

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

Semester: 2-10

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: 2-10  
 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	1769126.0
	UNODC	1071003.0
	UNICEF	1213380.0
	UNESCO	566030.0
	UN-HABITAT	798809.0
	ILO	6000000.0
Total Amount of Transferred To Date	UNDP	600000.0
	UNODC	371003.0
	UNICEF	413380.0
	UNESCO	180000.0
	UN-HABITAT	298808.0
	ILO	200037.0
Total Budget Committed To Date	UNDP	263755.2
	UNODC	35937.78
	UNICEF	283982.0
	UNESCO	45000.0
	UN-HABITAT	
	ILO	142794.0
Total Budget Disbursed To Date	UNDP	263755.2
	UNODC	35937.78
	UNICEF	283982.0
	UNESCO	45000.0
	UN-HABITAT	
	ILO	142794.0

## 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 US\$

Type	Donor	Total	For 2010	For 2011	For 2012
Parallel	PRONASCI - Ministry of Justice	7	7	0	0
Cost Share					
Counterpart					

### 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.

## Direct Beneficiaries

	Men	Men from Ethnic Groups	Women	Women from Ethnic Groups	Boys	Girls	National Institutions	Local Institutions
Targeted Number					17553	17903	1	3
Reached Number							1	3
Targeted %	0	0	0	0	17553	17903	0	0

Reached % difference	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
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## Indirect Beneficiaries

	Men	Men from Ethnic Groups	Women	Women from Ethnic Groups	Boys	Girls	National Institutions	Local Institutions
Targeted Number	77839		81015				2	52
Reached Number							2	
Targeted - Reached	77839	0	81015	0	0	0	0	52
% difference	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	100.0	0.0

### 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

Progress towards the desired outcome can be noticed by the way vital structures to the Joint Programme are being formed. The local committees formed in each of the three selected municipalities are composed by representatives of the local government (health, social care, development, etc), the state government (police forces, Judiciary) and, more importantly, by representatives of the community. The local committee is a vital part of the process, once it is there that all decisions will be made. In addition to that, the study produced by UNICEF about urban violence causes that affect adolescents in 267 municipalities in Brazil (including the 3 selected ones) and the launching of the adolescent homicides index (where the 3 municipalities appear with the level of adolescent deaths higher than the national average) made local governments realize that security issues are indeed under their responsibility.

#### Progress in outputs

Many activities were developed in order to start the work locally, in each municipality. Firstly, inception workshops in the selected municipalities, where the JPMC presented the programme and explained the local mechanisms of participation and decision. From these visits, the local management committees were formed, having in their composition representatives of the local and state governments, but mostly representatives of the community. Care was taken to include local youth leaderships, already with the aim of empowering the direct target beneficiaries of the JP. Secondly, two technical missions were held, with the objective of visiting practices that originated and/or use the Citizen Security approach. The first one was to Bogota (Colombia). The second, promoted by PRONASCI, was to Rio de Janeiro. The JPMC, the local points and the JP Coordinator participated in them. Consultants to the diagnosis were hired and will be trained in February 2011. After that, local work will begin. It is important to mention that the same hiring process of consultants for the diagnosis is being used for both UNDP and UN-HABITAT, in an attempt to make the process faster and aligned. Regarding more specific actions, a rapid assessment of the situation of adolescents in conflict with the law is planned so as to start advocacy actions towards strengthening socio-educational actions for adolescents in conflict with the law. Similarly, other methodologies that will be used locally – such as PAIR and Legal Popular Prosecutors – are systematized and ready to be implemented. These actions require that local partnerships are established, what will be done in parallel with the diagnosis work.

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

All trainings that are planned will develop local managers capacities in the methodologies and processes used, in an attempt to make them constant and sustainable. For instance, the technical missions provided local managers with knowledge of practices that use the citizen security approach, which is the base of the JP. By seeing the strengths and weaknesses in loco, local managers will be enabled to continue planning and implementing actions aligned with the work that will be done during the JP time. Also, the implementation of programmes through local institutions or institutions that were/are working in the selected cities, when possible, is another attempt to guarantee the programme's continuation after the JP closure. Another fact that contributes to the sustainability of the programme is the partnership each municipality has with PRONASCI, which strengthens the political will of local authorities to keep the committed work in the security area. Besides that, the JPMC keeps a close relationship with local authorities in order to maintain the political will to find measures to ensure the sustainability of actions, feature that made them won the selection process.

#### Are there difficulties in the implementation?

UN agency Coordination

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

External to the Joint Programme

The lack of qualified candidates may be explained by the great amount of job offers in the same period, mainly connected to the governmental transitions (State and Federal levels). The difficulty to set JPMC meetings was due to the limited number of staff in the participant agencies. Most of the staff designed to the JP is not dedicated exclusively to it. The little experience local managers have regarding security issues is due to the fact that this topic was historically dealt with by State authorities, and only recently started to be handled by some municipalities. In operational terms, the hiring process of consultants for the diagnosis was delayed in a month due to the lack of qualified candidates. Also, there were difficulties to set JPMC meetings in the end of the year with the presence of most of the members due to internal processes that demand extra work from the agencies staff. The national partner – PRONASCI – also had difficulties in this sense, as it was a moment of authorities' and staff changes, resulting from the election. With regards to the municipalities, the little experience from local managers on handling security locally can generate anxiety, thus can also be seen as a difficulty.

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

Coordination of a project run by six agencies always requires a high degree of coordination. Because, in fact, they are three different projects corresponding to three selected municipalities, coordination is even more difficult. Eagerness and anxiety of local authorities to begin while the initial arrangements for the consultancies and working missions are being done may also be counter-productive. The delay in hiring the consultants for the assessment study (diagnosis) translates in a delay in the beginning of other actions which depend on it. However, certain activities which can take place regardless of the assessment study will begin execution accordingly.

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

The electoral period implied a limited engagement of municipal authorities in charge of the JP. The mayors of the three selected municipalities were actively involved on the presidential campaign until November 2010 and now are involved on the formation of the new government.

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

As per Fund's instructions, the annual Work Plan for Nov 2010 – Oct 2011 was built, considering the delays the JP is facing and also the resources that were not spent. Although there was a delay on the beginning of the diagnosis, agencies will focus initially on actions which can be started in parallel with the assessment study, without interfering or depending on it, such as selecting local NGOs to work with, training local managers on citizen security, making partnerships with schools for meetings, building local networks, etc.

## 2 Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One

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

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

#### What types of coordination mechanisms

The PC adopted the following mechanisms, in order to ensure joint decision-making and implementation: 1. Programme Management Committee, consisting of signatory agencies and national partner PRONASCI. The PMC meets monthly or more often if needed. In the reporting period from July to December 2010 the PMC has met 6 times. 2. Local governance committees in 3 selected municipalities. Besides promoting coordination between all partners involved in the Programme, the mechanism seeks to promote sustainability and close partnership with local governmental authorities and civil society. 3. The signatory agencies, together with national partners, realized a number of field visits and joint missions (inception workshops to three selected municipalities in August 2010, technical mission to Bogota, Colombia, in September 2010 and to Rio de Janeiro in November 2010, this one financed by the national partner PRONASCI). Besides, participating UN agencies/government partners ensure the progress of the joint analytical work. 4. Additionally, the PC seeks synergies with other joint programs financed by the MDG-F and implemented by the inter-agency mechanisms: 1. There is a constant consultative process between coordinators of PCs "Gender and Race" and "Security with Citizenship" on administrative matters; 2. In the first semester of 2011, the RC office will seek to intensify links between the three joint programs in the country through: a) A special common session in the framework of the KM workshop of the "Gender and Race" PC (24-28 January 2011), b) Joint Workshop on subject of common interest of the three PCs in Brazil (first week of March 2011).

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

Indicators	Baseline Value	Current Value	Means of verification	Collection methods
Number of managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for		0		

MDF-F JPs		
Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	5	1st and 2nd phases of selection process, diagnostic methodology, revised annual plan, new AWP Mission reports
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	10	

### 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?

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

Policy/decision making

The national partner - National Programme on Public Security with Citizenship (PRONASCI) - is an active partner and has always been present in meetings and in missions. Other partners of more specific actions were also very actively engaged, such as the Special Secretariat of Human Rights (Presidency of the Republic), which was a partner on the efforts to fight the high levels of adolescent homicides and on strengthening measures to deal with this problem. Given that PRONASCI is part of the management committee, all decisions taken have their participation. The other partner mentioned (Secretariat of Human Rights) was co-producer of the plan to reduce adolescent mortality.

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

The leading agency (UNDP) and the hired coordinator.

##### Number of meetings with PMC chair

Between July and December 2010, there were six JPMC meetings.

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

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

One of the main purposes of the programme is to involve the civil society in order to contribute to crime reduction and prevention. Considering that, civil society is part of the local committees and they will have a vital role to play on defining priorities and approving actions, but so far these actions have not started. The local committees, which are formed in a large part by civil society representatives, will be the most important decision arena for the JP activities.

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

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

So far, the local committees are the existing mechanism for community involvement, but as the activities start to be implemented, local citizens will be paramount to its success by helping in the implementation, engaging themselves and helping to engage others. The objective of many JP activities is to empower the youth and raise awareness to violence, so they can act as protagonists of change.

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

UN Agency

UNDP

##### Current situation

As a result of the government change, there were some changes in PRONASCI's structure inside the Ministry of Justice. There may also have some staff changes, but the probability is that their strong commitment to the JP will remain. Regarding the UN agencies, although there were changes in two agency focal points during this period - ILO and UN-HABITAT, these changes brought no problem to the JPMC as the substitutes were already in touch with the Joint Programme.

### 4 Communication and Advocacy

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

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

We have consulted the JP on Gender and Race to learn how they have produced their strategy and what were the strengths and weaknesses of it. The JP Coordinator will furthermore meet with the inter-agency UN Communication Team that exists at the UNCT level in order to explain the JP needs and set a date for this group to present a draft proposal. Along with this, each agency has publicized the JP on their website, what is generating interest from partners in general, and the municipalities are always mentioning the JP on their public events. The JP Security with Citizenship needs to reach the public of the regions that will receive the activities in the municipalities with regards to: - Inform about the objectives, actions, etc. of the JP; - Create a communication channel between the individuals of the specific regions and the Programme; - Motivate participation in the JP activities (such as the participative part of the diagnosis, the surveys, activities in the schools, etc.) - Mobilize the community (including children, adolescents, youth) and promote the understanding of their role in the process of peace construction.

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

Increased awareness on MDG related issues amongst citizens and governments

Communication efforts so far held seem to be helping local government authorities in mainstreaming actions on crime prevention. Also, it is expected that after the strategy starts the population will increase their awareness about violence prevention.

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

Faith-based organizations	1
Social networks/coalitions	7
Local citizen groups	3
Private sector	2
Academic institutions	4
Media groups and journalist	1
Other	1

#### 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

The local committees are composed by representatives of institutions and individuals that have strong presence and have a certain level of leadership in the specific area where the work will be done. There are government representatives (local and state), police forces, religious groups, NGO representatives, youth leadership. These representatives have not only the duty of participating in the decisions taken for this JP but also to keep the population informed about the developments, consulting them if necessary.

## Millennium 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 adolescents in a	25,456	• 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. • Decrease of at least 5% in homicides of adolescents (12 to 18) during the second and third year in each area or	

adolescent youths in a situation of vulnerability (related to MDG Target 1.B)

community involved. • Reduction of at least 20% in the current school absenteeism rates by the end of the Programme in the communities involved. • Reduction of at least 10% in the number of young men or women repeat offenders, by the end of the Programme.

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 (related to MDG Target 3.A)	35456	• Reduction of at least 20% in the number of young women and girls who are victims of violence, by the end of the Programme. • Reduction of at least 10% in the number of young women and girls who feel insecure, by the second and third year.	

## Additional Narrative Comments

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

One of the most representative results from this semester's work was the level of engagement of the communities in the process of forming the local committees. By their strong participation and sense of responsibility with the community, they show that they understand the importance of conflict prevention work and that only after having their security guaranteed, they will be able to fully access educational, social and economic opportunities.

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

- PRONASCI has informed that they will use the JP's selection process as a reference to rethink their own process, as it was we were able to judge candidates based on their proposals and existing practices, leaving the political influences aside. - An interesting process took place on the municipalities when forming the local committees. On all of them, there were so many institutions and individuals interested on being part of the committee that they had to come up with solutions such as voting processes and organising the community in subsections. These rich processes are being documented and will be part of the JP documents. - The MoU was formally signed on September 1st, in a ceremony at the Ministry of Justice, where attended: the Resident Coordinator of the UN in Brazil; the Ministry of Justice; the Executive-secretary of PRONASCI and the mayors of Contagem, Lauro de Freitas and Vitoria. - The new coordinator of AECID in Brazil, Mr Jesus Molina, visited the PMC and joined the PMC meeting on October 2010. - After the training of the consultants for the diagnosis, the JPMC will visit the municipalities to present the consultants, explain the work that will be done and also to formally start the works of the local management committee.

### 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 1  
No. Regional  
No. Local

#### Laws

No. National 1  
No. Regional  
No. Local

#### Plans

National 1  
Regional  
Local

#### Forums/roundtables

National  
Regional  
Local

#### Working groups

National  
Regional  
Local 3

#### Dialog clubs

National  
Regional  
Local

#### Cooperation agreements

National  
Regional  
Local

#### Other, Specify

National  
Regional  
Local

Policy - SINASE (National System of social-educational assistance) Law - Law n. 8.069/90 – Child and adolescent statute Plan - Programme for reduction of the lethal violence against adolescents and youth (PRVL) Working groups - local committees

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)

The Programme for reduction of the lethal violence against adolescents and youth is cooperation among UNICEF, a NGO named "Slums observatory" (Observatório de Favelas) and the Secretariat for Human Rights, which will be implemented on the 3 municipalities. Its aim is to promote awareness-raising actions, local advocacy and the production of monitoring mechanisms so as to ensure that violent deaths of adolescents are treated as priority. The SINASE (National System of social-educational assistance) regulates the measures to be applied in cases of adolescents in conflict with the law.

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 81015  
No. Urban Men 77839  
Total Rural  
No. Rural Women  
No. Rural Men

**Youth under the age of 25 years**

Total 60000000

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

60 million children and adolescents, throughout the country

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

**Total**

No.

**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

From Aug/10 to Dec/10, there were: 29 homicides in Lauro de Freitas and 16 in Vitoria. Figures provided above are only regarding homicides on the three neighborhoods that will receive the JP activities, in the period of August to December 2010 It is important to notice that these figures are not the baseline to be adopted by the JP. The baseline will be determined with the diagnosis work.

**Comments**