Annex I: Brief description of selected programs and projects that respond to homicide and violence against children in Latin America.1

Strategy 1: Working for preventing and reducing homicide through different approaches
BRAZIL / COLOMBIA / EL SALVADOR / HODURAS / MEXICO / GLOBAL

PROGRAMA DE REDUÇÃO DA VIOLENCIA LETAL CONTRA ADOLESCENTES E JOVENS – PROGRAM FOR REDUCING LETHAL VIOLENCE – PRVL2 (BRAZIL)
The program focus on reducing lethal violence against adolescents in large urban centres, prioritizing urban areas most affected by high rates of adolescent homicides, including slums and other impoverished communities and surroundings suburbs. It focus on three pillars of action: advocacy, awareness-raising and social mobilization; production of indicators and methodologies for violence prevention. The activities are carried out in a networked way.3

The PRVL has also encouraged the participation of young people to develop local violence prevention policies and has strengthened the capacity of municipal governments to address lethal violence.4

Result: The Municipal Guide for Preventing Lethal Violence against Adolescents and Young People5 was produced focusing on 238 municipalities, particularly those with high adolescents homicide rate; The Adolescent Homicide Index was created and had been published annually since 2009. The methodologies and products produced by the PRVL (Municipal Guide, annual reports of the Adolescent Homicide Index and the analysis of local experiences in preventing violence) were incorporated into the national plan. According to the National Secretariat for Youth, the plan is expected to benefit 132 municipalities - that until 2010 accounted for 70 per cent of all homicides among adolescents of African descent.6

For more information: http://prvl.org.br

PACTO PELA VIDA – PACT FOR LIFE (BRAZIL)
Pact for Life (PPV) is a program (public security policy) of the Pernambuco state aimed to reduce crime and controlling violence. PPV was implemented in 2007 and put in place a series of law enforcement and crime prevention strategies designed for reducing homicide7

The initial goal was to reduce homicides rates by 12 per cent per year in the state of Pernambuco, through a combination of qualified repression and social prevention strategies, liaising with the Criminal Justice System and incorporating other state management and civil society actors.8

The plan consists of a continuous, coordinated, cross-cutting, planned actions, monitored by the establishment of priorities, goals and management mechanisms. Over a hundred projects were produced, and their content was organized into six lines of action: qualified repression; institutional enhancement; information and knowledge management; training and capacity-building; crime and social violence prevention; and democratic management.9

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1 The programs are organized based on their strategy. In each strategy they are organized following an alphabetic order of the countries in which they are executed. The countries are: Brazil, Costa Rica, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Venezuela.
2 The program is a partnership between Observatório de Favelas, UNICEF, the Secretariat for Human Rights and the Violence Analysis Laboratory. It operates in 16 metropolitan areas.
4 Idem
5 The guide was created between 2011 and 2012.
8 Idem
9 Ibidem
Result: The program has been credited for having reduced homicides in the state by almost 40 per cent between January 2007 and June 2013.  


FICA VIVO! – STAYING ALIVE! (Brazil)
The Fica Vivo! is a government program addressed to young people of 12 to 24 years old living in areas with high rates of violent crime in the state of Minas Gerais.

The program involves a series of actions from different sectors and actors of society, as well as strategic interventions, that bring together organs of social defense and criminal justice system. It also provides social protection, through the establishment of local networks of assistance and psychosocial care, youth groups and projects in the community. In addition to promoting cultural and sports activities for young people.

The implementation of the Fica Vivo! program involved the participation of community leaders, local public administrators, representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), companies and the Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG), and the strategic intervention group made up of members of the public ministry, military police, civil police, judiciary and the UFMG.

Result: In the first six months of the program there was a reduction of 69% homicides. During the other Program periods, the effect on the reduction of homicides lessened, but the difference among coefficients compared to the initial period was not statistically significant. Even with full program implementation, the effect continued to be similar to the previous periods, probably because the program was implemented in other violent favelas in the city. The results of the study suggest that the Fica Vivo! program can be an example in homicide prevention for communities that share characteristics with the area in which it was originally implemented.


RESTRIÇÃO DE ÁLCOOL – RESTRICTION OF ALCOHOL - Policy Reform (BRAZIL)
In 2002, Diadema’s mayor prohibited the sale of alcohol after 11 p.m. In addition local officials initiated a public education campaign in target neighbourhoods.

Harmful use of alcohol is a major contributor to violence. Before 2002, the city of Diadema had one of Brazil’s highest homicide rates. Research showed that homicide and complaints about violence against women often occurred late at night and were concentrated in neighborhood where bars and alcohol consumption were widespread.

Result: The intervention was approved by 93 per cent of local residents.

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10 Ibidem
15 The availability of alcohol can be regulated either through restricting the hours or days it can be sold or by reducing the number of alcohol retail outlets. Generally, reduced sales hours have been found to be associated with reduced violence and higher outlet densities with higher levels of violence. At: WHO, Violence prevention the evidence: Preventing violence by reducing the availability and harmful use of alcohol, 2009
16 Ibidem
The intervention led to a quick drop in violence: an estimated 319 homicides were prevented during the program’s first three years – a 44 per cent decline from the expected homicide rate. The intervention also prevented an estimated 1,051 assaults against women between July 2002 and July 2005 – a reduction of 56 per cent from predicted assaults. Since the law’s introduction, at least 120 municipalities have adopted similar policies.

For more information: Unidade de Pesquisas em Álcool e Drogas - http://www.uniad.org.br/uniad/politicas-publicas/item/112-diadema

CURE VIOLENCE (BRAZIL, COLOMBIA, EL SALVADOR, HONDURAS and MEXICO)

Treating Violence Using a Health Approach
The Cure Violence method was developed using World Health Organization derived strategies. The program is currently being implemented by local partners with great success throughout the world. In Latin America it is present in Honduras, Mexico, Colombia and Brazil. The US based organization has a public health approach to reducing homicide rates in communities with very high levels of violence. The approach consists of understanding violence as a contagious disease, and training trusted members of the community to detect and interrupt the transmission of violence by: anticipating where violence may occur and intervene before it erupts; change the behavior of the highest potential transmitters by identifying those at highest risk for violence and work to change behavior; change community norms by influencing social norms to discourage the use of violence.

Result: Evaluations of the programs current being implemented in Central America are not available yet. However the model has been proven successful in multiple independent evaluations in three cities from North America (Baltimore, Chicago and New York) that have each shown significant reductions of violence due to the program.

For more information: Cure Violence - http://cureviolence.org

LA TREGUA – THE TRUCE (EL SALVADOR)
La tregua refers to an agreement between parts and a set of actions partially connected. In march 2012 it was established the agreement between the mains violent pandillas of the country: Barrio 18 and M13. It included (as it was announced when the truce was recognized) that the pandillas did a pact of no mutual aggression (avoiding extending its territory) and also stop attacking police officers, prisons and military officials. It was facilitated by external actors in dialogue with the cupola of the street

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18 Idem
19 Initial assessments have been conducted in Recife and Rio de Janeiro. (http://cureviolence.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Cure-Violence-International-Program-Sites.pdf)
20 Several assessment and planning visits conducted in Barranquilla and Medellin. Assessment visit was scheduled for January, 2015 in Cali, which has funding committed to the project. (http://cureviolence.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Cure-Violence-International-Program-Sites.pdf)
21 In El Salvador a pilot project using the methodology will be implemented in partnership with Save the Children. Program initiated in 2014.
22 Cure Violence began working with a local partner in Juarez in November 2014. They planned to have a staff of full 30 interrupters funded by the City of Juarez and private donors through a public/private partnership program. They have started its operations in December 2014 (http://cureviolence.org/partners/international-partners/latin-america/)
25 See: http://cureviolence.org
organizations that were incarcerated. 27

**Result:** In 2012, the year that la tregua begun, UNOCD registered a reduction of almost 40% in the homicide rate. However in 2013 the homicide rate dropped little in relation to 2012. 28 La tregua has catalyzed local governments to consider how they engage with gangs, 29 recognizing them as a social and political actor. 30 In some instances, direct negotiation with gangs has improved access to services and programs for citizens who reside in or must pass through gang-held territory. 31 In addition it showed that is possible to establish agreements of reduction of violence that are more effective in its efforts to generate inclusion than the “mano dura” and exclusive penal policies. 32

**For more information:** In Sight Crime - [http://es.insightcrime.org/investigaciones/tregua-entre-pandillas-en-el-salvador](http://es.insightcrime.org/investigaciones/tregua-entre-pandillas-en-el-salvador)

**TODOS SOMOS JUAREZ – WE ARE ALL JUAREZ - TSJ (MEXICO)**

The Todos Somos Juarez (TSJ) program is one of the main municipal integrated approaches analyzed by several organizations. It aimed to reduce homicides in Ciudad Juarez, the most violent site of drug-related violence in 2010. Its approach marked a shift from addressing violence with traditional security measures to adopting strategies that help alleviate the economic and social programs that trigger it. 33

Its objectives are rather ambitious: promote citizen participation and a culture of peace and respect for the law; address the risk factors that render children, adolescents, women and other groups vulnerable to violence; create and reclaim public spaces to foster peaceful coexistence; and strengthen institutional capacity at the federal, state and municipal level. 34

The TSJ program was established in 2010 by the federal government and the state government of Chihuahua, it adopted a multi-sector approach to comprehensively address the persistent social and economic risks associated with vulnerability and insecurity. The strategy focused on six basic sectors: public security, economic growth, employment, health, education and social development. 35

Though Juárez remains fragile, civil society leaders – including business and professional groups, non-profit organizations and academics – hold the government accountable for any increase in crime, meeting regularly with municipal, state and federal officials in a unique Mesa de Seguridad y Justicia an independent body including citizens and authorities. All three levels of government remain committed in principle to addressing the causes of violence through social programs aimed at the poor communities that have borne the brunt of the killings. 36

**Result:** Although the program has been criticized for being scattershot and incomplete, it helped to deter youth from joining the local “superpandillas” (gangs), which slowly led to the weakening of the

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29 Bumpus J. et al., Best Practices in Reducing Violent Homicide Rates: Honduras, El Salvador, Mexico, Woodrow Wilson School of Public & International Affairs, Princeton University, p.27
32 However, it should be noted that truces without preventive policies and inclusion in the long term are also ineffective and unsustainable. It is necessary to establish agreements of non-aggression insofar as it is also ensured local social cultural inclusions sustainable in scale Appiolazza, M. and Espinoza Quiros, A.Y., “Investigacion y sistematizacion de practicas efectivas para la prevecon y reduccion de la violencia armada que afecta a ninos, ninas y adolescentes, September 2014, UNICEF – LACRO, p.137.
33 Bumpus J. et al., Best Practices in Reducing Violent Homicide Rates: Honduras, El Salvador, Mexico, Woodrow Wilson School of Public & International Affairs, Princeton University, p.36
34 Idem
36 International Crisis Group, Back from the Brink: Saving Ciudad Juarez, Latin America Report No 54, 25 February 2015, p.i
Juarez and Sinaloa cartels in the region and the establishment of a “narcopeace”. President Felipe Calderón’s administration invested more than $380 million in 2010-2011 under the TSJ initiative to finance social programs designed to make young people from communities, more resistant to violent crime. Much of the money went to expanding existing programs for the urban poor and building or renovating community centres, schools and hospitals. But the impact of these efforts was never evaluated, largely wasting the opportunity to create innovative, sustainable programs, subject to outside review and evaluation.

For more information: Mesa de Seguridad y Justicia - http://www.mesadeseguridad.org/red-ciudadana/

THE HOMICIDE MONITOR, IGARAPÉ INSTITUTE (GLOBAL)
The Homicide Monitor is an open source data-driven visualization tool that shows the distribution, dimensions and dynamics of homicide around the world. It describes the total number of homicides per country, their frequency per 100,000 people, and where data is available, the breakdown by gender and type of weapon.

The Homicide Monitor will also focus on "what works" in preventing and reducing murder. The Institute has lined up some of the world’s leading criminologists and public health experts to analyze the challenge, but also solutions with a solid track record.

Result: The map reveals that a third of the world’s 450,000 murders each year occur in Central and South America and the Caribbean, though the region is home to less than a tenth of the population. Fourteen of the top 20 countries in a ranking of murder rates are in Latin America.

For more information: Homicide Monitor - http://homicide.igarape.org.br
Igarapé Institute - http://igarape.org.br

Strategy 2: Empowering children and young people to manage risks and challenges.
BRAZIL / COLOMBIA / EL SALVADOR / HONDURAS / MEXICO / GLOBAL

PROJETO UERÊ – URERÊ PROJECT (BRAZIL)
Projeto UERÊ is a model school, founded in 1998 inside Favela da Maré in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Children who participate in the project are from the community and are constantly exposed to trauma and violence. The project works to reintegrate children into society by offering them a chance to escape exposure to further violence.

The project ultimate goal is to remove the children from the streets, supplementing their regular academic learning and emotional issues related to violence-induced trauma.

The project attends annually up to 430 children, of the community and neighboring communities, between 6 and 18 years old, who are in extreme poverty and social exclusion.

Result: Projeto Uerê has received international recognition as a model school. Its methodology has become widely recognized by governments in Rio de Janeiro and Recife. It has been selected as a

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37 Bumpus J. et al., Best Practices in Reducing Violent Homicide Rates: Honduras, El Salvador, Mexico, Woodrow Wilson School of Public & International Affairs, Princeton University, p.37
38 International Crisis Group, Back from the Brink, Op. cit, p.23
40 Idem.
41 Watts, J., http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/may/06/murder-map-latin-america-leads-world-key-cities-buck-deadly-trend
43 Idem
44 http://www.projetouere.org.br
model alternative pedagogy by partnership between Rio de Janeiro Municipality and UNESCO. Case studies show that children who benefit from UERÊ-MELLO Pedagogy, including children who have been previously engaged in violence, can recuperate and better able to become active members of society.\textsuperscript{45}

For more information: Projeto Uerê - http://www.projetouere.org.br

**GOLOMBIAO – EL JUEGO DE LA PAZ (COLOMBIA)**

The Golombiao - “El juego de la paz” strategy initiated in 2003, implemented by the Colombian Presidential Program Colombia Joven, and piloted by UNICEF who provides technical support.\textsuperscript{46}

It consists of an educational tool that seeks, through a modified soccer game, to strengthen coexistence, solidarity, respect and tolerance among children.\textsuperscript{47} It focuses on changes within the family, neighborhoods, communities and schools.\textsuperscript{48}

The initiative was put in place in communities affected by armed conflict, aiming to work against discrimination of children and young people based on social status, gender, racial, sexual orientation and origin. It is based on the self-recognition of girls, boys and young people as crucial actors for the construction of a peaceful coexistence.\textsuperscript{49}

The goal was to strengthen the capacity of children to prevent violence while providing the full exercise of rights through the participation in the management of violent conflicts, gender equity and the pacific coexistence as conditions for the personal and community development.\textsuperscript{50}

**Results:** The practice of Golombiao allowed participants to express themselves, learn new no-violent ways to relate, foster solidarity ties and take responsibilities in their communities. It strengthened the capacities of participants in different levels, including the political dimension in the construction of citizenship.\textsuperscript{51}

For more information: Colombia Joven - http://www.colombiajoven.gov.co/golombiao.html

**STREET OUTREACH - CASA ALIANZA, Opening doors for Homeless Youth (GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, MEXICO AND NICARAGUA)**

The Street Outreach program of Casa Alianza team works with children living on the streets and facing risks. The organization identifies high-risk zones where children and young people are found, these include markets, bus terminals, garbage dumps, makeshift houses, highways, and some of the poorest and most dangerous neighborhoods in the country.\textsuperscript{52}

Children and teens encountered in these zones have been abused, neglected and abandoned. They are usually victims of some form of violence or other types of abuse, often from within their own family, and are in desperate need of care and support. A number of the children in these situations are also suffering from HIV/AIDS.\textsuperscript{53}

The organization works to build a relationship with the children and young people, based in the values of trust, understanding and respect. The organization counsel children about how they can begin the


\textsuperscript{47} Idem.


\textsuperscript{49} Idem

\textsuperscript{50} Idem


\textsuperscript{52} [http://www.casa-alianza.org/youth-programs/outreach#sthash.jSSvblZ.dpuf](http://www.casa-alianza.org/youth-programs/outreach#sthash.jSSvblZ.dpuf)

\textsuperscript{53} Idem
transition from life on the streets to life at Casa Alianza where they receive support to set realistic and obtainable goals that they can work to achieve.  

**Result:** According to the organization, in 38 years of existence it had served over one million youth. “Casa Alianza is one of the largest providers of services to homeless and runaway youth in the world, providing services at 21 sites in seven countries in Mexico, Canada, and North and Central America.”

**For more information:** Casa Alianza - [http://www.casa-alianza.org](http://www.casa-alianza.org)

**JOVENS HONDUREÑOS ADELANTE, JUNTOS AVANZEMOS JHA-JA – HONDURANS JOVENS FORWARD TOGETHER AVANZEMOS (HONDURAS)**

JHA-JA is a nongovernmental organization that promotes the rehabilitation of former gang members to reintegrate them into society through job training and placement.

**Results:** Although the results have not been formally evaluated, the program offers an important alternative to the failed *mano dura* policies.


**POR MÍ BARRIO** - **FOR MY NEIGHBOR (HONDURAS)**

*Por mi Barrio* is an outreach center program that aims to promote and strengthen alternative and inclusive opportunities for human development of children and young people in Honduras.

The methodology for preventing violence has a multi-sectorial approach, based on risk factors associated with violence, including youth vulnerability that lead them to join *pandillas* and illicit activities. Through the program young people are given training opportunities and experience a healthy and safe environment.

**Result:** The outreach center program began in 2011 through funds provided to Alianza Joven Regional-SICA (Regional Youth Alliance), which later formed the Alianza Joven Honduras - AJH. From 2011, the Regional Youth Alliance/AJH began 40 different outreach centers throughout the country.

**For more information:** Alianza Joven Honduras - [http://www.ajhusaid.org](http://www.ajhusaid.org)

**NATIONAL YOUTH ORCHESTRAS PROGRAMME (VENEZUELA)**


The program gives great emphasis on sensory, physical and cognitive and non-cognitive stimulation through recreational and specific support through music, contributing to promote the appropriate use of leisure time avoiding the incursion of children and youth in illegal activities.

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54 http://www.casa-alianza.org/youth-programs/outreach#sthash.hfRDsezS.dpuf
55 See: http://www.casa-alianza.org/about/accountability-transparency#sthash.VZXXtF3.dpuf
56 Washington Office on Latin America WOLA, Youth Gangs in Central America: Issues in Human Rights, Effective Policing, and Prevention, November 2006, p. 28
57 Funded by Alianza Joven Regional USAID/SICA and Club Rotarios.
58 The project was executed from Marzo 2009 to December 2011.
59 AJH-USAID, Sistematización: Centros de Alcance "Por Mi Barrio", Tegucigalpa, Distrito Central, Enero 2014, 53p
61 Moestue, H., op. cit., p. 14
The program seeks to effect social change through the pursuit of musical excellence. It focuses primarily on children with the fewest resources and greatest need. The primary aim is to create a daily safe space.\(^{63}\)

**Results:** The System of youth and children’s orchestras of Venezuela is the central organ of a network of 120 youth orchestras and 60 children’s orchestras through the territory of Venezuela which serves more than 135,000 children and adolescents.\(^{64}\)

**For more information:** El Sistema - [http://www.elsistemasusa.org/el-sistema-in-venezuela.htm](http://www.elsistemasusa.org/el-sistema-in-venezuela.htm)

### Strategy 3: Changing attitudes and social norms that encourage violence

**BRAZIL / COSTA RICA / GUATEMALA / EL SALVADOR / NICARAGUA / MEXICO**

**PROGRAMA H – PROGRAM H (BRAZIL)**

Program H (H men and hombres in Spanish) was launched in 2002 by Promundo and partner organizations (Instituto Papai, ECOS, Salud y Genero) and has been adapted in more than 20 countries. Addressed for young men aged between 15 and 24 years, aims to promote reflection on strict regulations associated with masculinity. It is based on several surveys conducted with young men in Brazil with equitable gender attitudes, which revealed that the adoption of these attitudes had been influenced by the presence of peers who supported gender equality, personal experiences of success associated with gender equality and the existence of positive male role models.\(^{63}\)

**Result:** Men who participated in the activities of the Program H reported several positive changes, including increased use of contraceptives, improvements in relationships, greater willingness to perform household chores and lower incidence of sexual harassment and violence against women.\(^{66}\) Program H was considered as a good practice in promoting gender equality and prevention of gender-based violence by the World Bank, the World Health Organization and cited by UNICEF and the United Nations for its effectiveness. It was also recognized by the Pan American Health, United Nations Development Programme and United Nations Population Fund. It was officially adopted by the Ministries of Health in Brazil, Mexico and Chile.\(^{67}\)

**For more information:** Promundo - [http://promundo.org.br/programas/programa-h/](http://promundo.org.br/programas/programa-h/)

**AL COLE SIN ARMAS – A SCHOOL WITHOUT ARMS (COSTA RICA)**

The initiative **Al Cole Sin Armas** is part of the project “Protección a la Niñez y Adolescencia contra la violencia y uso de Armas” in place since 2013 and conducted by UNICEF in partnership with the Viceministerio de Paz, la Fundación para la Paz y Democracia (Fupadem). Through the educative centers it aims to prevent children from violent conflicts involving firearms and raising awareness of the consequences of the use of firearms.\(^{68}\)

**Results:** Since 2010, the Department of Peace has been working on the prevention of armed violence in schools, which has reached more than 30,000 children and adolescents with the nationwide program.\(^{69}\)

**For more information:** Facebook page - [https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.10152252688132517.1073741829.182974327516&type=3](https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.10152252688132517.1073741829.182974327516&type=3)

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\(^{63}\) [http://www.elsistemasusa.org/guiding-principles.htm](http://www.elsistemasusa.org/guiding-principles.htm)

\(^{64}\) [http://www.unicef.org/spanish/infobycountry/venezuela_24464.html](http://www.unicef.org/spanish/infobycountry/venezuela_24464.html)

\(^{66}\) [http://promundo.org.br/programas/programa-h/](http://promundo.org.br/programas/programa-h/)

\(^{67}\) See: [http://promundo.org.br/programas/programa-h/](http://promundo.org.br/programas/programa-h/)

\(^{68}\) Idem

\(^{69}\) UNICEF Costa Rica - [http://www.unicef.org/costarica/media_26938.htm](http://www.unicef.org/costarica/media_26938.htm)


**PROYECTO PREVENCIÓN DE LA VIOLENCIA – PROJECT PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE, CEPREV CENTRO DE PREVENCIÓN DE LA VIOLENCIA (GUATEMALA, EL SALVADOR AND NICARAGUA)**

This project of CEPREV aims to develop a culture of peace by increasing the knowledge about the causes and consequences of youth violence and to promote values of understanding, peace and democratic relations in the family, schools, institutions and community spaces.\(^{70}\)

It addresses the impact of organized crime on youth, with a consistent effort to develop values, linking them with gender aspects related to the construction of masculinities free violence.\(^{71}\)

In addition, it seeks to encourage respect for human rights, non-discrimination, tolerance and respect for diversity and acceptance and appreciation of differences, with respect racial and cultural identities of the population from Central America\(^{72}\).

The project also include the Development of an awareness campaign on the risks of using and carrying weapons and designing of a protocol for voluntary disarmament\(^{73}\).

**Results:** Results were not available since the project was still to be finalized at the time of the writing of the report.\(^{74}\)

**For more information:** Center for the Prevention of Violence- [http://www.ceprev.org](http://www.ceprev.org)

**INFANCIA SIN VIOLENCIA – REDIM RED POR LOS DERECHOS DE MOS NIÑOS (MEXICO)**

Infancia Sin Violencia is a Campaign on Violence against children and young people, that raises awareness of the impact of armed violence, child sexual violence, corporal punishment and other forms of cruel or degrading punishment. The campaign has an online space - INFANCIASINVIOLENCIA.ORG where information is shared.\(^{75}\)

**Result:** As part of the campaign the report Counting Violence has been produced summarizing the information gathered from the databases of deaths in children.\(^{76}\)

**For more information:** Infancia Sin Violencia - [http://infanciasinviolencia.org](http://infanciasinviolencia.org)

**SOMOS DIFERENTES, SOMOS IGUALES – SDSI (NICARAGUA)**

SDSI was a communication campaign that took place between 2002 and 2005. It was part of a strategy for social change that aimed to prevent future HIV infections in Nicaragua by means of mass communication actions, including entertainment-education programs.\(^{77}\)

**Result:** The evaluation of the project revealed that the project had a widespread exposure among the population. At the end of the intervention, nine out of every ten people interviewed were familiar with at least one of the mass communication components.\(^{78}\) In addition, people who were greatly exposed to the program were 33% more likely than those less exposed to know of a domestic violence support

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\(^{70}\) [http://www.ceprev.org/proyectos.html](http://www.ceprev.org/proyectos.html)

\(^{71}\) Idem

\(^{72}\) Idem

\(^{73}\) Project from 2012 to 2015, Idem

\(^{74}\) [http://infanciasinviolencia.org](http://infanciasinviolencia.org)

\(^{75}\) Idem


\(^{77}\) Idem
center, and 48% more likely to have been to one in the last 6 months.\textsuperscript{79}

For more information: The HIV/AIDS Communication and Media Network - http://www.comminit.com/hiv-aids/content/impact-data-sdsi-somos-diferentes-somos-iguales-were-different-were-equal

\textbf{Strategy 4: Supporting parents and caregivers to raise children in safe and loving environment}

HONDURAS / MEXICO

\textbf{MODELO COMUNITARIO DE PREVENCIÓN, ATENCIÓN Y REINSERCIÓN INTEGRAL DE ADOLESCENTES Y JÓVENES QUE PARTICIPAN O SIMPATIZAN CON MARAS Y PANDILAS – COMUNITARIAN MODEL OF PREVENTION, ATENTION AND REINSERTION OF YOUTH THAT PARTICIPATE AND SIMPATIZE WITH GANGS, ASOOCIACION COMPARTIR (HONDURAS)}

The communitarian model of \textit{Asociacion Compartir} is based on the protection of rights through the promotion of opportunities and strengthening values of coexistence.\textsuperscript{80} The organization offers psychological care and rehabilitation, community libraries and service centers. The areas of action include: non-formal education and vocational therapy; job placement; psychosocial assistance to the family; psychosocial care / therapy groups; recreational promotion; art; human development; health and nutrition; social assistance; community involvement; integral reconciliation between gangs.\textsuperscript{81}

\textbf{Result:} The beneficiaries of the program have been 10% of the 12,142 members of 141 gangs in the metropolitan region of Valle de Sula; 10% of the 8,858 members of the 103 gangs operating in the metropolitan region of the Central District (Tegucigalpa); children, adolescents, young supporters who voluntarily agree to participate in preventive programs and projects; approximately 300 children and young people addicted to substances; families of children who received attention in their communities. In 2008 UNICEF has funded the model to be replicated in several cities of Honduras.\textsuperscript{82}

For more information: Compartir Honduras - http://www.compartirhonduras.org

\textbf{FOMENTANDO UNA CULTURA DE PAZ, FOSTERING A CULTURE OF PEACE, SAVE THE CHILDREN (Honduras)}

The project aimed to contribute to the reduction of youth violence, strengthening the capacity of educative centers on protection, in partnership with community organizations and through the establishment of strategic alliances.\textsuperscript{84}

\textbf{Result:} Among the effects and impacts of the project \textit{Fomentando una Cultura de Paz} in the lives of children is the empowerment of caregivers that allowed then to provide children with new opportunities for learning, creating new facilities for activities outside the educative centers. It has also generated new opportunities for children and young people, allowing them to better address their reality from different perspectives. In the community level the relationship between the children and

\textsuperscript{80} See: http://compartir.compartirhonduras.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=56&Itemid=72&lang=es&121377ef340e9cec1ee1777f978d4ed1=318120af41d921828edff78e5f248554
\textsuperscript{81} Idem
\textsuperscript{82} http://compartir.compartirhonduras.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=56&Itemid=72&lang=es&121377ef340e9cec1ee1777f978d4ed1=318120af41d921828edff78e5f248554
\textsuperscript{83} Save the Children project, funded by European Union, See: http://ciprevica.org/download/mapeo_de_proyectos/honduras/sociedad_civil_hn/Save_The_Children.pdf
\textsuperscript{84} In colonies from the Area Peri Urbana de Comayaguela, \textit{Idem}
their family has also been improved. In addition, the different communities created links between them based on common goals.  

For more information: [http://www.savethechildrenhonduras.org/que-hacemos?id=125](http://www.savethechildrenhonduras.org/que-hacemos?id=125)

MEJORAMIENTO DE LA CALIDAD EDUCATIVA CON ÉNFASIS EN EL BUEN TRATO Y PARTICIPACIÓN INFANTIL, STRENGTHENING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION WITH EMPHASIS ON WELL TREATMENT, SAVE THE CHILDREN (HONDURAS)

The Project works on the spheres of education, family and community, through actions that promote the well treatment of children and the end of corporal punishment. The execution of the project financed by the European Union was from 2007 to 2011.

For more information: [http://ciprevica.org/download/mapeo_de_proyectos/honduras/sociedad_civil_hn/Save_The_Children.pdf](http://ciprevica.org/download/mapeo_de_proyectos/honduras/sociedad_civil_hn/Save_The_Children.pdf)

CASA PROMOCION JUVENIL (MEXICO)

Casa de Promoción Juvenil base its work on a participatory approach for children and young people exposed to situations of extreme violence, recognizing children as rights holders. The education activities promote a space for dialogue, negotiation and participation of children within the community.

The organization aims to promote the integral development of children and young people by modifying the contexts in which they live. It also uses sports to intervene in neighborhoods, promoting nonviolent conflict resolution and mediation in building peace agreements and mobility between pandillas (gangs).

Results: The organization has promoted various advocacy works to reduce firearm violence in communities and prevent the spread of organized crime. They work is based on a process of building citizenship. Conflicts are raised around the community level as a way of exercising rights and transforming the structural conditions that lead to violence.

For more information: Casa Promocion Juvenil - [http://www.casapromocionjuvenil.org/](http://www.casapromocionjuvenil.org/)

Strategy 5: Strengthening the Capacities of the State, including community police and encouraging active, responsible citizen participation

BRAZIL / ECUADOR

UNIDADE DE POLICIA PACIFICADORA UPP – PACIFYING POLICE UNITS (BRAZIL)

Pacifying Police Units, known as UPPs, were a policy solution designed in 2008 to make the city of Rio de Janeiro safer. Recognized as a supposed community-based police, it was centered on expelling criminal and gang elements from favelas and improving the services for its residents. While communities with UPPs have seen a 78% decrease in violent death rates, there has been a simultaneous increase in disappearances and a rise in other lower crime reports such as threats, rapes, and domestic violence.

The UPP program came under sharp scrutiny when a resident of the Rocinha community, Amarildo Dias de Souza, disappeared on July 14 after being arrested by UPP police, who later claimed

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85 Save the Children, Evaluación Final Externa, Proyecto “Fomentando una Cultura de Paz en cuatro colonias del área peri-urbana de Comayaguela en el Municipio del Distrito Central, Departamento de Francisco Morazán, Honduras”, Julio 2013
87 See http://www.casapromocionjuvenil.org/#comunidad/ci5f
88 Idem
89 See: [http://iedpbrazil.com/2015/02/03/challenges-facing-the-upp-program/](http://iedpbrazil.com/2015/02/03/challenges-facing-the-upp-program/)
to have released him.⁹⁰

In addition there is an absence of clear formal program with defined objectives, goals, indicators and monitoring systems. The most significant challenge to the UPP is managing legitimate policing while ensuring greater proximity with communities⁹¹.

**Results:** A principal achievement of the UPP initiative is the way it dramatically reduced the intentional homicide rate in Rio de Janeiro.⁹²

**For more information:** UPP - http://www.upprj.com
http://www.insightcrime.org/news-analysis/the-future-for-rio-de-janeiros-police-pacification-units

**VIVA RIO (BRAZIL)**

Viva Rio focuses on preventing urban youth crime. In 2006 it managed more than 500 projects in various favelas in urban Rio de Janeiro. Their work includes disarmament police training on human rights and conflict mediation, community policing, community development, job training, and counseling.⁹³

**Result:** Resource guide available on how to develop, implement, and evaluate youth violence prevention programs. The recommendations and work plan are an excellent resource for governments and community leaders alike who are seeking to form comprehensive approaches to the gang problem.

**For more information:** Viva Rio - http://vivario.org.br

**JUVENTUDE E POLICIA, YOUTH AND THE POLICE, SECRETARIAT FOR SOCIAL DEFENSE (BRAZIL)**

The 2004 project was a partnership with the Minas Gerais State Military Police, through the Secretariat for Social Defense, and aimed to establish a dialogue between police culture and youth culture, decreasing barriers between these two groups through music and art: percussion workshops, theater, graffiti, circus, dance, and shows.⁹⁴

The experience consisted of a four-stage pilot projects. According to project’s evaluation, the surprising results of the four weeks of activities confirmed the success of an innovative, creative, and radical proposal for integration between the police and society, unprecedented in Brazil. In addition, “the project proved that it is possible to valorize and highlight the human, playful, and artistic side of the police while decreasing prejudice towards young residents of slums and housing projects”.⁹⁵

**For more information:** Policia Militar Minas Gerais - https://www.policiamilitar.mg.gov.br/portal-pm/daop/conteudo.action?conteudo=1667&tipoConteudo=itemMenu

**THE NATIONAL SPECIALIZED POLICE FOR VIOLENT CRIMES, Dinaced - Dirección Nacional de Delitos contra la Vida, Muertes Violentas, Desapariciones, Extorsión y Secuestros (ECUADOR)**

⁹¹ http://www.insightcrime.org/news-analysis/the-future-for-rio-de-janeiros-police-pacification-units

⁹² See- http://www.insightcrime.org/news-analysis/the-future-for-rio-de-janeiros-police-pacification-units


Ecuador has adopted a specific policy to prevent and solve violent deaths in the northern border of the country (Esmeraldas Province). This includes initiatives such as: 68 community awareness activities specifically targeting 1,243 students and 1,226 community leaders; training 6,628 police officers and public security staff; establishing 23 community police units (UPCs) in areas of high incidence of violent crimes; installing 11,596 security buttons and enhancing security structures in 815 areas of vulnerability such as school and commercial surroundings. Such actions have resulted in the reduction of 28% in homicides in this specific area in the period of one year (2014-2015).

THE NATIONAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS OFFICE (ECUADOR)
Carries out a Protection and Attention Program for Victims and Witnesses of Crime (SPVAT), which includes protection of physical and psychological integrity of victims, including children and adolescents, and also aims to reduce violent deaths.

Strategy 6: Carrying out Data Collection and Research and Developing Political
BRAZIL / GLOBAL

JUVENTUDE E PREVENÇÃO DA VIOLÊNCIA, INSTITUTO SOU DA PAZ (BRAZIL)
The project is a partnership with the Ministry of Justice and the Brazilian Forum of Public Security together with the Ilanud, it has produced important studies, indicators and training materials on the issue of prevention of youth violence.
For more information: http://www.soudapaz.org

MAPA DA VIOLENCIA, MAP OF VIOLENCE – UNESCO, FLACSO BRASIL (BRAZIL)
First elaborated in 19998 and published every year since then, the study aims to promote the discussion of the causes of violence against young people in Brazil, contributing for the creation of institutionalized mechanism and dialogue for the formulation of public policies for the protection of violence against children. Since its creation the researches have been contributing to the reflection of the different forms of violence.

The 2015 report analyzes lethal violence against children from 16 to 17 years old.
For more information: http://www.mapadaviolencia.org.br

ÍNDICE DE HOMICIDIOS NA ADOLESCÊNCIA IHA – INDEX OF HOMICIDES AMONG ADOLESCENTS (BRAZIL)
The 5th edition of the IHA is a study that allows the systemic monitoring of the incidence of homicides among young people, contributing to the development and evaluation of violence prevention policies.

ÍNDICE DE VULNERABILIDADE JUVENIL À VIOLÊNCIA E DESIGUALDADE RACIAL, 2014, JUVENTUDE VIVA – INDEX OF YOUTH VULNERABILITY TOWARDS VIOLENCE AND RACIAL INEQUALITY (BRAZIL)
The index was launched in May 2015 by the National Youth Secretariat and the Ministry of Justice as a new indicator of the Plan Youth Alive.

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96 Policy from DINACED The National Specialized Police for Violent Crimes, information by the Grant Leality, UNICEF Representative, Ecuador
97 Information by the Grant Leality, UNICEF Representative, Ecuador
98 Instituto Lationoamericano de las Naciones Unidas para la Prevencion de delito y el tratamiento del delincuente.
The Youth Vulnerability Index Violence and Racial Inequality in 2014 is a synthetic indicator, which combines data on key dimensions considered essential for determining the vulnerability of young people to violence, such as: frequency rate to school, education, integration into the labor market, death rate from internal causes, mortality from violent causes, value of the average monthly household income, among others.\(^{101}\)


**CHILD RIGHTS INTERNATIONAL NETWORK - CRIN (GLOBAL)**

CRIN’s website is an important library with nearly every children’s rights resource, for example they have a Children’s Rights Wiki tool with Everything about children’s rights in every country, all in one place; they also provide the legal status of children's rights in every country. In addition CRIN provides information from the UN that concerns children’s rights, highlighting advocacy opportunities and disseminating news and updates related to children’s rights violations. In addition they conduct campaigns on specific issues that need urgent attention, and also advocate for long term change and legal reform.

For more information: CRIN - http://www.crin.org

**Global Initiative to End Corporal Punishment of Children (Global)**

The Global Initiative publishes individual country reports for every state and territory worldwide. Each report describes the law relating to corporal punishment of children in the home, alternative care settings, day care, schools, penal institutions and as a sentence for crime, and summarizes the reforms needed in order to achieve full prohibition. It also summarizes prevalence/attitudinal research on corporal punishment in the last ten years.

It has update information on the progress towards the prohibiting all corporal punishment of children in Latin America.

For more information: [http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org/progress/country-reports/](http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org/progress/country-reports/)

**Complementary Strategy: Using new media to protect children from violence**

**BRAZIL / COSTA RICA / GLOBAL**

**SAFERNETBRAZIL (BRAZIL)**

The SaferNet Brazil is a nonprofit organization created in 2005. The organization is the unique civil society body in Brazil with formal agreements with the Ministry of Justice, Federal Police and Human Rights Secretariat at the President of Republic Office formally allowed to receive and process reports from the public. The Hotline service can be used anonymously to report content available only on the web. They work in partnership with the online industry, several law enforcement agencies, federal and local governments, and international partners such as INHOPE, INSAFE and Child Helpline International (CHI).\(^{102}\)

For more information: SaferNet - [http://new.safernet.org.br](http://new.safernet.org.br)


**CHILD SECURITY INDEX, IGARAPÉ INSTITUTE (BRAZIL)**

The Child Security Index (CSI) is an easy-to-use smart phone app that maps out children’s voices and their perceptions of everyday violence. It is an open source and it has been tested in Recife, Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo in 2014. In 2015, the CSI is to be expanded to more than 50 cities across Brazil.\(^{103}\)


\(^{101}\) *Idem.*

\(^{102}\) http://www.inhope.org/gns/our-members/Brazil.aspx

CONECTATE CON LA PAZ\textsuperscript{104} - CONECT WITH PEACE, FUNDACION PANIAMOR (COSTA RICA)

The project aims to mobilize meaningful participation of youth that make use of new media in the design, implementation and validation of a Virtual Campaign to inform and mobilize action to promote responsible and creative use of ICT in order to build a culture of peace, delegitimizing forms of interpersonal and social violence present in virtual spaces they frequent.

The goals of the project are: to encourage the participation of the direct target population in the identification, characterization and delegitimization of forms of interpersonal and social violence present in their relationships and virtual interactions; to strengthen individual and group capacities of the target population to interact in virtual environments safely and responsibly, promoting a culture of peace in cyberspace; and document the experience as a good practice for dissemination.

For more information: http://paniamor.org/prevencion/conectate.html

CHILD HELPLINE INTERNATIONAL (GLOBAL)

Child Helpline International (CHI) supports the creation and strengthening of national toll-free child helplines worldwide. The organization uses child helpline data and knowledge to highlight gaps in child protection systems and advocate for the rights of children. Operated by civil society organizations and governments, child helplines offer emergency help as well as support services for children. Where necessary, child helplines directly intervene, providing shelter, education and legal support. The helplines also reach out to children who may not be able to access support services on their own.\textsuperscript{105}

For more information: http://www.childhelplineinternational.org/where-we-work/#r1117-AmericasTheCaribbean

\textsuperscript{104} With Save the Children and RACSA Responsabilidad Social.

\textsuperscript{105} UNICEF, Ending Violence Against Children: Six Strategies for Action#ENDviolence, September 2014.