

**United Nations Development Programme  
REGIONAL CENTER FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

**ANNUAL PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT**

<b>Name:</b>	Comprehensive Security and Prevention of Violence that Affects Children, Adolescents and Youth in SICA Countries
<b>ID:</b>	00095275
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	UNDP
<b>Project Budget :</b>	US\$ 4,000,000.00
<b>Participating countries:</b>	Belice, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panamá y República Dominicana
<b>Host country:</b>	El Salvador
<b>During the reporting period:</b>	01/01/2015 to 31/12/2015
<b>Total expenses in the period:</b>	US\$ 298,285.28

**Brief Description**

The "Integral Security and Prevention of Violence that Affects Children, Adolescents and Youth in Central America" aims to contribute to the overall outcome of reducing factors associated with insecurity and violence in SICA countries. Particularly the specific and different types of violence affecting children, adolescents and young men and women in Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and Dominican Republic. It will make an explicit strategy to address all types of violence affecting target populations in both the public and private sphere, based and gender, intergenerational and others socioeconomic and cultural dynamics. In this framework, it is a direct contribution to the priorities of the Central American Security Strategy (ESCA, Spanish acronym) and Youth Violence Prevention project (BB1).

The project will achieve four main outputs: (1) SICA and its countries formulate and implement comprehensive, measurable and evidence-based citizen security policies with a clear link to ESCA. (2) Plans and institutional capacities developed and implemented to improve social prevention violence that affects children, adolescents and youth. (3) Innovative solutions and best practices in violence prevention are promoted systematized, evaluated and transferred in the region. (4) Project adequately managed, monitored and evaluated.

Project deliverables will include: national citizen security policies; national youth violence prevention plan; institutional strengthening plans and training for violence prevention entities; secondary and tertiary violence prevention programs; SICA regional violence prevention intervention model; systematizations of youth violence prevention best practices and intervention models; new and innovative approaches and methodologies tested through seed funded pilot initiatives; and south-south cooperation knowledge transfers, among others.

**Description of the main achievements of the project in 2015**

During the first six months of 2015, the implementation of the project was oriented to monitoring and preparation of each national work plan 2015 of the eight SICA state members, in coordination and participation of government institutions, national counterparts, project national leaders designated by SICA and the Technical Office of Spanish Cooperation (AECID). Target populations at local level in seven of the eight countries has been identified.

In addition, a regional process for development and harmonization of indicators for monitoring and evaluation of national work plans to define regional baselines to be implemented by the national and regional components has begun. As well, a research for a systematic and comprehensive review of security policies framed in the Central America Security Strategy (ESCA), along with best practices and lessons learned in Latin America and the Caribbean that has been implemented successfully in the last decades.

At the national level, two South-South initiatives and knowledge transfers were conducted: In one hand, a Regional Seminar of Mesoamerican successful experiences and integral policies in Citizen Security with the participation of senior representatives of the 8 SICA governments, the Government of Spain, UNDP, AECID and SICA, in Cartagena

de Indias, Colombia. In the other hand, one delegation from Honduras learned from the successful experiences against violence and the best practices in social prevention in Medellin, Colombia.

In Belize a situation analysis for the development and formulation of the new National Plan of Action for Children and Youth (NPA) led by the National Committee for Families and Children (NCFC), with technical support from UNICEF and PREVJUVE project was done. It will support the coordination mechanism of prevention and care for Children, Adolescents and Youth at risk and in conflict with the law. Costa Rica has initiate a proposal for developing a national policy on violence prevention adresses to children, adolescents and youth.

## **COMPONENT 1: Public security policies in the framework of the ESCA**

### **1.1 Comprehensive Citizen Security Situation Analysis produced at the beginning of new cycles of policies.**

On the building of citizen security policies in the framework of the ESCA; the main achievements were the beginning of a regional synthesis and adaptation of violence prevention policies that are being implemented successfully within the framework of the ESCA. As well, the beginning of a review of good practices in the framework of de Regional Seminar held in Cartagena de Indias in November 2015 (Mexico, Central America, Colombia and the Dominican Republic) on the topic of citizen security policies related to prevention, care and protection, rehabilitation and reintegration of affected vulnerable populations to violence. The recommendations of the Seminar will be linked to the development of a comprehensive Guide to design security public policies related to ESCA (priorities, indicators, Central American treaties and other regional instruments reference should be included to ensure a link between the regional and national level).

### **1.3 Strategies for monitoring and evaluation of the results of the regional and national policies.**

As part of this component a consultation has initiated for the development of indicators and database for the monitoring and evaluation of the ESCA. This consultation is conducted through a perception surveys at the national level with the beneficiary populations and the actors involved in implementing policies on secondary and tertiary prevention in order to have a set of indicators that feed prevention policies evidence based on result oriented, especially linked to the impact and effect of the ESCA. As part of this consultation process meetings and coordination has being conducted with delegates of the SICA's Subcommittee on Prevention and technical teams of AECID country offices. It is expected to organize for 2016 a regional workshop to review indicators and baselines to be considered for the development of a concrete proposal.

### **1.2 comprehensive citizen security policies developed in Central American countries.**

**Belize.** Situation analysis has being made for the development and formulation of the new National Plan of Action for Children and Youth (NPA) after 2015, led by the National Committee for Families and Children (NCFC), with support from UNICEF, AECID, UNDP and PREVJUVE project.

**Costa Rica.** Proposal (in process) for the development of a national policy on violence prevention addressed to children, adolescents and youth.

## **Component 2: Development of plans and institutional capacity to improve the prevention of social violence affecting youth and women.**

### **2.1 Plans, strategies and programs on prevention of violence affecting NNAJ**

2015 national work plans of the 8 countries have been developed and formulated in close coordination with national committees, national institutions, stakeholders, delegates of the Subcommittee on Prevention of SICA and AECID country offices. The target populations at local level in 7 of the 8 countries (Nicaragua has not confirmed the targeted areas) have been identified. 7 of 8 work plans have develop the interventions plans in secondary and tertiary prevention programs.

**Belize.** Programs of primary and secondary prevention to be driven by the project have been selected. The secondary prevention program will be develop a coordination mechanism of prevention services (output 2.2) in group of schools in the "hot spots" of Southside Belize (schools with higher rate of violence and gang recruitment) to adjust the mechanism with a view to a future escalation. The tertiary program is developed in two detention centers for young offenders: Princess Youth Hostel and Wagners Center. The main goal is to strengthen rehabilitation services and integration, expand its coverage (currently it does not include the female population), and the ability of prison staff to comply with the "Core Penitentiary Practices", the guidelines on Human Rights and treatment of adolescents in the special criminal system.

**Costa Rica.** The national program "Entrepreneurship for a Life without Violence" have been selected has the secondary and tertiary prevention program to be improve with the project. It has identified the target population in Ballena Bay and La Osa for the activities implementation.

**El Salvador.** The annual work plan and its recommendations are in final revision of the National Committee. The project will work in two municipalities (Ciudad Delgado and Zacatecoluca) with municipal teams to improve the previous phase of the Program: "Young Entrepreneurs in Safe Cities". Also, the project will include an alliance with the AECID initiative "Training Workshops" will support youth employment through a Culinary School, which will employ young people who are selected through risk identification system of the Young Entrepreneurs program. The PREVJUVE project will finance part of the equipment of the Culinary School.

**Nicaragua.** A National Planning Workshop was held during two days. UNDP office subsequently held a series of bilateral meetings to continue review the annual work plan with National Committee, Department of Family, SICA and AECID.

**Dominican Republic.** The annual work plan has been submitted for approval of the National Committee.

**Guatemala.** With the approval of the annual work plan, two consulting began for designing programs of secondary and tertiary prevention with the Ministry of Social Welfare and the Adolescent Unit in Conflict with the Law. However, the political context of the country forced its cancellation.

**Honduras.** The annual work plan have been develop in coordination with the National Committee, UNICEF, AECID and SICA. It has identified the target population in Tegucigalpa (United States District) and San Pedro Sula (Chamelecon). Also, the annual work plan includes the first national exchanges of knowledge and South-South cooperation promoting new mechanisms of action in secondary and tertiary prevention.

**Panama.** The Annual work plan is in review of the National Committee which already has an initial outlay for implementation from 2015 to 2016. The target population have been identify in the municipality of Colón.

## **2.2 The institutional technical architecture and management capacities of the institutions responsible for the prevention of violence developed**

This regional component has supported Belize in the definition and installation of a coordination mechanism of prevention and care for children, adolescents and youth at risk and in conflict with the law, to be developed initially in selected schools in Belize City. The mapping exercise includes all services, programs and actors that provide prevention services for youth at risk, within the school system or outside it; a brief situation analysis of capabilities of each and systematization of its intervention model; analysis of gaps and duplications; and set up a system of reference and counter reference enabling deliver and monitor all services received by each adolescent, with a clear coordinating body of the mechanism and process of risk analysis and need to get in and out of it, to determine the services that each requires.

## **COMPONENT 3: Innovation lab and a reference platform and exchange on best practices.**

### **3.2 Public institutions of the SICA countries incorporate knowledge from other countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in their interventions models, tools and systems, through exchanges, systematization and adaptation of best practice experience in citizen security policies.**

**Honduras.** South-South experiences exchange, sharing experiences in secondary prevention in Medellin, Colombia. This exchange was attended by five youth leaders who were able to see first-hand experience of Medellin to be replicated with 100 facilitators of 16 NGOs and national institutions of Honduras. The experience had the support and participation of DIJUVE, DINAF and Secretary of Prevention from de government of Honduras.

As part of the knowledge exchange activities and South-South cooperation, a regional seminar was held in Cartagena de Indias on November 2015 on the issue of comprehensive public security policies. The purpose of the seminar was to contribute to the discussion, building and implementing of national and regional citizen security policies in Mesoamerica countries as well to exchange and systematize good practices. The seminar allow to review the development and progress in the implementation of violence prevention and citizen security policies security, with special emphasis on the Sustainable Development Goals. It was possible to share experiences, lessons learned and best practices on programming for violence prevention, including the prevention of violence against women

and youth violence. This activity has contributed to strengthening the network between government, international agencies and experts as well as integrate new actors from relevant sectors and continue building the bridge between security and development. As one of the results of the seminar, a systematization of the initiatives presented in Cartagena has being done and a document with conclusions and recommendations, entitled "Cartagena Document" is available.

**COMPONENT 4: Project implemented, monitored and evaluated efficiently**

It has been hired the regional project team: a Regional Coordinator and a Regional Administrative Assistant, for the effective implementation of the regional components of the project. Also it has being hired the national coordinators of Belize and Costa Rica. El Salvador will not hire National coordinator, so the programme officer runs directly. Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and the Dominican Republic have published Terms of Reference and selection processes in place for hiring national coordinators.

Project national launches have been carried out in Panama and Nicaragua. Also, specific feature for launch dates for Costa Rica and Honduras.

<b>UNDG Harmonized Budget Categories</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Expenses 2015</b>
Staff and other personnel costs	87,122.00	17,718.31
Supplies, Commodities, Materials	48,642.00	8,541.82
Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation	11,079.56	3,629.17
Contractual Services	327,333.00	99,925.13
Travel	66,008.29	80,894.48
Transfers and Grants Counterparts	1211,667.00	46,304.14
General Operating and Other Direct Costs	117,307.03	20,260.58
<b>Total programme amount</b>	<b>1869,158.88</b>	<b>277,273.63</b>
Indirect support costs	130,841.12	21,011.65
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2000,000.00</b>	<b>298,285.28</b>