**Annex IX**

**Matrix of Results and M&E 2009**

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| 1. Local capacityto prevent and reduce violence and to promote civic culture and coexistence strengthened with focus onadolescents, children and youths in vulnerable conditions. | 1.1 Local violence prevention and security promotion plans for each city participating in the Programme formulated(including astrategy for sustainability), implemented, monitored and evaluated. | UNDP |  |  | 1.1.1 Elaboration of local diagnoses of the security situation using UNDP's diagnostic tool (gathering of information, conducting victimization and perception of insecurity local surveys, information analyses and identification of main problems at local level).1.1.2. Formulation of local violence prevention and citizen security promotion plans, following a participatory approach (with all agencies).1.1.3 Gender mainstreaming in formulation of the local plan (with UNIFEM support).1.1.4 Conducting monitoring and evaluation exercises of local violence prevention and security promotion plans, taking into account impactsdisaggregated by sex, race and age. This includes undertaking perception of insecurity and victimization surveys (see monitoring and evaluation framework for details). | 100,000 | 180,000 | 42,031 | 322,031 |

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|  | 1.2 Participatory safety diagnosis in the threecommunitiesinvolved in the Programme conducted. | UN- Habitat |  |  | 1.2.1. Creation of local technical support teams to assist in capacity andpartnership building at community level.1.2.2. Promoting the participatory safety diagnosis and summoning theparticipants.1.2.3. Conducting local safety appraisals in each community.1.2.4. Development of women's safety audits in each community.1.2.5. Conducting surveys on youths in vulnerable situations in each community.1.2.6. Compilation of the information obtained in three local diagnoses.1.2.7. Discussion of diagnoses results with stakeholders at local level (actors from civil society related to violence prevention and reduction). | 100,000 | 150,000 | 50,000 | 300,000 |

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|  | 1.3. Governmental and non- | UNDP |  |  | 1.3.1 Designing the training certificatecourses on citizen security and civic | 150,000 | 60,000 |  | 210,000 |
|  | governmental |  |  |  | culture and adapting the tools for each |  |  |  |  |
|  | actors trained in |  |  |  | city and context. |  |  |  |  |
|  | the design, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | implementation and |  |  |  | 1.3.2 Identifying and contacting the |  |  |  |  |
|  | monitoring of |  |  |  | governmental and non-governmental |  |  |  |  |
|  | comprehensive |  |  |  | actors (social actors involved with |  |  |  |  |
|  | policies for violence |  |  |  | violence prevention and reduction, |  |  |  |  |
|  | prevention and |  |  |  | youths, women, children, etc). who will |  |  |  |  |
|  | security promotion- |  |  |  | participate in the certificate courses. |  |  |  |  |
|  | in the framework of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | the citizen security |  |  |  | 1.3.3. Implementing the courses on |  |  |  |  |
|  | approach. |  |  |  | citizens' security and civic culture. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1.3.4 Developing a module on violence prevention and youth, and incorporation of safety matters in municipal plans and budgets (with support of UN-Habitat). |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.4. Local institutionalcapacity to manage citizen security strengthened. | UNDP |  |  | 1.4.1. Training of local government authorities (in particular those in chargeIrelated to youths, children and adolescents violence prevention and reduction) on the comprehensive citizen security approach and civic culture.1.4.2. Production of a diagnosis of the institutional capacities to manage the citizen security area.1.4.3. Drafting of a plan to strengthen institutional management capacity.1.4.4. Accompanying the implementation of the plan to strengthen institutional management capacity. | 50,000 | 50,000 |  | 100,000 |
| 1.5. Increased capacity of law enforcement in officials, civilsociety, workers and employers organizations to prevent trafficking, report trafficking in human beings, and assist and protect its victims. | ILO |  |  | 1.5.1 Application of the PAIRmethodology - reducing risks, especially among girls and adolescents, against sexual exploitation and humantrafficking. | 100,000 | 100,000 | 50,000 | 250,000 |

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|  | 1.6. Methodology to reduce homicides in which children (10- 18 years) arevictimsimplemented. | UNICEF |  |  | 1.6.1. Application of the methodology to reduce death by homicide of children in large urban centers (mortality rates of children and adolescents). | 50,000 | 100,000 |  | 150,000 |
| 1.7. Protection networks of youths in vulnerable situationsstrengthened. | UNDP |  |  | 1.7.1. Mapping of organizations (from the public sector and civil society) working with youths in vulnerable situations.1.7.2. Taking inventory of on-going projects, programmes and initiatives that address youths in vulnerable situations (male and female).1.7.3. Formulation of a strategy to articulate actors' actions towards youths in vulnerable situations. | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 90,000 |
| 2. Sustainable behavioural changes, greater compliance with norms and citi%enshipbuilding achieved. | 2.1 Greater compliance with norms and laws through the promotion of sports in communities. | UNDP |  |  | 2.1.1 Development of a strategy to adopt sports as a tool for changing behaviour in relation to the prevention of violence.2.1.2 Elaboration of differentiated rules for traditional group games, taking into account race, gender and respect for diversity.2.1.3. Promotion of citizenship games in the communities. | 80.000 | 120.000 | 80.000 | 280,000 |

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|  |  | UNESCO |  |  | 2.1.4. Promotion of sports in the selected communities through the implementation of the open school programme methodology. | 30.000 | 60.000 | 30.000 | 120.000 |
| 2.2. Increasing human security and compliance with norms and laws through safer school environment in the community, in addition to opportunities for cultural, social and sports interaction with neighbouring communities. | UNESCO |  |  | 2.2.1 Promotion of cultural and artistic manifestations in the selected communities through the implementation of the open school programme methodology.2.2.2 Sensitizing teachers and other professionals to accept community requests resulted in the recognition of cultural expressions of youths. | 100,000 | 100,000 | 94,906 | 296,030 |
| 2.3. Youth and adolescentleadershipawareness onsafety and citizen security in their communities. | UNICEF |  |  | 2.3.1 - Development of local actors' projects for adolescents in their communities. | 100,000 | 150,000 | 50,000 | 300,000 |
| 2.4. Adolescents at conflict with the law integrated and protected in human rights spaces at municipal level | UNICEF |  |  | 2.5.1 - Development of localprogrammes to promote family and community spaces for inclusion of adolescents at conflict with the law. | 100,000 | 150,000 | 50,000 | 300,000 |

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

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|  |  |  |  |  | 3.1.5. Identification and implementation | 90,000 | 50.000 | 40,000 | 180,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  | of urban renewal and neighbourhood |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | rehabilitation initiatives in cooperation |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | with local governments and taking into |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | consideration the special needs of |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | women and girls, following these steps: |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | - Training community leaders on |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | managing safe urban spaces, including |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | the elaboration of intervention projects. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | - Establishing partnerships with the |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | private sector for the constitution of a |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | fund in support of micro-interventions |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | proposed by the community. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | - Elaboration of plans for the sustainable |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | use of safe urban spaces by community |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | members. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | - Sensitizing and training the community |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | to work with the police. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | - Sensitizing and training the police to |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | work with the community, with a focus |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | on the needs of women and girls. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | - Elaborating and testing a methodology |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | of community policing in the selected |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | communities. |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Peacefulconflict resolution practicesdisseminated and implemented in communities. | 4.1 Peaceful conflict resolution practices implemented in schools. | UNDP |  |  | 4.1.1 Training of community agents and school members (students, teachers, directors) in mediation techniques.4.1.2 Implementation of mediation and restorative justice practices in schools. | 100,000 | 100,000 | 60,000 | 260,000 |
| 4.2 Actionstargeted to young women,adolescents and girls to prevent domestic and social violence through community and personalempowerment. | ILO |  |  | 4.2.1 Implementation of the "Popular Women Prosecutors Programme" in communities to reduce violence against young women. | 50,000 | 80,000 | 20,000 | 150,000 |
| 4.3 Racial and ethnic conflicts reduced throughthe methodology of "Education for Partnership" developed among adolescents. | UNICEF |  |  | 4.3.1 Methodology of "Education for Partnership" developed among adolescents to reduce racial and ethic conflicts, taking into account gender issues. | 40,000 | 150,000 | 50,000 | 240,000 |
| 5. Factors causing vulnerability to violence among youths, children and adolescents reduced. | 5.1 Young peoplebetween 14 and 24 empowered with life skills (guaranteeing a gender balance amongparticipants),aiming at reducing individual and community vulnerabilities to violence, drug consumption, and HIV and AIDS through the Writo Juvenil Programme. | UNODC |  |  | 5.1.1 Establishing partnerships withgovernmental and non-governmental actors towards the organization of the Programme (International Award) in three communities. | 51,003 | 130,000 | 50,000 | 231,003 |
| 5.1.2 Empowering young people between 14 and 24, equipping them with life skills to promote citizenship, gender equality, and a culture of peace in theircommunities (implementation of theWrito Juvenil programme). | 150,000 | 200,000 | 50,000 | 400,000 |
| 5.1.3 Sensitizing and training volunteers, especially teachers and school staff, in three communities to prevent violence, drug consumption, and HIV and AIDS in partnership with schools, local NGOs, and local media. | 70,000 | 100,000 |  | 170,000 |
| 5.1.4 Fostering interaction and dialogue involving youths, local communities,governments, and the private sector,aimed at finding ways of building aculture of peace and gender equality. | 60,000 | 50,000 |  | 110,000 |
| 5.1.5 Organizing regular meetings inschools in order to mobilize families and communities on issues related to violence, drug consumption, and HIV and AIDS prevention activities. | 40,000 | 100,000 |  | 140,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 5.1.6 Facilitating the participation ofyouths who join the Writo Juvenilprogramme in the ILO's Micro-CreditProgramme, especially young women. |  | 20,000 |  | 20,000 |
| 5.2 Young people, especially women, between 14 and 24, empowered and trained in fostering the effective insertion of youths in the formal labour market. | ILO |  |  | 5.2.1 Development of partnerships with employer and workers organizations aimed at training strategies for adolescents.5.2.2 Looking for possible sponsors for the implementation of methodologies to encourage and train adolescents, especially young women, in developing micro-entrepreneurial initiatives. | 25,000 | 20,000 | 11,654 | 56,654 |
| 5.3 Prevention of child labour through the implementation of specific public policies, and educational and culturalmethodologies. | ILO |  |  | 5.3.1 Promotion of actions to reduce child labour, prioritizing the use of arts and education (through the Scream' methodology and youths as the focus of best-practices).5.3.2 Mainstreaming children and adolescents, especially girls, into public policies aimed at combating child labour and guaranteeing the sustainability of interventions. | 25,000 | 70,000 | 30,000 | 125,000 |

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|  | 5.4. Methodology of resilience to reduce vulnerabilities and improve the | UNICEF |  |  | 5.1.6. Development of local projects on resilience with health and education agents, families and adolescent leaders in communities, to reduce vulnerabilities. | 123,380 | 70,000 | 30,000 | 223,380 |
|  | protection of the |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | environment of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | families with |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | children and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | adolescents |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | developed and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | implemented. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5.5. Environmental conscience and integration in communities | UNESCO |  |  | 5.5.1. Training of youngsters in eco-jobs (strengthening capacities and empowerment of the environmental monitors). | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 150.000 |
|  | promoted among |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | youths. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| 6. Efficient and effective programme management achieved. | 6.1 Methodology for programme management, monitoring and evaluationdeveloped and implemented. | UNDP |  |  | 6.1.1 Elaboration of a methodology and creating tools for project monitoring.6.1.2 Establishment of the programme steering committee.6.1.3 Establishment of local monitoring teams (all agencies).6.1.4 Drafting of the programme evaluation report.6.1.5. Studying the possibility of elaborating an Index of Peace and Citizenship or a Youth Index, with UNESCO support.6.1.6 -Implementation of a blog and website to coordinate the project.6.1.7. Administration of the website. | 60,000 | 100,000 | 80,000 | 240,000 |
| 6.2 Lessonslearned, documentation prepared, methodologies systematized and knowledgeexchange promoted nationally and regionally. | UNDP |  |  | 6.2.1 Registration and systematization of the methodologies developed and applied during the Programme.6.2.2 Identification and extrapolation of lessons learned from the project development.6.2.3 Dissemination of methodologies and lessons learned to promote the transfer of knowledge nationally and regionally. |  | 50,000 | 200,000 | 250,000 |

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|  | 6.3. Conflict sensitivity capacity of Programme staff built andstrengthened. | UNDP |  |  | 6.3.1 Conflict sensitivity training and follow-up activities. | 10,000 | 7,000 |  | 17,000 |
| UNDP | Programme Cost \*\* |  | 1,653,300 |
| Indirect Support Cost\*\* |  | 115,731 |
| UNESCO | Programme Cost |  | 529,000 |
| Indirect Support Cost |  | 37,030 |
| UNICEF | Programme Cost |  | 1,134,000 |
| Indirect Support Cost |  | 79,380 |
| UNODC | Programme Cost \*\* |  | 1,000,938 |
| Indirect Support Cost\*\* |  | 70,066 |
| ILO | Programme Cost \*\* |  | 543,600 |
| Indirect Support Cost\*\* |  | 38,052 |
| UN-HABITAT | Programme Cost \*\* |  | 746,550 |
| Indirect Support Cost\*\* |  | 52,258 |
| Total | Programme Cost |  | 5,607,388 |
| Indirect Support Cost |  | 392,517 |

 Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Table 2: Joint Programme Monitoring Framework (JPMF)

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| Expected Results | Indicators | Means of verification | Collection methods | Responsibilities | Risks and assumptions |
| Violence reduction and prevention of youths, children and adolescents participating in criminal acts as victims or agents. | Decrease of at least 5% of homicides of youths in each area or community involved in the Programme during the second year, and 5% during the third year. | Official homicide and population data (by age, sex and race). | Accessing Police, Ministry of Justice (SENASP), Datasus and IBGE,among other sources.Annual. | All UN agencies involved in the Programme are responsible for the Programmeimpact. | Impossibility to access youths, children and adolescents in vulnerableconditions.Impossibility to establishpartnerships with local actors.Resistance of the target beneficiaries.Impossibility toaccess young women and girls. |
| Decrease of at least 5% in homicides of adolescents (12 to 18) during the second and third year in each area or community involved. | Official homicide and population data (by age, sex and race). | Accessing Police, Ministry of Justice (SENASP), Projovem, Datasus and IBGE, among other sources.Annual. |
| Reduction of at least 20% in the current school absenteeism rates by the end of the Programme in the communities involved. | Schools absenteeism records. | Accessing Projovem, Ministry of Education sources. 2011. |
| Reduction of at least 10% in the number of young men or women repeat offenders, by the end of the Programme. | Repeat offender rates. | Ministry of Justice. 2011 |
| Reduction of at least 20% in the | Victimization | Conducting victimization |

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|  | number of young women and girls who are victims of violence, by the end of the Programme. | surveys, focal groups and official data. | and perception surveys. Annual. |  |  |
| Reduction of at least 10% in the number of young women and girls who feel insecure, by the second and third year. | Victimizationsurveys, focal groups and official data. | Conducting victimization and perception surveys.Annual. |
| 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. | Local authorities of the three municipalities involved in the Programme trained andempowered to manage citizen security at the local level with emphasis on safety of youths, children and adolescents. | Focal groups records. | Workshops and meetings.2011. | UNDPUN-Habitat ILO | Lack of interest in getting involved with citizen security issues at the local level.Lack of interest by the Programmetarget group. |
| 1.1 Local violence prevention and security promotion plans for each city participating in the Programme formulated, implemented, monitored and evaluated. | Three local violence prevention and citizen security promotion local plans (including gender mainstreaming) formulated and implemented. | Local plandocuments andpublic instruments available to implement it. | Access to the three °prefeituras".2011 | UNDP | Delays in information gathering.Lack of political will to implement the plan. |
| 1.2 Participatory safety diagnosis within the three communities participating in the Programme conducted. | At least three participatorydiagnoses conducted, with at least50% of women participating. | sParticipatory safety diagnosis document. |  | UN-Habitat | Resistance of the community to participate in the diagnosis. |
| 1.3. Governmental and non- governmental actors trained in the design, implementation | At least 50 local managers and community leaders of each city | Attendance records for the courses and | Follow-up of certificate courses regular | UNDP | Resistance of local actors to participate in the certificate |

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| and monitoring of comprehensive policies for violence prevention and security promotion in the framework of the citizen security approach. | trained to formulate andimplement local plans, based on the citizen security approach. | diplomas awarded. | attendance. |  | courses.Low course attendance. |
| 1.4. Local institutional capacity to manage citizen security strengthened. | At least three local capacity strengthening plans formulated, jointly with local authorities. | Plans, documents and meetingminutes.Workshop attendance records. | Prefeituras. | UNDP | Lack of interest of local authorities. |
| 1.5. Increased capacity of law enforcement officials, civil society, workers andemployers organizations to prevent trafficking, report trafficking in human beings, and assist and protect its victims. | At least five representatives of enforcement bodies, civil society, workers and employers organizations trained to prevent trafficking, report trafficking in human beings, and assist and protect its victims. | Attendance records. | ILO's attendance follow- up mechanisms. | ILO |  |
| 1.6. Methodology to reduce homicides of children (11-18) implemented. | Reduction of 5% in homicides of children per year. | Official homicide rates by sex, age and race. | Projovem, Ministry of Justice (PRONASCI). | UNICEF |  |
| 1.7. Networks for the protection of youths in vulnerable situations strengthened. | At least three networks for the protection of youths in vulnerable situations comprised of public and social actors, including women | Strategy to strengthen the available networks. | Meeting and workshop records. | UNDP | Resistance of actors to participate in the networks. |

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|  | NGOs, strengthened. |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Sustainable behavioural changes, increasing compliance with norms and citi%enship building achieved. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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.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.Focal groups.Victimization and perception survey.Programme documents. | Company in charge of conducting the survey. | UNESCO and UNDP | Difficulties to work with young men and women in vulnerable conditions.Lack of political willIsupport. |
| 2.2. Increasing human security and compliance with norms and laws through safer school environment in thecommunity, in addition to opportunities for cultural,social and sports interaction with neighbouringcommunities. |
| 2.3. Youth and adolescent leadership awareness on safety and citizen security in their communities. | An increase of at least 20 % of adolescents made aware of safety and citizen security in their communities. | Focal groups attendance.Surveys. | Workshops and focal groups. | UNICEF | Lack of interest in participating. |
| 2.4. Adolescents at conflict with the law integrated and protected in human rights spaces implemented at | At least three municipal programmes for adolescents at conflict with the law developed. | Documents. | Through municipal teams. | UNICEF |  |
| municipal level. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Urban spaces generated and promoted.
 | At least a 20% improvement in the perception of safety in public spaces, by sex, age and race by 2011.At least a 15% improvement of women and girls perception of safety in public spaces. | Victimization and perception surveys. | Conducting surveys. | UN-Habitat |  |
| 3.1 Safe urban spaces promoted and developed through situational crime prevention strategies and renewal initiatives. | At least three urban spaces improved prioritizing schools and related equipment. | Situational crime strategies. | Workshops, meetings focal groups. | UN-Habitat | Impossibility to work with schools and related equipment. |
| 1. Peaceful conflict resolution practices disseminated and implemented in communities.
 | Increase of 20% in the number of youths that claim to preferpeaceful conflict resolution practices, by the end of the Programme. | Victimization and perception surveys. | Conducting surveys. | ILO |  |
| Increase of 10% in the number of youths that claim to preferpeaceful conflict resolution practices, by the end of the Programme. | Victimization and perception surveys. | Conducting surveys. | ILO |  |
| 4.1 Peaceful conflict resolution practices implemented at schools. | At least 150 adolescents, children and youths trained in peaceful conflict resolution practices. | Attendance records, diplomas awarded, focal groups. | UNDP regular follow-up of the activity. | UNDP |  |

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| 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 victimizationsurveys. | Company in charge of conducting the survey. | UNICEF | Resistance to work on racial matters claiming that there is no racism. |
| S. Factors causing vulnerability to violence among youths, children and adolescents reduced. | Behavioral changes promoted in order to reduce young people's vulnerabilities to violence, drug use, and HIVIAIDS. | Victimization and perception surveys. | Company in charge of conducting the survey. | UNODC |  |
| Vulnerabilities resulted by unbalanced gender relations decreased |
| Perception of direct relations between drug use and violence reduced. |
| Peer-education stimulated among young people. |
| 5.1 Young people aged 14 - 24 empowered with life skills, | 3 NGO's select and trained to implement Writo Juvenil | Records of the Writo |  | UNODC |  |

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| with a special focus on gender relations, aimed at reducing individual and communities' vulnerabilities to violence, drug consumption, and HIV and AIDS through the Writo Juvenil Programme. | Programme in the communities. | juvenil ProgrammePartnership agreements signed. |  |  |  |
| Writo Juvenil Programme implemented in the three communities. |
| 900 youngsters (at least 50% composed by girls and young women) empowered and certified in the scope of the Writo Juvenil Programme. |
| 40 local agents of the Writo Juvenil Programme sensitized and trained to prevent violence, drug use, and HIVIAIDS. |
| 180 volunteers trained to prevent violence, drug use, and HIVIAIDS in the communities |
| 8 trainings on violence, drug use, and HIVIAIDS prevention carried out. |
| Partnerships established with at least 3 schools. |
| 45 meetings carried out in schools. |
| 3 external evaluation (survey and qualitative report) carried out. |
| 6 adventure journeys carried out. |
| 5.2 Young people, especially women, aged 14 - 24, | Number of awareness-raising initiatives targeting the training |  |  |  |  |

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| empowered and trained in fostering the effective insertion of youths into the formallabour market. | and employment of youths implemented in the communities targeted by the project. |  |  |  |  |
| 5.3 Prevention of child labour through the implementation of specific public policies, and educational and cultural methodologies. | At least 150 children were offered and benefited from formal educational opportunities. | Records of formal education initiatives. | ILO follow-up | ILO | Resistance offamilies to allow the 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 offamilies to work with resiliencemethodologies. |
| 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 environmentalissues. |
| 6. Efficient and effective programme management achieved. |  |  |  |  |  |

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| 6.1 Methodology forprogramme management, monitoring and evaluation developed and implemented. | Methodology developed,monitoring tools created and in use. | Methodology document.Monitoring web tool. | Joint Programme regular follow-up | UNDP | UN agencies to provide support. |
| 6.2 Lessons learned document prepared, methodologies systematized and knowledge exchange promoted nationally and regionally. | Lessons learned identified.Methodologies systematized (document, guide, tool) and disseminated. | Lessons learned document. | Joint Programme regular follow-up | UNDP | UN agencies to provide support. |
| 6.3. Conflict sensitivitycapacity of Programme staff built and strengthened. | Each participant in thecoordination stages of the Pogramme trained in conflict sensitivity capacity building. | Workshop records. | Joint Programme regular follow-up | UNDP tocoordinate and ensure the achievement of this outcome. | Delays. |