

## JOINT PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

**Country:** Brazil

**Programme Title:** Security with Citizenship: preventing violence and strengthening citizenship with a focus on children, adolescents and youths in vulnerable conditions in Brazilian communities.

**Joint Programme Outcomes:** Reduced violence, promoting peace, conciliation and justice.

Programme duration: 36 months Period: 2009-2011 Fund Management Option: pass-through Managing or Administrative Agent: MDTF Office	Total estimated budget*: <b>\$ 6.000.000,00</b> Out of which: 1. Funded Budget: <b>\$ 6.000.000,00</b> 2. Unfunded budget: <b>N.A.</b> * Total estimated budget includes both programme costs and indirect support costs
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**Names and signatures of (sub) national counterparts and participating UN organizations**

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## **1. Executive Summary**

The Joint Programme seeks to develop actions directed at achieving a reduction of the violence that affects children, youths and adolescents youths in a situation of vulnerability, through the voluntary compliance with rules, the self-regulation of behaviour and the promotion of mechanisms of social control. The programme also intends to build and strengthen capacities among local actors to ensure that actions are carried out within the framework of full citizen coexistence and a security plan, as well as the strengthening of conditions of local governance that ensure the sustainability of the actions.

The Programme is targeted at children, youths and adolescents, young men and women, between 10 and 24 years, who are especially vulnerable because they are excluded from the educational system, are victims of domestic or intergenerational violence, are involved in drug-related activities, such as traffic, or belong to a community affected by the presence of perverse or detrimental social capital.

The actions will be developed in specific areas of three municipalities chosen on the basis of socio-cultural criteria and violence and crime rates, so that they reflect the different realities of Brazil (high, medium and low violence rates).

The Programme and its components have been established giving special consideration to the different roles, behaviours, aspirations and needs of children, adolescents and young women and men in vulnerable situations, or at risk of becoming victims or agents of violence. Thus, during the development, monitoring and evaluation phases, the programme will analyze its impact on the security situation, victimization and security perception of young men and women.

The Programme seeks to guarantee the commitment of municipal authorities through the provision of financial compensation and, especially, management. To this end, the participating municipalities will be selected through public contest, an objective and transparent selection process in which the local commitments will be a defining variable in the final choice.

The Programme involves the participation of six agencies of the United Nations system in Brazil: UNDP, UNODC, UNICEF, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT and ILO. The joint initiative will share and build on the specialized knowledge and experience of each agency and guarantee the quality of the planned actions. In order to ensure effective gender mainstreaming in the development of the programme, the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) will provide support and advice.

The Programme responds to the established objectives of cooperation of the UN system in the country and to the need for action towards strengthening public policies adopted by the Federal Government, in particular the National Programme for Public Security with Citizenship - PRONASCI.

## 2. Situation Analysis

The UN Millennium Declaration recognized crime prevention as critical to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), since, for developing countries, poverty reduction and sustainable development must be built on fundamental values, one of which is freedom from the fear of violence. The Bangkok Declaration recognized that effective crime prevention strategies can significantly reduce crime and citizen victimization.

At national level, crime and violence have increased dramatically in recent decades, particularly in large urban areas, and have systematically undermined human rights and equity. Problems regarding violence and social and economic vulnerability in relation to children, youths and adolescents have been identified as major challenges for building citizenship values. According to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), in 2002, out of the 174.6 million inhabitants of Brazil, 35.1 million (20.1%) were youths between 15 and 24 subject to all kinds of violence, such as sexual and domestic violence, exclusion, illiteracy and child labour. It is precisely among youths that the largest levels of unemployment, poor schooling and death caused by violence are to be found.

Geo-referenced reports show that violence in Brazilian cities is concentrated in specific areas, traditionally inhabited by a poor population with precarious urban development, with high school drop-out rates. These areas are precisely the same as those used as established points for retail drug dealing, which, moreover, reflect the alarming presence of firearms among the community and the lack of will to comply with social rules and accept cultural agreements of peaceful coexistence.

UNESCO research has shown that in Brazil, 35.1% of youth mortality is due to homicide and other types of violence. In major capital cities, this proportion is as high as 41.8% and, in metropolitan regions, 47.7%. In addition, the research shows that the great majority of these violent deaths take place on weekends, due to the lack of sports and leisure activities and to social exclusion among youths. This generates learning difficulties which in turn leads these youths to drop out of school and makes teachers uninterested. Acts of indiscipline and aggression between students and teachers, lack of human resources and material and no dialogue lead to inadequate interaction between family, community and school members.

The Map of Violence IV (Waiselfisz, 2004) reveals clear evidence that mortality rates among youths are alarming and indicates that at national level "if the homicide rate among youths in 1993 (34.5 in 100,000 inhabitants) was already much higher than that of the total population (20.3 in 100,000 inhabitants), ten years later the differences are even higher. As the general population rate increased to 39.4% in the decade, the rate among youths increased even more: to 58.2%. Therefore, among youths, in 2002, the rate increased to 54.7 homicides in 100,000 inhabitants." According to UNICEF, homicide rates in which victims were afro-descendant adolescents (15-19) are twice as high as homicides with white adolescent victims.

It is also imperative to consider the alarming data related to violence against women. The Perseu Abramo Foundation 2001 research on the situation revealed that: 43% of respondents admitted to having suffered some type of violence inflicted by men, while one third stated that they had been physically abused; 27% admitted to having been psychologically abused and 11% to having been sexually harassed. The data revealed that, in Brazil, a woman is beaten every 15 seconds.

Moreover, homicide rates registered in some regions of Brazil are comparable or even higher than those registered in countries facing war or in post-conflict situations. For example, in Recife, the average homicide rate of youths is 156.8 per 100,000 inhabitants; in Vitoria, 141.9 and in Rio de Janeiro, 109.2. This situation is a serious threat to the country's development, as the increasing

crime rates can hinder the achievement of human development goals and even revert some of the targets already achieved.

Based on the analysis of the dynamics of crime rates in the country, children, adolescents and youths - young men and women aged 10-24 - were selected as the main beneficiaries of this Programme. This is due to the increasing vulnerability of male youths (14-24) to homicide and crime and, as it is a long term process, it is also important to involve the children in the age group immediately younger (10-14) to increase the effectiveness of this protection strategy (children in this age group already have an increasing potential of being drafted into organized crime networks). The Programme will focus its interventions on vulnerable children, adolescents and youths, i.e, those who are out of school, who use arms, who consume alcohol and drugs, or who are or have been victims or agents of different types of manifestations of violence (e.g. domestic violence).

Even if some information is available, there is still a lack of sufficient and reliable statistics on violence, crime and insecurity in Brazil. Besides, a consolidated analysis of insecurity statistics and social data does not exist. These facts hinder the articulation among public policies seeking to reduce and prevent crime and violence in the country. In this sense, a more detailed analysis of the causes of violence in the country can be done when reliable data on security statistics as well as victimization and perception information will be available. By 2010, the Brazilian government, with the support of UNDP, will apply the first national victimization survey. The methodology of the survey will be applied twice a year. Moreover, the Ministry of Justice through the National Program of Public Security with Citizenship PRONASCI, the Brazilian Forum of Public Security and the Institute "Sou da Paz", jointly with the United Nations Latin American institute for crime prevention and the treatment of offenders-ILANUD, are working on a research that seeks to identify, map, and promote strategies for youth and children prevention. The research results will be available by June 2010 and will contain a survey to build the profile of the youth at risk, violence reduction experiences systematized and methodologies and workshops to prevent youth violence. Both, the national victimization survey and the youth and children research will be valuable inputs for the identification of the main problems and associated factors to urban violence in Brazil.

The Joint Programme will act at the local level, in three municipalities selected through a contest. The situation of each municipality of intervention of the Joint Programme will be analyzed once the three municipalities are selected. Local situational and institutional diagnostics will allow having a deep understanding of the main problems of each municipality and thus, the baseline, in terms of urban crime and violence. Quantitative and qualitative, objective and subjective indicators will be gathered and analyzed in order to have a more precise and reliable knowledge of the insecurity situation of each municipality of intervention.

Due to the increasing crime and violence rates in Brazil, urban violence is one of the major concerns expressed by public policymakers in the country. The Federal Government recently launched the National Programme for Public Security with Citizenship (PRONASCI) which shows its commitment to introduce changes in the way public security policies have traditionally been formulated in the country. The PRONASCI is part of the national "security with citizenship" policy, which integrates states and municipalities. Consequently, this programme aims at adding value to the already existing security policies.

The *Citizen Security Approach*, which is the basis of the Programme, is unique in this context and is characterized by: (i) its multidisciplinary dimension, which offers new possibilities of facing the multi-causal features of violence; (ii) its demand for integrated work, that involves different actors and is adapted to the local context as it fosters participation and capacity development of local actors (governmental and non-governmental) to promote public security and civic culture; and (iii) the convergence of this concept with the current public policies on violence prevention being implemented in Brazil, which increases the potential sustainability of the project.

Due to the multidisciplinary character of violence, the work of UN agencies in this regard can generate important synergies, benefiting from the different thematic mandates and competencies and offering the possibility of better accomplishing the UNDAF Outcome 3: Reduced violence, promoting peace, conciliation and justice, which addresses both the lack of integration in violence reduction and victim care policies and programmes, as well as the need for a more modern and humane justice system. It is also important to mention that the programme will contribute to national priorities Mega-Goals I and III - Social inclusion and reduction of social inequalities and Promotion and expansion of citizenship and strengthening of democracy, respectively. These efforts relate to UNDAF Outcomes 2 and 4 by facing challenges such as the reduction of gender and minority-related inequalities, and the protection of the right to live without violence. Although not explicitly defined, areas such as human rights, democracy, culture and diversity are recognized as part of the main values supporting the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Crime and violence prevention should undoubtedly be viewed as a development subject, and in this regard, MDGs 1 and 3 shall be targeted through the implementation of mechanisms that promote a peaceful and equitable living environment.

### **3. Strategies**

The Joint Programme is framed within the UNDAF outcome that seeks to reduce violence and promote peace, conciliation and justice. Within this framework, the main purpose of the Joint Programme is to reduce violence by promoting citizenship and preventing youths, children and adolescents, young women and men, from becoming victims and agents of violence. This purpose is related to the MDG Conflict TOR item 1, "enhancing systems and capacities for conflict prevention/management". Thus, the methodology will empower local actors to formulate and manage local citizen security policies. The purpose is also related to item 2, "supporting sustainable recovery and reintegration at the local level". Even if Brazil is not in a post-conflict situation, some communities in the country register high levels of urban violence and a high perception of insecurity and fear, comparable to rates in post-conflict countries.

In order to achieve the Programme's purpose, five general strategies and six specific strategies or thematic components have been established. The general strategies will be included in the different specific strategies that make up the Programme, providing a more explicit direction and guaranteeing the sustainability of the expected results. The last specific strategy or component is related to effective and efficient programme management. Even if this specific strategy is not part of the core thematic components of the Programme, it is crucial to assure the coordinated and timely development of actions, through management, monitoring and evaluation of activities, lessons learned and systematization of methodologies and tools that could contribute to knowledge sharing in Brazil and Latin America. The general and specific strategies were planned taking into account the lessons learned, experience and specialized knowledge of the UN agencies involved in the project, and the sustainable impact that the group of UN agencies wants to achieve.

#### **Partnerships**

The general and specific strategies include the participation of governmental agencies related to the prevention of violence and the promotion of citizens' security: the Ministry of Justice (through its program Pronasci), the Ministry of Sports, the National Youth Secretariat (Projovem), the National Secretariat of Policies for the Women and the National Secretariat for Human Rights. The agencies, as important partners of the JP, have been part of the discussions and the formulation process of the Joint Programme Document JPD in which they provided valuable inputs based on their experience and knowledge of the Brazilian context. They will also support the implementation and monitoring of the Joint Program. The governmental partners will participate in the Joint Programme Management Committee (JPMC) or Technical Committee and they will also play a key role in the Thematic Groups that are related to their field and scope of work. In general terms, the support of

the governmental agencies to the Joint Programme is decisive to the achievement of the JP goals and the sustainability of the actions that will be carried out. At the beginning, they will support the contest to select the three municipalities of intervention. Then, they will accompany the preparation, carrying out and monitoring of each one of the specific strategies proposed in this document. Shortly, it is expected that the governmental agencies: i) provide quantitative and qualitative information on objective and subjective data and statistics related to security, youths, children, and adolescents (men and women) both at the national and local level (municipalities of intervention); ii) inform on the actions related to violence prevention and reduction (projects, programs or policies) that have been or are coordinated or delivered by them in each municipality in order to easily establish synergies; iii) suggest reliable information sources that can be consulted by the Joint Programme Team; iv) provide advise on the pertinence of the actions that will be comprised within the Joint Programme in each municipality; v) give any suggestion, from their experience and knowledge, that can contribute to the better development of the Joint Programme, the achievement of its goals and the sustainability of its actions in the short, medium and long term.

### **Governmental partners**

- **The Ministry of Justice.** The ministry seeks the improvement of the legal institutions, promoting better legal services and the harmony (check and balance) among the powers.

#### **PRONASCI**

The Federal Government launched in 2007 the Programme of National Security with citizenship (PRONASCI) that links public policies of security with social actions to face up criminality. The programme focuses on prevention, and seeks to understand the social and cultural reasons/factors that generate violence. PRONASCI promotes the capacity development of professionals of public security; the restructuring of penitentiary system, the fighting to the police corruption and the inclusion of the communities in the prevention of violence.

- **The Ministry of Sports:** This Ministry is responsible for building a national policy on Sports. In addition to the development of a higher sportive performance, the Ministry works on actions of social inclusion through sports, ensuring free access to the Brazilian population to a sport practice, better life quality and human development.

Programs like "Segundo Tempo, Projetos esportivos sociais/CONANDA, Pintando a cidadania and Esporte e lazer da cidade" seek to democratize the access to high quality sports, with social inclusion of the children and young people at social risk. This kind of programs looks to stimulate an effective interaction that contributes to their entire development. The programs also prepare the children and young people for a better social inclusion, intending to generate a good health conditions and a psychological balance.

- **The National Youth Secretariat (Projovem):** The National Youth Secretariat has the role of integrating actions and programs of federal government to states and municipalities. This new secretariat is responsible for the initiatives towards the youths having on mind characteristics, specificity and diversity of young people.

- **The National Secretariat of Policies for the Women (SPM):** This secretariat establishes public policies that contribute to the improvement of Brazilian women's life and reaffirms the federal government commitment with the women of the country. This secretariat faces up inequalities and social, racial, sexual, and ethnic differences of women. The SPM works with women, because of women and for women. Some of its competences are:

- To advise the President in the formulation, coordination and articulation of policies for women;
- To prepare and implement educational campaigns all over the nation without discrimination;
- To prepare the gender planning that contributes to the federal government actions and the others government organisms;
- To promote gender equality, to link and execute programs of cooperation with national and international organisms, public and private, towards the implementation of policies for women.

- **The National Secretariat for Human Rights (SEDH/PR):** This secretariat is in charge of the articulation and implementation of public policies towards Human Rights protection and promotion. Some of its competences are:

- To advise the President in the formulation, coordination and articulation of policies addressed to citizen's rights, children's rights, youth's rights, elderly rights, minorities and the rights of people with HIV and their integration into a life in community,
- Coordinate the national policy on Human Rights, according to the National Program of Human Rights,
- Articulate initiatives and support projects that addresses the protection and promotion of human rights at the national level that involve governmental organisms as well as social organizations.

The participation of local partners - actors from civil society and the private sector - with experience and interest in youth, children and adolescents violence prevention has also been established for the implementation of the Joint Programme. Once the three municipalities are selected, the Joint Programme will map, make public calls and contact non governmental organizations related to the JP subject and scope, such as: communitarian organizations, non profit organizations, grass root organizations, survey and research institutions, organizations from private initiative with social corporate responsibility programs and other organizations relevant for the JP's goals. Specific partnerships that respond to the need of each municipality and community will be built in the framework of the programme. The participation of the local partners will be crucial for:

- The production of the local situational, institutional and participatory diagnostics in each one of the municipalities.
- The validation and promotion of the local plans as well as their main components, in each one of the municipalities.
- The carrying out of the specific components of the Joint Programme, reaching the youths, children and adolescents, men and women, in vulnerable conditions.

In sum, synergies will be built among the local partners, governmental partners, local governments, and the six UN Agencies involved in the Joint Programme, to articulate all the actions and ensure the social empowerment, institutional accountability and local strengthening of capacities to reduce and prevent violence against children, adolescent and youths. Even if the UN agencies have a coordinating role within the Joint Programme, the group of UN agencies involved in the JP is aware of the importance of avoiding an exclusive UN agency-based vision. To mitigate this risk, the Joint Programme provides the local authorities a main role in the initiative. There will be no action of any UN agency without the participation and firm commitment of the local government of each one of the municipality. UN experience in Latin America demonstrates the impossibility of succeeding the local initiatives without the local authorities' participation. Additionally, the UN agencies will support the participation of the local and national partners in the JP. Thus, the local diagnostics and plans to reduce and prevent violence will be considered as finalized and ready to carry out only when validation and feedback from the local partners and national (governmental) partners is received. The local focal point will play a main role in order to contribute to the real articulation and participation of all the actors involved in the initiative. Besides, the thematic groups (see coordination mechanisms) are designed to ensure the articulation of the UN agencies and government agencies actions within and among each specific strategy of the Joint Programme. The thematic groups will establish follow-up mechanisms to truly involve and ensure the high participation of local partners (NGOs, privates, GROs, etc) in the implementation of the specific strategies and promote social control and accountability instruments.

### **Lessons Learned and previous experience on UN agencies**

The six UN agencies involved in the formulation and development of the Joint Programme have vast experience in the prevention and reduction of urban violence in Latin America and particularly, in Brazil. Some of them have carried out specialized technical cooperation regarding the prevention of violence among youths, children and adolescents; both, men and women. Some others have strong teams on Knowledge Management that are specialized in capturing knowledge, distilling lessons learned, producing knowledge tools and providing technical advisory services to local and national governments in Latin America. From all the experiences and practices promoted or supported in the region and Brazil, the UN agencies have derived valuable lessons learned that can be strongly useful to the Joint Programme. Some of their experience and lessons learned is shown, as follows:

UNODC has a concrete experience in violence prevention among youths, as well as in cooperation with civil society in Brazil. Specifically, UNODC has deep knowledge and experience in the reduction of risk factors of becoming victim or agent of violence (like drugs and alcohol consumption or HIV and AIDS). Since 2008, a technical group composed by Ministries of Health and Education, National Secretariat on Drugs, and UNODC are discussing, in the scope of the National Programme Health in

Schools, strategies to deal with problems related to violence and drugs issues in schools. UNODC is also carrying out a project on the responses of public security field to the challenges of violence women in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, and Paraguay. The agency has also been the coordinator of the United Nations country team working group on the prevention of violence.

UNDP has increased its technical cooperation in citizens' security and civic culture to the Brazilian government as well as to other National and Local governments in Latin America, since 2003. From the advisory services provided to i) elaborate local situational and institutional diagnostics of security, ii) formulate local plans to respond to the problems and risk factors identified, iii) accompany the implementation of the local plans and respective projects and programs and iv) strengthen capacities to manage citizens' security and involve non-governmental actors; UNDP has derived valuable lessons learned. To provide this technical cooperation UNDP has built a knowledge management methodological platform on citizens' security and civic culture. The platform is composed by: i) a conceptual and policy framework; ii) an empirical base (good practices and lessons learned); iii) a situational diagnostic tool and an institutional assessment instrument; iv) a set of programming tools to formulate, develop, monitor and evaluate programs and projects; v) a network of associated experts that are practitioners; vi) certificate courses to strengthen capacities to manage citizens' security; vii) south-south cooperation mechanisms as knowledge fairs and viii) advocacy tools. The platform has been built taking into account the LAC context and the practices identified in the region.

Among other lessons learned, UNDP has identified that:

- 1) Urban violence is a multi-causal phenomenon that goes from incidental violence to organized crime. Therefore, the actions needed to tackle and reduce it must be comprehensive as well, going from prevention to control.
- 2) The local level is a privileged scenario to promote citizens' security and civic culture and the leading role of local authorities is key to the success of the initiatives.
- 3) Social control, empowerment and accountability mechanisms are essential to ensure the sustainability of the local plans over the years.
- 4) Coordination mechanisms (horizontal and vertical) are needed to better plan and evaluate the policies as well as respond to contingency situations.
- 5) The existence of a vision (materialized in a long, medium and short term plan) and the leaderships that collect and make visible the population needs are basic to the promotion of articulated policies on citizens' security and civic culture.

UN-HABITAT has acquired vast experience in the relation between violence and the urban space or context. An example of this is the Safer Cities Programme, launched in 1996, whose main objectives are: (1) Build capacities at city level to adequately address urban insecurity; and thereby (2) Contribute to the establishment of a culture of prevention. The Programme combines advocacy, normative and operational activities geared towards local crime prevention.

From UN-Habitat experience, the actions to promote safer cities must be framed on the three pillars (law enforcement, social inclusion and physical planning), founded in community empowerment and participation and municipal capacity building and must include, at least, the following:

- strengthening the local capacity to address urban safety issues and reduce delinquency, violence and insecurity;
- promoting crime prevention initiatives, in collaboration with national and local authorities, the criminal justice system, the private sector and civil society;
- encouraging city networks in order to facilitate the exchange of expertise and good practices, which will be replicable in other regions;
- preparing and implementing capacity building program, and disseminating lessons learned in close collaboration with qualified partners from the North and the South; targeting three main areas of prevention: actions aimed at groups at risk, situational prevention, and reform of the criminal justice system.

UN-Habitat has also identified the key role of local authorities in co-coordinating the activities aimed at reducing crime. Local governments are seen as the key actors in coalitions and in the development of community-wide planning strategies for crime prevention. The International Conferences of urban violence and safety held successively in Barcelona (1987), Montreal (1989), Paris (1991), Vancouver (1996), Johannesburg (1998) and Naples (2000) reaffirmed that the role of local authorities as leaders of local partnerships is crucial. Mayors and city councilors are in strategic positions to initiate and co-ordinate local action and adequately address the social demand. A partnership between local governments and other stakeholders can enable prevention and ultimately eliminate violence, crime and insecurity.

UN-HABITAT also organized the Second International Conference on Urban Youth at Risk was held in Monterrey (2004), whose theme was "Strong Families, Protective and Inclusive Cities: The Experience of Latin America and the Caribbean". At the conference, the role of the main local partners involved with youth at risk was considered, which included the local authorities and the criminal justice system, the family, the education system, the civil society, and the community. The Second International Conference on Safer Cities for Women and Girls was held in Bogotá (2004). The conference adopted the Bogotá Declaration that calls upon:

- National Governments to ensure appropriate policies, mechanisms and resources to address the causes of violence; as well as guarantee full safety for women participating in politics either as candidates or elected leaders.
- Local Authorities to implement municipal safety policies with a gender perspective to build the capacity of those who are responsible for the formulation and implementation of public policy.
- Private Sector to exercise its social responsibility including violence prevention programs, good practices awards, and establish internal mechanisms for ending sexual harassment in the workplace.
- Mass Media to work with communities and with local authorities in the dissemination of the norms and principles of mutual respect and solidarity, involving the respect of gender, age, and diversity.
- Civil Society organizations to continue to be the monitors for urban safety, especially regarding the safety of women and girls and to award prizes to local authorities and communities that put in practice in a consistent and sustainable manner joint actions that promote safer cities for women and girls.

The ILO, International Labor Organization, created in 1919, promotes the decent work and advocates for the eradication of child labor as well as all the kinds of forced work. The ILO Office in Brazil has been developing various projects with emphasis on capacity development of civil society and public servants, prevention and population awareness, knowledge production and strengthening of public policies at the local and national level. ILO works also on issues related to public security, in particular, those related to crime, children and adolescents involved in drug traffic, sexual exploitation and other illegal activities. Additionally, ILO promotes the prevention of forced work, including slavery work and sexual work, all these considered crimes by the Brazilian law.

Public security has become a field of great interest of ILO in Brazil during the last years. Since 2005, the Organization has promoted a project to avoid and reduce human trafficking. Within the project, ILO provides technical assistance to Brazilian organizations to strengthen their capacities in applying the law, proposes legal alternatives, and supports the carrying out of policies and programs to fight human trafficking for sexual exploitation, forced work, with focus on children and adolescents. Following the Brazilian priorities and national policies, ILO's project has developed its activities within three main areas:

- 1) Knowledge production: surveys, identification of human traffic routes (more than 3.000), courses, workshops, publications and specialized articles.
- 2) Strengthen of capacities: training of more than 4.000 police officers, judges, public defenders and promoters; more than 7.000 representatives of civil society.

- 3) Support the development of public policies, especially those addressing human trafficking (children and youths), migrant workers, among others.

Moreover, ILO's Office in Brazil promotes the International Programme to avoid child work, the project to eradicate slavery work and the project to promote gender and race equity. All the experience, knowledge and lessons learned by ILO, at national and international level, are now available for the Joint Programme.

UNESCO has also vast experience, knowledge and interest in the field of public security. The key programmatic document for the agency in the country "UNESCO Strategic Framework for Brazil (2006)" established violence prevention as a top priority for UNESCO, being the first of the 4 cross-cutting themes chosen by the Organization. In the past 10 years, UNESCO played a primary role in supporting actions of social inclusion to support violence prevention, especially among young people. Violence was seen by UNESCO as a violation of fundamental human rights, as well as a threat to the respect for the principles of freedom and equality.

An approach focused on the access to quality education, to decent jobs, to cultural, sports and leisure activities, to digital inclusion and the protection and promotion of human rights and of the environment was implemented over the years as a response to the challenge of preventing violence among youths. Initiatives targeted at the Brazilian youth were developed by UNESCO through integrated approaches combining quality education, the protection of human rights and the concept of full human development.

It has been clear to UNESCO the importance of solid and reliable partners, especially grass root organizations, to any sustainable approach for violence prevention. UNESCO has been quite successful in establishing networks with social partners in that front. A clear example is the successful and nationwide "Criança Esperança" program, in partnership with "TV Globo", to raise funds for community-based projects that foster social integration and violence prevention.

## **General Strategies**

### **-Production of sustainable behavioural changes in youths, adolescents and children**

The promotion of behavioural changes is a key element of the Programme because of its relation to its medium and long term sustainability. The outputs and activities will identify and modify individual behaviour seeking to promote self-regulation and self-awareness towards the conscious compliance with norms and rules. The changes that the Programme plans to achieve also include the reduction of tolerance to violent attitudes and the use of violence as a means to solving problems, and the promotion of respectful and trusting relationships among citizens. This strategy is particularly relevant to the outputs that consider sports, arts and culture as methodologies to produce changes in youth behavior.

### **-Focusing actions on children, adolescents and youths in vulnerable conditions**

The Programme will focus its outputs and activities on children, youths and adolescents, young men and women, in vulnerable conditions, defined as specific situations that can increase the possibility of youths becoming victims or agents of violence. These conditions include: being outside the school system, showing high levels of drug or alcohol consumption, and being victims of domestic violence (mental, psychological or sexual abuse). When the actions target youths in general and address only youths at school within the school environment, they have a lesser impact. Consequently, this Programme addresses children, adolescents and youths in vulnerable conditions.

### **-Building and strengthening local capacities to manage citizens' security**

The successful experiences in terms of violence reduction identified by UN agencies in Latin America have had a common feature: they have been managed by local authorities. In this sense, the Programme will emphasize the strengthening of local capacities to manage citizen security and to articulate the actions of other governmental and non-governmental actors with the common objective of ensuring a safe environment for the citizens and, especially, for youths, adolescents and children. The leadership and empowerment of local actors will contribute to the sustainability of the Programme, also taking into account the phasing out of the participation of UN agencies at the end of the Programme.

The Programme will be implemented at the local level. Three Brazilian municipalities will be selected and actions will take place in specific communities within the municipalities that will be identified. The selection process will comprise a contest.

Some of the following criteria will be considered when selecting the three municipalities that will be part of the programme:

- Medium or large sized municipalities in a metropolitan area. Therefore, in the selected municipalities the Programme will address the issue in the context of urban violence;
- Municipalities with different levels of violence (high, medium and low);
- Municipalities that have developed initiatives with one or more UN agencies. This can contribute to the implementation of the project as well as the establishment of partnerships;
- Municipalities where UN agencies are currently present;
- Municipalities with the potential of establishing synergies with other projects that have been developed or that are currently being developed;
- Municipalities where there is a commitment of the local government to support the Programme with financial and human resources. A proposal of the financial commitment of the municipality must be included with the documentation to apply to the contest;
- Municipalities committed with the short, medium and long sustainability of the project. A strategy to foster the sustainability of the actions carried out and partnership built within the project must be addressed by the municipalities in the framework of the contest.

It has been suggested that in order to ensure the transparency and commitment of the municipalities, a contest should be organized to select the municipalities that would benefit from the Joint Programme. The process would be preceded by a technical phase to strengthen the capacity of the municipalities and raise awareness about the comprehensive approach to citizen security and the importance of the leadership of local authorities. The selection process will be based on a thorough analysis of the conditions of each participant as well as the compliance with the requirements and criteria to be established by the Programme.

Other reasons that support the carrying out of a contest in order to select the municipalities involved in the Joint Programme are, as follows:

- 1) Brazil is composed by more than 5.000 municipalities, most of them with great needs concerning violence prevention and control. The fact of organizing a contest seeks to ensure equal access to the opportunity of becoming part and benefiting from the Joint Programme by all the municipalities interested in working to prevent and reduce violence among children, youths and adolescents.
- 2) The contest mechanisms can allow a more transparent comparison among the municipalities, following the criteria above mentioned.
- 3) During 2010 general elections will be carried out Brazil. The contest will act as an instrument to avoid political interests, influence or pressure in selecting the municipalities involved in the Joint Programme.

Once the three municipalities are selected, sound situational and institutional diagnostics will be developed in order to identify the main problems of the municipalities. The Joint Programme actions will be adapted in order to respond to the identified problems.

### **-Schools as the “center” of the Programme**

Most of the activities proposed by the agencies were originally conceived in direct relation to schools. Given the significance of schools in the social context of a community, the Programme plans to develop the activities and outputs around schools. This does not mean that the Programme will focus its activities on youths who currently attend school. Rather, the Programme seeks to bring back to school those youths that in the past were forced to drop out or were never part of the school system. Sports, arts and culture are the entry points to catch the attention of youths, adolescents and children in vulnerable conditions. The urban renewal interventions proposed to promote safer urban spaces will also be connected to schools, which will be thought of as open spaces, where it will be possible to promote peaceful and respectful relationships among youths, children and adolescents in vulnerable situations, their friends, their families and the community they live in.

### **-Gender equality focus**

The Programme, its activities, outputs and outcomes, have been established giving special consideration to the different roles, behaviours, aspirations and needs of children, adolescents and young women and men in vulnerable situations, who are the main beneficiaries of the project. Thus, during the development, monitoring and evaluation phases, the Programme will analyze the different impacts it will have both on young men and women. Several outputs address young women and girls in vulnerable situations, for instance, the empowerment of women to prevent sexual exploitation and domestic violence. Others seek to have impact on both young women and men, taking into account their differences.

It will be very important for The Joint Programme Team to articulate with the Inter-Agency Programme for Promotion of Gender and Ethnic/Racial Equality in Brazil, in order to foster the gender equality of the actions seeking the reduction and prevention of violence among youths, children and adolescents. The articulation between both projects can also avoid the activities and outputs overlapping. Four of the six agencies involved in the Joint Programme are also part of the Gender Programme (United Nations Development Programme – UNDP, International Labour Organization – ILO, United Nations Human Settlements Programme – UN HABITAT, United Nations Children’s Fund – UNICEF). This fact can promote informal knowledge and information exchanges among the agencies. Support from the United Nations Development Fund for Women – UNIFEM and the United Nations Population Fund – UNFPA, will be requested by the Joint Programme Team in ensuring the gender mainstreaming during de implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the JP’s actions.

As the Special Secretariat of Policies for Women (SPM) is a common partner of both projects, special efforts will be made by the JP team to coordinate actions. It can be also requested that the Secretariat establishes links between the preparation, implementation and monitoring of its National Plan (National Plan and Policies for Women (PNPM)) and the development of the activities of prevention and violence reduction among youths, children and adolescents (JP).

Common points, strategies, objectives or expected outputs have been identified between both interagency projects. Efforts will be made to really build on them and create sustainable synergies. Some of them are, as follows:

- Capacity building at the sub-national and local level to strengthen and integrate actions aimed at promoting gender equality.
- Egalitarian and plural expansion of participation of women in the elaboration of participatory, situational and institutional diagnostics and the formulation of violence prevention and security promotion plans.

- Knowledge management: application of lessons learned and production of knowledge during the programmes' formulation, development, monitoring and evaluation.
- Building of individual capacities/capacity development.
- Advocacy activities.
- Social mobilization: organizations of civil society, in particular those linked to gender equality, and of young and black women and violence prevention among youths, children and adolescents.

## **Specific Strategies**

The Programme is framed within the citizen security approach that has been adopted by several municipalities in Latin American countries. According to this approach, urban crime and violence are multi-causal phenomena that range from incidental to instrumental violence. In this sense, the actions addressed to prevent, reduce, tackle or follow up urban violence victims should go from prevention to control. The citizen security approach comprises actions in the following areas: social capital building; mitigation of risk factors (arms, drugs, alcohol); prevention and reduction of violence against children, youths and women and of domestic violence; urban spaces generation; strengthening of the police and the justice system, and reduction of organized crime.

### **1. Local capacity to prevent and reduce violence and promote civic culture and coexistence strengthened, with a focus on children, adolescents and youths in vulnerable conditions**

The first outcome emphasizes the strengthening of the local capacities to promote citizen security by guiding its management and articulating all the actors involved towards the achievement of sustainable results. Lessons learned from municipalities in Latin America and the Caribbean show the importance of local leadership and of adopting a comprehensive approach towards security.

This output includes the carrying out of a sound situational local diagnosis that will identify the main problems of the city in terms of violence, victimization and citizen perception. Local plans will be formulated, implemented, monitored and evaluated in order to respond to these problems. In order to focus the actions, a participatory safety diagnosis will be made in three communities selected in the three municipalities. Both local and community diagnoses will set the ground for the type of interventions to be undertaken. Given the diversity of the contexts, the activities will also have different features depending on the communities' main problems. A methodology to reduce the homicide rate of youths will be implemented. Certificate courses will be offered in order to build and strengthen capacities of non-governmental and governmental actors. The institutional capacity to manage security will be increased through the development of an institutional diagnosis and plan. Networks integrated by public and social actors that traditionally work with children, adolescents and youths in vulnerable conditions will be reactivated and reinforced. A methodology to reduce homicides in which children are victims will be implemented. Finally, the capacity of law enforcement officials, civil society, and workers and employers organizations will be strengthened to prevent trafficking, report trafficking in human beings, and assist and protect its victims.

The local situational and institutional diagnostics will be fundamental to have a clear picture of the municipalities of intervention and therefore, coherently guide and address the Joint Programme actions. The Joint Programme will build on the vast experience of UNDP in the subject. UNDP has elaborated diagnostics and formulated local plans in various cities of the region such as: Cartagena, Manizales, Medellín, Cuautitlan Izcalli, among others. Objective (official statistics of violence and crime that show the impacts on men and women) and Subjective (victimization and perception surveys, visits and interviews with local actors) data will be the input to the situational diagnostic. Both, the objective and subjective information collected will allow identify the particular situation of men and women affected by urban crime and violence as well as the insecurity perception and victimization of men and women. The UNDP diagnostic tool will allow comparing more than 100

indicators of the intervention municipalities with reference indicators of various municipalities of Latin America. The comparison identifies the indicators that are in an acceptable, worrying or alarming level. Precise indicators have been established to assess the incidence of violence against women and girls and their perception of security as well as the victimization levels. Once the indicators are assessed, associated factors are identified and therefore, the main problems in terms of citizens' security and civic culture are established. The problems that are considered in the analysis are: i) deficit of social capital, ii) presence of risk factors, iii) violence against youths, children, women and domestic violence, iv) unsafe urban context, v) inefficacy of the police and justice and vi) organized crime.

Concerning the institutional diagnostic, the five local governance conditions to manage citizens' security and civic culture will be assessed - i) vision, ii) leadership, iii) purposeful relations among actors, iv) institutional capacities and v) public participation. Quantitative and qualitative information will be assessed to establish a more accurate institutional diagnostic. Both the institutional and situational diagnostic process will be developed jointly with the local government and accompanied by relevant actors from civil society who can provide inputs for the diagnostic and validate its results. Public events will be organized to capture inputs from civil society working with youths, children and adolescents in vulnerable conditions and obtain validation from them.

Once the situational and institutional diagnostics are produced, local plans will be formulated to respond to the problems identified. The main components of the local plans will be also validated with the civil society. Remarkable emphasis will be done in order to involve social organizations related to gender equity. UNIFEM will also be consulted in order to ensure the gender mainstreaming in the formulation and development of the local plans.

The institutional and situational diagnostic and local plan formulation process will stress on the development and strengthen of capacities of the local actors. For this purpose, certificate courses will be offered to non-governmental and governmental actors. UNDP has organized certificate courses in different municipalities of Latin America. Specific managerial and substantive tools are available to organize and develop the certificate courses including a network of associated experts (some Brazilian and international professors are identified), a syllabus with concepts, experiences and tools, methodological guidelines, assessment formats, among others.

The fact of involving civil society from the beginning of the process, in both, the diagnostic and formulation/implementation of the local plans, will contribute to their appropriation or local ownership of the initiative, and thus, the sustainability of the Joint Programme over the time. Finally, the Joint Programme will also count on the civil society during the implementation of the local plans and their respective components, where the six UN agencies are participating by sharing their experience and lessons learned. The social control executed by the follow-up of the plans' actions (by the civil society) will highly contribute to the accountability of the JP actions, the strengthening of the local capacities to manage security and the reduction of the urban violence related to youths, children and adolescents.

Monitoring and evaluation exercises of the local violence prevention and security promotions plans, in each one of the municipalities of intervention, are also considered in the Joint Programme. The diagnostic tool developed by UNDP allows monitoring the behavior of the subjective and objective indicators evaluated over time. For instance, the tool can identify the (positive or negative) trends of the associated factors and main problems. Quantitative and qualitative data will be gathered to compare the baselines with the changes during the development of the Joint Programme.

The community or participatory diagnostics will reinforce the fact of focusing the Joint Programme actions by building on the social actors experience and knowledge on their own contexts. This component will take advantage of UN-HABITAT experience through its programs "Safer cities", "Sustainable cities" and "Local Agenda 21". The Methodology of UN-HABITAT is founded on the

principles of “those who participate on the diagnostic will easily use its results” and “to tackle a problem is mandatory to have a deep knowledge on it”<sup>1</sup>. In this sense, the main stakeholders from civil society who are expected to participate in the diagnostic are those mainly interested in the youth, children and adolescent in vulnerable conditions, the violence agent and victims, and the women. Consequently, they will be the main beneficiaries of the prevention actions of the Joint Programme.

The participatory diagnostic will feed the situational diagnostic above mentioned and has the following objectives in each of the three communities of intervention:

- Identify the main crimes and behaviors affecting the community.
- Involve the civil society in assuming the results obtained through the process.
- Identify subjects and intervention areas.
- Verify the success and effects of the current policies towards violence prevention and control.
- Identify local resources and synergies.
- Empower local actors in terms of security issues.

The participatory diagnostic will use official statistics and information collected through scientific tools but in particular, it will focus on a “collective auto-diagnostic” of interested and eager leaders, citizens representing the community and the local organizations as well as local authorities. This modality assumes that: i) the identification of the causes of violence is easier when the community accepts its responsibility in both, the problem and the solution, ii) the co-production of the diagnostic emphasizes the understanding of the problem and local empowerment of the actors and community affected, iii) the participation of social actors ensures confidence on the information and the building of “consensus” among population. UN-HABITAT has derived as a fundamental lesson learned that the participatory diagnostic eases the appropriation of the results by the social actors involved as well the social empowerment of mainly, youths and women. The core steps of the community diagnostic are: establish the guide group, design the diagnostic (indicators and features), apply the diagnostic, analyze the results, produce the report and inform the community and other actors involved on the findings of the diagnostic.

Within the strategy for strengthening of capacities to reduce and prevent violence, ILO brings its successful experience to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement officials, civil society, and workers and employers organizations to prevent trafficking, report trafficking in human beings, and assist and protect its victims. The PAIR methodology “Programa de Ações Integradas e Referenciais de Enfrentamento da Violência Sexual contra Crianças e Adolescentes” seeks at reducing risks, especially among girls and adolescents, against sexual exploitation and human trafficking. The program has been successfully applied by the National government in many different municipalities of Brazil.

The PAIR methodology is framed within the National Plan for fighting sexual violence against children and adolescents. It has eight main themes: situation analysis, articulation and promotion, responsibility and defense, prevention and youth leadership. Some of the PAIR components are: institutional and political articulation, quick participatory local assessment, structural diagnostic, workshops to build the local operative plan, the network training, the technical advisory, monitoring and evaluation of the agreements with the civil society representatives (signed by the public authorities and civil society). The PAIR methodology has reached the community, strengthened the capacity of its members, articulated and fostered the network to reduce, tackle and prevent human trafficking and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.

## **2. Sustainable behavioural changes, increased compliance with rules and citizenship building achieved**

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<sup>1</sup> Guidelines to local prevention: towards social cohesion and citizens’ security policies. UN-HABITAT, 2009.

Following the general strategy of promoting sustainable behavioural changes and increased compliance with rules, self-awareness and self-regulation, the Programme will make use of sports, culture and arts within the communities. These will be used not only as entry points, but especially as ways to change traditionally accepted and approved ways of acting in relation to norms and rules. This outcome also includes the support of youth leaderships to promote awareness of the importance of citizen security in their communities. Finally, the Programme will use social inclusion strategies to work with adolescents at conflict with the law.

Differentiated rules for traditional group games will be proposed to children, adolescents and youths in vulnerable conditions, taking into account race, gender and respect for diversity. The accomplishment and respect of the games' rules will reinforce the importance of accomplishing of coexistence and living together norms among the youths, children and adolescents and their respective families, friends and communities. The strategy will promote the adoption of sports as a tool for changing behaviour in relation to the prevention and reduction of violence.

### **3. Urban spaces generated and promoted**

Successful experiences developed in Latin American cities and communities confirm the direct relationship between urban spaces and the security situation, the victimization as well as the perception of citizen security among men and women. The Programme will harness UN experience to promote safe urban spaces and develop situational crime prevention strategies and renewal initiatives in the selected communities. Given the "school-centered approach" of the Programme, improvement of spaces like schools or their related urban equipment will be a priority.

### **4. Peaceful conflict resolution practices disseminated and implemented in communities**

Some of the conflicts that take place at the community level involve relatives, friends or neighbours. Most of them do not require the participation of formal justice and, furthermore, they can be prevented. The Programme will implement conflict resolution practices at schools and communities and personal empowerment to prevent domestic and social violence among young women, adolescents and girls, and a peer-based methodology to reduce racial and ethnic conflicts between adolescents.

The Joint Programme will implement the "Popular Women Prosecutors Programme" in communities to reduce violence against young women. One of the greatest obstacles to reduce human trafficking is the lack of information. Delivering information to women, girls, judges, local authorities and the community in general can decrease the possibilities of become victim of human trafficking. In this sense, the training course "Popular Women Prosecutors Programme" can be a relevant instrument to strengthen capacities of women and girls on citizens' and law basic concepts in order to equip them to identify violence situations, recognize their rights and use the legal mechanisms to protect them. The programme empowers women and girls to transform their lives as well as others' lives.

### **5. Factors causing vulnerability to violence among youths, children and adolescents reduced**

UN agencies in Latin America have identified some of the factors that place youths in vulnerable conditions and situations, increasing their chances of becoming victims or agents of violence. This is the case of arms use, alcohol and drugs abuse, domestic violence, etc. Young people between the ages of 14 and 24 will be empowered with skills aimed at reducing individual and community vulnerabilities, focusing especially on gender relations. They will also be trained and provided with tools and skills for the development of a life project that leading to their future insertion in the labour market. The Eco-jobs initiative will be developed to train young environmental monitors. UN agencies do not consider that there is a causal relationship between poverty and violence. Rather, most crimes occur in the context of the many financial and business transactions of an illegal nature. For these reasons the Programme does not focus on employment, as there is no scientific

proof of its relation to violence (i.e., unemployment is not considered a risk factor). However, the Programme will endeavour to foster the capacities of youths in vulnerable situations to develop a life project, and the skills and abilities for social inclusion. The Programme will develop strategies to prevent child labour. Finally, as a very innovative output, it will apply the methodology of resilience to reduce vulnerabilities and improve an enabling environment jointly with the youths and their families.

UNODC Brazil will implement *Mérito Juvenil* Programme (International Award Programme, in English) in the communities in partnership with the Duke of Edinburgh's International Award Association. Both institutions will sign a Memorandum of Understandings in order to formalize this partnership. The Association is the organization responsible to co-ordinate and develop the Award worldwide, and to uphold the principles and standards of the Award Programme. These principles and standards are set out in the International Constitution. All operating authorities, whether at a local or national level, sign up to this constitution. Local NGO's in the communities will be selected and trained by UNODC Brazil and Duke of Edinburgh's International Award Association. Implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of local activities in the scope of the Joint Programme will be carried out by UNODC Brazil with collaboration of International Award Association.

Recently, ILO applied a survey in a city next to Brasilia and identified that most of the adolescents and youths link the idea of leaving the country with labor opportunities outside. This can become a vulnerability factor that must be addressed within any strategy to fight the human trafficking. The National Agenda of Decent work is an important step for the economic growing and at the same time, for the increasing of social rights. The youths deserve the opportunity of strengthen their capacities and make use of tools to build their own future. In this sense, ILO promotes the establishment of strong partnerships with learning and teaching institutions like SEST/SENAST, to train youths (legally allowed to work) and support their way to the labor market. It is also fundamental to strengthen the capacities of adolescents (men and women) to empower them in building their capacities to obtain a decent work in the future.

## **6. Efficient and effective programme management achieved**

As an internal outcome and given the challenge of six UN agencies working together and articulating actions with governmental and non-governmental institutions, the Programme also promotes efficient and effective programme management. In order to ensure this outcome, agencies will establish a knowledge management and coordination methodology that includes monitoring and evaluation exercises, documentation of lessons learned, and documentation and systematization of methodologies into knowledge tools. The Programme will consider the elaboration of an Index of Peace and Citizenship or a Youth Index with UNESCO support. Finally, it will include a conflict sensitivity capacity building strategy to prevent and manage conflicts by peaceful means.

### **UN participation**

Each UN agency involved in the programme will provide its specialized knowledge and experience. UNDP will concentrate on strengthening local capacities to manage citizen security. UN-HABITAT will focus on the promotion of safer urban spaces. UNODC will work on the reduction of risk factors associated with violence. ILO will coordinate peaceful conflict resolution. UNESCO will focus on sustainable behavioural changes. UNICEF, given its work with adolescents in different contexts related to violence prevention, will have a cross-cutting role in all outcomes. Besides the individual thematic coordination responsibilities, agencies will intervene in different outcomes, outputs and activities of the Programme. Their participation will be articulated in order to get the most of them. UNIFEM will provide advice in order to guarantee gender equality within the Programme.

### **Sustainability of results**

The sustainability of results is one of the main concerns of UN agencies involved in the Programme. As in all UN interventions, the phasing-out stage seeks to successfully end the participation of UN

agencies in the Programme, ensuring its successful medium and long-term sustainability. In order to contribute and guarantee its sustainability, the Programme will follow the local governance conditions that were identified as common features of success in the analysis of more than 280 good practices and the documentation of 108 such practices in Latin America.

In this regard, UN agencies will work to guarantee that the Programme in general and the plans of the municipalities in particular will be developed within the framework of a strategic vision, formulated by consensus, and that the local authorities will have the citizens' trust so that the former can work with the community to generate transformational changes. Moreover, the efforts will seek to generate positive and purposeful relationships among actors as well as to strengthen, as mentioned above, the building of local capacities to guarantee the efficient management of the Programme and the local plans on citizen security. The Programme will contribute to actively include the community in prevention activities. This fact will foster the social ownership of this comprehensive approach. Citizen ownership and social control mechanisms will contribute to the sustainability of the Programme.

## **5. Results Framework**

The following matrix contains the Programme outcomes and their respective outputs, activities, budget and responsible UN agency.

**Table 1: Results Framework**

<b>UNDAF Outcome 3. Reduced violence, promoting peace, conciliation and justice.</b>									
Joint Programme Outcome: Reduction of the violence that affects children, youths and adolescents youths in a situation of vulnerability.									
JP Outputs	Participating UN organization-specific outputs	Participating UN organization	Participating UN organization corporate priority	Implementing partner	Indicative activities for each Output	Resource allocation and indicative time frame			Total
						Y1	Y2	Y3	
<b>1. Local capacity to prevent and reduce violence and to promote civic culture and coexistence strengthened with focus on adolescents, children and youths in vulnerable conditions.</b>	1.1 Local violence prevention and security promotion plans for each city participating in the Programme formulated (including a strategy for sustainability), implemented, monitored and evaluated.	UNDP			1.1.1 Elaboration of local diagnoses of the security situation using UNDP's diagnostic tool (gathering of information, conducting victimization and perception of insecurity local surveys, information analyses and identification of main problems at local level). 1.1.2. Formulation of local violence prevention and citizen security promotion plans, following a participatory approach (with all agencies). 1.1.3 Gender mainstreaming in formulation of the local plan (with UNIFEM support). 1.1.4 Conducting monitoring and evaluation exercises of local violence prevention and security promotion plans, taking into account impacts disaggregated by sex, race and age. This includes undertaking perception of insecurity and victimization surveys (see monitoring and evaluation framework for details).	100,000	180,000	42,031	322,031

	1.2 Participatory safety diagnosis in the three communities involved in the Programme conducted.	UN-Habitat			<p>1.2.1. Creation of local technical support teams to assist in capacity and partnership building at community level.</p> <p>1.2.2. Promoting the participatory safety diagnosis and summoning the participants.</p> <p>1.2.3. Conducting local safety appraisals in each community.</p> <p>1.2.4. Development of women's safety audits in each community.</p> <p>1.2.5. Conducting surveys on youths in vulnerable situations in each community.</p> <p>1.2.6. Compilation of the information obtained in three local diagnoses.</p> <p>1.2.7. Discussion of diagnoses results with stakeholders at local level (actors from civil society related to violence prevention and reduction).</p>	100,000	150,000	50,000	300,000
	1.3. Governmental and non-governmental actors trained in the design, implementation and monitoring of comprehensive policies for violence prevention and security promotion in the framework of the citizen security approach.	UNDP			<p>1.3.1 Designing the training certificate courses on citizen security and civic culture and adapting the tools for each city and context.</p> <p>1.3.2 Identifying and contacting the governmental and non-governmental actors (social actors involved with violence prevention and reduction, youths, women, children, etc). who will participate in the certificate courses.</p> <p>1.3.3. Implementing the courses on citizens' security and civic culture.</p> <p>1.3.4 Developing a module on violence prevention and youth, and incorporation of safety matters in municipal plans and budgets (with support of UN-Habitat).</p>	150,000	60,000		210,000

	1.4. Local institutional capacity to manage citizen security strengthened.	UNDP			1.4.1. Training of local government authorities (in particular those in charge/related to youths, children and adolescents violence prevention and reduction) on the comprehensive citizen security approach and civic culture. 1.4.2. Production of a diagnosis of the institutional capacities to manage the citizen security area. 1.4.3. Drafting of a plan to strengthen institutional management capacity. 1.4.4. Accompanying the implementation of the plan to strengthen institutional management capacity.	50,000	50,000		100,000
	1.5. Increased capacity of law enforcement in officials, civil society, workers and employers organizations to prevent trafficking, report trafficking in human beings, and assist and protect its victims.	ILO			1.5.1 Application of the PAIR methodology - reducing risks, especially among girls and adolescents, against sexual exploitation and human trafficking.	100,000	100,000	50,000	250,000
	1.6. Methodology to reduce homicides in which children (10-18 years) are victims implemented.	UNICEF			1.6.1. Application of the methodology to reduce death by homicide of children in large urban centers (mortality rates of children and adolescents).	50,000	100,000		150,000
	1.7. Protection networks of youths in vulnerable situations strengthened.	UNDP			1.7.1. Mapping of organizations (from the public sector and civil society) working with youths in vulnerable situations. 1.7.2. Taking inventory of on-going projects, programmes and initiatives that address youths in vulnerable situations (male and female). 1.7.3. Formulation of a strategy to articulate actors' actions towards youths in vulnerable situations.	30,000	30,000	30,000	90,000

<b>2. Sustainable behavioural changes, greater compliance with norms and citizenship building achieved.</b>	2.1 Greater compliance with norms and laws through the promotion of sports in communities.	UNDP			2.1.1 Development of a strategy to adopt sports as a tool for changing behaviour in relation to the prevention of violence. 2.1.2 Elaboration of differentiated rules for traditional group games, taking into account race, gender and respect for diversity. 2.1.3. Promotion of citizenship games in the communities.	80.000	120.000	80.000	280,000
		UNESCO			2.1.4. Promotion of sports in the selected communities through the implementation of the open school programme methodology.	30.000	60.000	30.000	120.000
	2.2. Increasing human security and compliance with norms and laws through safer school environment in the community, in addition to opportunities for cultural, social and sports interaction with neighbouring communities.	UNESCO			2.2.1 Promotion of cultural and artistic manifestations in the selected communities through the implementation of the open school programme methodology. 2.2.2 Sensitizing teachers and other professionals to accept community requests resulted in the recognition of cultural expressions of youths.	100,000	100,000	94,906	296,030
	2.3. Youth and adolescent leadership awareness on safety and citizen security in their communities.	UNICEF			2.3.1 – Development of local actors’ projects for adolescents in their communities.	100,000	150,000	50,000	300,000
	2.4. Adolescents at conflict with the law integrated and protected in human rights spaces at municipal level	UNICEF			2.5.1 – Development of local programmes to promote family and community spaces for inclusion of adolescents at conflict with the law.	100,000	150,000	50,000	300,000

<b>3. Urban spaces generated and promoted.</b>	3.1 Safe urban spaces promoted and developed through a situational crime prevention strategy and renewal initiatives.	UN-Habitat			3.1.1 Establishment of a partnership with a university and development of public spaces workshops.	8,808			8,808
					3.1.2 Empowerment of urban youths in vulnerable situations, emphasizing the active role of women and girls in enhancing safer public spaces and streets.	10,000		10,000	20,000
					3.1.3 Reviewing by-laws and procedures for managing public space and integrating and mainstreaming safety planning principles into the operation of the urban planning departments of the municipalities.	20,000			20,000
					3.1.4 Revitalization of deteriorated public spaces through the implementation of three Safer Streets Campaigns in the communities, in partnership with civil society, the private sector and local governments. The campaigns will apply the Messenger of Truth Project to empower economically, socially and politically youths living in the three communities that are part of the programme.	70,000	200.000		270,000

					3.1.5. Identification and implementation of urban renewal and neighbourhood rehabilitation initiatives in cooperation with local governments and taking into consideration the special needs of women and girls, following these steps: - Training community leaders on managing safe urban spaces, including the elaboration of intervention projects. - Establishing partnerships with the private sector for the constitution of a fund in support of micro-interventions proposed by the community. - Elaboration of plans for the sustainable use of safe urban spaces by community members. - Sensitizing and training the community to work with the police. - Sensitizing and training the police to work with the community, with a focus on the needs of women and girls. - Elaborating and testing a methodology of community policing in the selected communities.	90,000	50,000	40,000	180,000
<b>4. Peaceful conflict resolution practices disseminated and implemented in communities.</b>	4.1 Peaceful conflict resolution practices implemented in schools.	UNDP			4.1.1 Training of community agents and school members (students, teachers, directors) in mediation techniques. 4.1.2 Implementation of mediation and restorative justice practices in schools.	100,000	100,000	60,000	260,000
	4.2 Actions targeted to young women, adolescents and girls to prevent domestic and social violence through community and personal empowerment.	ILO			4.2.1 Implementation of the "Popular Women Prosecutors Programme" in communities to reduce violence against young women.	50,000	80,000	20,000	150,000

	4.3 Racial and ethnic conflicts reduced through the methodology of "Education for Partnership" developed among adolescents.	UNICEF			4.3.1 Methodology of "Education for Partnership" developed among adolescents to reduce racial and ethnic conflicts, taking into account gender issues.	40,000	150,000	50,000	240,000
<b>5. Factors causing vulnerability to violence among youths, children and adolescents reduced.</b>	5.1 Young people between 14 and 24 empowered with life skills (guaranteeing a gender balance among participants), aiming at reducing individual and community vulnerabilities to violence, drug consumption, and HIV and AIDS through the <i>Mérito Juvenil</i> Programme.	UNODC			5.1.1 Establishing partnerships with governmental and non-governmental actors towards the organization of the Programme (International Award) in three communities.	51,003	130,000	50,000	231,003
					5.1.2 Empowering young people between 14 and 24, equipping them with life skills to promote citizenship, gender equality, and a culture of peace in their communities (implementation of the <i>Mérito Juvenil</i> programme).	150,000	200,000	50,000	400,000
					5.1.3 Sensitizing and training volunteers, especially teachers and school staff, in three communities to prevent violence, drug consumption, and HIV and AIDS in partnership with schools, local NGOs, and local media.	70,000	100,000		170,000
					5.1.4 Fostering interaction and dialogue involving youths, local communities, governments, and the private sector, aimed at finding ways of building a culture of peace and gender equality.	60,000	50,000		110,000
					5.1.5 Organizing regular meetings in schools in order to mobilize families and communities on issues related to violence, drug consumption, and HIV and AIDS prevention activities.	40,000	100,000		140,000
					5.1.6 Facilitating the participation of youths who join the <i>Mérito Juvenil</i> programme in the ILO's Micro-Credit Programme, especially young women.		20,000		20,000

	5.2 Young people, especially women, between 14 and 24, empowered and trained in fostering the effective insertion of youths in the formal labour market.	ILO			5.2.1 Development of partnerships with employer and workers organizations aimed at training strategies for adolescents. 5.2.2 Looking for possible sponsors for the implementation of methodologies to encourage and train adolescents, especially young women, in developing micro-entrepreneurial initiatives.	25,000	20,000	11,654	56,654
	5.3 Prevention of child labour through the implementation of specific public policies, and educational and cultural methodologies.	ILO			5.3.1 Promotion of actions to reduce child labour, prioritizing the use of arts and education (through the 'Scream' methodology and youths as the focus of best-practices). 5.3.2 Mainstreaming children and adolescents, especially girls, into public policies aimed at combating child labour and guaranteeing the sustainability of interventions.	25,000	70,000	30,000	125,000
	5.4. Methodology of resilience to reduce vulnerabilities and improve the protection of the environment of families with children and adolescents developed and implemented.	UNICEF			5.1.6. Development of local projects on resilience with health and education agents, families and adolescent leaders in communities, to reduce vulnerabilities.	123,380	70,000	30,000	223,380
	5.5. Environmental conscience and integration in communities promoted among youths.	UNESCO			5.5.1. Training of youngsters in eco-jobs (strengthening capacities and empowerment of the environmental monitors).	50.000	50.000	50.000	150.000

<b>6. Efficient and effective programme management achieved.</b>	6.1 Methodology for programme management, monitoring and evaluation developed and implemented.	UNDP			6.1.1 Elaboration of a methodology and creating tools for project monitoring. 6.1.2 Establishment of the programme steering committee. 6.1.3 Establishment of local monitoring teams (all agencies). 6.1.4 Drafting of the programme evaluation report. 6.1.5. Studying the possibility of elaborating an Index of Peace and Citizenship or a Youth Index, with UNESCO support. 6.1.6 -Implementation of a blog and website to coordinate the project. 6.1.7. Administration of the website.	60,000	100,000	80,000	240,000
	6.2 Lessons learned, documentation prepared, methodologies systematized and knowledge exchange promoted nationally and regionally.	UNDP			6.2.1 Registration and systematization of the methodologies developed and applied during the Programme. 6.2.2 Identification and extrapolation of lessons learned from the project development. 6.2.3 Dissemination of methodologies and lessons learned to promote the transfer of knowledge nationally and regionally.		50,000	200,000	250,000
	6.3. Conflict sensitivity capacity of Programme staff built and strengthened.	UNDP			6.3.1 Conflict sensitivity training and follow-up activities.	10,000	7,000		17,000
UNDP	Programme Cost **								<b>1,653,300</b>
	Indirect Support Cost**								<b>115,731</b>
UNESCO	Programme Cost								<b>529,000</b>
	Indirect Support Cost								<b>37,030</b>
UNICEF	Programme Cost								<b>1,134,000</b>
	Indirect Support Cost								<b>79,380</b>
UNODC	Programme Cost **								<b>1,000,938</b>
	Indirect Support Cost**								<b>70,066</b>
ILO	Programme Cost **								<b>543,600</b>
	Indirect Support Cost**								<b>38,052</b>
UN-HABITAT	Programme Cost **								<b>746,550</b>
	Indirect Support Cost**								<b>52,258</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Programme Cost</b>								<b>5,607,388</b>
	<b>Indirect Support Cost</b>								<b>392,517</b>

## 6. Management and Coordination Arrangements

In order to facilitate the Programme implementation and guarantee the efficient achievement of management responsibilities and commitments of partners and participating UN organizations, a number of coordination and management mechanisms will be established within the framework of the Programme. The arrangements to be adopted are based on the guidance defined by the *UNDP/Spain MDG Achievement Fund (MDG-F)*.

UNDP will be responsible for the technical coordination of this Joint Programme. While each participating agency -UNODC, UNICEF, UNESCO, ILO, UN-HABITAT and UNDP- will be responsible for the achievement of their respective outputs, the lead agency will ensure that the common workplan is on track and that planned outputs, activities and results are delivered.

UNDP will also be responsible for convening technical meetings as per Programme needs, maximizing complementarities and synergies between agencies. Finally, it will guarantee the preparation and submission to the MDTF office in New York of a single annual narrative report on the Joint Programme, as well as quarterly narrative reports.

Each participating UN organization headquarters will submit individual annual certified financial reports to the Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office (MDTF), for consolidation with the narrative report. The consolidated report will be submitted by the MDTF Office to the Joint Programme, which then will be shared with members of the National Steering Committee.

A **National Steering Committee (NSC)**, besides bearing responsibility for general supervision, will provide strategic guidance to the Programme. The NSC will be comprised of a representative each of the Brazilian Government, the Spanish MDG Fund and the United Nations in Brazil. Thus, the members will be the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), the UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in Brazil and the Spanish Cooperation Agency (AECID) in Brazil, respectively. Members of the NSC will meet twice a year. Additional meetings can be arranged at the request of one of the members. The NSC adopts the decisions requested by the Joint Programme Steering Committee. Any decision regarding a change in the basic nature of the Programme, its project document or any other main change, must be consulted and defined within the framework of the NSC.

A **Joint Programme Management Committee (JPMC) or Technical Committee** will be comprised of the focal points of the six participating UN agencies (UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNODC, UNICEF, ILO and UNESCO), as well as the focal points of the government agencies that work on the prevention of violence and the promotion of citizen security: the Ministry of Justice (Pronasci), the Ministry of Sports, the National Youth Secretariat (Projovem), the National Secretariat of Policies for the Women and the National Secretariat for Human Rights. UNIFEM will participate in the JPMC in an advisory capacity providing recommendations to the JP team on gender mainstreaming. The Committee will meet every three months, or more often if the need arises, to discuss progress and results. During these meetings, the Committee can decide on how to solve a problem or deal with specific issues. In order to ensure the participation of local governments, representatives of civil society and beneficiaries in the decisions made regarding the execution of the Joint Programme, the JPMC will request their participation to at least 30% of the JPMC meetings. The management tool that will be created for the project monitoring, can have a specific interface that allows the participation of local governments, the local focal points, representatives of civil society, private initiative and beneficiaries to virtually participate in the Joint Programme Implementation through virtual foras, chats and other on-line resources. Managers and specialists linked to the Programme will also be requested to participate in in situ and virtual meetings.

Occasionally, the two Committees (NSC and JPMC) may hold joint meetings, in order to increase communication between the supervision and operational coordination functions.

### **Responsibilities of the NSC:**

- a. Review, adoption and, if necessary, modification of the Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure of the NSC.
- b. Approval of the Joint Programme Document, prior to submitting it to the Fund.
- c. Approval of the strategic guidelines for the implementation of the Joint Programme, in accordance with the operational frameworks authorized by the MDG-F Steering Committee.
- d. Approval of management and coordination arrangements.
- e. Approval of work plans and annual budgets, making the necessary adjustments to attain the expected results.
- f. Review and analysis of the Joint Programme Consolidated Report, prepared by the Administrative Agent of the Fund (MDTF Office), sharing comments and decisions with the United Nations agencies participating in the Programme.
- g. Suggest actions to correct the course of the Programme when strategic problems occur during implementation.
- h. Establish synergies and relations with similar projects and programmes supported by other donors.
- i. Approve communications and information plans targeted at the general public, prepared by the PMC.

#### **Responsibilities of the JPMC:**

- a. Ensure operational coordination.
- b. Manage resources for achieving the defined results and outcomes of the Programme.
- c. Align the Programme activities with the strategic priorities approved by UNDAF.
- d. Establish baselines for the Programme, so as to enable reliable monitoring and evaluation.
- e. Define procedures for drafting Programme reports.
- f. Ensure integration among work plans, budgets, reports and other Programme documents, thereby enabling correction of any gaps in, or overlapping of, budget resources.
- g. Exercise technical and substantive leadership in the implementation of activities foreseen in the Annual Work Plan.
- h. Make recommendations to the UN Resident Coordinator on reallocation of resources and budget reviews, when necessary.
- i. Resolve management and implementation problems.
- j. Identify lessons learned.
- k. Prepare communication and information plans for the general public.

Thematic coordination mechanisms will be created under the **Thematic Groups**. Each UN agency has a strategic role and exercises leadership in a specific area of the Programme. Given their experience and specialized knowledge, the respective agencies will coordinate a thematic group with the participation of government agencies and other UN agencies involved in the Programme, including defined outputs within each outcome. When necessary, each leading agency will be in charge of inviting the thematic group participants to coordination meetings or workshops. The thematic groups' mechanism will contribute to the articulation of the Programme's actions and the achievement of joint results.

#### **Responsibilities of the Thematic Groups:**

- a. Ensure thematic coordination of agencies actions.
- b. Ensure gender mainstreaming in the development of the outputs and activities of the thematic groups.
- c. Ensure joint work towards the achievement of the expected results and impacts within each outcome.
- d. Promote the active participation of the UN agencies and Government agencies involved in each thematic group/outcome.
- e. Facilitate, when necessary, the articulation of the work of two or more thematic groups.
- f. Identify and derive lessons learned.
- g. Establish communication mechanisms among the thematic group members.

- h. Ensure the empowerment and strengthen of capacities of the local authorities of each one of the municipalities of intervention.
- i. Involve the local focal point of each one on the territories in the Thematic Group’s meetings and workshops. Keep him/her informed on decisions made and future changes.
- j. Create strategies to promote the building of local partnerships (communitarian organizations, non profit organizations, grass root organizations, survey and research institutions, organizations from private initiative with social corporate responsibility programs and other organizations relevant for the JP’s goals) and ensure its participation in the carrying out if the specific strategies of the Joint Programme.

The thematic groups will be organized as follows:

Thematic Group	Leader	Participants
1. Local capacity to prevent and reduce violence and promote civic culture and coexistence strengthened, with focus on adolescents and youths in vulnerable situations.	UNDP	UNICEF Pronasci UN-Habitat UNICEF ILO The Secretariat of Policies for the Women
2. Sustainable behavioural changes increasing compliance with norms and citizenship building achieved.	UNESCO	Ministry of Sports Projovem PNUD UNICEF The Secretariat of Policies for the Women
3. Urban spaces generated and promoted.	UN-Habitat	Pronasci The Secretariat of Policies for the Women
4. Peaceful conflict resolution practices disseminated and implemented in communities.	ILO	Ministry of Justice UNDP UNICEF ILO The Secretariat of Policies for the Women
5. Factors causing vulnerability to violence among youths, children and adolescents reduced.	UNODC	Projovem ILO UNICEF UNESCO The Secretariat of Policies for the Women

A **technical coordinator** will be recruited at the national level. She or he will articulate the Programme’s outputs among UN agencies and will be specifically responsible for the coordination of the overall execution of the Programme activities, as set out in this programme document, while each participating agency will be responsible for the execution of its respective components. The technical coordinator will be under the direct supervision of the Joint Programme Management Committee (JPMC). The coordinator will represent the interests of the six UN agencies involved in the JP and he/she will monitor the achievement of the entire goals. His/her Terms of Reference shall be defined and approved by the six participating agencies in the framework of the JPMC.

As proof of the commitment and interest of the municipalities in the Programme, each will designate and finance a **local focal point**. She or he will support the Joint Programme work and facilitate UN actions. The existence of a local focal point contributes to capacity building and strengthens the purpose of the Programme. The local focal point will also participate in the thematic groups’

coordination meetings and in some of the JPMC. The specific activities of the local focal point are, as follows:

1. Arrange meetings with local authorities, representatives from civil society, private initiative and beneficiaries and coordinate missions of managers and specialists to the municipality.
2. Support the gathering of quantitative and qualitative subjective and objective data on urban crime and violence to elaborate the diagnostics and monitor the JP.
3. Support the identification of the communities and families –within the municipalities- where children, adolescents and youths in general are at risk or in vulnerable conditions to become victims or agents of violence.
4. Promote the participation of local partners in the execution of the Joint Programme (in the diagnostics, in the formulation of the local plans, in the carrying out of the different components, etc).
5. Promote the participation of the families of the children, youth and adolescents involved in the Joint Programme.
6. Support the creation of synergies and articulation of the Joint Programme’s actions to local projects, programs, or policies related to the subject.
7. Ensure gender mainstreaming in the development of the outputs and activities in each municipality.
8. Alert and inform about potential risks that may affect the activities or outputs of the Joint Programme.

Besides the meetings and mechanisms established in order to monitor, review and coordinate the actions, the programme will generate and use a **management tool** to support implementation and monitoring of the achievement of targets in a decentralized manner and with web interfaces for incorporation of information and detailed monitoring of the execution. The tool will contain the interface of virtual fora and chats to allow the constant exchange among participants.

## 7. Fund Management Arrangements

The Joint Programme has a total budget of 6 million US dollars. As foreseen in the MDG-F guidelines, the “pass-through” modality will be adopted, with UNDP serving as the Administrative Agent (AA). The Administrative Agent will release funds directly to the headquarters of the participating organizations (POs), which will then be responsible for the transfer of the funds to the country office.

Each PO assumes complete programmatic and financial responsibility for the funds disbursed to it by the AA and can decide on the execution process with its partners and counterparts following the organization’s own regulations and rules. For that purpose, each PO will establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the AA. POs are requested to provide certified financial reporting directly to the MDTF Office, according to the budget template MDG-F Operational Guidance Note and are entitled to deduce their indirect costs on contributions received not exceeding 7% of the JP budget, in accordance with the provisions of the MDG-F MoU signed between the AA and the POs.

Subsequent installments will be released in accordance with Annual Work Plans approved by the NSC. The release of funds is subject to meeting a minimum commitment threshold (legally binding contracts signed, including multi-year commitments which may be disbursed in future years) of 70% of the previous fund release to the Pos combined. If the 70% threshold is not met for the programme as a whole, funds will not be released to any organization, regardless of the individual organization’s performance.

On the other hand, the following year’s advance can be requested at any point after the combined disbursement against the current advance has exceeded 70% and the workplan requirements have been met. If the overall expenditure of the programme reaches 70% before the end of the twelvemonths period, the participating UN Organizations may, upon endorsement by the NSC,

request the MDTF to release the next installment ahead of schedule. The RC should then make the request to the MDTF Office on the NSC's behalf.

Any fund transfer is subject to submission of an approved Annual Work Plan and Budget to the MDTF Office.

## 8. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

**Table 2: Joint Programme Monitoring Framework (JPMF)**

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks and assumptions
<b>Violence reduction and prevention of youths, children and adolescents participating in criminal acts as victims or agents.</b>	Decrease of at least 5% of homicides of youths in each area or community involved in the Programme during the second year, and 5% during the third year.	Official homicide and population data (by age, sex and race).	Accessing Police, Ministry of Justice (SENASP), Datusus and IBGE, among other sources. Annual.	All UN agencies involved in the Programme are responsible for the Programme impact.	Impossibility to access youths, children and adolescents in vulnerable conditions.  Impossibility to establish partnerships with local actors.  Resistance of the target beneficiaries.  Impossibility to access young women and girls.
	Decrease of at least 5% in homicides of adolescents (12 to 18) during the second and third year in each area or community involved.	Official homicide and population data (by age, sex and race).	Accessing Police, Ministry of Justice (SENASP), Projovem, Datusus and IBGE, among other sources. Annual.		
	Reduction of at least 20% in the current school absenteeism rates by the end of the Programme in the communities involved.	Schools absenteeism records.	Accessing Projovem, Ministry of Education sources. 2011.		
	Reduction of at least 10% in the number of young men or women repeat offenders, by the end of the Programme.	Repeat offender rates.	Ministry of Justice. 2011		
	Reduction of at least 20% in the number of young women and girls who are victims of violence, by the end of the Programme.	Victimization surveys, focal groups and official data.	Conducting victimization and perception surveys. Annual.		
	Reduction of at least 10% in the number of young women and girls who feel insecure, by the second and third year.	Victimization surveys, focal groups and official data.	Conducting victimization and perception surveys. Annual.		
<b>1. Local capacity to prevent and reduce violence and to promote civic culture and coexistence strengthened, with focus on adolescents and youths in vulnerable situations.</b>	Local authorities of the three municipalities involved in the Programme trained and empowered to manage citizen security at the local level with emphasis on safety of youths, children and adolescents.	Focal groups records.	Workshops and meetings. 2011.	UNDP UN-Habitat ILO	Lack of interest in getting involved with citizen security issues at the local level. Lack of interest by the Programme target group.

1.1 Local violence prevention and security promotion plans for each city participating in the Programme formulated, implemented, monitored and evaluated.	Three local violence prevention and citizen security promotion local plans (including gender mainstreaming) formulated and implemented.	Local plan documents and public instruments available to implement it.	Access to the three "prefeituras". 2011	UNDP	Delays in information gathering. Lack of political will to implement the plan.
1.2 Participatory safety diagnosis within the three communities participating in the Programme conducted.	At least three participatory diagnoses conducted, with at least 50% of women participating.	Participatory safety diagnosis document.		UN-Habitat	Resistance of the community to participate in the diagnosis.
1.3. Governmental and non-governmental actors trained in the design, implementation and monitoring of comprehensive policies for violence prevention and security promotion in the framework of the citizen security approach.	At least 50 local managers and community leaders of each city trained to formulate and implement local plans, based on the citizen security approach.	Attendance records for the courses and diplomas awarded.	Follow-up of certificate courses regular attendance.	UNDP	Resistance of local actors to participate in the certificate courses. Low course attendance.
1.4. Local institutional capacity to manage citizen security strengthened.	At least three local capacity strengthening plans formulated, jointly with local authorities.	Plans, documents and meeting minutes. Workshop attendance records.	Prefeituras.	UNDP	Lack of interest of local authorities.
1.5. Increased capacity of law enforcement officials, civil society, workers and employers organizations to prevent trafficking, report trafficking in human beings, and assist and protect its victims.	At least five representatives of enforcement bodies, civil society, workers and employers organizations trained to prevent trafficking, report trafficking in human beings, and assist and protect its victims.	Attendance records.	ILO's attendance follow-up mechanisms.	ILO	
1.6. Methodology to reduce homicides of children (11-18) implemented.	Reduction of 5% in homicides of children per year.	Official homicide rates by sex, age and race.	Projovem, Ministry of Justice (PRONASCI).	UNICEF	
1.7. Networks for the protection of youths in vulnerable situations strengthened.	At least three networks for the protection of youths in vulnerable situations comprised of public and social actors, including women NGOs, strengthened.	Strategy to strengthen the available networks.	Meeting and workshop records.	UNDP	Resistance of actors to participate in the networks.
<b>2. Sustainable behavioural</b>					

<b>changes, increasing compliance with norms and citizenship building achieved.</b>					
2.1 Increasing compliance with norms and laws through the promotion of sports in the communities.	An increase of at least 40% in the number of young people in the communities that claim to individually comply with norms and rules.	Victimization and perception survey. Focal groups.	Company in charge of conducting the survey.	UNESCO and UNDP	Difficulties to work with young men and women in vulnerable conditions. Lack of political will/support.
2.2. Increasing human security and compliance with norms and laws through safer school environment in the community, in addition to opportunities for cultural, social and sports interaction with neighbouring communities.	An increase of at least 30% in the number of young people in the communities that believe that others comply with norms and rules.	Victimization and perception survey. Programme documents.			
2.3. Youth and adolescent leadership awareness on safety and citizen security in their communities.	An increase of at least 20 % of adolescents made aware of safety and citizen security in their communities.	Focal groups attendance. Surveys.	Workshops and focal groups.	UNICEF	Lack of interest in participating.
2.4. Adolescents at conflict with the law integrated and protected in human rights spaces implemented at municipal level.	At least three municipal programmes for adolescents at conflict with the law developed.	Documents.	Through municipal teams.	UNICEF	
<b>3. Urban spaces generated and promoted.</b>	At least a 20% improvement in the perception of safety in public spaces, by sex, age and race by 2011. At least a 15% improvement of women and girls perception of safety in public spaces.	Victimization and perception surveys.	Conducting surveys.	UN-Habitat	
3.1 Safe urban spaces promoted and developed through situational crime prevention strategies and renewal initiatives.	At least three urban spaces improved prioritizing schools and related equipment.	Situational crime strategies.	Workshops, meetings focal groups.	UN-Habitat	Impossibility to work with schools and related equipment.
<b>4. Peaceful conflict resolution practices disseminated and</b>	Increase of 20% in the number of youths that claim to prefer peaceful conflict resolution	Victimization and perception surveys.	Conducting surveys.	ILO	

<b>implemented in communities.</b>	practices, by the end of the Programme.				
	Increase of 10% in the number of youths that claim to prefer peaceful conflict resolution practices, by the end of the Programme.	Victimization and perception surveys.	Conducting surveys.	ILO	
4.1 Peaceful conflict resolution practices implemented at schools.	At least 150 adolescents, children and youths trained in peaceful conflict resolution practices.	Attendance records, diplomas awarded, focal groups.	UNDP regular follow-up of the activity.	UNDP	
4.2 Actions targeted to young women, adolescents and girls to prevent domestic and social violence through community and personal empowerment.	At least 150 young women, adolescents and girls trained, sensitized and targeted by the "Popular Women Prosecutors Programme".	Workshop and course records.	ILO's regular follow-up of the activity.	ILO	
4.3 Racial and ethnic conflicts reduced through the methodology of "Education for Partnership" developed among adolescents.	Three municipalities working under the programme "Education for Partnership".	Programme records.	UNICEF's follow-up of the Programme.	UNICEF	
	Decrease in the perception of vulnerability related to racial and ethnic matters.	Focal groups and perception and victimization surveys.	Company in charge of conducting the survey.	UNICEF	Resistance to work on racial matters claiming that there is no racism.
<b>5. Factors causing vulnerability to violence among youths, children and adolescents reduced.</b>	Behavioral changes promoted in order to reduce young people's vulnerabilities to violence, drug use, and HIV/AIDS.	Victimization and perception surveys.	Company in charge of conducting the survey.	UNODC	
	Vulnerabilities resulted by unbalanced gender relations decreased				
	Perception of direct relations between drug use and violence reduced.				
	Peer-education stimulated among young people.				
5.1 Young people aged 14 - 24 empowered with life skills, with a special focus on gender relations, aimed at reducing individual and communities' vulnerabilities to violence, drug consumption, and HIV and AIDS through the <i>Mérito</i>	3 NGO's select and trained to implement <i>Mérito Juvenil</i> Programme in the communities.	Records of the <i>Mérito juvenil</i> Programme Partnership agreements signed.		UNODC	
	<i>Mérito Juvenil</i> Programme implemented in the three communities.				
	900 youngsters (at least 50% composed by girls and young				

<p><i>Juvenil</i> Programme.</p>	<p>women) empowered and certified in the scope of the <i>Mérito Juvenil</i> Programme.</p> <p>40 local agents of the <i>Mérito Juvenil</i> Programme sensitized and trained to prevent violence, drug use, and HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>180 volunteers trained to prevent violence, drug use, and HIV/AIDS in the communities</p> <p>8 trainings on violence, drug use, and HIV/AIDS prevention carried out.</p> <p>Partnerships established with at least 3 schools.</p> <p>45 meetings carried out in schools.</p> <p>3 external evaluation (survey and qualitative report) carried out.</p> <p>6 adventure journeys carried out.</p>				
<p>5.2 Young people, especially women, aged 14 - 24, empowered and trained in fostering the effective insertion of youths into the formal labour market.</p>	<p>Number of awareness-raising initiatives targeting the training and employment of youths implemented in the communities targeted by the project.</p>				
<p>5.3 Prevention of child labour through the implementation of specific public policies, and educational and cultural methodologies.</p>	<p>At least 150 children were offered and benefited from formal educational opportunities.</p> <p>At least 150 children participated in activities based on the ILO Scream Methodology and on youth involvement good-practices.</p> <p>At least 30 children per community were targeted and benefited from specific public policies for the prevention of child labour.</p>	<p>Records of formal education initiatives.</p> <p>Records of youth involvement.</p> <p>Attendance records.</p>	<p>ILO follow-up</p>	<p>ILO</p>	<p>Resistance of families to allow the participation of their children in the Programme.</p>
<p>5.4. Methodology of resilience to reduce vulnerabilities and improve the protection of the environment of families with children and adolescents developed and implemented.</p>	<p>At least 30 teachers, relatives and health agents per community trained and involved in the methodology of resilience.</p>	<p>Attendance records, focal groups and surveys.</p>	<p>UNICEF regular follow-up of the activity.</p>	<p>UNICEF</p>	<p>Resistance of families to work with resilience methodologies.</p>
<p>5.5. Environmental conscience</p>	<p>At least 50 youths per community</p>	<p>Attendance records,</p>	<p>UNESCO regular follow-</p>	<p>UNICEF</p>	<p>Lack on interest of</p>

and integration in communities promoted among youths.	trained and involved in the eco-jobs initiative (environmental monitors).	focal groups and surveys.	up of the initiative.		the youths in the environmental issues.
<b>6. Efficient and effective programme management achieved.</b>					
6.1 Methodology for programme management, monitoring and evaluation developed and implemented.	Methodology developed, monitoring tools created and in use.	Methodology document. Monitoring web tool.	Joint Programme regular follow-up	UNDP	UN agencies to provide support.
6.2 Lessons learned document prepared, methodologies systematized and knowledge exchange promoted nationally and regionally.	Lessons learned identified. Methodologies systematized (document, guide, tool) and disseminated.	Lessons learned document.	Joint Programme regular follow-up	UNDP	UN agencies to provide support.
6.3. Conflict sensitivity capacity of Programme staff built and strengthened.	Each participant in the coordination stages of the Programme trained in conflict sensitivity capacity building.	Workshop records.	Joint Programme regular follow-up	UNDP to coordinate and ensure the achievement of this outcome.	Delays.

### **Monitoring, evaluation and reporting arrangements**

During its implementation, the Joint Programme will perform specific activities to monitor the effectiveness of its actions, in relation to its planned results and expected outcomes.

**Annual/regular reviews:** Indicators of progress (activities and outputs) and results (outcomes) must be checked every four months by the Joint Programme Management Committee (JPMC) in a participatory empowerment assessment model with the three communities involved in the Programme. Therefore, it is essential to take into account that qualitative indicators will also be collected every four months, using among others, the focal groups method to measure satisfaction of the targeted communities and to identify changes in the perception of violence. The JPMC will ensure that the risks that the Programme can eventually face will be minimized or effectively tackled.

**Evaluation:** Mid-term and final independent evaluations will be carried out to verify achievements and suggest adjustments during programme implementation – with local focal points, thematic groups, the Joint Programme Management Committee and the National Steering Committee advisory group. These evaluations will be designed in order to allow systematic review, to guide the extrapolation of lessons learned, in order to identify good practices and strategies to ensure social ownership and sustainability of the Programme.

**Reporting:** In accordance with the MDG-F orientation, the contributions of the different agencies should be consolidated in terms of results and products, so as to enable monitoring of the Programme performance as a whole. At the same time, internal mechanisms to strengthen accountability will be applied, as the joint system for reporting reveals how each agency contributes to the achievement of the common goals. Based on these arrangements, the following reports will be prepared:

- Biannual Reports, to guide decisions of the National Steering Committee. The report should be prepared by the Joint Programme Management Committee with the support of the thematic groups.
- Narrative annual progress reports and a final report, to be submitted to the Administrative Agent (MDTF Office).

The Programme will develop an internal monitoring tool that facilitates the systematic follow-up of progress and results indicators. The tool will make use of web applications (web interface and exchange blog).

## **9. Legal context or framework of the association**

The legal framework of the association between the Brazilian Government and the UN system agencies in Brazil shall also apply to activities carried out under this Joint Programme, which entails the participation of the following six UN agencies: UNDP, UNICEF, UNODC, UNESCO, UN-Habitat and ILO. UNIFEM will also participate, as part of Joint Programme Management Committee, focusing on providing advice to guarantee gender mainstreaming in all the project outputs and activities. Each UN agency will contribute to the project through its knowledge and methodologies related to their expertise. Articulation among the agencies work will be essential for the project to achieve sustainable results.

Since 2003, the UNDP Brazil Country Office has increasingly participated in technical cooperation projects in the areas of violence prevention and access to justice. Following its mandate, UNDP has focused on strengthening institutional capacities to manage citizen security, including the development of situational diagnoses and the formulation of comprehensive plans to reduce violence and promote security. Thus, UNDP has participated actively in security system reform interventions in the country. The country office programme strategy in this area is based on the citizen security approach, adopted by the Federal Government with a component of citizenship building (security

with citizenship). The approach considers several related factors to crime ranging from incidental to instrumental violence. Violence against women and girls is considered and analyzed. Following this approach, a series of methodologies for violence prevention has been developed and tested in the country, but not all the actions involved in this comprehensive concept have been fully applied so far. A recent example of the implementation of this new approach was the programme support provided to the Pan-American Games to promote actions towards the prevention of violence in Rio de Janeiro. Under the initiative, successful projects were supported and capacities for the management of security were strengthened through teaching certificate courses. UNDP Brazil is also executing important technical cooperation projects in association with the Ministry of Sports, the Ministry of Education and the National Secretariat for Youth Policies.

ILO has strengthened its experience concerning violence phenomena over the last decade, especially through targeted actions against the worst forms of child labour as detailed in its International Convention No. 182 (in particular children and adolescents working in the drug trafficking industry or in commercial sexual exploitation). ILO's mandate along with technical cooperation actions, especially in Brazil, have prioritized the promotion of decent work strategies aimed at providing successful sustainable alternatives for youths through their reinsertion in the educational system and the formal labour market.

UN-Habitat is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all. UN-Habitat, through the Safer Cities Programme (SC), has been spearheading the urban crime prevention approach in developing countries, through city projects and policy work at global and regional level. The Programme provides technical assistance to cities in order to strengthen their capacity to formulate and implement integrated local crime prevention strategies and focuses its efforts in the following key areas: local crime prevention strategies, safety in public and open spaces, and safety-conscious urban development interventions. In Brazil, UN-Habitat is implementing its activities through the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (UN-Habitat/ROLAC) in Rio de Janeiro. Based on SC Programme strategies for Latin America and the Caribbean and for youths at risk in the region several initiatives are being implemented, such as capacity building at municipal level supporting the formulation of new policies and municipal security plans, a virtual reference centre on urban public safety issues, and research initiatives on situational prevention in the state of Rio de Janeiro.

The UNESCO Office in Brazil has been particularly active in conducting studies and research on violence in large urban areas of the country. The issue of violence and drugs in schools has also been a major concern of the organization, with many books and studies published related to the problem. The concept of a "culture of peace" is a pivotal axis of action for UNESCO and guides its programmes in the country, particularly those with grassroots movements and governmental bodies. Some innovative projects developed by UNESCO in Brazil, such as the Open School programme, have significantly reduced violence rates in urban communities by offering leisure, sports and arts alternatives for children and young people in vulnerable conditions. Finally, UNESCO was a leading force for the 2005 disarmament referendum.

UNODC has a solid experience in the country working with prevention of violence among youths, as well as cooperation with civil society. UNODC has knowledge and experience in the reduction of risk factors associated with the possibility of becoming victims or agents of violence, like drugs and alcohol consumption and HIV and AIDS. The agency has also been the coordinator of the United Nations country team working group on the prevention of violence.

UNICEF has implemented a series of activities in the country focused on the prevention of violence among children. Its participation will be especially important in this project, because UNICEF will promote adequate methodologies for the development of violence prevention strategies targeted to

children and adolescents aged 10-15. These activities are cross-cutting to all the components of the project.

## ANNEX- Work plans and budgets

**Work Plan for:** Security with Citizenship: preventing violence and strengthening citizenship with focus on the children and the youth in vulnerable situations in Brazilian communities.

**Period (Covered by the WP):** 2009

<b>JP Outcome:</b> Reduced violence, promoting peace, conciliation and justice.										
UN organization-specific Annual targets	UN organization	Activities	TIME FRAME				Implementing Partner	PLANNED BUDGET		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Source of Funds	Budget Description	Amount
Three Brazilian municipalities identified and selected to be part of the programme.	The Six UN Agencies Involved	- Selection of the three municipalities to participate in the programme.	X							
		- Identification of the local focal point of each territory.	X							
<b>JP Output 1: 1. Local capacity to prevent &amp; reduce violence and to promote civic culture and coexistence strengthened, with focus on the adolescents and youth in vulnerable situations.</b>										
1.1 Local citizens' security diagnostics produced in each city.	UNDP	1.1.1. Gathering of information on the security situation (statistics and official data).		X				MGD-F	Personnel	10.000
		1.1.2. Application of the victimization and perception survey		X	X			MGD-F	Contracts	60.000
		1.1.3. Analysis of information.			X			MGD-F	Personnel	10.000
		1.1.4. Elaboration of the LOCAL diagnostics on citizens' security situation (one for each municipality).				X		MGD-F	Personnel	10.000
		1.1.5. Validation and socialization of the diagnostics.				X		MGD-F	Personnel Travel	10.000
		<b>Subtotal 1.1.</b>								
1.2 Participatory safety diagnosis in the three communities involved in the Programme conducted.	UN-HABITAT	1.2.1 Creation of local Technical Support Teams to assist in capacity and partnership building at the community level.		x				MGD-F	Personnel	10.000
		1.2.2 Conduction of local safety appraisals in each community.			x			MGD-F	Personnel	25.000
		1.2.3 Development of women's safety audits in each community.			x			MGD-F	Personnel Contract	25.000

		1.2.4 Application of youth in vulnerable situation surveys in each community.					x		MGD-F	Contract	40.000
		<b>Subtotal 1.2.</b>									<b>100.000</b>
1.3. Government and non-government actors trained in the design, implementation and monitoring of comprehensive policies for violence prevention and security promotion within the Citizens' Security approach.	UNDP	1.3.1. Definition of the programme (content, teachers, dates) for the certificate courses.		X					MGD-F	Training	30.000
		1.3.2. Summoning of the participants from government and non government.		X					MGD-F	Training	20.000
		1.3.3. Carrying out of the certificate courses in the three municipalities.			X	X			MGD-F	Travel Training	100.000
		<b>Subtotal 1.3.</b>									<b>150.000</b>
1.4. Institutional local capacity to manage citizens' security assessed.	UNDP	1.4.1. Gathering of information on the institutional capacities.		X					MGD-F	Personnel	10.000
		1.4.2. Analysis of information.		X					MGD-F	Personnel	10.000
		1.4.3. Production of a diagnostic of the local capacities to manage security.			X	X			MGD-F	Personnel Travel	30.000
		1.4.4. On the job training of local authorities to manage security.			X	X			MGD-F	Training	10.000
		<b>Subtotal 1.4.</b>									<b>50.000</b>
1.5. Increased capacity of Law enforcement officials, civil society, workers' and employers' organizations to prevent trafficking, report trafficking in persons cases, assist and protect victims.	ILO	1.5.1. Identification of participants to be trained.		x					MGD-F	Contract	10.000
		1.5.2. Implementation of the PAIR methodology - reducing risks, especially among girls and adolescents against sexual exploitation and human trafficking.			x	x			MGD-F	Personnel Travel Training	90.000
		<b>Subtotal 1.5.</b>									
1.6. Methodology of children homicides reduction (11-18 years) implemented.	UNICEF	1.6.1. Adaptation of the methodology to the communities selected.			x	x			MGD-F	Personnel Travel	50.000
		<b>Subtotal 1.6.</b>									
1.7. Youth in vulnerable situations protection network identified and reactivated.	UNDP	1.7.1. Mapping of the organizations (from the public sector and civil society) working with youth in vulnerable situations.		X	X				MGD-F	Personnel	10.000

		1.7.2. Elaboration of an inventory of the projects, programs or initiatives on going, that address youth in vulnerable situations (male and female).		X	X			MGD-F	Personnel	10.000
		1.7.3. Carrying out of workshops to propose a strengthening strategy for the network.				X		MGD-F	Personnel Travel	10.000
		<b>Subtotal 1.7.</b>								<b>30.000</b>
<b>JP Output 2: 2. Sustainable behavioral changes, increasing in norms accomplishments and citizenship building achieved.</b>										
2.1 Increasing in norms and laws compliance through sports promotion in communities.	UNDP	2.1.1 Development of a strategy for adopting sports as a tool for changing behavior towards violence prevention.			X			MGD-F	Personnel Travel	40.000
		2.1.2 Elaboration of differentiated rules for traditional group games, working with race, gender and respect to diversity considerations.				X		MGD-F	Personnel	40.000
	UNESCO	2.1.3. Promotion of sports in the selected communities by the implementation of open school program methodology.				x		MDG-F	Personnel Contracts	30.000
		<b>Subtotal 2.1.</b>								<b>110.000</b>
2.2. Increasing human security and norms and laws compliance through the offer of safer school environments for the community in addition to opportunities for cultural, social and sport interactions with neighboring communities.	UNESCO	2.2.1. Identification of local partners (schools, social and private actors).		x				MGD-F	Supplies and commodities	10.000
		2.2.2. Promotion of cultural and artistic manifestations in the selected communities by the implementation of open school program methodology.			x	x		MGD-F	Personnel	45.000
		2.2.3. Sensitizing teachers and other professionals to accept communities' requests resulted in recognizing youths' cultural expressions.			x			MGD-F	Personnel Contract	45.000
		<b>Subtotal 2.2.</b>								<b>100.000</b>
2.3. Youth and adolescents leaderships awareness on safe and	UNICEF	2.3.1. Promotion of the programme		x				MGD-F	Supplies and commodities	30.000
		2.3.2 Identification of participants			x			MGD-F	Personnel	30.000

awareness on safe and citizenship security in their communities		2.3.3 Initial development of the local protagonists				x		MGD-F	Travel Contracts	40.000
		<b>Subtotal 2.3.</b>								<b>100.000</b>
2.4. Adolescents in conflict with law integrated an protected in human rights spaces implemented in municipality level	UNICEF	2.4.1 Carrying out of initial diagnostic of adolescent in conflict with the law		x	x			MGD-F	Commodities and supplies	50.000
		2.4.2 Design of the strategy to integrate and protect the adolescent in conflict with law.				x		MGD-F	Personnel Contracts	50.000
		<b>Subtotal 2.4.</b>								<b>100.000</b>
<b>JP Output 3. Urban spaces generated and promoted.</b>										
3.1 Safe urban spaces promoted and developed through a situational crime prevention strategy and renewal initiatives.	UN-HABITAT	3.1.1. Establishment of partnership with a University and development of public spaces ateliers.		x				MGD-F	Personnel Travel	
		3.1.2. Empowerment of urban youth in vulnerable situations, emphasizing women and girls, to play an active role in enhancing safer public spaces and streets.			x			MGD-F	Contract Training Travel Personnel	98.808
		3.1.3. Reviewing by-laws and procedures for management of public space and integration and mainstream safety planning principles into the operation of urban planning department within the municipality.			x			MGD-F	Personnel Contract	100.000
		3.1.4 Identification of places that will be renewed or improved.				x		MGD-F	Personnel Travel	
		<b>Subtotal 3.1.</b>								<b>198.808</b>
<b>JP Output 4. Peaceful dispute resolution practices disseminated and implemented in communities.</b>										
4.1 Peaceful dispute resolution practices implemented at schools.	UNDP	4.1.1. Establishment of alliances with schools.		x				MGD-F	Personnel	
		4.1.2 Promotion of activities with communities.			x			MGD-F	Personnel	50.000
		4.1.3 Carrying out of initial activities.				x		MGD-F	Contract Personnel	50.000
		<b>Subtotal 4.1.</b>								<b>100.000</b>
4.2 Actions directed to	ILO	4.2.1. Identification of the target public.			x			MGD-F	Contract Personnel	25.000

young women, adolescents and girls to prevent domestic and social violence through communitarian and personal		4.2.2 Promotion of the "Popular Women Prosecutors Program"				x		MGD-F	Contract Personnel Commodities and supplies	25.000
		<b>Subtotal 4.2.</b>								<b>50.000</b>
4.3 Racial and ethnic conflicts reduced through the methodology of "Education for Partnership" developed between adolescents.	UNICEF	4.3.1. Identification of the target public.			x			MGD-F	Personnel	
		4.3.2. Adaptation of the methodology "Education for Partnership"				x		MGD-F	Personnel Contract	20.000
		4.3.3. Initial development of "Education for Partnership"				x		MGD-F	Personnel Contract Travel	20.000
		<b>Subtotal 4.3.</b>								<b>40.000</b>
<b>JP Output 5. Factors causing vulnerability to violence among youth, children and adolescents reduced.</b>										
5.1 Young people between 14 and 24 years old, with an especial focus on gender relations, empowered with life skills aiming at reducing individual and communities' vulnerabilities to violence, drug use, and HIV/aids through <i>Mérito Juvenil</i> Programme.	UNODC	5.1.1. To establish partnerships with governmental and non-governmental actors towards the organization of the Program (International Award) in 3 communities.		x	x			MGD-F	Personnel Travel	44.940
		5.1.2. To empower young people between 14 and 24 years old, equipping them with life skills to promote citizenship, gender equality, and a culture of peace in their communities (implementation of <i>Merito Juvenil</i> program).			x	x		MGD-F	Personnel Contracts Training	296.063
		5.1.3 To sensitize and train volunteers, especially teachers and school-staff, in 3 communities to prevent violence, drug use, and HIV/aids in partnership with schools, local NGOs, and local media.			x	x		MGD-F	Training	5.000

		5.1.4 Organizing regular meetings in schools in order to mobilize families and communities on issues related to violence, drug consumption, and HIV and AIDS prevention activities.			x	x		MGD-F	Training	25.000	
		<b>Subtotal 5.1.</b>								<b>371.003</b>	
5.2 Young people, especially women, between the ages of 14 and 24 empowered and trained fostering the effective insertion of the youth into the formal labour market.	ILO	5.2.1. Development of alliances with employer's and workers' organizations for training strategies for adolescents.			x	x		MGD-F	Personnel Travel	25.000	
		<b>Subtotal 5.2.</b>								<b>25.000</b>	
5.3 Prevention of Child labour through the insertion in specific public policies, and through educational and cultural methodologies.	ILO	5.3.1. Carrying out of focal groups to identify the situation in the community.			x			MGD-F	Personnel	15.000	
		5.3.2. Promotion of actions for reducing child labor, prioritizing the use of arts and education (through the 'Scream' Methodology and youth protagonist best-practices).				x		MGD-F	Personnel Supplies and commodities	10.000	
		<b>Subtotal 5.3.</b>								<b>25.000</b>	
5.4. Methodology of Resilience to reduce vulnerabilities and improve protection's environments in families of children and adolescents developed and implemented.	UNICEF	5.4.1. Promotion strategy.			x			MGD-F	Commodities and supplies Personnel	23.380	
		5.4.2. Identification of participants.				x		MGD-F	Personnel		
		5.4.3. Initial application of the resilience methodology.				x		MGD-F	Travels	100.000	
		<b>Subtotal 5.4.</b>								<b>123.380</b>	
5.5. Environmental conscience and integration in communities promoted among youths.	UNESCO	5.5.1. Promotion of the initiative.		<b>X</b>				MGD-F	Personnel Contract	10.000	
		5.5.2. Establishment of selection criteria.			<b>X</b>			MGD-F	Personnel Contract	-	
		5.5.3. Selection of the youths that will be trained.			<b>X</b>			MGD-F	Personnel Contract	10.000	
		5.5.4. Initial training of the youths involved in the initiative.					x		MGD-F	Personnel Contract	30.000
		<b>Subtotal 5.5.</b>								<b>50.000</b>	
<b>JP Output 6. Efficient and effective program management achieved.</b>											

6.1 Methodology for program management, and monitoring developed.	UNDP	6.1.1 Elaboration of methodology and building of tools for project monitoring.		x	x			MGD-F	Personnel	20.000
		6.1.2. Implementation of the program management committee	x					MGD-F	Personnel	5.000
		6.1.3 Constitution of local monitoring teams (all agencies).		x	x			MGD-F		15.000
		<b>Subtotal 6.1.</b>								<b>60.000</b>
6.2. Conflict sensitivity capacity built to program staff.	UNDP	6.2.1. Carrying out of workshops to build conflict sensibility capacity.		x		x		MGD-F	Contract	10.000
<b>Total Planned Budget for the Year 2009</b>										<b>USD 2.043.191</b>
Including*	<b>Total UNDP</b>									<b>USD 580.000</b>
	<b>Total UN -HABITAT</b>									<b>USD 298.808</b>
	<b>Total UNESCO</b>									<b>USD 180.000</b>
	<b>Total UNICEF</b>									<b>USD 413.380</b>
	<b>Total UNODC</b>									<b>USD 371.003</b>
	<b>Total ILO</b>									<b>USD 200.000</b>

\* The Total Planned Budget by UN Organization should include both programme cost and indirect support cost

<b>MDG-F JOINT PROGRAMME: BUDGET 2009-2011</b>					
<b>UNCT Brazil</b>					
<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>AGENCY</b>	<b>ITEM</b>	<b>UNIT COST (USD)</b>	<b>NUMBER OF UNITS</b>	<b>TOTAL COST</b>
<b>1. PERSONNEL</b>	UNDP	National consultants (formulation of local violence prevention plans with gender approach)	10000	3	30,000.00
		national consultants - community coordinators/monitoring	2500	3 coordinators x 30 months	225,000.00
		national consultants - external evaluation	2800	3 x 4 months	33,600.00
		national consultants - statistical analyst - evaluation	2700	3 x 4 months	32,400.00

	national consultants - web design	2300	1 x 5 months	11,500.00
	national consultants - web editor	2700	1 x 10 months	27,000.00
	staff - support to implementation	2800	2 x 30 months	168,000.00
	national consultants - coordination of sports activities considering men and women needs and interests.	1500	3 x 21 months (7m/y)	94,500.00
	National consultants - sports facilitators trained in gender mainstreaming.	1200	4 x 12 months (4m/y)	57,600.00
	National consultants - educational activities (Peace dispute resolution practices implemented at schools considering young men and women needs)	1800	4 x 8 months x 3 years	172,800.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>852,400.00</b>
UNESCO	Staff	47,000	3	141,000.00
	Local consultants	5,000	1	5,000.00
	Project staff (facilitators, trainers, etc.)	24,000	3	72,000.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>218,000.00</b>
UNICEF	Staff	25,000.00	2	50,000.00
	Local Consultants	45,000.00	3	135,000.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>185,000.00</b>
UNODC	Staff	30000/year	3	90,000.00
	Local Consultants	4,500	3	13,500.00
	International Consultants	8,000	1	8,000.00
	Local Project Staff -	44,000	3	

		communities			132,000.00
	Subtotal				243,500.00
	OIT	Staff - National Officer	35000/year	3	105,000.00
		Staff - Assistant	20000/year	3	60,000.00
		Consultants	6000	8	48,000.00
	Subtotal				213,000.00
	UN-HABITAT	Staff	14000	3	42000
		Local Consultants	18000	1	18000
		International Consultants	25000	1	25000
		Local Project Staff (1 or 2 local staff in communities)	15000	3	45000
	Subtotal				130,000.00
	Total				<b>1,841,900.00</b>
<b>2. CONTRACTS</b>	UNDP	conflict sensitivity capacity	17,000.00	1	17,000.00
		management target system	60,000.00	1	60,000.00
		focus groups (evaluation)	10,000.00	6	60,000.00
		Sports Journey methodology application (with gender approach)	70,800.00	3	212,400.00
		Sports olympics events (with gender approach)	18,000.00	3	54,000.00
		Resolution practice activities (events considering men and women interests and needs)	7,000.00	8	56,000.00
	Subtotal				459,400.00
	UNESCO				-
Subtotal				-	

	UNICEF	Local Services	16,166.70	3	48,500.00
	Subtotal				240,000.00
	UNODC	Local services (translation, reports, formatting, printing and distribution)	55,000	3	165,000.00
	Subtotal				165,000.00
	OIT	Service Contracts	12,000.00	5	60,000.00
	Subtotal				60,000.00
	UN-HABITAT	Local services (translation, reports, formatting, printing and distribution)	16,500.00	3	49,500.00
	Subtotal				49,500.00
	<b>Total</b>				<b>973,900.00</b>
<b>3. TRAINING</b>	UNDP	Citizens' security training (LAC/SURF-UNDP) with gender focus.	46,000.00	3	138,000.00
	Subtotal				138,000.00
	UNESCO	Training and workshop for multipliers	50,000	3	150,000.00
	Subtotal				150,000.00
	UNICEF	Trainings, seminars, workshops	72,000.00	3	216,000.00
	Subtotal				216,000.00
	UNODC	Trainings, seminars, workshops	158,000	3	474,000.00
	Subtotal				474,000.00
	OIT	Training workshops and other seminar activities	18,000.00	10	180,000.00
	Subtotal				180,000.00

	UN-HABITAT	Safer Streets Campaigns implemented with gender approach and messenger of truth used to mobilize the community	90,000	3	270000
		Training of municipal departments and service provider (in three municipalities x 20.000 x 3 years)	90	3	180000
	Subtotal				450,000.00
	Total				<b>1,608,000.00</b>
<b>4. TRANSPORT</b>	UNDP				-
	Subtotal				-
	UNESCO				-
	Subtotal				-
	UNICEF	Travel/capacity building	50,000.00	3	150,000.00
	Subtotal				150,000.00
	UNODC				-
	Subtotal				-
	OIT				-
	Subtotal				-
	UN-HABITAT				-
	Subtotal				-
	Total				<b>150,000.00</b>
<b>5. SUPPLIES AND</b>	UNDP				-

<b>COMMODITIES</b>	Subtotal				
	UNESCO				
	Subtotal				-
	UNICEF	Communication and mobilization	100,000.00	3	300,000.00
	Subtotal				300,000.00
	UNODC	Premises	450	36	16,200.00
		Communication	5,000	3	15,000.00
		Office supplies	10,000	3	30,000.00
	Subtotal				61,200.00
	OIT				
	Subtotal				-
	UN-HABITAT	Communication	3,000	3	9000
		Office supplies	15,000	3	45000
Subtotal				54,000.00	
					<b>415,200.00</b>
<b>6. EQUIPMENT</b>	UNDP	Computers and printers	2,000	5	10,094.84
		sports material	5,000	1	5,000.00
	Subtotal				15,094.84
	UNESCO	Computers and printers	2,000	5	10,000.00
	Subtotal				10,000.00
	UNICEF				
	Subtotal				-
	UNODC	Computers and printers	14,800	1	

					14,800.00	
	Subtotal				14,800.00	
	OIT	Computers	1,500.00	2	3,000.00	
		Office station	1,000.00	2	2,000.00	
	Subtotal				5,000.00	
	UN-HABITAT	Computers and printers	2,000.00	8	16,000.00	
	Subtotal				16,000.00	
					<b>60,895.00</b>	
<b>7. TRAVEL</b>	UNDP	ticket	500	3 meetings x 5 members (output 1.2)	7,500.00	
				3 meetings x 6 members (output 1.3)	9,000.00	
				13 meetings x 10 members (outputs 5.1 and 5.2)	65,000.00	
	UNDP	DSA	200	3 meetings x 5 members x 2 days (output 1.2)	6,000.00	
					3 meetings x 6 members x 10 days (output 1.3)	36,000.00
					13 meetings x 5 members x 3 days (outputs 5.1 and 5.2)	39,000.00
	UNDP	ticket	500	4 meetings x 5 members (output 2.3) X 3 days	10,000.00	
	UNDP	DSA	200	4 meetings x 5 members (output 2.3) x 3 days	12,000.00	
	UNDP	ticket	500	4 meetings x 5 members (output 3.1) X 3 days	10,000.00	
	UNDP	DSA	200	4 meetings x 5 members (output 3.1)	12,000.00	

			x 3 days		
	Subtotal			184,500.00	
	UNESCO	Travel	40000	3	120,000.00
	Subtotal			120,000.00	
	UNICEF	Travel	8,000.00	3	24,000.00
	Subtotal			24,000.00	
	UNODC	Travel	12,000	3	36,000.00
	Subtotal			36,000.00	
	OIT	Travel	1500/mission	15	67,500.00
	Subtotal			67,500.00	
	UN-HABITAT	Travel (Brasília, congresses, community visits etc.)	11,000	3	33000
	Subtotal			33,000.00	
				<b>465,000.00</b>	
<b>8. MISCELANEO US</b>	UNDP	Miscellaneous	4,000.00	1	4,000.00
	Subtotal			4,000.00	
	UNESCO	Miscellaneous	31,000.00	1	31,000.00
	Subtotal			31,000.00	
	UNICEF	Miscellaneous	19,000.00	1	19,000.00
	Subtotal			19,000.00	
	UNODC	Miscellaneous	3,219	2	6,438.00
	Subtotal			6,438.00	

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	OIT	Miscellaneous	18,100.00	1	18,100.00
	Subtotal				18,100.00
	UN-HABITAT	Miscellaneous	14050	1	14050
	Subtotal				14,050.00
					<b>92,588.00</b>
<b>9. AGENCY MANAGEMENT SUPPORT</b>	UNDP	GMS - 7%			115,731.00
	UNESCO				37,030.00
	UNICEF				79,380.00
	UNODC				70,065.66
	OIT				38,052.00
	UN-HABITAT				52,258.50
					<b>392,517.16</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET BY AGENCY</b>			<b>UNDP</b>		<b>1,769,125.84</b>
			<b>UNESCO</b>		<b>566,030.00</b>
			<b>UNICEF</b>		<b>1,213,380.00</b>
			<b>UNODC</b>		<b>1,071,003.66</b>
			<b>OIT</b>		<b>581,652.00</b>
			<b>UN-HABITAT</b>		<b>798,808.50</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>					<b>6,000,000.00</b>

