YOUTH 2030
PATHS AND LEARNINGS FOR A SUSTAINABLE WORLD
Elaboration: Young Journalists Program

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TECHNICAL INFORMATION

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CIEDS, Center for Integrated Studies and Projects for Sustainable Development, is a non-profit social institution and philanthropist, signatory of the UN Global Compact and with status of special consultant of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). It was named in 2016 by the TOP 500 NGOs award, from NGO Advisor, as the 3rd most relevant NGO in Brazil and 88th in the world.

Its actions are focused in three major areas: a) Education and Citizenship; b) Social Inclusion and Well-being; c) Entrepreneurship and Social Innovation.

CIEDS’ impacts on society are characterized by the construction of networks and articulations between actors from different sectors, connecting different interests with common causes, to create a fairer and more democratic society. In 2016, it participated in the implementation of 41 projects, spread across 15 Brazilian states. The activities involved 802 volunteers and impacted 817,673 people directly and more than 250 civil society organizations.

CIEDS has supported the training of teachers from school units in 8 Brazilian states, broadening prospects and generating greater employability potential for more than a thousand-young people. It has fostered the creation of more than 100 social impact businesses, which currently employ 738 people. These results add up to the empowerment of about 100 community-based social organizations in São Luiz (MA) and Várzea Grande (MS) that together have strengthened the education system of their territories.

In a pioneering initiative, with the scope of supporting and strengthening public policies in the areas of social assistance and health, CIEDS implemented 86 therapeutic residences that currently serve about 450 people with mental disorders. Over 50,000 participants have attended CIEDS’ cultural, coexistence and employability workshops, contributing significantly to processes of resocialization and making the cities more meaningful for these people. In addition, CIEDS co-managed six social reintegration units for children, young people, adults and the elderly, assisting 216 people in situations of social vulnerability. Through job creation, rehab, and social integration CIEDS has also helped over 800 people with disabilities.

This set of results generated positive effects for all its audiences, contributing to an increase in confidence in the future as well as citizen participation in such projects, strengthening of community-based civil society organizations.

#Networksforprosperity
UNDP World Centre for Sustainable Development (RIO+ Centre)

RIO + Centre was created as a legacy of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio + 20) with the objective of keeping the commitment to sustainable development, both in public debate and in decision-making.

Established in June 2013 in Rio de Janeiro as a partnership between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Government of Brazil, RIO+ Centre is one of the six global centers of excellence of UNDP, working in collaboration with the UNDP Bureau of Policy and Project Support in New York and with UNDP national offices in 166 countries.

Our mission: Inspire and encourage practices and policies that lead to increased social, environmental and economic justice, as the basis of sustainable development.

Our vision: Transforme the pattern of development, set sustainability at the center of the priorities of policymakers and citizens committed to a better future for all.

RIO+ Centre’s work as a UNDP’s global policy centre covers three main areas:

Producing analysis and developing tools to translate the concept of sustainable development in concrete actions and stimulate local and global initiatives for implementation of Sustainable Development Goals.

Convening broad-based dialogue and action on sustainable development, bringing together national and international actors, including different spheres of government, the private sector, citizens and civil society organizations, with special attention to groups usually excluded.

Leveraging Brazil’s capacity and experience on sustainable development to inspire and support international efforts for an implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, giving more voice and space to the perspectives and lessons of the Global South.

www.riopluscentre.org
Any look or description of a fact comes from a specific point. And, from this point, each look brings an interpretation, a focus, a color. When we speak about youth, we have as an age principle describing what young people feel or even how they see the world. And most of the time, we assume that our point of view must prevail.

With this project, Young Journalists, CIEDS and the RIO+ Centre, try to go beyond demystifying this pattern to take the interpretations and definitions for a 2030 Agenda from the point of view of the young people themselves. Many Young Journalists in their daily dreams as young people living in Carioca communities, have never dreamed of becoming journalists, but have dreamed in one day to change the world. Because this is the principle of being young. Everything is allowed, everything is possible.

We orient ourselves and hold to this principle of young people in general to bring ways, articles and syntheses of experiences seen by young people who live and make the changes to accomplish their plans and dreams for a better life, a different life that brings positive and effective changes for their lives. Discussing the future, sustainability, and the 2030 Agenda for the world from the point of view of young people is the objective of this initiative.

The texts are produced by the youth. They are restless glances, diffuse observations, but they express emotions, real and true local experiences. Even rewritten several times in search of perfection, these pieces bring out the essence of youth. Young Journalists have come to propose new visions, to build new looks, to bring together ideals and to propose ways for a better world. For us from CIEDS in partnership with RIO+ Centre, to help these young people to tread the path through writing is to help not only the young people of this project, but thousands of other young people in different parts of the world, and to also share the principle that it is possible to do different, it is possible to change and build a better and more sustainable world for all from the actions of each of us.

We believe that apart from informing and making young people conscious their rights, duties and other realities, it is necessary to give young people the opportunity to leave the role of co-author, for authors of their destiny, authors of their transformations for adult life and for the exercise of becoming the transformers of their realities into better scenarios for themselves and for the world. Like this, we will write the history of the future.

Vandré Brilhante  
President Director of CIEDS
The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals were created in 2015, a year before the Jovem Jornalista (Young Journalist) program in Rio de Janeiro was born. The global sustainable development goals, as part of the 2030 Agenda, were constructed and refined in negotiations by UN member states and in an extensive consultative process with civil society.

Brazil was one of the most vocal states in the negotiations of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This is no coincidence—Brazil, a regional economic powerhouse, the first of the BRICS nations, and the world’s seventh largest economy has high stakes regarding development.

Brazil must strike a delicate balance between economic growth, environmental concerns and social causes. While it is a rapidly developing nation, Brazil faces looming challenges: eradicating poverty, improving public services in health and education, mitigating climate change and pollution, ensuring economic development, and building and maintaining just institutions and rule of law.

In light of these challenges, the SDGs provide clear objectives for a 2030 Agenda. With unique contexts coloring the capabilities of each member state, it is up to national governments and civil society to work with the United Nations to create a strategy owned and championed by citizens.

This is one of the overarching themes of the Jovem Jornalista program. By teaching workshops on journalism and reporting to young Cariocas with a special focus on the SDGs, young people in this city are taking the initiative to learn about the challenges and solutions emerging in their own communities and sharing that with the world.

I was coordinator of the program Jovem Jornalista when the program was launched in July 2016, less
because of my qualifications, and more because of the confidence given to me by my colleagues Francisco Filho, Layla Saad, Romulo Paes and Laura Hildebrandt from RIO+ Centre, also one of six worldwide thematic UNDP centers, focusing specifically on Sustainable Development. Their support allowed this program to flourish, and they continue to promote the sustainability of this program and many initiatives in Rio de Janeiro through research and partnerships. The Centro Integral de Estudos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável (CIEDS) made the program run smoothly, including a seamless transition when I left Rio to finish my Master’s program at Columbia University. To both of these institutions, I thank you for believing in this project.

To the young individuals whom I had the fortune of meeting through this project, and who taught me more than I taught them: keep chasing your individual goals, as they will get us all closer to these universal ideals. The group of young Cariocas came to this project without any expectation of where it would lead, and they are the core of this program. In a formative time in their own lives and an important moment for their country, they told the story of Rio de Janeiro’s progress on the SDGs with a new perspective.

While the world had its eyes on the Olympic city, this group diversified the conversation about Rio de Janeiro – its challenges and its marvels – and built the foundation for other young people to participate in this project. But I can’t speak for the incredibly talented group of people who actually participated in the project – the rest of this book is a demonstration of their ability, ambition and resilience, and it is only appropriate to let their own voices convey the message

*Com carinho,*

_Daniela Guzmán Peña*_
INTRODUCTION

With the expansion of internet access, this generation can deal since the very beginning with the boom of information through social networks, vlogs and alternative channels. This real-time relationship with information and the creation of social networks has led to the democratization of access to information production, changing the scenario of who produces and reaches information. Now, young people as producers of material are protagonists of the look and opinion of diverse subjects, diversifying the announcers of the news. It modifies how they relate to the world, how they use the tools of communication and how they spread the information they have learned.

The representation becomes a differential of the young communicator, that in contrast to the great medias, adapts its message to the youth and fosters a discussion on the place of speech as an alternative to the hegemonic media.

This scenario proposes a liberation process in search of news, original stories, and above all, a fresh look upon reality that embraces the plural reality. The critical comprehension of aspects that constitute the global SDGs challenges involves a social dimension guided by different realities, that amplify the distinct ways of feeling, existing and acting of the youths arising from the relations with society and with the elements that constitute it. Bringing the Sustainable Development Goals to the center of the discussions of young communicators is one of the paths to reach out those who in fact will put into practice the 2030 Agenda: the youth. It is to approach individual and collective initiatives that translate into action the 17 SDGs, and most importantly communicate them with a clear and objective message without leaving anyone behind.

The potential of communication linked to the capacity of young people as agents of transformation makes information an instrument that produces reflection and possibilities for building collective actions as means of drawing attention to a redefined future.

SCENARIO

The Young Journalist program is a partnership of CIEDS (Center for Integrated Studies and Projects for Sustainable Developments) with the UNDP World Centre for Sustainable Development (RIO+ Centre), which aims to give visibility to the positive guidelines of the city of Rio de Janeiro through the eyes of young high school students attending public schools.
The participants were trained in journalistic practices and then covered events related to the UN’s 2030 Agenda, in addition to searching in their own neighborhoods, communities and throughout the city of Rio de Janeiro, ideas, initiatives and projects that somehow contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

During the formative walk of the program, the Young Journalists came across community initiatives, projects and experiences with the youth protagonist as their common ground. From this scenario, the Young Journalists went deep into these experiences to answer:

**HOW HAVE YOUTH CONTRIBUTED TO A MORE SUSTAINABLE SOCIETY, GIVEN THE CHALLENGE OF REACHING THE SDG (SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS)?**

It has been 6 months of experience with other young people. A series of interviews, visits and workshops allowed a reflection on the role of youth in the quest for social justice and a more sustainable world. As a way of thinking about the role of youth in achieving a more just and democratic society and presenting ways and experiences that were held in the city of Rio de Janeiro, the publication “Youth 2030: Paths and learning for a Sustainable World” has the purpose of giving visibility to stories and experiences through the eyes of young journalists.

In the next pages, the results of this process of discovery and exchange among these young people will be narrated and described by the Young Journalists Ana Beatriz, Eliésio, Guilherme, Larissa, Juliana e Victor Hugo.

Happy Discovery!
YOUNG JOURNALIST SCENARIO

ANA BEATRIZ VIEIRA

I am Ana Beatriz Vieira, I am 17 years old and I come from São Gonçalo, but now I live on the other side of the bridge, in Triagem, both located in Rio de Janeiro. I am known for always having a smile on my face, for chasing what I want, for talking too much sometimes, for helping people and for studying humanity (but I also like to discover some math mysteries and I love biology <3). I really like getting to know interesting people, things and places.

GUILHERME DE MOURA

I am Guilherme de Moura, I am 18 years old, I live in Madureira neighbourhood and I am graduated in Marketing by FAETEC. If you wish to define me in a sentence, it could be “Pas de soucis”, which means “Don’t worry”.

VICTOR HUGO PEREIRA

My name is Victor Hugo, I am 17 years old, I live at “Baixada Fluminense” and I love Arts in general. I joined Young Journalist project intending to show the best there is on “Baixada”, which oftentimes is overshadowed by traditional press and after being more engaged on the program; I now fight for a better world too.
I am Larissa Duarte Merheb Brandão, I am 17 years old and I currently live in Santa Cruz, in Rio de Janeiro. Since 2011, I’ve study at Pedro II High School in Campus Realengo II. My main interests are cinema and international politics. I intend to graduate in Law or International Relations. My extracurricular experience started in 2013 participating in the Nucleus of Audiovisual Studies and Research in Geography -NEPAG- of my school. We conducted a research about Human Rights in Quilombos communities. The “Ubuntus” project was awarded and got a place on the London International Youth Science Forum.

My name is Arthur Augusto Ferreira Silva, I am 17 years old and I live in “Nova Iguaçu”, located at “Baixada Fluminense”. I am a student of the State Network of Rio de Janeiro. I actually come from a city in the countryside of the state of “Minas Gerais” known as “Piumhi”, it is not a big city and lacks opportunities for a teenager who wants to grow in life, that’s why I came to Rio. I am a very happy person, I love sports (except soccer), I love chocolate, photography and technology.

I am Eliésio Moraes Macêdo (yes, that’s my name, and believe me: I love it for being so different), Eli – short for Eliésio, I am 19 years old, and I am from the north of Brazil, more specifically from the countryside of the state of Pará. I am a very absent-minded guy (in every single way, I almost live on my own world), a lover of Brazilian Popular Music (MPB) and I love to explore the peculiarities/differences of others, no matter where they come from, how their accent sounds, what they look like, what their culture are and what their options on this world are.

I am Juliana Carmo or Juju/Ju Carmo, I am 17 years old and I live on the neighborhood of Honório Gurgel, in the northern zone of Rio de Janeiro. I am black and wonderful, I like to talk (a lot), I like to know about everything and learn even more. I love photography, trips, animals and music. I am persistent and currently searching for problem-solving ideas for my school and the community where I live.
PART 1:  THE YOUTH DOES IT!

DIVERSE IDENTITIES, COMMON INITIATIVES
By Ana Beatriz, Guilherme de Moura and Larissa Merheb

Teenagers form most part of the Brazilian population, but have you ever stopped to think that each one of them lives in a different place in a different city, studies in different schools, has access or not to opportunities, and that all this makes them different?

It is much more important to comprehend the youth that exists and how they relate to the space than to typify and mold them to fit in a definitive box like: “the youth don’t want anything”, “nothing that is actually good or relevant can come out of a community in need” etc.

“The territory by itself is not a vulnerable space”, said the geographer Jaílson de Souza e Silva, founder of the “Observatório de Favelas” (Slums Observatory). From that point on, it is possible to comprehend the territory as a specific place where the vulnerabilities develop, but not only that. Firstly, it is necessary to think what territories are these and what agent of change is being analyzed.

Nowadays what is known about vulnerabilities is not written and produced by the people that find themselves in that situation. This lack of representation in the production of information about these territories impacts the creation of social stigmas about this space and about the population that lives in it. But what it seem is that by being in adverse situations, the teenagers that live there have the potential to change this vulnerability perspective. From this train of thought, it is necessary to reflect about the importance of youth in the society that we want to build to understand the place of youth and how they act. Therefore, a new sight is proposed for different youth that modify territories considered “vulnerable”.

In most cases, good ideas don’t come out of paper because its idealizers are in the dark and they don’t
know where to go. Projects and intentions stay half way through due to the lack of information, mainly because there is a huge gap in the access to this information and to opportunities. Despite all these setbacks, youth is taking part in initiatives and projects of impact that promote inspiring transformations on the places they live. Even with all the difficulties, all the delays, young people can still make their presence felt and be represented. Even with little incentive or visibility, they dedicate and strive for their dreams.

The following examples highlight these questions, experiences and initiatives of teenagers that put into practice their exercise of citizenship and that work towards their empowerment:

The project “Jovens Urbanos” (Urban Teenagers) acts since 2015 in territories of the west zone of Rio de Janeiro and promotes the enlargement of opportunities and access to programs and public policies for the youth through workshops and movement on the territories, neighbourhoods and city. The project was realized with the objective of transforming the territories into a more favorable environment for the personal development of participants, for the increase of future perspectives and for the construction of innovative ideas to the community.

Their main goal is to promote territorial activities starred by the youth, from its planning to its execution. From the capacitation training, the teenagers take their ideas off paper, resulting from a demand identified through the participatory initiatives in their community.

The participants have life-changing experiences that enlarge their horizons and that give them a new world vision, motivating them to break barriers and stereotypes and to build networking with different spheres: the government, the private sector, organizations and local institutions.

The project counts with the Technical Coordination of CENPEC – Center of Studies and Research in Education, Culture and Community Action, founder of the program along with Itaú Social Foundation.
The project “Atitude Jovem Frente ao HIV/AIDS” (Young Attitude towards HIV/AIDS) was developed in the communities of São Carlos (Center area) and Serrinha (Madureira area), both located in Rio de Janeiro. The program benefits fifty adolescents between the ages of 15 and 24 years old. It is an initiative developed by CIEDS along with HIV Healthcare.

*Besides receiving information about the HIV prevention and Sexually Transmitted Diseases, they learn about the programs and public health policies offered to youth by the county.*

*After the formative process, they became multiplying agents and undertook actions for mobilization and community engagement, making other teenagers aware of the importance of prevention and the ways of diagnosis and treatment available in public health units.*

In Instituto Brasileiro de Análises Sociais e Econômicas (IBASE – Brazilian Institute for Social Analysis) 2008 national report “Pesquisas sobre Juventudes no Brasil”1 (Researches about youth in Brazil), it was noted that the youth today do not see themselves like the teenagers of other generations did and it doesn’t search for the same things they used to search for. The document reveals that there are signs of social discomfort. According to the information, youth nowadays search for other ideals: taking part in collaborative networks, contributing to a less unequal distribution of produced wealth, building new relations between human beings and nature. The same research indicates that youth have a lot of interest in joining social causes. The percentage of interviewees that declared interest in joining social causes was between 20% to 33% according to the listed modalities, except for taking part in political parties, which attracted less than 15% of the interviewees. In all the associative modalities that were investigated, the percentage of people that showed interest in joining initiatives in favour of human rights is higher among teenagers than adults, and that gives a clue about the paths that should be followed in terms of reaching a more fair and participatory society.

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1 ABRAMO, Helena. Pesquisa sobre juventudes no Brasil - 2008
During the “Programa Jovem Jornalista” (Young Journalist Program), we got to know about initiatives that proved the youth are not standing still and will not remain quiet! We believe in the power of youth to make a change and a transformation in all places. From these stories, it was possible to prove that the youth have the potential to transform the place where they live into a stimulating and productive environment that influences other teenagers to put actions in practice for changing their reality.

Coming up next, we have a few examples of teenagers that overcame challenges and that, in different scales, influenced their territories by their citizenship acting:

**THE ADVANTAGES OF BEING A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD**

*By Larissa Merheb*

In July of this year, in Lisbon, the thirty fourth edition of the “Youth Science Meeting” was celebrated, gathering young scientists from all over the world for a week of learning and discovery of the wonderful capital of Portugal. The event promotes the integration of young people that make a difference in their communities through science. In an entire day of presentation one can say that everyone was competing for the prizes given by the organization, which basically grant the opportunity to present the same project in another part of the world. Out of almost thirty projects, only four conquer such an opportunity, however, it’s not as if the others felt as if they lost.

The project “Carioca Traffic Transmedia Project”, made by the research group NEPAG (Studies and Audiovisual Core in Geography) from the Pedro II School Realengo Campus II, in Rio de Janeiro, was selected, as well as big projects from other regions of the country to represent their community and show that the Brazilian youth is committed to making science and connecting to engaged young people around the world.

Throughout these days, the last thing that mattered was the recognition that their project was the best
in the jurors’ perspective, the only thing that mattered in that short period of time was to understand
the challenges of Jordan, issues of Turkey, and the specificities of so many other countries, such as
Pakistan, thousands of kilometers away from the Carioca suburb. The greatness of that experience can be
underestimated if we think that we actually live in a connected world where what happens in these places
is at anyone’s reach through social media. But from events such as these, it becomes clear the difference
between knowing a fact and truly listening what the protagonist voices of such a fact have to say.

It is common to replicate things like: “Brazil is in crisis”, “Rio is very violent”, “the Portuguese are this or that” but it
is infinitely different to join students of the Carioca public network with students from the North-east and
Minas Gerais’ public networks, with private institutes of São Paulo and Curitiba to interact face -to- face
with the young Portuguese, Belgians, Mexicans, Paraguayans, etc. Using the definition of a Nigerian writer
that I profoundly admire (Chimamanda Ngozi): “the problem with stereotypes is not that they are wrong but
they are definitely incomplete”.

These days in Lisbon brought me the clear perception that currently, no big media outlet transmits
so many voices and shows us what really happens in the world. We are overwhelmed by half-truths,
caricatures of a people, a region and particularly the one we belong to.

Amazingly, no one in the Brazilian delegation knew how to dance samba (of course we tried), the
brigadeiro (popular Brazilian dessert) was okay as well as the impeccable ability of the group that was
there to improvise. However, besides the relaxed night of cultural presentation what remains in my mind
after almost two months is the reflection behind each shared moment. For a week, I experienced that the
side I liked the most of the so-called Brazilian identity, the “jeitinho brasileiro” (Brazilian way) gained a new
meaning.

Where there was a Brazilian we could hear laughter in one moment and arguments about history,
economy and politics in another. One of the best moments, particularly, was when a Belgian colleague
said: “I didn't know anything about Brazil and did really like you, but if you hadn't talked to me that day we
probably would never have talked--I have to thank you for that.”

As a researcher and one of the young scientists present, making science means exercising the ability to
extract from the everyday experiences more than what they apparently offer: it’s to never stop asking
questions and remain restless. It is necessary to clean, change and constantly repair the lenses we use to
see the world. Admitting qualities and flaws for a group of people is perfectly analytical, a natural process
of someone who watches, but no particular preconception should prevent us from seeking to learn from
others. The youth in Pakistan has something to teach, and so does in Romania and Jordan, as well as every
other country represented there, as well as every other person there. It is necessary to look at Portugal to
understand Brazil, it is necessary to go deep in the story and leave the “bla bla” of the didactic book.

We can’t see ourselves without seeing the other, in search of a more sustainable planet at every level, for
development that does not exclude or leave things half way. Lisbon has proven that dialogue is possible
but after that amazing things happen, even if it’s the cliché feeling of belonging to the whole world more
than to themselves.

Extracted from the blog:
https://jovemjornalista.wordpress.com/2016/10/21/as-vantagens-de-ser-cidada-o-do-mundo/
INTERVIEW WITH THE CORONEL SOARES BAND

By Victor Hugo

On the 10th of July, the UNDP World Center for Sustainable Development (RIO+ Centre) held a workshop about the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) for musicians and artists at the Donana Cultural Center in the municipality of Belford Roxo, in the Baixada Fluminense (Rio de Janeiro’s metropolitan area).

The workshop’s goal was to inspire the reflection and action towards the SDGs and give visibility to the artistic and cultural initiatives in the Baixada, which despite having a low level of human development, has experienced a growing artistic scene amongst the youth in the region.

One of the groups that were present in the event was the indie rock band Coronel Soares. Formed in 2014 by Brendo Mello (vocals), Edgard de Portella (bass), Rubens (guitar) and Jhanio do Carmo (drums), with a lot of references to the 70s, Coronel Soares has an authentic and reflective style.

How was “Coronel Soares” born?

B: Coronel Soares was an Edgard’s idea. We were thinking of names and couldn’t find a cool one and then he thought of Coronel Soares. Coronel Soares is the name of the street where I live. At that time, I was like “I’m not going to say I liked it but let’s do it”. There is a story, we started playing in that street and then ended up staying, and the guys liked it with time. We learned to love, and nowadays we love it.

For you, what is the importance of music?

J: There was a time in my life when I lost my father, while a teenager, I was 14 years old, I was kind of lost, with every teenager problem, rebellious not knowing what I wanted, so I got involved with a lot of unrelated things that are not even nice to talk about… And I was able to get out of that bad tide thanks to music. It saved me. Until today it speaks to me. My audio library in my computer is like a Bible. Music speaks to you. I breath that, out of genre, rhythm, whatever, sometimes a “forro”, a bolero, a rock, most times it helps me, saves me, gets me out of trouble inside my head. Conflicts with myself. Its presence in my life is fundamental. It is everything to me.

B: Music also did this for me. There was a time in my life in which I walked away from music. I stopped playing and stayed in this place, this mess, I didn’t do anything, only partying in the weekend which is something we have a lot. You almost don’t have access to culture; thanks to music, to these guys here (the other members of the band), we are alive. We are doing something knowing it is good.

E: For me music is therapy.
How was the workshop?
B: I think it was good, because the Baixada was a little forgotten, the eyes were no longer here and it was nice for the musicians, to bring more liveliness, more opportunity, because music is really difficult and now you are going to have another showcase; besides the initiative, because we are going to be dealing with themes that need to reach people in order to bring changes into society, a change of thought, and for something good to happen here because we need it.

During the workshop the musicians were proposed to write songs about sustainability; what did you prepare?
B: Actually, this music which was written by Edgar, was already done. The group we were part of told us we could bring our already made songs that fit with some of the SDGs, so we presented this song, the guys liked it and we decided to try it.

What is the creation of your songs based on?
B: Our music isn't based on anything, it comes unconsciously then we realize that it fits in some sort of situation in our lives, a lot of times not even on purpose. And if we thought about making a song thinking of this it would be very mechanic and boring. This way we have something it comes out more poetic.

You’re working on your debut album, right?
J: Yes, not making a lot of shows because of the record project. It’s 10 songs (…), they’re almost all ready, so we have our agenda almost without promotion, to give this record the priority. This is good. We presented it the other day and the guys liked it a lot. Not because it’s my band but because the music is great!

What’s the concept of the album?
B: One thing I can say to sum it up is “Unconscious Scream”. (…) it’s what you are saying without realizing it. It’s what your body asks for. It’s the warnings we have. The troubles we don’t understand…

What are the band’s references?
J: It’s unanimous among us: it’s the 70s. We are a bunch of old men trapped in a young man’s body (laughter).

The band’s debut album still does not have a release date.

Extracted from the blog:
https://jovemjornalista.wordpress.com/2016/10/18/entrevista-com-a-banda-coronel-soares/
COMMUNITARY GARDEN: FOR HEALTHY AND SUSTAINABLE LIVES
By Victor Hugo Pereira

In 2012 during the environment week, a group of students of Colégio Estadual Presidente Kennedy (CEPK – Rio de Janeiro’s Public School President Kennedy) in Belford Roxo gathered together to develop a project about composting, collecting organic waste and doing the experiment in a small flowerbed created by them in the school. Years later, what has started as a simple class task, today is a reference of ecology in the city.

Today employee of Belford Roxo City Hall, Marcelino Araújo, 52-years-old, who was one of the students who participated in the initiative at the time, is, even after graduating, continuing to help in the community garden.

"It is a therapy. The person comes here to visit once and does not want to leave any more. It’s immensely satisfying."

Besides cultivating vegetables in natura (such as lettuce, beet, cabbage and chicory) for the school’s consummation, the space is often used by students of environmental course to carry out various academic and ecological activities, one of them being the cultivation of seedlings of trees of the Atlantic forest, such as the jacaranda, pau-brasil and ipê-roxo.

"The City Hall of Paraíba do Sul was here and took over two thousand seedlings for reforestation, says Araújo.

Although it does not require much space and the maintenance costs are minimal, what is most difficult in the creation of a community garden is the lack of volunteers, and the teachers have a fundamental role in the convocation of them in the school.

“There are many pleasures in life, but to take care of a flowerbed, follow the whole process… is very gratifying”. But unfortunately, our society cultivates different values. I listen to people that look at us through the grid say “this man is crazy, he comes here, does not get anything, works like a dog in this garden just to see the flowerbed gets green? They do not how priceless this is.”

Every Saturday morning, the garden doors at CEPK are open to all those who want to support and know a little more about the project.

CIEDS CROSSOVER: YOUNG JOURNALISTS INTERVIEW YOUNG APPRENTICES

By Guilherme de Moura

What is the best way to evaluate the results of a project? Asking the participants if what they expected to receive was delivered in the way they wished. How to assess whether a youth-focused workshop has been able, or not, to develop its full potential and inspired young apprentices to practice their ideas, also giving vent to creative characteristics of a young person? We questioned young apprentices that participated in the workshop with the intention to understand its final outcomes.

Both groups met at the Pense Grande (Think Big) workshop of the Fundação Telefônica, on September 5th. The purpose of the project was to give vent to creativity of the young people and teach them to prepare a workshop themselves through practice. The young people were separated in groups and received tasks that should be performed for the workshop to run normally. As a result, if you depend on the CIEDS youth to prepare a workshop, everything will go perfectly.

The purpose of the interview was to understand what is the point of view of young people regarding the workshop. Nobody better than the participants themselves to give an opinion on the event. Upon this context, the young journalists interviewed Marcos Silva and Tainá Galdino, young apprentices of CIEDS. Direct and brief questions allowed the two 19-year-olds to express themselves in the best way.

When asked about her expectations regarding the project, Tainá answers that the lecture did not leave much to be desired. “I could not imagine that the thoughts and knowledge would be transmitted in that way. While we were learning the content itself, we were also learning to be new trainers, to pass that content on to others in the future”. And questioned about her opinion about working voluntarily, she highlights the importance of not only working for some interest but for the sake of some cause. “It doesn’t matter where, it can be at the University, in the street or in the community, volunteer work is enriching. It is a sharing of knowledge. The little I know, I share with the person next to me, which generates an endless cycle.” Complementing what Tainá said, Marcos says that “it is sentimental. You do not do it for money, but for love, for aspiration.”

Leaving aside the opinion of young people, the interview is headed to another area: the impact that projects such as Think Big might have in the communities. Now the question is about the problems that could be resolved through Think Big. Tainá affirms that, certainly, workshops with this character generate impact. For her, sharing information is very important to generate an “endless cycle” where one passes knowledge to the other. Marcos has a similar opinion. “It is an information network because what we learn will be passed on. Halted information is not information at all, we will be always teaching, passing on to the next, and the next, realizing this continuity.”

There are plenty good ideas in the heads of young people of Brazil, it is just up to someone to know how
to take it. And that is what Think Big tries to do. According to the young people, the workshop was quite amusing, and allowed the maximum amount of knowledge to be extracted. All that is needed now is for these young people to put their ideas into practice and grow.


BRAZIL CHEERS FOR PEDRO DA SILVA, THE PEPÊ IN THE CANOE SLALOM

By Guilherme de Moura

The slalom is not a very popular and known sport in Brazil, however it did not have a less significant audience than any other more recognized sport in the country during the 2016 Olympic Games. With the presence of Pedro da Silva, Pepê, the Brazilian crowd gave a show and encouraged the Brazilian canoeist at Whitewater Stadium on a cold, rainy day at the Deodoro sports complex.

Pedro da Silva started practicing canoeing as part of a social project in Piraju in 2004, where he got to go to school and practices. If he wanted to practice, he needed to keep high grades. After finishing school, he chose to study physiotherapy at the university, which he had to abandon temporarily. However, Pedro plans to resume his studies as soon as he reaches his sporting goals.

Pedro’s sporting trajectory did not begin in canoeing. His first contact with this kind of sport occurred when he came to a social project in the city of Piraju, finding the sail. However, his relationship with the sport of Olympic medalist Robert Scheidt did not last very long. After experiencing sailing, he turned his attention to the sport he devotes himself to today, seeing that he had a way of doing it. There he found himself. “When somebody has talent and the opportunity shows, there is no better result,” says his cousin André. From the moment, he first entered the kayak, the coaches saw something special in him. After that, it was only growth. At the age of 17-years-old, he moved out away from his family, to Foz do Iguaçu with the Brazilian delegation. At the same age, he participated in his first international competition, in Canada. He was champion of the Pan-American games, and in 2015 he won a medal in the same competition. “Participation in the Olympic games ‘in our own backyard’, is the highest point”, says André.

But it is at the Olympics that Pepê sees his greatest opportunity. After classifying for the final in the tenth (and last) place and with the final time of 1:35:68, Silva struggled to win a medal, and was not very successful. He suffered penalties that increased his time. Nevertheless, it did not stop the crowd’s party. In the final, he got a good time: 1:31:68. It was enough to secure fifth place in the final standings and make Pepe very happy. A fifth place in slalom canoeing at the Olympic games is indeed a very satisfactory result, since the sport does not count with much support and popularity in local lands. First place was with the British Joseph Clarke, followed by the Slovenian Peter Kauzer and Jiri Prskavec, of the Czech Republic. The development of Pedro da Silva leaves us a great expectation regarding the development of slalom in Brazil.
This is only the beginning of Pepê’s way, a very talented athlete that has a lot of potential and will definitely continue to make us Brazilians proud.

**Source:** blog: https://jovemjornalista.wordpress.com/2016/08/12/torcida-brasileira-para-pedro-da-silva-o-pepe-no-canoagem-slalom/

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**THE “CARIOCA” GYMNAST OF THE RIO 2016 OPENING CEREMONY**

*By Guilherme de Moura*

Out of the many dancers aspiring to participate in the opening ceremony of the Olympics, the best ones were chosen. Those who have this honor and, at the same time, enormous responsibility, will be part of the most expected spectacle of the Olympic Games. They are those who will perform in the show that, according to some, won’t have as much grandiosity as the previous Olympics ceremonies, but it pledge not to disappoint.

They are those who will perform in the show that, according to some, won’t have as much grandiosity as the previous Olympics ceremonies, but it vows to not disappoint.

All the time they spent rehearsing, all the effort they made, it was for this moment. And one of the people who will be performing on August 5th, at Maracanã stadium, is Ana Beatriz Lisboa, a 17 years old former gymnast, who lives in “Vila Isabel” and who is a student of “FAETEC”. This teenager found a way to return to doing what she loves – dancing -, after having to choose between school and gymnastics.

The story of “Aninha” (diminutive for Ana in Portuguese, the equivalent of Little Ana in English) with gymnastics started when she was 11 years old, when she would spend most of her time alone at home, but then found the sport as a way to fill in this time. Perhaps, her height (1,57 meters) had influenced her choice, since gymnastics is a recognized sport predominantly for short height people.

Herself, like most of gymnasts, started in elementary school, and it was not easy. “It was very difficult for me at the beginning, because I wasn’t flexible, I didn’t know how to dance. But, as time passed by, I started to get the hang of it and to make efforts, because it was something I really wanted.” From that moment on, Ana realized she had a flair for it and started to dedicate to the sport. Along with the efforts, came the results. And very quick ones, as herself says.

“With very little time of gymnastics, I started to get positive results. With 1 year of gymnastics, I could do the splits”. It takes years for some people. And it didn’t stop there. The rise of Ana kept going, to the point that, only in her second year, she was called for the intermediate class. That was when her commitment to gymnastics started to become even more serious.
In the second year, I was called for the intermediate class. In the middle of the year of the intermediate class, I was called for competing. And at the end of my second year I received an invitation to join the main team and to travel out of Brazil, to dance in the world event of gymnastics.

Ana wasn’t playing gymnastics anymore, she was going to represent her country on a world competition, in Europe. She had to dedicate even more. With 4 or 5 trainings per week, she plunged into the sport so that she could do well, along with the team, on the competition.

But, like on the stories of almost every athlete, twists and turns happen. With the former gymnast was no different. The heavy pace of the trainings started to influence on other areas of her life, like at school. Oftentimes, she had to change for the trainings on the school bathrooms, and she would take an enormous bag, which wasn’t light for sure.

The number of her absences on classes at school started to increase, forcing her to make a tough choice: gymnastics or school. As we already know, she is a former gymnast, therefore it is easy to find out what was her choice. It was a very complicated decision, but there was no option. However, that was not the end of “Aninha” story with dancing.

A while after she decided to quit gymnastics, although still sad, an opportunity arose for approximating her again to what she loves to do. A poster advertising the enrollment of candidates to dance on the Rio 2016 opening ceremony. At the same time, her mood changed. She signed up and went for the audition, which made her feel apprehensive.

I went for the audition and I was afflicted because the results took a while to come out. But when they came, it said that I had been approved and that I had gotten a spot.

It was the perfect combination. It was exactly what the now “Olympic dancer” wanted and what she needed.

“I have been rehearsing a lot, the choreography is very cool, very beautiful and the expectation is very high.” When asked about the feeling of being a protagonist of one of the most important ceremonies for world sport, she answers:

“I feel anxious because the choreography depends on everyone, although it is easy. If anyone makes a mistake, it may screw up everything. That is what makes me feel more nervous. We practice and strive so hard, but it requires that everybody does everything right, so that everything comes out well. But I am very happy, very excited.”

Furthermore, she talks about the experience of being inside the world’s most famous soccer field stadium. “When we started to rehearse in Maracanã, it was surreal. We started to see the lighting installation, that huge
place, with the sound – because before we started to rehearse in Maracanã, we had been only hearing the music through our headphones –, everything is just so big... I was thrilled.”

But, as nearly nothing is perfect, Ana has a complaint (in a very humorous tone) to make. “After the ceremony, they will dismiss us. I will not even be able to stay in Maracanã after the show. I will have to leave alone. My parents are going to watch and I will not be able to stay with them afterwards.”

But, for sure, that is not taking away the joy of doing what she loves. Certainly, she is and she will continue enjoying the best she can. She will have many stories to tell.

Extracted from the blog:
https://jovemjornalista.wordpress.com/2016/08/02/a-ginasta-carioca-da-cerimonia-de-abertura-para-rj-2016/
PART 2: REPRESENTATIVENESS AND CITIZENSHIP

AMPLIFYING THE SCENARIO OF YOUTH PROTAGONISM
By Eliésio Moraes and Juliana Carmo

According to the UN, 50% of the world’s population are under the age of 30, in other words, they are in the age range for someone to be considered as young. But, there is a problem: only 2% occupy elective positions. Alarming fact, right? On this scenario, it is necessary a higher performance that involve people from this age range in important decision-making, that affects the life of a huge amount of people. The power charges have been broadly dominated by individuals who overcame the barrier of the age of 30 years old and, thus, are no longer considered young. The youth needs to be heard, to have more means to express and empower themselves. After all, half of the human beings belong to this age group.

But why does the youth have to occupy space of power? Is it only because the quantity of teenagers increased and, therefore, the representativeness has to follow along? No, it’s not only that. One of the reasons that justify the wider youth representativeness is that “the teenagers are always in conditions and they occupy an important age range, which concentrates all the strength, energy and dynamism of the human being; on these considered young ages the person lives with more ambition to see a better world, and on these are the conditions that shape the future, and like Silvino Mendonça, Executive Secretary of the National Forum for Youth and Population of Guinea-Bissau said, “the teenagers make the future”.

The Brazilian youth is composed by more than 47 million people ranging from the ages of 14 and 29, according to the 2009 Youth and Social Policies study in Brazil¹, and it calls for the creation of more public policies turned to this subject, taking into consideration the fact that Brazil is one of the countries with the highest percentage of teenagers on its population. The participation of teenagers in the context of the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) is totally important, as the youth is considered as the best way to disseminate this agenda. It is worth pointing out that the youth is also affected by various obstacles,
mainly in the sectors of education and employment, including violence, lack of opportunities, limited participation and exclusion that hinder the achievement of the 2030 agenda.

The Platform of Urban Centers (PCU) is a contribution of UNICEF that searches for an inclusive development model based on the reduction of inequalities that affect the life of children and adolescents.

To CIEDES, it was up to the execution of the citizen participation axis of adolescents in Rio de Janeiro.

The Platform of Urban Centers acts in three paths:

1. Monitoring the inequalities reduction;
2. Social participation on public policies in intraurban territories;
3. Citizen participation of adolescents;

This context brings up some questions: to what point do the teenagers feel represented? In which ways can the life of adolescents and teenagers be improved and their rights be guaranteed? What is the best way to reduce the intra-urban inequalities? What are the strategies to motivate, include and make teenagers participate on public policies?

The teenagers face many challenges when it comes to the access to public policies, and it is up to the youth to claim accountability for the result of the policies that are being applied, or in other words, to analyze to what extent they are ensuring the opportunities for the teenagers to build their futures and on what way the problems that reach them could be solved.

On big urban centers, this situation is even harder for adolescents and teenagers; for which reason the Platform of Urban Centers (PCU) was created with the purpose to shed a light on this issue. On the action cycle from 2013 to 2016, eight capitals in Brazil were contemplated: Belém, Fortaleza, Maceió, Manaus, Rio de Janeiro, Salvador, São Luís and São Paulo. The initiative consisted from the partnership between UNICEF and the Municipal Council of Children and Adolescents Rights (CMDCA) from each one of the cities, and was built on the commitment for the improvement of the life of children and adolescents.

And these initiatives enabled the creation of spaces for debate and dialogue of the youth for public policies, like the committee of teenagers of PCU, that was created after the proposal of six teenagers of the
During this period we had a thousand inspirations and the best thing is that all these inspirations we are talking about come from teenagers like us, teenagers from the same age as us, from communities like the ones we live at and students from public schools. We had the opportunity to meet new people and to understand a little bit about their life stories, which made us expand our perspectives on being young, besides the perception we acquired about ourselves related to other teenagers.

Ensuring equality between women and men, equality on the access to opportunities, and quality education, the right of a life free from all kinds of discrimination and violence, with essential care towards health, especially towards sexual and reproductive health, are some fundamental rights to the welfare of teenagers that are included on the 2030 Agenda.

The youth calls for embracing and global answers. However, the thought that an intermediate age group between the childhood and the adulthood exists and that it is marked by social, emotional, mental, economic and physical changes is new. The young age group is far from being homogeneous, because it is marked by the inequalities of our society. Even though the current youth has better opportunities than the other generations, many teenagers live in vulnerable situations, having little access to health and opportunities and having to live with high unemployment rates.

Presently, one of the most complicated functions is the establishment of critical and definitive measures respecting the youth in general and yet, any division that is made is not validated equally to social groups located in other territories. In other words, it is not possible to deal with youth as a homogeneous concept, but as a whole respecting its singularities. The teenagers can exert citizenship on a daily basis in their actions and practices in society. Over time during the youth and life, being a citizen is not based only on having your rights respected and obeying the laws, it is actually a whole preparation for using this on more extensive social relations in the future.
BLACK WOMEN IN RIO DE JANEIRO BECOME AGENTS OF CHANGE THROUGH THE NGO CRIOLA

By Eliesio Moraes

CRIOLA is an NGO founded in 1992 (active for 24 years) and conducted by black women. Its whole acting is focused on fighting for gender, racial and ethnical equality, and on a perspective of world integrality.

Thereby, it guides black women, adolescents and girls to develop actions towards the improvement of the life conditions of afro-descendants, especially for black women.

It searches for the inclusion of black women as change agents, contributing to the construction of a society based on values of justice and loyalty, on which the contributions of black women are welcomed like a humanitarian good.

One of the founders of CRIOLA explains the reason why the NGO was created:

"The reason is to show the beautiful story of black people, their cultures, manners and more. Another reason is to give continuity to the mores of afro women, that formerly created organizations to defend their rights," said Jurema Werneck, 54 years old.

CRIOLA, along with the other women, search for creating and executing new ways to politically fight for the group of black women, bringing self-knowledge of their rights as citizens, and continuing to form feminist leaders, more powerful ones to fight in favor of black women.

With its head office located in the city center of Rio de Janeiro, CRIOLA takes debates and activities to other states and places, nationally and internationally. The NGO gives support to the construction of a new society, showing the reasons to fight against intolerance, sexism, racism and homophobia.

CRIOLA understands that there are many possibilities of fighting, but the objective is always focused on a better future, showing that if while people keep turning their heads away from the reality of inequalities, the world will not advance. As an idea to be kept in mind, these women are more than just simple women, they are fighters, they are audacious, resilient and above all that, they are powerful.
With its head office located in Belo Horizonte, the “Rede Cidadã” (Citizen Network) is an NGO founded in 2002 and that is present in eleven states of Brazil. Its founder is Fernando Alves.

The NGO searches for incentivize people towards social equality, poverty reduction, uniformity and training teenagers, adults, people with disabilities and LGBTI to the job market.

It has a methodology called Employment and Income Generation Network (RGTR), which is a three-day free course offered to all interested individuals, after they have been given guidance to apply for actual job vacancies.

“**To pay for a course, anyone could pay, but to change the world, that’s what you do in Rede Cidadã,**” said the founder Fernando Alves.

The job vacancies, to which the candidates applied, come from partner companies of the NGO, a network of 2086 companies in total. Since its creation, this NGO has already employed twelve thousand teenagers and five hundred people with disabilities.

This year, it participated in a ranking along with NGOs from all over the world, at which it stood in 124° place of the five hundred most important organizations.

The “Rede Cidadã” was born after the desire of the founder to change the world when he was a child, and saw around him the main obstacles for the change to begin.

“**The Network is not only a door or many doors that opened, it is actually the family I never had, a family that I created**,” said Eliésio Moraes (Young apprentice at the NGO).
“BELFORD ROXO” WILL RECEIVE THE OLYMPIC TORCH

By Victor Hugo Pereira

It’s time for the poorest cities from the metropolitan area of Rio de Janeiro to take part in the Olympics: “Belford Roxo” (a county in Rio de Janeiro) will receive the Olympic torch.

On August 3rd, the Olympic torch will pass through Belford Roxo, located at “Baixada Fluminense”, and to celebrate, besides the day being decreed a holiday in the city, the town hall is preparing a special event schedule with many activities and performances to receive the sport symbol.

The route is scheduled to start at half past four in the afternoon on Benjamim Pinto Dias avenue without bringing many changes on the transit. The torch will pass through many spots in the city, such as the police battalion, the CEDERJ pole, the Olympic village and it will finish on Mineira road, in “Areia Branca” neighborhood, where the local bands “Dez Mais”, “Batucaê” and “Corpo Santo” will be performing at 6pm o’clock. Regarding the runners that will be carrying the torch, two are local students, one of which is Mariana Duarte, a student at the “Escola Municipal de Educação Especial Albert Sabin” (Municipal School of Special Education).

Mari (short for Mariana), as she likes to be called, is 22 years old and was diagnosed with a psychomotor disease when she was very young, however that didn’t stop her from carrying the Olympic flame. She is a completely active teenager: besides having the yellow band of Karate, she is passionate about soccer and “Kaká”is her idol. “I feel anxious”, she said.

“It’s a unique feeling, inexplicable”, said Izabel, Mari’s mother, when being asked about her daughter’s new responsibility. “Some protests came up, but that doesn’t matter; what matters is my daughter, that even with her limitations, will take part in a historical moment in our country. I am truly proud.”

“I am very happy about this event and I want everything to go well. […] Organizing an event of such extreme importance is an honour, because our county was, between many others, one of the chosen by the president Dilma’s cabinet to receive the torch”, said the cabinet advisor Erica Marques, that is currently working on the organization of the event.

Belford Roxo is just one of the three hundred Brazilian cities where the Olympic torch will be passing through, leaving its legacy of peace, union and amity between the citizens.
The diversity in the profile of youth, is very much connected to the guarantee of basic rights, the lack of access to quality education, unstructured households, state’s omission over providing basic subsistence conditions and the lack of financial resources. These are just a few of the consequences of social inequality, and that affects, not only the youth on economic matters, but also on professional, educational, cultural and even on gender matters.

According to the 2013 Human Development Atlas⁡, on the last ten years, the increase in the Human Development Index of Brazil has showed that social inequality reduced, but even so there’s still much to do. The social inequality influences a lot on the life of teenagers, because it is directly related to the lack of access to opportunities and to the lack of social inclusion in its many ways, since from not accepting those who are different, to the exclusion of class, gender and others.

That also has impact on the entry to the labour market, because that very same teenager tends to start working earlier, not for professional experience, but actually due to lack of income. According to PNAD “Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios” (National Research per Residence Sampling), 3.5 million children and adolescents from 5 to 17 years old are subject to child labour situations, in other words, more than 8% of the population from this age range. That is a worrisome data, because it actually plays against the Brazilian Children and Adolescent Statute.

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According to the Brazilian law, any kind of activity, paid or unpaid, exerted by children and adolescents that deprives them from their own rights related to their age, like studying and leisure, in any hypothesis, is forbidden up to the age of 13 years old. From the age of 14 to 16 years old, it is allowed to work only under the condition of apprentice, that combines the school frequency with supervised professional development. From the age of 16 to 18 years old, working is allowed, as long as it is not during the night or under risky conditions, such as handling machinery. Therefore, when we speak about child labour, we speak of a situation that does not respect this rules, impairing the physical and psychological state of boys and girls.

But why do so many children and adolescents start working before the time? The reasons are many, but mainly to support themselves and their families. Many of them also work to have access to commercial goods, such as smartphones and videogames.

Nowadays, 60% of the teenagers between the ages of 14 and 17 years old that work, exert dangerous activities, mainly on industries and agriculture. On a survey made by UREPORT3, it was concluded that the main reason which takes teenagers to abandon their studies is work (around 49%). It is a worrisome number, but with the implementation of initiatives such as the Apprentice Law, this statistic may be considerably reduced after a few years.

Regulated in 2005, the Apprentice Law (10.097/2000) determines that companies have on their staff body from 5% to 15% of young apprentices and interns. It is a right that teenagers from the age of 14 years old have to guarantee their labour rights, to being in conditions of safe work by part time and by being paid, without quitting their studies.

By adopting the Apprentice Law, the companies play the role of social changers, proposing the youth inclusion on the labour market, giving professional qualification to it and opposing school leave, as one of the requirements for joining the program is that the teenager needs to be studying on or having completed High School.

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3 U-Report is a technology that allows the participation of adolescents and teenagers in consultations about themes of their interest, by polls, text messages and social networks. It was developed by the innovation office of UNICEF in Kenya, being present today in more than 15 countries, generating statistic data that are taken to authorities, showing the voice of teenagers about subjects such as bullying, quality education, HIV, racism, etc.
For companies, the program contributes to their business, representing the acquisition of new talents, and at the same time they become a change agent in society, providing to the youth a more equal future. For the youth, it is a unique opportunity to learn the necessary requirements demanded by the labour market.

When talking about social inclusion in the context of people with disabilities, it is noticeable that this was a matter marginalized by society. The neglect they suffer is noticeable, from the lack of access to schools, public transportation that is not adapted to their needs, even to the city infrastructure that does not support this group. According to the National Health Research made by IBGE, all over Brazil, 6.2% of the population have at least one kind of disability, being it physical, intellectual, motor, visual or sensory.

However, this group is located, most of the times, far from the labour market. To guarantee employment for these people, twenty-five years ago was created the law of fixed share for people with disabilities. The “quotas” law (8.213/91) is a right that people with disabilities have to embed themselves on the labour market. It provides the beneficial plans of security and gives some other guidelines for hiring bearers of special needs.

If the company has between one hundred and two hundred employees, 2% of the job vacancies should be guaranteed to this specific group. The youth with disabilities suffer even more, because besides suffering for being young and for “not having experience”, all the prejudices the society has fall over their shoulders.

Even though there is a legislation that guarantees the right of employment to this group, 60% of the job vacancies that are created for people with disabilities are not filled. The main reason for that, according to the companies, is the lack of professional qualification. Which brings an important question: To which extent the youth with disabilities are accessing their right to education? Another very relevant thing is the lack of adaptation of these spaces to attend their needs.

Precisely due to this difficulty in finding people with disabilities available to work for the companies, the project “Mapa de Nós” (Map of Us) seeks to understand in which ways the people with disabilities insert themselves into society and the labour market in Rio de Janeiro. “Mapa de Nós” had as objective to map the conditions of inclusion and accessibility for people with disabilities and their access to the labour market, on ten pacified communities in Rio de Janeiro: Batan, Borel, Casa Branca, Providência, Salgueiro, Santa Marta, São Carlos/Mineira, Turano and Vila Kennedy.

An important data raised up by the project was that 37% of the interviewed were actually young, on the age range from 15 to 29 years old, bringing up an important scenario concerning the rights of young people with disabilities.

Beyond the lack of professional qualification, another factor that makes the youth with disabilities to not work is their own unfamiliarity with their rights. Another data raised up by “Mapa de Nós” is that 70% of the interviewed didn’t know about the existence of such law. The lack of knowledge about their own rights is the main villain that needs to be defeated on the fighting against inequalities.
NEW OPPORTUNITIES AND PROFESSIONAL ENRICHMENT, A LEGACY OF OLYMPIC GAMES
By Juliana Carmo

With the plans for a super infrastructure, the 2016 Olympics promises to reach over 4.5 billion viewers worldwide. The Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro will begin on August 5th, 2016.

It has been a few years of elaboration, organization and development of a plan for improvements throughout the city in search of better comfort for locals and tourists who look forward to the beginning of the event.

The movement is running in high gear, and the volunteers who will be working during this time are happy and anxious about it. Some benefits were granted to volunteers such as transportation, uniforms, certificate of participation, food and exclusive training, some of which include up to 1 year of English courses.

There was a moment during our journey as Young Journalists which we made a group dynamic with some apprentices, in order to introduce them the SDGs and what they could do for the world to become a better place. It was supposed to be something quick and simple, just to remind them that they are the main change agents of our society, but it became more complex each time that we gave them the chance to speak, and that was really good! At the same time they would question our reality, they would think about more ambitious projects, they would give their opinion on how we could do more, and that’s actually how it is supposed to be. Promoting intelligent debates is the best way to make an idea conquers space through society.
There will be 70,000 volunteers spread across Rio de Janeiro acting in 9 different areas. As is the case of Leonardo Bezerra, a physical education professional, personal trainer, entrepreneur and volunteer of the Olympics:

“I have always been a lover of the sport, I started swimming and from there I played water polo until I started to study physical education, sport has always been part of my life and because I work with sports events, working as a volunteer would be an immense honor.”

Collaboration to hold the biggest sporting event in the world in Rio de Janeiro also brings other opportunities, ranging from the exchange of different cultures to new chances in the job market. Because of this enrichment of the curriculum and professional development, a significant number of candidates feel attracted to volunteering.

Many volunteers are already working on their chosen work stations and waiting for the games to start. These are people from all over the world, joining the Olympics from different localities and are quite proud of their work as is the case of José Guimarães, a 49-year-old psychotherapist:

“The experience of being with people from all over the world, from the most diverse cultures, and the most diverse sports, this is an acquisition for a lifetime, not to mention the pride I had in welcoming people who came to meet me with just a smile and stretched out hands. After that, they told me in their mother language that they were very happy to be received in this way, that is, within this Olympic environment the most important for us, the volunteers, is to deal with people, and therefore, we are grateful for so many things: the new friendships, affection, and respect, which are extremely necessary to the life of a human being.”

These are cases where the passion for sport and the Olympic games stands out and speaks much louder: becoming a volunteer may be one of the closest ways to be part of the biggest sporting event on the planet.

With the Olympic Games in “Carioca” lands the volunteers seek to add a feeling of hope, happiness and warmth to their reality and that of all who joined the 2016 Olympics.

Union is the synonym of the games in Rio de Janeiro, everyone is hopeful and with open arms for this magnificent event that is about to happen, new experiences and new challenges for athletes, volunteers and spectators, all united as one.
CASA DO MENOR SÃO MIGUEL ARCANJO PROMOVE INCLUSÃO E CRESCIMENTO ECONÔMICO

By Victor Hugo Pereira and Arthur Augusto Ferreira

Founded in 1986, the Casa do Menor São Miguel Arcanjo, besides hosting young people at risk, has been promoting inclusive economic growth and providing training for all who seek decent work.

Leandro Monteiro, 27, says he had no perspective on life before becoming a student of the House; Today, he works at the institution as coordinator of the program of insertion of young apprentices in the job market.

How many young individuals are trained in the Casa do Menor?
L: In the professionalization program, we currently have 360 students in the courses of mechanics, baking, locksmithing, electrical building, maintenance, administrative assistance, hairdressing and graphic design; And in the Young Apprentice Program we have 78 apprentices, all of them young, who are taking courses with us and carrying out their practical activities with partner companies of Casa do Menor.

What does it take for a young man to come here?
L: Generally, the profile of ‘Casa do Menor’ includes young people and adults who are in a situation of social vulnerability. We offer integral scholarships for those who cannot afford to pay, and the rest of the community is charged a fee of seventy-five reais (Brazilian currency), since our courses do not have fees and the cost is all rolled back to instructors and to the purchase of inputs.

One of the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals is to reduce the proportion of young people without jobs or training by 2020; What is the relation of this goal with the central objective of the “Casa do Menor”? Is it possible to achieve it?
L: “The goal of “Casa do Menor” is to increase work on community development. We intend to expand through day-care centers and school reinforcement, more professional courses, entrepreneurship courses, workshops that will foster the elaboration of cultural projects ... We want to increase the possibilities of young people to be protagonists.” “We have been doing this for 30 years. More than 50 thousand young people attended. I believe that this goal should not only take into consideration the teaching of formal vocational courses, as we are living today, I also believe that we can reduce this number by showing young people other ways of sustaining themselves ... This is a flag that the Casa do Menor is starting to raise, with the objective of reducing by 2020, the number of young people who are there on the sidelines, with no prospect of life, work or livelihood.”

What is the relationship of Casa with volunteer work?
L: “I believe that volunteering is a great gear for an institution. Often the volunteer comes to meet an institution demand that we cannot meet due to lack of appeal. It is not just a donation, it is the one who gives his attention,
his profession, his affection, his warmth for a welcomed child, a lecture... Anyone can volunteer in the Casa do Menor. We have a department for that.

“In the Young Apprentice Program we even have the help of a volunteer who is a psychologist who every Tuesday has been doing a job with the young apprentices... we would not have been able to afford for this type of work. He offers himself and his expertise in order to provide this type of service. The Casa do Menor is a conductive environment to this kind of experience, for people to put their skills to service.”

**EVENT EFEITO+ PROMOTES DIALOGUES ON EDUCATION FOR GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP**

*By Arthur Augusto, Guilherme de Moura and Larissa Merheb*

Last Sunday, October 23rd, in the State Park Library, the Efeito+ forum was held, hosted by AFS and CISVRio, both voluntary, non-governmental and non-profit organizations. The event, which dealt with issues related to the promotion of global citizenship education, was attended by 50 high school students from the metropolitan region of Rio de Janeiro.

In the first block, in the morning, motivational talks in relation to the promotion of the Sustainable Development Goals were given by “AFSers”, protagonists in their field of work who have experiences in international cooperation, which is directly related to SDG#17 (partner in favor of goals).

Brazilian and international representatives took the stage to speak about themes related to SDG. Regarding SDG#17, mentioned above, Pedro Renan Marcondes, representative of the ARGILANDO organization, gave examples of how this integration in favor of a more sustainable world has been practiced in the institution. He explained that a method has been used to do a good deed every day for a year, resulting in 365 individual actions that generated much larger initiatives. One of the most striking examples involved the collection of glass pots to store breast milk and donate to mothers who could not produce it, as well as a design that designed a piece for the collection of toiletries. Pedro’s speech is a great example of SDG being feasible and engaging. “It is possible to change the world,” he said. Even if your world is restricted to the neighborhood, school, community, church, or state. Gradually, in a collaborative way, change is present.

Such engagement, however, goes beyond the notions of peace and justice outlined in SDG#16 and explained by Ragnar Thorvardarson, Specialist in the Foreign Ministry of Iceland, who shared his experience as an AFSer, making connections with the challenges of his current role. It is important to emphasize that his speech does not represent the opinion of the Icelandic government, but his own perspective. Ragnar explained, for example, that it is possible to implement a culture of peace and justice anywhere, as long as dialogue is used as a method for doing so.
In an exclusive interview, when asked about how Brazil and Iceland could cooperate in promoting this culture of peace, he replied that mutual exchanges must be fostered and that there are already students from Iceland who arrive with the goal of learning Portuguese and Brazilians who arrive in their country for the same purpose respectively. Finally, he said: “Earlier, a member of the organization spoke to us in my language, which is spoken by few people and I come to Rio and I know someone who speaks my language. I think this is one of the most interesting things about these exchanges.”

At the end of the lecture series, there was the contribution of Dr. Vishaka Desai, Special Adviser for Global Affairs, on the theme of the event: global education. She explained that in the near future, every four professions, one will require a level of global integration and multicultural potential. She emphatically said: “We have no choice! We need to see ourselves on a global scale.” Such a statement brings us to the relevance of events like this, in which each young person expresses the need and the will to be a citizen of the world. About this, Dr. Desai explained that for her, being a global citizen means having the ability to put yourself into the other’s person’s shoes, to develop empathy. Since she is Indian and having taken part in the AFS exchange in her youth, she spoke with propriety on the subject and wished that each young woman there would never forget this teaching.

**YOUNG JOURNALISTS PARTICIPATE IN THE UNDP SEMINAR ON THE LOCATION OF SDG IN BRAZIL**

*By Eliésio Moraes, Juliana Carmo and Victor Hugo*

“Dialogues on the Planet: Partnerships for Sustainable Development” was the theme of the seminar that was held on Tuesday, October 4th, at the Furnas auditorium, in Rio de Janeiro. Promoted by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the event promoted about 200 people, including representatives from government, civil society, private sector, media and academia, debates focused on the Planet axis of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

At the closure of the event the “Jovens Jornalistas” (Young Journalists) passed on an exciting message of empowerment to the young people telling the program’s goals, proposing them to engage for a better present and future. The project is the result of the CIEDS partnership with the RIO+ Center and seeks to write stories of mobilization and social innovation in favor of sustainable development to inspire other young people, thus creating a new vision of the city of Rio de Janeiro focused on youth experiences.

This seminar is only the first of a series about the location of SDG in Brazil that will be going through the country. Just as, in this occasion, “Planet” was the subject of the seminar, the next to follow will focus on the remaining axes: People, Peace, Prosperity and Partnerships.
THINKING ABOUT CLIMATE ECONOMY IN GLOBAL SUMMIT

By Ana Beatriz Vieira

A week ago, from August 23 to 28, the fifth meeting of “The Global Summit” took place in Rio de Janeiro. The event was launched on November 16-18, 2008 in San Francisco, California. It occurs every two years and aims to encourage citizens, businesses and organizations to work together throughout the year to co-create a sustainable future.

It was divided into different themes: health, education, sustainable cities and climate. People participated in the theme that they most identified themselves with. The theme Climate, focused on circular economy and was attended by some speakers talking about circular economy and other representatives of some projects and micro-companies that collaborate for sustainable development. What follows will give you some insight for one of the projects.

YOUNG PEOPLE REPORT EXPERIENCES AND SHARE DREAMS ON INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DAY

By Victor Hugo Pereira

On this last Monday (15), the UN and Fiocruz celebrated the International Youth Day with a round of talks with UN representatives and young people from different backgrounds in Manguinhos, Rio de Janeiro. For the first time in South America, and inspired by the Olympics, the theme of the event this year was “Youth, Sport and Development: Road to 2030”.

Headquartered in the Tent of Science, where the Eco-92 took place, were the special envoy for the youth of UN Secretary-General, Ahmad Alhendawi; The UN resident coordinator in Brazil, Niky Fabiancic; Wilfried Lemke, the Secretary-General’s advisor on Sport for Development and Peace; In addition to the representative of the United Nations Population Fund, Jaime Nadal, and the president of the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation, Paulo Gadelha. In all, more than 200 people were present.

The event started off with the performance of Passinho’s funk group Dream Team, who, apart from singing hits such as “Olhos Coloridos”, “De Ladin” and “Vai dar Ruim”, performed a special song to raise awareness about zika virus and reproductive rights, created in partnership with UNFPA, “More rights, less zika”. At the end of the show, all the members of the group were awarded a UN certificate, recognizing their commitment to youth, and Lellêzinha, the only female voice, was named UNFPA Brazil Youth Friend.
The round-table discussions began with speeches of encouragement to young people, with Luislinda Valois, who inspired young black kids to fight for positions of power; Larnke, who praised Brazilian citizens for the Olympics, despite the difficulties; Gadelha, who claimed the need for a new development model, different from the industrial one of the past; Fabianic, who supports music and sports as tools to change society; and Ahmad Alhendawi, who defended the need to empower young people.

Soon after, it was time to give voice to the youth. Several young people from different backgrounds spoke a bit about their life history and the causes they defend. They included activist Ayune Bezerra, who defends the rights of transsexuals; Adel Bakkour, a young Syrian refugee; Jonatan Finkler, from the National Network of Adolescents and Youth living with HIV / AIDS; Jorge Luís from Fala newspaper; Manguinhos and Maria de Souza, of the National Network of Afro-Brazilian Religions and Health.

The last considerations were on account of Fiocruz’s Vice President of Education, Information and Communication, Nísia Trindade. “There have been several cases reported here, each of which refers to an experience, a type of exclusion, but all of them speak of a project and a future, a 2030 Agenda, without putting youth at the center of this agenda,” she said.
CONCLUSION

Rio de Janeiro and Brazil, blessed by Mother Nature, also enjoy a demographic privilege, or else a bonus, which means that their working-age population is in large proportion to the rest of the people. The Brazilian youth, with its more than 50 million individuals, is the explanation for the statistical term “demographic bonus”, which shows a young country, full of energy. By the way, only 26 of the 195 member countries of the United Nations have a population greater than the 50 million youngsters of Brazil. It is a bonus that can be a great blessing, a transforming force for the future.

Turning the bonus into blessing, however, requires serious, ongoing investments in youth and a special attention to the development of capacities and the creation of opportunities for these millions of young Brazilians, eager to have the chance to contribute to the construction of a more sustainable, fair, and dignified future. The Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) represent a unique opportunity to guide our actions, both from the governments - in all levels of government, civil society, citizens, companies - and from the UN, towards a pattern of development that is more inclusive, and fair, with active participation and protagonism of the youth of today in the construction of the world of tomorrow. The youth of today will be the political, economic and diplomatic leadership in 2030, in Brazil as well as worldwide. And it is this youth of today who need, not only to be heard by the leaders of today; there is a clear and evident need to open up meaningful spaces for young people’s wishes and concerns to be translated into changes in the public policies and strategies of companies and civil society organizations.

Rio de Janeiro is an emblematic city for the United Nations. It was here in the “Wonderful City” that humanity met in 1992 at the historic UN Conference ECO-92 to put sustainable development at
the center of world attention and global diplomacy. Sustainable development means a pattern of
development that meets the life quality and needs of the present generations while preserving the
rights of future generations to a healthy Planet Earth, with clean water, less pollution, a climate that
allows life on earth, in the sea and in the air. Twenty years after the important 1992 conference, world
leaders met again in Rio at the Rio+20 Conference for another historic moment for the future of
humanity. It was at Rio+20 that the foundations of Agenda 2030 and its 17 SDG were launched, the
most daring and detailed plan of action that humanity has ever set out to transform development
towards sustainability - respecting the harmony between its three indivisible dimensions (economic -
social - environmental).

As a concrete legacy of Rio+20, the UNDP World Centre for Sustainable Development (RIO+ Centre)
is proud to have developed a beautiful and fruitful partnership with CIEDS within the Young
Journalist project. Today’s youth need to be the protagonist in building the future we want in 2030.
The implementation of Agenda 2030, born in the Wonderful City in 2012, necessarily depends on the
participation and action of today’s young people. It is our wish that this Young Journalist project will
inspire similar models for replication from the 166 UNDP national offices throughout the developing
world. Keep counting on us!

Layla Saad
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