

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: 1-12

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	1-12
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	\$1,769,125.00
UNODC	\$1,071,003.00
UNICEF	\$1,213,380.00
UNESCO	\$566,030.00
UN-HABITAT	\$798,809.00
ILO	\$581,652.00
Total	\$5,999,999.00

Total Amount of Transferred To Date

UNDP	
UNODC	
UNICEF	
UNESCO	
UN-HABITAT	
ILO	
Total	\$0.00

Total Budget Committed To Date

UNDP	\$1,319,365.09
UNODC	\$496,013.80
UNICEF	\$758,021.17

UNESCO	\$354,444.00
UN-HABITAT	\$550,344.00
ILO	\$397,307.37
Total	\$3,875,495.43

Total Budget Disbursed To Date

UNDP	\$1,204,072.18
UNODC	\$315,718.53
UNICEF	\$648,068.34
UNESCO	\$348,888.00
UN-HABITAT	\$401,880.00
ILO	\$312,961.74
Total	\$3,231,588.79

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 for each programme as per following example:

Please use the same format as in the previous section (budget summary) to report figures (example 50,000.11) for fifty thousand US dollars and eleven cents

Type	Donor	Total	For 2010	For 2011	For 2012
Cost Share	UNICEF German / NATCOM	\$20,000.00	\$0.00	\$20,000.00	\$0.00
Counterpart	UNDP Trac	\$86,000.00	\$0.00	\$86,000.00	\$0.00

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.

Beneficiaries

Beneficiary type	Targetted	Reached	Category of beneficiary	Type of service or goods delivered
residents from selected communities	60	60	Youth/Male	Improvement of Citizen's Security
residents from selected communities	40	50	Youth/Female	Improvement of Citizen's Security
Public managers, NGO Institutions, communities leaders	20	38	Local Institutions	Access to Justice
Public managers; institutions, NGOs	80	120	Communities	Access to Justice
Youth and community leaders	100	80	Communities	Improvement of Citizen's Security
Local committee members	120	130	Communities	Improvement of Citizen's Security
Residents	20	20	Communities	Access to Justice
Residents from selected communities	1,125	600	Communities	Improvement of Citizen's Security
Government officers	50	30	Citizens/Men	Access to Justice
Government officers	50	25	Citizens/Women	Access to Justice
Education professionals	570	540	Local Institutions	Access to Justice
Residents	300	373	Youth/Male	Conflict Resolution and Reconciliation

Section II: JP Progress

1 Narrative on progress, obstacles and contingency Measures

Please provide a brief overall assessment (1000 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

Plases describe three main achievements that the joint programme has had in this reporting period (max 100 words)

1- The Joint Programme has contracted a team of three local communicators and one professional to work on the JP's website which is being implemented:

www.seguranacidade.net

2- Two work updated plans have been finalized (Contagem and Vitória) and the other one from Lauro de Freitas is in its final elaboration stage.

3- 78% of the total activities proposed by the agencies have been put into practice in all municipalities. Eg: Oficina Palavra de Polícia (Word of Police Workshop), Training security officers from different police forces approaching themes such as prevention to violence, preventing sexual violence, violence against children and adolescents.

Progress in outcomes

1- Consolidation of the diagnosis of Contagem within the local committee;

2- Work Plan has been recently approved and presented to the local committee;

OBS: The focal point and UNDP continue in contact with other NGOs and business sector to continue or link the work the JP is doing with youngsters to maximize the chances of sustainability.

3- The committee and the other groups will present the Work Plan to the new elected government in order to get their commitment to put into practice the actions from the WP.

OBS: In Vitoria, like Contagem, the Work Plan has been finalized and presented to the local committee to be appreciated. The committee considered the Work Plan viable and applicable which was subsequently presented to the government managers together with the communities and civil society representatives. Due to the same political issues the local committee and other NGOs and civil society organization decided that the Work Plan should be presented to the new administration for gathering commitment.

Lauro de Freitas features a more stable situation in electoral terms. Their local committee is now more homogeneous and integrated. The JP activities which ended up starting late at Lauro de Freitas had a positive effect as the municipality has become more prepared and stabilized to receive the actions and tasks from the JP.

4- The GGIM group continues to get together regularly with all representatives from the police forces, government, community, civil society and JP agencies.

OBS: If in the beginning of the programme Lauro de Freitas happened to be last in terms of the performance of the agencies activities, now Lauro de Freitas takes the advantage of having the activities well implemented in their territory.

Progress in outputs

Over the last three months the Program's implementation has gathered substantial pace. Contracts have been done along with workshops and several capacity-building exercises. Over 75% of the total activities proposed by the agencies have been put into practice in all municipalities.

The attached Results Framework has been consequently updated to illustrate the progress reached in relation to each output. Most actions which were color-coded in red, have been started/were implemented. This programmatic delivery is reflected in the increased financial delivery of the Programme. As such, the attached Framework illustrates an overall execution of over 78% of both previous disbursements combined. Some agencies have executed over 85% and committed all the second installment funds.

1- UNESCO: Activity 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) was successfully implemented in Vitória and Contagem and will take place in Lauro de Freitas in the end of July.

- 2- ILO, for instance, also has successfully realized the workshop "Palavra de Polícia" Training security officers from different police forces approaching themes such as prevention to violence, preventing sexual violence, violence against children and adolescents;
- 3- UNICEF: Workshop on legal issues; Launching of the Prevention Guide to Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents;
- 4- ILO: Partnership with the Brazilian Government through SENAI in order to offer technical courses to the communities; Joint actions with the local committees; Guide on Public Spaces Management (UN – HABITAT & ILO)

Most activities listed in the previous report have started in late April 2012 and they are taking place accordingly. The ILO for example is finalizing the following activities in all 3 municipalities:

Oficina Palavra de Polícia (Word of Police Workshop)

Training security officers from different police forces approaching themes such as prevention to violence, preventing sexual violence, violence against children and adolescents;

5- UNODC has successfully administered a course on Alcohol and other Drugs in the municipalities of Vitoria and Contagem. The course generated great interest from the managers, community, local partners and the civil society. It was widely divulged by the local media. The same course will take place in Lauro de Freitas by the end of July.

Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme

- 1- Empowering the communities through capacity building courses, workshops and seminars(3 capacity building courses given, two workshops and 1 seminar)
- 2- Using the Work Plan as a technical political document to be integrated in the municipality plan in the new government(2 local committee meetings, with the presence of the beneficiaries and JPC, specially organized for this end)
- 3- Empower the civil society, local committees, and NGOs on the activities of the Work Plan in order to demand a public policy for the municipality(1 course and 1 workshop implemented)
- 4 - Partnerships with the industrial and commercial sector through the System together with the Local Committee and government managers, using the Work Plan as a reference.(organized by the local committees and coordinated by the focal points)

Are there difficulties in the implementation?

Joint Programme design

What are the causes of these difficulties?

External to the Joint Programme

Other. Please specify

1) Delivering as One sometimes presents a challenge for the agencies. They tend to work autonomously and this sometimes leads to overlapping of activities and agendas. Although efforts have been made to have a well-communicated and informed agenda, some agencies still have the habit of visiting the municipalities without communicating the JP Coordinator or the local communicators. The calendar on the new web-site is expected to minimize this difficulty. The JP Coordinator is also in close contact to the agencies and local communicators in order to have a constant updated agenda.

2) Tackling the topic of safety, security within a citizenship is a rather sensitive concept, which requires considerable amount of preparatory dialogue with stakeholders.

Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing

- 1) Although many contracts have already been processed, agencies still face bureaucratic problems when contracting experts to work on specific matters and this generates delay to start some activities.
- 2) The Agencies have different financial systems which cause inconsistencies when presenting financial reports. Perhaps a basic accounts table + activities would solve ease this difficulty.
- 3) Apart from the effort made in coordinating the agencies' activities there is still the need to plan together. However, agencies find it hard to dedicate specific time to the project because of the several other activities and projects they are responsible for. Nevertheless, all agencies have been systematically talking and meeting with the JP Coordinator in order to mitigate supposed participation problems.

Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation

- 1) As the electoral period (October 15th 2012) is getting close, the political decision-making process starts facing continuity challenges. This affects to a greater degree municipalities of Contagem and Vitória. Lauro de Freitas, on the other hand, is in a more stable political situation.
- 2) Another difficulty that affects all 3 municipalities is the busy agenda they have, which sometime impedes public managers to participate in the JP's activities. This difficulty is being closely challenged by the JP, as joint schedules are being organized with the help of local focal points and communicators.
- 3) Although the Ministry of Justice has returned to participate of the JP's activities, we feel that a more participatory behavior is necessary.

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

- 1) The attempts made by the JP with the Ministry of Justice to bring back their active participation has shown some results, as the new focal point has been formally appointed to represent the Ministry in the PMC (Ms. Beatriz Cruz da Silva). Ms. Cruz da Silva has already attended three internal meetings organized by the JP as well as two Capacity Building Workshops in Lauro de Freitas and Contagem. Ms. Cruz da Silva is now our permanent focal point within the Ministry of Justice and has already demonstrated commitment to participate in JP's activities to greatest extent possible. The Ministry aims to identify complementary actions from their internal policy to use them in the JP when appropriate.
- 2) Municipal Work Plans are the important tool to generate commitment from the new public managers to be elected. To achieve this, local committees, agencies and community leaders are working with the civil society and direct beneficiaries to present work plans and empower them to get the new managers attention and commitment. Work plans have been officially presented to the local public managers to be part of their plan of action for the next mandate.
- 3) In order to mitigate communication problems, the Communication Plan was developed within the PMC with the support of Communication Analysts of participating agencies - UNDP and UNODC. Three local communities communicators were hired on April 26th, 2012. Coordination of communication consultants is ensured by the established mechanism of weekly reporting to the JP Coordinator. Communicators are to report on executed/planned activities and on the overall operational environment in each zone of intervention (which is particularly important in electoral period). Communicators are furthermore responsible for ensuring coordinated message passed during the events organized by agencies in municipalities. Joint induction of these communicators was held in Brasília on 3rd May 2012, to ensure common strategy of intervention and clear coordination channels. The communicators' team works under the supervision of the National Coordinator.

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

- 1) Bi-monthly meetings with the RC and JP coordinators and posterior reporting to the UNCT;
- 2) Monthly PMC meetings;
- 3) Meetings to establish areas of potential cooperation with the two other JPs, such as the adoption of the M@E model of the JP "Gender and Race" through the joint technical workshop.

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 MDG-F JPs	3	2		
Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	2	2		
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	3	3		

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 true
Fully involved false

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

Policy/decision making

The Secretariats of Human Rights and Security have been closely involved, especially in relation with children and youth. All the three municipalities have been active partners towards the JP's activities, offering infrastructure for the development of activities.

Who leads and/or chair the PMC?

The JP coordinator

Number of meetings with PMC chair

06 meetings

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

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

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

Policy/decision making

The civil society is a member of the local committee and therefore they participate in all issues taken to the committees. They have active participation of the programmes and activities. The diagnosis validation meetings was a clear evidence of their participation. It is important to mention that the NGO "Observatorio de Favelas" remains as an important partner. With its broad experience on analysis of urban violence in outskirts and slums as well as on social mobilization, it has been partner on developing the adolescent homicide index; producing the Municipal Guide for preventing and reducing homicides at municipal level; and developing advocacy actions for addressing lethal violence against adolescents who are victims of violence, particularly afro-Brazilian, the most vulnerable group to this type of violence.

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

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

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

Policy/decision making

Citizens are involved on many levels. At the local committees, the local leaders that are not part of any institution contribute on discussions and decisions. Also, as many activities were developed at the communities, other citizens that are not part of the committee or have not been part of previous activities had joined the action. Young people are taking part in JP activities or part of the local committee have become key actors in the implementation through mobilization and communication actions which they lead at community levels. Through their participation they are involved in decisions such as the criteria for participation in the JP activities, how to mobilize other groups within the community; choosing priority areas within their community to work and so on.

Where is the joint programme management unit seated?

UN Agency

At the leading agency, UNDP.

Current situation

The resulting report from the mid-term evaluation was held in Aug-Sept 2011

highlighted the problems the JP is facing in each municipality and especially the ones that are common to the three, such as the lack of joint implementation, the different levels of commitment from the participant agencies, the M&E framework that needs improvement and the current absence of the Ministry of Justice in the JP.

As a result, considerable efforts were made to address these challenges, as officially informed to the MDG-F Secretariat. It is worth highlighting key steps taken:

- 1) Three communication professionals were hired. One for each municipality.
- 2) A new JP coordinator was hired;
- 3) New governance mechanisms were implemented, such as previous meetings with consultants of the same municipality and the coordination following activities in the field.
- 4) The reinforcement of the coordination structure (with the M&E and local communication professionals) is well seen and supported by the JPMC.
- 5) In order to guarantee the gender aspect on the plans that are being constructed, a contact was established with UNWomen to agree on their support. They are willing to cooperate and are waiting for further details on their participation.

4 Communication and Advocacy

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

Yes true

No false

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

The main objective of the strategy is to constructively engage the community in the JP, aiming at its proper development and the increase in chances of adopting the concepts and practices of security with citizenship.

In order to achieve this, mobilization and social engagement approaches have been developed with the communities to:

- a) Foster the joint identification of mobilization activities that can inform, educate and communicate to communities concepts and practices of security with citizenship and through these activities and approach, to inform what is the JP, what they can expect and to align expectations;
- b) Create and consolidate communication channels ("Virtual Agora") among the different members of the target audience so as communities can have full access to information and that transparency and social responsibility mechanisms are shared by all (communities and local committees);
- c) Mobilize and engage community in the process of constructing a culture of peace, with actions in public spaces (such as squares) to promote civic coexistence and appropriation of these public spaces by the communities;
- d) Disseminate knowledge gained throughout the programme (of actions and processes), aiming at using them in other places and also for fund raising to implement and sustain the security plan;
- e) Strengthen the mission and legitimacy of the local committee, as well as promote the transparency of its decisions;

f) Validate these concepts through the recognition and success of the communitarian activities for sensitization of all, with regards to security with citizenship. The communities involved in the JP are in general stigmatized by the media as violent, what contributes to the consolidation of a negative image of the neighborhood and consequently, low self-esteem of the dwellers. The lack of voice before the society makes these communities feel isolated and not empowered to participate in decisions and to build an ambiance of security with citizenship. Having said that, key elements of this strategy will be based on communication for development:

- Communication for behavioral change (social and individual)
- Communication for social change (individuals can find solutions and are able to break paradigms and promote social change; the dialogue among the public sector, the private sector and the community)
- Advocacy (change in policies, rules or standards)
- Creation of a proper communication environment (digital inclusion, access to information, transparency and social responsibility from both individuals and institutions)

Objectives are proposed to be reached in a short, medium and long term:

- Short term: to foster the creation of the virtual agora (blog or virtual portal) containing documents, information related to the JP, the local committees activities and also related to security with citizenship, such as calendar if events, discussions within communities and with neighboring cities, etc.). This virtual agora will be created and updated by the community, through a focal point to be chosen by the local committee.
- Medium term: to foster the appropriation of public spaces by creating events to promote civic coexistence, taking advantage of the main celebration dates and events already established by the community. Also, to build public-private partnerships to revitalize these spaces. Local committee will coordinate these activities to guarantee community engagement. The virtual agora will also serve as channel to promote these events.
- Long term: to establish these two spaces (virtual and physical) as usual and common to the community. Also, to document the processes through audio, video, text, art and culture, using partnerships with universities, NGOs and the individuals of the communities, so as to disseminate the results and create debates on using these practices in other places or instances (outreach phase).

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

Increased dialogue among citizens, civil society, local national government in relation to development policy and practice

New/adopted policy and legislation that advance MDGs and related goals

Establishment and/or liaison with social networks to advance MDGs and related goals

Key moments/events of social mobilization that highlight issues

Media outreach and advocacy

Through its advocacy and communication strategy JP aims at making people aware of their rights, promote inclusive participation, show the community participation channels and possibilities, such as:

- *Empowering the community to be proactive, instead of waiting for the government or the private sector to act;*
- *Appropriation of the results by the community and local governments so as to guarantee continuity and replication of the practices.*

In the reporting period the community and local government have shown to be more informed about the JP actions and participate more effectively in the activities. The civil society and the community have their awareness raised on the need of civil society participation in the public security and violence prevention policies. The different government levels and the JP are important for the finding of solutions to the problems posed by violence, crime, and drugs but the community and civil society participation in the discussion and implementation of policies is essential to the success and continuation of actions aimed at building a culture of peace.

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	
Social networks/coalitions	11
Local citizen groups	3
Private sector	2
Academic institutions	2
Media groups and journalist	3
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?

Focus groups discussions
Household surveys
Use of local communication mediums such radio, theatre groups, newspapers
Open forum meetings
Capacity building/trainings

Some JP's activities have inherent outreach nature:

- 1) International Award Programme (IA) has specific outreach activities, which range from door-to-door sensitizing and awareness-raising, to public events for awarding the participants that have concluded the IA Programme. These events will be used to promote the Joint Programme.*
- 2) The Oasis training also uses the street contact with the community to engage them on the activity and it was very well received.*
- 3) The media workshop resulted on a blog with records of their work - www.midiaticajovem.wordpress.com.*
- 4) In Contagem, the local committee created a blog with a mailing list to send out information about the JP - <http://segurancacomcidadania-contagem.blogspot.com/>*
- 5) The participation of the JP in National events, such as "International Seminar on Public Policies for the youth: debating the international programmes", held in 7-8 July, in Rio de Janeiro, "International Seminar on Security with Citizenship", held on 16-17 Nov, in Canoas-RS as well as the Seminar on Public Security and Democratic Governance, held on 24-25 Nov, in Brasilia. The three local focal points attended this seminar and presented the JP on their cities and their views on it.*

Section III: Millenium Development Goals

Millenium Development Goals

Additional Narrative Comments

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

The JP facilitates safe and secure communities, thus laying vital foundations for achievement of all MDGs. Moreover, the JP facilitates achievement of the following MDGs in a more direct manner:

- 1) Target 1.B (Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people) is being addressed by reducing factors causing vulnerability to violence among children, youth and adolescents (5.2. young people, specially women between 14 and 24 - years old. empowered and trained in fostering effective insertion of youths in the formal labor market). To achieve this objective, the JP partners with employers organizations and youth institutions.
- 2) Target 2.A (Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling) is being addressed by ensuring sustainable behavior changes, greater compliance with norms and citizenship- building. To achieve this objective, the JP works at increasing human security and compliance with norms and laws through safer school environments in the community, in addition to opportunities for cultural, social and sports interaction with neighboring communities.
- 3)Target 3.A (Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015) is being addressed thought dissemination of peaceful conflict resolution practices in communities. The JP aims to reduce racial and ethnic conflicts through the methodology of "education for partnership" developed among adolescents.

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

Please see annexes for the diagnosis presentation made for the validation phase and also for further details on the mobilization activities made with communities(previously sent by e-mail in January 2012). The JP coordinator will provide the Fund with the Work Plan from the municipalities.

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 1
No. Regional
No. Local

Laws

No. National
No. Regional
No. Local

Plans

National
Regional
Local 3

Forums/roundtables

National
Regional
Local 3

Working groups

National
Regional
Local 3

Dialog clubs

National

Regional
Local 3

Cooperation agreements

National
Regional
Local

Other, Specify

National
Regional
Local 1

The GGIM group at Lauro de Freitas get together monthly with representatives of the government, civil society, committee, NGOs, UN Agencies and all police forces. They discuss social problems from the community and measures to mitigate them. During these meetings there is usually an expert guest speaker.

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 3 forums/round tables represent the events during which the JP was presented.

The 3 working groups are the local committees.

Law 8,069/90 - Statute on Children and Adolescents: set of Brazilian legal rules regulating, at national level, the right to full protection of children and adolescents in the 0-18 age bracket residing in the Brazilian territory. It is a benchmark legal framework for the work of promoting and protecting the rights of children and adolescents at national, state and municipal level.

SINASE (National Socio-Educational Assistance System). The SINASE is Brazil's regulatory framework which sets out all the political, administrative and pedagogic principles for organizing and ensuring the adequate operation of socio-educational assistance programmes for adolescents in conflict with the law. For this reason, it is fundamental for inducing and guiding the formulation of appropriate policies by states and municipalities in tune with all the national and international human rights recommendations for juvenile justice.

Programme for Reducing Lethal Violence Against Adolescents and Youths (PRVL) - This is a programme resulting from a cooperation arrangement between UNICEF, the NGO Observatório de Favelas, and the Special Secretariat for Human Rights of the Office of the President of the Republic that has been fully integrated into the Joint Programme. It is being implemented with technical support from the Violence Analysis Laboratory of the State University of Rio de Janeiro (LAV-Uerj) and is aimed at promoting sensitization and advocacy actions at municipal level and at producing monitoring mechanisms to ensure that violent deaths of adolescents in large Brazilian urban centers are addressed on a priority basis on the public agenda. It was designed to contribute toward the dissemination of strategies based on valuing the lives of Brazilian adolescents, a group that is extremely vulnerable to death by homicide throughout the country today.

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

Total No. Citizens

Total 820
% Ethnic groups 820
Total Urban
No. Urban Women 440
No. Urban Men 340
Total Rural
No. Rural Women
No. Rural Men

Youth under the age of 25 years

Total 380
Total Urban 380
No. Urban Women 180
No. Urban Men 200
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.

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. 16

% ethnic groups

Citizens

No. Women 480
No. Men 340
% ethnic groups

Judges

No. 1
% ethnic groups

Policeman

No. 60
% ethnic groups

Civil servants

No.
% ethnic groups 180

Government representatives

No.
% ethnic groups

Youth organizations

No. 2
% ethnic groups

Community based organizations

No. 17
% 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) 72
Ethnic groups related
Other, specify

Number of homicide according to the municipalities secretariats statistics:

Contagem: 213 homicides in 2011

Lauro de Freitas: January to April 2011 = 16 January to April 2012 = 59

Vitoria:2011 = 23

Comments

The analysis of the Index of Adolescent Homicide (IHA) shows that scenes of urban violence against adolescents are not restricted to capital cities. Increasing attention is drawn to cities within metropolitan regions and to medium-sized cities with population over 100,000. In the group of 266 municipalities with population over 100,000, the estimated number of lives of adolescents between the ages of 12 and 18 that will be lost to homicide within a 7- year period starting from 2008 is 32.568. In other words, assuming that conditions prevailing in 2008 in those municipalities remain unchanged, approximately 33,000 adolescent lives will be lost to violence in Brazil between 2008 and 2014. This figure by itself should suffice to convey the gravity of the phenomenon in Brazil, including in the Municipalities covered by the JP.

Complementary analysis based on risk indicators associated with age group, sex, race, and environment show that lethal violence against adolescents is a phenomenon that marks the life in large cities. The likelihood of becoming a homicide victim is nearly fourteen times higher among males as compared to females, and almost four times as high among afro-descendants males as compared to white males.