

DOCUMENT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

BELIZE

COMMUNITY ACTION FOR PUBLIC SAFETY II

(BL-L1032)

PROJECT PROFILE

This document was prepared by the project team consisting of: Dana King, Project Team Leader; Arnaldo Posadas; Robert Pantzer; Mariana Catano (IFD/ICS); Matilde Neret (SCL/CPH); Harold Villalba Castrillon (SPD/SPV); Jane Chow (CID/CBL); Brodrick Watson; and Patricia Yamilee Payen (FMP/CBL); Alvaro Luis Sanmartin Baez (LEG/SGO); Soraya Senosier (VPS/ESG); Livia Minoja (INE/INE); and Esperanza Gonzalez Mahecha (CSD/CCS).

Under the Access to Information Policy, this document is subject to Public Disclosure.

PROJECT PROFILE

COUNTRY

I. BASIC DATA

Project Name:	Community Action for Public Safety II		
Project Number:	BL-L1032		
Project Team:	Dana King, Team Leader; Arnaldo Posadas; Robert Pantzer; Mariana Catano (IFD/ICS); Matilde Neret (SCL/CPH); Harold Villalba Castrillon (SPD/SPV); Jane Chow (CID/CBL); Brodrick Watson; and Patricia Yamilee Payen (FMP/CBL); Alvaro Luis Sanmartin Baez (LEG/SGO); Soraya Senosier (VPS/ESG); Livia Minoja (INE/INE); and Esperanza Gonzalez Mahecha (CSD/CCS).		
Borrower:	Belize		
Executing Agency:	Ministry of Human Development, Social Transformation, and Poverty Alleviation (MHDSTPA)		
Financial Plan:	IDB (Ordinary Capital):	US\$	10,000,000
	Total:	US\$	10,000,000
Safeguards:	Policies triggered:	OP-102; OP-704; OP-710; OP-761; OP-703 (B.1, B.2, B.3, B.4, B.5, B.6., B.7, B.10, B.11, B.17)	
	Classification:	B	

II. GENERAL JUSTIFICATION AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 Belize has one of the highest national homicide rates in Latin American and the Caribbean (LAC). In 2017, the latest year for which region-wide figures are available, Belize had the fourth highest national homicide rate in LAC¹ at (37.9 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants); well above the 10/100,000 the World Health Organization characterizes as epidemic level. The most recent [LAPOP survey](#) found that almost 1 in 5 surveyed Belizeans reported a murder had occurred in their neighborhood within the last 12 months. Taken together, these findings demonstrate a profound breakdown in public safety in the country. It may also threaten the country's tourism industry, which generates 45% of GDP and provided approximately 40% of all employment.² Ensuring the continued growth and health of the tourism sector is key to ensuring Belize's long-term economic sustainability and depends on a set of conditions, including the continued "perception of potential tourists and industry participants (travel agents and cruise shipping lines) that Belize is a safe and secure environment for tourism".³ Yet,

¹ See: [United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime – Crime Data](#).

² See: [World Travel and Tourism Council – Country data](#).

³ See: Lemay, Michele H.; Rogers, Cassandra; Martin, Dougal, [Sustainable Tourism in Belize](#). Inter-American Development Bank (2014).

recent crimes against tourists may have negatively affected the perception of Belize's safety. Following the murder of a tourist in June 2019,⁴ the Belize Tourism Industry Association reported a 20% increase in tourist cancelations.

- 2.2 Over the past ten years, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) has supported the Government of Belize in its efforts to reduce crime and violence (C&V). From 2010 to 2015, the Government of Belize implemented Community Action for Public Safety ("CAPS", [2475/OC-BL](#)), an IDB-financed program that sought to contribute to the reduction of youth involvement in major violent crime in Belize City by (i) reducing youth involvement in criminal activities and violent behavior in CAPS-financed schools, (ii) reducing recidivism among youth in juvenile rehabilitation centers, and (iii) strengthening the Government's capacity to develop and implement evidence-based, citizen security policies. The program was largely successful. Aggression levels in beneficiary youth were reduced 0.11 points as compared with a control group,⁵ recidivism rates in the two juvenile facilities decreased from 60% to 19% and from 43% to 19%, respectively; and an inter-agency information system was built that allowed information exchange, analysis and policy design among and across the Ministries of Education, Health, Police and Public Safety, and Human Development. Additionally, CAPS successfully financed construction of a youth center in downtown Belize City as well as a dormitory, kitchen, and mess hall for the Youth Hostel (a facility that holds youth in conflict with the law). Despite its successes, a key finding of the project's final evaluation was that the program objective and activities were insufficiently targeted, thereby not effectively addressing the rising crime rate and reducing the overall impact and effectiveness of interventions.⁶
- 2.3 Following closure of CAPS, a 2017 [Gap Analysis](#) report further analyzed factors contributing to C&V in Belize, as well as gaps in existing services, in order to identify opportunities to consolidate progress. Among its key recommendations for future programs were to focus on: (i) diverting more youth away from the criminal justice system; (ii) further integrating social services and violence prevention efforts for families in Southside Belize City; (iii) prioritizing outreach and interventions to gang-involved youth; and (iv) applying a gender lens to the sector by addressing masculinity issues.
- 2.4 The Government of Belize seeks IDB support to develop a second-phase CAPS (CAPS II). **The general problem this project seeks to address is Belize's elevated national homicide rate.** CAPS II will seek to build on the successes and lessons learned of the first-phase operation by targeting: (i) specific crimes and acts of violence; (ii) services to youth, families, and communities at highest risk for those specific acts of C&V; and (iii) geographic areas with highest incidence of

⁴ See: [Breaking Belize News - Murdered tourist causing backlash in tourism sector](#).

⁵ Pre- and post-program tests were applied to youth in the intervention and control groups that measured a number of behaviors, including aggression. The negative change in scores for aggression in the beneficiary group was above the .05 level for statistical significance. It is important to note that the Difference-in-Difference analysis used in the impact evaluation of the program demonstrated an important effect in addition to the reduction of aggression in the beneficiary group. As the control group exhibited an increase in aggressive behavior during the intervention period, the effect of the intervention program was not only the -.11 decrease within the beneficiary group but also the preventative factors against inflation in aggressive behaviors that was observed in the control group. The overall magnitude of the program's effect on reducing aggression is .4, as compared with the control group.

⁶ See: Findings and Recommendations in the [Project Completion Report](#).

those specific acts of C&V. Further, in line with the key recommendations of the Gap Analysis, CAPS II will implement specific activities to improve juvenile justice diversion, better integrate social service and violence reduction, target highest-risk and gang-involved populations, and incorporate gender lens into C&V prevention services.

2.5 The first specific problem that the project seeks to address is homicide rates in Belize, Cayo, and Stann Creek districts.

While Belize's national homicide rate is among the highest in LAC, homicides are largely concentrated in specific geographic areas with, in some cases, homicide rates exceeding even the national rate. Belize, Cayo, and Stann Creek districts presented the highest homicide rates of the country's six Districts. In 2017, Belize district had the highest homicide rate nationally (71 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants), followed by Cayo and Stann Creek districts (28 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants). A closer look shows that, even with these three Districts, the incidence of homicides is highly concentrated in specific areas. For example, between 2014 and 2017, more than half of the total number of homicides nationally occurred in Belize City; which had a homicide rate of 99.1 per 100,000 residents in 2017; placing it among the top ten most violent cities in the world, per capita.⁷ Main determinants associated with this problem include:

- i. **The prevalence of gang activity.** A 2018 [Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention](#) (OJJDP) [Gang Assessment](#) found that gangs are a key driver of homicides in Belize City. Of all homicides committed in Belize City between 2014 and 2017, 82.3% were classified by the Gang Suppression Unit as gang related, while a little over half of homicide victims (52.5%) and most arrested homicide suspects were identified as gang-involved (80.3% on average). The Gang Assessment recommended implementation of [Cure Violence](#), an evidence-based methodology that relies on a public health approach to violence prevention and reduction, including violence associated with firearms and gangs. A recent [impact evaluation](#) of a Cure Violence pilot in Trinidad & Tobago found that, within one year of implementation, the violent crime rate in the treatment areas was approximately 45% lower than in the synthetic comparison area and this reduction was sustained in the following and final year of pilot implementation.
- ii. **Masculinities.** Global homicide statistics demonstrate that men are overwhelmingly more likely to be both perpetrators and victims of intentional homicide.⁸ Belize reflects this global reality. In 2018, 86.7% of homicide victims and 99% of persons arrested for homicides were men. Recent studies have contemplated the intersection of masculine social norms and behavioral expectations with the use of violence for interpersonal conflict resolution.⁹ Interventions such as Program H, Living Peace, and Expect Respect have

⁷ The number of murders in the four formations with the next highest number of homicides over the same period (Belmopan, San Ignacio, Ladyville, and San Pedro) were 18% less than the number in Belize City.

⁸ UNODC, [Global Study on Homicide: extent, patterns, trends and criminal justice response](#) (2019)

⁹ Research indicates that unhealthy masculinities manifests typically in eight forms of interpersonal violence: 1. Intimate partner violence, 2. Physical Violence against children (by parents or caregivers), 3. Child sexual abuse and exploitation, 4. Bullying, 5. Homicide and other violent crime, 6 Non-Partner sexual violence, 7. Suicide, 8. conflict and war. See [Masculine Norms and Violence – Making the connection](#).

successfully improved health outcomes and reduced violence by supporting men and boys to adopt prosocial gender norms and behaviors.¹⁰

- 2.6 **The second specific problem that the project seeks to address is low effectiveness in the delivery of child protection services (CPS) aimed at reducing violence risk factors that give rise to homicides.** CPS provides services to children, juveniles, and their families based on a variety of criteria; including childhood risk factors such as abuse and conflict with the law.¹¹ Research has shown the relationship between childhood risk exposure and adult criminal behavior.¹²
- 2.7 Currently, the Government of Belize lacks the ability to determine what services CPS beneficiaries are receiving: no CPS beneficiary has a comprehensive case file of government-financed services received. This makes it difficult to ascertain whether beneficiaries require additional services, if there is duplication in services provided, or if the services are achieving desired aims. Further, the Government lacks mechanisms to ensure coordination of child protection services and actions in a manner likely to define and achieve measurable results. Determinants related to this specific program include:
- i. **Insufficient coverage of the FAMCare system.** MHDSTPA operates FAMCare, a web-based case management platform, to facilitate the provision, tracking, and coordination of services by governmental and non-governmental agencies to the Ministry's individual and family clients. FAMCare's efficacy in supporting MHDSTPA's client service depends in large part on the system's use by all agencies providing services to MHDSTPA clients. However, of approximately 60 child protection and violence prevention programs currently offered within Belize, only 11 (18%) currently work through FAMCare to record and track service provision.¹³ Lack of universal FAMCare coverage also impedes MDHSTPA's from collecting data to determine the number of

¹⁰ An impact evaluations of a positive masculinity program implemented in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda found male participants improved conflict management skills, ending or significantly reducing their use of physical violence with their intimate partners and children, and adopted more gender-equitable attitudes. See: Tankink, Marian T. A. and Slegh, Henny, [Living Peace in Democratic Republic of the Congo: An Impact Evaluation of an Intervention with Male Partners of Women Survivors of Conflict-Related Rape and Intimate Partner Violence](#) (2017); and Doyle, Kate et. Al. [Gender-transformative Bandedereho couples' intervention to promote male engagement in reproductive and maternal health and violence prevention in Rwanda: Findings from a randomized controlled trial](#) (2018).

¹¹ CPS services vary in terms of the clarity and/or formalization of service eligibility requirements. The Community Rehabilitation Department serves all juveniles 12-18 who are in contact with the law (from arrest through conviction) and child protection serves all children under the age of 18 who have been identified for abuse. Counseling and other MHDSTPA services are often provided upon request or walk-in. Meanwhile, BOOST and BOOST+, conditional cash transfer programs, are meant to serve persons below the poverty line. Within that population, the Ministry selects applicants based on other targeting factors.

¹² See Horan, Jacqueline M and Spatz Widom, Cathy. [Cumulative childhood risk and adult functioning in abused and neglected children grown up](#). (2017) The study found that "[study] participants with histories of child abuse or neglect consistently had more criminal arrests in adulthood than did participants in the control group, regardless of exposure to childhood cumulative risk." See also Reavis JA, Looman J, Franco KA, Rojas B. [Adverse childhood experiences and adult criminality: how long must we live before we possess our own lives?](#) (2013).

¹³ See [Compilation of Information on Citizen Security](#).

beneficiaries served or the comparative quality and effectiveness of the services provided.

- ii. **High transactional costs to access and offer child protection services offered by the MHDSTPA.** MHDSTPA processes are bureaucratic and cumbersome, extending the time to access and deliver services. Limited resources and distance between offices further increase transactional costs for service delivery.
- iii. **Low institutional capacity to coordinate efforts across sectors.** At the operational level, there is no formal mechanism or arrangement in place to ensure operationalization, coordination, and follow up of inter-institutional agreements, policies, strategies, and programs focused on child protection and violence prevention.¹⁴

2.8 **The main objective of this project is to contribute to a reduction in the national homicide rate.** The project's specific objectives are to contribute to a (i) reduction of the homicide rates in Belize, Cayo, and Stann Creek districts and (ii) increase the effectiveness of MHDSTPA in delivering child protection services addressing risk factors for violence.

2.9 **Component 1. Implementation of strategic homicide-reduction activities in Belize, Cayo, and Stann Creek districts (US\$3,200,000).** The objective of this component is to contribute to a reduction in the gang-related homicides in Belize, Cayo and Stann Creek districts through implementation of targeted, evidence-based programs. This component will finance the following activities: (i) implementation of Cure Violence to reduce gang-related homicides and (ii) implementation of evidence-based, positive masculinity programs to change harmful gender norms associated with young men's gang involvement and gang-related violence.

2.10 **Component 2. Support to enhance effectiveness of child protection services (US\$6,000,000).** The objective of this component is to contribute to an increase in MHDSTPA's effectiveness in delivering child protection services. This component will finance the following activities:

- a. **Improving Access to Child Protection Services (US\$4,500,000)** through construction of a wrap-around services center¹⁵ that will facilitate one-stop

¹⁴ Relevant Government strategies and initiatives include the [Restore Belize Strategic Plan 2011-2015](#) (currently pending update); the [National Development Framework for Belize: 2010-2030](#); and the [Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy 2016-2019](#).

¹⁵ This activity will include construction of a facility in downtown Belize City on land currently owned by the Government and in the process of being transferred formally to the MHDSTPA. The facility's projected cost is US\$4.5M and basic architectural designs have already been completed. Under CAPS, the PEU oversaw the successful construction of two facilities and it is expected that lessons learned from that experience will support the construction work under this second-phase operation. The Bank's Social Infrastructure Unit, Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit, and Climate Change Division will also provide specialized support over the project's implementation.

access to services of MHDSTPA's three departments¹⁶ and enhance the coordination of their work.

- b. **Enhancing Child Protection Service Delivery (US\$1,500,000)** through (i) expansion of FAMCare coverage to include all child protection programs and services offered nationally; (ii) service delivery process mapping and streamlining; and (iii) expansion of MHDSTPA-supported diversion programs¹⁷ within the criminal justice system, focused on youth in conflict with the law.

- 2.11 **Administration costs.** The total cost of this operation is estimated at U\$10,000,000; to be financed with Ordinary Capital. An estimated U\$800,000 will support project administration costs. To support project preparation and execution, the IDB will permit retroactive financing for expenditure on eligible, project-related operation costs such as hiring of the Project Execution Unit (see para. 4.2 for additional details).
- 2.12 **Type of Operation.** This operation will be a five-year specific investment loan. This loan modality was selected as the project is designed to finance a specific project with interdependent components
- 2.13 **Strategic Alignment.** The program is consistent with the Second Update to the Institutional Strategy 2020-2023 (AB-3190-2) and strategically aligned with the development challenge of social inclusion and equality and productivity and innovation by improving social safety nets and public sector capacity to deliver services as well as reducing insecurity, respectively. Additionally, the program is consistent with the cross-cutting themes of (i) gender equality and diversity and (ii) institutional capacity and rule of law by supporting reductions in gender-based violence affecting men and boys and enhancing MHDSTPA's capacity to prevent and reduce gang-related homicides. The program is aligned to the Corporate Results Framework 2016-2019 (GN-2727-6) by strengthening a public registry (FAMCARE) and technological and managerial tools to improve public service delivery through by enhancing MHDSTPA internal work processes. Also, the program is aligned with the Update of the Annex III of 2019 Operational Program Report (GN-2948-2) as part of the 2020 indicative pipeline. Finally, this project is aligned with the Sector Strategy on Institutions for Growth and Social Welfare (GN-2587-2), specifically with its C&V reduction component; the Sector Framework on Citizen Security and Justice (OP-1201); and the Operational Guidelines for program design and execution in the area of civic coexistence and public safety (GN-2535-1). Further, this operation complements IDB projects currently in execution in Belize seeking to enhance tourism and gender equity.¹⁸

¹⁶ These are the Women and Family Support Department, Department of Human Development, and Community Rehabilitation Department; which provide all of MHDSTPA's child protection services. The beneficiaries of the wrap-around center will include all beneficiaries of services offered by the three departments, including child protection services clients.

¹⁷ Currently, MHDSTPA is working with the Police and the Judiciary on implementing programs aimed at diverting youth from entering the criminal justice system. While MHDSTPA's support focuses on youth, these programs may also include adults.

¹⁸ This operation's support for homicide reductions will contribute to creating an enabling environment for tourism growth and sustainability, in line with operations [3566/OC-BL](#) and [ATN/OC-17168-BL](#); which seek

- 2.14 **Donor Coordination.** In designing this operation, the IDB has sought to coordinate closely with other donors in Belize and to complement the work they are currently financing. Specifically, the IDB has partnered with UNICEF on [research on gang activity](#) in Belize City, as well as options for improving outcomes for youth in conflict with the law. Findings and recommendations from that research have supported design of activities to be financed by this operation. Further, the IDB has sought to complement projects of the Caribbean Development Bank that support youth resilience through expanded social programme coverage.
- 2.15 **Expected Results.** The expected results of this program are a reduction in homicides nationally and, specifically, in gang-involved homicides in Belize, Cayo, and Stann Creek districts.
- 2.16 **Beneficiaries.** The main beneficiaries of the project are the citizens of Belize and the MHDSTPA in its ability to offer services oriented at primary and secondary prevention of crime and violence.
- 2.17 **Executing Agency.** The executing agency will be the MHDSTPA. MHDSTPA is tasked within Government with developing and implementing services to prevent and reduce vulnerability and violence, including: (i) prevention, diversion, and rehabilitation programs for youth in conflict with the law; (ii) services to protect children from abuse and neglect; (iii) social service support services to families, including financial benefits, and (iv) therapeutic counselling programs. The Ministry has previous experience executing the Bank-financed CAPS that, as described in paragraph 2.2 above, included construction of infrastructure. Additionally, MHDSTPA has been the technical counterpart for the citizen security technical cooperation project [ATN/OC-15972-BL](#). For the provision of complementary services required for implementation of Cure Violence, it is expected that the Ministry will enter into agreements with the Ministries of Education, Science & Technology, Culture, Youth and Sports; Health; and Finance and Labour, Local Government, Rural Development, Energy, Public Utilities, Public Service, and Elections and Boundaries.
- 2.18 **Sustainability.** To ensure the sustainability of the project results, the activities to be financed have been designed to build on existing services and/or enhance efficiency in current service provision; thereby avoiding additional increased recurrent expenditure and minimizing long-term costs for the Government. In this line, Component 1 activities will be implemented by the Conscious Youth Development Programme (CYDP) and retrain existing CYDP staff to work in accordance with the evidence-based methodologies. Component 2 aims to reduce Government's recurrent rental costs in the provision of services (Sub-component 1) and to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of service delivery (Sub-components 1 & 2).

to increase the tourism sector's contribution to national sustainable and resilient socioeconomic development and the overall sustainability of tourism investments. Similarly, the program's support for examining the contribution of masculinity culture to violence complements [ATN/OC-17052-RG](#), which seeks to promote the exchange of knowledge and best practices to address hegemonic masculinity in the Caribbean region.

III. TECHNICAL ISSUES AND SECTOR KNOWLEDGE

- 3.1 **Sector Knowledge.** Over the past ten years, the IDB has invested heavily in diagnostic work and research to understand the specific problems and causes related to citizen security in Belize. Relevant work includes: [Citizen Security in Belize Report](#) (2013); the [Gap Analysis Report: Citizen Security in Belize](#) (2017); and most recently, a demand study and business plan for implementation of a national legal aid program, a [gang assessment](#), and a feasibility study for implementation of the [Cure Violence](#) program in Belize City financed with resources of [ATN/OC-15972-BL](#).
- 3.2 **Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation.** During project preparation, IDB's Social Infrastructure Unit (INE/INE), Climate Change and Sustainability Division (CSD/CCS), and Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit (VPS/ESG) will work closely to define mitigation and adaptation measures to be incorporated in the design and construction of the wrap-around center (Component 2).

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS AND FIDUCIARY SCREENING

- 4.1 According to the results of the IDB "Safeguards Policy Filter Report", and the Safeguard and Environmental Policies (OP-703), this operation has been classified as Category "B", given the possible environmental and social impact due to construction of a facility in downtown Belize City.
- 4.2 **Retroactive financing.** The Bank may finance retroactively eligible expenses incurred by the Borrower prior to the date of loan approval up to amount US\$1 million (10% of the proposed loan operation), provided that all requirements substantially similar to those set out in the loan agreement have been met. The eligible expenses will relate to: (i) the activities under Components 1 and 2; and (ii) staffing of the Executing Unit. These expenses must have been incurred on or after the approval date of the Project Profile, and under no circumstances will include expenditures incurred more than 18 months prior to date of approval of the loan.

V. OTHER ISSUES

- 5.1 **Risks.** A preliminary analysis of the risks associated with this project found that sector coordination, use of M&E systems, and project execution are medium-level risks for the operation's success. Mitigation measures include: (i) working with the Ministry of Economic Development, Petroleum, Investment, Trade and Commerce to ensure a high-level champion capable of obtaining and coordinating the cooperation of all stakeholders at the government and the community level; (ii) making use of FAMCare mandatory across all agencies serving youth (training and change management support to be provided under the program) to improve the monitoring of child protection service delivery; and (iii) hiring and training of PEU staff during project design, providing them with direct access to the government accounting system (SmartStream), which will be used for this project to make and track payments to suppliers, contractors and consultants, and include

counterpart financing to minor operational expenses of the project's administration.¹⁹

VI. RESOURCES AND TIMETABLE

- 6.1 The Proposal for Operation Development (POD) will be distributed to the Quality and Risk Review on February 4, 2020; the Draft Loan Proposal will be distributed to the Operations Policy Committee on February 24, 2020 and the approval by the Board of Directors on March 6, 2020 (see Annex V). The total transactional resources necessary for the preparation are estimated at US\$65,350. The staff time required for loan preparation will be 1.31 FTE.

¹⁹ These last two recommendations are drawn from the [Project Completion Report for BL-L1014](#).

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¹ The information contained in this Annex is confidential and will not be disclosed. This is in accordance with the "Deliberative Information" exception referred to in paragraph 4.1 (g) of the Access to Information Policy (GN-1831-28) at the Inter-American Development Bank.



Safeguard Policy Filter Report

Operation Information

Operation		
BL-L1032 Community Action for Public Safety II		
Environmental and Social Impact Category	High Risk Rating	
B		
Country	Executing Agency	
BELIZE	BL-MHD - Ministry of Human Development	
Organizational Unit	IDB Sector/Subsector	
Innovation in Citizen Services Division	CITIZEN SAFETY	
Team Leader	ESG Primary Team Member	
DANA MICHAEL KING	SORAYA MARIE CLAIRE SENOSIER	
Type of Operation	Original IDB Amount	% Disbursed
Loan Operation	\$10,000,000	0.000 %
Assessment Date	Author	
13 Sep 2019	sorayas ESG Primary Team Member	
Operation Cycle Stage	Completion Date	
ERM (Estimated)	22 Nov 2019	
QRR (Estimated)	4 Feb 2020	
Board Approval (Estimated)	6 Mar 2020	
Safeguard Performance Rating		
Rationale		

Safeguard Policy Items Identified

B.1 Bank Policies (Access to Information Policy– OP-102)

The Bank will make the relevant project documents available to the public.

B.1 Bank Policies (Disaster Risk Management Policy– OP-704)

The operation is in a geographical area exposed to [natural hazards](#) ([Type 1 Disaster Risk Scenario](#)). Climate change may increase the frequency and/or intensity of some hazards.



Safeguard Policy Filter Report

B.1 Bank Policies (Disaster Risk Management Policy– OP-704)

The sector of the operation is vulnerable to natural hazards. Climate change may increase the frequency and/or intensity of some hazards.

B.1 Bank Policies (Gender Equality Policy– OP-761)

The operation is designed specifically to address [gender equality](#) or [women's empowerment](#) issues.

B.1 Bank Policies (Resettlement Policy– OP-710)

The operation has the potential to cause physical displacement of people living in the project area of influence (see also Resettlement Policy)

B.2 Country Laws and Regulations

The operation is expected to be in compliance with laws and regulations of the country regarding specific women's rights, the environment, gender and indigenous peoples (including national obligations established under ratified multilateral environmental agreements).

B.4 Other Risk Factors

The operation may be of high risk due to controversial environmental and associated social issues or liabilities.

B.5 Environmental Assessment Requirements

An environmental assessment is required.

B.6 Consultations

Consultations with affected parties will be performed equitably and inclusively with the views of all stakeholders taken into account, including in particular: (a) equal participation by women and men, (b) socio-culturally appropriate participation of indigenous peoples and (c) mechanisms for equitable participation by vulnerable groups.

B.7 Supervision and Compliance

The Bank is expected to monitor the executing agency/borrower's compliance with all safeguard requirements stipulated in the loan agreement and project operating or credit regulations.

B.11. Pollution Prevention and Abatement

The operation has the potential to pollute the environment (e.g. air, soil, water, greenhouse gases).

B.17. Procurement

Suitable safeguard provisions for the procurement of goods and services in Bank financed operations may be incorporated into project-specific loan agreements, operating regulations and bidding documents, as appropriate, to ensure environmentally responsible procurement.

Potential Safeguard Policy Items

B.4 Other Risk Factors

The borrower/executing agency exhibits weak institutional capacity for managing environmental and social issues.



Safeguard Policy Filter Report

Recommended Actions

Operation has triggered 1 or more Policy Directives; please refer to appropriate Directive(s). Complete Project Classification Tool. Submit Safeguard Policy Filter Report, PP (or equivalent) and Safeguard Screening Form to ESR.

Additional Comments

[No additional comments]



Safeguard Screening Form

Operation Information

Operation		
BL-L1032 Community Action for Public Safety II		
Environmental and Social Impact Category	High Risk Rating	
B		
Country	Executing Agency	
BELIZE	BL-MHD - Ministry of Human Development	
Organizational Unit	IDB Sector/Subsector	
Innovation in Citizen Services Division	CITIZEN SAFETY	
Team Leader	ESG Primary Team Member	
DANA MICHAEL KING	SORAYA MARIE CLAIRE SENOSIER	
Type of Operation	Original IDB Amount	% Disbursed
Loan Operation	\$10,000,000	0.000 %
Assessment Date	Author	
13 Sep 2019	sorayas ESG Primary Team Member	
Operation Cycle Stage	Completion Date	
ERM (Estimated)	22 Nov 2019	
QRR (Estimated)	4 Feb 2020	
Board Approval (Estimated)	6 Mar 2020	
Safeguard Performance Rating		
Rationale		

Operation Classification Summary

Overriden Rating	Overriden Justification
Comments	



Safeguard Screening Form

Conditions / Recommendations

Category "B" operations require an environmental analysis (see Environment Policy Guideline: Directive B.5 for Environmental Analysis requirements)

The Project Team must send to ESR the PP (or equivalent) containing the Environmental and Social Strategy (the requirements for an ESS are described in the Environment Policy Guideline: Directive B.3) as well as the Safeguard Policy Filter and Safeguard Screening Form Reports. These operations will normally require an environmental and/or social impact analysis, according to, and focusing on, the specific issues identified in the screening process, and an environmental and social management plan (ESMP). However, these operations should also establish safeguard, or monitoring requirements to address environmental and other risks (social, disaster, cultural, health and safety etc.) where necessary.

Summary of Impacts / Risks and Potential Solutions

Generation of solid waste is [moderate](#) in volume, does not include [hazardous materials](#) and follows standards recognized by multilateral development banks.

Solid Waste Management: The borrower should monitor and report on waste reduction, management and disposal and may also need to develop a Waste Management Plan (which could be included in the ESMP). Effort should be placed on reducing and re-cycling solid wastes. Specifically (if applicable) in the case that national legislations have no provisions for the disposal and destruction of hazardous materials, the applicable procedures established within the Rotterdam Convention, the Stockholm Convention, the Basel Convention, the WHO List on Banned Pesticides, and the Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook (PPAH), should be taken into consideration.

Security forces will be used and industry standards (e.g. Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights) in terms of selection and management of security staff will be followed.

Manage Use of Security Forces: The borrower should be required to provide an annual review of security measures (including details of grievances and any independent audits undertaken during the year).

The project is located in an area prone to [coastal flooding](#) from [storm surge](#), high wave activity, or erosion and the likely severity of the impacts to the project is [moderate](#).

A Disaster Risk Assessment, that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP), may be necessary, depending on the complexity of the project and in cases where the vulnerability of a specific project component may compromise the whole operation. The DRMP should propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. The measures should include risk reduction (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as financial protection (risk transfer, retention) for the project. They should also take into account the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards, coastal retreat and other land use regulations and civil defense recommendations in coastal areas.

The project is located in an area prone to [hurricanes](#) or other [tropical storms](#) and the likely severity of the impacts to the project is [moderate](#).

A Disaster Risk Assessment, that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP), may be necessary, depending on the complexity of the project and in cases where the vulnerability of a specific project component may compromise the whole operation. The DRMP should propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. The measures should consider both the risks to the project, and the potential for the project itself to exacerbate risks to people and the environment during construction and operation. The measures should include risk reduction (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as financial protection (risk transfer, retention) for the project. They should also take into account the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards and other related regulations.

The project is located in an area prone to [earthquakes](#) and the likely severity of impacts to the project is [moderate](#).

A Disaster Risk Assessment, that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP), may be necessary, depending on the complexity of the project and in cases where the vulnerability of a specific project component may compromise the whole operation. The DRMP should propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. The measures should consider both the risks to the project, and the potential for the project itself to exacerbate risks to people and the environment during construction and operation. The measures should include risk reduction (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as financial protection (risk transfer, retention) for the project. They should also take into account the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general seismic design standards and other related regulations.

The project is located offshore or in a coastal plain in an area prone to [tsunamis](#) and the likely severity of impacts to the project is [significant or extreme](#).

A Disaster Risk Assessment that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP) must be prepared. The DRMP should focus on the specific risks a tsunami poses to the project, and propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. The measures should consider both the risks to the project, and the potential for the project to exacerbate risks to people and the environment during construction and operation. The measures should include risk reduction (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as financial protection (risk transfer, retention) for the project. They should also take into account the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards, coastal retreat and other land use regulations and civil defense recommendations in coastal areas.

The project will or may require [involuntary resettlement](#) and/or economic displacement of a [minor](#) to [moderate](#) nature (i.e. it is a [direct](#) impact of the project) and does not affect [indigenous peoples](#) or other vulnerable land based groups.

Develop Resettlement Plan (RP): The borrower should be required to develop a simple RP that could be part of the ESMP and demonstrates the following attributes: (a) successful engagement with affected parties via a process of Community Participation; (b) mechanisms for delivery of compensation in a timely and efficient fashion; (c) budgeting and internal capacity (within borrower's organization) to monitor and manage resettlement activities as necessary over the course of the project; and (d) if needed, a grievance mechanism for resettled people. Depending on the financial product, the RP should be referenced in legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, project completion tests etc.), require regular (bi-annual or annual) reporting and independent review of implementation.



Safeguard Screening Form

Disaster Risk Summary

Disaster Risk Level

High

Disaster / Recommendations

The reports of the Safeguard Screening Form (i.e. of the Safeguards Policy and the Safeguard Classification Filters) constitute the Disaster Risk Profile to be summarized in and annexed to the Environmental and Social Strategy (ESS). The Project Team must send the PP (or equivalent) containing the ESS to the ESR.

The Borrower should consider including disaster risk expertise in the organization of project oversight, e.g. in the project's panel of experts. For the Bank's requirements, the Borrower addresses the screened disaster risks in a Disaster Risk Management Summary reviewing disaster and climate change risks associated with the project on the basis of a Disaster Risk Assessment (DRA). Based on the specified hazards and the exposure of the project area, it demonstrates the potential impact of the rapid onset events and/or slow onset changes for the project and its area including exacerbated risks for people and environment, given local vulnerability levels and coping capacities. Furthermore the DRM Summary presents proposed measures to manage or mitigate these risks in a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP). The DRA /DRMP to which the DRM Summary refers may be a stand-alone DRA document (see Directive A-2 of the DRM Policy OP-704) or included in other project documents, such as feasibility studies, engineering studies, environmental impact assessments, or specific natural disaster and climate change risk assessments, prepared for the project. These documents should be accessible for the Project Team.

The Project Team examines and adopts the DRM summary. The team remits the project risk reduction proposals from the DRMP to the engineering review by the sector expert or the independent engineer during project analysis or due diligence, and the financial protection proposals to the insurance review (if this is performed). The potential exacerbation of risks for the environment and population and the proposed risk preparedness or mitigation measures are included in the Environmental and Social Management Report (ESMR), and are reviewed by the ESG expert or environmental consultant. The results of these analyses are reflected in the general risk analysis for the project. Regarding the project implementation, monitoring and evaluation phases, the project team identifies and supervises the DRM approaches being applied by the project executing agency.

Climate change adaptation specialists in INE/CCS may be consulted for information regarding the influence of climate change on existing and new natural hazard risks. If the project requires modification or adjustments to increase its resilience to climate change, consider (i) the possibility of classification as an adaptation project and (ii) additional financing options for climate change, and consult the INE/CCS adaptation group for guidance.

Disaster Summary

Details



Safeguard Screening Form

The project has been classified initially as high disaster risk because the likely severity of impacts from at least one of the natural hazards is significant or extreme. During the disaster risk assessment the project may be reclassified. Please contact ESG or a Disaster Risk Management Specialist for guidance.

Actions

Operation has triggered 1 or more Policy Directives; please refer to appropriate Directive(s). Complete Project Classification Tool. Submit Safeguard Policy Filter Report, PP (or equivalent) and Safeguard Screening Form to ESR.

Environmental and Social Strategy (ESS)	
Operation Name	Community Action for Public Safety II
Operation Number	BL-L1032
Prepared by	Soraya Senosier – VPS/ESG
Operation Details	
IDB Sector	IFD/ICS
Type of Operation	Specific Loan Investment (ESP)
Environmental and Social Classification	Category B
Disaster Risk Rating	Moderate
Borrower	Belize
Executing Agency	Ministry of Human Development, Social Transformation, and Poverty Alleviation (MHDSTPA)
IDB Loan US\$ (and total project cost)	\$10,000,000
Applicable Policies/Directives	OP-102; OP-704; OP; 710, OP-761; OP-703 (B.1, B.2, B.3, B.4, B.5, B.6., B.7, B.10, B.11, B.17)
Operation Description	
<p>The program is a specific loan and seeks to address Belize's elevated homicide rate. Belize's national homicide rate is among the highest in Latin America. The highest rates are concentrated in Belize District which includes the capital, Belize City. The programs specific objectives are to contribute to a i) reduction of the national homicide rates in Belize, Cayo and Stann Creek districts and ii) increase the effectiveness of the MHDSTPA in delivering child protection services addressing risk factors of violence.</p> <p>These objectives will be addressed in two components:</p> <p>Component 1. Implementation of strategic homicide-reduction activities in Belize, Cayo, and Stann Creek districts. The objective of this component is to contribute to a reduction in the gang-related homicides in Belize, Cayo and Stann Creek districts through implementation of targeted, evidence-based programs. This component will finance the following activities: (i) implementation of Cure Violence¹ and (ii) implementation of programs to change harmful gender norms associated with young men's gang involvement</p> <p>Component 2. Support to enhance effectiveness of child protection services. The objective of this component is to contribute to an increase in MHDSTPA's effectiveness in delivering child protection services. This component will finance the following activities: (i) expansion of FAMCare coverage to include all child protection programs and services offered nationally; (ii) development of</p>	

¹ Cure Violence is an evidence-based methodology that relies on a public health approach to violence prevention and reduction, including violence associated with firearms and gangs. A recent [impact evaluation](#) of a Cure Violence pilot in Trinidad & Tobago found that within one year of implementation the violent crime rate in the treatment areas was approximately 45% lower than in the synthetic comparison area and this continued in the following and final year of the pilot implementation.

a wrap-around services center; (iii) service delivery process mapping and streamlining; and (iv) expansion of inter-institutional diversion programs for youth in conflict with the law.

Component 2 will include the construction of a two tower youth attention center that will host the Conscious Youth Development Programme (CYDP), Child Protection Services (CPS) and Child Placement and Specialized Services (CPSS).

Key Potential ESHS² Risks and Impacts

The most significant potential Environmental, Social and Health and Safety (ESHS) risk associated with the Program is the risk of temporary/permanent loss of livelihoods and physical displacement related to the construction of the youth attention center. A former bus shelter, the area is home to numerous homeless people. There may be other minimal to moderate, mostly temporary ESHS risks and impacts associated with the construction works: (i) temporary traffic disruption, during the construction of civil works; (ii) dust and minimal air emissions during construction and excavation activities; (iii) impacts to local water bodies and land, as a result of waste and hazardous materials if not adequately managed; (iv) temporary noise impacts as a result of construction and improvement activities; (v) temporary reduced air quality; (vi) risks of accidents due to traffic detours and road blocking during the construction and improvement activities; (vii) occupational health and safety impacts mainly associated with urban construction and the possibility of handling hazardous materials; and (viii) community health and safety impacts.

The risk of impacts during the operation are related to the maintenance of the building such as proper waste management, upkeep of fire safety procedures, and traffic flow.

Given that the objective of the Program is to contribute to the reduction of homicide rates in Belize, there will be long term positive impacts with respect to safety and security of the the communities in the District of Belize, Cayo and Stann Creek.

Information Gaps and Strategy for Analysis and Management

According to the IDBs Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy (OP-703), this Program is classified as Category is “B” due to the expected moderate impacts of the Program’s proposed interventions. It is anticipated that the Program is likely to cause mostly local and short-term negative environmental and social impacts for which effective mitigation measures are available. Consequently, following B.3 and B.5 Directives, it is required that the Borrower undertakes appropriate Environmental and Social Analysis (ESA) and prepares an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) with the aim of identifying environmental, social and cultural impacts and risks of the operation during its preparation, including meaningful consultation with stakeholders.

The construction site located in Belize City is an area prone to moderate disasters which should be taken into account in the design of the building(Appendix 1 and 2).

The ESA and the ESMP should especially analyze the expected ESHS impacts, risks and mitigation measures. These include: • ESHS aspects during construction (see previous paragraph for the impacts and risks associated with construction works) and their mitigation measures (management through specific plans such as the waste management plan, water/wastewater management plan and transportation management plan).

² Environment, Social, Health and Safety.

The ESA will assess the potential displacement of people living around the project site, and temporary or permanent impacts on their livelihoods. Following OP-710, specific consultations should be carried out for the livelihood assessment and restoration plan. Following OP-703 B.6 Directive, the main goal of the consultations will be to inform, gather comments, and adjust the ESA and the corresponding ESMP. A comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Grievance Management Plan will be delivered, and it will be continuously assessed and improved at the different stages of the operation (especially during the execution phase) with the aim of ensuring that proper information sharing and grievance mechanisms have been put into practice. A fit-for-disclosure ESA, ESMP and the Livelihood Restoration Plan (including a specific consultation) must be ready for review and public disclosure prior to the analysis mission through the Borrower and IDB's webpage following the Access to Information Policy OP-102.

Opportunities for IDB Additionality on Environment and Social matters (if any)

The program will take a particular look at gender norms and behaviors of boys and men that contribute to violence and healthy ways to address interpersonal conflicts. This is expected to have a long-term effect in the reduction of youth violence.

Additional Appendices

Appendix 1: Maps

Appendix 2: Building Design

Annex Table: Operation Compliance with IDB Safeguard Policies

Policies / Directives	Policy / Directive Applicable?	Rationale for applicability of Policy / Directive	Actions required during Preparation & Analysis
OP-703 Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy			
B.2 Country Laws and Regulations	Yes	The program will comply with Belize's ESHS laws and regulations.	Environmental and Social Analysis and Environmental and Social Management Plan will be required.
B.3 Screening and Classification	Yes	<i>The Program is expected to cause mostly local and short-term negative environmental and social impacts for which effective mitigation measures are readily available, and as such a Category "B" classification has been assigned.</i>	
B.4 Other Risk Factors	Yes	<i>The Executing Agency might not have the capacity to ensure the proper management of ESHS programs aspects.</i>	<i>As part of the analysis, the institutional capacity of the Executing Agency to carry out the environmental and social management of the operation will be assessed.</i>
B.5 Environmental Assessment and Plans Requirements	Yes	<i>Environmental and Social Analysis and Environmental and Social Management Plan are required.</i>	<i>The ESA will describe the likely social and environmental the most important social and (related to component 2) environmental impacts on the implementation of the program and the mitigation of negative environmental and social impacts.</i>
B.5 Social Assessment and Plans Requirements (including Livelihood Restoration Plan ³)	Yes	<i>The ESA/ESMP will include assessment of physical and/or economic displacement – both permanent and temporary, and include a Compensation Plan, if needed; a Consultation Plan and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (with a Grievance Mechanism), as well as an Occupational and Community Health and Safety Plan.</i>	

³ OP-703 applies when livelihood impacts are not significant and don't lead to physical displacement (see *Transitional Guidance in instruments for Physical Displacement, Economic Displacement and Economic Losses under OP-710 and OP-703* (TG-005) for more information)

B.6 Consultation	Yes	A Consultation Plan will be included in the ESMP.	The ESA/ESMP will be consulted with stakeholders prior to OPC.
B.7 Supervision and Compliance	Yes	The Bank, will supervise compliance with the ESHS requirements established in the ESA/ESMP.	The ESMP will establish ESHS requirements to be incorporated in the loan agreement.
B.8 Transboundary Impacts	N/A	N/A	N/A
B.9 Natural Habitats	N/A	N/A	N/A
B.9 Invasive Species	N/A	N/A	N/A
B.9 Cultural Sites	N/A	N/A	N/A
B.10 Hazardous Materials	Yes	During construction works, hazardous materials will be generated and used in all operations, for which mitigation measures will be designed and put in place.	The borrower will include provisions for hazardous materials in the ESMP; handling of hazardous materials, wastewater and solid hazardous waste.
B.11 Pollution Prevention and Abatement	Yes	The Program will comply with national and international guidelines for the management of solid waste and effluents during construction and operation phase of the program.	Specific conditions will be established in the ESMP for the construction and operation phases of the program. to ensure compliance with solid waste and effluents and discharge during construction.
B.12 Projects Under Construction	N/A	N/A	N/A
B.13 Noninvestment Lending and Flexible Lending Instruments	N/A	N/A	N/A
B.14 Multiple Phase and Repeat Loans	N/A	N/A	N/A
B.15 Co-financing Operations	N/A	N/A	N/A
B.16 In-Country Systems	N/A	N/A	N/A
B.17 Procurement	Yes	The program will comply to national procurement guidelines.	ESHS requirements should be included into the contracts of the construction companies. It will be required that the

			<i>Operating Manual includes ESHS and labor requirements, with the aim of being incorporated in the bidding process for the construction project.</i>
OP-704 Natural Disaster Risk Management Policy			
A.2 Analysis and management of Type 2 risk scenario	No	N/A	N/A
A.2 Contingency planning (Emergency response plan, Community health and safety plan, Occupational health and safety plan)	Yes	<i>Type 1 natural disasters risk has been assessed as Moderate, mainly due to hurricanes and tropical storms. There may be risks to the Program and to the workforce, during construction and surrounding population during operation.</i>	<i>The ESA/ESMP will determine the necessary plans and measures (emergency response, community and occupational health and safety, climate resistant structure) for the Program.</i>
OP-710 Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement			
Resettlement Minimization	N/A	N/A	N/A
Resettlement Plan Consultations	TBC	<i>The ESA will analyze the risk of physical displacement and temporary/permanent economic impacts to the activities located at the surroundings of the construction area.</i>	<i>Should the necessity for physical displacement be determined a resettlement plan will be prepared and consulted.</i>
Impoverishment Risk Analysis	N/A	N/A	N/A
Resettlement Plan and/or Resettlement Framework Requirement	TBC	<i>The ESA will analyze the risk of physical displacement and temporary/permanent economic impacts to the activities located at the surroundings of the construction area.</i>	<i>Mitigation measures will be addressed including a Livelihood Assessment and a Livelihood Restoration Plan.</i>
Livelihood Restoration Program Requirement ⁴	TBC	<i>The ESA should especially analyze risks physical displacement and temporary/permanent economic</i>	<i>Mitigation measures will be addressed including a Livelihood Assessment and a Livelihood Restoration Plan.</i>

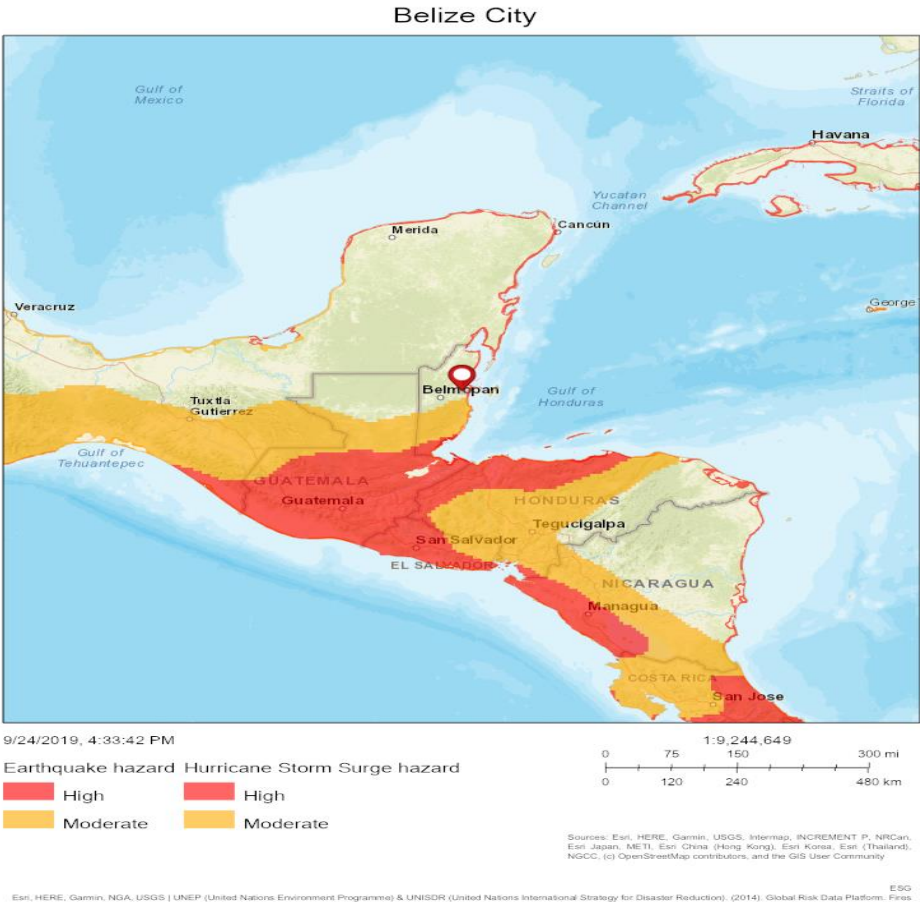
⁴ OP-710 applies when livelihood impacts lead to physical displacement (see *Transitional Guidance in instruments for Physical Displacement, Economic Displacement and Economic Losses under OP-710 and OP-703 (TG-005)* for more information)

		<i>impacts to the activities located at the surroundings of the construction area.</i>	
Consent (Indigenous Peoples and other Rural Ethnic Minorities)	N/A	N/A	N/A
OP-765 Operational Policy on Indigenous Peoples			
Sociocultural Evaluation Requirement			
Good-faith Negotiations and proper documentation	N/A	N/A	N/A
Agreement with Affected Indigenous Peoples	N/A	N/A	N/A
Indigenous Peoples Compensation, and Development Plan and/or Framework Requirement	N/A	N/A	N/A
Discrimination Issues	N/A	N/A	N/A
Transborder Impacts	N/A	N/A	N/A
Impacts on Isolated Indigenous Peoples	N/A	N/A	N/A
OP-761 Operational Policy on Gender Equality in Development			
Consultation and effective participation of women and men	Yes	<i>Young men and women will likely be impacted from activities financed by the Program. To promote that their opinions are heard and taken into consideration, the Program will carry out gender-sensitive consultations.</i>	<i>The Consultation Plan and Stakeholders Engagement Plan included in the ESA/ESMP will propose gender sensitive approaches and methodologies to promote equitable participation of women and men during preparation and operation of the Program</i>
Application of safeguard and risk ⁵ analysis	N/A	N/A	N/A

⁵ Risks may include: (i) Unequal access to project benefits/ compensation measures, (ii) Men or women disproportionately affected due to gender factors, (iii) Non-compliance with applicable legislation related to equality between men and women, (iv) Increased risk of gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation, human trafficking and sexually transmitted diseases, and (v) Disregard of women's ownership rights.

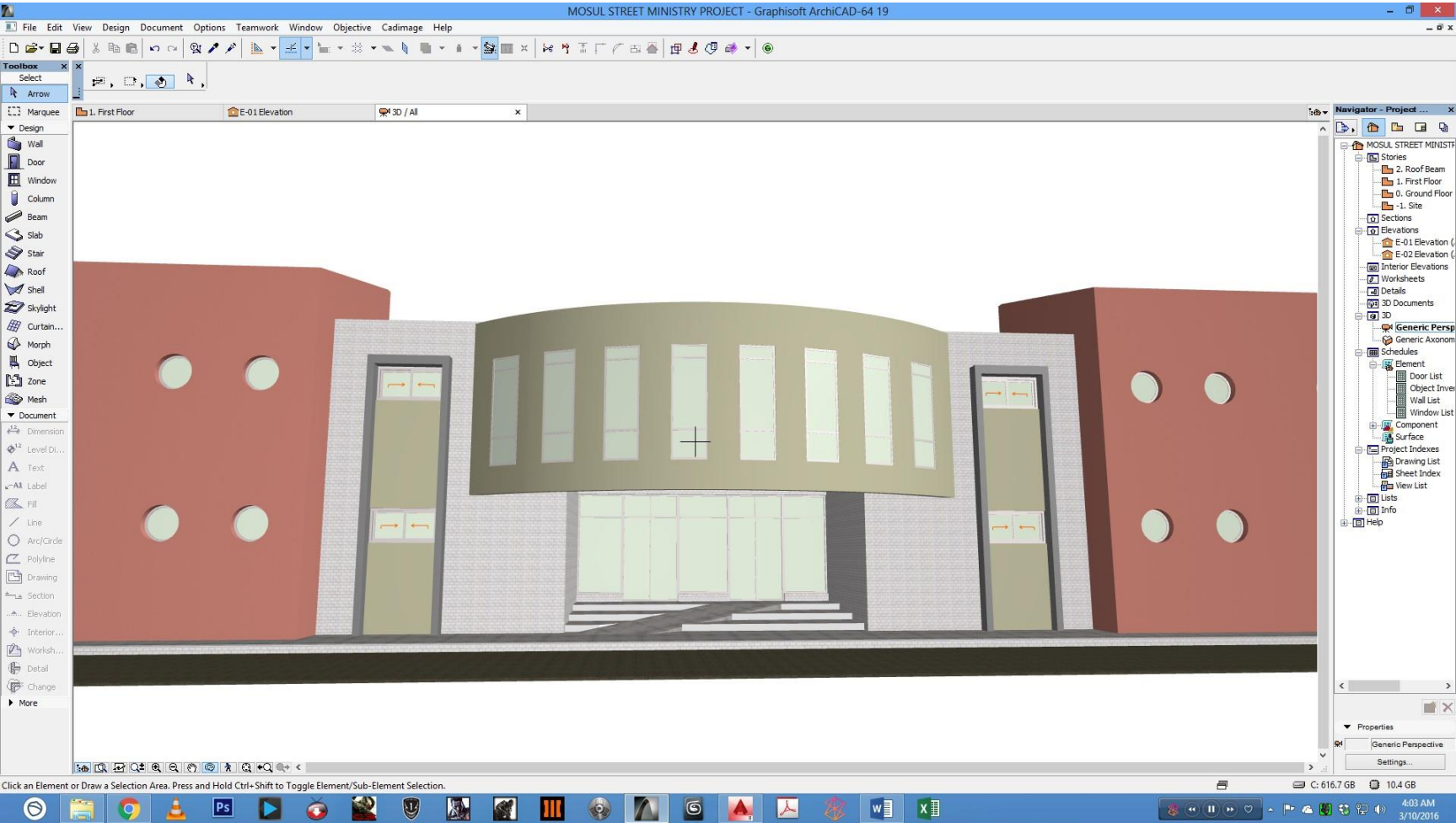
OP-102 Access to Information Policy			
Disclosure of relevant Environmental and Social assessments prior to Analysis Mission, QRR, OPC and submission of the operation for Board consideration		<i>A fit-for-disclosure ESA/ESMP must be disclosed prior to the analysis mission on IDB's web page.</i>	<i>A fit-for-disclosure ESA/ESMP will be published on IDB's Web page prior to the analysis mission. IDB will disclose the final versions of the documents, including the Consultation Reports, prior to QRR and/or OPC.</i>
Provisions for Disclosure of Environmental and Social Documents during Project Implementation		<i>The Bank will publish all new relevant ESHS documents that will be developed during Program implementation.</i>	<i>The Bank will publish all new relevant ESHS documents that will be developed during Program implementation.</i>

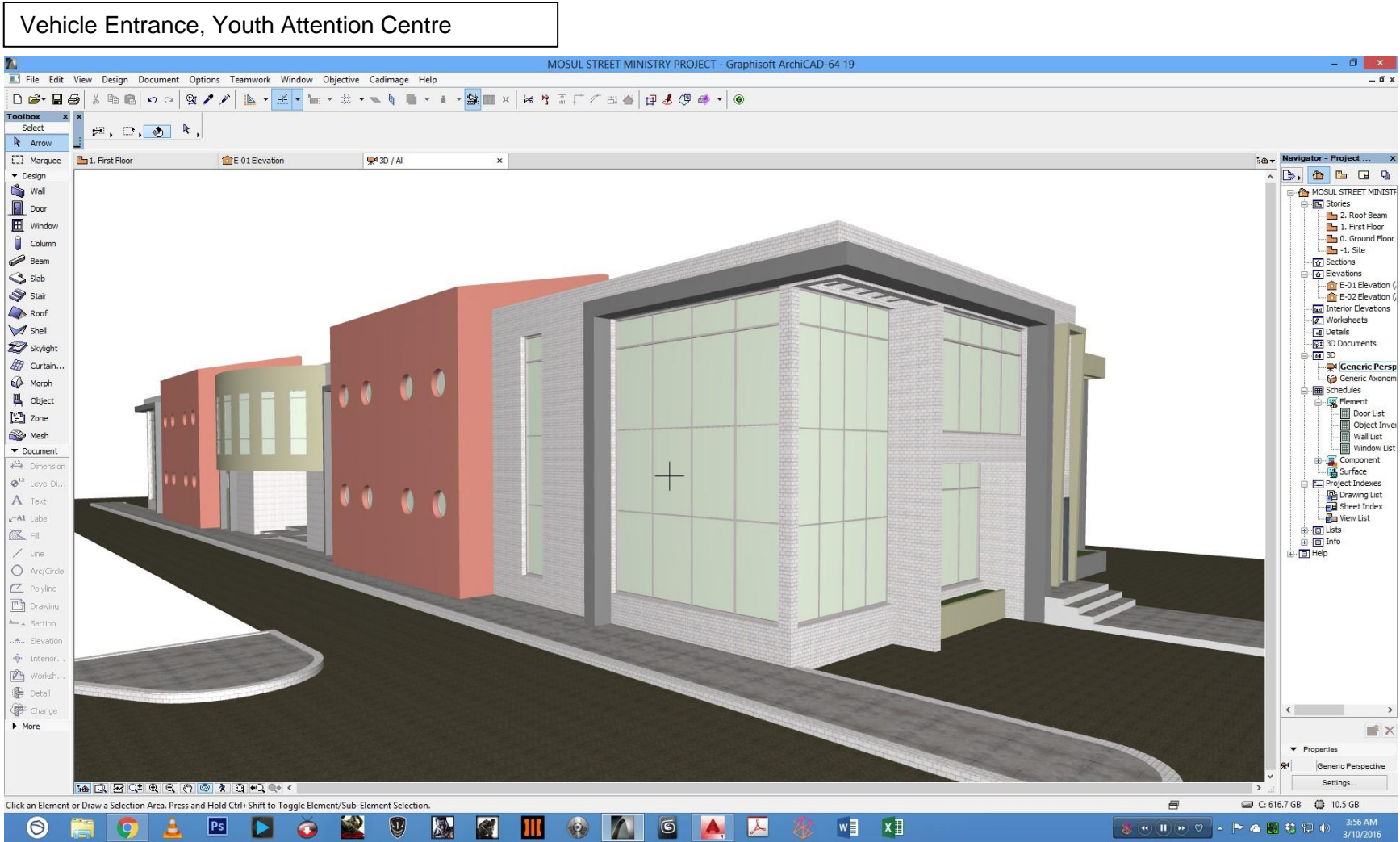
Appendix 1: Maps



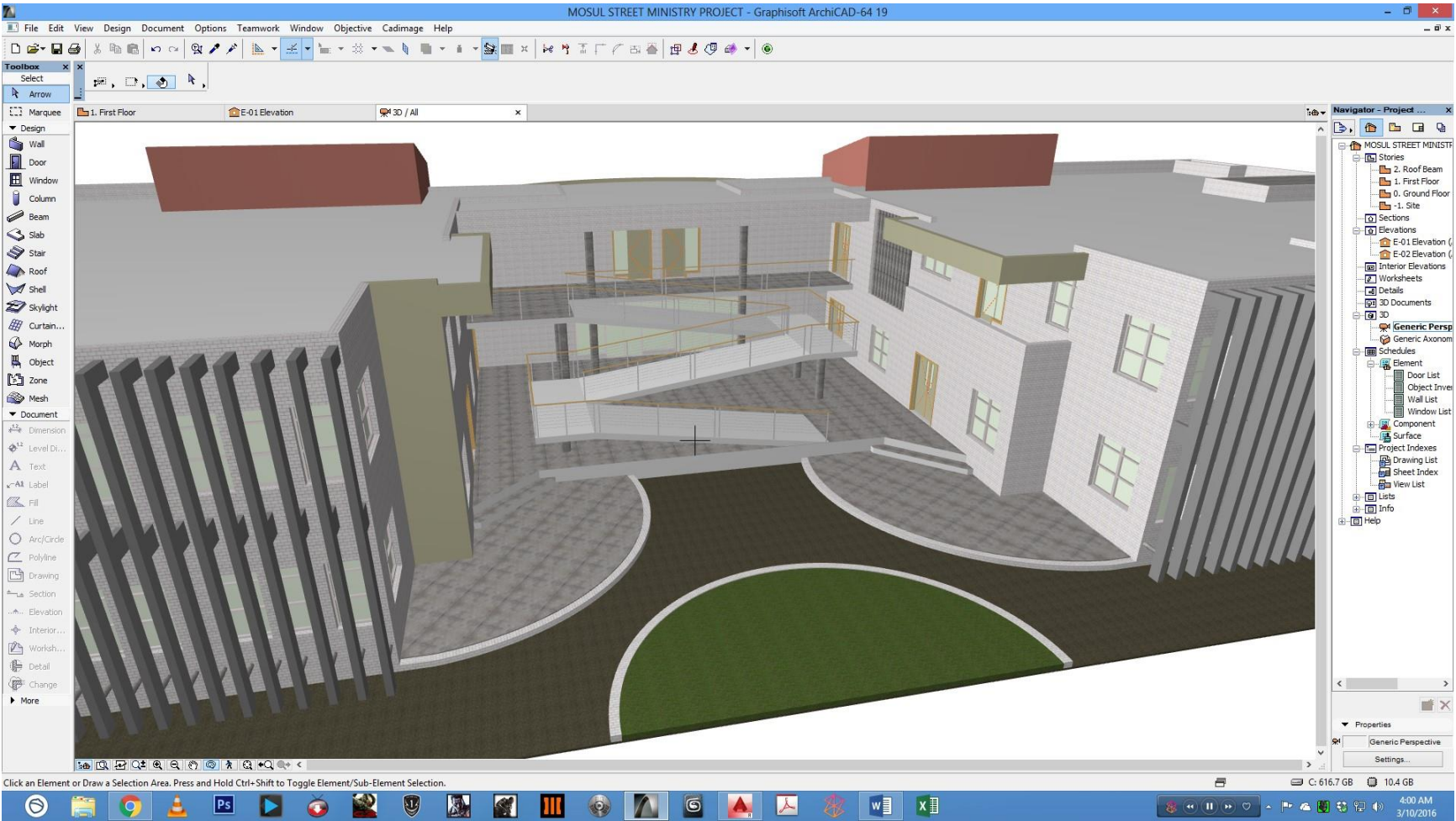
Appendix 2: Building Design

Front Entrance, Youth Attention Centre





Courtyard, Youth Attention Centre



INDEX FOR COMPLETED AND PROPOSED SECTOR WORK

Theme	Description	Status	Reference
Citizen Security and Justice	1. Belize City Community Gang Assessment	Sept. 2018	Belize City Community Gang Assessment
	2. Evaluating Cure Violence in Trinidad and Tobago	Nov. 2018	Evaluating Cure Violence in Trinidad and Tobago
	3. Feasibility Study for Implementation of Cure Violence in Belize City	June 2019	Feasibility Study for Implementation of Cure Violence in Belize City
	4. Feasibility Study for the Provision of National Legal Aid Services in Belize.	Feb. 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Feasibility Study for the Provision of National Legal Aid Services in Belize. ▪ Economic Forecasts Appendix
	5. Business Plan for the Provision of Legal Aid Services in Belize	June 2019	Business Plan for the Provision of Legal Aid Services in Belize
	6. Compilation of Information on Citizen Security: A comprehensive documentation of Legislative Frameworks, Policy Frameworks, National Strategies, Sector Strategies, Mechanisms for case management, data collection, monitoring and evaluation, programmes, project and activities being implemented by government and civil society actors.	Nov. 2018	Compilation of Information on Citizen Security
	7. Gap Analysis Report: Citizen Security in Belize.	2017	Gap Analysis
	8. UNODC Global Study on Homicide: extent, patterns, trends and criminal justice response	2019	Global Study on Homicide: extent, patterns, trends and criminal justice response
	9. Community Action for Public Safety Programme: Project Completion Report	May 2017	Project Completion Report
	10. Citizen Security in Six Countries in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States: Results from LAPOP's AmericasBarometer		LAPOP survey
	11. UNODC Global Crime Data		Crime Data
	12. <i>Documento de Marco Sectorial de Seguridad Ciudadana y Justicia</i>	2014	Marco Sectorial Seguridad Ciudadana y Justicia
	13. Citizen Security in Latin America and the Caribbean. IDB comparative advantages.	May 2013	Citizen Security in LAC - IDB Comparative Advantage
	14. Sector Strategy on Institutions for Growth and Social Welfare (GN-2587-2)		
	15. Citizen Security and Justice Sector Framework Document (GN-2771-7)		

Theme	Description	Status	Reference
Gender	1. Becoming the 'Baddest': Masculine Trajectories of Gang Violence in Medellín.	Feb 2018	Becoming the 'Baddest'
	2. Duros and Gangland Girlfriends: Male Identity, Gang Socialization, and Rape in Medellín.	2015	Duros and Gangland Girlfriends
	3. Program H and Program M: Engaging young men and empowering young women to promote gender equality and health.	2010	Program H and Program M
	4. Bridges to Adulthood: Understanding the Lifelong Influence of Men's Childhood Experiences of Violence.	2012	Bridges to Adulthood
	5. Masculine Norms and Violence: Making the Connections.	2018	Masculine Norms and Violence: Making the Connections
	6. Engaging Men to Prevent Gender-Based Violence: A Multi-Country Intervention and Impact Evaluation Study.	2011	Engaging Men to Prevent GBV

CONFIDENTIAL

¹ The information contained in this Annex is confidential and will not be disclosed. This is in accordance with the "Deliberative Information" exception referred to in paragraph 4.1 (g) of the Access to Information Policy (GN-1831-28) at the Inter-American Development Bank.