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JUSTICE AND SECURITY PROGRAM

QUARTERLY REPORT – JANUARY- MARCH 2011

USAID/MEXICO

JUSTICE AND SECURITY PROGRAM
PRELIMINARY REPORT –MARCH 2011



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Acronyms

AJC	Alternative Justice Centers
AFI	Federal Investigation Agency
ANCPC	National Association of Citizen Participation Councils
CEJA	Justice Studies Center of the Americas
CENEVAL	National Evaluation Center for Higher Education
CNDH	National Commission for Human Rights
CONATRI	National Commission of Superior Justice Tribunals
CONAVIM	National Commission to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women
CONSEGU	National Committee for Citizen Participation in Public Security
CPCs	Citizen Participation Councils
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DIF	Integral Family Development
FEVIMTRA	Special Prosecutor for Violent Crimes against Women and Trafficking in Persons
FUNDAR	Research Center/ Centro de Análisis e Investigación
GoM	Government of Mexico
HR	Human Rights
ICE	US Immigration Customs Enforcement
INACIPE	National Institute of Criminal Science
INEGI	National Institute for Statistics and Geography
INDESOL	National Institute of Social Development
INMUJERES	National Women's Institute
INSYDE	National Institute for Security and Democracy
ITESM	Technological Institute of Advanced Studies of Monterrey
MSI	Management Systems International
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
NITA	National Institute for Trial Advocacy
OSI	Open Society Institute
PGJ	State Attorney General of Justice
PGR	Office of the Federal Attorney General
PMP	Performance Measurement Plan
RENACE	Non-Governmental Organization
RFP	Request for Proposals
SETEC	Technical Secretariat of the Criminal Justice Implementation Commission
SEDESOL	Secretary of Social Development
SEP	Secretary of Public Education
SIEDO	Assistant Attorney General for Special Investigations and Organized Crime
SSP	Secretary of Public Security
TA	Technical Assistance
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
ToT	Trainer of Trainers
UAEM	Autonomous University of Morelos
UEIDMIO	Special Unit for Research on Child Trafficking, Undocumented and Organ Trafficking
UNAM	National Autonomous University of Mexico
UNODC	United Nations' Office on Drugs and Crime
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

Executive Summary

This quarterly progress report is broken into three main sections. The first provides a Program overview and highlights per component. The second section details progress related to performance measures. The third section includes Program management issues and the financial report. For detailed information of Program activities disaggregated per state and sub-component, as well as challenges and lessons learned, please refer to Annex II.

Quarter two (Q2), fiscal year (FY) 2011 was a transitional quarter for the Program. The Program was given new leadership (Chief of Party), received new guidance related to strategic direction from USAID, and responded to the Mission's Request for Task Order Proposals (RFTOP). At the time that this report was prepared, final approval of the amendment (RFTOP) and of proposed new indicators submitted in April was pending.

This quarter, a total of 148 technical activities took place. Of them, 52 were technical assistance, 28 were coordination working sessions, 27 were trainings, 19 were grant monitoring, 15 were sessions dedicated to the dissemination of information related to the reform, four sessions were for the development of training material, and three field trips were for the monitoring of the implementation of the reform in the Mexican states. Of notable mention this quarter, the Program is pleased to report the following:

Component 1 – Federal and State Level Implementation of Criminal Justice Reforms

Adherence to the Mexican Federal Constitutional Reforms

- ✓ In February, USAID began drafting a “how-to” guide on preparing different chapters of a new Criminal Procedure Code that are in accordance with Mexican constitutional reforms and international instruments. This guide will be a tool for legislators to promote the enactment or amendment of laws according to the constitution. By the end of the quarter, the following elements of the guide were completed: General principles of the criminal procedure code and fundamental rights, criminal procedure principles, such as exclusionary rules, and litigants.
- ✓ USAID has been collaborating with the Oral Trials Network in the preparation of the Third Annual Forum Commemorating the 2008 Constitutional Reform. The Forum will take place in Mexico City from May 4-5, 2011. The President of the Republic will inaugurate the event from *Los Pinos*, the Official Residence of the President.
- ✓ Program technical experts reviewed and provided recommendations to the Criminal Procedure Codes of Baja California and Chihuahua, in order to bring them in-line with the new criminal justice system.
- ✓ Technical assistance was also provided to the Oral Trials Network to better comments on the second draft of the Federal Criminal Procedure Code (CPC) prepared by the Technical Secretariat of the Reform Implementation Committee (SETEC).

Institution Building and Rule of Law

- ✓ Technical assistance was provided to judges from the Baja California Supreme Court to provide feedback on their performance in oral trials in accordance with the new criminal justice system.
- ✓ Key meetings took place with the deputy director of the Oaxaca Training and Professional Development Institute to discuss a work plan for the development of minimum operational standards

for the integrated investigative police and prosecutors' unit of the Oaxaca State Attorney General of Justice (PGJE) Office.

- ✓ Coordination meetings were held between USAID, the State Police Academy of Nuevo Leon, Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) and the U.S. Department of Justice (DoJ) to describe restructuring plans of the Academy, as well as to submit a new police training program.

Judicial Exchanges

- ✓ A total of 139 justice sector officials (magistrates, judges, prosecutors, public defenders, and investigative police) out of an annual target of 7,000 were trained in Q2. Of them, 60 were women and 79 were men. These individuals work in Baja California and Nuevo Leon and have received various types of training including: Oral litigation techniques, initial hearings, direction and determination of the investigation, trial advocacy in initial hearings and two train-the-trainer courses on the new criminal justice system and teaching methods.

Pre-Trial Case Resolution Alternatives

- ✓ Technical assistance provided to state officials in Morelos for the creation and opening of the first pre-trial services unit for juveniles, the first of its kind in Mexico and Latin America. UMECA (acronym in Spanish) will handle and monitor young offenders in criminal cases using international standards and protocols for precautionary measures specifically designed for youth.
- ✓ 11 Alternative Justice Centers (AJCs) strengthened through the training of mediators and conciliators in conflict management, alternative justice mechanisms, crisis intervention, mediation, study exchanges to observe best practices, managing family conflict, and pre-trial services, and technical assistance in obtaining ISO 9001 quality management systems certification. The AJCs are located in the states of Hidalgo, Oaxaca, and Baja California.
- ✓ Two Alternative Justice Centers created through Program assistance, located in Baja California and Hidalgo.
- ✓ Assessment protocols to be used in diagnostic visits to State Systems of Alternative Justice Centers (SEJAP) in the Program's target states were developed. Seven assessment visits were conducted in Baja California using these newly developed monitoring protocols. The visits included the administration of knowledge tests to SEJAP mediators and counselors, as well as interviews with center users, and SEJAP personnel.
- ✓ Legislative technical assistance provided in the review of Oaxaca's Mediation Law and Hidalgo's Alternative Justice Law.

Component 2 – Justice Sector and Civil Society Organizations Promotion of Human Rights

Protect, Prosecute, and Prevent Trafficking in Persons

- ✓ Completed delivery of the certificate course in Trafficking in Persons and Law Enforcement to 31 personnel from the Office of the Federal Attorney General. These individuals received training in themes such as: Trafficking and Human Rights, enforcement and administration of justice under the new criminal justice system, international cooperation in the prosecution of human trafficking, civil society actions against trafficking in persons, the role of electronic media and the internet, and crisis intervention, post-traumatic stress and burn-out syndrome in professionals working in the area of TiP.

- ✓ Carried out a working session with the President of the Committee on Human Rights and Social Development of the State Congress of Nuevo Leon, to promote the enactment of TiP legislation. USAID provided advice on the drafting of the Criminal Code, by recommending the amendment and repealing of various articles related to TiP, in order to align the Code with the principles of the new criminal justice system.
- ✓ Carried out a working session with the Deputy Attorney General of Justice for Legal Matters of Nuevo Leon to discuss the advances in the design and organization of the new specialized unit to prosecute trafficking in persons crimes, as well as to develop a victim assistance model.

Victim Restitution

- ✓ Key trainings this quarter included: 1) Two peer support training courses for 64 hours were delivered in Mexico City to 33 public officials in the Office of the Federal Attorney General (PGR); 2) two courses totaling 72 hours in handling critical situations to 21 participants from PGR whose job functions include the provision of assistance to victims of trafficking in persons.
- ✓ Technical assistance was provided for the development of comprehensive legislation on victim assistance and protection, as well as victims' assistance models in Baja California.

Human Rights Training for Police, Prosecutors & Other Officials

- ✓ Coordinated the establishment of a Human Rights Master's Certificate program for federal Secretariat for Public Safety (SSP) officers at the Latin-American Institute for Educational Communication (ILCE). The expected start date is May 2011.

Support for Human Rights NGOs

- ✓ Filmed and edited a video documenting the success stories of Program grantees in Ciudad Juarez.
- ✓ Facilitated the delivery of a workshop for 22 civil society representatives from Chihuahua on "Citizen Circles", a methodology that involves working with a group of people to achieve social cohesion, in order for them to engage in improving an aspect of their community for the common good.
- ✓ Monitored 20 Program grantees working on human rights, trafficking in persons, social cohesion and security and justice.

Support for Citizen Participation Councils

- ✓ The National Association of Citizen Participation Councils (ANCPC), a standard grant recipient, carried out a number of key activities this quarter: Developed a diagnostic methodology to evaluate other civil society organizations (CSOs) (questionnaires, interviews, etc); carried out diagnostics using this methodology in Baja California, Durango, Oaxaca, Chihuahua, Nuevo Leon and Morelos; promoted and certified Safe Communities (as defined by the World Health Organization and the CISALVA Institute of Cali, Colombia) by creating networks and coordination among community stakeholders.
- ✓ ANCPC has also been collaborating with the Ministry of the Interior on State Security Dialogues, which are being promoted by the National Public Security System (NPSS) with the objectives to: i) to strengthen the capacity of organized civil society in dialogue with the government; ii) ensure transparency among civil society and the government; and iii) follow up on agreements arising out of such events.
- ✓ ANCPC has been negotiating with the Program an amendment of their current grant. This contract

amendment is still pending. The intent of the amendment is to reduce the number of states to be in-line with the Program's current target states, to re-align the budget accordingly and to expand their general objective geared initially and specifically towards the institutional strengthening of ANCP, and to build the capacity of local CSOs and Citizen Participation Councils, to more effectively interact with Mexican government authorities at the state and federal level, including appropriate advocacy campaigns and efforts for the criminal justice reform.

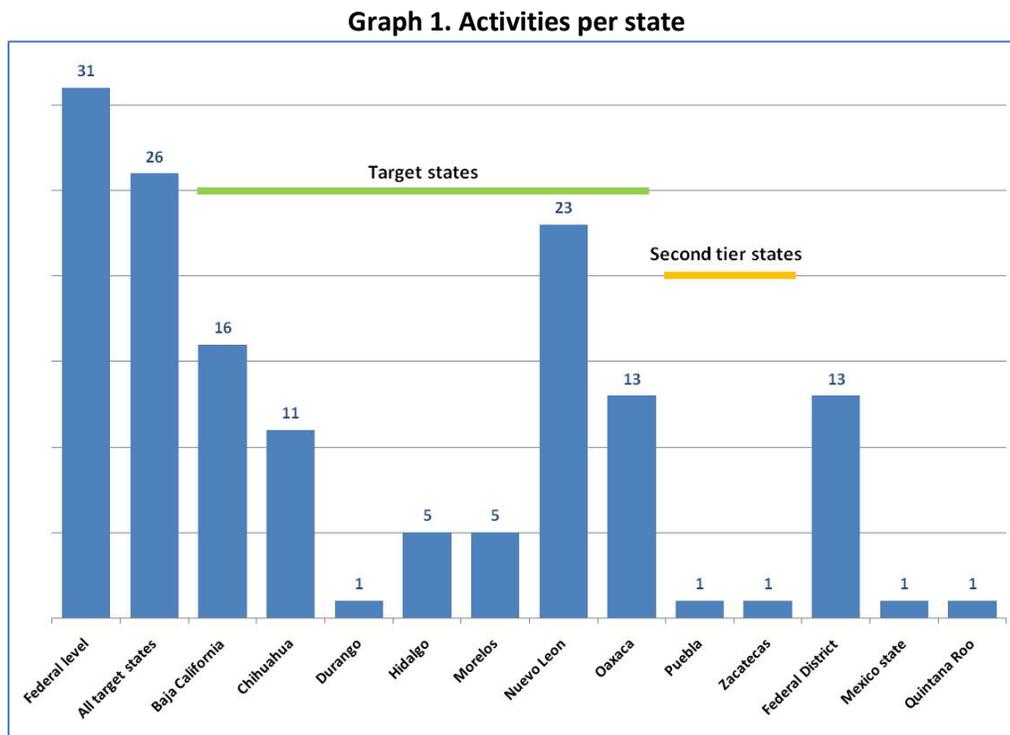
Proposed activities for Quarter Three

Given the transition that the Program is undergoing, the following key activities have been planned for the third quarter:

- ✓ Design of master training and technical assistance plans.
- ✓ Design of training impact evaluation methodology; pilot training impact evaluation program; pre- and post- training evaluations;
- ✓ Completion of "how-to" guides on the development of chapters for a Criminal Procedure Code, and the legislative framework for victim assistance, as well as the "how-to-guide" for a victim assistance model.
- ✓ Completion of state reports of the field study monitoring the implementation of the criminal justice reforms; dissemination of results;
- ✓ Completion of assessment visits to and diagnostics for Alternative Justice Centers.
- ✓ Technical assistance for the creation or strengthening of reform implementation committees.
- ✓ Strengthening of victims' assistance models.
- ✓ Selection of CPC-PGR projects; preparation of grant agreements; first monitoring of project implementation;
- ✓ Continuation of monitoring Program grantees to ensure compliance with grant deliverables;

Program Overview

The graph below shows the number of events by state. Apart from activities that benefited all target states, Nuevo Leon had the most number of activities in Q2, followed by Baja California. In Oaxaca, activities carried out related to six sub-components (Constitutional Reform, Institution Building, Alternative Justice, Trafficking in Persons, Victim Restitution and Civil Society Organizations), and in Nuevo Leon and Baja California, activities carried out related to five. This implies that in Q2, a more comprehensive approach was achieved in Program implementation. In the Federal District, the Program worked largely in grantee monitoring activities. For detailed information of Program activities disaggregated per state and sub-component, please refer to Annex II.



From September 2009 to March 2011, the cumulative number of trainees is 18,063 persons, as shown in table 1. The state indicates where the trainees are working, and does not always correspond to the state where the training takes place. Although in Q2 the Program has trained individuals outside of the target and second tier states, this has not resulted in additional financial expenditures (e.g., travel, accommodation of trainees, etc). These expenses were not assumed by the Program.

Table 1 presents disaggregated data for FY 2010 and the first two quarters of FY 2011. From the 18,063 persons indicated, 9,283 correspond to **trainings** carried out by the Program (workshops, training courses, coaching sessions, certificate courses, train-the-trainer, e-learning, study tours), and 8,780 correspond to **other events** funded or organized by the Program (conferences, seminars, forums, debate tables). This information has been updated in TraiNet after a complete revision of the number of trainings and the classification of the events requested by USAID in March 2011.

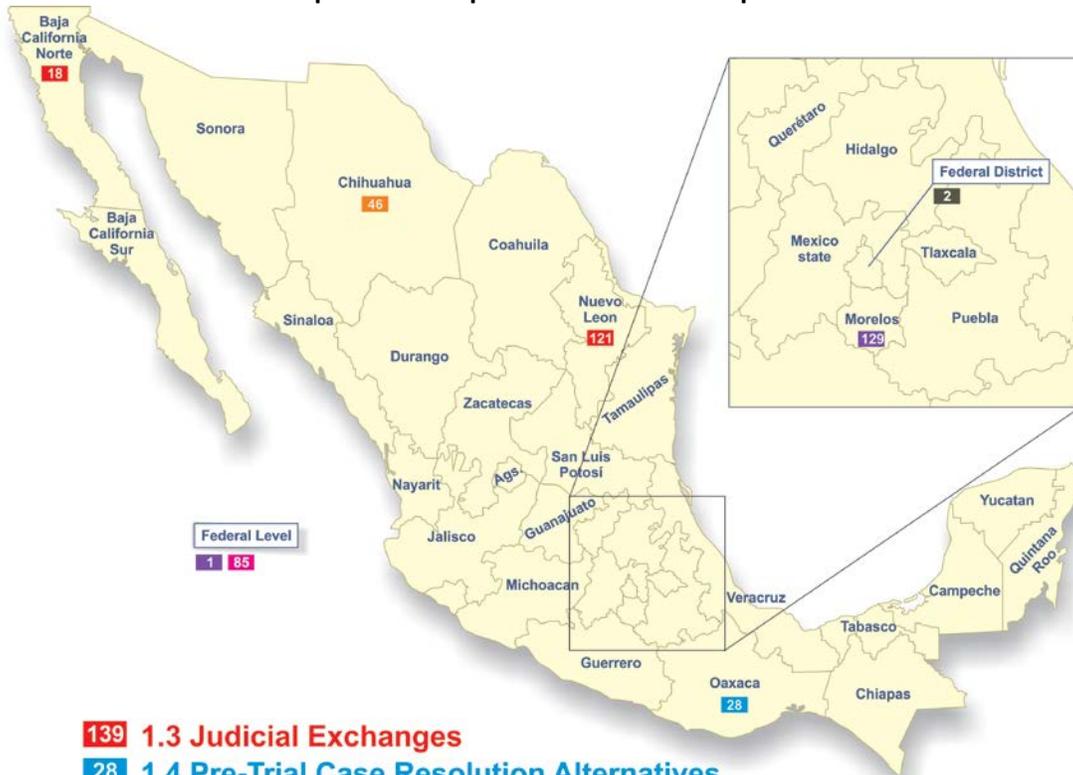
In Q2 the Program trained 430 individuals in five states, and the Federal District. In addition, 86 individuals from the Office of the Federal Attorney General (PGR) received training at the federal level.

Table 1. Cumulative, quarter 1 and 2 training data

State	Sept 2009- Sept 2010	Oct-Dec 2010	Jan-Mar 2011	Total
Federal level	867	48	86	1,001
Target states	6,787	2,386	342	9,515
Baja California	2,825	364	18	3,207
Chihuahua	124	9	46	179
Durango	375	295		670
Hidalgo	1,446	56		1,502
Morelos	521	188	129	838
Nuevo Leon	541	429	121	1,091
Oaxaca	955	1,045	28	2,028
Second tier states	768	38		806
Puebla	293	25		318
Queretaro	117	9		126
Zacatecas	358	4		362
Phase out states	5,439	1,147	2	6,588
Aguascalientes	180	1		181
Baja California Sur	6	1		7
Campeche	9	4		13
Chiapas	117	7		124
Coahuila	65	167		232
Colima	10	3		13
Federal District	2,614	699	2	3,315
Guanajuato	1,269	2		1,271
Guerrero	15	1		16
Jalisco	496	7		503
Mexico state	37	116		153
Michoacan	246	39		285
Nayarit	58			58
Quintana Roo	54	47		101
San Luis Potosi	41	74		115
Sinaloa	16	29		45
Sonora	13	17		30
Tabasco	137	36		173
Tamaulipas	57	6		63
Tlaxcala	8	2		10
Veracruz	22	3		25
Yucatan	6	2		8
Total general	13,898	3,735	430	18,063

The map below shows the number of trainees per state in Q2 per state. The largest numbers of participants have been trained in Morelos (129) followed by Nuevo Leon (121), and Chihuahua (46). For a detailed list of courses in Q2, please refer to Annex III.

Map 1. Trainees per state and sub-component



- 139** 1.3 Judicial Exchanges
- 28** 1.4 Pre-Trial Case Resolution Alternatives
- 130** 2.1 Protect, Prosecute, and Prevent Trafficking in Persons
- 85** 2.2 Victim Restitution
- 46** 2.4 Support for Human Rights NGOs
- 2** 2.5 Support for Citizen Participation Councils

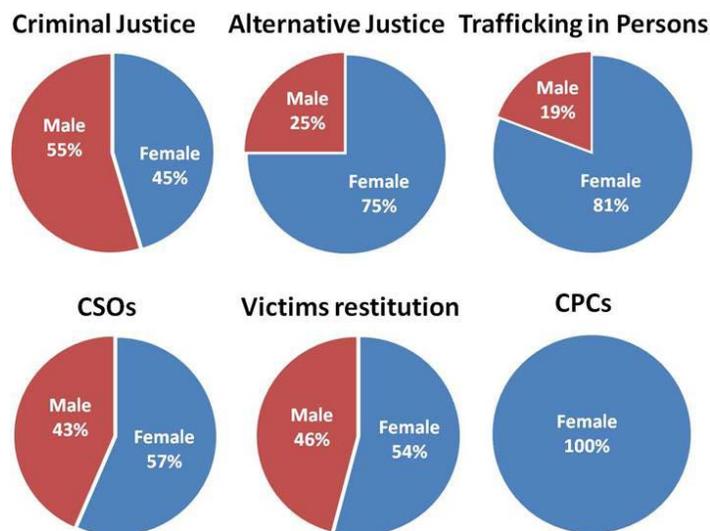
The table below outlines the number and type of activities carried out per sub-component in Q2. The Program carried out most of the activities in Constitutional Reform (28%), CSOs (18%) and Criminal Justice (16%). Monitoring activities include the monitoring visits to grantees to ensure compliance with project deliverables and the fieldwork study to monitor the implementation of criminal justice reforms. More than a third of the program activities were technical assistance in legislative matters and standard operating procedures (SOPs) and curriculum development.

Table 2. Q2 activities per sub-component

Sub-component	Trainings	Technical assistance	Monitoring activities	Coordination Meetings	Development of training material	Dissemination of information	Total
Constitutional Reform	3	23		12		9	47
Institution Building		9		2		1	12
Criminal Justice	11	5		2	2		20
Alternative Justice	2	6		1	1		10
Trafficking in Persons	3	4					7
Victim Restitution	4	8		3		2	17
Human Rights	1			5			6
CSOs	1		19	1	1	2	24
CPCs	2			2		1	5
Total	27	55	19	28	4	15	148

The gender disaggregation by sub-component, as shown in graph 2 below, reflects the composition of the agencies and beneficiaries of the trainings according to cultural paradigms and gender roles in Mexico. For example, the majority of trainees were women in Alternative Justice (75%) and Trafficking in Persons (81%). In contrast, Criminal Justice (55%) was dominated by men. Across the Program sub-components, on average 60% of trainees were female.

Graph 2. Gender disaggregation by sub-component



Quarterly Highlights

Component 1 – Federal and State Level Implementation of Criminal Justice Reforms

Adherence to the Mexican Federal Constitutional Reforms

- ✓ In February, USAID began drafting a “how-to” guide on preparing different chapters of a new Criminal Procedure Code that are in accordance with Mexican constitutional reforms and international instruments. This guide will be a tool for legislators to promote the enactment or amendment of laws according to the constitution. By the end of the quarter, the following elements of the guide were completed: General principles of the criminal procedure code and fundamental rights, criminal procedure principles, such as exclusionary rules, and litigants.
- ✓ USAID has been collaborating with the Oral Trials Network in the preparation of the Third Annual Forum Commemorating the 2008 Constitutional Reform. The Forum will take place in Mexico City from May 4-5, 2011. The President of the Republic will inaugurate the event from *Los Pinos*, the Official Residence of the President.
- ✓ Program technical experts reviewed and provided recommendations to the Criminal Procedure Codes of Baja California and Chihuahua, in order to bring them in-line with the new criminal justice system.
- ✓ Technical assistance was also provided to the Oral Trials Network to better comment on the second draft of the Federal Criminal Procedure Code (CPC) prepared by the Technical Secretariat of the Reform Implementation Committee (SETEC).

Institution Building and Rule of Law

- ✓ Technical assistance was provided to judges from the Baja California Supreme Court to provide feedback on their performance in oral trials in accordance with the new criminal justice system.
- ✓ Key meetings took place with the deputy director of the Oaxaca Training and Professional Development Institute to discuss a work plan for the development of minimum operational standards for the integrated investigative police and prosecutors’ unit of the Oaxaca State Attorney General of Justice (PGJE) Office.
- ✓ Coordination meetings were held between USAID, the State Police Academy of Nuevo Leon, Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) and the U.S. Department of Justice (DoJ) to describe restructuring plans of the Academy, as well as to submit a new police-training program.

Judicial Exchanges

- ✓ A total of 139 justice sector officials (magistrates, judges, prosecutors, public defenders, and investigative police) out of an annual target of 7,000 were trained in Q2. Of them, 60 were women and 79 were men. These individuals work in Baja California and Nuevo Leon and have received various types of training including: Oral litigation techniques, initial hearings, direction and determination of the investigation, trial advocacy in initial hearings and two train-the-trainer courses on the new criminal justice system and teaching methods.

Pre-Trial Case Resolution Alternatives

- ✓ Technical assistance provided to state officials in Morelos for the creation and opening of the first pre-trial services unit for juveniles, the first of its kind in Mexico and Latin America. UMECA (acronym in Spanish) will handle and monitor young offenders in criminal cases using international standards and

protocols for precautionary measures specifically designed for youth.

- ✓ 11 Alternative Justice Centers (AJCs) strengthened through the training of mediators and conciliators in conflict management, alternative justice mechanisms, crisis intervention, mediation, study exchanges to observe best practices, managing family conflict, and pre-trial services, and technical assistance in obtaining ISO 9001 quality management systems certification. The AJCs are located in the states of Hidalgo, Oaxaca, and Baja California.
- ✓ Two Alternative Justice Centers created through Program assistance, located in Baja California and Hidalgo.
- ✓ Assessment protocols to be used in diagnostic visits to State Systems of Alternative Justice Centers (SEJAP) in the Program's target states were developed. Seven assessment visits were conducted in Baja California using these newly developed monitoring protocols. The visits included the administration of knowledge tests to SEJAP mediators and counselors, as well as interviews with center users, and SEJAP personnel.
- ✓ Legislative technical assistance provided in the review of Oaxaca's Mediation Law and Hidalgo's Alternative Justice Law.

Component 2 – Justice Sector and Civil Society Organizations Promotion of Human Rights

Protect, Prosecute, and Prevent Trafficking in Persons

- ✓ Completed delivery of the certificate course in Trafficking in Persons and Law Enforcement to 31 personnel from the Office of the Federal Attorney General. These individuals received training in themes such as: Trafficking and Human Right, enforcement and administration of justice under the new criminal justice system, international cooperation in the prosecution of human trafficking, civil society actions against trafficking in persons, the role of electronic media and the internet, and crisis intervention, post-traumatic stress and burn-out syndrome in professionals working in the area of TiP.
- ✓ Carried out a working session with the President of the Committee on Human Rights and Social Development of the State Congress of Nuevo Leon, to promote the enactment of TiP legislation. USAID provided advice on the drafting of the Criminal Code, by recommending the amendment and repealing of various articles related to TiP, in order to align the Code with the principles of the new criminal justice system.
- ✓ Carried out a working session with the Deputy Attorney General of Justice for Legal Matters of Nuevo Leon to discuss the advances in the design and organization of the new specialized unit to prosecute trafficking in persons crimes, as well as to develop a victim assistance model.

Victim Restitution

- ✓ Key trainings this quarter included: 1) Two peer support training courses for 64 hours were delivered in Mexico City to 33 public officials the Office of the Federal Attorney General (PGR); 2) two courses totaling 72 hours in handling critical situations to 21 participants from PGR whose job functions include the provision of assistance to victims of trafficking in persons.
- ✓ Technical assistance was provided for the development of comprehensive legislation on victim assistance and protection, as well as victims' assistance models in Baja California.

Human Rights Training for Police, Prosecutors & Other Officials

- ✓ Coordinated the establishment of a Human Rights Master's Certificate program for federal Secretariat for Public Safety (SSP) officers at the Latin-American Institute for Educational Communication (ILCE). The expected start date is May 2011.

Support for Human Rights NGOs

- ✓ Filmed and edited a video documenting the success stories of Program grantees in Ciudad Juarez.
- ✓ Facilitated the delivery of a workshop for 22 civil society representatives from Chihuahua on "Citizen Circles", a methodology that involves working with a group of people to achieve social cohesion, in order for them to engage in improving an aspect of their community for the common good.
- ✓ Monitored 20 Program grantees working on human rights, trafficking in persons, social cohesion and security and justice.

Support for Citizen Participation Councils

- ✓ The National Association of Citizen Participation Councils (ANCPC), a standard grant recipient, carried out a number of key activities this quarter: Developed a diagnostic methodology to evaluate other civil society organizations (CSOs) (questionnaires, interviews, etc); carried out diagnostics using this methodology in Baja California, Durango, Oaxaca, Chihuahua, Nuevo Leon and Morelos; promoted and certified Safe Communities (as defined by the World Health Organization and the CISALVA Institute of Cali, Colombia) by creating networks and coordination among community stakeholders.
- ✓ ANCPC has also been collaborating with the Ministry of the Interior on State Security Dialogues, which are being promoted by the National Public Security System (NPSS) with the objectives to: i) to strengthen the capacity of organized civil society in dialogue with the government; ii) ensure transparency among civil society and the government; and iii) follow up on agreements arising out of such events.
- ✓ ANCPC has been negotiating with the Program an amendment of their current grant. This contract amendment is still pending. The intent of the amendment is to reduce the number of states to be in-line with the Program's current target states, to re-align the budget accordingly and to expand their general objective geared initially and specifically towards the institutional strengthening of ANCPC, and to build the capacity of local CSOs and Citizen Participation Councils, to more effectively interact with Mexican government authorities at the state and federal level, including appropriate advocacy campaigns and efforts for the criminal justice reform.

Performance Measures Status

Listed below by sub-component are the Program's monthly and quarterly reported performance measure results.

COMPONENT I – Support the implementation of the criminal justice reform at the federal and state levels while strengthening transparency and accountability issues.

Sub-component 1.2 – Institution Building and Rule of Law

At least two CSOs monitoring justice sector personnel for corruption, efficient case handling and grievance handling

As stated in the Annual report for FY 2010, Program activities have no impact on this indicator 1.2.2. It is not possible to say that as a result of Program efforts, there would be an increase in the number of CSOs monitoring justice sector personnel for corruption, efficient case handling and grievance handling. At the time of the writing of this report, the Program has submitted a new set of performance measures as part of the response to the Request for Task Order Proposals. Mission response to these proposed indicators is pending, however, the Program anticipates that they will better measure Program impact related to Institution Building.

At least 7,000 state and federal justice institutions trained to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption.

Related to anti-corruption training numbers (1.2), in previous practice, the Program would have accounted for anti-corruption modules in various training courses. However, based on instructions from the Mission in December 2010, the Program is not allowed to count by modules. As such, training courses with anti-corruption modules have been accounted for under 1.3, as the majority of the modules relate to the new criminal justice system.

Sub-component 1.3 – Judicial Exchanges

At least 7,000 justice sector personnel trained to perform their functions per the constitutional justice reforms and criminal procedure codes

A total of 139 justice sector officials (magistrates, judges, prosecutors, public defenders, and investigative police) out of an annual target of 7,000 were trained in Q2. Of them, 60 were women and 79 were men. These individuals work in Baja California and Nuevo Leon and have received various types of training including: Oral litigation techniques, initial hearings, direction and determination of the investigation, trial advocacy in initial hearings and two train-the-trainer courses on the new criminal justice system and teaching methods.

Sub-component 1.4 – Pre-Trial services and Alternative Case Resolution

At least two alternative justice centers strengthened

Through the training of mediators and conciliators, the Program has strengthened 11 Alternative Justice Centers (AJCs), which are located in the target states of Hidalgo, Oaxaca, and Baja California.

At least six alternative justice centers created

The Program supported the creation of two AJCs located in Baja California and Hidalgo¹. For additional details related to the creation or strengthening of AJCs, please refer to Annex IV.

Sub-component 1.5 – Continuing Police Education

At least 3,500 police will have earned certificates in improved, transparent administrative functions, reporting, and other capabilities to reduce corruption

Further to the Mission’s request, no FY 2010 funds are being used to fund police activities.

More than 500 police will have their basic education level (GED equivalent) certificates

Further to the Mission’s request, no FY 2010 funds are being used to fund police activities.

COMPONENT II – Strengthen justice sector institutions ability to reduce violent and organized crime without violating human rights and strengthen civil society

Sub-component 2.1- Protect, Prosecute, and Prevent Trafficking in Persons

At least two local jurisdictions that implement state legislation concerning TiP, consistent with the new federal law against human trafficking

In January, the Program conducted a second meeting with the President of the Committee on Human Rights and Social Development of Nuevo Leon (State Congress), to promote the enactment of TiP legislation. USAID provided advice on the drafting of the Criminal Code, by recommending the amendment and repealing of various articles related to TiP. Follow-up meetings with the Justice and Human Rights Committees will set up a work plan that includes technical assistance for the drafting of the bill to reform various articles of the Criminal Code of Nuevo Leon.

At minimum four jurisdictions’ – in strategic geographic areas – law enforcement agencies will be trained to identify and provide services to the victims of TiP and other serious crimes.

Completed delivery of the certificate course in Trafficking in Persons and Law Enforcement to 31² personnel from the Office of the Federal Attorney General. These individuals received training in themes such as: Trafficking and Human Rights, enforcement and administration of justice under the new criminal justice system, international cooperation in the prosecution of human trafficking, civil society actions against trafficking in persons, the role of electronic media and the internet, and crisis intervention, post-traumatic stress and burn-out syndrome in professionals working in the area of TiP.

Two jurisdictions that partner with NGOs or CSOs to conduct information campaigns against trafficking.

The Program is fulfilling this indicator through grantee projects in Quintana Roo, Oaxaca and Chiapas. Below are project progress from grantees in Quintana Roo.

Fundación de Apoyo Infantil, Q.R.

Comprehensive project to prevent trafficking in persons focused on the children of Quintana Roo

¹ The Program provided technical assistance for the creation of these centers prior to Q2, however, the establishment of these centers took place during this quarter.

² Training numbers for the *Diplomado* were accounted for in December 2010.

During the first quarter, *Fundación de Apoyo Infantil Q.R.* developed teaching strategies with a recreational, thoughtful and artistic approach to develop self-caring competencies in order to decrease trafficking in persons (TiP) vulnerability in 11 Quintana Roo communities. A total of 620 children will benefit from this project. Furthermore, nine TiP prevention workshops were delivered to 1,269 children in three Cancun elementary schools: The objective of the workshops was to present the general aspects of trafficking in persons: what it is about, its purposes, how it works, profile and ways to control TiP dealers.

Universidad Tecnológica de Cancún, A.C.

Proposal for Prevention of Trafficking in Minors for sexual exploitation in Cancun and Rivera Maya (Municipalities of Benito Juarez and Solidaridad)

During the first quarter, training was delivered to teachers and students jointly with the Continuing Education Department. Meetings were held with three hotels: Rosewood, Fairmont and Banyan Tree to invite them to sign the Code of Conduct and they are expected to sign it during the course of the year.

Association for Entrepreneurial Solutions for Oaxaca.

On February 9, the Program conducted its first monitoring and evaluation visit to the Program grantee, Association for Entrepreneurial Solutions for Oaxaca. Program officials reviewed the report and schedule of activities to determine the progress of the first quarter. The Association's president stated that his group had visited 26 communities, nine of which have been given awareness talks on TiP to reach approximately 600 people. In addition, the Association has scheduled a workshop on trafficking in persons in Jamiltepec and Pinotepa for March 3 and 4, and also plans to visit 22 communities in Puerto Escondido to continue raising awareness on TiP issues

At least five federal or state departments conduct information campaigns against TiP

From Program inception to date, ten states (Aguascalientes, Nayarit, Baja California, Jalisco, Tamaulipas, Puebla, Nuevo Leon, Oaxaca, Tabasco, and Chiapas) have led sensitization campaigns sponsored by the Program.

Two victim service-related NGOs will be trained to identify and provide services to the victims of TiP and other serious crimes.

As reported in the Annual Report (Q4) this indicator has been met.

In addition, four Program grantees are working on projects related to TiP awareness. *Fundación Camino a Casa*, *Casa de las Mercedes* is working to protect and assist children and youth victims of TiP. *Casa Alianza's* project aims to protect youth and children who are victims of TiP and have experienced social abandonment. *Fundación Infancia* aims to socially integrate victims of TiP and to assist them in re-entering the workforce.

At least 1,500 justice sector personnel trained to investigate TiP cases and other serious crimes.

130 justice sector actors were trained³ (105 women, 25 men) in March in issues related to TiP at a symposium on family violence in Morelos.

Completed delivery of the certificate course in Trafficking in Persons and Law Enforcement to 314 personnel from the Office of the Federal Attorney General. These individuals received training in themes such as: Trafficking and Human Rights, enforcement and administration of justice under the new criminal justice system, international cooperation in the prosecution of human trafficking, civil society actions against trafficking in persons, the role of

³ Please note that for this event, the number of trainees has been categorized in TraiNet as "other".

⁴ Training numbers for the *Diplomado* were accounted for in December 2010.

electronic media and the internet, and crisis intervention, post-traumatic stress and burn-out syndrome in professionals working in the area of TiP.

Sub-component 2.2 – Victim Restitution

At least 2,500 justice sector personnel are trained in TIP to handle victims of serious crimes, including torture and TiP

85 justice sector actors were trained this quarter (46 women, 39 men) in two key themes:

- ✓ Two peer support-training courses delivered in Mexico City to public officials from the Office of the Federal Attorney General.
- ✓ Two courses in handling critical situations to participants from the Attorney General of Justice of the Republic's office (PGR) whose job functions include the provision of assistance to victims of trafficking.

At least two Victim Assistance Centers are created and/or strengthened to deal with victims of TIP, torture, and other serious crimes.

Efforts toward meeting this indicator include:

- ✓ In March, the Program and the National Commission for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women (CONAVIM) began working together to open women's justice centers based on a model developed by the National Family Justice Center Alliance (NFJCA) of San Diego and the Family Justice Center of Monterrey, Nuevo Leon. These women's justice centers will provide female crime victims with a place to access comprehensive care.
- ✓ A grant agreement with the NFJCA has been signed. NFJCA has sent the Program their operational manuals to be applied by the new centers. These are in the process of being adapted to the Mexican context. In addition, a ToT course is being planned between the Program and CONAVIM to ensure that those who will work in the centers will know how to carry out their functions effectively. CONAVIM also discussed the insights they had on the manual sent by the NFJCA. The Program will cover the cost to translate the operation manual, consultant fees of Mexican experts to deliver the course, and the expenses of ToT participants working in target states.

Sub-component 2.3 – Human Rights and alternative resolution mechanisms

At least 300 justice sector officials trained in the new code of criminal procedures, constitutional reforms and alternative case resolution mechanisms within the context of HR

Efforts toward meeting this indicator include:

- ✓ Meetings were held in Q2 with the Program, USAID officials, human rights experts and the Public Safety Secretariat (SSP) in the Federal District, to discuss the creation of a Human Rights Master's Certificate program for officers from the Federal Secretariat of Public Safety. The HR Master's Certificate Program is expected to in May 2011.

The academic institution selected to host this Master's program is the Latin-American Institute for Educational Communication (*Instituto Latinoamericano de la Comunicación Educativa*) or ILCE. The ILCE will design, implement (including instruction and training) and complete (including participant evaluation and certification) a "master's certificate" program in the promotion of and respect for human rights to be applied in the design, implementation and evaluation of public policies related to public security.

Sub-component 2.4 – Support for Human Rights NGOs

No less than 300 HR NGO and CSO staff, volunteers, and/or members trained in the new code of criminal procedures, the constitutional reforms, and alternative case resolution mechanisms (mediation, conciliation and restorative justice) within the context of HR

No Program activities were carried out in Q2 that apply to this indicator. The Program has exceeded the target for FY 2010 and FY 2011.

Sub-component 2.5 - Support for Citizen Participation Councils

At the time of the writing of this report, the Program has submitted a new set of performance measures as part of the response to the Request for Task Order Proposals (RFTOP) and is awaiting Mission feedback. The proposed metrics will better measure Program impact related to Citizen Participation Councils.

At least three jurisdictions where CPCs have increased outreach and public awareness of police performance.

Efforts towards meeting this indicator relate to activities undertaken by ANCPC for:

1) The design of a social mobilization strategy for violence prevention and citizen empowerment through neighborhood, religious, business, parent, sport, artistic and community associations; and the 2) implementation of a joint program in at least 10⁵ states to educate and involve citizens in fighting crime and assisting victims. The Program envisions reporting on concrete results related to this indicator by Q4 FY 2011.

At least three CPCs with strengthened operations to receive, analyze and track citizens complaints regarding corruption and abuse.

A point of clarification is required for this metric. CPCs do not have the legal capacity to receive and analyze citizens' complaints. As a consequence, the terms of the standard grant signed with the ANCPC do not contemplate a process for receiving, addressing, or resolving citizen complaints.

At least three jurisdictions with CPCs strengthened to actively represent citizens' interests by keeping the public informed, addressing grievances, following cases or overseeing justice functions of the PGR

A point of clarification is required for this metric. CPCs do not have the legal capacity to address grievances and as a consequence, the terms of the standard grant signed with the ANCPC do not contemplate a process to reflect this. In addition, the indicator as written is multidimensional and very difficult to measure.

⁵ An amendment to the grant agreement between the ANCPC and MSI is pending, which will likely reduce the number of jurisdictions from ten to six.

Annex I. Success Story

PROGRAM SUCCESS STORY IN MORELOS: OPENING OF PRE-TRIAL SERVICES UNIT FOR JUVENILES



The Program is pleased to highlight that in February 2011, the government of Morelos took a step forward in the special treatment of juvenile offenders with the opening of the Pre-trial Services Unit for Juveniles (UMECA, acronym in Spanish), the first pre-trial services unit for juveniles in both Mexico and in Latin America.

Through the use of international standards and protocols, precautionary measures specifically designed for young offenders in a criminal case will be handled and monitored in this unit. Staff working in UMECA will conduct assessments of the personal circumstances of each young offender in order to support judges in making decisions related to precautionary measures applicable to a case. Further, they will monitor the offender's compliance with conditions imposed by the courts. UMECA's operation will allow the state of Morelos to comply with international standards of due process and of the rights of the young offender.

The Program had provided technical assistance for the establishment of UMECA. In addition, Program experts delivered training in pre-trial services, which covered techniques of risk assessment methodologies, monitoring of interim measures, justice for juveniles and coordination between governmental and non-governmental institutions. The training targeted justice sector officials who would be working in UMECA. The social benefit that will be brought about by the proper functioning of UMECA will be the effective use of pre-trial detention and the increase in efficiency in prosecuting offenses. Today 60 of every 100 juveniles continue their judicial process in freedom, while 40 have had this freedom suspended. Prior to UMECA's establishment, this statistic was only 10 in every 100. A monitoring visit of UMECA by Program experts was conducted in March 2011. UMECA reported that only one of 40 adolescents is not complying with the precautionary measures.