



TRUJILLO

WITH HUMAN SECURITY


CONTRIBUTION OF A COMPREHENSIVE
APPROACH TO REDUCE VIOLENCE
AND INSECURITY



UNITED NATIONS
JOINT PROGRAMME ON
HUMAN SECURITY

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I. PRESENTATION

Imaging Trujillo with human security seems to be a distant dream for many people, especially for young people and women who have experienced the violence, discrimination and intolerance by first hand. However, when we join forces and wills to generate them better opportunities for development, it is possible to build a free and safe society.

This report describes what has been done by the United Nations Joint Programme for Human Security, along with public institutions, civil society organizations, men, women and youth of the city of Trujillo to build a society with less crime, less violence against women and with young people away from violence.

These years of work of the programme, from 2014 to 2017, official figures show a positive change in the community of Trujillo, especially in the districts of El Porvenir, Florencia de Mora and La Esperanza.

In Trujillo, for example, the homicide rate has decreased by 50% between 2013 to 2016. In the district of La Esperanza, this decline reaches 78%. In response to women victims of violence, there are improvements in coverage in the district of El Porvenir: the attention increased by 140% in this same period.

In juvenile justice, the upward trend from 2011 has been reversed, as a result, between 2014 and 2016, the number of inmates at the Youth Centre of Trujillo was reduced by 22.5%. These positive results have starred several actors, among them, men, women and young citizens of Trujillo that have become agents of change in their community. Some of them tell their story of change in these pages.

The programme has contributed to a comprehensive approach that promotes multidimensional and holistic actions as a means to address violence and insecurity. It also aims to the achievement and the replication of the positive results shown here.

“Trujillo with human security” is not just a document to report on what has been done in recent years, it is fundamentally a comprehensive proposal for guidelines for public policies that aim to make available all the experiences, the lessons learned, the recommendations and the good practices of the programme. These guidelines aim to enrich the projects, programmes and public policies that are designed and implemented with the same purpose whereby the programme was started “to build a free society free from fear and necessity.”



Seguridad Humana y
Paz Pacífica en el Perú.

II. HUMAN SECURITY: A COMPREHENSIVE PROPOSAL FOR A SOCIETY WITHOUT FEAR

2.1. A person-centred perspective

Problems of society, such as violence and insecurity, have multiple causes. Building a safer society not only can be reduced to buy more patrol cars, to build more prisons or to harsher penalties; since these measures do not guarantee, by themselves, the solution to the security problems of society, which must be addressed from a comprehensive and multidimensional perspective.

Therefore, the United Nations Joint Programme has promoted, in Trujillo, the Human Security approach that uses a broad spectrum of opportunities to face crime, gender-based violence and various threats to the community.

The Human Development Report of 1994 defines Human Security as a proposal “... centred on the human being. It worries about the way people live and breathe in a society, the freedom they have to exercise different options, the degree of market access and social opportunities, and life in conflict or peace. “

Human security takes into account a wide range of conditions that threaten the survival, livelihood and dignity of individuals; it also considers a multi-sectoral dimension of security, which cannot be limited exclusively to the use of force.

2.2. Towards a model of protection and empowerment

A model is a simplified representation of reality that allows us to understand a certain phenomenon, its components and, from there, propose alternative solutions. Thus, for example, for Álvaro Carbajal, a model “can be considered as a kind of description or representation of reality ... a schematized approach to this field of study ...”

The proposal of a model that outlines and explains the intervention of the Programme, allows to visualize the components that were present in the intervention and analyse the impact in each of the dimensions addressed to reduce insecurity and violence.

An essential part of the model proposal is the understanding that violence and insecurity affect society as a whole, especially young people and women. The construction of a more peaceful society requires, then, greater protection from State to population sectors with greater vulnerability and a greater impulse to the empowerment of the people and the community that allows them to exercise their citizen rights with greater success.

In that sense, we must note that “the **protection** and the **empowerment** of people are two fundamental factors for human security” (theory and practice of human security). These two elements can be understood as follows:

- a. **Protection** is understood as “the norms, institutions and processes necessary to protect people from critical and extended threats”. Protection has a downward logic, since it requires the State and its institutions to provide protection to people in a systematic, comprehensive and preventive manner
- b. **Empowerment** is understood as the set of “strategies that allow people to develop their resistance to difficult situations”. Empowerment implies a bottom-up approach, since it involves developing the capacities of people and the community. They are not only allowed to develop their full potential, but they are also able to find ways to participate and seek solutions that guarantee their own and everyone’s human security. Commission on human security (2003).

The intervention model of the Programme can be represented in the following scheme:



2.3. Implementation strategies

2.3.1. Institutional strengthening for the protection of the community

Greater and better protection from the State allows building a safer and more peaceful society. Contributing to the State in materializing this effort also allows strengthening the community. The strengthening of the inter-institutional articulation has been an important pillar in the Programme's efforts to achieve this objective. Among the institutions the programme has worked with, we have:

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

The Joint Program for Human Security worked, especially with the districts of El Porvenir, La Esperanza and Florencia de Mora; as well as, the provincial municipality of Trujillo.

The articulation of the actions of the municipality with various institutions has been promoted to fully address the problems of violence. For this, it has been proposed very diverse strategies, such as the use of sport, urban dance, work with Women Emergency Centres, Mental Health Centres, Educational Management Units, among others. National initiatives have also been implemented such as the National Campaign against Human Trafficking of the Ministry of Justice and the Multi-Sectoral Strategy Barrio Seguro. The programme managed to sensitize 1535 officials so that from the approach of Human Security the different forms of violence are prevented.

Likewise, training, workshops and specializations have been developed for local officials to implement these and other strategies.



COMPREHENSIVE ATTENTION: CEM / CSMC

Violence is not only manifested through crime or violent acts on public roads. Violence is often manifested inside homes, and its victims are mostly women. That is why it is necessary to strengthen the articulation among the community, the Women Emergency Centre and the Community Mental Health Centres.

Among other results of this articulation process, we have the elaboration of the “Mental Health Care Technical Guide for Women in Situation of Violence caused by the partner or ex-partner”, which aims to improve the mental health provision to women in situation of violence.

PARTICIPATION AND CITIZEN SECURITY

Various seminars, workshops and courses have been held on specialized topics, such as crime scenes, anti-mafia, organized crime, police investigation, among others. It has also organized activities to promote citizen participation and the approach to the police with the community and neighborhood committees. Technical secretaries of citizen security, neighborhood and serene neighborhoods throughout the city of Trujillo have been trained. 960 police officers have strengthened their capacities thanks to the intervention of the programme.

In the city of Trujillo, more than 3,200 firearms were destroyed, in two public destruction ceremonies, in the years 2015 and 2016.



VIOLENCE IN SCHOOLS

The School is one of the most important protective factors in the community. It enjoys the credibility and respect of parents, authorities and local leaders. That is why it is important that the academic training in the classroom is complemented with modules that contribute to the approach of young people to the care paths of the State and allow a greater self-awareness of the difficulties and opportunities in their environment.

To make this proposal viable, we have worked with UGEL directors, headmasters, teachers, parents and students from the schools of the three intervention districts. Resulting in the training of 279 educators in the role of the school as a protective agent of violence.

In addition to the modules, a national campaign against human trafficking has been implemented: “Zero to Human Trafficking”, led by the Ministry of Justice. This campaign has been developed in the most vulnerable schools nationwide.

PUBLIC POLICIES BASED ON EVIDENCE

An important point in the management has been to promote the generation of knowledge that contributes to the design of public policies based on evidence. For this reason, we have promoted the approach of the academy and decision makers, taking as a reference the governmental authorities that produce knowledge, such as the National Observatory of Criminal Policy - INDAGA, the Office of Knowledge Management for Security of MININTER, among others. Likewise, we have promoted courses, seminars and various academic activities aimed at officials and future local decision makers, with the help of institutions such as CISEPA - PUCP, IDIC - ULIMA, among others.

Among the results of these alliances we have the publication “Differentiated Juvenile Justice”, prepared by the Joint Program for Human Security and the Ministry of Justice



“State and civil society interventions organized to prevent criminal phenomena should be based more on what the results of scientific research that in common sense or the personal experience. Therefore, I welcome the fact that the Joint Programme has combined capacity building in terms of safety with the production of knowledge about it.”

Noam López Villanes, Director of Knowledge Management for the Security of the Ministry of the Interior.

“Public policies must have a Human Security approach, to promote education and a genuine culture of development and progress. It is therefore essential to provide the population conditions necessary for their welfare.

Paúl Rodríguez Armas,
district mayor of El Porvenir

“The work of prevention is very important and together with the Joint Programme it is our responsibility to contribute to the development in our country from the, central, regional and local governments work for education, culture, art and sports. I appreciate the commitment of the United Nations to give us the Human Security approach that allows us to take action to have a better society.”

Coronel (r) Elidio Espinoza Quispe,
mayor of provincial of Trujillo





“We have great allies like the United Nations that express its support to keep improving relations of children and adolescents, promoting and disseminating good practice principles and values through sport, to continue rescuing all human resource and make a differentiated work.”

Daniel Marcelo Jacinto,
mayor of the district La Esperanza



“In Florencia de Mora, we worked with the United Nations Joint Programme to encourage the participation of children and youth in various sports and recreation programmes. We have seen the participation effectively in the quest for peace and security. United Nations helps us to strengthen our pursuit capacities also to support the talents we found in our population. “

Wilson Toribio,
Mayor of Florencia De Mora

.2.3.2. Empowered communities against gender-based violence

The program has promoted the establishment of women's networks in each of the districts. In each of these, women have been trained in their rights and empowered as women leaders and promoters of change in their community.

These women support each other and share what they learned to their community. This creates a replicator effect that helps improve community empowerment, strengthening their social network and about the services provided by the State. There are 2248 women empowered in the districts of intervention.

In the post- natural disaster emergency stage caused by the phenomenon of el Niño Costero, these networks had an important share in the benefit of the communities most affected.

2.3.3. Young people protected and empowered

Almost a third of the national population is between 15 and 29 years old. This juvenile proportion will increase in the next decades. For this reason, young people have a central role in building a more peaceful society with greater opportunities.

When promoting youth, working with adults is as important as working with young people. It is important that adults, and especially who are decision makers and leaders in their community, understand that there are different ways of living youth and various forms of expression. This creates various youth cultures.

Moreover, it is especially important that the community as a whole see the youth as change agents, builders and developers of a better society.

In this perspective, the Programme has worked providing a varied youth platform that allow reaching young people from different youth cultures, and seeking to send a message of peace from their own codes, using the hip-hop, the urban culture, the dance, the sports and the research.



ARTS, SPORT AND PREVENTION

In Trujillo, as in all Peru, art and urban dance have been well received. Rap battles and hip hop competitions earn increasingly more space. Aware of juvenile acceptance of this urban culture, United Nations, along with the cultural association D1 run by Vania Masias, has intervened in the three districts of influence of the programme.

Young people who have participated in this component of the intervention, have not only learned to dance, but more important than this, have received human development workshops and learned their rights, have strengthened their self-esteem and have actively participated in the promotion of a culture of peace in the city.

In the sports field, children and young people of Trujillo, especially from the district of La Esperanza, who play football, have seen the transformation of the sport, as a promoter of a culture of respect, solidarity and harmony vehicle. Before, there were only sanctions, now there are rewards. Where there were insults between rival teams, it has been promoted respect and fellowship with the competitor. Sports strategy deployed by the Programme, along with local governments, has reached more than 7,000 young people of Trujillo, it has built a methodology transmitted to referees, coaches and authorities, so that this is replicated in the community.

YOUTH, YOUNG VOLUNTEERS AND ODS16

Youth Expressions are often associated with activities related to art and sport. Certainly, there are many young people linked to these expressions. Furthermore, there is a significant number of young people whose interests are more related to political participation and formal education.

Thus, for example, due to the organization of a Human Security Course at the Universidad Nacional de Trujillo, a group of university students were integrated into Programme, who have participated directly and actively in the organization of activities in Trujillo. These young people have formed a group they called “Youth for Human Security”, they have become positive role models for their community and promote successful approach among their peers.

Also in the second semester of 2017, the project Voluntariado joven para la consolidación de la paz y el desarme (Young Volunteers for peace and disarmament) has been developed, which brought together more than 70 young people who have been trained in relation to ODS 16, so that they can measure the perception of violence and insecurity in their communities. This is part of an international project in which Colombia, Trinidad and Tobago have also participated.





Regarding
2013, it was
experienced a
decrease of

50.4%

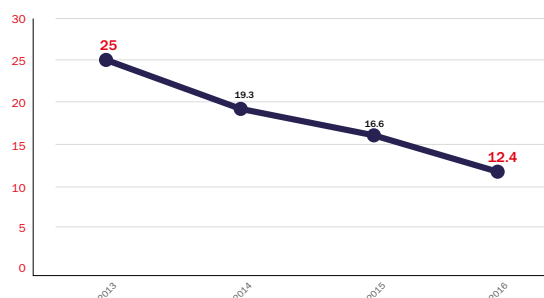
In the rate of
homicides in the
city of Trujillo.

2.4. Building together a safer Trujillo

HOMICIDES



Graphic n.º 1. City of Trujillo: homicide rate 2013 - 2016
(Per 100 thousand inhabitants)



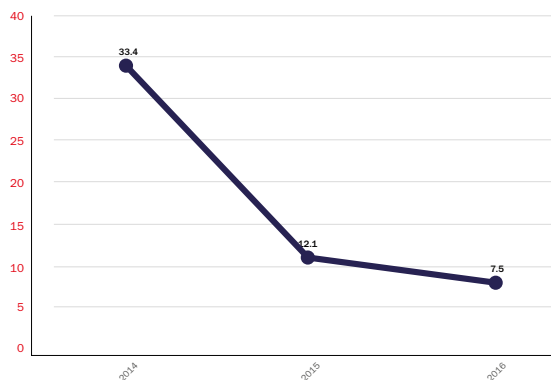
Sources: National Register of Reported Crimes and Offences
National Police of Peru - Police Complaints System (SIDPOL).
Preparation: United Nations Joint Programme for Human Security

Trujillo has experienced a considerable decrease in its murder rate. In, 2013, Trujillo was the second largest city where homicides were recorded after Barranca (25 victims per 100 thousand inhabitants). Since then it has maintained the downward trend in the rate. In 2016, a reduction of 50.4% is shown in comparison to 2013. This is an important achievement because it runs counter to the national trend, where the homicide rate has had a small but steady rise shown.

This sustained reduction is the result of work of various actors in the community who have helped build a more peaceful, secure and productive society.



Graphic n.º 2. La Esperanza: homicide rate 2014 - 2016
(Per 100 thousand inhabitants)



Sources: National Register of Reported Crimes and Offences
National Police of Peru - Police Complaints System (SIDPOL).
Preparation: United Nations Joint Programme for Human Security

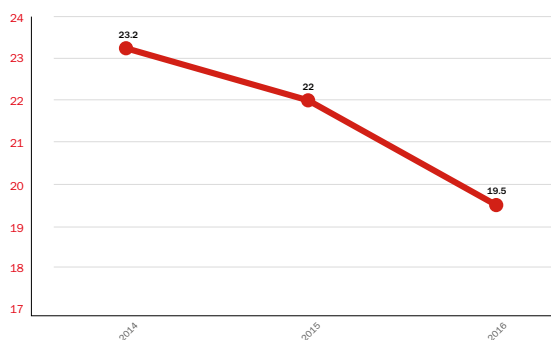
The district of La Esperanza is the most populated of Trujillo and one of those that had had the highest levels of homicide until three years ago. From 2014 until the end of 2016, La Esperanza has had a significant change. The homicide rate has been reduced by 77.5%. This represents a major change in the safety and welfare of the residents of this district.



The district of La Esperanza had a significant reduction of in **77,5%** the homicide rate by the year **2014**.



Graphic n.º 3. El Porvenir: homicide rate 2014 - 2016
(By 100 thousand inhabitants)



Sources: National Register of Reported Crimes and Offences.
National Police of Peru - Police Complaints System (SIDPOL).
Preparation: United Nations Joint Programme for Human Security

In the district of El Porvenir, the homicide rate decreased also by 15.9%. Although it is not at the same levels of Trujillo or La Esperanza, the decreased in homicides in El Porvenir is also important.



The district of El Porvenir, reduced by **15,9%** In the homicide rate compared to the previous years.



From 2014 to 2016, there has been an Increase of

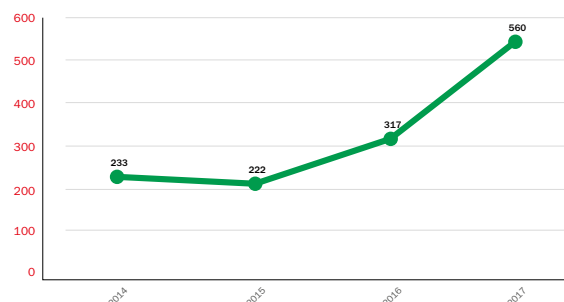
140%
in cases of
domestic and
sexual violence
attended
in El Porvenir.

In this significant increase, The actors have converged three important points:

- Networks of empowered women
- An important process of strengthening and articulation among CEM, CSMC and other actors.
- Implementation of 24 x 7 opening hours in the CEM facility



Graphic n.º 4. CEM El Porvenir: cases of domestic and sexual violence attended (2014 - 2017)



Sources: National Program Against Domestic and Sexual Violence (PNCVFS)
Preparation: United Nations Joint Programme for Human Security

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

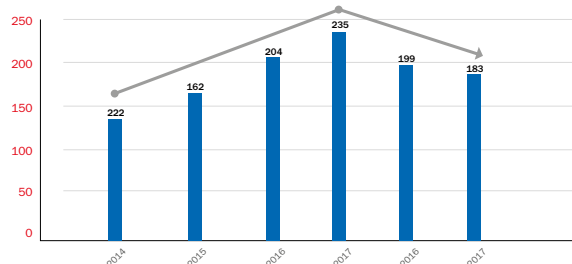
In the district of El Porvenir, the efforts of the Women Emergency Centre have been complemented, also the women networks – by the Community Mental Health Centres and multisectoral participation of various actors. An important detail is that the CEM of El Porvenir is the only one whose opening hours are 24 x 7 in Trujillo. These reasons help explain the significant increase in cases of domestic and sexual violence assisted by the CEM of this district. From 2014 to 2016, there has been an increase of 140% attended additional cases, which means that this institution has expanded its coverage to protect the community.

At the regional level, La Libertad, has also had an increase between 2014 to 2017, although it is significant, is lower than in El Porvenir: 50% more attended cases of domestic and sexual violence.

JUVENILE JUSTICE



Graphic n.º 5. CJDR La Libertad: number of juvenile offenders (2011 - 2016)



Sources: Managements of Juvenile Centres of the Prosecutions Office
Preparation: United Nations Joint Programme for Human Security

In recent years, various media have given coverage to the actions of juvenile offenders in Trujillo. From the year 2010, the trend of number of domestic offenders in the Juvenile Rehabilitation Centre has been on the rise. However, a number of actors have contributed with multidimensional preventive work, which has helped alter this trend and on the other hand, from 2014 until 2016, Trujillo domestic offenders have been reduced by 22.5%.



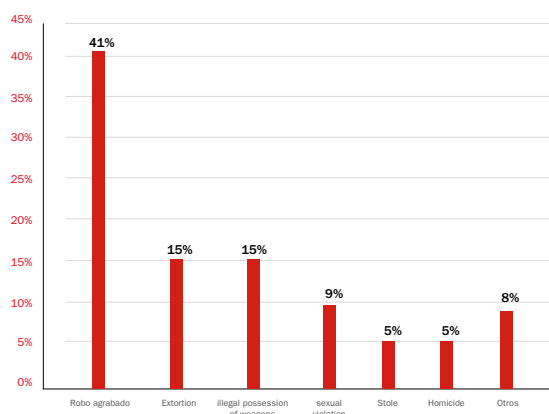
From 2014 to 2016, the number of offenders in Trujillo has been reduced by

22,5%

reversing the trend of previous years.

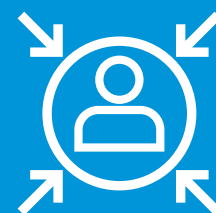


Graphic n.º 6. CJDR La Libertad: population by 2016 infringements



Sources: National Population Census in the Youth Diagnostic and Rehabilitation Centres
Preparation: United Nations Joint Program for Human Security

An important point to consider in the intervention is the need for a multidimensional approach to promote preventive measures aimed at young people at risk. In that sense, the population distribution of offenders within the youth centre diagnosis is clear: theft, extortion, illegal possession of firearms, sexual violation, etc. Each of these offences shows different realities and therefore invites us to an approach that takes into account these differences. Indeed, this multidimensional approach has been one of the strengths of the Joint Programme for Human Security.



The intervention requires a multidimensional approach to promote preventive measures.



III. AN APPROACH THAT TRANSFORMS LIVES

NATALI:
*“(...) I learned
to value the
disadvantage that I
thought I had because
of where I lived and
make it an advantage
that gave me many
opportunities (...)”*



Like every morning, Natali crosses the newsstand toward the corner where she regularly takes the bus to go to the university where she studies. She is no longer surprised to find headlines where the young people from her district, El Porvenir, are related to criminal acts. Those moments remind her how her future and opportunities used to be limited by prejudice about their living conditions.

“(...) since I was a little girl I used to say I was a dedicated student and I was sure to achieve what I wished for, but as the years passed the preconceptions of a girl who felt she did not have the same economic conditions than others, in addition to the stigma of the place of origin, were present. Within the university, although it is true I like the career that I study, I did not used to place myself on equal conditions as my classmates so my emotional state was being affected.”

It was necessary to Natali, an opportunity to show her skills. She recalls meetings with her fellows of “Youth for Human

Security” to coordinate the intervention of school municipalities. This was the first and most significant activity in which she participated. It touched her.

“(...) it was a place where the protagonists were young, it was us. Thanks to it I started to trust myself again, in my capacity, that beyond the defects that I could have and the place I came from, I was able to contribute, even in the most insignificant possible thing, it felt like it was worth it, what I said was heard, taken into account (...)”

Natali has participated in several national academic spaces in which she has proudly displayed her experience. Since her participation in CADE 2017, the replication of the university in the city of Arequipa, to her involvement in the illicit markets and Discussion on urban crime patterns at the University of Lima.

“(...) through the Joint Program I had the opportunity to travel and have some experiences and issues that I heard about but did not know and as I have said on other occasions I feel that I learned to value the disadvantage I thought I had because of where I lived and make it an advantage that gave me many opportunities.”

MILAGROS:

“(...) we should not judge people because everyone has a story behind, and because everybody has dreams and maybe they did not have the opportunity to develop them. (...)”

Milagros remembers with joy how she came to participate in the Human Security Program, and fundamentally, the change it represented for her. Young, woman and a university student in the city of Trujillo, she imagined that due to her age, she could only support on logistical issues. However, more than two years being part of the Youth for Human Security, she feels that the opportunity provided to her, rather than help United Nations, helped her find someone more important.

“(...) it has been an encounter with myself, to know the opportunities to develop myself professionally and personally. It is just a matter of going through them and be able to learn from the smallest things I believe in or from people to whom I did not trust before. Now I know that, just like me, there are many young people in spaces where they are also doing what they love and through it looking for a change, you do not necessarily have to be professional for that, there are many forms such as art, sports, etc.”

In the Human Security Programme, Milagros met several interventions that were carried out by the project, as angels D1 or women

networks. This would allow her to know and understand that many people, whether or not university students, were part of the community change.

“I left behind the prejudices that I had formed about people, either in case they have studied, how they dress, how they speak, how they behave, etc. And understand that we should not judge people because everyone has a story behind, and because everyone has dreams and perhaps they did not have the opportunity to develop them.”

20- year-old Milagros feels her perspective on the problems her community face, is totally different than it was before the Joint Programme.

“Before the situation was static, there were problems around me and I simply watched, and felt they were away from me, and I could not have done anything about it, or because it did not affect me or because I did not have the ability to do something about it. I am now aware that from my position I can do something (...) not reinforce discrimination with comments, with actions.”



JOEL:

“(...) they gave me a reason to continue (...) taught me to appreciate what I had (...) made me see that I was sunk in myself and then they come and tell me, ‘Look, here there are more opportunities. (...)’”



From school days, Joel, when he had problems, he went to his second home: the hill. There flew with his friends through pirouettes. He was trying to escape from the problems of his house, that hard life that young people often live in Alto Trujillo.

“Our house was the hill and began to deteriorate because those who were there, went there to smoke, started using drugs and stealing, most of my friends got lost.”

When the Joint Programme comes through the Angeles D1 association, to Alto Trujillo, Joel was tough about joining them. His friends encouraged him to go dancing hip hop. Even some teachers invited him. They spent two days and finally joined the circle where they danced free style. He never imagined, that when he took the first step, that space would transform his life.

“The biggest change is that they gave me a reason to continue. When I was immerse in all that vice I tried to kill myself several times because of my problems and the

ways of committing suicide were different. The thing is I chose the worst, being in gangs and being stuck in the wrong path, but D1 taught me to keep fighting, they taught me how to appreciate what I had. I was taught that there were other ways. They made me see that I was sunk in myself and then they come and tell me. “Look, there are more opportunities”

Joel would understand that as well as his family, in the community is indispensable for achieving change to take the opportunities. Those he feels that were given to him in the right time and feels very grateful for.

“(...) I am very grateful to the United Nations for changing my life, for taking D1 to y neighbourhood, Alto Trujillo (...). Without them, it would have been impossible to appreciate that there is talent no one would have seen that there is talent, there are young people to rescue, and there is still work to do. If you go through my neighbourhood you will see marbles that are stuck there, you can still take them out because they are teenagers and their mentality is l constantly changing.”

CORINA:

“(...) they supported me, they were my family, they told me I could go and they would not point at me (...)”

Corina loves dancing. Since school she has never stopped practicing. Since she was a little girl, she admired Vania Masias and followed her by social media. It was by one of those coincidences life has that Corina learns about the arrival of Vania to Trujillo. She attended thinking about the possibility of integrating D1 in Trujillo.

“(...) they taught a choreography, a few steps and put a number (...), the other step was to perform free style. There were practically the ones who were going for free style and I thought I was not going to be able to do it because I was very nervous and they were turning more, and at the end I decided to do it, I was the last came to go out, and well, let's see what happens. And I do

not know what happened but I got out and there was playing hip hop and I danced Caporal. I mean, I did Caporal steps with hip hop, I was shaking all over, I was nervous and all “oh” they began to shout and applause. It was very nice. It was the first free style I did in my life.

Corina was accepted. However, there was something she could not understand. Something that surprised her. One issue that had its justification in her district where she had lived as a child: being labeled “red zone”.

“(...) I read the call, publications and knew it was going to be in

Florencia de Mora, now, but how will they come to Florencia de Mora? (...) So when I asked I was told it would be in the main square of Florencia, is it not going to be in Trujillo? “No, in Florencia”. It was weird to me because that never happened in Florencia de Mora before, when you tell a taxi driver, “Sir, take me to Florencia de Mora” they leave.

Stigma on people from places like Florencia de Mora and complicated life situations Corina had; The cast doubt on whether this group was beginning to form in D1 would remain with her, would remain her family.

“(...) I thought (...) that no one would trust me, everyone thought If I was a bad person, that the guys from D1, the United Nations were going to leave me out, but it was not (...) they supported me, they were my family, they told me I could go on and they were not going to point out at me.”



ROSA:

“(...) Now I feel more protected, I feel freer, more participatory. I feel the freedom to claim my rights so they will not be violated (...)”



A 46 year old woman from the district of La Esperanza, Mrs. Rosa Cueva, with great character and determination. She has been working for the empowerment of women. She is aware of their rights and want to make them known in the necessary areas. In this personal task she considers essential the contribution and learning provided by the Human Security Programme.

“(...) the complement I've had with the United Nations Joint Programme (...) has been a big change in my home, starting with my family, and later with my relatives, with my neighbours.”

The work of Mrs. Rosa is sacrificed. She knows that community work demands sacrifice and time. In this respect the combined efforts through the Joint Programme has allowed a significant change in her district.

“(...) in fact the programme has helped a lot, because now women are reporting more violence, is becoming more visible. Through myself, replications have been promoted, it has been raising awareness about the rights that women have. For example, my network is extended to El Milagro, Las Palmeras and sometimes they call me to give talks on violence.”

The personal change that she has experienced makes her a role model for her social group, among her friends, among her neighbours.

“(...) Now I feel more protected, I feel freer, more participatory. I feel the freedom of being able to claim my rights so they will not be violated. “



NELLY:

“(...) I live in peace, with dignity. I’m happy. And have human security, because I want to, I respect myself (...)”

Violence against women is a closer reality than we think.

It affects not only the victim but the community in general.

Mrs. Nelly is 59 years old and she lives in the district of Florencia de Mora. She remembers, between sadness and temperance, years in which she was one of the many women living with fear and distrust.

“I have suffered violence from a young age. Well, I will not be sad because it is already part of the past. So I’ve been dragging for years and years and years. (...) I was fifteen years abroad and a man continued dominating me.”

Mrs. Nelly found state channels that gave her support and she recognized as effective and her allies to confront violence

“(...) the head of the group told me that the line 100 works 24 hours a day. And there I learned that there was a line 100. It gave me confidence because later I called to tell them that I am suffering aggression at that time (...) Calm down madam (...) now we will call the police in Florencia.

Then they called to check on me. I was calm.”

For Mrs. Nelly, trainings received by the Human Security Programme have helped to denounce the violence she lived. Her change has been significant.

“To this day, I am a strong woman who knows her rights and make sure they prevail. I am a free woman. Why do I mention freedom, well, because I’m no longer tied to that man and now I’m free, without having that weight, that problem. I have taken him out of my mind completely because actions kill passions. I have taken him out of my head and I am calm, I am now happy. I live in peace, with dignity. I’m happy. And with human security, because I want to, I respect myself. “



JULIO:

“(...) I could see the change, and could say it has been a radical change, (...) the community is now more peaceful (...)”

With seven years of experience as a referee, Julio has witnessed violent situations within his district, La Esperanza.

“We, as referees, have a great responsibility and we have seen scenarios where there were conflicts. I remember it because my relatives played sports. I’m from La Esperanza, and here there were fights during the competition, the referees were assaulted (...)”

Julio is one of the referees who used the “blue card”, promoted by the United Nations Joint Programme for Human Security at sport championships La Esperanza. This involves inserting a new tool on the field as an incentive and not as a warning.

“(...) the player realized that he could be congratulate or reward with a blue card, then it was not only for the players it was also for bars, coaches (...) and it worked very good.”

This new methodology must be constantly accompanied, in the opinion of Julio, with a psychological and emotional support for children, provided by the municipality. This function that sport has, is a long-term work. Consequently, assuming the results are positive values and behaviours not by pressure but by conviction.

Beyond that simple tool, the referee Jáuregui, considers the blue card as a real opportunity of change. An entrance for building more peaceful societies.

“(...) I could see the change, and could say it has been a radical change, 80% or 90% which the community is now more peacefully because not only covers children, covers the bars, which in this case is part of the population, because moms, grandparents, uncles, cousins, etc. watch the matches; it is gaining popularity with such events and hopefully continues this way, and we are here to support and be able to do our part, because we have children, and as for me, I do not want my children take the wrong path(...)”

LEARNING VALUES

FAIR PLAY:

“(...) The blue card, teaches us to be good, (...) We must lead by example –the other guys- so they will not take the wrong path, and they can improve. (...)”



Noé is ten years and is excited about getting to the resort “Rainbow” in his district, La Esperanza. He is passionate about football that has a very peculiar dream: to be a cop and player. At his young age Noah understands the importance of being supportive and respectful as the police. They are also values for him are in the “blue card”.

“Before the championships were aggressive. The blue card teaches us to be good, when we fault, we have to stop and say sorry. We must lead by example –the other guys- so they will not take the wrong path, and they can improve “

Just like Noé, Pedro- “El Milagro” of only nine- tells us he likes the blue card very much, for him it works as a lesson of life against

adversity, which, although he is only a child, this will prepare him for his life as a young adult.

“(...) near my house there are two brothers that when they play with us, we beat them and then they fight with us, they do not know how to lose. The blue Card has taught us to know how to lose. We would like to have friends in the championships. “

Shandel is fourteen years old and he is from the district of La Esperanza He is convinced the message that tries to establish this tool is good for the children.

“The blue card is completely new to us, we have never been taught to play fair; but it motivates us a lot to respect the opponent, fair play. “

BARRIO SEGURO



"We're continuing a path the UN began. We count on your valuable support to regain the safety of people. As well as sport, culture is a way of liberation of the soul to feel good. "

Carlos Basombrío,
Minister of the Interior

In September 2016, the Ministry of the Interior was interested in knowing the approach of the Joint Programme for Human Security in Trujillo. That same month, the minister, Carlos Basombrío Iglesias, made a field visit and verified the experience with young people and women from the three districts, who were part of the intervention. Some time later, in October 2016, with the motto “where everything began, so it begins the end”, the Minister of the Interior made the official launch of the Barrio Seguro Programme in the districts of El Porvenir, Florencia de Mora and La Esperanza.

The human security approach promotes a comprehensive and multidimensional vision to face the problems of violence and insecurity. The ministry of the interior collects this perspective through the Barrio Seguro Multisectoral Strategy.

The experience acquired in the programme, the lessons learned and the generation of knowledge achieved will enrich the public policy recommendations that would allow this and other State programmes to be strengthened and provided with better care for the population.

It is important to highlight the impact that Barrio Seguro has had on the community. The approach of the police with the population through various activities manages to generate safer public spaces and strengthen the social networks. In addition to generating a greater commitment of the police stations. This has been fundamental because not only has it been equipped more patrols and police officers, but a community policing approach has been privileged and preventive.



“We have worked in partnership with the United Nations Joint Programme for Human Security since the Barrio Seguro began in the three districts of Trujillo. Barrio Seguro wants to continue nurturing from its experience through recommendations for public policy, thus, optimizing State efforts to prevent crime and reduce violence. “

Elohím Monard, Technical Advisor of the Barrio Seguro Multisectoral Strategy



IV.

**CONTRIBUTIONS
TO PUBLIC
POLICIES WITH
A HUMAN
FACE**

The investigations carried out show the differences between male offenders and female offenders. In adolescents the results are, for instance, internment for Illegal Drug Trafficking. Sectors like Justice, Interior, Education, Health, Women and Vulnerable populations, DEVIDA, among others, should take it into account in the implementation of their campaigns.

01.

Implement preventive campaigns with gender-base approaches



Violence has many causes, so its approach must be multisectorial. The CEM and the CSMC play fundamental roles, so the State must focus its intervention, implementing and strengthening both institutions. This good practice of the State should be replicated

03.

Strengthen the work and the articulation between CEM and CSMC



02.

Strengthen the social media through the promotion of women networks



Many women, victims of violence, often resort to their closer environment, rather than authority. The constitution of networks, duly supported, allow to support other women and bring the attention of the State to the citizenship. Local Government, civil society and sectors such as Women and Vulnerable Populations, Health, National Police of Peru, among others, can complement their initiatives, with the work of these networks.

In order to avoid duplication and administrative difficulties, a guide was designed that articulates, in an efficient way, the action of both institutions. This guide has been validated, approved and published. The implementation from MINSA and MIMPV is contributing to improve the attention of women who are victims of violence

The involvement of institutions and male authorities in the design of preventive strategies with a focus on gender contribute to make this process more effective. The participation of the PNP and other institutions can contribute directly in this process, in addition, of what the MIMPV is already doing.

04.

Promote the implementation of the for Mental Health Technical Guide to assist Women in Situations of Violence



05.

Encourage actions to promote new masculinities and egalitarian relationships



06.



Use sport as a means to spread positive messages and promote a culture of peace

The use of educational strategies transform sport into a powerful vehicle to promote prevention: a. Blue Card, rewards fair play and promotes its repetition, b. Safe bar - the bar, mostly, of adults, is aware of the importance of encouraging good practices for their teams, c. Ritual of sportsmanship which symbolizes companionship and respect, d. Use of the Fair play Manual, that systematize all the strategies used. Agents such as the MINEDU, IPD; MININTER, PNP; MINSA; MINJUS, PUEDO; in addition to local governments and actors of civil society can play an important role in this task.

These artistic expressions are very accepted by young people, especially the more vulnerable. Their orientation towards culture of peace has positive results, and the response is more effective when Messages are provided by other young people. In some vulnerable areas North of the country, for example, other genres such as cumbia, enjoy even more acceptance, so that an alliance between Mininter and Mincult, others sectors and local governments, in order to use strategies in various genres with the same purpose would have positive results.

07.

Art and urban dance as a tool for transformation



This makes it necessary to promote interventions focused and multisectorial strategies that differentiate to prevent for instance: in places where raping is the main crime (Cuzco) and areas where robbery is (Trujillo). Therefore, the approach of Programmes should be multisectorial, such as, PUEDO (MINJUS), Barrio Seguro (MININTER), among others. This approach can be strengthened by adding other local actors.

09.

Offenders placed in juvenile diagnosis centres commit various crimes.



08.

Academy, School and Youth



Young people involved in more formal educational processes can also contribute to preventive strategies. Their participation in front of their peers gives greater effectiveness to the intervention. Approaching the academy and helping to guide research activities to understand their local problems helps generating knowledge and design better public policies. The promotion of youth policies in that sense, promoted by the MINEDU, SENAJU; MININTER, Generación Conocimiento; MINJUS, INDAGA; DEVIDA, OPD; among others, can give space to young people and promote their role as agents of change.

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