

## Section I: Identification and JP Status

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

#### Semester: 1-10

Country	Brazil
Thematic Window	Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding
MDGF Atlas Project	00067220
Program title	Security with Citizenship: preventing violence and strengthening citizenship with a focus on children, adolescents and youths in vulnerable conditions in Brazilian communities
Report Number	
Reporting Period	1-10
Programme Duration	
Official Starting Date	2009-10-22
Participating UN Organizations	* ILO * UN-HABITAT * UNDP * UNESCO * UNICEF * UNODC

Implementing Partners

- \* ILO
- \* MINISTRY OF JUSTICE (PRONASCI)
- \* UN-HABITAT
- \* UNDP
- \* UNESCO
- \* UNICEF
- \* UNODC

## Budget Summary

### Total Approved Budget

UNDP	\$1,769,126.00
UNODC	\$1,071,003.00
UNICEF	\$1,213,380.00
UNESCO	\$566,030.00
UN-HABITAT	\$798,809.00
ILO	\$6,000,000.00
Total	\$11,418,348.00

### Total Amount of Transferred To Date

UNDP	\$600,000.00
UNODC	\$371,003.00
UNICEF	\$413,380.00
UNESCO	\$180,000.00
UN-HABITAT	\$298,808.00
ILO	\$200,037.00
Total	\$2,063,228.00

### Total Budget Committed To Date

UNDP	\$33,552.00
UNODC	\$4,980.00
UNICEF	\$96,892.85

UNESCO	\$1,206.00
UN-HABITAT	\$16,000.00
ILO	\$109,375.00
Total	\$262,005.85

**Total Budget Disbursed To Date**

UNDP	\$31,536.00
UNODC	\$4,980.00
UNICEF	\$96,892.85
UNESCO	\$1,206.00
UN-HABITAT	\$10,845.93
ILO	\$109,375.00
Total	\$254,835.78

**Donors**

As you can understand, one of the Goals of the MDG-F is to generate interest and attract funding from other donors. In order to be able to report on this goal in 2010, we would require you to advise us if there has been any complementary financing provided in 2010 for each programme as per following example:

Amount in thousands of U\$

Type	Donor	Total	For 2010	For 2011	For 2012
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**DEFINITIONS**

1) PARALLEL FINANCING – refers to financing activities related to or complementary to the programme but whose funds are NOT channeled through Un agencies. Example: JAICA decides to finance 10 additional seminars to disseminate the objectives of the programme in additional communities.

2) COST SHARING – refers to financing that is channeled through one or more of the UN agencies executing a particular programme. Example: The Government of Italy gives UNESCO the equivalent of US \$ 200,000 to be spent on activities that expand the reach of planned activities and these funds are channeled through UNESCO.

3) COUNTERPART FUNDS - refers to funds provided by one or several government agencies (in kind or in cash) to expand the reach of the programme. These funds may or may not be channeled through a UN agency. Example: The Ministry of Water donates land to build a pilot 'village water treatment plant' The value of the contribution in kind or the amount of local currency contributed (if in cash) must be recalculated in US \$ and the resulting amount(s) is what is reported in the table above.



## Section II: JP Progress

### 1 Narrative on progress, obstacles and contingency Measures

Please provide a brief overall assessment (250 words) of the extent to which the joint programme components are progressing in relation to expected outcomes and outputs, as well as any measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme during the reporting period. Please, provide examples if relevant. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions

#### Progress in outcomes

Although the execution level of the JP is low, many structural activities were held in order to strengthen the networks, guarantee the legitimacy of the selection of municipalities and also guarantee joint development of actions, such as:

- Creation of a specific methodology for the selection process of three municipalities (set of criteria, format of proposals evaluation). Selection process organised in 2 phases – both completed. After a series of joint technical visits, three municipalities were selected: Contagem (MG); Lauro de Freitas (BA) and Vitória (ES). The decision of holding a selection process has proved to be very important to guarantee impartiality and municipalities' commitment.
- Definition of the strategy for the establishment of a MoU with each selected municipality: the signature ceremony will be held in Brasilia, in August, with the presence of the mayors of each municipality, the representatives of the UN agencies involved and the Minister of Justice. It will be the public launching of the JP.
- Definition of meeting (28 July) to establish structure and methodology of the inception workshops with the municipalities, which will be held in the first week of August.
- Selection of the programme coordination. Coordinator already working since March 2010.
- The national partner – PRONASCI – is fully integrated in the JP, either in the JPMC and in the definition of approaches and actions.
- Integration of diagnosis methodologies already started. During the 22nd and 23rd July a workshop will be held with all agencies to finalise it.
- Definition of the focal points and teams that will be work in the JP for each selected municipality.
- Establishment of links between the local teams from the selected municipalities with PRONASCI's State committees so as to produce an integrated work.
- Construction of partnerships with the civil society and universities in national and local levels.
- UNODC partnership with the Duke of Edinburgh's International Award Association (IAA) to implement JP activities through the Mérito Juvenil Programme.

#### Progress in outputs

##### Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme

The sustainability of the JP is a considerable concern of all partners. In this regard, a series of actions were taken:

- UNDP has allocated more financial resources to this AWP in order to enable the hiring of a programme coordinator – which is vital for the development of the JP, especially if considering that coordination is probably the biggest challenge of the JP;
- UNDP has also applied for funds with the "For an integrated and inclusive development in Latin America and the Caribbean" Fund to provide the selected municipalities with the SIGOB tool - a system that aims to strengthen high-level management capacities and improve democratic governance;
- In the same way, the inclusion of a sustainability item in the criteria for selecting the municipalities was an attempt to work with municipalities that recognise and value the need for continuity. It implied on the mayor's commitment, meaning a political support, rather than just a technical one;
- In special, the establishment of a relation of recognition between the JP's actions and approaches and Brazilian public policies of security and violence prevention is an important tool in the sense of guaranteeing the sustainability of this joint programme.

#### Are there difficulties in the implementation?

UN agency Coordination

**What are the causes of these difficulties?**

External to the Joint Programme

*true*

Other. Please specify

*true*

**Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing**

During this period, the main difficulty was the integration of concepts and diagnosis methodologies used by UN agencies. Since this is a joint programme, there is the need not only to align them, but also to think how they can be integrated in an effort that can guarantee that the needs of all agencies will be fulfilled - and yet the work will be done as one.

**Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation**

The main external difficulty are the elections. Our national partner is PRONASCI, from the federal government. In the technical visits (2nd phase of the selection process), it was noted that PRONASCI has a strong presence at municipal level (situation that has definitely helped and will continue to help the work of the JP) but that can change with the results of the elections. Brazilian municipalities have on the Federal government their main (and sometimes only) source of funds for this area.

Besides that, even though the elections this year are not at local level, local governments are somehow involved in the campaigns for congress representatives and state governors. It is important to note that after the elections, there will be a period of slowness due to the change in federal and state governments. This fact can directly influence on JP partnerships or executions.

**Explain the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or mitigate the difficulties**

The JPMC is increasing the number of meetings, as well as programming full-day workshops to accelerate discussions that were being held through e-mails. The calendar of events for the next month is very intense: July 22nd & 23rd – integration of diagnosis methodologies; July 28th – preparation of inception workshops with municipalities; August 2nd to 6th – inception workshops in the municipalities; August (date tbc) – MoU signature ceremony, in Brasilia. Besides that, and in accordance with the Fund's instructions, agencies are reviewing their AWP and a calendar of activities (until October) will be produced and shared with all partners and municipalities.

The electoral and political influence issues have been minimised, as much as possible, by the selection process.

The partnership between PRONASCI and the UN in this JP can help guarantee its continuity in case federal government changes as result of the electoral process.

## 2 Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One

**Is the joint programme still in line with the UNDAF?**

Yes *true*

No *false*

**If not, does the joint programme fit the national strategies?**

Yes true  
No false

**What types of coordination mechanisms**

PC activities have gathered considerable pace since the official selection of the JP Coordinator. During the reporting period this trend has mostly translated in intensification of joint preparatory processes. Regular PMC meetings (9 in the reporting period) with extensive quorum and presence of PRONASCI government counterpart as well as considerable number (7) of joint missions to candidate municipalities serve as evidence of the increasing trend towards ensuring the joint delivery. The Program has yet to overcome certain difficulties, namely to streamline different methodologies /varying administrative procedures in order to attain full alignment and joint delivery.

Aiming to build synergies/knowledge sharing between the joint Programmes in the country and following MDG-F's recommendation to this effect, the decision has been taken to hold an inter-thematic window workshop within the next reporting period.

**Please provide the values for each category of the indicator table below**

Indicators	Baseline	Current Value	Means of verification	Collection methods
Number of managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for MDF-F JPs		0		
Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs		4	1st and 2nd phases of selection process, diagnostic methodology, revised annual plan.	
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs		7	Mission reports	

**3 Development Effectiveness: Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action**

**Are Government and other national implementation partners involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?**

Not Involved false  
Slightly involved false  
Fairly involved false  
Fully involved true

**In what kind of decisions and activities is the government involved?**

Management: budget  
Management: service provision

**Who leads and/or chair the PMC?**

Institution leading and/or chairing the PMC: UNDP

**Number of meetings with PMC chair**

10

**Is civil society involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?**

Not involved false  
Slightly involved false  
Fairly involved false  
Fully involved true

**In what kind of decisions and activities is the civil society involved?**

**Are the citizens involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?**

Not involved true  
Slightly involved false  
Fairly involved false  
Fully involved false

**In what kind of decisions and activities are the citizens involved?**

**Where is the joint programme management unit seated?**

**Current situation**

Government: PRONASCI is strongly committed to the JP. It actively participated in all activities and meetings and has even invested its resources (travel expenses to technical visits – 4 visits). PRONASCI and the JP are also aligned. A sign of their commitment was the presence of the Executive Secretary of PRONASCI at the NSC meeting held on June 24th 2010.

Civil society: there was a process of raising awareness of NGOs and local government during the technical visits, what will bring benefits for the implementation process

## 4 Communication and Advocacy

**Has the JP articulated an advocacy & communication strategy that helps advance its policy objectives and development outcomes?**

Yes false  
No true

**Please provide a brief explanation of the objectives, key elements and target audience of this strategy**

A strategy is being constructed. It will be articulated with local committees and community at selected municipalities when local work is initiated.



**What concrete gains are the advocacy and communication efforts outlined in the JP and/or national strategy contributing towards achieving?**

**What is the number and type of partnerships that have been established amongst different sectors of society to promote the achievement of the MDGs and related goals?**

Faith-based organizations	Number 01
Social networks/coalitions	Number 07
Local citizen groups	
Private sector	Number 01
Academic institutions	Number 02
Media groups and journalist	Number 01
Other	

**What outreach activities do the programme implement to ensure that local citizens have adequate access to information on the programme and opportunities to actively participate?**

Others

*Meeting with communitarian leaders during the technical visits. Formation of local committees to monitor the JP.*

## Section III: Millenium Development Goals

### Millenium Development Goals

Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
Reduction of the violence that affects children, youths and adolescent youths in a situation of vulnerability		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li>   <li>• Decrease of at least 5% in homicides of adolescents (12 to 18) during the second and third year in each area or community involved.</li>   <li>• Reduction of at least 20% in the current school absenteeism rates by the end of the Programme in the communities involved.</li>   <li>• Reduction of at least 10% in the number of young men or women repeat offenders, by the end of the Programme.</li>   <li>• Reduction of at least 20% in the number of young women and girls who are victims of violence, by the end of the Programme.</li>   <li>• Reduction of at least 10% in the number of young women and girls who feel insecure, by the second and third year.</li> </ul>	

### Additional Narrative Comments

Please provide any relevant information and contributions of the programme to de MDGs, whether at national or local level

**Please provide other comments you would like to communicate to the MDG-F Secretariat**

The delay on the programme execution will not be recovered this year (2009-2010), but in the next year (2010-2011). Now, JP actions are dedicated to structural activities and take-off of the programme. In parallel, a plan is being made to accelerate the execution of the AWP 2010/2011, which will be based on the diagnosis and security plan.

Regarding the question 3.1 of the section 4, it is not possible to provide data as requested. In Brazil, data is produced every two years and are divided in different categories. We would like to suggest having this question reformulated or discussed with the JPMC.

As per Fund's instructions, please find below the revised AWP 2009-2010. As we have reviewed it, there is a part of the received disbursement that is not going to be used until October 2010. We would like to ask for instructions regarding financial procedures (i.e. if we keep this amount to be used on the next AWP (and if necessary, request the difference for the second disbursement) or if we return it to agencies HQ and/or the Fund). Another doubt is if UNDP has to report here the expenditure made with the TRAC fund it has invested on this JP.

## Section IV: General Thematic Indicators

### 1 National capacities to prevent, reduce, mitigate and cope with the impact of violent conflict strengthened

#### 1.1 Type/number of new mechanisms (supported by the joint programme) that respond to popular demands/dissatisfaction related to existing and/or potential sources of conflict (i.e. denial of rights, urban violence, discrimination, etc.)

##### **Policies**

No. National  
No. Regional  
No. Local

##### **Laws**

No. National  
No. Regional  
No. Local

##### **Plans**

National  
Regional  
Local

##### **Forums/roundtables**

National  
Regional  
Local

##### **Working groups**

National  
Regional  
Local

##### **Dialog clubs**

National

Regional  
Local

**Cooperation agreements**

National  
Regional  
Local

**Other, Specify**

National  
Regional  
Local

**1.2 Please briefly provide some contextual information on the above mentioned mechanisms and the country/municipality where it will be implemented (base line, stage of development and approval, potential impact)**

This question will be properly answered after the diagnostic is done and the plan to cope with the existent demands is ready. Currently, there are: one national police (Federal Police); 2 State Polices (Military and Civil) and more specifically, in the three selected municipalities (Vitória, Contagem and Lauro de Freitas) there are local polices (named Guarda Municipal). These have distinct functions on each municipality. But this joint programme has not had any impact on these yet.

**1.3 Number of citizens benefiting from the above mentioned mechanisms to channel their concerns**

**Total No. Citizens**

Total  
% Ethnic groups  
Total Urban  
No. Urban Women  
No. Urban Men  
Total Rural  
No. Rural Women  
No. Rural Men

**Youth under the age of 25 years**

Total  
Total Urban  
No. Urban Women  
No. Urban Men  
Total Rural  
No. Rural Women  
No. Rural Men

**IDPs/Refugees**

Total No.  
Total Urban  
No. Urban Women  
No. Urban Men  
Total Rural  
No. Rural Women  
No. Rural Men

**Other, Specify**

Total No.  
Total Urban  
No. Urban Women  
No. Urban men  
Total Rural  
No. Rural Women  
No. Rural Men

**1.4 Number of local and/or community plans for violence prevention implemented**

**Total**  
No. 03

**Youth**  
No.  
% of ethnic groups

**Women**  
No.

% ethnic groups

**Ethnic groups**

No

**Other, Specify**

No.

% ethnic groups

**2 Capacity to prevent, reduce, mitigate and cope with the impact of violent conflict strengthened**

**2.1 Number of organizations and individuals with strengthened capacity in the following areas**

**Religion Leaders**

No.

% ethnic groups

**Community Leaders**

No.

% ethnic groups

**Citizens**

No. Women

No. Men

% ethnic groups

**Judges**

No.

% ethnic groups

**Policeman**

No.

% ethnic groups

**Civil servants**

No.

% ethnic groups

**Government representatives**

No.

% ethnic groups

**Youth organizations**

No.

% ethnic groups

**Community based organizations**

No.

% ethnic groups

**3 Impact of violent conflict reduced and/or mitigated**

**3.1 Number and type of violent incidents reported in the area of intervention through formal and informal channels**

Social incidents (e.g. riots)

Crime (Violent incidents)

Ethnic groups related

Other, specify

**Comments**

Homicide levels (per 100.000 inhab) for the population between 12 and 24 years old, in the 03 selected municipalities:

Vitória – 4,32

Contagem – 5,54

Lauro de Freitas – 2,07

Victimization levels (per 100.000 inhab) for the population between 10 and 24 y.o.:





Vitória – 106,3  
Contagem – 72,7  
Lauro de Freitas – 173,8

Up to date statistics available throughout the country are from 2008 (there is a 2-year delay on data production). After the diagnostic is done, data from the 3 municipalities will be collected, a baseline will be established and the periodicity of update will be established.

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### **b. Joint Programme M&E framework**

This template is the same as the one you will find in the JP documents. We have added 3 columns to provide spaces for baselines of the indicators as well as targets. All the values for indicators in this template are cumulative. This means the past values obtained accumulate (add up over time) as the joint programme gets implemented. We are expecting you to include not only the indicators but the value of these indicators. If you do not provide them, please explain the reason and how you are going to obtain this information for the next reporting period.

\*The columns 'baseline', 'overall JP expected target' and 'achievement of target to date' are not represented here because there is no information available yet (initial diagnostic in the municipalities will provide them). The complete M&E table will be included in the next report.

<b>Output 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>					
<b>Expected Results (Outcomes &amp; outputs)</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Collection methods</b>	<b>Responsibilities</b>	<b>Risks &amp; assumptions</b>
1.1 Local violence prevention and security promotion plans for each city participating in the Programme formulated, implemented, monitored and evaluated.	Joint methodology (UNDP/UNHabitat) for local diagnostic elaborated	Document with the description of the methodology elaborated	Documents elaborated by UNDP and UNHabitat	UNDP/UNHabitat	Delays in information gathering.
1.2 Participatory safety diagnosis within the three communities participating in the Programme conducted.	At least three participatory safety diagnoses conducted, with at least 50% of women participating	Participatory safety diagnosis document.		UN-Habitat	Resistance of the community to participate in the diagnosis.

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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.	Methodology for the courses elaborated	Planning documents for the courses	Course documents prepared by UNDP and its consultants	UNDP	Resistance of local actors to participate in the certificate courses.
1.4. Local institutional capacity to manage citizen security strengthened.	Representatives of the 3 municipalities participating in a technical mission to Bogota and Medellín	Evaluation comments on mission reports	Mission reports	UNDP	Agenda availability of focal points in Bogota and Medellín to develop the mission in the time planned
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.	In the first four months of the project at least 27 representatives of enforcement bodies and civil society organizations were trained to prevent trafficking, report trafficking in human beings, and assist and protect its victims	Attendance records <i>were made by the Ministry of Justice, National Justice Secretariat, National Programme to Combat Trafficking in Persons</i>	Each 6 months the total number of trained officials will be collected through official lists and certificates emitted	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.	MS(Projevem), LAV/UERJ, Ministry of Justice (PRONASCI).	UNICEF	
1.7 Development of a databank of good practices on citizens security	Methodology for evaluating citizens security experiences elaborated	Document with the description of the methodology elaborated	Document elaborated by UNDP and its consultants	UNDP	Resistance of citizens security experiences teams to receive evaluation missions

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<b>Output 2. Sustainable behavioural changes, increasing compliance with norms and citizenship building achieved.</b>					
<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Collection methods</b>	<b>Responsibilities</b>	<b>Risks and assumptions</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 10% 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 a model of municipal programmes for adolescents at conflict with the law developed and indicators of juvenile justice been utilized by the municipalities ( MANUAL UNODC/UNICEF	Documents.	Through municipal teams.	UNICEF	

<b>Output 3. Urban spaces generated and promoted.</b>					
<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Collection methods</b>	<b>Responsibilities</b>	<b>Risks and assumptions</b>
3.1 Safe urban spaces promoted and developed through situational crime	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.

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prevention strategies and renewal initiatives.					
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<b>Output 4: Peaceful conflict resolution practices disseminated and implemented in communities.</b>					
<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Collection methods</b>	<b>Responsibilities</b>	<b>Risks and assumptions</b>
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>Output 5: Factors causing vulnerability to violence among youths, children and adolescents reduced</b>					
<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Collection methods</b>	<b>Responsibilities</b>	<b>Risks and assumptions</b>
5.1 Young people aged 14 - 24 empowered with life skills, with a special focus on gender relations, aimed at reducing individual and	a) 3 NGO's select and trained to implement <i>Mérito Juvenil</i> Programme in the communities. b) <i>Mérito Juvenil</i> Programme implemented in the three communities.	a) Partnership agreements signed and trainings. 2010. b) Technical and financial reports of the <i>Mérito Juvenil</i>			Devaluation of the USD against the Real (BRL).  Lack of interest of local authorities and NGO's.

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<p>communities' vulnerabilities to violence, drug consumption, and HIV and AIDS through the <i>Mérito Juvenil</i> Programme.</p>	<p>c) 900 youngsters (at least 50% composed by girls and young women) empowered and certified in the scope of the <i>Mérito Juvenil</i> Programme.  d) 40 local agents of the <i>Mérito Juvenil</i> Programme sensitized and trained to prevent violence, drug use, and HIV/AIDS.  e) 180 volunteers trained to prevent violence, drug use, and HIV/AIDS in the communities  f) 8 trainings on violence, drug use, and HIV/AIDS prevention carried out.  g) Partnerships established with at least 3 schools.  h) 45 meetings carried out in schools.  i) 3 external evaluation (survey and qualitative report) carried out.  j) 6 adventure journeys carried out.</p>	<p>Programme. <i>Annual</i>  c) Certificates issued and records of the <i>Mérito Juvenil</i> Programme.  <i>Annual</i>.  d) Workshops and trainings. <i>Annual</i>.  e) Records of the <i>Mérito Juvenil</i> Programme. <i>Annual</i>.  f) Trainings. <i>Annual</i>.  g) Partnership agreements signed and records of the <i>Mérito Juvenil</i> Programme. <i>2010</i>.  h) Meetings carried out. <i>Annual</i>  i) Consultants in charge of conducting the evaluations. <i>2012</i>.  j) Records of the <i>Mérito Juvenil</i> Programme. <i>Annual</i>.</p>	<p>UNODC's follow-up of the Programme in partnership with the The Duke of Edinburgh's International Award Association.</p>	<p>UNODC</p>	<p>Lack of appropriate local NGO's infrastructure.  Lack of interest of youths in participating.  Lack of volunteers' interest.  Impossibility to work with schools and related equipment.</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>ILO</p>	
<p>5.3 Prevention of child labour through the</p>	<p>At least 150 children were offered and benefited from formal educational</p>	<p>Records of formal education initiatives.</p>	<p>ILO follow-up</p>	<p>ILO</p>	<p>Resistance of families to allow the</p>

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implementation of specific public policies, and educational and cultural methodologies.	opportunities.				participation of their children in the Programme.
	At least 150 children participated in activities based on the ILO Scream Methodology and on youth involvement good-practices.	Records of youth involvement.			
	At least 30 children per community were targeted and benefited from specific public policies for the prevention of child labour.	Attendance records.			
5.4. Methodology of resilience to reduce vulnerabilities and improve the protection of the environment of families with children and adolescents developed and implemented.	At least 30 teachers, relatives and health agents per community trained and involved in the methodology of resilience.	Attendance records, focal groups and surveys.	UNICEF regular follow-up of the activity.	UNICEF	Resistance of families to work with resilience methodologies.
5.5. Environmental conscience and integration in communities promoted among youths.	At least 50 youths per community trained and involved in the eco-jobs initiative (environmental monitors).	Attendance records, focal groups and surveys.	UNESCO regular follow-up of the initiative.	UNICEF	Lack on interest of the youths in the environmental issues.

### Output 6: Efficient and effective programme management achieved

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks and assumptions
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6.1 Methodology for programme management, monitoring and evaluation developed and implemented.	Methodology developed, monitoring tools created and in use.	Joint Programme regular follow-up	Programme reports	UNDP	UN agencies to provide support.
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### c. Joint Programme Results Framework with financial information

This table refers to the cumulative financial progress of the joint programme implementation at the end of the semester. The financial figures from the inception of the programme to date accumulated (including all cumulative yearly disbursements). It is meant to be an update of your Results Framework included in your original programme document. You should provide a table for each output.

#### Definitions on financial categories

- **Total amount planned for the JP:** Complete allocated budget for the entire duration of the JP.
- **Estimated total amount committed:** This category includes all amount committed and disbursed to date.
- **Estimated total amount disbursed:** this category includes only funds disbursed, that have been spent to date.
- **Estimated % delivery rate:** Funds disbursed over funds transferred to date.

JP outcome: Reduced Violence, promoting peace, conciliation and justice.											
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR		UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Source of Funding	Budget description	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2					NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed
Three Brazilian municipalities identified and selected to be part of the programme.	- Selection of the three municipalities to participate in the programme.	X		UNDP			Travel		2,016.24		
		X		UNESCO			Travel			1,206	
		X		ILO			Travel			1,628	
		X		UN-HABITAT			Travel			1,237.58	
	- Identification of the local focal point of each territory.	X		All	National		-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>											-

**JP output: 1 Local capacity to prevent & reduce violence and to promote civic culture and coexistence strengthened, with focus on children, adolescents and youth in vulnerable situations.**

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress				
		Y1	Y2	Y3			NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget
1.1 Local citizens' security diagnostics produced in each city.	1.1.1. Gathering of information on the security situation (statistics and official data).	x			UNDP	National	10.000	0	0	0	
	1.1.2. Application of the victimization and perception survey. Application of specific interviews and focal groups to gather information on institutional capacities. Mapping of existent projects, programmes or initiatives related to young people in vulnerable situation (men and women).	x			UNDP	National	70.000	0	0	0	

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1.2 Participatory safety diagnosis in the three communities involved in the Programme conducted.	1.2.1 Promoting the participatory safety diagnosis and summoning the participants.	x			UN-HABITAT	National	100.000 (for the specific output and not only for this activity)	8.672	8.672	8.6%
	1.2.2 Conduction of local safety appraisals in each community.	x			UN-HABITAT	National	25.000	0	0	0
	1.2.4 Application of youth in vulnerable situation surveys in each community.	x			UN-HABITAT	National	40.000	0	0	0
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.	1.3.1. Definition of methodology and programme (content, teachers, dates) for the certificate courses.	x			UNDP	National	30.000	0	0	0
1.4. Institutional local capacity to manage citizens' security assessed.	1.4.1. Technical mission to Bogotá and Medellín (mayors + focal points + 1 person each municipality) – total 11 people	x			UNDP	UNDP TRAC FUNDS	50.000	0	0	0

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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.	1.5.1. Implementation of the PAIR methodology - reducing risks, especially among girls and adolescents against sexual exploitation and human trafficking.	x			ILO	National	10.000	0	0	0
	1.5.2. Implementation of the PAIR methodology - reducing risks, especially among girls and adolescents, against sexual exploitation and human trafficking.	x			ILO	National	10.000	0	0	0
1.6. Methodology of children homicides reduction (11-18 years) implemented.	1.6.1. Local integrated methodology of reduce homicides against adolescents implemented in the communities selected and dissemination in going scale for medium and large Brazilian cities.	x			UNICEF	NGO observatorio de favelas, Ministry Of Humans Rigths and University of Rio De Janeiro	236.000	236.000	96,892.85	41%
1.7. Youth in vulnerable situations protection network identified and reactivated.	1.7.2. Definition of a methodology to evaluate experiences and evaluation of 03 experiences presented at the Public Security Knowledge Fair (Aug 2009)	x			UNDP	National	10.000	6149.16	6149.16	61%
TOTAL										

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP output 2: Sustainable behavioural changes, increasing in norms accomplishments and citizenship building achieved.										
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed
2.1 Increasing in norms and laws compliance through sports promotion in communities.	2.1.4. Promotion of sports in the selected communities through the implementation of the open school programme methodology.	x			UNESCO	National	90.000	0	0	0
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 neighbouring communities.	2.2.1 Promotion of cultural and artistic manifestations in the selected communities through the implementation of the open school programme methodology.	x			UNESCO	National	90.000	0	0	0
	2.2.2. Sensitizing teachers and other professionals to accept communities' requests resulted in recognizing youths' cultural expressions.	x			UNESCO	National	-	-	-	-
2.3. Youth and adolescents leaderships awareness on safe and citizenship security in their communities.	2.3.1. Promotion of the programme	x			UNICEF	National	30.000	0	0	0
	2.3.2 Identification of participants	x			UNICEF	National	30.000	0	0	0
	2.3.3 Initial development of the local protagonists	x			UNICEF	National	40.000	0	0	0

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2.4. Adolescents in conflict with law integrated an protected in human rights spaces implemented in municipality level	2.4.1. carrying out of a model of municipal programme for adolescents at conflict with the law developed and indicators of juvenile justice utilized by the municipalities selected ( by MANUAL UNODC/UNICEF) and dissemination in going scale for medium and large Brazilian cities.	x			UNICEF	Institutional Consultant; UNODC	40.000	0	0	0
	2.4.2 Design of the strategy to integrate and protect the adolescent in conflict with law.	x			UNICEF	Institutional Consultant; UNODC	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>										0

<b>JP output 3: Urban spaces generated and promoted.</b>										
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed
3.1 Safe urban spaces promoted and developed through a situational crime prevention strategy and renewal initiatives.	3.1.1. Establishment of partnership with a University and development of public spaces ateliers.	x			UN-HABITAT	National	-	-	-	-

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	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			UN-HABITAT	National	40.000	0	0	0
TOTAL										0

JP output 4: Peaceful dispute resolution practices disseminated and implemented in communities.										
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed
4.2 Actions directed to young women, adolescents and girls to prevent domestic and social violence through communitarian and personal empowerment.	4.2.1. Identification of the target public.	x			ILO	National	10.000	0	0	0
	4.2.2 Promotion of the "Popular Women Prosecutors Program"	x			ILO	National	15.000	0	0	0
4.3 Racial and ethnic conflicts reduced through the methodology of "Education for Partnership" developed between adolescents.	4.3.1. Identification of the target public.	x			UNICEF	National	-	-	-	-
	4.3.2. Adaptation of ,the methodology "Education for Partnership"	x			UNICEF	National	20.000	0	0	0
	4.3.3. Initial development of "Education for Partnership"	x			UNICEF	National	20.000	0	0	0
TOTAL										0

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JP output 5: Factors causing vulnerability to violence among youth, children and adolescents reduced.										
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed
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.	5.1.1. To establish partnerships with governmental and non-governmental actors towards the organization of the Program (International Award) in 3 communities.	x			UNODC	National	44.940	4.980	4.980	11%
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.	5.2.1 Development of partnerships with employer and workers organizations aimed at training strategies for adolescents.	x			ILO	National	-	-	-	-



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5.3 Prevention of Child labour through the insertion in specific public policies, and through educational and cultural methodologies.	5.3.1. Carrying out of focal groups to identify the situation in the community.	x			ILO	National	-	-	-	
	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			ILO	National	37.196	0	0	0
5.4. Methodology of Resilience to reduce vulnerabilities and improve protection's environments in families of children and adolescents developed and implemented.	5.4.1. Promotion strategy.	x			UNICEF	National	23.380	0	0	0
	5.4.2. Identification of participants.	x			UNICEF	National	-	-	-	-
	5.4.3. Initial application of the resilience methodology.	x			UNICEF	National	100.000	0	0	0
TOTAL										1.83%

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JP output: 6. Efficient and effective program management achieved										
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed
6.1 Methodology for program management, monitoring and evaluation developed and implemented.	6.1.1 Elaboration of methodology and building of tools for project monitoring and dissemination	x			UNDP	National	10.000	0	0	0
	6.1.2. Implementation of the program management committee. Hiring and maintenance of the programme coordinator	x			UNDP	National	8000	4469.27	4469.27	55.8%
	6.1.3 Constitution of local monitoring teams (all agencies). Inception workshop on three municipalities	x			UNDP	National	12000	916.56	916.56	7.6%
6.2 Programme Management	6.2 Management of the programme	x			ILO	National	200.000	107.747	107.747	54.6%
TOTAL										29.5%