Ibase team and engaged in all project steps, especially on the follow-up of the field team. Weekly meetings have been held to build an action plan together and align issues concerning results and objectives aimed for each step of the project.

We have also received the support of 7 local organizations in the survey qualification, appropriation and dissemination activities.

These are: Educap – espaço Democrático de União, Convivência, Aprendizagem e Prevenção (Favela da Matinha); Coletivo Papo Reto (Morro do Alemão); Coletivo Ocupa Alemão (with no fixed location); Escolinha Quilombista Dandara de Palmares (Morro do Alemão); Centro Cultural Oca dos Curumins (Favela da Alvorada); Voz da Comunidade (Morro do Adeus); Roda Cultural ZN (Favela da Alvorada); Pré-Vestibular Alemão (Morro do Adeus).

IX) Recommendations

There is a concern that was part of the project development, especially concerning actions that involved the youth of Complexo do Alemão: the criminalization of social movements and their political activists.

A bill on anti-terrorism being discussed in Congress includes as “terrorist activities” actions with an “ideological, political, social and criminal motivation,” establishing a legal framework that can be threatening to the civil and political liberties of social movements and their leaders. Such proposals have been denounced to human rights organizations as instruments of forbiddance and criminalization of social movements.

The conservative agenda on religious beliefs (*agenda de costumes*) that criminalize feminism and LBGTs+ issues has been pushed forward by a militarized federal government that states, “minorities must bow before the majorities for the leftist, ideology-prone government has ended.” The same agenda “authorizes” and justifies violent actions among civilians and by paramilitary criminals, such as the *milícias* that act certain that they will continue unpunished by their use of violence.

We would like to point out, as a suggestion, the possibility that the press management strategy that will work to disseminate the indicators in the next phase can be done initially with foreign media and partners (IDRC can help us by proposing specific outlets), including Gen Wayna's website.

Furthermore, in a context of deep setbacks of the democratic regime in the country, with actions limiting the work of CSOs and other political actors that ensure social participation, in Ibase – an institution that produces data and information and holds relevant discussions on the public sphere and in the struggle for human rights, we consider essential to value the support provided and to highlight how important it is to keep these type of initiatives – financing field organizations and NGOs, which really guarantee the survival of these organizations and their initiatives.