

TC Document

I. Basic Information for TC

▪ Country/Region:	Regional
▪ TC Name:	Promoting Citizen Security through Social Innovation: Technology platforms to develop high-impact solutions for youth crime prevention in LAC
▪ TC Number:	RG-T2671
▪ Team Leader/Members:	Carlos Guaipatin (IFD/CTI), team leader; Claudia Suaznabar (CBO/CTI); Lorena Müller (IFD/CTI); Mariela Rizo (IFD/CTI); Rodrigo Serrano (IFD/ICS); and, Sofia Greco (LEG/SGO)
▪ Taxonomy:	Research and Dissemination
▪ Date of TC Abstract authorization:	June 30 th , 2015
▪ Beneficiary (countries or entities which are the recipient of the technical assistance):	Countries of the Southern Cone (CS) and the Andean Group (CAN); for the moment, interest has been expressed by Chile and Bolivia.
▪ Executing Agency:	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), through Competitiveness and Innovation Division (IFD/CTI)
▪ Donors providing funding:	Citizen Security Fund (CSF)
▪ IDB Funding Requested:	US\$350,000
▪ Local counterpart funding, if any:	No
▪ Disbursement period (which includes Execution period):	36 months
▪ Required start date:	September 30 th , 2015
▪ Types of consultants:	Firms and individual consultants
▪ Prepared by Unit:	IFD/CTI
▪ Unit of Disbursement Responsibility:	IFD/CTI
▪ TC Included in Country Strategy (y/n):	Yes
▪ TC included in CPD (y/n):	No
▪ GCI-9 Sector Priority:	Institution for growth and social welfare, Citizens' security

II. Objectives and Justification of the TC

- 2.1 Social problems arise when people do not have access to labor markets, products, and public services, and thus have no means to reveal their preferences and challenges, either to the market or to the government. Today there is increasing awareness and recognition that innovation and breakthrough technologies are a force to be reckoned with to solve social problems, and that working directly with the final beneficiaries and civil society is an essential component of social innovation.¹

¹ Especially the economic crisis of 2008 showed the importance of using innovation to produce not only economic benefits, but to solve other challenges of society, where the traditional approach to innovation was inadequate (OECD, 2011).

- 2.2 Since 2008, the Innovation Lab (I-Lab),² born out of the Competitiveness and Innovation Division (CTI) at the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) has been promoting innovative solutions that were developed directly with and for the excluded communities: people, who find themselves outside of markets and who are often marginalized. The I-Lab has worked extensively on issues of inclusion and technology, exploring the potential of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and other technologies in increasing the inclusion of marginalized and vulnerable groups. These experiences have led to a greater focus on the topic and the freestanding initiative has now morphed into a multi-pronged umbrella that engages technology and innovation methodologies to reduce poverty and promote inclusion.
- 2.3 Technology is an essential tool to facilitate and build channels of collaboration among different groups. The first step in the I-Lab's approach has been to design technology-related tools that enable marginalized people to communicate their challenges and needs. Particularly this has been achieved through a series of calls for problems and solutions, using "crowdsourcing"³ to identify the needs of the beneficiaries and implementing the knowledge of universities and the private sector to promote new high-impact social innovations. Through this process we have provided beneficiaries with the opportunity to voice their knowledge and perspectives and provided them the space to communicate their challenges.⁴
- 2.4 CTI has worked extensively in the area of social innovation, exploring the potential of technologies in increasing the inclusion of marginalized groups such as people with disabilities. In 2010, CTI developed a project in Santo Domingo de los Tsachilas, Ecuador for the educational inclusion of children with disabilities through the use of ICT. The project provided children with disabilities the educational possibilities equal to those of their peers, serving as an example in removing barriers that prevent the education and inclusion of children with disabilities. The results and impact evaluation of the project in Ecuador demonstrated an increased motivation and overall sense of opportunity among children with disabilities, as the percentage of children looking to continue studying increased by 41%; the percentage of parents believing their children will go to college increased by 21%. (For the complete impact evaluation of the project see Guaipatin and Humphreys, 2014)
- 2.5 The mechanism of creating a contest for problems and solutions is an effective means to generate high-impact solutions, primarily because low-cost technologies such as websites or cell phones can generate knowledge between geographically and socially dispersed groups (e.g., crowdsourcing), allowing beneficiaries, universities, and businesses to turn a problem into an idea, which consequently becomes the key to the solution.
- 2.6 Though the I-Lab experience CTI has learned that scaling up social innovations can be a big challenge. Developing a solution without considering a model to scale it up in the future can lead to a great innovation but that does not reach the beneficiaries.

² The I-Lab is a platform that identifies the major development challenges faced by the region, and then, through the exchange of ideas, identifies high-impact solutions to these challenges. For more information on the I-Lab please go to www.bidinnovacion.org/en

³ Crowdsourcing is the process by which a large group of people, through a call, participates in performing a task. This methodology has proven to be an effective working tool to identify problems and solutions.

⁴ For example, during the first "call for problems" of the I-Lab, carried out in 2008, a Peruvian woman, Fanny Quinspe presented the following problem: wheelchairs do not serve in rural contexts where the terrains have a lot of rubble and steep ascents.

This is why is necessary to incorporate the private sector in the development of the social innovation, as defining which innovation can be scaled and what is the best way to do it requires knowledge and private sector expertise that are beyond the public sphere. However, if a solution requires a scale-up through public sector intervention and the corresponding government entities embraces it, the solution becomes a public policy tool whose scaling is assured by the government.

- 2.7 A new approach to public policy. The realm of the Region's problems that can be tackled and approached through innovation is vast. Governments in LAC are recognizing the importance of designing social policies with the active participation of the beneficiaries and are working with CTI's Innovation Lab to develop loan components that structure social innovation platforms to create bridges between civil society, the challenges faced and the private sector to develop solutions. Through the Technical Cooperation RG-T2348 "Social Innovation: a knowledge-based, private sector lead approach" the CTI division is supporting the region, especially Peru, Chile and Colombia, in the implementation of social innovation programs, using the experience and methodology developed through the I-LAB's work.⁵
- 2.8 Citizen security in Latin America and the Caribbean. Crime and violence is a major obstacle to human, social and economic development in Latin America and the Caribbean. Youth violence, in particular, is one of the main concerns for the region where for those living in low-income settings, there is 1 in 50 chances that they will be killed before they reach the age of 31⁶. This phenomenon poses serious challenges because displays of violence make individuals and community more accustomed to aggressive behavior. It also has severe direct and indirect monetary costs for governments related to policing, judicial processing and corrective measures, as well as loss of earnings of incarcerated youth, loss of life among young productive citizens, lower economic growth.
- 2.9 Many risk factors trigger youth violence, at the individual, community and societal level, including the lack of socio-economic opportunities that make criminal activities financially attractive. Addressing the societal risk factors that trigger youth violence has been at the heart of many primary prevention strategies, focused on preventing criminal behaviors before they occur. Youth violence tends to be a phenomenon that mostly affects men, as victims and perpetrators of violence, but the increasing rates of women's incarceration in some countries in Latin America and the Caribbean⁷, show the need to also deviate women from crime and understanding which are the push factor for women's delinquency is an important starting point to further address the issue of youth violence.
- 2.10 Applying the social innovation methodology to address youth violence. Given the prevalence of youth violence in the LAC Region and the complexity of addressing this multifaceted challenge, CTI proposes, in collaboration with the Citizen Security and Justice Cluster of IFD/ICS, to develop an initiative to generate knowledge creation technology platforms in countries of the Southern Cone (CSC) and the

⁵ One of the initiatives supported by this TC was a [social innovation pilot in the Aysen Region of Chile](#). This pilot was implemented in collaboration with the National Council of Innovation for Development (CNID) and the Production Development Corporation (CORFO) and aimed at finding the most relevant problems faced by the community and the development of innovative solutions to address them.

⁶ Muggah and Aguirre, 2013, "Assessing and responding to youth violence in Latin America: surveying the evidence". Background paper for The World We Want 2015.

⁷ Latin America and the Caribbean is affected by the fastest growing rates of women's incarceration in the world (23% between 2006 and 2012). International Center for Prison Studies, University of Essex, 2012)

Andean Group (CAN), in order to identify and prioritize problems, risk factors and triggers of criminal behavior related to youth violence in the region with a particular emphasis on vulnerable groups such as at-risk youth and women, (please see [Annex - III for further information](#)). Following the identification and understanding of the challenges, the project will engage and develop high-impact solutions with private sector companies, universities and the public sector, emphasizing the engagement of the final beneficiaries throughout the project cycle.

- 2.11 The I-LAB methodology has previously generated solutions to problems of citizen security in the region. Through an internal IDB initiative that called on all IDB employees to pitch innovative ideas to development problems called “We Want You”, an idea to combat violence against women was born. The idea, “The Soft Panic Bottom” was selected as the winner of the We Want You/Startup Weekend contest, and also won the Most Innovative Team Award. The IDB team that pitched the idea is currently developing and implementing a pilot project in Goiânia, Brazil.
- 2.12 ICT platforms in combination with the I-Lab’s methodology of developing calls for problems and solutions offer a sustainable, problem-oriented approach to tackle the region’s youth violence challenge and can provide the basis to connect civil society, final beneficiaries and the region’s poor and marginalized with the private sector and governments to tackle the permeating challenge of violence plaguing the region.
- 2.13 Due to the above, the objective of this TC is to identify challenges related to youth in conflict with the law in LAC to generate high-impact innovative solutions with the private or public sector. To reach its objectives, the project will develop a multi-pronged methodology, with the first component supporting the development of a technology platform and call for problems in LAC that will be disseminated through social networks.⁸ The second component will utilize the most relevant problems of the first component, selected by the vote of the public and a panel of experts (in topics such as: innovation, social inclusion, citizen security from government, IDB, external as well as private investors) to develop a call for solutions and will engage private sector actors to develop solutions to these problems, the top-voted of which will be financed. The third component will finance a pitch workshop where the pilot projects will be presented to a series of private investors or public entities in order to try to find financial support for the scaling up of the projects. The final component will promote the diffusion of the knowledge and the dissemination of lessons learned.
- 2.14 Strategic alignment. This program is aligned with the Citizen Security Initiative⁹ as it aims to support strategic policy making in the field of citizen security through an innovative methodology that will collect information about the challenges and reasons to engage in crime given by youth offenders and make it available to the government.

It is also aligned with the Citizen Security and Justice Sector Framework Document (GN-2771-3) that aims to support evidence-based interventions “to incentivize the

⁸ The I-Lab experience with promoting calls through social networks as been very successful. We have used Facebook in the past, especially to promote a position for a consultancy to work in The I-Lab. We used to two avenues - the website of the IDB in Spanish (166,000 followers) where our publication had 1763 “likes” and “1253” shares. On the other hand we create a separate add that generated an influx of more than 200,000 people on Facebook (a pre-identified and selected by country, area of interest and public university) and generated additional 2700 “clicks” on the contest page.

⁹ Citizen Security Initiative. How to improve the effectiveness of public policies in the area of citizen security and justice. ICS Division, IADB, January 2014

creation of an increased offer of comprehensive, effective social prevention and response programs for crime and violence.” Particularly for young people and women at risk, which are also the target groups this TC aims at.

It is also aligned with the Innovation, Science and Technology Sector Framework Document (GN-2791-3) as it addresses market failures, in this context, the reintegration of former offenders. This TC aims to reduce the innovation shortage in LAC through “the application of innovation-related approaches to the development of novel solutions to social issues (access to social services, social inclusion)” and it “develop(s) open innovation platforms that can provide a foundation for social innovation and the engagement in innovation activities of the population at large, thus contributing to a growing awareness of the impact of innovation across institutions, the public sector and among variety of social groups. This with the aim of maximizing the impact of the Bank’s work in innovation on the effectiveness of the inclusion agenda pursued by the Bank at large.”

According to the Proposal for the Establishment of the Special Program and Multidonor Fund for Citizen Security (GN-2660) this TC aligns with the Operational Guidelines for Program Design and Execution in the Area of Civic Coexistence and Public Safety (GN-2535) by aiming at giving new inputs to the public policies on citizen security as it “innovates and promotes research to improve understanding of the citizen security sector” through an innovative method which by including the beneficiaries (the offenders), the public and the private sector creates a new, multidisciplinary network to find solutions. As the guidelines also suggest, the resulting projects will be directed to youth and/or women and address the prevention of crime and/or social rehabilitation of offenders.

This TC also aligns with the Operational Guidelines for More Effective Justice Administration Systems (GN-2643) as the solutions resulting from its methodology possibly will include projects that could suggest alternatives to imprisonment or that improve the access to information and/or justice. It will also allow understanding the reasons for high reinsertion rates and contributing to the statistics with new information.

III. Description of activities/components and budget

- 3.1 **Component I. Identifying the main causes and elements of youth violence through a “Call for Problems”.** This component will finance interactive technology platforms in LAC and will structure calls for problems, engaging civil society, the final beneficiaries and community organizations to communicate the problems they consider most relevant to youth in conflict with the law. Problems will be prioritized through votes by the very beneficiaries and a panel of experts from different fields such as social innovation, social inclusion and citizen security from within and outside the IDB and relevant government entities. This call for problems will generate the knowledge needed for the development of the second component – the call for solutions. The already existing I-Lab platform will be re-used but for each particular call for problems a new page will be created. To disseminate information about the project we will use social media and local distribution networks. At this stage in particular, we will work with local NGOs experienced in working with the beneficiaries in order to ensure their participation in the call for problems. The NGOs will be chosen based on this experience as well as their experience in project management.

- 3.2 **Component II. Developing innovative, high-impact solutions with private sector actors through a “Call for Solutions”.** This component will engage the private sector as well as academic institutions to propose solutions for the most voted problems. The three most innovative and relevant solutions, prioritized through a panel of experts will be financed in their pilot-phase. The panel will be composed of specialists on the topic of juvenile delinquency, citizen security and social innovation with a renowned trajectory in the field in or outside the IDB as well as representatives of relevant government entities and private investors who will ascertain that the pilot solution is scalable and viable either through public or private funds. The financing of the pilot solutions is foreseen to be coming from this TC. The type of activities funded will involve consulting and project development activities and will follow the guidelines for Technical Cooperation Products (GN-2629-1). The execution of the solutions will be the sole responsibility of the person or group proposing them, who will be required to present them at the pitch and inform about their progress. Timing and deadlines will be agreed depending on the type of solutions proposed.
- 3.3 **Component III. Pitch workshop for scaling up the social innovations.** This component will finance a pitch workshop where the pilot projects will be presented to a series of private investors in order to try to find financial support for scaling up the projects. The contests in each country will have separate workshops where - depending on the topic area - the pilot projects will be presented together or separately to relevant investors. The Bank will assist in creating favorable conditions as well as networks at the pitch but it will not be responsible for the success in receiving financial support for the scaling-up of the pilot projects. However, as government entities and private investors will be involved in the selection of the pilot solutions to be financed, they are more likely to be successful. One of the aims of this CT is to understand how to create incentives for the private sector to participate in projects with social impact. The lessons learned will be part of what will be disseminated and communicated to the government and other interested stakeholders.
- 3.4 **Component IV. Knowledge Creation and Dissemination.** The impact evaluation of the calls for problems and solutions will be made through a contact group. The final evaluation method will however also depend on the type of solutions resulting from the calls, which we cannot know at this point. The dissemination strategy of this project is crucial in generating knowledge about the causes and factors that lie behind youth violence, as identified and prioritized by the very people that live with these challenges, and will stand as an essential component of strengthening the IDB's approach to tackling the surge of violence faced by the region. The communication strategy will be executed with the help of NGOs, local partners with extensive experience in the field and existing networks of the Bank's COF. At the end of the process, seminars to present the results, a booklet and possibly a case study to share experiences, lessons learned and give policy recommendations will be produced. The seminars and the case study are foreseen to be given and disseminated to the government, executing agencies, NGOs, private sector, relevant stakeholders and other local partners in each of the beneficiary countries.

Indicative Results Matrix

	Base	Target at the end of the TC	Means of verification
Output indicators:			
Component 1: Call for Problems	0	The identification of the five most relevant problems resulting from each call.	List of the most voted problems, to be published on the contest website.
Component 2: Call for Solutions	0	The identification and the financing of three pilot solutions from each call.	List of solutions to be published on the website. Photos and relevant proofs like executive summaries of the pilot solutions.
Component 3: Pitch workshop/Scale-up	0	At least one pitch workshop	List of participants.
Component 4: Knowledge Creation and Dissemination	0	One booklet and/or case study and/or seminar	Electronic copy of the booklet/case study. All these documents will be published on the webpage.
Outcome indicator:			
Generation of a high-impact innovative solution with the private/public sector	0	1 pilot solution scaled up by the private/public sector	A pilot receiving financial support from the private/public sector

Indicative Budget

Activity/ Component	Description	IDB/CSF Funding	Total Funding
Component 1	Identifying the main causes and elements of youth in conflict with the law through a "Call for Problems"	40,000	40,000
	Creating platform	10,000	10,000
	Dissemination and reach out to beneficiaries	20,000	20,000
	Dissemination material	10,000	10,000
Component 2	Developing innovative, high-impact solutions with private sector actors through a "Call for Solutions".	220,000	220,000
	Creating Platform	10,000	10,000
	Dissemination and reach out for call	30,000	30,000
	Development of Pilot Solutions	180,000	180,000
Component 3	Pitch workshop for scaling up the social innovations.	40,000	40,000
	Expert giving training in pitching	20,000	20,000
	Event to gather private sector	20,000	20,000
Component 4	Knowledge Creation and Dissemination	50,000	50,000
	Seminar	20,000	20,000
	Booklet	15,000	15,000
	Case Study	15,000	15,000
Total		350,000	350,000

- 3.5 The CTI team leader will report on major events / accomplishments of the project's implementation about one time per year upon request. These shall be used as essential inputs for the development of reports to the Bank's Board and the Donors, especially the CSF Technical Secretariat. The government entities and agencies in the countries where this TC will take place will also receive a periodical report upon request. A final evaluation will be made once the projects are concluded in form of a case study as foreseen in Component 4.

IV. Executing agency and execution structure

- 4.1 The executing agency of this technical cooperation will be the Inter-American Development Bank through the Competitiveness and Innovation Division (IFD/CTI).

This is consistent with the TC's specific objective, and aims at completing the tasks at hand in a cost-efficient manner and ensuring quality of the outputs, while also utilizing as the Bank's ability to execute technical cooperation and contributing with time of the project team and their knowledge to identify highly qualified international consultants based on their work experience in operations in different countries of the region. To ensure the efficient and timely completion of the technical cooperation the CTI division will review the progress in a well-timed manner. Furthermore, as this is a pilot, it will serve as a learning exercise for similar future projects. The knowledge generated by this experience will be disseminated in other LAC countries.

- 4.2 The team will obtain non-objection letters from the host country prior to the initiation of activities financed by this TC. Furthermore, although the technical cooperation will be executed by the IDB, it will not supplement the budget of the CTI division.
- 4.3 The Bank will contract individual consultants, consulting firms and non-consulting services in accordance with the Bank's current procurement policies and procedures.

V. Major issues

- 5.1 There is a risk that the private sector might not be interested in providing funding for the upscaling of one of the pilot solutions. This risk will be mitigated by including private fund representatives in the selection committee of the pilot solutions who will help identify viable and attractive pilot projects. It will also be mitigated by providing training courses in pitching and business plan writing for the finalists of call for solutions. Finally, if the solutions require and can ensure support for a scale-up through the public sector via relevant government entities, that option will be embraced and coordinated with the government accordingly. One of the aims of this CT is to understand how to create incentives for the private sector to participate in projects with social impact. The other underlying aim is how much value is added by the creation of networks and contact between final beneficiaries (marginalized groups) and those with the knowledge of how to solve their problems. The lessons learned from this experience will be an important aspect to be disseminated and communicated to the government and made accessible to interested parties via the platform and the dissemination products.

VI. Exceptions to Bank policy

- 6.1 There are not exceptions to Bank policies in order to execute this TC.

VII. Environmental and Social Strategy

- 7.1 Because of its nature, this TC will not have any negative direct environmental or social impact, and is classified as a category "[C](#)" according to the ESR Safeguard Classification toolkit.

Required Annexes:

- Annex I - [Terms of Reference for activities](#)
- Annex II - [Procurement Plan](#)
- Annex III – [Beneficiaries](#)

**PROMOTING CITIZEN SECURITY THROUGH SOCIAL INNOVATION: TECHNOLOGY PLATFORMS TO
DEVELOP HIGH-IMPACT SOLUTIONS FOR YOUTH CRIME PREVENTION IN LAC**

RG-T2671

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this operation was approved for financing under the Special Program for Citizen Security (CSF) through a communication dated June 30, 2015 and signed by Alejandro Stamoglou, ORP/GCM. Also, I certify that resources from said fund are available for up to **US\$350,000** in order to finance the activities described and budgeted in this document. This certification reserves resources for the referenced project for a period of four (4) calendar months counted from the date of eligibility from the funding source. If the project is not approved by the IDB within that period, the reserve of resources will be cancelled, except in the case a new certification is granted. The commitment and disbursement of these resources shall be made only by the Bank in US dollars. The same currency shall be used to stipulate the remuneration and payments to consultants, except in the case of local consultants working in their own borrowing member country who shall have their remuneration defined and paid in the currency of such country. No resources of the Fund shall be made available to cover amounts greater than the amount certified herein above for the implementation of this operation. Amounts greater than the certified amount may arise from commitments on contracts denominated in a currency other than the Fund currency, resulting in currency exchange rate differences, for which the Fund is not at risk.

Original Signed	09/28/15
_____ Sonia M. Rivera Chief Grants and Co-financing Management Unit ORP/GCM	_____ Date

APPROVAL

Approved:	Original Signed	09/30/15
	_____ Jose Miguel Benavente Division Chief Competitiveness & Innovation Division IFD/CTI	_____ Date